

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK No. 79 1999

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**NEW SOUTH WALES
YEAR BOOK
No. 79 1999**

GREGORY W. BRAY
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NEW SOUTH WALES

This edition was published in 1999 by the
New South Wales Office of the
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
St Andrew's House,
Sydney Square, Sydney

National Library of Australia card number and
ISSN 0810-9338

ABS catalogue number 1300.1

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Printed and bound in Australia by
Southwood Press Pty Ltd

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Preface

This is the 79th edition of the NSW Year Book. It presents a statistical review of the economic and social conditions in the State of NSW.

Readers who are familiar with the NSW Year Book will find that, in addition to the regular chapters, this volume includes a Special Article on Part-time, casual and temporary employment. The article is based on data gathered through the State Supplementary Survey which the ABS conducts each year for a State Government agency, and provides information about an important economic, social or environmental issue.

The Service Industry section of the Commerce chapter includes results from specific service industry collections from recent years. The Physical Environment chapter has been expanded with a new section relating to environmental issues.

The statistics contained in this edition are the most recent available at the time of its preparation. More detailed and, in many cases, more recent statistics are available in other ABS products. The most significant of these references are listed at the end of each chapter of the Year Book. The ABS Internet home page is also a comprehensive and up to date source of statistical information. Please refer to page xi for further contact details.

I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and to the ABS staff involved in its preparation. I would also like to thank readers for your input and suggested changes, and encourage you to write to me with further comments.

Gregory W. Bray
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
February 1999

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.

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Acknowledgments

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

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

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State Rail Authority
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Sydney Ports Corporation

Inquiries

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 operate on a fee for service basis.

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General information

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.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary (figure or series 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 1998 refer to the year ended 31 December 1998; those shown as 1997–98 refer to the year ended 30 June 1998. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Rounding

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

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Physical environment

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 features numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries. At intervals there are lakes, both marine and 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 2,228 metres at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak).

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

Water resources

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

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

Evaporation In NSW the rate of evaporation is important because in 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 water. The total annual loss by evaporation is over 2,400 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which no actual records are available, the total loss from evaporation is 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.

1.2 Average monthly rainfall, NSW(a)

<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

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

1.3 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
AVERAGE EVAPORATION (mm)													
Alstonville	180	140	136	108	84	75	90	112	138	158	168	189	1 578
Canberra	251	199	171	108	68	48	53	81	111	158	192	251	1 691
Cobar	360	291	254	162	99	66	74	109	156	229	288	360	2 448
Glen Innes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Griffith	270	232	186	111	81	42	50	74	108	164	219	276	1 797
Mildura	322	277	229	138	81	54	62	93	132	198	258	313	2 157
Moree	291	232	220	147	96	69	71	99	144	211	258	301	2 139
Sydney Airport	217	179	161	123	90	78	84	115	141	177	195	229	1 789
Wagga Wagga	310	255	214	120	62	36	37	59	84	146	213	295	1 831
Wellington	267	213	192	129	81	51	56	74	105	161	210	273	1 812
AVERAGE RAINFALL (mm)													
Alstonville	177	236	286	197	186	150	92	74	53	110	131	162	1 852
Canberra	63	55	54	51	49	37	42	46	51	66	64	53	631
Cobar	51	41	38	29	34	24	29	31	22	36	32	39	406
Glen Innes	113	90	70	43	50	57	55	51	56	79	83	107	854
Griffith	30	28	34	33	38	37	33	40	33	41	29	31	406
Mildura	22	20	20	20	28	24	27	27	29	33	24	23	297
Moree	77	68	48	38	45	27	45	35	32	46	58	63	581
Sydney Airport	98	112	125	106	97	126	67	77	63	74	83	77	1 106
Wagga Wagga	42	38	45	43	56	48	57	53	51	61	44	45	584
Wellington	69	62	50	44	50	40	46	48	43	63	55	49	618
MEAN NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS (no.)													
Alstonville	14.8	17.3	18.4	15.1	15.3	11.9	9.1	8.6	8.2	11.5	13.0	13.4	156.7
Canberra	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.6	8.4	9.2	9.9	11.2	10.2	10.7	9.8	7.9	106.6
Cobar	6.1	4.6	4.9	4.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	5.8	7.0	5.7	5.2	69.5
Glen Innes	10.4	9.5	8.7	6.5	7.1	7.9	7.5	7.2	6.9	8.8	9.1	10.4	100.1
Griffith	4.0	3.6	4.4	5.7	7.9	9.8	11.0	10.2	7.5	6.9	5.0	4.7	80.6
Mildura	3.8	3.2	3.6	4.6	7.0	7.9	9.4	9.5	7.5	7.4	5.7	4.4	73.9
Moree	8.4	6.2	5.2	4.7	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.1	7.4	7.2	8.2	77.6
Sydney Airport	11.4	11.4	12.4	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.1	9.1	9.5	10.7	11.2	10.6	129.1
Wagga Wagga	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.1	9.9	11.4	13.9	13.6	11.0	10.2	7.6	6.3	107.5
Wellington	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.2	7.4	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.6	8.3	7.1	6.6	86.0

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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.

1.4 Surface water resources, NSW

	NSW	NSW as a proportion of Australia %
Surface water resources (gigalitres)—		
Mean annual runoff	42 400	10.7
Mean annual outflow	37 200	9.6
Major divertible resource	17 300	17.3
Developed resource	21 500	37.1
Area (square kilometres)	802 000	10.4

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

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

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

Climate

NSW is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild 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.

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

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

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

During winter, the prevailing 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.

1.5 Mean temperature and humidity for selected meteorological stations, NSW and ACT

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	27.2	26.5	25.8	24.0	21.2	18.8	18.5	19.8	22.0	23.9	25.5	26.8	23.3
Canberra	27.7	26.9	24.3	19.7	15.3	12.0	11.1	12.8	15.9	19.2	22.4	25.9	19.4
Cobar	33.5	33.1	29.8	24.9	19.8	16.3	15.6	17.7	21.3	25.7	29.1	32.3	24.9
Glen Innes	26.4	25.5	23.8	20.7	16.6	13.3	12.6	14.1	17.6	20.9	23.7	25.8	20.1
Griffith	31.5	31.3	28.1	22.9	18.4	14.8	14.3	16.2	19.6	23.2	27.0	30.1	23.1
Mildura	31.9	31.3	28.3	23.4	18.9	15.9	15.3	17.1	20.1	23.6	27.2	29.9	23.6
Moree	33.3	32.6	30.7	26.7	22.0	18.5	17.5	19.2	22.8	26.9	30.1	32.6	26.1
Sydney Airport	26.2	26.2	25.1	22.8	19.9	17.4	16.9	18.1	20.2	22.3	23.9	25.6	22.0
Wagga Wagga	31.2	30.6	27.4	22.2	17.1	13.6	12.5	14.3	17.3	21.1	25.3	29.1	21.8
Wellington	31.0	30.0	27.3	23.1	18.3	14.6	14.0	15.5	18.7	22.6	26.2	29.9	22.6
MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	19.4	19.2	18.1	15.7	13.3	10.5	9.5	10.3	12.3	14.5	16.5	18.2	14.8
Canberra	12.9	12.8	10.6	6.6	3.1	0.9	-0.2	0.9	3.0	5.9	8.5	11.2	6.4
Cobar	20.1	19.9	17.0	12.8	9.1	6.0	4.9	6.2	8.8	12.5	15.6	18.6	12.6
Glen Innes	13.1	13.0	11.3	7.7	4.3	1.7	0.4	1.2	3.7	6.9	9.5	11.9	7.1
Griffith	16.2	16.4	13.6	9.4	6.4	4.0	2.9	4.0	6.0	9.1	11.9	14.7	9.6
Mildura	16.4	16.2	13.9	10.2	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.2	9.8	12.3	14.7	10.3
Moree	20.0	19.6	17.0	12.7	8.9	5.3	4.0	5.3	8.2	12.6	15.6	18.5	12.3
Sydney Airport	18.5	18.7	17.2	13.9	10.6	8.3	6.7	7.7	9.9	12.9	15.1	17.2	13.1
Wagga Wagga	15.9	16.2	13.4	9.2	6.0	3.6	2.6	3.6	5.1	7.8	10.5	13.7	9.0
Wellington	17.4	17.3	14.9	10.9	7.4	4.5	3.4	4.1	6.4	9.9	12.5	15.8	10.4
MEAN 9.00 AM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	78.0	82.0	79.0	77.0	77.0	72.0	67.0	65.0	62.0	65.0	72.0	73.0	72.5
Canberra	62.0	67.0	69.0	75.0	82.0	85.0	84.0	79.0	72.0	65.0	62.0	58.0	71.6
Cobar	43.0	49.0	49.0	56.0	70.0	79.0	75.0	66.0	53.0	45.0	42.0	39.0	55.6
Glen Innes	73.0	77.0	74.0	74.0	80.0	82.0	80.0	74.0	68.0	65.0	66.0	68.0	73.5
Griffith	48.0	53.0	56.0	66.0	76.0	83.0	81.0	74.0	63.0	56.0	49.0	46.0	62.7
Mildura	51.0	55.0	59.0	69.0	82.0	88.0	86.0	79.0	67.0	57.0	52.0	49.0	66.2
Moree	59.0	62.0	58.0	60.0	71.0	77.0	76.0	70.0	60.0	54.0	52.0	54.0	62.7
Sydney Airport	69.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	74.0	75.0	71.0	66.0	62.0	60.0	62.0	65.0	68.5
Wagga Wagga	52.0	57.0	60.0	71.0	83.0	88.0	88.0	83.0	77.0	67.0	59.0	51.0	69.6
Wellington	53.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	76.0	83.0	82.0	76.0	67.0	60.0	53.0	50.0	65.5
MEAN 3.00 PM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canberra	35.0	39.0	41.0	46.0	55.0	60.0	58.0	53.0	49.0	46.0	41.0	35.0	46.5
Cobar	26.0	28.0	30.0	35.0	45.0	50.0	46.0	39.0	32.0	28.0	25.0	22.0	33.7
Glen Innes	50.0	53.0	52.0	50.0	57.0	58.0	54.0	50.0	45.0	47.0	45.0	47.0	50.6
Griffith	30.0	33.0	36.0	41.0	52.0	58.0	55.0	49.0	44.0	40.0	31.0	28.0	41.5
Mildura	26.0	29.0	33.0	40.0	51.0	57.0	54.0	47.0	39.0	34.0	28.0	26.0	38.5
Moree	34.0	37.0	35.0	36.0	44.0	47.0	46.0	42.0	35.0	32.0	30.0	30.0	37.4
Sydney Airport	61.0	62.0	61.0	58.0	57.0	57.0	51.0	48.0	49.0	52.0	55.0	57.0	55.7
Wagga Wagga	29.0	33.0	36.0	44.0	57.0	64.0	65.0	59.0	53.0	47.0	36.0	29.0	46.0
Wellington	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Temperature NSW may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain (see the NSW physical features map facing page 1). 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 and plains, and 6°C on the tablelands and slopes.

From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. For example, in Sydney the average yearly temperature ranges from a maximum of 22°C to a minimum of 13°C compared with Mildura, which is located on the same latitude in the western interior, which ranges from 24°C to 11°C. Similar variations are found in the north.

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 last Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time on Lord Howe Island is half an hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight saving in the remainder of NSW.

Land use

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 and Wildlife Service Estate Areas which represent around 6% and State forests (timber reserves) which represent 5% of the area of the State. The urban area of the State is about 4%.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate areas comprise 13 historic sites (2,615 hectares), 103 National Parks (3,768,917 hectares), 10 Aboriginal areas (11,521 hectares), 18 State Recreation areas (122,114 hectares), 217 nature reserves (640,596 hectares) and 5 regional parks (4,031 hectares). The total area of the Service Estate is 4,549,794 hectares.

1.6 Land use, NSW

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

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

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

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

People and the environment

The environment, economy and social well being are now widely recognised as being inextricably linked. All spheres of human activity impact on the natural environment and are affected or limited by it. Human settlement and economic activity can deplete natural resources, pollute air and water and modify or destroy natural ecosystems. In turn, the extent and quality of natural resources may limit current and future economic development and consumption levels.

Most Australians rely primarily on modified land use practices, such as agriculture and mining, and on highly developed technologies to convert natural resources into the vast array of goods and services characteristic of our lifestyle. People have a scientific interest in ecological systems and the natural environment and also spiritual and cultural connections to nature, ranging from formal religious connections to the land to enjoyment of recreational amenities and appreciation of natural beauty.

Concern about environmental problems and views about the importance of environmental protection may influence people's attitudes towards environmental protection policy and programs. For example, people who are concerned about protecting the environment may be more willing to recycle household garbage, to conserve energy and water or to reduce use of private motor vehicles in favour of public transport. They might also be more likely to accept the economic trade-offs some believe are inherent in pursuing

national and international policies aimed at protecting the environment and achieving ecologically sustainable development.

A 1996 ABS household survey of people's issues, concerns and practices in the area of the environment took an in-depth look at people's views on many aspects of the environment. This survey was a follow-up to similar surveys conducted in 1992 and 1994. One important issue explored was how people regarded the relative importance of environmental protection and economic growth.

Environmental protection and economic growth

In 1996, more than two thirds of people in NSW believed environmental protection and economic growth were equally important. Almost one fifth of people in NSW believed environmental protection to be more important than economic growth, while less than one in ten viewed economic growth as more important than environmental protection. These proportions were similar to those recorded for the same concerns in 1992 and 1994.

1.7 Ranking of environmental protection and economic growth, NSW, 1992, 1994 and 1996

	May 1992	June 1994	April 1996
<i>Responses</i>	%	%	%
Environmental protection is more important than economic growth	19.5	17.8	19.0
Environmental protection and economic growth are equally important	68.8	69.3	69.2
Environmental protection is less important than economic growth	6.7	7.8	8.2
Can't decide/don't know	5.0	5.1	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Environmental concerns

Air pollution, ocean pollution, freshwater pollution and the destruction of trees and ecosystems and deforestation were the environmental issues of greatest concern to people in NSW in 1996, as they were in 1992 and 1994. However, the proportions of the population concerned about these and most other environmental issues declined over the period from 1992 to 1996.

There were relatively large declines (over 10 percentage points) in the proportions of people concerned about toxic and chemical waste, depletion of the ozone layer, the greenhouse effect and garbage and rubbish disposal over the four-year period.

Over this period there was a rise of over seven percentage points in the proportion of people who reported that they had no environmental concerns.

Environmental concerns, Sydney and regional areas of NSW

Analysing environmental concerns by people's place of residence showed that while both groups were concerned with air and water pollution, people living in Sydney had a proportionally greater concern for air pollution and ocean pollution than people living in regional areas of NSW. Both groups were also concerned with the destruction of trees, ecosystems and deforestation and garbage and rubbish disposal. In proportional terms, people in regional areas of NSW were more concerned than their Sydney counterparts about the issues of soil erosion, salinity, land degradation and the conservation of resources.

1.8 Environmental concerns, NSW, 1992, 1994 and 1996(a)

	May 1992	June 1994	April 1996
<i>Environmental concerns</i>	%	%	%
Destruction of trees/ecosystems/deforestation	32.2	26.1	21.5
Destruction of animals/wildlife/extinction of species	19.3	15.8	9.4
Air pollution	42.3	39.5	32.9
Ocean pollution	34.4	31.9	24.9
Freshwater pollution	29.9	30.2	24.7
Other pollution	15.2	10.9	10.3
Garbage/rubbish disposal	24.6	16.1	13.6
Toxic/chemical waste	21.5	12.0	7.8
Ozone layer	27.5	15.8	9.6
Greenhouse effect	17.1	9.4	6.6
Soil erosion/salinity/land degradation	13.4	10.3	7.2
Sand mining	4.9	2.5	1.8
Uranium mining/use/radioactive materials	8.4	3.7	5.6
Nuclear testing/weapons	14.5	7.8	8.8
Urban development/overpopulation	13.0	9.5	6.8
Conservation of resources	14.9	8.6	7.0
Use of pesticides	12.8	8.2	5.1
Other	5.3	5.5	5.7
No concerns	26.4	30.8	33.5

(a) Respondents could nominate more than one environmental concern.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996 (Cat. no. 4602.0)*.

1.9 Environmental concerns—Sydney and regional centres of NSW, 1996(a)

<i>Environmental concerns</i>	Sydney		Regional NSW	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
	'000	%	'000	%
Destruction of trees/ecosystems/deforestation	545.6	20.8	417.6	22.5
Destruction of animals/wildlife/extinction of species	216.2	8.3	206.0	11.1
Air pollution	1 011.0	38.6	463.6	25.0
Ocean pollution	711.6	27.2	403.5	21.7
Freshwater pollution	625.5	23.9	479.0	25.8
Other pollution	278.6	10.6	181.3	9.8
Garbage/rubbish disposal	347.5	13.3	262.9	14.2
Toxic/chemical waste	210.7	8.0	139.3	7.5
Ozone layer	241.9	9.2	189.6	10.2
Greenhouse effect	186.5	7.1	107.5	5.8
Soil erosion/salinity/land degradation	152.6	5.8	168.8	9.1
Sand mining	44.0	1.7	36.5	2.0
Uranium mining/use/radioactive materials	140.0	5.3	109.5	5.9
Nuclear testing/weapons	204.0	7.8	188.4	10.1
Urban development/overpopulation	178.1	6.8	124.9	6.7
Conservation of resources	146.4	5.6	166.3	9.0
Use of pesticides	104.5	4.0	123.2	6.6
Other	151.5	5.8	102.0	5.5
No concerns	863.3	32.9	634.6	34.2

(a) Respondents could nominate more than one environmental concern.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996 (Cat. no. 4602.0)* and unpublished ABS data.

1.10 Environmental concerns by age group, NSW, 1996(a)

<i>Environmental concerns</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>					<i>65 and over</i>	<i>All age groups</i>
	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>		
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Destruction of trees/ecosystems/ deforestation	26.8	25.2	20.1	23.9	16.5	14.8	21.5
Destruction of animals/wildlife/ extinction of species	10.7	11.4	9.0	10.4	7.8	6.4	9.4
Air pollution	35.4	34.8	39.0	35.4	29.4	20.4	32.9
Ocean pollution	30.4	27.2	31.2	25.4	17.6	13.7	24.9
Freshwater pollution	24.5	27.0	29.8	25.7	22.9	15.0	24.7
Other pollution	13.8	10.1	13.0	10.0	8.9	5.1	10.3
Garbage/rubbish disposal	15.5	13.9	16.9	13.6	10.0	10.0	13.6
Toxic/ chemical waste	7.8	8.1	9.0	9.6	6.1	5.1	7.8
Ozone layer	13.8	13.1	10.8	8.7	4.8	4.3	9.6
Greenhouse effect	11.3	7.0	7.2	7.1	2.8	3.0	6.6
Soil erosion/salinity/land degradation	4.0	7.2	9.4	8.4	5.7	6.8	7.2
Sand mining	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.6	**0.6	1.9	1.8
Uranium mining/use/radioactive materials	8.6	6.2	6.0	4.6	3.3	4.1	5.6
Nuclear testing/weapons	12.4	10.7	10.6	7.0	6.1	4.4	8.8
Urban development/overpopulation	6.0	6.8	7.0	8.3	7.1	5.2	6.8
Conservation of resources	6.1	9.6	6.8	7.9	5.6	4.5	7.0
Use of pesticides	4.3	4.8	5.4	7.1	3.7	4.6	5.1
Other	3.5	4.5	5.9	7.0	7.2	6.3	5.7
No concerns	28.6	31.3	25.9	32.0	36.2	50.2	33.5

(a) Respondents could nominate more than one environmental concern.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996 (Cat. no. 4602.0)* and unpublished ABS data.

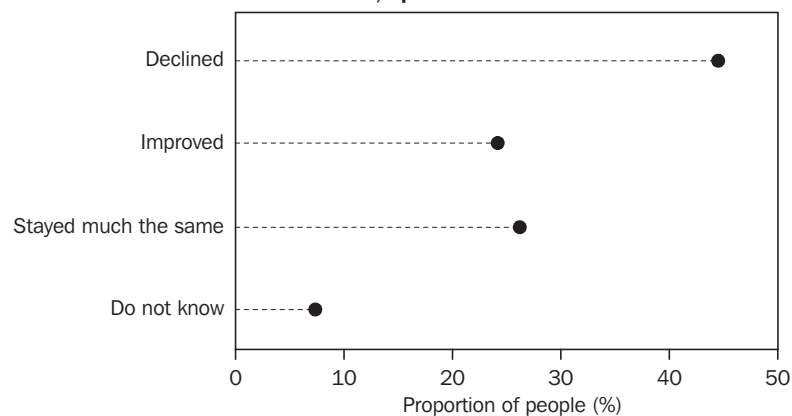
Environmental concerns, by age group

In NSW in 1996, the topic of greatest environmental concern across all age groups was air pollution. Air pollution was particularly important to the 35–44 years age group, in which about four out of ten people expressed concern. Other topics of concern to all age groups were ocean pollution, freshwater pollution and the destruction of trees and ecosystems and deforestation. Concern for the greenhouse effect, although not high overall, was more pronounced among people in the 18–24 years age group. People in the 65 years and over age group generally expressed lower levels of concern about environmental issues than other age groups; approximately half of people aged 65 years and over declared that they had no environmental concerns at all.

Perceived quality of the environment

In 1996, over 40% of people in NSW and nationally believed that the quality of the environment had declined in the previous ten years. About a quarter of the people in NSW thought the quality of the environment had stayed much the same in that period while a similar proportion felt it had improved.

1.11 Perceived quality of the environment in the last ten years, NSW, April 1996



Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996 (Cat. no. 4602.0)*.

Items recycled In March 1996, paper and glass were the two items recycled by most households in NSW (78% and 74% of households respectively). This compared to national recycling rates for these items of 74% and 73% respectively. The recycling rate for cans was lower in NSW than the national average but recycling rates for most other items were quite similar. In NSW, 10% of households did no recycling at all.

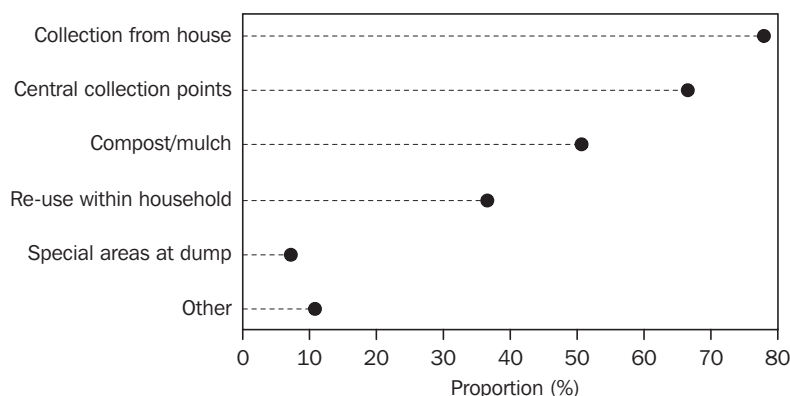
1.12 Items recycled by household, NSW and Australia, 1996

<i>Items recycled</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>Number of households recycling</i>	<i>Proportion of households recycling</i>	<i>Number of households recycling</i>	<i>Proportion of households recycling</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Paper	1 740.2	78.1	4 968.3	74.5
Glass	1 647.8	74.0	4 896.1	73.4
Cans	1 273.0	57.2	4 143.5	62.1
Plastic	1 416.9	63.6	4 452.8	66.8
Kitchen/food waste	913.5	41.0	2 990.6	44.9
Garden waste	1 070.4	48.1	3 387.0	50.8
Old clothing/rags	1 475.4	66.2	4 438.8	66.6
No recycling	225.4	10.1	623.5	9.4
All items recycled	136.7	6.1	410.4	6.2

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996 (Cat. no. 4602.0)*

Households who recycle In NSW, just over three quarters of all households recycled the items surveyed through collection from the dwelling while about two thirds of households recycled the items through central collection points. The NSW proportion for these recycling methods were similar to those for Australia. About half of NSW households recycled by composting/mulching while just over a third recycled by re-using items within the household.

1.13 Households who recycle, by recycling method, NSW, 1996



Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, 1996 (Cat. no. 4602.0)*

Environment protection expenditure

The ABS collected estimates of expenditure on environment protection by the public sector in respect of the 1994–95 and 1995–96 financial years. Environment protection includes all activities aimed at the prevention, reduction or elimination of pollution or any other degradation of the environment.

Table 1.14 below presents expenditures on sanitation and protection of the environment by State and local government in NSW. These expenditures are partial estimates only of environment protection expenditures by the public sector. They predominantly comprise activities and related expenditure on the Government Purpose Classification (GPC) 273 which covers many aspects of waste management and waste water management.

1.14 Environment protection expenditure, NSW, 1994–95 and 1995–96, (GPC 273)

	<i>State government</i>		<i>Local government</i>	
	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>
<i>NSW Expenditure</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Current	265.0	280.0	130.0	352.0
Capital	395.0	350.0	115.0	126.0
Total	660.0	630.0	245.0	478.0

Source: *Environmental Protection Expenditure, Australia 1994–95 and 1995–96* (Cat. no. 4603.0).

Other environment protection expenditure

In addition to the predominantly sewage and waste expenditure on environment protection set out in Table 1.14 above, other public sector environment protection expenditures such as protection of soil and groundwater, biodiversity and landscape, have been identified through other sources.

Table 1.15 below presents data on other public sector environment protection expenditures for 1994–95 and 1995–96. They have been compiled from Commonwealth, State and Territory budget papers and, in some instances, departmental annual reports. Due to the varying presentations of expenditures in budget papers across States and Territories, identification of such expenditures is difficult and incomplete. In some instances, it was not possible to separate environment protection expenditures into the five specific categories that appear in the table. In those cases, expenditures were usually placed under the ‘other’ category.

Some relevant environment protection expenditures have also been excluded because it was not possible to separate them from program or administrative expenditures related to

activities which are not concerned with environment protection.

Total current environment protection expenditure for NSW identified through this process increased slightly between 1994–95 and 1995–96. Capital expenditure was virtually unchanged. Protection of biodiversity and landscape was the item which accounted for the biggest identified current and capital expenditures in NSW in both periods. Current expenditure on this item increased by 21% between 1994–95 and 1995–96, while capital expenditure remained unchanged.

The largest current expenditure in NSW in both periods fell into the 'other environment protection' category. The majority of expenditures in the 'other environment protection' category relate to activities not able to be separately identified and allocated to one or more of the identified categories.

**Land
degradation
expenditure**

Table 1.16 shows the reported expenditure by farm businesses on specific measures to prevent/control land degradation in NSW and Australia for 1994–95 and 1995–96.

The larger component of expenditure for NSW and Australia in both years was for the prevention/control of soil and land degradation, the protection of waterways from contamination, and the protection of native plants, animals and habitat. Expenditure in this area in NSW rose by 47% between 1994–95 and 1995–96. This expenditure includes the establishment or protection of trees and shrubs to control and prevent soil and land degradation. It also covers the costs of dams and earthworks to prevent run-off to waterways and fencing to exclude livestock from areas of remnant vegetation, wetlands or other natural habitats of native species.

The other component of expenditure in both years was for the eradication of plant growth, animals and insects which affect sustainable land use. This expenditure declined slightly in NSW over the two year period.

1.15 Other Environment Protection Expenditure(a), NSW and Australia, 1994–95 and 1995–96

Type of expenditure	New South Wales				Australia	
	1994–95		1995–96		1994–95	1995–96
	Current	Capital	Current	Capital	Current and capital	Current and capital
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wastewater management/ water protection	24.9	—	21.0	—	63.5	61.2
Non-hazardous and hazardous waste management	21.9	25.2	11.7	29.9	52.5	46.8
Protection of soil and ground water	43.2	6.8	32.9	0.3	76.5	58.3
Protection of biodiversity and landscape	120.9	48.7	146.8	48.7	679.3	695.2
Protection of ambient air and climate	—	—	14.9	1.0	0.7	18.1
Other environment protection	156.3	11.1	150.8	11.4	365.0	407.3
Total	367.0	91.8	378.2	91.2	1 237.5	1 286.9

(a) Partial estimates only. Figures have been compiled from Commonwealth, State and Territory budget papers, and departmental annual reports. Where possible, attempts have been made to avoid double-counting with figures presented in Table 1.14 above. As such, these figures in this table represent additional expenditures to protect the environment. (b) Includes State, Territory and Commonwealth expenditures.

Source: *Environmental Protection Expenditure, Australia 1994–95 and 1995–96* (Cat. no. 4603.0).

1.16 Land degradation expenditure by farm businesses, NSW and Australia, 1994–95 and 1995–96

Type of expenditure	New South Wales		Australia(a)	
	1994–95	1995–96	1994–95	1995–96
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Prevention/control of soil and land degradation, protection of waterways from contamination, protection of native plants, animals and habitat	28.7	42.2	104.4	118.2
Eradication of plant growth, animals or insects which affect sustainable land use.	22.1	21.3	84.3	78.4
Total	50.8	63.5	188.7	196.6

(a) Includes all States and Territories.

Source: *Environmental Protection Expenditure, Australia 1994–95 and 1995–96* (Cat. no. 4603.0).

Publications related to Physical environment

- Australia** *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0)
Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia 1994–95 and 1995–96 (Cat. no. 4603.0)

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.

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. Cook formally took possession of the whole of the eastern part of Australia in August on Possession Island, just off the north coast of Cape York Peninsula, naming the region 'New South Wales'.

1788: European settlement Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding the First Fleet, sailed into Botany Bay on 18 January 1788. The fleet then moved to Sydney Cove where the British flag was raised on 26 January, and 1,035 persons disembarked. The colony was formally proclaimed on 7 February. Subsequent fleets arrived in 1790 and 1791. The first free settlers arrived in 1793 on the *Bellona*.

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

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

1809: Macquarie arrives In 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Macarthur overthrew Governor Bligh in the 'Rum Rebellion'. Both were court martialled in London in 1809 for this act and Lachlan Macquarie assumed the position of Governor. In 1810 the Botanical Gardens were formed and the first bank opened—the Bank of New South Wales.

1813: Crossing of Blue Mountains In 1812 the Governor's Court and the Supreme Court were established. In 1813 Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains which had been a barrier to inland exploration and settlement. A road over the mountains was built by 1815.

**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. In 1825 Tasmania became a separate colony. The first census of NSW, known as the *muster*, was held in 1828.

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

**1838:
Myall Creek
massacre** The Myall Creek massacre 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:
First elections** 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.

**1851:
Gold rush** 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. Victoria became an Independent Colony.

**1855:
Responsible
government** In 1855 the British Government approved a draft Constitution and NSW was granted responsible government. The first railway opened between Sydney and Parramatta. 1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. The first intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and NSW was played.

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

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. In 1868 an Irishman, James O'Farrell attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh. He was subsequently hanged. The Sydney Trades and Labour Council was formed in 1871. The telegraphic cable to England was completed in 1872.

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*.

In 1880 aid was abolished to denominational schools and it was decreed that all State schools must be sectarian. The first telephones were installed in Sydney in the same year. The Trade Unions Act gave workers the right to form unions in 1881. In 1882 the first cricket test in NSW was played between Australia and England.

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.

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.

The great strike of 1890 saw miners, waterside workers, draymen and shearers defeated, but in the next year 35 Labor members were returned to the Legislative Assembly.

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.

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.

- 1901: Federation** On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, at Centennial Park in Sydney. The first federal elections were held in March and Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George V) in May. Edmund Barton became the first Prime Minister. The Commonwealth became responsible for Defence, Post and Telecommunications, and Customs and Excise. Interstate free trade was established and old age pensions were introduced in NSW.
- 1902: Vote for women** In 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.
- 1906: Free public schools** 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.
- 1908: Canberra chosen as Australian capital** 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. In 1910 the first NSW Labor Government was formed.
- 1911: First Australian census** In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was ceded to the Commonwealth by NSW. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was established and work commenced on the trans-continental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted.
- In 1913 the Australian fleet arrived in Sydney. It included the battle cruiser *Australia* and the cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne*. The federal capital was named Canberra.
- 1914: First World War** 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. Jervis Bay was added to the Commonwealth in 1915.

- 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 (subsequently 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. Sliced bread was introduced in Sydney. 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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. In 1957 Joern Utzon won a world-wide competition to design the Sydney Opera House.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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

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

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

**1986:
Australia Acts** In 1986 the proclamation of the Australia Acts ended the powers of the British Parliament and judicial system over the States. 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:
Bicentenary** 1988 saw Australia celebrate its bicentenary of European settlement. The monorail started in Sydney amid great controversy. In 1989, the NSW Government formed the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and passed the Freedom of Information Bill. In the latter part of the year Newcastle was devastated by an earthquake claiming 12 lives.

**1990:
Gulf war** In 1990 Australia supported the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq. In early 1990 an estimated one-third of the State was flooded in a two week period. The National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour was opened.

**1991:
Adoption
Information Act** Pemulwuy Koori College, the first Aboriginal high school, opened in February. 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, Mahla Pearlman, was appointed to the Land and Environment Court of NSW. 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 it became legal to sell and serve kangaroo meat in NSW for human consumption. In September the bid to hold the year 2000 Olympics in Sydney was successful. In November police were dealing with the largest serial killing on record in NSW, known as the backpacker murders, following the discovery of a seventh body in forests near Sydney. During the same month NSW became the first state to pass legislation banning vilification of homosexuals.

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

**1995:
Sydney casino** The drought continued throughout 1995. Temperatures during winter reached 30°C and rain was scarce. In April, there was a change of government from the Liberal/National Party coalition to the Australian Labor Party with Bob Carr as Premier. Sydney's first legal casino opened on 13 September at Darling Harbour. With a main span of 345 metres, the Glebe Island Bridge was opened in December.

1996: A new rail link was opened between Merrylands and Parramatta, providing direct services between Campbelltown and Penrith. Work on a new southern rail line commenced to link City–Airport–East Hills. The logo for the Sydney 2000 Olympics was unveiled at Darling Harbour and construction of the main Olympic stadium commenced at Homebush. A number of severe storms hit parts of NSW. Both Armidale and Singleton suffered hail damage, while a flood claimed one life in Coffs Harbour. The Royal Commission into the NSW Police Service continued and Peter Ryan was sworn in as NSW Police Commissioner. As a result of a massacre at Port Arthur in Tasmania, bans on possession of semi-automatic weapons were introduced.

1997: A landslide at Thredbo destroyed two ski lodges and buried 19 people. Miraculously, one survivor was recovered by the rescue team, which numbered more than 600. There were more than 185 bushfires burning across NSW in December and four volunteer fire fighters were killed, two at Lithgow, one at Menai and one near Wingello. The largest fire destroyed bushland in the Pilliga region, near Coonabarabran. Trams returned to Sydney after a 36 year absence, with the opening of a light rail service between Central and Wentworth Park. The permanent home of the Sydney casino, Star City, was opened.

1998: In April, the Royal Easter Show was held for the first time at the new showgrounds at Homebush Bay, after moving from the traditional site at Moore Park. The Olympic Park railway opened in March with the station located adjacent to the main Olympic Stadium and the Showground complex at Homebush Bay. A torrential downpour and flash flood in the Wollongong area caused widespread damage to homes. Two separate warnings were issued to Sydney residents to boil their water following reports of the discovery of micro-organism contamination in the water supply in August and September. The Sydney to Hobart yacht race was marred by tragedy when heavy storms struck the fleet off the NSW coast. Six sailors were lost and more than half the field withdrew from the race.

Government

The history of Government in NSW

Although forms of Aboriginal tribal government had existed from time immemorial in NSW, government as we know it began in Australia when NSW became a British colony on 26 January 1788 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, 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 were disadvantaged in terms of the franchise—women and Aborigines. Women were granted the right to vote in NSW in 1902, but Aboriginal people were not on an equal footing with other citizens 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 NSW Constitution Act (1902) is the basic constitutional law for the State but, in addition, the Constitution and system of government 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.

The Governor is the nominal head of Government in NSW and exercises Her Majesty's powers and functions in respect to the State and performs the formal and ceremonial functions that attach to the Crown.

The Governor's more important duties are:

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

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

The Executive Council

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

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

The Ministry or Cabinet

While the formal executive power is vested in the Governor, in practice the whole policy of a Ministry is determined by the Cabinet—that is, the Ministers, without the Governor, meeting under the chairmanship of the Premier.

The Ministry consists of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. Ministers are chosen from government members in either House although most are located in the Legislative Assembly where the government is formed. 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. A vote of no confidence in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry.

3.1 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

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Parliaments of NSW since 1965

No. of Parlia-ment	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration			No of sess-ions
				yrs	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	—	—	—	—

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

The Legislative Council The Legislative Council has 42 members, each elected on a state-wide basis for two terms of the Legislative Assembly using a proportional voting system. At each general election the term of office of 21 members expires while the term of office of the remaining 21 members continues until the next general election in four years time.

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

3.3 Legislative Council: Membership by party affiliation

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

(a) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'. (b) Member resigned from Australian Democrats on 12 March 1996 and became an Independent Member. (c) Member resigned from Australian Labour Party on 7 November 1997 and became an Independent Member. (d) Member resigned from Liberal Party of Australia on 29 June 1998 and became an Independent Member.

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

The Legislative Assembly

There are 99 members of the Legislative Assembly—one member per electorate. However, at the election to be held in 1999, the number of electorates will be reduced to 93. Members 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.

3.4 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
Total	99	99	109	99	99

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

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

Franchise The elections of both Houses are conducted by secret ballot. Only Australian citizens resident in NSW who are 18 years of age or over are eligible to enrol to vote. British subjects who 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 may vote for a single group of candidates, or may vote for a number of candidates in preferential order.

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

Local government authorities An area established for local government purposes is known as a Council. At 1 July 1998 there were 177 Local Councils in NSW of which 41 are City Councils. A Council may be proclaimed a City Council if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population although there is no legislative distinction made between a Local Council and a City Council.

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

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

With the introduction of the new Act, the elected representatives of councils are known as councillors (instead of aldermen in the case of municipalities) and all leaders of councils are called mayors (instead of presidents in the case of shires).

**Local
government
functions**

Local government councils in NSW provide a wide range of services. The most important of these are the general services of administration, maintenance of public roads, and the provision of health and community amenities such as operating garbage disposal services. Councils also provide recreation services, control building construction and provide sundry other services of benefit to the local population. 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.

County councils are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of councils. County councils' responsibilities can include the supply of water, flood control and eradication of noxious weeds and pests. At 1 July 1998 there were 20 County Councils in NSW.

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

Demography

Population estimates

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

Estimated resident population The estimated resident population of NSW at 30 June 1997 was 6,274,300. Although the State comprises only 10.4% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (33.9%) of Australian residents live in NSW. The population density in NSW is the third highest (7.8 persons per km²) in the country, surpassed only by the ACT (129.1 persons per km²), and Victoria (20.2 persons per km²).

4.1 Area, estimated resident population and population density of States and Territories, 30 June 1997p

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>Area(a)</i> <i>km²</i>	<i>Proportion of total area(a)</i> <i>%</i>	<i>Estimated resident population(b)</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Population density(b)</i> <i>Persons per km²</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian population(b)</i> <i>%</i>
New South Wales	801 600	10.43	6 274.4	7.8	33.9
Victoria	227 600	3.00	4 605.1	20.2	24.8
Queensland	1 727 200	22.50	3 401.2	2.0	18.4
South Australia	984 000	12.80	1 479.8	1.5	8.0
Western Australia	2 525 500	32.90	1 798.1	0.7	9.7
Tasmania	67 800	0.90	473.5	7.0	2.6
Northern Territory	1 346 200	17.50	187.1	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory(c)	2 400	0.03	309.8	129.1	1.7
<i>Australia(d)</i>	<i>7 682 300</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>18 532.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>

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

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

4.2 Estimated resident population of States and Territories(a)

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>					
	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997p</i>
	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000)					
New South Wales	5 960.7	6 001.4	6 055.7	6 121.7	6 204.7	6 274.4
Victoria	4 454.8	4 471.7	4 486.7	4 516.1	4 560.2	4 605.1
Queensland	3 029.0	3 108.6	3 185.3	3 263.5	3 338.7	3 401.2
South Australia	1 456.5	1 460.7	1 466.1	1 469.4	1 474.3	1 479.8
Western Australia	1 657.7	1 677.2	1 702.6	1 733.4	1 765.3	1 798.1
Tasmania	469.8	471.6	472.9	473.7	474.4	473.5
Northern Territory	168.4	171.3	174.0	177.8	181.8	187.1
Australian Capital Territory(b)	294.6	299.2	301.3	304.6	308.3	309.8
<i>Australia(c)</i>	<i>17 491.5</i>	<i>17 661.7</i>	<i>17 847.4</i>	<i>18 063.3</i>	<i>18 310.7</i>	<i>18 532.2</i>
	PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (%)					
New South Wales	34.1	34.0	34.0	33.9	33.9	33.9
Victoria	25.5	25.3	25.1	25.0	24.9	24.8
Queensland	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.4
South Australia	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0
Western Australia	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7
Tasmania	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory(b)	1.7	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 1996 Census results. (b) From 1994 excludes Jervis Bay Territory. (c) From 1994 includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

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

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

Statistical area	At 30 June					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 ^p
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Sydney (SD)	3 699.8	3 713.3	3 736.7	3 770.1	3 881.1	3 934.7
Hunter (SD)	539.1	544.4	551.4	558.8	555.2	561.8
comprising—						
Newcastle (SSD)	450.7	454.8	460.1	465.9	463.4	468.9
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	88.4	89.6	91.3	93.0	91.8	93.0
Illawarra (SD)	355.1	359.6	363.8	369.2	372.9	377.1
comprising—						
Wollongong (SSD)	247.4	249.5	251.3	253.6	255.7	258.1
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	107.7	110.1	112.5	115.7	117.1	119.1
Richmond–Tweed (SD)	184.7	189.0	194.3	200.1	200.5	203.7
Mid-North Coast (SD)	247.0	251.8	257.1	261.7	262.4	265.2
Northern (SD)	186.5	186.9	187.4	187.6	178.6	177.2
North Western (SD)	117.0	117.9	118.6	119.4	117.3	117.4
Central West (SD)	171.6	172.5	173.5	174.7	172.4	172.5
South Eastern (SD)	171.9	174.8	177.8	180.6	178.9	179.8
Murrumbidgee (SD)	148.3	149.4	150.3	151.2	149.2	149.1
Murray (SD)	109.6	110.0	110.6	111.3	110.9	110.8
Far West (SD)	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.5	25.3	24.9
New South Wales	5 958.7	5 997.4	6 049.2	6 112.2	6 204.7	6 274.4

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

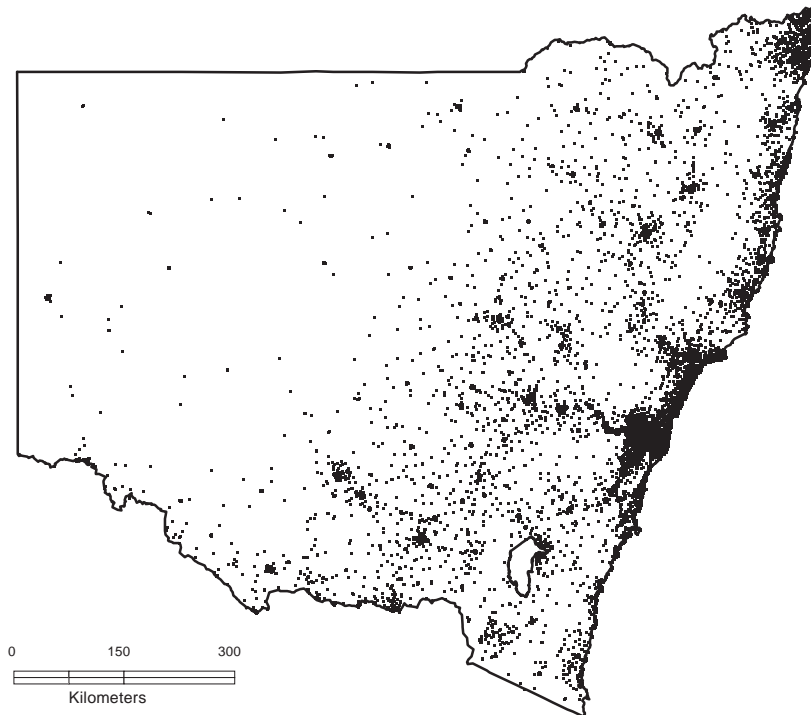
Source: *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3235.1)*.

Population growth

The population of NSW increased by 69,600 persons between 30 June 1996 and 30 June 1997. This represents an annual growth rate of 1.1%, slightly below the national average of 1.2%, and the annual population growth rates for the Northern Territory (2.9%), Queensland (1.9%) and Western Australia (1.9%). The growth in population comprised a natural increase of 42,300, a net overseas migration gain of 40,900 and a net interstate migration loss of 13,600 persons.

Regional distribution

Most of the State's population is located in the six coastal Statistical Divisions of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, which in aggregate, comprised 88% of the State's population and 17.4% of its area. The three major coastal centres of Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Wollongong SSD contained nearly three-quarters (74.3%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2% of its area.

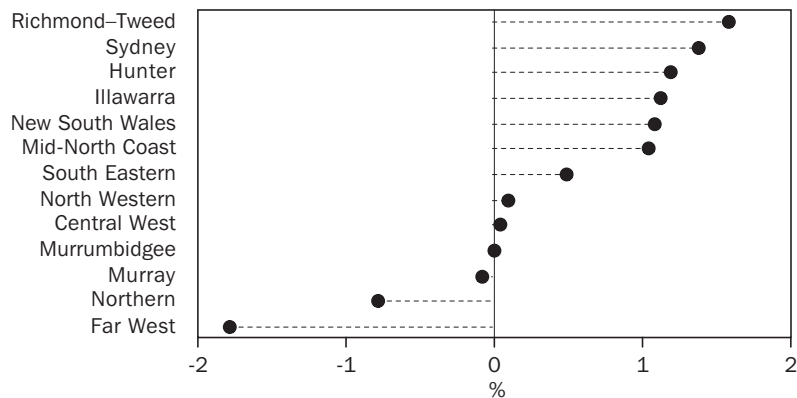
4.4 Population, NSW, August 1997

One Dot = 100 persons

Regional growth Sydney's annual population growth (1.4%) 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.

Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas are situated on the coast of NSW. Between 1996 and 1997 the north coast SDs of Richmond–Tweed, Hunter, and Mid-North Coast experienced annual growth rates greater than 1%. On the south coast, Illawarra SD and South Eastern SD (which contains the developing areas near the Australian Capital Territory) grew by 1.1% and 0.5% respectively. The Far West SD and Northern SD experienced an annual population decrease of –1.8%, and –0.8% respectively.

4.5 Population growth, 30 June 1996 to 1997p



Source: *Population, NSW (Cat. no. 3234.1)*.

There were seven Statistical Local Areas (SLA) in NSW which experienced an annual growth rate of 3% or more between 1996 and 1997. The strongest growth occurred in Sydney City (Remainder) (18.1%), Camden (6.6%), Sydney City (Inner) (5.2%), Liverpool (5.0%), Tweed (3.8%), South Sydney, (3.2%) and Maclean (3.0%). The greatest decline in population occurred in the SLAs of Central Darling (–3.3%), Bombala (–2.6%), and the Unincorporated Far West (–2.5%).

Estimated age distribution

The Census of Population and Housing 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 year population estimates 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.

4.6 Age distribution of the population(a), NSW, 30 June 1997p

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
0-4	224.8	213.6	438.4	7.0
5-9	226.4	215.5	441.8	7.0
10-14	222.6	213.0	435.5	6.9
15-19	219.9	208.6	428.5	6.8
20-24	228.7	223.0	451.7	7.2
25-29	241.1	243.2	484.3	7.7
30-34	242.2	241.5	483.8	7.7
35-39	250.8	250.6	501.4	8.0
40-44	232.0	232.0	464.0	7.4
45-49	217.8	213.7	431.5	6.9
50-54	189.4	182.0	371.4	5.9
55-59	147.9	144.4	292.3	4.7
60-64	125.6	127.0	252.6	4.0
65-69	118.5	125.2	243.7	3.9
70-74	99.4	117.2	216.6	3.4
75-79	67.9	91.6	159.4	2.5
80-84	38.2	63.7	101.9	1.6
85 and over	22.1	53.2	75.4	1.2
Total all ages	3 115.3	3 159.0	6 274.4	100.0

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (Cat no. 3235.1)*.

Population Census

General The Census of Population and Housing collects information about the number, geographic distribution and characteristics of people and dwellings in Australia on the Census night. Since 1911 Censuses have been conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act, and since 1961 Australia has had a Census taken every five years. Figures in this section are based on the thirteenth and most recent national Census which took place on 6 August 1996.

The Census is the largest collection undertaken by the ABS. It provides information about population and housing at a detailed geographic level. It is the main source of population characteristics such as religion, income distribution, and how people travel to work.

Census data are used by governments, businesses and the community as important input for planning, administration and policy decisions. The data obtained on population provide the basis for the estimation of the resident population for each State, Territory and Local Government Area. Population estimates are used primarily for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds.

Population estimate The final revised Census count in NSW was 6,204,728 as of 30 June 1996, representing a 5.2% increase over the 1991 Census estimate. The Sydney Statistical Division which comprised 62% of the NSW population grew by 5.7% (approximately 208,000 people) since 1991, while the remainder of the State increased by 4.4% (about 100,000). The sex ratio of the NSW population at this Census was 98.6 males to 100 females, compared with a sex ratio of 98.5 in 1991 and 98.8 in 1986.

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

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

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

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

4.7 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, NSW, 1996 Census

Age group (years)	Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders				All persons	
	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion	Persons	Proportion
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
0-4	7 732	7 515	15 247	15.0	428 622	7.1
5-9	7 197	6 759	13 956	13.8	431 551	7.1
10-14	6 341	5 962	12 303	12.1	429 745	7.1
15-19	4 910	4 704	9 614	9.5	417 887	6.9
20-24	4 445	4 598	9 043	8.9	441 905	7.3
25-44	12 949	14 710	27 659	27.3	1 848 578	30.6
45-59	4 669	4 825	9 494	9.4	1 033 687	17.1
60 and over	1 822	2 347	4 169	4.1	1 006 721	16.7
Total	50 065	51 420	101 485	100.0	6 038 696	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

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

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

4.8 Birthplace, NSW, 1996 Census

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

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

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

Language spoken at home

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

4.9 People(a) who spoke a language other than English at home, NSW, 1996 Census

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

(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.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

Religion

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

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

Dwelling structure (occupied dwellings)

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

Weekly individual income

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

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 1997, there were 107,076 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 66,908 permanent and long-term departures.

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

4.10 Overseas arrivals and departures, NSW

<i>Type of movement</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
ARRIVALS (no.)			
Permanent	38 056	44 327	37 212
Long-term—			
Australian residents	30 778	30 976	31 104
Overseas visitors	30 170	34 932	38 760
Short-term(a)—			
Australian residents	984 412	1 060 864	1 140 001
Overseas visitors	1 522 103	1 719 920	1 782 981
Total arrivals	2 605 519	2 891 019	3 030 058
DEPARTURES (no.)			
Permanent	10 123	10 650	11 520
Long-term—			
Australian residents	24 988	25 258	26 914
Overseas visitors	22 767	24 276	28 474
Short-term(a)—			
Australian residents	989 509	1 080 769	1 152 921
Overseas visitors	1 569 215	1 749 604	1 835 386
Total departures	2 616 602	2 890 557	3 055 215

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

Source: *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0); ABS, unpublished *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* data.

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 large 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 1996–97, the most significant number of permanent arrivals (settlers) to NSW came from New Zealand (15.5%), China (10.3%), Hong Kong (8.5%), the United Kingdom (7.4%), South Africa (3.6%), the Phillipines (3.3%), Viet Nam (3.2%) and India (3.1%).

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

Country of last residence	1995-96		1996-97	
	Permanent	Long-term	Permanent	Long-term
New Zealand	5 704	2 169	5 777	2 179
China	6 002	1 012	3 828	1 246
Hong Kong	3 410	2 345	3 155	2 511
United Kingdom(b)	3 404	4 197	2 761	4 905
South Africa	1 481	363	1 344	534
Phillippines	1 556	314	1 229	303
Viet Nam	1 149	431	1 188	557
India	1 748	1 099	1 136	1 192
Fiji	1 016	250	945	232
USA	930	2 961	920	3 012
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	1 124	15	869	27
Lebanon	969	58	749	38
Former USSR and Baltic States	645	119	737	141
Taiwan	597	850	672	906
Indonesia	675	2 308	614	2 744
Bosnia-Herzegovina	762	—	475	—
Pakistan	619	206	473	275
Germany	550	497	470	500
Canada	454	773	465	703
Sri Lanka	658	213	431	192
Turkey	574	54	422	60
Malaysia	406	1 416	393	1 448
Singapore	385	1 178	386	1 139
Korea, Republic of	487	2 754	355	3 314
Thailand	441	831	347	930
Ireland	347	677	343	1 091
Croatia	410	27	294	11
Greece	358	89	288	147
Egypt	317	59	278	47
Japan	292	3 902	232	4 241
Cambodia(d)	316	19	188	23
Saudi Arabia	248	21	182	23

(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) n.f.d.—not further defined. (d) Cambodia previously known as Kampuchea.

Source: ABS, unpublished Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.

**Country of birth
of settlers**

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

During the year ended June 1997, a total of 37,212 permanent settlers arrived in NSW, of which 43.8% (16,283) were born in Asia, and 21.1% (7,858) were born in Europe. Out of the total permanent settlers, 13.1% (4,882) were born in China, 10.9% (4,052) were born in New Zealand and 7.7% (2,871) were born in the United Kingdom.

Births

Compilation of birth statistics

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

Birth rate

In 1997, there were 87,156 live births registered to women whose usual residence was in NSW. The crude birth rate has fallen steadily since 1971 to 13.9 per 1,000 population in 1997. It was about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 105 males born for every 100 females in 1997. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but has averaged at 105.

In 1997, the total fertility rate was 1,832, a significant reduction on the rate of 3,373 which was registered in 1961. The total 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.

Female population replacement

The female gross reproduction rate of 0.893 in 1997 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 0.882 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 the long-term replacement level since 1976.

4.12 Live births: Summary, NSW

	1995	1996	1997
Live births—			
Males	44 884	44 448	44 647
Females	42 965	42 147	42 509
Persons	87 849	86 595	87 156
Sex ratio	104	105	105
Crude birth rate(a)	14.4	14.0	13.9
Total fertility rate(b)	1 867	1 825	1 832
Female gross reproduction rate(c)	0.913	0.888	0.893
Female net reproduction rate(d)	0.901	0.877	0.882

(a) Births per 1,000 population. (b) The sum of age-specific birth rates. (c) The average number of daughters who, ignoring mortality, will replace their mothers, if the current year's rate continues indefinitely. (d) The average number of daughters born to women who are subject to the fertility and mortality rates of the given year.

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

Children born outside marriage

The proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births increased to 26.7% in 1997. 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 1980.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 to 86% in 1997.

4.13 Live births: Nuptiality, NSW

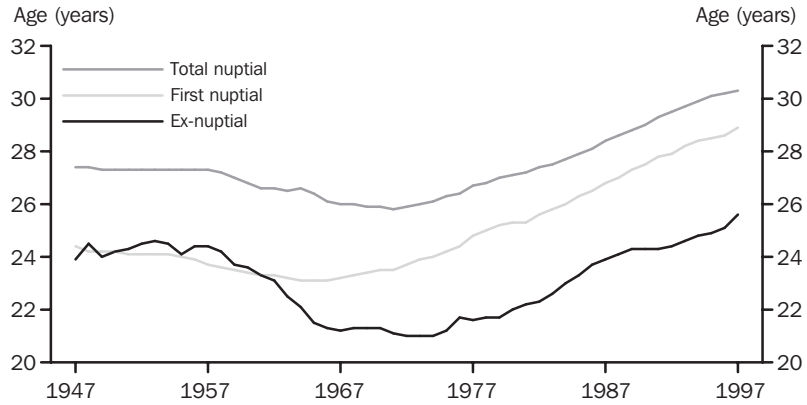
	1995	1996	1997
Nuptial	65 939	64 595	63 918
Ex-nuptial—			
Number	21 910	22 000	23 238
Proportion of total live births (%)	24.9	25.4	26.7
Paternity acknowledged births (no.)	18 359	18 545	19 958
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (%)	83.8	84.3	85.9
Total	87 849	86 595	87 156

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

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 1997 was 29.4 years compared with 27.8 years in 1987. The proportion of married women who had their first child when aged 30 years and over increased from 24.0% in 1987 to 40.6% in 1997. The proportion of mothers who gave birth at ages 40 years and over, although still a small proportion, has almost doubled since 1987 from 1.2% to 2.2%. On the other hand, teenage mothers decreased from 5.5% of total mothers in 1987 to 4.7% in 1997. Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1987 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 116.4 births per 1,000 women in 1997.

4.14 Median age of mother, NSW



Source: Demography, NSW, 1997 (Cat. no. 3311.1).

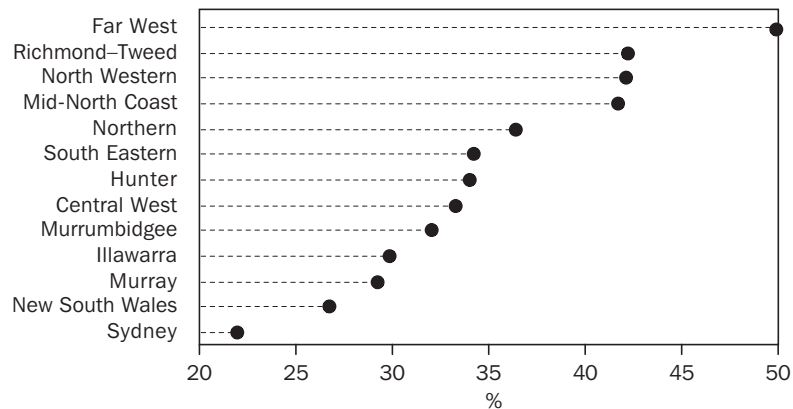
Nuptial first births

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 17.9% occur during the first year, with 40.6% delayed until three or more years and 19.1% 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 1997 was 1.9 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only 7% of the children born in 1997 were the fourth or later child compared with 17% in 1951, and 50% at the turn of the century.

4.15 Ex-nuptial births, NSW, 1997 (Proportion of total births)



Source: Demography, NSW, 1997 (3311.1); ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Regional births

Of the NSW women who gave birth during 1997, 64.1% lived in Sydney SD. The proportion of ex-nuptial 1997, total births was substantially lower in Sydney (22.0%) than the balance of NSW (35.0%). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (49.7%) and Richmond-Tweed SD (42.0%).

4.16 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)	
	1987	1997	1987	1997	1987	1997
Under 20	1 325	536	4 730	4 071	21.2	19.5
20-24	13 988	7 455	19 355	14 698	89.0	65.9
25-29	29 460	22 400	33 186	28 312	142.3	116.4
30-34	18 931	22 328	20 960	26 253	94.8	108.7
35-39	5 975	9 713	6 790	11 865	31.9	47.4
40-44	876	1 438	1 025	1 876	5.5	8.1
45 and over	33	44	41	62	0.3	0.3
Not stated	2	4	6	19	..	..
Total	70 590	63 918	86 093	87 156	1 925	1 832

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

Source: Demography, NSW, 1987 and 1997 (Cat. no. 3311.1).

4.17 Nuptial confinements: Age group of mother and previous issue, NSW, 1997

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	531	1.2	439	84	8	—	—
20-24	7 387	1.5	4 410	2 264	579	120	14
25-29	22 096	1.7	10 745	7 765	2 678	718	190
30-34	21 966	2.0	7 636	8 413	4 151	1 254	512
35-39	9 533	2.3	2 577	3 554	2 043	842	517
40 and over	1 457	2.5	466	454	258	124	155
Total(a)	62 974	1.9	26 275	22 534	9 717	3 059	1 389
Proportion of total married mothers (%)	100.0	..	41.7	35.8	15.4	4.9	2.2

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

Source: Demography, NSW, 1997 (Cat. no. 3311.1); ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

4.18 Live births: Rates and nuptiality, 1997

Statistical Division of usual residence	Live births			Proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births %	Crude birth rate (a)
	Nuptial no.	Ex-nuptial no.	Total no.		
Sydney	43 558	12 267	55 825	22.0	14.2
Hunter	4 790	2 453	7 243	33.9	12.9
Illawarra	3 503	1 486	4 989	29.8	13.2
Richmond-Tweed	1 451	1 050	2 501	42.0	12.3
Mid-North Coast	1 861	1 322	3 183	41.5	12.0
Northern	1 578	896	2 474	36.2	14.0
North Western	1 056	761	1 817	41.9	15.5
Central West	1 663	822	2 485	33.1	14.4
South Eastern	1 558	807	2 365	34.1	13.1
Murrumbidgee	1 551	728	2 279	31.9	15.3
Murray	1 106	455	1 561	29.1	14.1
Far West	166	164	330	49.7	13.3
Overseas(b)	39	11	50	22.0	..
Not stated	38	16	54	29.6	..
New South Wales	63 918	23 238	87 156	26.7	13.9

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

Source: Demography, NSW, 1997 (Cat. no. 3311.1); ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Multiple births There were 1,142 sets of twins born to NSW mothers in 1997 (one in every 75 confinements) as well as 35 sets of triplets and one set of quadruplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five sets of triplets were born each year, but the average over the last 10 years has been 29 sets with a peak of 36 in 1991. Only three sets of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been 28 sets of quadruplets and six cases of higher order multiple births.

Hospital and home births In 1997, 83.0% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 16.4% occurred in private hospitals and 0.6% (497) were home births.

Deaths

Compilation of death statistics

Statistics on deaths in NSW are compiled for the calendar year in which the death was registered. More than 99% of all deaths are registered within one month of the occurrence. Death statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the deceased, which may not necessarily be the State of occurrence or registration of the death.

Crude death rates

There were 45,641 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1997; the crude death rate was 7.2 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude 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. However, changes in the level of crude death rates over time are affected not only by the level of mortality, but also by changes in the age and sex distribution of the population involved.

4.19 Deaths: Summary, NSW

	1994	1995	1996	1997
Deaths—				
Males	23 690	23 612	23 765	23 746
Females	21 073	21 161	21 376	21 895
Persons	44 763	44 773	45 141	45 641
Crude death rate(a)—				
Males	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
Females	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9
Persons	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2
Infant deaths—				
Males	312	272	287	242
Females	239	226	212	209
Persons	551	498	499	451
Infant death rate(b)	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.2
Median age at death (years)—				
Males	73.5	73.7	74.5	74.3
Females	80.1	80.2	80.9	81.1

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

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

Age-sex-specific death rates

In comparing death rates, the age and sex distribution of the population are the most important factors to consider. In 1997 death rates were lowest for the 5–14 years age group (less than 1 per 1,000) and increased gradually with advancing age to around 155 per 1,000 at 85 years and over. Male death rates remain consistently higher than female rates. Significant improvements in standard of living and the effects of the eradication of preventable diseases have reduced mortality levels in comparison with the levels prior to the 1950s and 1960s. Since then, death rates have continued to decline at a much slower pace.

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

Age at death (years)	Number				Rate(a)			
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997
MALES								
Under 1	312	272	287	242	6.9	6.2	6.5	5.4
1-4	74	63	66	62	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
5-9	41	27	34	37	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
10-14	48	39	49	48	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	170	161	160	170	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
20-24	249	299	277	290	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
25-29	297	270	308	318	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
30-34	364	383	356	332	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
35-39	409	414	374	351	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
40-44	480	441	444	468	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
45-49	588	649	571	593	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7
50-54	757	728	784	814	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
55-59	1 118	1 078	1 050	1 012	8.1	7.6	7.3	6.8
60-64	1 747	1 744	1 640	1 571	14.2	14.4	13.3	12.5
65-69	2 812	2 646	2 600	2 504	23.8	22.4	21.8	21.1
70-74	3 482	3 614	3 536	3 567	37.3	37.8	36.0	35.9
75-79	3 862	3 617	3 764	3 782	65.4	59.7	58.7	55.7
80-84	3 584	3 655	3 795	3 703	105.8	102.3	102.4	96.8
85 and over	3 290	3 510	3 659	3 878	185.9	185.4	180.8	175.1
Total(b)	23 690	23 612	23 765	23 746	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
FEMALES								
Under 1	239	226	212	209	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9
1-4	47	50	49	38	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
5-9	36	30	23	29	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	36	34	38	22	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
15-19	59	73	48	72	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
20-24	73	97	74	92	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
25-29	79	85	86	101	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
30-34	116	129	117	160	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
35-39	189	161	175	170	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
40-44	250	249	229	252	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
45-49	369	329	393	356	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7
50-54	452	506	457	489	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.7
55-59	613	618	631	642	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
60-64	926	926	917	900	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.1
65-69	1 555	1 576	1 461	1 427	12.2	12.5	11.6	11.4
70-74	2 379	2 317	2 238	2 287	21.0	20.1	19.1	19.5
75-79	3 037	3 019	3 078	2 911	36.4	35.6	35.2	31.8
80-84	3 946	4 019	3 931	3 985	67.0	65.9	62.7	62.6
85 and over	6 671	6 717	7 216	7 750	150.0	143.5	144.9	145.6
Total(b)	21 073	21 161	21 376	21 895	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9

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

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

Life expectation The life expectancy of NSW residents at birth in 1997 was 81.15 years for females and 75.39 years for males. Expectation of life has been calculated based on the NSW mortality experience since 1971. In the period 1976 to 1997, 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 15.2 to 5.2 per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

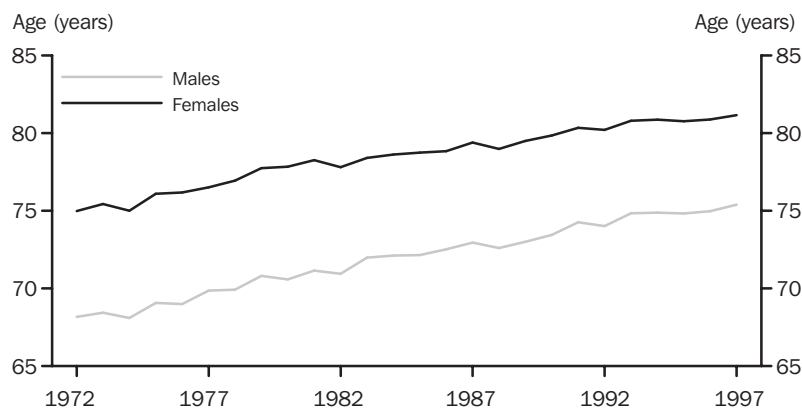
4.21 Expectation of life, NSW

At age	Males			Females		
	1976	1986	1995-97(a)	1976	1986	1995-97(a)
	years	years	years	years	years	years
0	68.99	72.52	75.39	76.18	78.84	81.15
10	60.48	63.47	65.99	67.41	69.67	71.69
20	50.97	53.89	56.29	57.58	59.85	61.84
30	41.66	44.62	46.96	47.87	50.13	52.06
40	32.30	35.18	37.61	38.30	40.43	42.36
50	23.58	26.08	28.39	29.17	31.05	32.88
60	15.97	17.95	19.79	20.71	22.33	23.92
70	9.94	11.31	12.56	13.25	14.60	15.76
80	5.79	6.50	7.11	7.49	8.28	8.98
90	3.47	3.49	3.96	4.03	4.12	4.54

(a) From 1994 onwards life expectation data are calculated over a 3 year period, as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary.

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

4.22 Expectation of life at birth, NSW



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

Infant deaths In 1997, there were 451 infant deaths (children aged under one year) and the infant death rate was 5.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate has shown a remarkable improvement since 1901 when it exceeded 100 per 1,000 live births. It fell below 50 in 1930, below 30 in 1947, below 20 in 1963 and below 10 in 1983. The sex ratio at birth in 1997 was 106 males born per 100 females. However, the sex ratio of infant deaths was 116 males per 100 females.

4.23 Total deaths and infant deaths, 1997

Statistical Division of usual residence	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rate(a)	Persons	Rate(b)
Sydney	13 350	12 976	26 326	6.7	266	4.8
Hunter	2 430	2 193	4 623	8.2	41	5.7
Illawarra	1 500	1 279	2 779	7.4	18	3.6
Richmond-Tweed	965	761	1 726	8.5	25	10.0
Mid-North Coast	1 303	1 034	2 337	8.8	20	6.3
Northern	727	717	1 444	8.1	11	4.4
North Western	495	458	953	8.1	14	7.7
Central West	727	700	1 427	8.3	12	4.8
South Eastern	787	637	1 424	7.9	8	3.4
Murrumbidgee	653	534	1 187	8.0	19	8.3
Murray	536	425	961	8.7	13	8.3
Far West	148	123	271	10.9	2	6.1
Overseas(c)	77	53	130	..	2	..
Not Stated	48	5	53	..	0	..
New South Wales	23 746	21 895	45 641	7.3	451	5.2

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

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

Regional deaths In 1997, the crude death rate in Sydney was 6.7 per 1,000 population, less than the crude death rate for the balance of NSW (8.3). The highest crude death rates occurred in the Far West (10.9) and Mid-North Coast (8.8) SDs. Richmond-Tweed SD recorded the highest infant death rate of 10.0 per 1,000 live births, while South Eastern SD recorded the lowest rate (3.4). The overall infant death rate for divisions outside Sydney SD was 5.9, which was higher than the rate for Sydney SD (4.8).

Seasonal variations in deaths Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1997, 31% of deaths occurred during winter, 25% during autumn, 22% during spring and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (164) occurred in the month of August, while the lowest (108) occurred in February. 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 36,679 marriages registered in NSW in 1997, a rate of 5.8 marriages per 1,000 of total population. This is the lowest marriage rate in two successive years ever recorded in NSW, the previous lowest rate being 6.0 per 1,000 during the Great Depression in 1931. Marriage rates were high during both world wars and peaked in 1942 at 12.2 per 1,000 population.

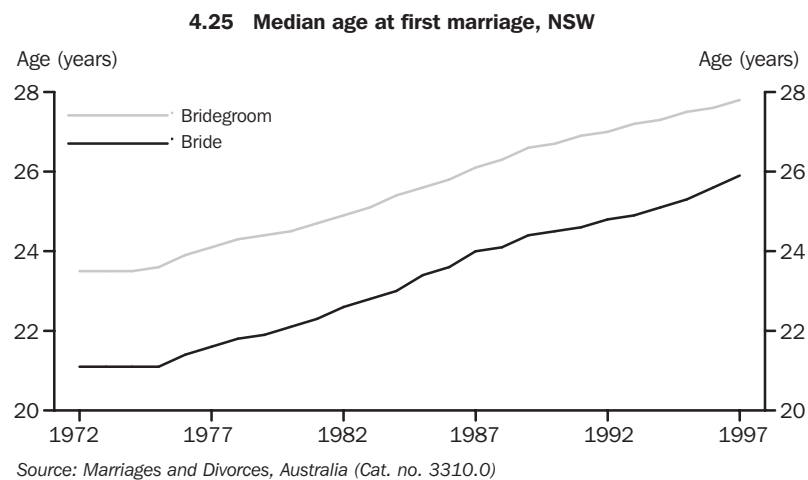
4.24 Marriages: Summary, NSW

	1994	1995	1996	1997
Marriages registered	38 814	37 828	35 716	36 679
Crude marriage rate(a)	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.8
Marriages performed by—				
Ministers of religion—				
Number	23 123	n.a.	20 101	20 288
Proportion (%)	59.6	n.a.	56.3	55.3
Civil celebrants—				
State registered officers—				
Number	3 622	n.a.	3 367	3 118
Proportion (%)	9.3	n.a.	9.4	8.5
Other civil celebrants—				
Number	12 069	n.a.	12 248	13 273
Proportion (%)	31.1	n.a.	34.3	36.2
Median age at marriage (years)—				
Bridegroom	29.1	29.3	29.5	29.6
Bride	26.6	26.7	27.1	27.3

(a) Per 1,000 population.

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

Age at first marriage People getting married for the first time in NSW are marrying at a later age than ever before. The median ages at first marriage for brides and bridegrooms in 1997 were 25.9 years and 27.8 years respectively, the highest ages ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the mid-seventies, from the recorded lows of 21.1 years for brides and 23.5 years for bridegrooms. However the median age of bridegrooms has been consistently about two years older than for brides throughout this period.



Previous marital status Two out of three registered marriages were the first marriage for both partners. More than 20% of registered marriages were between parties one of whom was previously divorced; another 11% were between parties both of whom had been previously divorced.

Teenage marriage There has been a sharp decline in teenage marriages during the last 30 years. Peak figures for teenage marriages were reached in 1966 when 30% of brides and 9% of bridegrooms were teenagers, and one in every thirteen marriages involved two teenagers. The number of teenage marriages reached an all time low in 1997 when 4.3% (1,237) of all single brides and only 0.9% (242) of all single bridegrooms were aged less than 20 years at marriage.

Divorce rate There were 14,655 divorces granted in NSW in 1997. The crude divorce rate was 2.3 divorces per 1,000 resident population, compared with 4.5 per 1,000 in 1976.

Duration of marriage The median duration of marriage in NSW, which is the interval between the date of marriage and the date of the decree absolute (the final decree granted in divorce proceedings), was 10.0 years in 1997. The median interval between marriage and final separation in 1997 was 6.7 years, indicating a median interval between final separation and divorce of 3.3 years. However, in one out of every twelve divorces the final separation was less than one year after the marriage. This figure includes a minimum of one year of separation before a petition for divorce can be filed. NSW had the shortest median duration of marriage in Australia, compared with Tasmania and Western Australia who stayed married longest with a median duration of 12.0 years, and the Australian average of 11.1 years.

4.26 Marriages: Age group and marital status at marriage, NSW, 1997

Age group (years)	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 20	242	—	1	243	1 237	—	—	1 237
20–24	6 602	—	35	6 637	10 484	2	150	10 636
25–29	11 674	5	489	12 168	10 663	32	967	11 662
30–34	5 975	19	1 298	7 292	4 051	59	1 644	5 754
35–44	3 105	84	2 974	6 163	1 780	156	2 654	4 590
45–59	426	235	2 543	3 204	246	302	1 703	2 251
60 and over	60	434	478	972	41	316	192	549
All ages	28 084	777	7 818	36 679	28 502	867	7 310	36 679

Source: ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

4.27 Divorces: Summary, NSW

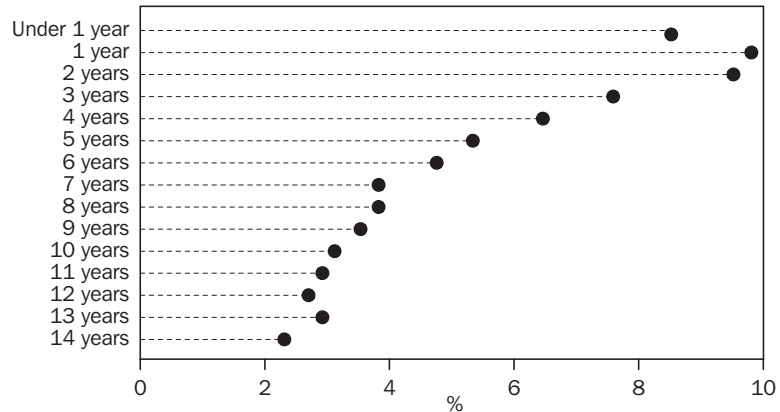
	Units	1994	1995	1996	1997
Divorces granted	no.	13 999	14 945	15 984	14 655
Crude divorce rate(a)	. .	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3
Median duration of marriage	years	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.0
Median interval between marriage and separation	years	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7
Median age at divorce—					
Husband	years	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.6
Wife	years	36.5	36.6	36.8	36.8

(a) Per 1,000 of population.

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

Sex of applicant Joint applications for divorce by the husband and wife have increased steadily since 1984 when joint applications first became available. In 1997, half the applications were lodged by the wife while just under one in three applications were made solely by the husband and one in five divorces were the result of joint applications.

4.28 Interval between marriage and final separation(a), NSW, 1997



(a) Proportion of total divorces.
Source: ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Children affected by divorce In 1997, 51% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. The age of the youngest child was most likely to be three years (685 divorces) followed closely by four years (672) and five years (612). One in three divorces which did not involve children occurred within five years of the marriage, while only one in nine divorces involving children occurred during this period.

4.29 Divorces: Age group of youngest child and number of children, NSW, 1997

Age of youngest child (years)	Number of children of marriage				Total divorces
	1	2	3	4 and over	
Divorces involving children—					
Under 5	927	936	349	125	2 337
5–9	804	1 120	473	152	2 549
10–14	655	913	230	34	1 832
15–17	679	120	3	—	802
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—
Total divorces involving children	3 065	3 089	1 055	311	7 520
Divorces not involving children	..	..	..	..	7 135
Total divorces	..	..	..	..	14 655

Source: ABS, unpublished Vitals data.

Publications related to Demography

- NSW** *1996 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 2016.1)
1996 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay (Cat. no. 2015.1)
Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1)
Population, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3234.1)
Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3235.1)
Regional Statistics, New South Wales (Cat. no. 1304.1)

- Australia** *1991 Census—Census Characteristics of Australia* (Cat. no. 2710.0)
1996 Census—Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia (Cat. no. 2015.0)
1996 Census—Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)
Australian Demographic Statistics (Quarterly) (Cat. no. 3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)
Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)
Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)
Migration, Australia (Annual) (Cat. no. 3412.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 3401.0)
Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)
Population Projections, 1997 to 2051 (Cat. no. 3222.0)

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.

Social and welfare

Social statistics describe the social well-being of the men, women, and children who make up our society. Underlying the notion of social well-being is a range of fundamental human needs and aspirations. These have been encapsulated under areas of social concern such as families, income, health, education, employment and community. Not surprisingly, governments have implicitly identified with this range of needs and aspirations and they have become the focus of social policy and are reflected in many of the structures of government. This chapter provides contemporary social statistics on the structure of the family, income, income support, community services such as child care, and participation in the community. Following chapters provide statistics on other important areas of social concern such as health, employment, education, and law and order.

Families

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

Family structure Family means different things to different people. In the 1997 Family Characteristics Survey a family was defined as two or more people, with at least one aged 15 years and over, related by blood, marriage, adoption, step or fostering and who usually resided in the same household.

In April 1997, there were nearly 1.7 million families in NSW. Of these, almost two-thirds (1.1 million) were families with dependent and non-dependent children present. As a proportion of all families this was unchanged in the five years since 1992. Three-quarters of families with children were couple families and one-quarter were one parent families.

Between 1992 and 1997 there was a substantial increase in the number of one parent families—up nearly 52,000 (24%) to 265,000 families. In comparison, the number of couple families with children recorded a small decline of 8,800 (1%) to 827,000.

5.1 Family type, NSW

	1992		1997	
	'000	%	'000	%
Families with children—				
Couple families—				
With dependents	691.2	42.7	667.7	39.7
Non-dependent children only	145.0	9.0	159.6	9.5
Total	836.1	51.7	827.3	49.2
One parent families—				
With dependents	149.3	9.2	179.3	10.7
Non-dependent children only	64.3	4.0	86.1	5.1
Total	213.6	13.2	265.4	15.8
Total	1 049.8	64.9	1 092.6	64.9
Families without children—				
Couples	549.5	33.9	563.9	33.5
Total(a)	568.8	35.1	589.7	35.1
All families	1 618.6	100.0	1 682.3	100.0

(a) Includes a small number of other families.

Source: Family Characteristics, States and Territories, Summary tables, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0.40.001).

5.2 Families with children, NSW, April 1997

	Couple families		One parent families		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age of youngest child (years)—						
0–2	196.1	23.7	38.9	14.7	235.0	21.5
3–4	85.2	10.3	18.7	7.0	103.9	9.5
5–11	209.6	25.3	68.1	25.7	277.7	25.4
12–14	79.4	9.6	22.0	8.3	101.4	9.3
Dependent student 15–24	97.4	11.8	31.5	11.9	128.9	11.8
Non-dependent student 15–24	103.6	12.5	29.8	11.2	133.4	12.2
25 and over	56.0	6.8	56.3	21.2	112.3	10.3
Total	827.3	100.0	265.4	100.0	1 092.7	100.0

Source: Family Characteristics, States and Territories, Summary tables, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0.40.001).

In addition to couple families with children, there were 564,000 couple families without children. This latter group was just over one-third of all families, almost the same proportion as five years earlier.

Couple families can have a variety of structures. They may be intact families, step families or blended families. In an intact family the children live with both natural or foster parents—the family does not include any step children. A step family includes at least one child who is the natural child of one partner, but not of the other. A blended family contains two or more children, of whom at least one is the natural child of both and at least one is the stepchild of either member of the couple. In 1997 nearly three-quarters of families in NSW which had at least one child aged 0–17 years were intact families, 4% were step families and 3% were blended families. About one in five families (21%) with children aged 0–17 years were one parent families.

Families with children

The Family Characteristics Survey estimated that in nearly two-thirds of NSW families with children, the youngest child was less than 15 years of age. In one-quarter of families the youngest child was between 15 and 24 years of age and in one in ten families the youngest was aged 25 years and over.

Families with the youngest child aged 0–2 years were nearly one-quarter (24%) of couple families, but only 15% of one parent families. However, families with the youngest child over 25 years were 21% of one parent families and 7% of couple families.

Family size

In the 10 years between the 1986 and 1996 Censuses family size decreased. Large families, with five or more people, were 17% of all families in 1986 compared with 15% in 1996. Conversely, families with only two people increased from 39% in 1986 to 42% in 1996.

Rural families At the 1996 Census, rural areas of NSW had a higher proportion of couple families and a lower proportion of one parent families than the urban areas. In rural areas 89% of families were couple families compared with 82% in towns and 83% in cities. One parent families were only 10% of rural families compared with 15% of families in cities and 16% in towns.

5.3 Families, by section of State, 1996(a)

	Rural areas	Urban areas	
		Towns	Cities
	%	%	%
Couple families—			
With dependents	43.9	38.1	40.3
Couple only	34.8	36.2	31.0
Other(b)	9.9	7.9	11.5
Total	88.7	82.2	82.9
One parent families—			
With dependents	7.1	12.1	9.6
Other(b)	3.2	4.3	5.5
Total	10.3	16.4	15.1
Other families(c)	1.0	1.4	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Rural areas—population clusters of less than 1,000 and separated properties; towns—urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999; cities have a population of 100,000 or over. (b) Families with non-dependent children and/or other relatives only. (c) Families of related adults such as brothers and sisters.

Source: ABS, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Indigenous families In the 1996 Census, an Indigenous family was one where the reference person or their spouse identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Island origin.

Less than 2% of all families (27,300) in NSW were Indigenous families. They were more likely than other families to have young children and there was a higher proportion of one parent families. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Indigenous families included at least one child aged less than 15 years, compared with 42% of other families. One parent families were nearly one-third (31%) of all Indigenous families, but only 14% of other families.

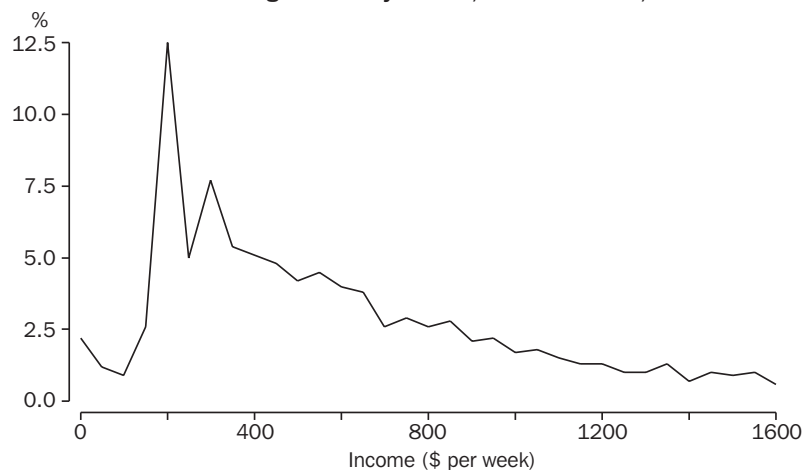
Larger families were more likely among Indigenous families where 11% had four or more children. This compared with 5% of other families.

Income and household expenditure

Income A person's economic well-being is largely dependent on both personal economic resources and those of the family unit. Levels of income are influenced by many factors including the size of the income unit, whether it is a single person or a family, and the life cycle stage of the individuals or couples.

In NSW in 1996–97, the mean (or average) gross weekly income of all income units was \$640. However, the median income (where half the income units had a higher weekly income and half had a lower income) was considerably lower at \$487. These figures reflect the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a large number of units have relatively low incomes and a smaller number of units have relatively high incomes.

5.4 Distribution of gross weekly income, all income units, 1996–97



Source: ABS, unpublished data, *Income Distribution Survey, Australia, 1996–97*.

Average gross weekly income can vary with the life cycle stage of the income unit. In 1996–97 young couples without dependent children had the highest average gross weekly income at \$1,196. Couples whose eldest child was under 5 years had an average gross weekly income of \$839 and as the age of the eldest dependent child rose, so did average gross weekly income. One parent families had an average gross weekly income of \$445.

Older couples without dependent children and people who lived alone averaged much lower gross weekly incomes. People aged 65 years or more who lived on their own had the lowest average gross weekly income of \$244. Average weekly income was \$681 for couples where the reference

person was aged between 55 and 64 years and \$461 for those 65 years and over.

As people progress through different life stages their principal source of income often changes. In 1996–97, most younger couples and singles, with or without dependents, received their income from wages or salaries. However, for nearly two-thirds of older couples their main source of income was from government pensions or allowances. About four out of five people aged 65 years and over who lived on their own received the majority of their income from this source.

Average gross weekly income varied between Sydney and the balance of the State. In Sydney, in 1996–97 the average income was \$685 per week compared with \$561 in the balance of the State. The median income in Sydney was \$516 and in the balance of the State it was \$414.

Retirement income

A survey in November 1997 of people aged 45 years and over looked at retirement and retirement intentions including main source of income.

Government benefits were the main source of income for 70% of people in NSW who had already retired from the labour force. A purchased pension or annuity was the main source for 11%. Where someone else's income was the main source, 82% of these people were women.

Among those who were still working full-time, more than one-third (37%) expected a purchased pension or annuity and one-fifth (20%) expected government benefits to be their main income source once they retired.

5.5 Retirement income, people aged 45 years and over, NSW, November 1997

Main source of income	People retired from the labour force		People intending to retire from the labour force	
	'000	%	'000	%
Purchased pension/annuity	72.5	11.2	257.2	37.3
Government benefit	455.9	70.3	137.2	19.9
Business, property, investments	62.0	9.6	66.6	9.7
Savings, sale of assets	10.6	1.6	16.8	2.4
Part-time work	*1.9	0.0	27.1	3.9
Someone else's income	35.5	5.5	27.5	4.0
Other	*3.7	0.6	*2.2	0.0
Don't know	*6.7	1.1	154.5	22.4
Total	648.7	100.0	689.1	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Retirement and Retirement Intentions, 1997.

5.6 Life cycle groups: mean, median and principal source of income, NSW, 1996–97

	Couple with dependent children		Couple without dependent children		One person aged 65 and over
	One person aged under 35	Couple with dependent children, eldest child aged under 5	Reference person aged under 35	Reference person aged 65 and over	
—\$ per week—					
Gross weekly income—					
Mean	435	839	1 196	461	244
Median	415	744	1 209	343	194
—% of income units—					
Principal source of income—					
Wage or salary	76.5	81.5	85.9	*6.4	**0.5
Own business or partnership income	*1.2	*5.7	*5.9	*3.8	*1.8
Other private income	*3.1	**2.0	**2.8	27.2	15.4
Government pensions and allowances	14.1	*10.1	**2.0	61.3	82.0
Total(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative income from all sources.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, *Income Distribution Survey, Australia, 1996–97*.

5.7 Percentage distribution of average weekly household expenditure, NSW, 1993–94

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	Gross income quintile					All households
	Lowest 20%	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20%	
Commodity or service—						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	16.6	14.9	16.5	15.5	14.2	15.3
Fuel and power	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20.3	21.0	19.5	18.4	17.8	18.9
Alcoholic beverages	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9
Tobacco	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.5
Clothing and footwear	4.5	4.8	4.7	6.2	6.5	5.7
Household furnishings and equipment	6.7	7.2	7.0	6.1	7.0	6.8
Household services and operation	6.4	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.3
Medical care and health expenses	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
Transport	12.9	15.5	15.0	15.9	15.0	15.1
Recreation	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.2	13.7	12.5
Personal care	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous commodities and services	6.0	4.8	5.5	8.2	8.7	7.2
Total commodity or service expenditure(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Source: 1993–94 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia, States and Territories (Cat. no. 6533.0).

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.

Expenditure provides a measure of command over goods and services and an indication of the economic status of society. Households balance the amount spent on different items according to their income. Most households have similar basic needs such as food and housing, but those on lower incomes spend a higher proportions of their income on these essential items. Households with higher incomes have more options about the type of items they consume.

The Household Expenditure Survey provides a measure of expenditure on goods and services by private households. In 1993–94 NSW households spent an average of \$623 per week on goods and services varying from \$309 per week for households in the lowest income quintile to \$1,033 per week for households in the highest quintile.

Nearly half of the average expenditure by NSW households was on the basics of food (19%) and housing (27%). Transport (15%) and recreation (13%) accounted for just over one-quarter of expenditure. Expenditure on food as proportion of total expenditure decreased as total expenditure increased. For households in the lowest quintile food was just over 20% of expenditure and for those in the highest quintile it was just under 18%.

Income support

People in poverty

The term poverty means different things to different people and these various views are reflected in different approaches to defining poverty. In Australia most studies adopt what is known as the relative approach, where a family's income is low in comparison to the income of other families.

All families are ranked according to income and a poverty line is drawn at some point on the distribution. If the family's income is below that line, then they are said to be in poverty. However, the level at which the line is drawn is subjective and different poverty lines result in different estimates of the number of people in poverty. When poverty is being measured adjustments are made to take account of the different sizes and compositions of families.

The Henderson Poverty Line (HPL) is the most commonly used in Australia. On this basis it was estimated that just over one million people (17%) in NSW in 1995–96 were below the poverty line of \$509 per week for two adults and two children.

An alternative approach sets the poverty line at 50% of the median income for all income units or \$373 per week in 1995–96. This measure produces a much lower estimate of 552,000 people (9%) who were below the poverty line.

While estimates of poverty based on cash income vary according to the measures used, even more variation is likely when other resources are included. For example, living standards are affected by in-kind income such as fringe benefits, pensioner concessions and services such as free child care by relatives.

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

5.8 People in poverty, NSW, 1996–97

Item	Net income less than—			
	Henderson Poverty Line(a) \$509(b)		Median equivalent income for all income units \$373(b)	
	'000	%	'000	%
Income units	551	17.7	268	8.6
People	1027	16.7	552	9.0
Children	318	19.5	194	11.9

(a) The Henderson Poverty Line was adopted by the Commission of Inquiry into Poverty in the early 1970s and has been regularly updated since. (b) Weekly net income for two adults and two children.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, Australia, 1996–97.

Department of Social Security

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

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

Unemployed people aged less than 18 years and undertaking approved education, training or job search activities receive the Youth Training Allowance. All other unemployed people undertaking approved education, training or job search activities receive Newstart Allowance. Other forms of labour market assistance are the Mature Age Allowance and the Partner Allowance.

Families with children are assisted by the Family Payment, Double Orphan Pension, Maternity Allowance and Parenting Payment. They are also eligible for the Family Tax Initiative (FTI), whereby they pay less tax or receive a new payment.

Widowed people are supported by the Class B Widow Pension (being phased out) and the Widowed Person Allowance which, in January 1995, was renamed the Bereavement Allowance. From January 1995, women aged 50 years and over, who have lost the support of their partner through separation, divorce or death and who have no recent workforce experience, are eligible for the Widow Allowance. People in special circumstances are supported by the Special Benefit.

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.

5.9 Pensions and benefits, NSW, June 1998

<i>Pension or benefit</i>	<i>Pension or benefit paid</i>
	<i>no.</i>
Age Pension	567 167
Bereavement Allowance	20
Carer Pension	12 092
Childcare Assistance	125 494
Child Disability Allowance	29 499
Disadvantaged Person Scheme	23
Double Orphans Pension	452
Drought Relief Payment	865
Disability Support Pension	186 535
Family Payment Allowance	578 402
Family Tax Payment	307 847
Mature Age Allowance	8 125
Mobility Allowance	8 341
Mature Age Partner Allowance	1 439
Newstart MAA	8 156
Newstart Allowance	260 614
Parenting Payment Single	122 777
Parenting Payment Partnered	51
Partner Allowance	25 248
Parenting Allowance	206 955
Rent Assistance	337 208
Sickness Allowance	4 977
Sole Parent Pension	355
Special Benefit	4 882
Widow Allowance	7 233
Wife Pension	37 587
Widow Class B	4 188
Youth Training Allowance	10 734

Source: Department of Social Security

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

5.10 Service pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1998

	Service pensions to veterans	Service pensions to veterans' wives and widows	Total
World War I	12	61	73
World War II	43 489	33 028	76 517
Korea/Malaya and FESR(a)	3 004	2 164	5 168
Special Overseas Service(b)	3 572	2 549	6 121
British Commonwealth forces	6 208	5 303	11 511
Allied forces	2 214	1 866	4 080
Australian mariners	775	571	1 346
British Commonwealth and Allied mariners	148	97	245
Total	59 422	45 639	105 061

(a) Far East Strategic Reserve. (b) Including Gulf War.

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

In NSW at 30 June 1998, there were 105,061 service pensions payable to veterans or veterans' wives and widows and 115,642 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependents. More than three-quarters (77%) of these benefits were paid to World War II veterans and their dependants.

5.11 Disability pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1998

	Dependants of—			Total
	Incapaci- tated veterans	Incapaci- tated veterans	Deceased veterans	
World War I	6	216	661	883
World War II(a)	40 527	18 678	33 575	92 780
Korea/Malaya and FESR(b)	2 233	687	825	3 745
Special Overseas Service	5 092	1 508	379	6 979
Peacetime forces and Gulf War	9 004	1 245	483	10 732
World War II merchant navy	296	13	214	523
Total	57 158	22 347	36 137	115 642

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

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Services in the community

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

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

Child care The Child Care Survey conducted by ABS in 1996 revealed that almost half (47%) of NSW children under 12 years of age were involved in formal or informal care arrangements. Formal care includes the following: before and after school care programs, pre-school, long day care centres, family day care and other formal care such as 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. 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 1996, 20% of NSW children aged under 12 years received formal care and 35% of children aged under 12 years received informal care. Between 1990 and 1996 there was an increase in the proportion of children using formal care from 16% to 20% and a decrease in those using informal care from 41% to 35%.

Reasons for using child care Parental work-related reasons accounted for 47% of children using formal care and 53% of children using informal care. About 39% of the children who used formal care did so because it was considered to be of benefit to the child or to prepare the child for school. Personal reasons, including parental activities such as sport, shopping and social activities, accounted for 10% of children attending formal care and 38% of those using informal care.

5.12 Child care(a), NSW

Type of care	1990		1993		1996	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Formal care only	89.1	8.7	111.4	10.6	128.4	12.3
Informal care only	342.6	33.6	303.8	29.0	276.9	26.4
Formal and informal care	75.6	7.4	75.9	7.2	84.3	8.1
Neither formal nor informal care	511.8	50.2	557.3	53.2	557.8	53.3
Total children	1 019.1	100.0	1 048.4	100.0	1 047.5	100.0
Total formal care(b)	164.7	16.2	187.3	17.9	212.8	20.3
Total informal care(c)	418.2	41.0	379.7	36.2	361.2	34.5

(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'.

Source: *Child Care, Australia, March 1996 (Cat. no. 4402.0)*.

5.13 Main reason for using child care(a), NSW, March 1996

Main reason used child care	Formal child care		Informal child care	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
	'000	%	'000	%
Work-related—				
Work	95.9	45.1	183.6	50.8
Looking for work	0.4	0.2	*2.4	*0.7
Work-related study/training	*3.9	*1.8	*3.8	*1.1
Total work-related	100.2	47.1	189.9	52.6
Personal reasons—				
Other study/training	*3.8	*1.8	*6.4	*1.8
Sport	*2.3	*1.1	*7.8	*2.1
Shopping	1.6	0.7	23.6	6.5
Entertainment/social activity	0.8	0.4	46.5	12.9
Give parents a break/time alone	10.2	4.8	17.1	4.7
Voluntary/community activity	**	**	*4.5	*1.3
Care for relatives	0.4	0.2	*2.6	*0.7
Visit a doctor/dentist, etc.	0.7	0.3	13.9	3.9
Other	*1.7	*0.8	16.1	4.5
Total personal reasons	21.5	10.1	138.5	38.4
Child-related—				
Good for child	55.2	26.0	9.1	2.5
Prepare for school	27.2	12.8	**	**
Total child-related	82.4	38.7	9.1	2.5
Other	8.6	4.1	23.7	6.6
Total	212.8	100.0	361.2	100.0

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

Source: *ABS, unpublished data, Child Care Survey, March 1996*.

Child care services

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

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

5.14 Recurrent expenditure on children's services, NSW

	1994–95	1996–97	1997–98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Long day care	11.4	11.9	12.5
Preschool	56.5	58.2	59.0
Vacation care	3.7	3.7	3.7
Occasional care	2.9	2.9	3.8
Early childhood services	3.0	4.1	3.8
Total	77.5	80.5	83.0

Source: NSW Department of Community Services.

Child protection

The NSW Department of Community Services covers a range of programs designed to assist families and people who are vulnerable due to age or circumstances and to optimise their ability to function well and independently. The purpose of the Child Protection Program is to ensure the safety and well-being of children, as well as providing support to families.

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

In 1997–98 the following reports involving children aged 0–17 years were made to the Department of Community Services:

- 17,808 reports where there was a belief of harm and/or injury to a child;
- 13,568 reports where there was a belief of a child being at risk of harm and/or injury;
- 11,354 reports where assessment determined that there was abuse or neglect; and
- 9,836 children were involved in reports where assessment determined abuse or neglect.

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

5.15 Substitute Care Program(a), NSW

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<i>Type of placement</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Children in—					
Residential care	403	394	311	281	258
Foster care	2 660	2 870	2 551	2 508	2 499
Extended family placements	1 560	1 838	1 901	2 116	2 668
Other placements	848	964	1 063	1 010	1 238

(a) Count taken on 30 June each year.

Source: NSW Department of Community Services.

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

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

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

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

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

HACC services are provided by the Department of Health, the Home Care Service of NSW, and Local government and non-government community based organisations.

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

5.16 Home and Community Care Program, NSW, November 1997

<i>Service type</i>	<i>Number of persons assisted</i>
Home help	30 416
Personal care	7 109
Home nursing	18 660
Paramedical	6 614
Respite care	7 379
Centre day care services	10 519
Food services	30 759
Home maintenance/modification	5 196
Transport services	38 252
Other HACC services	10 210

Source: NSW Ageing and Disability Department.

Home Care Service of NSW

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

The majority of the hours of service (81%) provided by HACC during 1997-98 were devoted to housekeeping and personal care. In recent years there has been a reduction in the hours of housekeeping and an increase in the hours of personal care. In 1997-98 housekeeping was 40% of hours of service and personal care (41%). The remaining hours of service were devoted to respite care (11%) and other (9%).

5.17 Home Care Service of NSW

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Proportion of hours of service to households</i>		
	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
	%	%	%
Housekeeping	42.5	39.7	39.9
Personal care	38.2	41.1	40.7
Respite care	11.8	11.5	10.8
Other	7.5	7.7	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Home Care Service of NSW.

Service providers

For the year ended June 1996 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey of employing businesses and other public and private sector organisations involved in the provision of community services. In NSW there were an estimated 2,610 such organisations.

Most (94%) were in the private sector and were not for profit organisations (67%). Non-residential care services was the major activity for 41% of the not for profit organisations and a further 27% were providing child care. Among the for profit organisations nearly two-thirds were involved in child care and just over one-quarter in nursing homes.

5.18 Community service providers, NSW, 1995–96

<i>Providers</i>	<i>For profit organisations</i>	<i>Not for profit organisations</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Non-government sector—			
Community service industries—			
Child care	456	475	931
Nursing homes	185	134	319
Accommodation for the aged	27	168	195
Residential care services n.e.c.	15	171	186
Non-residential care services n.e.c.	17	719	736
<i>Total</i>	700	1 667	2 367
Other industries	—	76	76
Total	700	1 743	2 443
Government organisations	..	..	167
TOTAL	700	1 743	2 610

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Community Services, 1995–96.

Lifestyle

Sport and physical activities

Participating in sport or physical activity is popular with many people. In NSW, during the 12 months ended June 1997, 26% of people aged 15 years and over participated in organised sport and physical activities (1.2 million people). This was lower than the previous 12 months when 29% of people had participated.

Men had a higher participation rate (29%) than women (22%). Participation rates were highest for the 15–24 years age group (42%) and lowest for those aged 55–64 years (15%). The rate increased for people aged 65 years and over to 19%. NSW was the least 'sporting' of the States and Territories while the ACT was the most 'sporting' with a participation rate of 34%.

Among men the most popular activities were golf, lawn bowls and tennis, while women were most likely to participate in aerobics, tennis and netball.

NSW participants spent over \$879m on sport and physical activities with more than one-quarter of this expenditure on clothing and equipment (\$251m). Some 21% of expenditure was for weekly fees and a further 18% on membership. On average each participant spent \$721 during 1996–97 on sport and physical activities. The most expensive were horse riding (\$1846 per participant), golf (\$924) and fishing (\$788).

5.19 Participants: Selected organised sport and physical activities(a), NSW, 1996–97

Sport and physical activities	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	%	%	%	no.
Aerobics	1.1	5.4	3.3	155.1
Basketball	1.3	1.0	1.2	55.1
Cricket (outdoor)	2.5	**	1.3	62.4
Dancing	**	0.9	0.5	26.0
Fishing	1.5	*0.5	1.0	48.8
Golf	6.4	1.6	3.9	185.3
Horse riding	*0.6	1.1	0.8	39.1
Lawn bowls	2.8	1.6	2.2	103.5
Martial arts	1.2	0.9	1.0	48.5
Netball	**	3.0	1.6	76.3
Rugby league	1.7	**	0.9	40.2
Soccer (outdoor)	2.5	0.5	1.5	69.1
Squash/racquet ball	1.3	*0.5	0.9	41.8
Swimming	1.4	1.8	1.6	74.5
Ten pin bowling	*0.8	1.2	1.0	45.7
Tennis	2.6	3.0	2.8	131.6
Touch football	2.3	*0.8	1.6	73.2
Total all activities(b)	29.4	22.3	25.8	1 219.1

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Includes activities not listed.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4177.0)*

Involvement in sport

People can take part in sport in a variety of ways. They may be involved as players, in one or more non-playing activities or in both capacities. A person involved in more than one of the activities listed is counted for each involvement. The number of involvements therefore exceeds the number of people actually involved.

There were over 2.1 million involvements in sport in NSW by people aged 15 years and over in the 12 months ended March 1997. About two-thirds of the involvements were as players and one-third in non-playing activities. The largest of the non-playing activities was as a coach, instructor or teacher. Some 28% of all people were involved as players compared with only 4% as coaches, instructors, or teachers. The majority of involvements in sport were on an unpaid basis.

5.20 Involvement in sport(a), NSW, 1997

Type of involvement	Paid	Unpaid	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
Playing	43.4	1 341.7	1 385.1	28.2
Non-playing—				
Coach, instructor, teacher	34.8	159.3	194.0	4.0
Referee, umpire	23.1	111.6	134.7	2.7
Committee member	*3.7	158.4	162.1	3.3
Administrator	*7.4	68.6	76.1	1.5
Other	9.5	167.1	176.5	3.6
Total	78.5	665.0	743.4	. .
Total	121.9	2 006.7	2 128.5	. .

(a) People could be counted in more than one type of involvement. Includes people aged 15 years and over.

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia, 1997* (Cat. no. 6285.0).

Cultural activities

In NSW during the 12 months ended March 1997, there were 691,000 people aged 15 years and over who were involved in culture and leisure activities. This was about one in seven people. Three out of five people did not receive any payment for their participation and overall women had slightly higher participation than men.

Many people were involved in more than one type of activity resulting in a total of nearly 1.2 million involvements. Writing was the most popular activity with 13% of all involvements in the 12 months ended March 1997. Art activities and the organising of fetes were the next two most popular activities with 11% and 10% respectively of all involvements.

5.21 Involvement in selected culture and leisure activities activities, NSW, year ended March 1997

Venue	Persons(a)	
	Number	Participation rate(b)
	'000	%
Heritage organisations	14.0	1.2
Museum	12.5	1.1
Art galleries	9.9	0.8
Animal and marine parks	*4.4	*0.4
Botanical garden	**0.8	**0.1
Writing	154.0	13.2
Publishing	33.1	2.8
Libraries or archives	26.3	2.3
Music	76.2	6.5
Performing arts	68.6	5.9
Art activities	123.8	10.6
Craft activities	99.9	8.6
Design	80.5	6.9
Teaching cultural activities	80.3	6.9
Fete organising	121.3	10.4
Festival organising	63.1	5.4
Art/craft show organising	48.1	4.1
Arts organisations/agencies	11.7	1.0
Total involvements(c)	1 166.1	100.0

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Number of involvements in a specific activity divided by total number of culture and activities. (c) Includes activities not listed.

Source: *Work in Selected Culture/Leisure Activities, Australia, March 1997 (Cat. no. 6281.0)*

Household use of information technology

Computers and communication technology are accessible to, and used by, many households. During 1998, more than one-third of households (792,000) in NSW frequently used a home computer. An estimated 1.7 million people aged 5 years and over said that they frequently used a computer at home.

Younger people were most likely to use a computer at home with 51% of those aged 5–17 years and 35% of those aged 18–24 years doing so. Only 9% of people aged 55 years and over used a computer at home.

Home computers were used for a wide range of activities. The most popular use was playing computer games (58% of people) followed by learning and study (56%). Other major activities were work related (39%), keeping personal or family records and correspondence (29%) and work Internet based activities (27%).

Communication technology was also widely accessible with 44% of households owning or paying for a mobile phone and 32% an answering machine. Nearly 9% of households had pay TV.

Publications related to Social and welfare

- NSW** *Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, New South Wales, 1996* (Cat. no. 2034.1)
Census of Population and Housing: Selected Family and Labour Force Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay, 1996 (Cat. no. 2017.1)
Family Characteristics, Summary Tables, Australian States and Territories, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0.40.001)
New South Wales' Young People, 1996 (Cat. no. 4123.1)
Women in New South Wales (Cat. no. 4107.1)

- Australia** *Aspects of Literacy: Assessed Skill Levels, Australia, 1996* (Cat. no. 4228.0)
Aspects of Literacy: Profile and Perceptions, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4226.0)
Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0)
Australian Social Trends 1998 (Cat. no. 4102.0)
Australian Women's Year Book 1996 (Cat. no. 4124.0)
Child Care, Australia, June 1996 (Cat. no. 4402.0)
Community Services, Australia, 1995–96 (Cat. no. 8696.0)
Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview (Cat. no. 4172.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 1998 (Cat. no. 4430.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: User Guide (Cat. no. 4431.0)
Family Characteristics, Australia, April 1997 (Cat. no. 4442.0)
Household Expenditure Survey, 1993–94: States and Territories (Cat. no. 6533.0)
Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 8146.0)
Income Distribution, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 6523.0)
Involvement in Sport, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 6285.0)
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994 (various)
Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4177.0)
Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia, November 1997 (Cat. no. 4157.0)
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1997 (Cat. no. 6238.0)
Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia (Cat. no. 4156.0)
Sydney... A Social Atlas, 1996 (Cat. no. 2030.1)

Time Use Survey: How Australians Use Their Time, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4153.0)
Time Use Survey: Users' Guide, Australia (Cat. no. 4150.0)
Voluntary Work, Australia, June 1995 (Cat. no. 4441.0)
Work in Selected Culture/Leisure Activities, Australia, March 1997 (Cat. no. 6281.0)

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.

Education and training

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

Many people also undertake post-school or tertiary education with the majority being young people aged 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 has responsibility for 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 five years of age on or before 31 July. During these years the child develops social, physical, numeracy 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 courses in Years 7 to 10. Students are also required to study a language other than English for a minimum of 100 hours at some time during years 7 to 10. In Years 11 and 12, students are required to study English, at least one unit from

two other key learning area groups and other selected courses. 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.

6.1 Schools, teachers and students, NSW

	1995	1996	1997
Schools—			
Government	2 190	2 186	2 186
Non-government	865	867	882
<i>Total</i>	3 055	3 053	3 068
Teachers(a)—			
Government schools—			
Males	17 234	17 413	17 064
Females	31 605	31 789	32 339
<i>Persons</i>	48 839	49 202	49 403
Non-government schools—			
Males	6 887	6 937	7 035
Females	12 740	12 955	13 370
<i>Persons</i>	19 627	19 892	20 404
All schools—			
Males	24 122	24 350	24 098
Females	44 345	44 744	45 709
<i>Persons</i>	68 466	69 094	69 807
Full-time students—			
Government schools—			
Males	384 943	387 824	389 375
Females	370 309	372 254	373 542
<i>Persons</i>	755 252	760 078	762 917
Non-government schools—			
Males	152 173	154 325	157 170
Females	148 441	150 944	154 133
<i>Persons</i>	300 614	305 269	311 303
All schools—			
Males	537 116	542 149	546 545
Females	518 750	523 198	527 675
<i>Persons</i>	1 055 866	1 065 347	1 074 220

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

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

Students There were 1,074,000 full-time students at school in NSW in 1997. 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-one per cent of the students were attending government schools and 29% were at non-government schools. Seventy-one per cent of the students in the non-government school sector attended Catholic schools.

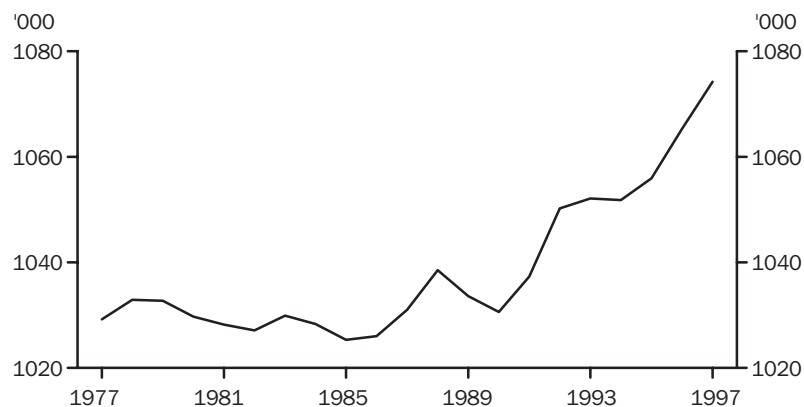
6.2 Full-time school students, NSW, 1997

Year of education	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total students
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Primary—					
Kindergarten	34 209	31 923	11 710	11 298	89 140
Year 1	34 433	32 385	11 779	11 535	90 132
Year 2	33 336	31 686	11 763	11 472	88 257
Year 3	31 991	30 676	11 577	11 163	85 407
Year 4	31 526	30 300	11 261	11 154	84 241
Year 5	31 794	30 218	11 653	11 358	85 023
Year 6	31 150	30 174	11 982	11 311	84 617
Ungraded	4 776	2 565	522	239	8 102
<i>Total primary</i>	<i>233 215</i>	<i>219 927</i>	<i>82 247</i>	<i>79 530</i>	<i>614 919</i>
Secondary—					
Year 7	29 076	27 796	14 042	13 634	84 548
Year 8	29 087	27 903	13 637	13 145	83 772
Year 9	28 986	28 152	13 687	13 226	84 051
Year 10	27 955	26 561	12 972	12 901	80 389
Year 11	20 469	22 017	10 728	11 319	64 533
Year 12	15 791	18 017	9 554	10 170	53 532
Ungraded	4 796	3 169	303	208	8 476
<i>Total secondary</i>	<i>156 160</i>	<i>153 615</i>	<i>74 923</i>	<i>74 603</i>	<i>459 301</i>
Total students	389 375	373 542	157 170	154 133	1 074 220

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

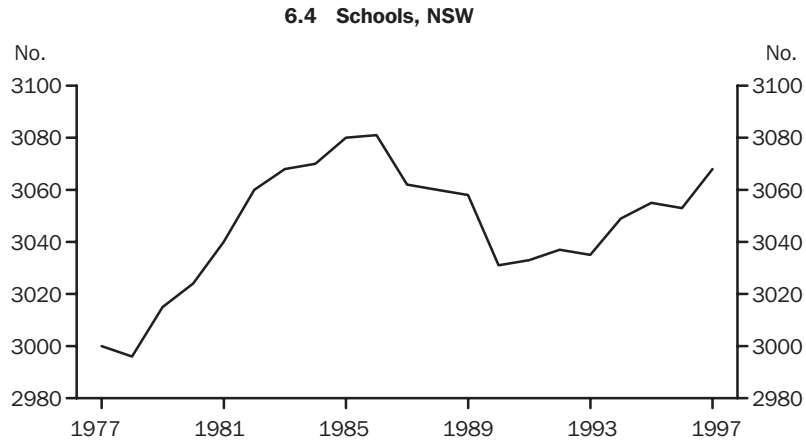
There was a very slight rise in the number of full-time students in 1997. Enrolments in government schools rose by almost 3,000 (0.4%). Enrolments at non-government schools also rose, by more than 6,000 (1.9%). Non-government school enrolments have been rising for almost 20 years.

6.3 Full-time school students, NSW



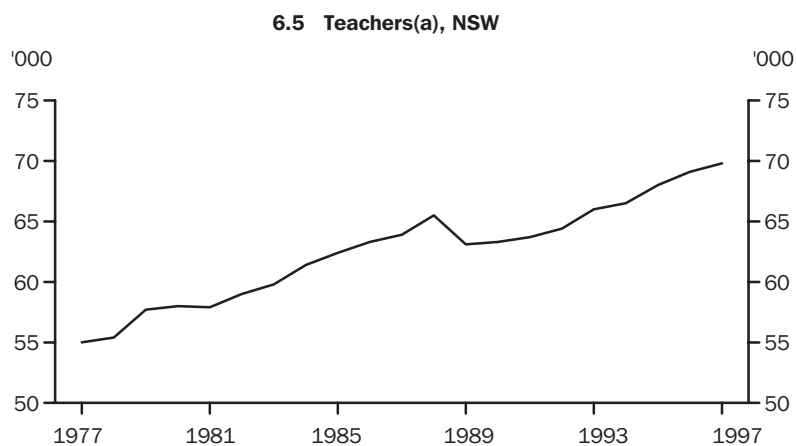
Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Schools The number of schools in NSW rose by 15 in 1997 to 3,068. This rise was attributed to a rise in the number of non-government sector schools. The number of schools in the government sector remained static.



Teachers Between 1996 and 1997, the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms rose by 1% to 69,800. Nearly two-thirds of teachers were female (65%) and 71% of teachers were in the government sector.

The average number of students per teacher in NSW in 1997 was 15. Primary schools averaged 18 and secondary schools averaged 13. There was little difference between the government and non-government sectors.



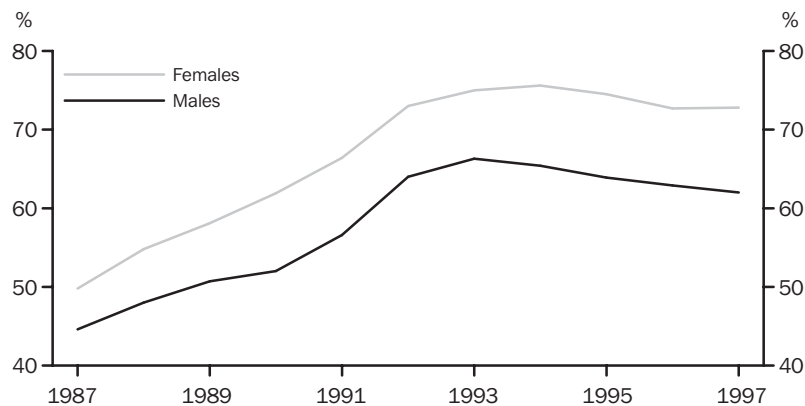
Apparent retention rates

The apparent retention rate of NSW secondary school students to Year 12 (the proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 12) fell back slightly in 1997 to 67%. This was the fourth consecutive fall following over a decade of sustained rises.

The female rate has steadied at 73%, after falls in the previous two years. The rate for males fell to 62% in 1997, slightly increasing the gap between male and female rates.

The proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 10 was 97%, up slightly from 1996.

6.6 Apparent retention rate to Year 12, NSW



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

Higher School Certificate

Just over 63,000 students (including TAFE and self-tuition students) entered for one or more courses at Higher School Certificate (HSC) level in 1997. There were 33,300 females and 30,000 males. More than 56,000 candidates studied English and 55,300 studied mathematics. The next most popular subjects were general studies (16,200), biology (14,400), business studies (13,400) and computing studies (12,900).

Significant sex differences existed in many subjects. While biology, food technology, most languages, legal studies, drama and visual arts attracted significantly more female students; physics, engineering science and design and 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 TAFE NSW, an organisation within the Department of Education and Training. In 1997, there were 129 colleges in NSW (34 in Sydney Statistical Division and 95 in the country) including 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. A small number of courses cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment (TAFE Options). Courses are grouped into nine Educational Services divisions.

Enrolments Between 1995 and 1997 TAFE enrolments in NSW rose 3.3 % to 424,450. Total 1997 enrolments in TAFE NSW were the equivalent of 121,200 full-time students.

The largest number of enrolments were in Business and Public Administration with 22% of the total. Growth areas included Community Services, Health, Tourism & Hospitality (combined they were up 24%), and Primary Industry and Natural Resources (up 8%). There was also a 38% increase in Fee-for-service courses (TAFE PLUS). Enrolments in Primary Industry and Natural Resources fell by 16% following a rise of 28% in 1996. Enrolments in Information Technology, Arts and Media steadied in 1997 after a 10% fall in 1996.

Attendance at TAFE is predominantly part-time (86% in 1997) reflecting the vocational nature of the courses offered. Most enrolments are in courses leading to a certificate or higher qualification.

Males comprised 54% of enrolments and females 46%. Of the total enrolments for 1997, 45% were by people under the age of 25 years.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander enrolments represented 3% of the total in 1997. In addition, there were just over 1,800 full-fee paying overseas students at TAFE in 1997, an increase of 4% from the previous year.

6.7 Technical and further education, enrolments by educational services division, NSW

<i>Educational services division</i>	<i>1995(a)</i>	<i>1996(a)(b)</i>	<i>1997</i>
Access and Foundation Programs	88 896	88 437	87 495
Business and Public Administration	90 104	92 938	93 125
Community Services, Health, Tourism & Hospitality	50 947	54 285	63 312
Construction and Transport	51 720	52 000	50 519
Information Technology, Arts and Media	51 522	46 256	46 849
Manufacturing and Engineering	47 633	47 737	47 244
Primary Industry and Natural Resources	18 713	24 109	20 250
TAFE options	1 091	1 204	1 246
TAFE Plus (Category 3)	10 420	10 353	14 410
Total enrolments	411 046	417 319	424 450

(a) The figures for 1995 and 1996 have been revised using national counting rules and are not comparable with previous years. (b) The implementation of the new TAFE NSW result code system was completed in 1996.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter.

6.8 Technical and further education, enrolments by qualification category, NSW

<i>Qualification category</i>	<i>1995(a)</i>	<i>1996(a)(b)</i>	<i>1997</i>
Diploma	613	412	263
Associate diploma	33 527	24 085	16 475
AQF(c)—Graduate Certificate	—	395	865
AQF—Advanced diploma	5 811	8 806	10 245
AQF—Diploma	5 360	10 302	16 727
Advanced Certificate	39 953	26 434	16 347
Certificate	115 082	81 381	56 647
AQF—Certificate 4	5 322	16 921	26 150
AQF—Certificate 3	16 121	40 454	59 954
AQF—Certificate 2	20 941	32 440	37 405
AQF—Certificate 1	5 953	12 404	19 051
Statement of Attainment	71 098	51 654	28 632
TAFE Statement	68 694	78 898	87 600
Course in	2 092	12 685	24 475
College Statement	6 189	6 650	5 770
Attendance Statement	1 265	1 264	1 246
TAFE Plus Statement	13 025	12 134	16 598
Total enrolments	411 046	417 319	424 450

(a) The figures for 1995 and 1996 have been revised using national counting rules and are not comparable with previous years. (b) The implementation of the new TAFE NSW result code system was completed in 1996. (c) The Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) was introduced at the beginning of 1995 to replace the old award levels, and to enable courses to be nationally consistent and recognised.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter.

Universities and higher education

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

Students In 1997, there were 204,524 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment with 32,683 students followed by the University of NSW with 28,164. Women comprised 54% of higher education students in 1997. All institutions, except the University of NSW, University of Technology, Sydney and the University of Wollongong had a majority of female enrolments.

There were 17,132 overseas students in higher education in NSW in 1997, comprising 8% of the total. Women comprised 46% of overseas students. Just over 99% of the overseas student load (Equivalent Full Time Student Units) was for full-fee paying students. There were 1,972 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education, less than 1% of total students.

Type of enrolment Slightly more than half (56%) of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 27% in part-time study and 18% in external studies. Of the three types of enrolments, full-time, part-time and external, 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 (72%) of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 1997. A further 16% were enrolled for research or coursework higher degrees.

Field of study The largest number of students was enrolled in arts, humanities and social sciences, with 25% of the total in 1997. This was followed by business, administration and economics with 23% and science with 14% of enrolments.

Enrolments by field of study varied greatly according to sex. Women comprised three-quarters of the enrolments in education (75%), 70% in health and 69% in arts, humanities and social sciences. Men represented 87% of the students in engineering and surveying and nearly two-thirds of architecture and building students (64%).

6.9 Higher education, students by institution and course type, NSW, 1997

<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	33	18	31	—	13	95
Avondale College	13	42	560	41	11	667
Charles Sturt University	2 358	2 069	14 969	1 645	636	21 677
Macquarie University	4 158	1 158	12 129	78	632	18 155
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	12	124	14	—	150
Southern Cross University	714	746	6 792	834	19	9 105
University of New England	2 316	2 305	9 121	162	229	14 133
University of New South Wales	7 209	1 424	19 000	8	523	28 164
University of Newcastle	1 470	779	14 496	82	1 243	18 070
University of Sydney	6 104	1 658	23 705	981	235	32 683
University of Technology, Sydney	3 505	2 374	16 509	105	157	22 650
University of Western Sydney	3 209	1 227	21 312	311	493	26 552
University of Wollongong	2 088	990	9 077	108	160	12 423
Total	33 177	14 802	147 825	4 369	4 351	204 524

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

6.10 Higher education, students by field of study, NSW, 1997

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture, animal husbandry	2 854	1 715	4 569
Architecture, building	3 377	1 873	5 250
Arts, humanities, social sciences	15 874	34 816	50 690
Business, administration, economics	26 288	21 605	47 893
Education	5 477	16 496	21 973
Engineering, surveying	12 287	1 898	14 185
Health	7 376	17 554	24 930
Law, legal studies	6 018	5 563	11 581
Science	16 697	11 663	28 360
Veterinary science	178	297	475
Non-award	1 414	1 449	2 863
Total	94 572	109 952	204 524

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

Other aspects of education

Participation in education

Just over half of the estimated 873,300 young people aged 15–24 years in NSW were attending an educational institution in September 1997. The educational participation rate for 15–24 years olds attending a tertiary institution was 27% (15% for higher education, 10% for TAFE and 2% in business colleges, industry skill centres and other educational institutions), a slight increase from the previous year. The school participation rate for 15 year olds was 96%.

Educational attainment

In May each year, the ABS conducts a survey on the transition from education to work. The survey collects information on educational attainment. In 1997, an estimated 42% of people aged between 15–64 years in NSW held a post-school qualification; 52% were without such a qualification and 6% were still at school. The most common qualification was basic vocational qualification, followed by a bachelor degree and skilled vocational qualification (each with approximately 10% of the population)

An estimated 46% of all males aged 15–64 years held a post-school qualification compared to 39% of females. Of the seven post-school qualification categories, five indicate a minimal sex difference (less than three percentage points respectively) between all males and females. Sex differences were most evident in skilled vocational qualifications, held by 17% of males, compared to 2% of females, while the reverse occurred for basic vocational qualifications, held by 14% of females, but only 7% of males.

6.11 Educational attainment(a), NSW, May 1997

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Educational attainment</i>	%	%	%
With post-school qualifications—			
Higher degree	2.5	1.5	2.0
Postgraduate diploma	1.5	2.2	1.8
Bachelor degree	10.9	10.0	10.4
Undergraduate diploma	3.1	5.7	4.4
Associate diploma	3.7	3.3	3.5
Skilled vocational qualification	16.8	2.1	9.4
Basic vocational qualification	7.0	13.9	10.5
<i>Total</i>	45.5	38.8	42.1
Without post-school qualifications	49.0	55.7	52.4
Still at school	5.5	5.5	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons 15–64 years of age.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1997 Survey on the Transition from Education to Work.

Transition from education to work

The May 1997 survey on the transition from education to work found that of the 107,400 people aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months to May 1996, 67% were employed (down seven percentage points from the previous year), 20% were unemployed (up three percentage points) and the remainder were not in the labour force.

Training

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

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 years in NSW in 1997 was 38,600. Almost two-thirds (60%) of the apprentices in 1997 were between 15 and 19 years of age. The most popular fields were Electrical and electronics trades with 17% of apprentices, Construction (15%) and Automotive (14%). Hairdressing was most popular among female apprentices.

6.13 Apprentices aged 15 to 34 years, NSW

	May				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Age in May—					
15–17 years	6.2	9.9	5.0	9.7	5.0
18 years	8.7	7.6	8.4	9.1	9.4
19 years	10.6	7.7	6.3	9.7	8.8
20–24 years	12.3	14.6	13.6	18.5	12.7
25–34 years	*0.7	*2.9	2.2	*0.0	2.6
<i>Total</i>	38.5	42.7	35.5	47.1	38.6
Year of apprenticeship—					
First	9.0	16.1	10.6	15.0	8.3
Second	10.9	9.8	10.4	15.2	11.6
Third	10.9	9.1	6.9	11.3	10.4
Fourth(b)	7.7	7.7	7.6	*5.6	8.4
<i>Total</i>	38.5	42.7	35.5	47.1	38.6

(a) Due to changes in collection methodology in the survey "Transition from Education to Work" (TEW), data from the 1997 TEW survey should not be compared with data from previous TEW surveys or with data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1997 Survey on the Transition from Education to Work.

Private training organisations

In addition to the formal education institutions, there are 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

Investment in human capital through education and training can contribute to stronger economic growth and productivity at the enterprise, national and international level. The provision of training by enterprises is an integral component of this investment but can impose a significant cost to employers. The extent and distribution of these costs across enterprises indicates the level of commitment to training by employers.

From July to September 1996, NSW employers spent on average \$194 per employee on training. This was just under 3% of gross wages and salaries. Employees spent an average of almost five hours undertaking formal training.

6.14 Measures of training expenditure, NSW, July to September 1996

	Employer size			All employers
	1-19 employees	20-99 employees	100 or more employees	
Employers providing training (%)	14.27	48.14	87.44	17.66
Gross wages and salaries (%)	1.48	2.26	3.03	2.57
Expenditure per employee (\$)	92.84	174.67	246.35	194.21
Training per employee (hours)	2.59	3.79	5.87	4.67
Total training expenditure (\$m)	53.4	59.9	307.4	420.8

Source: *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 6353.0)*.

The 1997 Training Practices Survey provides information about the type of training employers provided to their employees. During the 12-month period ending February 1997, 58% of all employers in NSW provided some training for their employees. More employers provided unstructured training (51%) compared to structured training (34%), with 27% providing both structured and unstructured training.

More than half (59%) of employers in NSW, who provided structured training during the year reported an increase in expenditure on structured training compared with the previous 12 months, while just under a third (31%) of those who provided unstructured training increased their level of unstructured training.

Publications related to Education and training

NSW *Non-ABS*

Board of Studies NSW, Higher School Certificate Examination 1997

Department of Employment, Education and Training,
Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1997
TAFE NSW, Statistics Newsletter, May 1998

- Australia** *A Directory of Education and Training Statistics* (Cat. no. 1136.0)
Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia 1996 (Cat. no. 4228.0)
Education and Training in Australia (Cat. no. 4224.0)
Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 6353.0)
Employer Training Practices, Australia (Cat. no. 6356.0)
Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (Cat. no. 6235.0)
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.0)
Participation in Education, Australia (Cat. no. 6272.0)
Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0)
Schools, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 4220.0)
Transition from Education to Work, Australia (Cat. no. 6227.0)

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.

Health

Health statistics provide information about the state of health of people 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.

Health care

Administration Health services in NSW are provided by the Commonwealth, the State, local government authorities, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. The NSW Health Department coordinates all services offered by these bodies. Services provided by the NSW Health Department are delivered by nine urban Area Health Services and by eight rural Area Health Services.

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

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

All people working as health professionals are required to register annually with the board established under statutory authority for each profession. Table 7.1 shows the numbers of registered health professionals for a variety of disciplines.

7.1 Registered health professionals, NSW

Occupation	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Chiropractors	821	858	1 058
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	87	99	101
Dental technicians	621	620	622
Dental prosthetists	378	382	392
Dentists(a)	3 822	3 979	3 904
Enrolled nurses	16 565	16 578	16 477
Medical practitioners(a)	21 624	22 231	22 863
Optical dispensers	1 242	1 282	1 332
Optometrists	1 150	1 187	1 224
Osteopaths	180	190	297
Pharmacists(a)	6 371	6 505	6 593
Physiotherapists	4 587	4 772	4 960
Podiatrists	549	606	638
Psychologists	3 973	4 523	4 948
Registered nurses	73 178	74 131	74 659

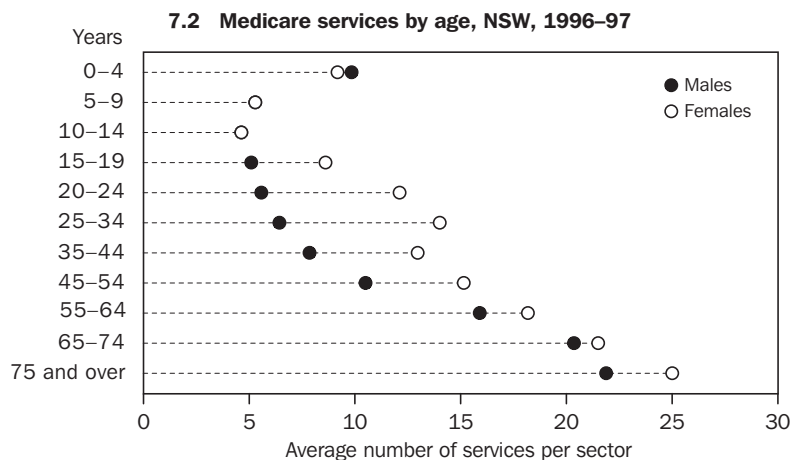
(a) The Registration Boards for these professions are financially independent statutory bodies.

Source: NSW Health Department.

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

In 1996-97, the average number of Medicare services per person in NSW was 10 for men and 14 for women. These were unchanged from the previous year. The number of services generally increased with age, and the average number for people aged 75 years and over was 22 for men and 25 for women.

Registered private organisations offer optional health insurance cover in addition to the benefits available through Medicare.



Source: Health Insurance Commission.

Private health insurance Optional private health insurance is available from private health insurance organisations to reimburse all or the part of cost of hospital and/or ancillary services. In 1995, 41% of people in NSW reported having private health insurance. This was a drop of 10 percentage points since the last survey of 1989–90. Most people who were insured had both hospital and ancillary insurance (31%), while a small proportion had either hospital or ancillary insurance only (6% and 3% respectively).

Health concession cards Government health concession cards provide for medical and related services free of charge or at reduced rates to recipients of Commonwealth government pensions or benefits. Nearly 22% of people in NSW possessed a Pensioner Concession Card. Only 2% of people had a Health Benefits Card, whereas 12% had a Health Care Card. Women were more likely to have a Pensioner Concession Card (27%) than men (16%).

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 54% of the 1.8 million inpatient separations in 1996–97. Pregnancy and childbirth was the most common reason for hospitalisation of women. Apart from pregnancy and childbirth, conditions of the digestive system accounted for the largest number of inpatient separations among women. Conditions of the digestive system were also the main reason for hospitalisation of men.

Excluding same day admissions, the average length of stay in NSW public hospitals in 1996–97 was 6.1 days. In 1995–96 the average was 8.1 days. Same day admissions made up nearly 41% of admissions in 1996–97 compared with nearly 37% in 1995–96.

7.3 Beds available at hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions, NSW

<i>Type of institution</i>	<i>Number of beds(a)</i>		
	1995	1996	1997
Public units(b)—			
General hospitals	19 021	18 953	18 156
Nursing homes	2 529	2 290	2 100
Other institutions(c)	2 486	2 412	2 212
Private units(d)—			
General hospitals	6 191	5 987	6 110
Nursing homes	27 055	27 103	27 124

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

Source: NSW Health Department.

7.4 Private health insurance and government health concession card(a), NSW, 1995

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Selected characteristics</i>	%	%	%
Private health insurance—			
Has private health insurance	40.5	41.7	41.1
Does not have private health insurance	59.5	58.3	58.9
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private health insurance type (hospital/ancillary)—			
Hospital and ancillary	30.1	31.1	30.6
Hospital only	6.1	6.5	6.3
Ancillary only	3.3	2.9	3.1
Type of private health insurance not known	0.8	0.7	0.8
No private health insurance	59.7	58.8	59.2
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of government health concession card—			
Pensioner concession card	16.3	27.3	21.9
Commonwealth seniors health card	0.7	1.1	0.9
Health benefits card	1.8	1.5	1.6
Health care card	11.8	11.1	11.5
Safety net concession card	0.5	0.7	0.6
Safety net entitlement card	*0.2	0.6	0.4
None of the above cards	70.9	61.6	66.2
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey—Private Health Insurance.

7.5 Inpatient separations, NSW, 1996–97

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Principal diagnosis</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Digestive system	107 463	111 073	218 536
Pregnancy and childbirth	. .	147 888	147 888
Circulatory system	83 900	64 268	148 168
Genitourinary system	36 373	78 938	115 311
Injury and poisoning	72 663	52 903	125 566
Neoplasm	57 281	60 961	118 242
Respiratory system	56 392	47 313	103 705
Musculoskeletal system	47 767	45 152	92 919
Nervous system and sense organs	42 461	49 716	92 177
Mental disorders	39 313	34 556	73 869
Other	296 127	301 235	597 362
Total separations	839 740	994 003	1 833 743

Source: NSW Health Department, Inpatient Statistics Collection.

Women's health services

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

With over 87,000 babies born in NSW each year (87,156 in 1997), maternity services are a high priority for the NSW Health Department. Pregnancy and birth in NSW are not a major health hazard for most women. However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and babies do experience infant and perinatal mortality rates two to three times that of other women.

Health status

A National Health Survey was conducted by the ABS during the 12 month period January 1995 to January 1996.

Information from the Survey describes the health status of Australians; use of health services and facilities; health related lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption and exercise; and demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

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

Recent conditions

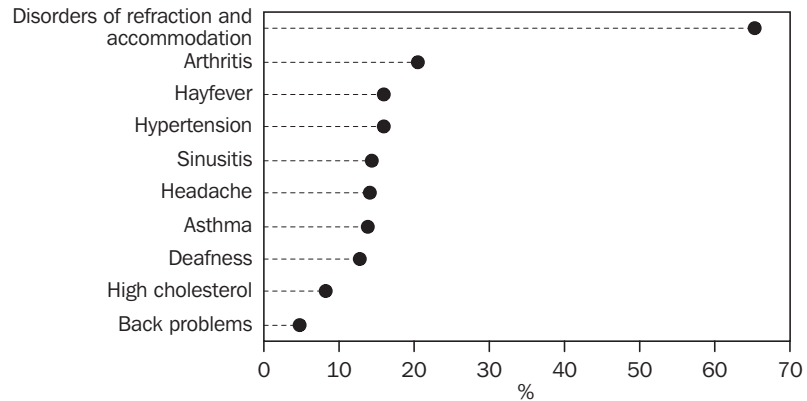
Of the NSW population, 68% (nearly 4.2 million people) reported experiencing one or more illnesses or injuries during the two weeks prior to interview. The most frequently reported condition was headache (due to unspecified or trivial cause), affecting 13% of the population. Other frequently reported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

Long-term conditions

Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation (including long and short sight) were the most frequently reported long term conditions affecting 65% of the population or nearly 3 million people. Other frequently reported long-term conditions included arthritis (21%), hayfever (16%) and hypertension (16%). Long-term

conditions were those which had lasted or were expected to last for at least six months.

7.6 People who experienced long-term conditions, NSW, 1995



Source: National Health Survey, Summary Results, Australian States and Territories, 1995 (Cat. no. 4368.0).

Cardiovascular and related conditions

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

Diabetes

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

Injuries

Information about current injuries and injury-related conditions was obtained from the National Health Survey. Fourteen per cent of people (863,000) in NSW reported that they had one or both conditions.

Nearly 5% of people had one or more current injuries. Of these people, nearly one-third (32%) reported dislocations, sprains and strains. Bruising and crushing, and burns and scalds were both reported by 11% of of people with a current injury.

Just over 9% of people had one or more injury-related conditions. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue affected two-thirds of these people. Arthritis was the most significant of these conditions affecting 17% of people. Complete or partial deafness was reported by 15% of people with an injury-related condition.

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

Just over one-third of people (35%) reported that the most recent injury causing accident occurred while they were participating in sport and other recreational activities. The proportion for men was 38% and for women it was 32%.

Health related actions

In the two weeks prior to interview, three-quarters of the NSW population (75%) reported taking a health related action. About 68%, or over four million people, used medication and one in four people consulted a doctor for health reasons. Because of ill health more than 7% of people were absent from work or school for one day or more, during the two weeks prior to interview.

Health risk factors

Smoking

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has identified smoking as the single greatest preventable cause of ill health and premature death in developed countries such as Australia. In addition to the risk of various forms of cancer, cigarette smoking has been found to be associated with other conditions such as heart disease, stroke and low birthweight.

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

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

7.7 Health related action(a), NSW, 1995

<i>Type of action</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hospitalisation	**0.7	**0.3	**0.2	*0.6	*0.7	*0.6	*0.8	1.7	0.7
Visit to casualty/outpatients	*2.0	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	4.0	2.3
Doctor consultation	30.4	14.0	19.1	25.0	22.3	24.5	29.8	41.1	25.0
Dental consultation(b)	*0.9	6.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	7.5	5.6	5.7	5.4
Consultation with other health professional	13.2	5.6	8.0	10.0	10.5	7.8	10.1	11.3	9.3
Medication use(b)	50.7	47.4	60.1	65.8	70.9	76.0	85.1	92.4	68.3
Days off work/school	*1.5	15.6	10.5	7.5	7.5	5.9	3.9	**0.4	7.2
Other days of reduced activity(b)	*1.7	3.0	4.1	4.5	5.7	5.1	7.4	11.3	5.4
Total persons taking action(c)	61.8	58.4	68.6	73.4	76.6	80.2	87.7	94.1	74.9

(a) In the two weeks prior to interview. (b) People aged 2 years and over. (c) People may have reported more than one type of action, therefore components do not add to totals.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

7.8 Selected health risk factors by age(a) and sex, NSW, 1995

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

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

Alcohol consumption

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

Body Mass Index

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

Sun Protection

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

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

Breast cancer Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is responsible for the most cancer deaths. Data from the NSW Central Cancer Registry showed that 3,448 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed in women in 1995. This was about 29% of all cancers diagnosed. The incidence rate was 112 per 100,000 females, with women having a one in eleven chance of developing breast cancer over their lifetime.

Infectious diseases In NSW, 298 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 408 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified in 1996.

In 1996 there was a substantial increase in notifications of Arbovirus and Hepatitis A (acute) and reductions in the notifications of Measles and Rubella.

7.9 Selected notifiable diseases, new notifications(a), NSW

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<i>Condition</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
AIDS	410	355	467	366	298
Arbovirus	344	660	384	555	1 277
Gonorrhoea	504	376	364	434	526
Hepatitis A—acute	983	599	593	630	973
Hepatitis B—unspecified	3 060	3 465	4 038	4 999	3 184
Hepatitis C—unspecified	4 249	6 695	9 350	8 386	8 588
HIV infection	677	556	432	451	408
Measles	830	2 397	1 504	604	190
Pertussis (whooping cough)	222	1 546	1 421	1 386	1 167
Rubella	340	825	232	1 216	271
Salmonella infection(b)	860	950	1 086	1 405	1 248
Syphilis	948	786	1 074	915	730

(a) All data subject to change due to late reports or changes in case classification.

(b) Not otherwise specified.

Source: NSW Health Department.

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

Food intake

In all age groups, males in NSW on average consumed a higher quantity of food and beverages than females. Daily food and beverage consumption peaked at about 4,300 grams for males aged 25–29 years and at just under 3,400 grams for females aged 40–44 years and 45–49 years.

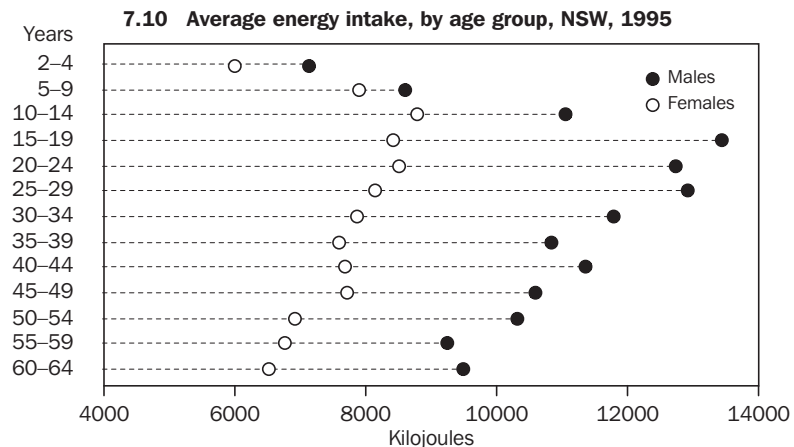
Among adults aged 19 years and over, non-alcoholic beverages accounted for the largest proportion of average daily total food and beverage intake by weight. For adult men they were 50% of intake and for adult women 59%. Major food groups contributing to daily intake by weight were cereals and cereal based products (10% for men and 9% for women) and vegetables and legumes (8% for both adult men and women).

Energy intake

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

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

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



Source: ABS, unpublished data, National Nutrition Survey, 1995.

Vitamin and mineral supplements

The National Nutrition Survey also collected information on whether adults were taking vitamin or mineral supplements. A higher proportion of women (27%) reported taking a supplement, than men (15%).

Diet

In NSW women were more likely to report being on a special diet than men (45% compared with 32%). A fat modified diet was being followed by 17% of women and 15% of men.

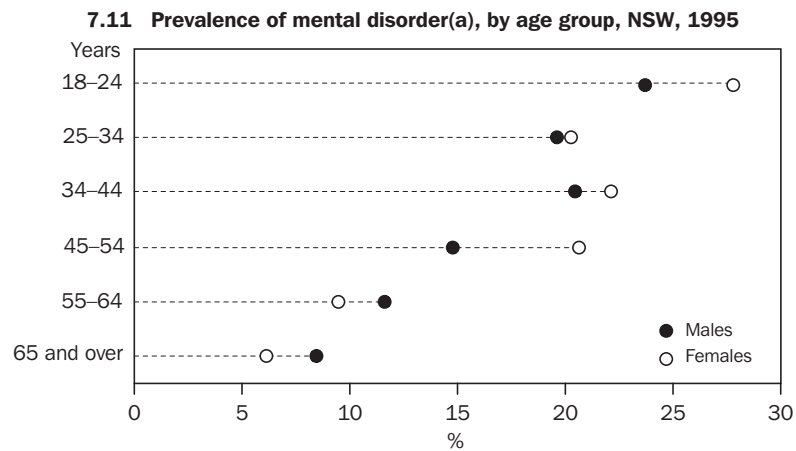
Mental health and wellbeing

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

Mental disorders

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

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



(a) Mental disorders from the major groups: anxiety, affective and substance abuse disorders. Source: *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, New South Wales, 1995* (Cat. no. 4326.1.40.001).

Physical conditions

The survey also collected information on a specific number of chronic and current physical conditions. Overall 40% of people in NSW (1.8 million) reported a physical condition, with a higher proportion of women (42%) than men (37%) reporting such a condition. The prevalence of a physical condition was lowest among people aged 25–34 years (20%) and highest for those aged 65 years and over (80%). Nearly 8% of people reported both a physical condition and mental disorder.

7.12 Prevalence of disorders(a), NSW, 1995

<i>Disorder or physical condition</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
			<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Number</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>
Physical conditions	37.4	42.4	39.8	1 829.3
Mental disorders—				
Anxiety disorders	7.0	12.8	9.9	456.0
Affective disorders	4.0	6.8	5.4	246.9
Substance abuse disorders	10.2	5.0	7.7	352.1
<i>Total</i>	16.9	17.9	17.4	800.0
No mental disorder or physical condition	52.9	48.5	50.6	2 324.9
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	4 591.0

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview. (b) A person may have more than one disorder with or without a physical condition. The components when added may therefore be larger than the total.

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

Disability

In the 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, people were identified as having a disability if they had one or more limitations, restrictions or impairments which had lasted, or were 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. Children aged less than 5 years with a disability, 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. There were 518,300 males and 497,300 females. About 79% of those with a disability were classified as having a handicap.

The rates for disability and handicap increased with age. Just over half (55%) of the people with a disability were aged 55 years and over.

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%).

Disabling conditions

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

Help and support

Family members were the main providers of help or care to people with a disability living in households. Where care was provided by government, community or commercial organisations, help with 38% of activities came from privately arranged help or a commercially provided service. A further 19% was provided by home help, home care or a home handy person and 23% by physiotherapists, chiropodists and podiatrists.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Information about the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey covers areas such as disability, access and attitudes to health services, health risk factors, and concerns about health problems.

Recent and long-term conditions

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

Health actions

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

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

In 1994 approximately 26,000 people or half (51%) the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 13 years and over in NSW were smokers. The 15–44 years age group showed the highest proportion of smokers (57%).

7.13 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	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'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
Total	17.0	52.8	44.2	120.9	224.7	174.1	169.6	803.2

(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'.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1993.

7.14 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: Self assessed health status, NSW, 1994

Self assessed health status	Age group (years)				Males	Females	Persons
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over			
	Proportion (%)						
Excellent	36.2	26.1	13.1	11.3	25.9	23.3	24.6
Very good	38.1	32.8	27.2	14.2	31.3	30.6	31.0
Good	22.8	34.0	37.7	29.5	27.2	33.0	30.1
Fair or poor	3.0	7.1	22.0	43.8	15.3	13.1	14.2
Not stated	**0.0	**0.0	**0.0	**1.2	**0.3	**0.0	**0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number ('000)						
Total	31.7	16.2	22.5	10.1	40.4	40.2	80.5

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

In NSW, 68% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 13 years and over reported consuming alcohol within the previous 12 months, with a higher proportion of males (72%) than females (65%) having consumed alcohol. Some 74% of the 15–44 years group had consumed alcohol in the last 12 months.

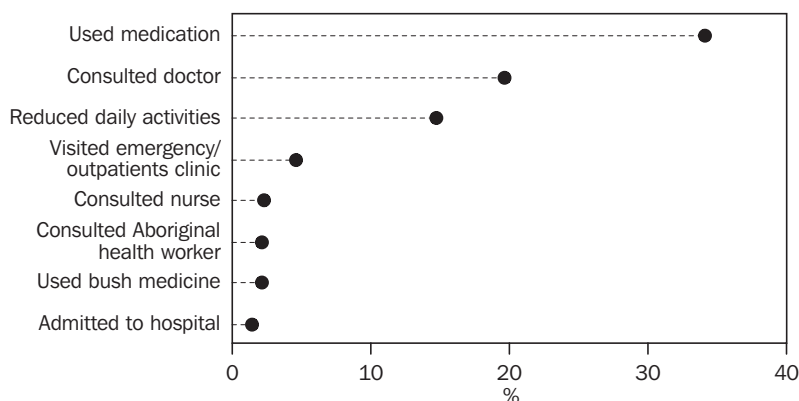
7.15 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people(a): cigarette and alcohol consumption, NSW, 1994

	Age group (years)		Males	Females	Persons
	15–44	45 and over			
PROPORTION (%)					
Number of cigarettes smoked daily—					
1–10	18.0	8.7	14.8	16.6	15.7
11 or more	37.9	30.4	36.6	32.0	34.3
Not stated	**0.7	**1.3	**0.6	**1.0	**0.8
<i>Total smokers</i>	56.6	40.5	52.0	49.6	50.8
Period since last drank alcohol—					
1 week ago or less	45.4	45.3	50.9	34.6	42.7
More than 1 week ago to less than 12 months ago	28.6	21.7	21.4	30.0	25.7
<i>Total drinkers</i>	73.9	67.0	72.3	64.6	68.4
NUMBER ('000)					
Total persons aged 13 years and over	38.7	10.1	25.6	26.3	52.0

(a) People aged 13 years and over.

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

7.16 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.

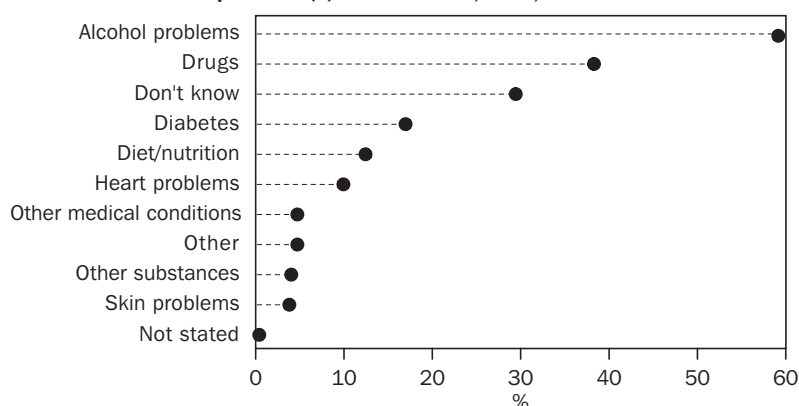
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1).

Attitudes to health and health services

Attitudes to health in their local area indicate some of the specific concerns of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW. Sixty per cent of people aged 13 years and over, perceived alcohol to be one of the main health problems in their local area. This varied from 71% of people in the Coffs Harbour ATSIC Region to 52% of people in the Sydney ATSIC Region. Drugs were seen as the next major health problem, by 38% of people in NSW.

By comparison, 74% of people said they were happy with the local health services provided in their local area.

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



(a) People aged 13 years and over. (b) People may have given more than one answer.
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1).

Preventative actions

Breast and cervical cancer screening

Regular screening allows for early detection of these diseases. In the 1995 National Health Survey information was obtained from women aged 18–64 years about actions taken in relation to screening procedures.

Just over two-thirds of women examined their own breasts for lumps and a similar proportion reported having a breast examination by a doctor or nurse. A much lower proportion (38%) had had a mammogram. Some 82% of women had had a pap smear for the detection of cervical cancer. About 15% of women aged 18 years and over had had an hysterectomy.

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 1995 Children's Immunisation Survey showed that, for most conditions covered by the National Health and Medical Research Council's Standard Childhood

7.18 Breast cancer screening techniques used(a), NSW, 1995

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

(a) Women aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

7.19 Pap smear testing and hysterectomy status(a), NSW, 1995

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

(a) Women aged 18 years and over.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

Vaccination Schedule (August 1994), the proportion of NSW children aged 6 years and under who were fully immunised was relatively high at younger ages but declined among older children.

The proportion of fully immunised children differed markedly across the conditions covered by the Schedule. While 83% of children were fully protected against polio, only 69% of those in the same age group were fully immunised against diphtheria and tetanus and 62% against whooping cough. A further 23% and 30% 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, 92% were immunised against measles and 89% against mumps. The low proportion of children fully or partially immunised against HIB (53%) (Haemophilus Influenzae type b) reflects the recent inclusion (April 1993) of the vaccine in the Schedule.

For other types of vaccinations, of children aged 0–14 years, the rate was much lower. Just over one-fifth of children in this age group had had tetanus only (22%) and hepatitis B (23%) vaccinations.

7.20 Immunisation status(a) of children(b), NSW, 1995

Type of immunisation	Fully immunised	Partially immunised	Not immunised	Not known whether immunised	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Diphtheria/ Tetanus	68.9	23.1	1.4	6.6	100.0
Whooping cough	62.0	29.5	1.8	6.7	100.0
Polio	82.8	10.0	1.3	5.9	100.0
HIB	47.6	5.4	31.7	15.4	100.0
Measles(c)	91.8	. .	5.5	2.7	100.0
Mumps(c)	89.2	. .	7.5	3.3	100.0
Rubella(c)	74.3	. .	20.1	5.6	100.0

(a) Based on the number of vaccinations received compared with levels recommended by the National Health and Medical Research Council. Children who have 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.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Children's Immunisation Survey.

Sight and hearing tests and dental visits

Findings from the 1995 Children's Health Screening Survey showed that nearly 700,000 children in NSW aged 0–14 years (54%) had had both their sight and hearing tested at some stage in their life, and around 780,000 children aged 2–14 years (70%) had visited a dentist or dental professional. The proportion of children who had had both their sight and hearing tested was 38% of those under two years and 64% of those aged 10–14 years. For children who had visited a dental professional, the proportions were 19% of the 2–4 years age group and 93% of those aged 10–14 years.

The main reason given for the most recent test or dental visit was for a check-up. The proportion of children who had last been tested for a known or suspected vision problem increased with age. Conversely, the proportion of children who had most recently visited a dental professional for a dental problem decreased with age. The exception were those visiting for orthodontic treatment, which increased from 2% for those aged 5–9 years to 10% for those aged 10–14 years.

Location of dental treatment attended also varied with age. Children in NSW aged 2–14 years were more likely to visit a dental professional at a private dental surgery (56%), particularly very young children aged 2–4 years (74%) than at a community dental clinic (5%) or hospital (4%). However, many school-aged children also attended the school dental clinic (41% of 5–9 year olds and 32% of 10–14 year olds).

7.21 Whether had screening test or visited dental professional(a), NSW, 1995

Type of test	Unit	Age of child (years)				Total
		Less than 2	2-4	5-9	10-14	
Whether had sight and hearing tested—						
Both sight and hearing tested	%	38.3	36.0	59.7	64.3	53.5
Sight tested only	%	3.4	4.2	8.7	16.3	9.6
Hearing tested only	%	15.3	19.8	12.8	6.1	12.3
Neither sight or hearing tested	%	43.0	40.0	18.7	13.3	24.6
<i>Total</i>	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children ('000)	'000	174.0	263.1	430.6	427.0	1294.8
Whether ever visited a dentist or dental professional—						
Has visited dental professional	%	..	18.7	77.3	93.1	69.5
Has not visited dental professional	%	..	81.2	22.4	6.7	30.3
Not known	%	..	** 0.1	** 0.3	** 0.2	** 0.2
<i>Total</i>	%	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children ('000)	'000	..	263.1	430.6	427.0	1120.8

(a) Data related to dental visits refer to children aged 2-14 years.

Source: ABS, 1995 Children's Health Screening, Australia (Cat. no. 4337.0).

7.22 Type of screening test by reason for most recent test, NSW, 1995

Reason for last test(a)	Unit	Age of child (years)			Total
		0-4(a)	5-9	10-14	
Sight tests—					
Known/suspected vision problem	%	8.5	18.2	30.1	21.1
Check-up	%	89.9	78.4	65.4	75.5
Other/not known	%	1.6	3.4	4.4	3.4
Number of children	'000	178.4	294.6	344.0	817.0
Hearing tests—					
Known/suspected hearing problem	%	7.7	16.7	13.2	12.9
Other medical ear problems	%	*3.8	5.4	5.3	4.9
Check-up	%	87.0	75.8	79.9	80.4
Other/not known	%	*1.5	2.1	*1.4	1.7
Number of children	'000	240.2	312.2	300.5	852.9

Source: ABS, 1995 Children's Health Screening, Australia (Cat. no. 4337.0).

Occupational health and safety

WorkCover Authority

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

Employment injuries

In 1996–97 workers compensation statistics for NSW, compiled by the WorkCover Authority, recorded 60,109 employment injuries. Of these, 44,654 were workplace injuries, 11,394 occupational diseases, 4,055 non-workplace injuries (such as commuting accidents, road traffic accidents etc.), and there were six that were not classified.

The number and incidence (number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners) of employment injuries declined by 4% between 1995–96 and 1996–97. In the same period workplace injuries increased by 4.7% and occupational disease claims dropped by nearly 30%. The decrease in recorded employment injuries was mainly due to a reduction in deafness claims.

The non-building construction industry had the highest incidence of employment injuries (105.8) followed by the storage industry (102.3). The trade assistants and factory hands occupation group had the highest incidence of employment injuries (82.8), followed by labourers working in construction and mining industries (80.8).

During 1996–97, 173 fatalities were reported to insurers. Of these, 59 resulted from workplace injuries, 69 from non-workplace injuries and 45 from occupational diseases.

The total gross incurred cost of employment injuries was \$864m in 1996–97, a decrease of 1.9% compared to the previous year.

Workplace injuries

The highest proportion of workplace injuries reported during 1996–97 was for sprains and strains to the back (30%), followed by sprains and strains to limbs (19%) and open and superficial wounds (14%). People aged 55–59 years had the highest incidence of workplace injury (23.8 per 1,000 wage and salary earners). Eighteen per cent of workplace injuries resulted in permanent disability.

7.23 Rate of work-related injuries and diseases, NSW, 1996-97

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Incidence per 1,000 workers</i>
Agriculture	55.3
Mining	59.3
including—	
Coal mining	55.0
Manufacturing	36.6
including—	
Food, beverages and tobacco	47.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	47.3
Paper, printing and publishing	18.8
Wood and furniture	51.9
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	21.3
Non-metallic mineral products	49.2
Basic metal products	38.7
Fabricated metal products	46.9
Transport equipment	63.6
Electricity, gas and water	29.2
Construction	49.4
including—	
Building construction	42.0
Non-building construction	105.8
Special trade construction	42.5
Wholesale trade	18.6
Retail trade	16.9
Transport and storage	46.3
Finance, property and business services	12.0
Public administration	52.2
Community services	19.0
Recreation, personal and other services	23.8
Total	26.2

Source: WorkCover Authority.

Occupational disease

In 1996-97, 11,394 cases of occupational diseases were reported representing 19% of all employment injuries and an incidence rate of 5.0. Industrial deafness was the most prevalent (52%), followed by mental disorders including stress (14%), occupational overuse syndrome (10%) and hernia (8%). Approximately 60% of occupational disease cases resulted in permanent disability and the majority of these (87%) were deafness.

7.24 New cases of work-related injuries and diseases reported, NSW, 1996–97

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Fractures and dislocations	5 114
Sprains and strains	27 610
comprising—	
Back	13 193
Limbs	8 615
Neck and shoulder	3 303
Other	2 499
Open and superficial wounds	6 252
Contusions and crushing	3 803
Burns	987
Industrial deafness	5 979
Overuse syndrome	1 140
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	1 587
Hernia	954

Source: WorkCover Authority.

Causes of death

The four most significant causes of death in 1996 were diseases of the circulatory system (43% 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 (66%) in the younger age groups (15–24 years), cancer was the major cause among people aged 35 to 54 years (38%), while ischaemic heart disease, including heart attack, accounted for the most deaths among people aged 60 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 49% in 1996. 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 the proportion of deaths for people aged 65 years and over rising from 14% in 1973 to 25% in 1996.

Breast cancer was the leading cause of death from cancer for women in 1996, resulting in 883 deaths or 17% of female cancer deaths, followed by lung cancer (714 deaths or 13%). Almost half the breast cancer deaths occurred in women aged 60 to 80 years (415 deaths). For women aged 60 to 79 years, there was an equal number of deaths (415) from lung cancer and breast cancer, each one accounting for 16% of total female cancer deaths.

Among men, the leading cause of cancer death was lung cancer, 1,566 deaths (23%) followed by prostate cancer, 916 deaths (13%). Ninety-three per cent of prostate cancer deaths occurred in men aged 65 years and over.

Suicide accounted for 155 female deaths, and motor vehicle traffic accidents for 164, much less than the number of deaths for men (660 and 419 respectively). Among men aged 15–24 years, motor vehicle traffic accidents accounted for 119 deaths and suicide for 107 deaths, together making up more than half (52%) of all deaths in this age group.

7.26 Causes of death, NSW, 1996

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Infectious and parasitic diseases	467	219	686
Neoplasms—			
Malignant neoplasms—			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1 792	1 462	3 254
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1 566	714	2 280
Melanoma of skin	230	115	345
Breast	6	883	889
Uterus and ovary	..	267	267
Prostate	916	..	916
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	648	569	1 217
Other	1 520	1 236	2 756
<i>Total malignant neoplasms</i>	6 678	5 246	11 924
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	113	99	44
<i>Total neoplasms</i>	6 791	5 345	12 136
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders—			
Diabetes mellitus	395	390	785
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	5	3	8
Other	146	150	296
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	546	543	1 089
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	60	74	134
Mental disorders	530	641	1 171
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	559	568	1 127
Diseases of the circulatory system—			
Ischaemic heart disease	5 704	4 916	10 620
Cerebrovascular disease	1 903	2 767	4 670
Other	1 951	2 386	4 337
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system</i>	9 558	10 069	19 627
Diseases of the respiratory system—			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1 459	1 040	2 499
Other	545	610	1 155
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system</i>	2 004	1 650	3 654
Diseases of the digestive system—			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	297	117	414
Other	442	516	958
<i>Total diseases of the digestive system</i>	739	633	1 372
Diseases of the genito-urinary system—			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	286	354	640
Other	62	94	156
<i>Total diseases of the genito-urinary system</i>	348	448	796
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	..	8	8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	23	47	70
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	72	170	242
Congenital anomalies	109	110	219
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	136	112	248
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	86	86	172
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)—			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	419	164	583
Other accidents	561	303	864
Suicide	660	155	815
Homicide	97	31	128
<i>Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)</i>	1 737	653	2 390
All causes	23 765	21 376	45 141

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Causes of Death, 1996.

Causes of infant deaths

Infant mortality is defined as deaths of children aged less than one year. Perinatal conditions were the leading cause of infant deaths in NSW in each of the 5 year periods between 1982–86 and 1992–96. Perinatal conditions are those that originate during pregnancy or the neonatal period (first 28 days of life) even though death may occur later. The annual average number of infant deaths due to perinatal conditions over the 5 year period from 1992 to 1996 was 265 per year, nearly half (47%) of all infant deaths in the period.

Congenital anomalies was the second highest cause of infant deaths with an average of 149 per year in the period 1992–1996. The number of deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) declined from an average 174 per year in the period 1982–1986 to 78 per year in the period 1992–1996.

7.27 Leading causes of infant deaths, annual average number(a), NSW

Cause of death and ICD code	1982–86	1987–91	1992–96
Congenital anomalies (745–759)	220	180	149
Perinatal conditions (760–779)	325	311	265
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	176	167	80
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes) (E800–E999)	18	13	13
Other causes	65	51	50
Total	804	723	558

(a) Annual averages over 5 year periods. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: *Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia, 1982–96* (Cat. no. 4398.0).

Causes of child deaths

Child deaths refers to deaths among persons aged 1–4 years. External causes (accidents, poisoning and violence) rather than illness were the leading cause of death among children in NSW. External causes accounted for an average of 47 child deaths per year in the period 1992–1996, 60 per year in the period 1987–1991 and 78 per year in the period 1982–1986.

Where death was due to external causes, drowning and submersion were the cause of an average 12 child deaths per year in the period 1992–1996. Motor vehicle traffic accidents were the cause of 11 child deaths per year in the same period.

7.28 Leading causes of child deaths, annual average number(a), NSW

Cause of death and ICD code	1982-86	1987-91	1992-96
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	5	5	3
Neoplasms (140-239)	19	12	18
Diseases of the nervous system (320-389)	11	11	13
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	7	5	5
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	22	21	18
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	7	6	7
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes) (E800-999)	78	60	47
Other causes	12	10	8
Total	161	129	121

(a) Numbers averaged over 5 year period. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia, 1982-96 (Cat. no. 4398.0).

Firearms death

Information on firearms death is derived from data on registered deaths maintained by the Registrars-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the States and Territories. During the 15 year period between 1980 and 1994, there were 2,888 firearm related deaths in NSW. Nearly 80% of firearm deaths were suicides, 15% were homicides, while deaths resulting from the accidental discharge of firearm contributed 4%.

7.29 Type of firearm death, NSW, 1980-94

Years	Accidents	Suicides	Homicides	Total(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1980-82	48	474	120	651
1983-85	44	467	114	640
1986-88	32	442	116	605
1989-91	31	371	80	491
1992-94	16	385	91	501
Total	171	2 139	521	2 888

(a) Includes deaths due to legal intervention and other deaths, which are not shown separately.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Survey of Firearms Death.

Publications related to Health

- NSW** *Demography, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 3311.1)
Facts on Disability in NSW (Cat. no. 4198.1)
Falls Risk Factors for Persons Aged 65 Years and Over, New South Wales, 1995 (Cat. no. 4393.1)
Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, New South Wales, 1995 (Cat. no. 4326.1.40.001)
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1)
Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, New South Wales, 1993 (Cat. no. 6301.1)

- Australia** *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia* (Cat. no. 4306.0)
Australian Social Trends, 1998 (Cat. no. 4102.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)
Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia, 1982–1996 (Cat. no. 4398.0)
Children's Health Screening, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4337.0)
Children's Immunisation, Australia, April 1995 (Cat. no. 4352.0)
Deaths Due to Diseases and Cancers of the Respiratory System, Australia (Cat. no. 3314.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers: Brain Injury and Stroke, Australia, 1993 (Cat. no. 4437.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers: Data Reference Package, Australia, 1993 (Cat. no. 4432.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers: Disability and Disabling Conditions, Australia, 1993 (Cat. no. 4439.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers: Hearing Impairment, Australia, 1993 (Cat. no. 4435.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 1993 (Cat. no. 4430.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers: User Guide, Australia, 1993 (Cat. no. 4431.0)
Disability, Ageing and Carers: Visual Impairment, Australia, 1993 (Cat. no. 4434.0)
Firearms Deaths, Australia, 1980–1995 (Cat. no. 4397.0)
How Australians Measure Up (Cat. no. 4359.0)
Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4326.0)
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings, Australia, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.0)
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Health of Indigenous Australians Australia, 1994 (Cat. no. 4395.0)
National Health Survey: Cardiovascular and Related Conditions, Australia, 1995 (Cat. no. 4372.0)
National Health Survey: Data Reference Package, 1995 (Cat. no. 9959.0435)

- National Health Survey: Diabetes, Australia, 1995* (Cat. no. 4371.0)
- National Health Survey: Injuries, Australia, 1995* (Cat. no. 4384.0)
- National Health Survey: Private Health Insurance, Australia, 1995* (Cat. no. 4334.0)
- National Health Survey: SF36 Population Norms, Australia, 1995* (Cat. no. 4399.0)
- National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia, 1995* (Cat. no. 4364.0)
- National Health Survey: Summary Results, Australian States and Territories, 1995* (Cat. no. 4368.0)
- National Health Survey: User's Guide, Australia, 1995* (Cat. no. 4363.0)
- National Nutrition Survey: Selected Highlights, Australia, 1995* (Cat. no. 4802.0)
- Private Hospitals, Australia* (Cat. no. 4390.0)
- Private Medical Practice Industry, Australia, 1994–1995* (Cat. no. 8685.0)
- Private Medical Practitioners, Australia, 1994–95* (Cat. no. 8689.0)
- Suicides, Australia, 1982–1992* (Cat. no. 3309.0)

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.

Law and order

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

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

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

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

Police The principal 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.

At 30 June 1997, there were 13,304 police officers employed by the NSW Police Service.

Recorded criminal incidents In 1997, there were 686,188 criminal incidents recorded by police; 58% of these involved some type of theft. The major categories of theft were stealing (19% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (18%), motor vehicle theft (8%) and fraud (3%).

Assault accounted for 8% of all recorded incidents (53,118); sexual assault for less than 1% (3,295 recorded incidents).

Victims of crime Not all criminal offences are reported to police and the willingness of people to report crimes to police may vary over time. The ABS Crime and Safety Survey is another way to estimate the crime victimisation rate and assess the trends in crime. This is only true for crimes with an identifiable victim.

8.1 Selected recorded criminal incidents: Type of offence, NSW

Type of offence	1996		1997	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
Murder(a)	106	2	110	2
Assault	48 869	788	53 118	847
Sexual assault	2 973	48	3 295	53
Robbery	7 670	124	10 861	173
Breaking and entering	118 097	1 903	124 434	1 983
Fraud	21 702	350	22 265	355
Receiving, goods in custody	7 428	120	8 544	136
Motor vehicle theft	49 206	793	55 375	883
Stealing	124 749	2 011	131 235	2 092
Arson	4 456	72	4 659	74
Malicious damage to property	78 853	1 271	79 126	1 261
Drug offences	20 207	326	21 212	338
Offensive behaviour	7 715	124	7 739	123

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

Source: New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1997, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

8.2 Victims and non-victims of personal crime(a), NSW, 1996

Age group	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES				
15-24	28.9	404	432.9	6.7
25-34	23.8	440	463.4	5.1
35-44	23.1	436	458.6	5.0
45-54	12.3	386	398.0	3.1
55-64	*7.2	252	259.6	*2.8
65 and over	*2.5	308	310.3	*0.8
Total males	97.8	2 225	2 322.8	4.2
FEMALES				
15-24	25.7	396	422.0	6.1
25-34	21.0	455	476.4	4.4
35-44	13.0	456	468.6	2.8
45-54	10.5	378	388.6	2.7
55-64	*2.0	258	259.9	*0.8
65 and over	*2.0	380	382.2	*0.5
Total females	74.3	2 324	2 397.7	3.1
PERSONS				
15-24	54.6	800	854.9	6.4
25-34	44.8	895	939.9	4.8
35-44	36.1	891	927.2	3.9
45-54	22.8	764	786.6	2.9
55-64	9.2	510	519.5	1.8
65 and over	*4.5	688	692.5	*0.7
Total persons	172.1	4 549	4 720.6	3.6

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

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

The 1997 Crime and Safety Survey found that less than 6% of NSW households had been victims of break and enter in the previous 12 months. It also found that just over 3% of NSW residents aged 15 years and over were victims of assault. Of women aged 18 years and over, less than 1% had been victims of sexual assault in the previous 12 months.

Perceptions of crime

Over half (53%) of all people aged 15 years and over felt that their neighbourhood had a crime or public nuisance problem.

The main crime or public nuisance problem was perceived to be housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes, reported as the main problem by 22% of people.

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 \$750,000 (or any amount over \$40,000 for motor vehicle personal injuries); 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.

8.3 Perceptions of crime or public nuisance problems in the neighbourhood, NSW April 1996

<i>Crime or public nuisance problem</i>	<i>Perceived to be a problem(a)</i>		<i>Perceived to be the main problem</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion(b)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion(b)</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Perceived problem(s)—</i>				
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1 798.7	38.1	1 055.4	22.4
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 387.2	29.4	423.1	9.0
Louts/youth gangs	969.6	20.5	274.0	5.8
Illegal drugs	785.0	16.6	205.4	4.4
Vandalism/graffiti	1 011.3	21.4	157.7	3.3
Car theft	1 032.8	21.9	141.4	3.0
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	404.2	8.6	83.5	1.8
Other theft	533.3	11.3	61.9	1.3
Prowlers/loiterers	410.9	8.7	35.9	.8
Other assault	322.4	6.8	22.3	.5
Sexual assault	217.7	4.6	14.0	.3
Other	111.6	2.4	35.5	.8
No perceived problem	2 210.5	46.8	2 210.5	46.8
All persons	4 720.6	. .	4 720.6	100.0

(a) A person could nominate more than one perceived problem. As a consequence, figures in these columns do not sum to the total shown for all persons. (b) Of all persons.

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

8.4 People for whom criminal charges were finalised in 1996, NSW

	<i>Outcome of charges</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Defended hearing or trial</i>	<i>Sentenced after guilty plea</i>	<i>Otherwise finalised</i>	
Local court	15 710	72 503	22 832	111 045
District Court	885	2 275	558	3 718
Supreme Court	37	35	2	74

Source: *New South Wales Criminal Court Statistics 1996, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research*.

8.5 Prison population and prisoner receptions, NSW

	<i>Prisoners in custody on first Sunday of month(a)</i>			<i>Sentenced prisoner receptions(c)</i>
	<i>Prisoners on remand</i>	<i>Sentenced prisoners(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	
June—				
1993	832	5 544	6 376	578
1994	761	5 701	6 462	476
1995	801	5 613	6 414	558
1996	810	5 490	6 300	453
1997	965	5 444	6 409	563(d)

(a) Excludes prisoners on periodic detention and ACT prisoners serving sentences in NSW prisons. (b) Includes appellants and fine defaulters. (c) Excludes fine defaulters. Numbers in this column differ from those previously published due to a change in the data retrieval method used by the Department of Corrective Services to count prisoner receptions. (d) April 1997—figure for June is unavailable due to the introduction of a new computerised inmate record system at the Department of Corrective Services.

Source: *NSW Department of Corrective Services*.

Specialist courts and tribunals also exist; for example, 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 using Community Justice Centres which provide mediators to assist private citizens to resolve disputes.

Criminal court statistics

In the Local Courts in 1996 the most frequent criminal charges dealt with were driving offences (35% of all charges), followed by theft offences (19%), assault offences (14%) and drug offences (10%). Of the people charged, 86% were found guilty (either by the court or plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (60%). In 1996, there were 5,816 people sentenced to prison (6% of those found guilty).

The most frequent charges dealt with in the District and Supreme Courts in 1996 were theft offences (22% of all charges), followed by drug offences (14%), assault offences (14%), robbery offences (13%) and sexual assault offences (11%). Of the people charged, 72% were found guilty (either by plea or by trial verdict). Of these offenders, 61% were sentenced to prison.

Prisons

The NSW prison population has remained relatively stable over the past five years. Excluding fine defaulters, the number of sentenced prisoner receptions has also remained fairly stable.

Fine defaulters are excluded from the count of prisoner receptions because the numbers involved have varied over time due to changes in government policy. The most significant change was a moratorium on fine defaulters in 1994 which entailed the suspension of action on warrants for fine default. However, fine defaulters are included in the count of the prisoner population. 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 have any significant impact on the prison population. Fine defaulters account for less than 2% of the sentenced prisoner population.

Community corrections

On 1 June 1997 there were 18,209 people 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. Like the prison population, the community corrections population in NSW has remained relatively stable over the past five years. On 1 June 1992 there were 17,801 people under community supervision.

Women's Safety Survey

In 1996 the ABS conducted the Women's Safety Survey to provide estimates of the nature and extent of physical and sexual violence experienced by women.

In the survey, violence was defined as any incident involving the occurrence, attempt or threat of either physical or sexual assault. This definition was based on actions which would be considered as offences under State and Territory criminal law.

Experience of violence The survey obtained information about women's experience of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey and also about their experience since the age of 15 years. This information was sought from women aged 18 years and over at the time of the survey.

Violence in the last 12 months In 1996, about 7% of women in NSW aged 18 years and over experienced an incident of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Nearly 6% of women experienced physical violence and 2% experienced sexual violence. Some women experienced both.

Young women were more at risk than older women. Around one in five women aged 18–24 years and about one in nine aged 25–34 years experienced violence in the previous 12 months.

Men were most likely to be the perpetrator of violent incidents. They were the perpetrator in 85% of all incidents while another woman was the perpetrator in around one in four incidents. In most incidents only one perpetrator was involved.

Violence since the age of 15 Over one in three women had experienced violence since the age of 15 years. Nearly one-third had experienced physical violence and about one in five sexual violence.

Of those women who experienced physical violence, one-third experienced more than one incident. Around half of the women who experienced sexual violence experienced more than one incident.

Women who reported an experience of violence since age 15 years were asked about their experience of abuse as a child. Those who experienced physical or sexual abuse as a child were much more likely than those who did not, to experience violence as an adult—around seven out of ten compared with three out of ten women.

8.6 Women's experience of violence, NSW, 1996

<i>Experience of violence</i>	<i>During last twelve months</i>	<i>During last twelve months</i>	<i>Since age fifteen years</i>	<i>Since age fifteen years</i>
	'000	%	'000	%
Physical violence—				
Assault	106.3	4.5	659.3	28.2
Attempt or threat	95.3	4.1	549.6	23.5
<i>Total(a)</i>	133.0	5.7	721.9	30.8
Sexual violence—				
Assault	35.3	1.5	368.1	15.7
Attempt or threat	*19.4	*0.8	103.6	4.4
<i>Total(a)</i>	48.0	2.0	421.9	18.0
Total experiencing violence(a)	165.7	7.1	876.1	37.4
comprising—				
18–24 years	60.6	19.4	147.7	47.2
25–34 years	56.7	11.5	225.8	45.9
35–44 years	*25.9	*5.7	200.1	43.8
45–54 years	*15.3	*3.7	166.6	40.8
55 and over	*7.2	*1.1	136.0	20.3
Violence not experienced	2 175.7	92.9	1 465.2	62.6
Total women	2 341.4	100.0	2 341.4	100.0

(a) If a woman experienced more than one type of assault or threat she was only counted once in the total.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Women's Safety Survey, 1996.

Action taken in response to violence

This refers to action taken in response to assault only (excluding attempted or threatened violence) and relates to incidents which occurred in the last 20 years.

Around one in five women who had experienced physical or sexual assault did not take any action after the last incident. Among women who did take action, the majority took one type of action only.

Of the women who took an action, the most likely action, was to talk to others. This included friends, neighbours and work colleagues, but excluded professional help such as doctors, counsellors or clergy. Professional help and crisis, legal and financial services were used by some women.

The majority of assault incidents were not reported to police. Although the rate of reporting was low, incidents of physical assault were more likely to be reported than were incidents of sexual assault.

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

Publications related to Law and order

NSW *Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1997* (Cat. no. 4509.1).

Non-ABS

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Chilvers, M., *New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1997*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Eyland, S. and Mariasson, S., *Statistical Publication No. 13, NSW Inmate Population: Visualising the Trends to June 1996*, NSW Department of Corrective Services.

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Corrective Services, Australia (Cat. no. 4512.0).
Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993 (Cat. no. 4509.0).
Occasional Paper: Law and Justice Issues, Indigenous Australians, 1994 (Cat. no. 4189.0).
Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 4510.0).
Women's Safety, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 4128.0).

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.

Labour

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

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

The labour force

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

In May 1998 an estimated 3 million people were in the labour force in NSW. Of these, 2.8 million were employed and 227,000 were unemployed. In addition, there were an estimated 1.9 million people aged 15 years or more who were not in the labour force.

Labour force participation rate

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

In May 1998 the overall participation rate was 61% (71% for men and 52% for women). Over the last five years the male participation rate has decreased a little while the female rate has increased.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 1998 the highest participation rates of about 80% were for people aged 20–24, 25–34 and 35–44 years. Participation rates were lower for all other age groups, varying from 76% for those aged 45–54 years to 6% for people aged 65 years and over. The largest increases in participation rates in the five years to May 1998 were for people aged 15–19 and 55–64 years while 35–44 year olds experienced the greatest fall.

9.1 Labour force status(a), NSW

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>May 1993</i>	<i>May 1996</i>	<i>May 1997</i>	<i>May 1998</i>
MALES ('000)				
Labour force—				
Employed	1 470.8	1 592.8	1 597.3	1 614.6
Unemployed	186.8	137.0	143.3	133.2
<i>Total</i>	1 657.6	1 729.8	1 740.7	1 747.8
Not in labour force	647.6	656.4	677.4	702.3
MALES (%)				
Unemployment rate	11.3	7.9	8.2	7.6
Participation rate	71.9	72.5	72.0	71.3
FEMALES ('000)				
Labour force—				
Employed	1 088.7	1 192.7	1 206.6	1 220.7
Unemployed	109.2	94.9	101.9	94.0
<i>Total</i>	1 197.9	1 287.7	1 308.5	1 314.7
Not in labour force	1 189.1	1 183.2	1 199.5	1 222.9
FEMALES (%)				
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.4	7.8	7.1
Participation rate	50.2	52.1	52.2	51.8
PERSONS ('000)				
Labour force—				
Employed	2 559.6	2 785.6	2 804.0	2 835.3
Unemployed	296.0	231.9	245.3	227.2
<i>Total</i>	2 855.5	3 017.4	3 049.2	3 062.5
Not in labour force	1 836.6	1 839.6	1 876.9	1 925.2
PERSONS (%)				
Unemployment rate	10.4	7.7	8.0	7.4
Participation rate	60.9	62.1	61.9	61.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: *Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1)*.**9.2 Labour force participation rates(a), NSW**

	<i>May 1993</i>	<i>May 1996</i>	<i>May 1997</i>	<i>May 1998</i>
<i>Age group (years)</i>	%	%	%	%
15–19	50.9	57.4	54.8	54.8
20–24	81.0	82.5	81.0	80.5
25–34	78.1	79.6	80.4	79.7
35–44	81.7	82.1	81.0	79.1
45–54	77.2	76.3	77.2	76.1
55–64	41.1	42.9	44.1	46.0
65 and over	4.3	5.9	5.9	6.3
Total	60.9	62.1	61.9	61.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

Labour force experience

As well as a snapshot of the labour force at one point in time, it is useful to view people's labour force experience over a longer period. An estimated 76% of the population aged 15 to 69 years (84% of males and 68% of females) were in the labour force (that is, were working or were looking for work) at some time in the 12 months to February 1997. Some 71% of the population (79% of males and 62% of females) had worked at some time during the year.

As well as looking at labour force experience over a period of 12 months, the ABS also commenced a Survey of Employment and Unemployment Patterns in 1995 in which information about labour market activities was collected from the same group of individuals over a number of years. Jobseekers aged 15 to 59 years formed the main group in this longitudinal survey. They were broadly defined as people who were unemployed, underemployed or marginally attached to the labour force.

Labour market activities were described in terms of episodes of 'working', 'looking for work', or 'absent from the labour market' (neither working nor looking for work). In May 1995, there were nearly 270,000 jobseekers in NSW. About four out of ten of these jobseekers were working 16 months later in September 1996 and about two-thirds of the jobseekers had worked at some stage during this period. The survey also revealed that one in five jobseekers in NSW looked for work for the whole year from September 1995 to September 1996 without finding a job. Jobseekers spent an average of 67 weeks looking for work over the two-year period to September 1996.

People not in the labour force

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

In September 1997, 285,000 people aged 15–69 years in NSW were marginally attached to the labour force. Of these, three-quarters were women. Women gave child care as the main reason for not actively looking for work, while attending an educational institution was the main reason given by men.

There were also 39,000 discouraged job seekers, a decrease of 8% since September 1996. These discouraged job seekers, who were not actively looking for work because they

9.3 Persons not in the labour force(a), NSW, September 1997

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Selected characteristics</i>	'000	'000	'000
With marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work—			
<i>Total</i>	*6.8	8.6	15.4
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks—			
Discouraged jobseekers	12.9	26.4	39.3
Other	58.2	171.6	229.8
<i>Total</i>	71.1	198.0	269.1
<i>Total with marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	77.9	206.6	284.5
Without marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work but were neither looking nor available for work	31.6	70.7	102.3
Did not want to work	289.8	567.8	857.6
<i>Total without marginal attachment to the labour force(b)</i>	356.1	655.8	1 012.0
Total not in the labour force	434.0	862.4	1 296.5

(a) Aged 15 to 69 years. (b) Includes people who were permanently unable to work.

Source: *Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1997 (Cat. no. 6220.0)*.

9.4 Unemployed persons and unemployment rate(a), NSW

	<i>Unemployed</i>			<i>Unemployment rate</i>		
	<i>May 1993</i>	<i>May 1997</i>	<i>May 1998</i>	<i>May 1993</i>	<i>May 1997</i>	<i>May 1998</i>
<i>Age group (years)</i>	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	42.8	43.1	48.6	19.6	18.5	20.6
20–24	53.8	51.3	38.3	14.1	14.0	10.7
25–34	77.4	60.1	52.0	10.5	7.8	6.8
35–44	58.4	43.2	46.3	8.0	5.6	6.1
45–54	40.8	36.1	26.4	7.5	5.8	4.2
55–64	22.8	10.9	14.8	10.7	4.6	5.8
65 and over	*0.0	*0.6	*0.7	*0.0	*1.3	*1.3
Total	296.0	245.3	227.2	10.4	8.0	7.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

believed they would not find a job, represented 14% of those with marginal attachment to the labour force.

In total, 30% of the population aged 15–69 years (20% of males and 40% of females) were not in the labour force.

Unemployment

People are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria; that is, if they are:

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

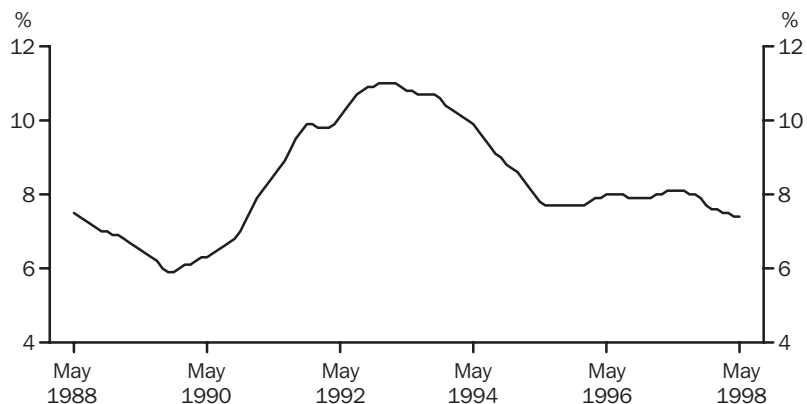
Individuals who are not working and are not actively looking for work are defined as not in the labour force.

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

There were 227,000 unemployed people in NSW in May 1998 and the unemployment rate was 7.4%. Over the last five years the unemployment rate has fallen from 10.4% in May 1993 to 7.4% in May 1998. Four out of five unemployed people in May 1998 were looking for full-time work with the remainder looking for part-time work. More than one-quarter of unemployed women were looking for part-time work, compared with 13% of men.

Age groups Unemployment rates vary between age groups. Teenagers (aged 15–19 years) recorded the highest unemployment rate at 20.6% in May 1998. During the preceding 12 months rates increased for some age groups and decreased for others. Most age groups, though, recorded a substantially lower unemployment rate than five years earlier.

9.5 Unemployment rate, NSW—trend series



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

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 1998 the unemployment rate for those born overseas in English speaking countries was 5.6%. The rate was higher, at 9.7%, among those born in countries where English was not the main language spoken. The unemployment rate among people born in Australia was 7.1%.

There is a relationship between the length of time overseas born people have lived in Australia and their unemployment rate. The most recent arrivals recorded the highest rate, however this decreased with the length of time people have lived in Australia. Overseas born people who arrived in Australia in 1991 or later had an unemployment rate of 12.6% in May 1998.

9.6 Unemployment rate, country of birth, NSW

	May 1993	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998
<i>Country of birth</i>	%	%	%	%
Born in Australia	9.7	7.2	7.6	7.1
Born outside Australia	12.1	9.1	9.1	8.2
comprising—				
Main English speaking countries	8.4	4.9	4.9	5.6
Other countries	14.0	11.3	11.4	9.7
Total	10.4	7.7	8.0	7.4

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

Duration of unemployment In May 1998 the average duration of unemployment was 61 weeks for men and 48 weeks for women. The average ranged from 26 weeks for people aged 15–19 years to 89 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 1998, 33% of unemployed people fell into this category, compared with 35% a year earlier.

9.7 Duration of unemployment, NSW

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	May 1993	May 1997	May 1998		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	—'000—				
<i>Under 52</i>	173.1	159.1	84.3	67.3	151.6
comprising—					
under 2	11.8	16.1	6.3	6.3	12.5
2 and under 4	18.5	22.0	9.1	13.0	22.1
4 and under 8	19.5	21.1	10.9	11.3	22.1
8 and under 13	22.5	22.4	10.7	8.7	19.4
13 and under 26	53.9	49.1	29.0	17.5	46.5
26 and under 39	32.7	22.7	13.0	8.8	21.9
39 and under 52	14.1	5.8	5.4	*1.7	7.0
<i>52 and over</i>	122.9	86.2	48.9	26.7	75.6
comprising—					
52 and under 104	60.6	39.9	21.0	12.9	33.9
104 and over	62.3	46.3	27.9	13.8	41.7
Total unemployed	296.0	245.3	133.2	94.0	227.2
	—weeks—				
Average	64.3	57.4	60.5	47.5	55.1
Median	30	22	26	16	22

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

Regional unemployment

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

In May 1998 the unemployment rate for the Sydney region was 6.2%, compared with 9.6% for the balance of NSW. Within Sydney, the rates ranged from 11.9% in Fairfield–Liverpool SR to 3.2% in Northern Beaches SR.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 7.0% in Murray–Murrumbidgee SR rising to 14.0% in the combined Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SRs.

Job search experience

In the July 1997 survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, 14% of people stated that their main difficulty in finding work was that there were no vacancies at all and 12% said they had insufficient work experience. A further 12% said there were too many applicants for available jobs.

The difficulties unemployed people experienced in finding work varied with age. One-quarter of 15–19 year olds said their main difficulty was that there were no vacancies at all and one-quarter of 20–24 year olds said that they lacked the necessary skills or education. For the group aged 45–54 years, 38% said that employers considered them too old for the job.

9.8 Labour force status(a), NSW, May 1998

Region	Employed	Unemployed	Unemploy- ment rate	Partici- pation rate
	'000	'000	%	%
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs) including—	200.2	9.6	4.6	61.8
Inner Sydney (SR)	117.6	4.3	3.5	61.4
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	127.8	7.4	5.5	69.5
St George–Sutherland (SR)	210.8	9.4	4.3	67.1
Canterbury–Bankstown (SR)	114.9	9.6	7.7	55.2
Fairfield–Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs) including—	223.0	27.4	10.9	61.5
Fairfield–Liverpool (SR)	118.1	16.0	11.9	57.0
Central Western Sydney (SR)	120.0	10.3	7.9	57.1
Outer Western Sydney (SR) and Blacktown (C)	276.2	21.5	7.2	66.9
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	146.1	6.0	3.9	71.8
Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SR) and Baulkham Hills (A)	199.4	7.7	3.7	66.6
Northern Beaches (SR)	124.3	4.1	3.2	66.5
Gosford–Wyong (SR)	111.8	10.1	8.3	55.9
Sydney (MSR)	1 854.4	123.2	6.2	63.8
Hunter (SR) including—	223.3	25.2	10.2	55.5
Newcastle (SRS)	183.0	21.9	10.7	56.0
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs) including—	247.0	25.0	9.2	58.3
Illawarra (SR)	162.6	20.3	11.1	58.3
Wollongong (SRS)	122.7	17.2	12.3	62.4
Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast (SRs)	168.7	27.6	14.0	52.9
Northern, Far West—North Western and Central West (SRs)	226.0	17.5	7.2	62.8
Murray–Murrumbidgee (SR)	115.9	8.7	7.0	58.4
Balance of NSW (MSR)	980.9	104.0	9.6	57.5
New South Wales	2 835.3	227.2	7.4	61.4

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

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

Job 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 1998 there were 21,000 job vacancies in NSW, an increase of 4% in the 12 months since May 1997. In the same period the number of vacancies increased by 4% in the private sector and by 9% in the public sector. Private sector vacancies represented 84% of the total.

9.9 Job vacancies, NSW

Sector or industry	May 1993	May 1994	May 1995	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998
	—'000—					
Sector—						
Private	10.4	13.1	20.8	21.0	16.6	17.2
Public	2.5	4.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.3
Total vacancies	12.9	17.7	23.9	24.5	19.6	20.5
	—%—					
Job vacancy rate(a)	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9

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

Source: *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (Cat. no. 6354.0).

Retrenchment and redundancy

An estimated 3.1 million people aged 18–64 years in NSW had held a job in the three years to 30 June 1997. Of these, 183,000 (6%) had been retrenched or made redundant on one or more occasions during this period. Females were less likely to have been retrenched with 52,000 or 4% of females losing their jobs compared with 130,000 or 8% of males.

The industries where the greatest number of retrenchments occurred were the Manufacturing, Retail trade and Construction industries.

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 1998 there were an estimated 2.8 million employed people in NSW. This was an increase of 31,000 or 1.1% over the previous 12 months.

There were 1.6 million employed men and 1.2 million employed women in May 1998, with men representing 57% of the total. In the five years to May 1998, the number of

employed women increased by 12% and the number of employed men by 10%.

In the same five-year period, the number of employed people increased in all age groups except 20–24 year olds. There were particularly large increases in the 45–54, 55–64 and 65 years and over age groups. The largest increase was in the group aged 45–54 years where the number of employed people rose by over 100,000 or 21%. Total employment increased by 11% in this period.

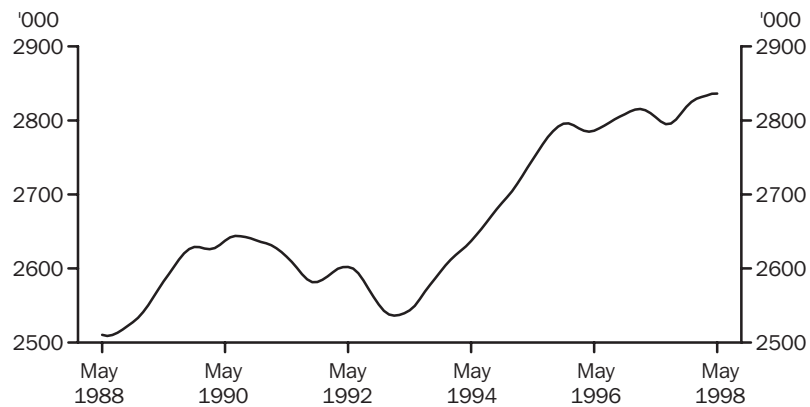
9.10 Employed persons(a), NSW

	May 1993	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	'000
15–19	175.4	195.6	189.6	187.2
20–24	327.7	341.4	316.5	321.0
25–34	662.5	708.3	713.8	716.3
35–44	672.4	721.4	725.9	716.4
45–54	500.3	560.9	583.5	603.5
55–64	190.1	213.2	228.3	241.0
65 and over	31.1	44.9	46.3	50.0
Total	2 559.6	2 785.6	2 804.0	2 835.3

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

9.11 Employed persons, NSW—trend series



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

Part-time employment

One-quarter of all people employed in May 1998 were part-time workers. The proportion of females employed part-time was significantly higher at 42% than for males at 11%. In the last five years there have been increases in the proportion of both males and females working part-time.

In August 1997 people were asked their main reason for working part-time. Overall, 30% gave standard work

arrangements or requirement of the job as their main reason. However, this varied according to family status. Among husbands, wives and lone parents with dependants, 31% gave family reasons as the main reason and 27% gave standard arrangements for the job.

Industry and occupation

Retail trade and Manufacturing were the largest industries in terms of employment in May 1998, with 14% and 13% of employed people respectively. The largest number of women were employed in Retail trade and Health and community services (both with 16% of employed women). Females dominated employment in Health and community services and Education while males dominated employment in Construction and Manufacturing. The manufacturing industry was the largest employer for men (16% of employed men).

The occupation groups employing the largest number of people were Professionals (19%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (17%). These two occupation groups also accounted for half of employed women. Among males, 22% were employed as Tradespersons and related workers and 16% as Professionals.

Job mobility

In February 1998, one-quarter of employed people had been in their current job for at least 10 years. At the other end of the scale, just over one in five had been in their current job for less than one year.

A greater proportion of women than men had been in their job for shorter periods with 62% of women being in their current job for less than 5 years compared with 56% of men.

Younger people were more likely to change jobs than older people. The most mobile group were those aged 20–24 years with one in four changing jobs in the 12 months to February 1998. The next most mobile age groups were those aged 15–19 years and 25–34 years where 18% had changed jobs. Mobility then decreased with age.

Multiple Jobholding

In August 1997, 132,000 employed people in NSW (66,000 males and 66,000 females) worked in a second job. Known as multiple jobholders, they represented 5% of employed people. The proportion of employed females who were multiple jobholders was 6% compared to 4% of employed males.

9.12 Main reason for working part-time in main job, NSW, August 1997

	<i>Members of a family</i>			<i>Non-family member</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Husband or wife or lone parent with dependants</i>	<i>Other family member</i>	<i>Total</i>		
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>		
Personal reasons	2.5	23.0	13.5	20.9	14.6
Family reasons(a)	31.3	*1.6	15.3	*3.1	13.5
Not enough work available	17.2	16.9	17.1	28.6	18.8
Standard arrangements for job	27.2	32.9	30.3	28.3	30.0
Other reasons	21.8	25.6	23.9	19.1	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes child care.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Working Arrangements Survey, Australia, August 1997.

9.13 Employed persons(a) by occupation, NSW, May 1998

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>
Managers and administrators	204.9	23.4	228.3
Professionals	420.4	105.8	526.1
Associate professionals	248.8	29.3	278.1
Tradespersons and related workers	359.1	28.1	387.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	79.0	62.0	141.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	323.8	159.9	483.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	204.8	35.0	239.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	134.1	155.4	289.5
Labourers and related workers	167.1	94.5	261.6
Total	2 141.9	693.4	2 835.3

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1) and ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Underemployed workers Among people counted as employed there were some who did not work as many hours as they would have liked. These people are considered to be underemployed and consist of two groups: part-time workers who wanted to work more hours and full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (on short time, insufficient work or being stood down).

In September 1997, 7% of employed people were underemployed. Of these, 93% usually worked part-time and 7% usually worked full-time. Underemployment was more common for younger workers than older workers and for females (9% of employed females) than males (5% of employed males).

Trade unions Statistics compiled from data provided by trade unions identified 71 unions in NSW at 30 June 1996 with a total membership of just over one million people. People who were members of more than one union were counted once for each union. The number of unions decreased by 79 in the five years to 1996.

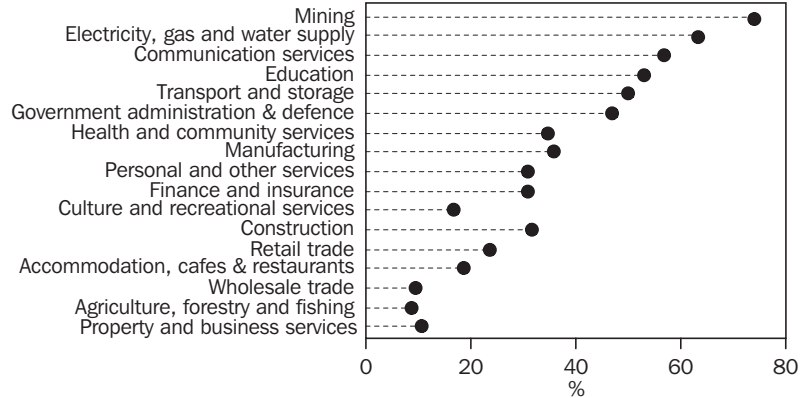
Trade union membership Additional statistics on trade union membership are available from a survey which obtained information from employees on whether they were members of a union or not.

In August 1997, 31% of employees stated that they were members of a trade union in their main job. When type of employment is considered, 35% of full-time workers and 20% of part-time workers were trade union members, as well as 36% of permanent employees and 15% of casual employees. Males had a higher membership rate than females (34% compared to 27%).

The Mining industry had the highest union membership with 74% followed by 63% in Electricity, gas and water supply. The lowest membership rates were found in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (9%) and Wholesale trade (10%).

Union membership in the public sector was much higher than in the private sector (58% compared to 24%).

9.14 Trade union membership, NSW, August 1997



Source: ABS, unpublished data, Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Survey, Australia, August 1997.

Industrial disputes

Statistics of industrial disputes relate to disputes which involved a work stoppage where the total time lost was 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 199 industrial disputes reported in NSW in 1997 which resulted in 154,000 working days being lost. Almost 3,500 working days were lost per thousand employees in the coal mining industry—the industry with easily the highest rate of working days lost—compared to a State-wide rate of 64 days lost per thousand employees.

Average weekly earnings

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

Average weekly total earnings (trend series) in May 1998 were \$736.40 for males and \$486.40 for females. The female average was two-thirds of the male figure, but some of this difference could be attributed to the fact that there was a larger proportion of women working part-time. A comparison of full-time employees revealed that average female earnings were 80% of male earnings.

Employment benefits

In addition to wages and salaries, a large majority of wage and salary earners received a range of standard benefits. These comprised superannuation, holiday leave, sick leave and long service leave.

9.15 Industrial disputes(a), NSW

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Working days lost ('000)	174.3	178.3	223.2	113.6	377.9	153.7
Total employees involved ('000)	163.5	146.4	118.6	76.5	201.5	72.7
Number of disputes (no.)	279	241	230	285	292	199

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

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

9.16 Average weekly earnings of employees(a), NSW—Trend series

	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998
<i>Particulars</i>	\$	\$	\$
Males—			
Full-time adults—			
Ordinary time earnings	752.30	772.00	797.20
<i>Total earnings</i>	817.30	827.80	855.40
All males total earnings	707.90	711.40	736.40
Females—			
Full-time adults—			
Ordinary time earnings	619.40	646.20	667.90
<i>Total earnings</i>	636.70	660.10	682.80
All females total earnings	475.20	480.50	486.40
Persons—			
Full-time adults—			
Ordinary time earnings	704.00	724.30	748.20
<i>Total earnings</i>	751.70	764.10	789.90
All persons total earnings	601.70	600.50	613.40

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

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

In August 1997, 91% of employees received at least one of these standard benefits—89% had superannuation, 74% holiday leave, 75% sick leave and 65% long-service leave.

Access to benefits was much higher for full-time employees compared to part-time employees. While 98% of full-time workers received at least one benefit only 72% of people working part-time did so. In addition, all permanent employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 64% of casual employees. In the public sector, 98% of employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 90% of employees in the private sector.

Wage cost index

The wage cost index is an integrated set of quarterly indexes measuring changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality and quantity of work performed. The index was introduced as a new statistical series commencing with the December quarter 1997 (with a base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). The index can be used in the analysis of monetary, fiscal and wage policies.

In the six months to the March quarter 1998, the wage cost indexes of total hourly rates of pay and of ordinary time hourly rates of pay, both including and excluding bonuses, all increased by 2.1% in the public sector in NSW. In the

9.17 Wage cost index(a), NSW

<i>Rates of pay</i>	<i>Sep qtr 1997</i>	<i>Dec qtr 1997</i>	<i>Mar qtr 1998</i>
PRIVATE			
Total hourly rates of pay—			
Excluding bonuses	100.0	100.7	101.7
Including bonuses	100.0	100.5	101.8
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay—			
Excluding bonuses	100.0	100.7	101.7
Including bonuses	100.0	100.5	101.8
PUBLIC			
Total hourly rates of pay—			
Excluding bonuses	100.0	101.0	102.1
Including bonuses	100.0	101.0	102.1
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay—			
Excluding bonuses	100.0	101.0	102.1
Including bonuses	100.0	101.0	102.1
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC			
Total hourly rates of pay—			
Excluding bonuses	100.0	100.7	101.8
Including bonuses	100.0	100.6	101.9
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay—			
Excluding bonuses	100.0	100.7	101.8
Including bonuses	100.0	100.6	101.9

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

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

private sector, the indexes increased by 1.7% excluding bonuses and by 1.8% including bonuses.

Labour Costs The ABS collects data on the main costs incurred by employers as a consequence of employing labour. In 1996-97, employee earnings made up 86% of total labour costs in NSW. This comprised payments for gross wages and salaries, severance, termination and redundancy payments and the value of fringe benefits provided. The remaining 14% of costs related to superannuation, payroll tax, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

Total labour costs per employee in the public sector were \$45,000 in 1996-97 compared to \$36,000 in the private sector. Earnings represented 86% of total labour costs in both sectors. However, superannuation was a higher proportion of total labour costs in the public sector while fringe benefits tax was higher in the private sector.

9.18 Labour costs, NSW, 1996-97

<i>Type of labour cost</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
Costs per employee—				
Earnings	\$	30 974	38 993	32 589
Other labour costs—				
Superannuation	\$	2 100	3 385	2 359
Payroll tax	\$	1 340	1 734	1 420
Workers' compensation	\$	809	1 052	858
Fringe benefits tax	\$	611	204	529
<i>Total</i>	\$	4 860	6 376	5 166
Total labour costs	\$	35 834	45 368	37 754
As a proportion of total labour costs—				
Earnings	%	86.4	85.9	86.3
Other labour costs—				
Superannuation	%	5.9	7.5	6.2
Payroll tax	%	3.7	3.8	3.8
Workers' compensation	%	2.3	2.3	2.3
Fringe benefits tax	%	1.7	0.5	1.4
<i>Total</i>	%	13.6	14.1	13.7
Total labour costs	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Labour Costs, Australia, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 6348.0).

Retirement and retirement intentions

The ABS collects data on the retirement and retirement intentions of people aged 45 years and over. In November 1997, some 53% of people aged 45 years and over in NSW had retired from full-time work and 33% intended to do so. A further 5% did not intend to retire from full-time work and 9% had never worked full-time.

Age of retirement varied greatly according to gender. While 52% of females retired from full-time work under the age of 45 years, only 6% of males did so. Conversely, three-quarters of males retired at 55 years and over compared to one-quarter of females.

9.19 Age of retirement from full-time work(a), NSW, November 1997

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Under 45 years	6	52	34
45–54 years	18	22	20
55–64 years	54	22	35
65 years and over	22	3	11
Total	100	100	100

(a) Persons aged 45 years and over.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Retirement and Retirement Intentions Survey, Australia, November 1997.

Publications related to Labour

NSW *Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 6201.1).
Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1).

Australia *Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns* (Cat. no. 6286.0).
Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).
Industrial Disputes, Australia (Annual) (Cat. no. 6322.0).
Industrial Disputes, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 6321.0).
Information Paper, Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6346.0).
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (Cat. no. 6222.0).
Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (Cat. no. 6354.0).
Labour Costs, Australia (Cat. no. 6348.0).
Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).
Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0).
Labour Force Experience, Australia (Cat. no. 6206.0).
Labour Mobility, Australia (Cat. no. 6209.0).
Multiple Jobholding, Australia (Cat. no. 6216.0).
Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6220.0).
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (Cat. no. 6238.0).
Retrenchment and Redundancy, Australia (Cat. no. 6266.0).
Trade Union Members, Australia (Cat. no. 6325.0).
Trade Union Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 6323.0).
Underemployed Workers, Australia (Cat. no. 6265.0).
Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0).
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (Cat. no. 6310.0).
Working Arrangements, Australia (Cat. no. 6342.0).

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

Part-time, casual and temporary employment

Background One of the most significant national labour market trends in recent decades is the growth in part-time, casual and temporary (PCT) employment. This trend is observable not only in Australia but in other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The growth of PCT employment as a proportion of total employment clearly has significant implications for industrial relations policy. In particular, it is significant for women who constitute the majority of part-time and casual workers.

In New South Wales, the Government ensured that conditions of employment provide adequate protection for part-time workers by including in the Industrial Relations Act 1996 a requirement that the Industrial Relations Commission of NSW conduct a test case into the matter. Further, the NSW Department for Women, as part of their industrial relations strategies, requested the Women's Equity Bureau in the NSW Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) undertake research and collect information (including statistics from the ABS) about the part-time and casual workforce.

During DIR's research into these matters it became apparent that there was an absence of a consolidated up-to-date source of information on these forms of employment in NSW. An opportunity arose for the DIR to remedy this situation as each year the ABS undertakes a state-level survey for a NSW Government agency, as part of its annual portfolio of services to NSW government. The DIR submission to the ABS noted that a survey on the same target population in NSW had last been conducted by the ABS in October 1991. A new survey could be used to identify any significant developments since the 1991 survey. The DIR submission was endorsed by NSW Treasury and was subsequently selected as the 1997 survey topic. Consequently, the ABS and the DIR worked in an alliance to develop the survey with the aim of improving and consolidating information in this area.

In October 1997, the ABS conducted a survey of persons aged 15 years and over living in private dwellings across NSW. The objectives of the survey were to identify the characteristics of persons in part-time, casual and temporary employment, as well as to identify their working conditions

and working arrangements. The publication produced by the ABS containing the survey results included, for comparative purposes, some results from the 1991 survey. Characteristics of people and their working arrangements in the ABS publication can also be compared and contrasted with the rest of the workforce, namely permanent full-time employees. However, for the purposes of this chapter permanent full-time employment is not discussed.

The findings from the 1997 survey will facilitate the current work of industrial relations stakeholders and policy makers in addressing critical challenges presented by changes in the configuration of the labour market.

As discussed above, an objective of the survey was to consolidate information on the types of employment and characteristics of persons in the part-time, casual and temporary population. In some cases, the sample sizes for certain demographic groups in the PCT target population were too small to permit analysis. Where that situation occurs, it is possible to use other ABS Labour Force or related publications. Such sources are listed at the end of this chapter.

Definitions The definitions covering the various types of part-time, casual and temporary employment discussed in this chapter can be found below. Definitions used in the October 1997 survey replicate the October 1991 definitions. The definitions used are not necessarily those strictly used by industrial relations practitioners when discussing the different types of employment (full-time, part-time and casual, whether temporary or permanent). Classification of respondent's arrangements to these definitions were based on their answers to a standard set of questions which were those most likely to be understood by people completing the survey, as well as checks for consistency which were implemented.

In most instances under NSW State industrial awards, part-time work (permanent or temporary) attracts pro rata conditions of full-time employment. Further, in NSW, casual employees who have served six months under the one employer where there is the expectation of continuing employment ("regular casuals" in terms of the survey) are covered by the unfair dismissal system. Casual employees who have been employed for a long period of time can also accumulate long service leave under the Long Service Leave Act 1955.

Employed persons are aged 15 years and over and usually work 1 hour or more a week in a job, business or farm or without pay in a family business. Further information was

collected for wage and salary earners, for any persons employed in their own business which was a limited liability company and for any workers working for payment in kind.

Full-time work involves usually working for 35 hours or more per week. Types of full-time work in the target population are:

- *temporary full-time work* where a worker has not worked full-time for the last 12 months and is eligible for paid holiday leave; and
- *casual full-time work* where such a worker has not worked full-time for the last 12 months and is not eligible for paid holiday leave;

Part-time work involves working on average less than 35 hours a week. Types of part-time work in the survey are:

- *permanent part-time work* where there are no reservations or limitations on period of employment and where a person is eligible for paid holiday leave;
- *temporary part-time work* where a person is eligible for paid holiday leave and is employed on a temporary basis;
- *regular casual work* where a person is not eligible for paid holiday leave, is paid for the hours worked and receives a steady income;
- *irregular casual work* where a person is not eligible for paid holiday leave, is paid for the hours worked but does not receive a steady income; and
- *other part-time work* where a person is not eligible for paid holiday leave and is not paid per hour.

Findings from the survey

Findings from the survey outlined in the ABS publication *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW* (Cat. no. 6247.1), as well as some preliminary analysis undertaken so far, make it clear that the question to be asked by industrial relations policy makers is: "Are industrial relations systems providing outcomes which match the needs of PCT workers and employers?"

Consequently, the following seeks:

- to analyse the proportions of employment types within PCT employment;
- to identify industries which utilise PCT labour; and
- to identify the working conditions, arrangements and characteristics of persons working in the PCT workforce, or what is sometimes labelled "non-standard employment". (See, *The Nature and Dimension of Precarious Employment in Australia*, John Burgess and Iain Campbell in *Labour and Industry*, Vol 8, No 3, April 1998).

Overview As shown in Figure 10.1 opposite, employed persons can be characterised into full-time and part-time employment and further breakdowns into permanent and non-permanent employment. In October 1997:

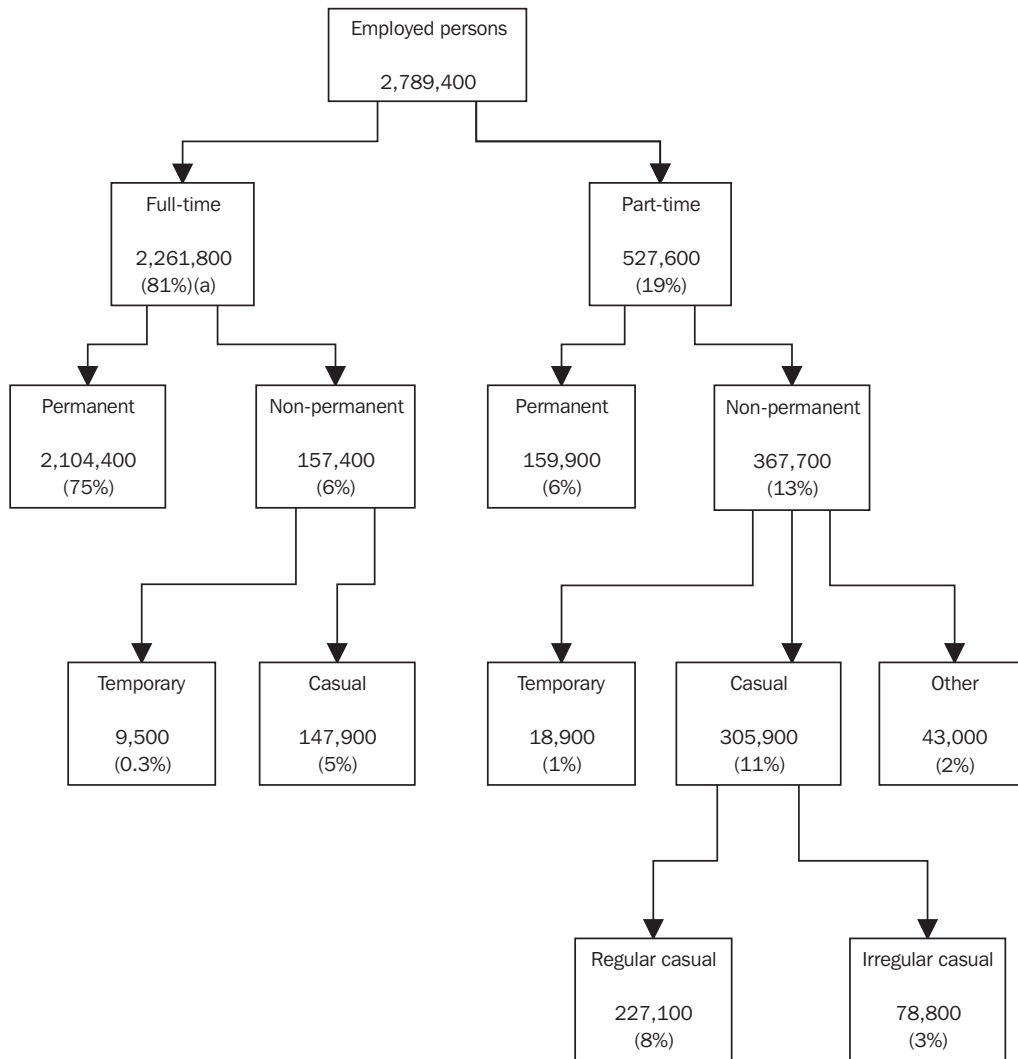
- part-time employees comprised approximately one-fifth of all employed persons;
- 19% of employed persons were employed on a non-permanent basis;
- casual employees made up 16% of all employed persons;
- only 28,400 or 1% of all employed persons were employed on a temporary basis; and
- regular casual part-time workers were the largest subgroup from the PCT employed workforce, with 227,100 employees (8%) out of a total of 2,789,400 employed persons. This was followed by permanent part-time employees at 159,900 workers (6%).

Changes since 1991 Part-time and casual employment are growing as a proportion of total employment. Table 10.2 provides an indication of the growth of employment types within the PCT target population from the October 1991 survey to the October 1997 survey.

Particular changes in the PCT workforce between October 1991 and October 1997 include:

- An estimated increase in PCT employees from 455,200 to approximately 685,000. This was an increase of 229,800 persons or 50%.
- The employed workforce as a whole increased from 2,576,800 to 2,789,400 between October 1991 and October 1997, an increase of 8%. PCT employment as a proportion of all employed persons increased from 18% to 25%. This suggests that the increase in employed persons in NSW was driven by growth in PCT employment.
- The number of casually employed persons increased in both the full-time and part-time sectors. The number of full-time casual workers increased nine-fold from 14,400 to 147,900, while the number of part-time casual workers increased by 14% from 268,000 to 305,900.
- Total part-time employment grew from 437,900 persons to 527,700, an increase of 21%. Part-time employees as a proportion of all employees also grew from 17% in October 1991 to 19% in October 1997.

10.1 Type of employment, employed persons, October 1997



(a) Figures in parentheses are counts as a percentage of total employed persons.

Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)*.

10.2 Growth within the PCT workforce, NSW, October 1991 to October 1997

<i>Employment type</i>	<i>PCT persons</i>			<i>PCT persons as a proportion of all employed persons</i>	
	1991 '000	1997 '000	Change, 1991 to 1997 %	1991 %	1997 %
Non-permanent full-time—					
Temporary	*2.9	9.5	*228	0.1	0.3
Casual	14.4	147.9	927	0.6	5.3
Part-time—					
Permanent	134.2	159.9	19	5.2	5.7
Temporary	5.0	18.9	278	0.2	0.7
Casual	268.0	305.9	14	10.4	11.0
Other	30.7	43.0	2	1.2	1.5
<i>Total</i>	437.9	527.7	21	17.0	18.9
Total PCT persons	455.2	685.0	50	17.7	24.6
Total employed persons	2 576.8	2 789.4	8	100.0	100.0

Source: Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1).

10.3 Change in type of PCT employment, NSW, October 1991 to October 1997

<i>Employment type</i>	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	1991 '000	1997 '000	Change, 1991 to 1997 %	1991 '000	1997 '000	Change, 1991 to 1997 %
Non-permanent full-time—						
Temporary	*1.3	*3.8	*192	*1.6	*5.7	*256
Casual	8.8	94.8	977	5.6	53.1	848
Part-time—						
Permanent	12.7	22.5	77	121.5	137.4	13
Temporary	*1.4	*4.4	*214	*3.6	14.5	303
Casual	62.8	84.6	35	205.2	221.3	8
Other	13.9	11.7	-16	16.8	31.2	86
<i>Total</i>	90.8	123.2	36	347.1	404.4	17
Total PCT persons	100.9	221.8	120	354.3	463.2	31
Total employed persons	1 507.6	1 595.3	6	1 069.3	1 194.1	12

Source: Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1).

Changes in PCT employment by sex are shown in Table 10.3. This table shows a large growth in male casual full-time employment from 8,800 males to 94,800 males (a nine-fold increase). This increase was far greater than the increase in male employment overall which was 6%. Growth for females in full-time casual employment was also strong, increasing from 5,600 to 53,100, an eight-fold rise. PCT employment for males grew by 120,900 from 100,900 to 221,800, an increase of 120%.

These figures suggest that the employment type with the fastest growth was that of casual employees. This may have been caused by the increasing use of employment agencies. Industry restructuring and participation rates have also impacted on employment growth.

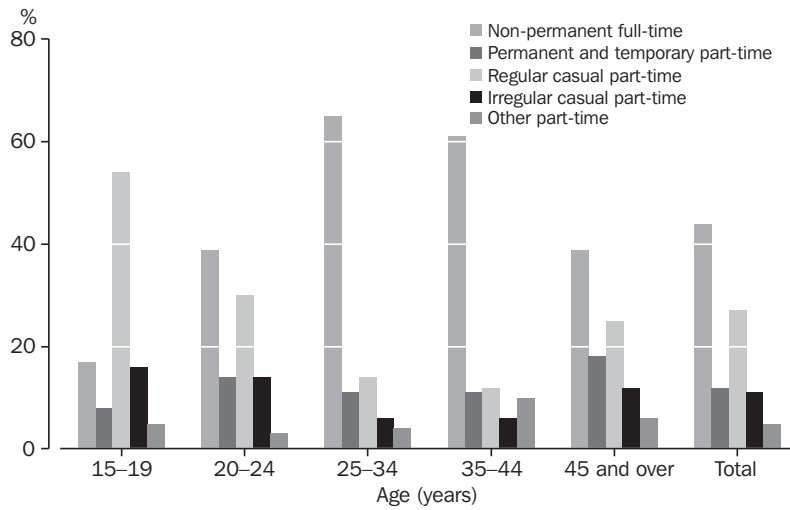
PCT employees in 1997

Graphs 10.4 and 10.5 show the number of males and females respectively working in each PCT employment category, by age. The percentages in these graphs are the number of male/female workers of that PCT employment type and age as a proportion of all male/female PCT workers of that age group.

Graph 10.4 describes the distributions of different types of PCT employment for male workers by age. The majority (54%) of male 15–19 year olds in PCT work were employed on a part-time regular casual basis. For 20–24 year old males, the largest category of PCT employment was non-permanent full-time work at 39%. This trend continued through for males in the age groups 25–34, 35–44 and 45 years and over. For example, 65% of all 25–34 year old male PCT workers were employed in non-permanent full-time work.

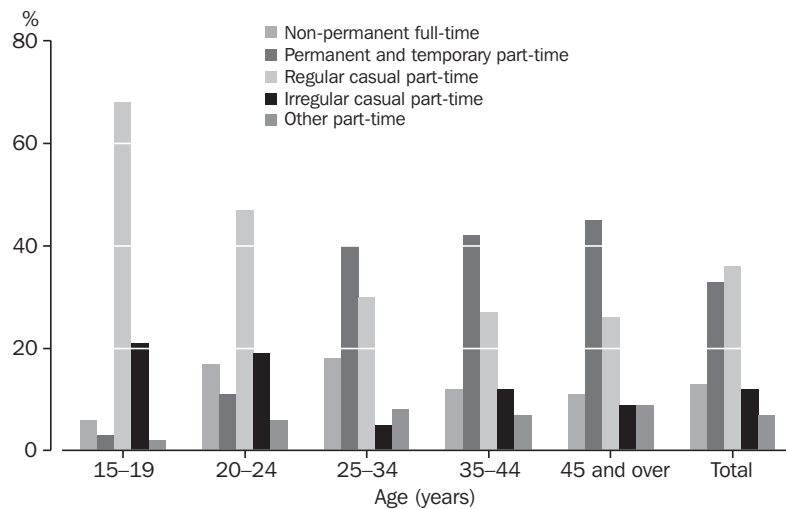
Graph 10.5 shows the contrasting behaviour, by age, of female PCT workers. The clear majority of female PCT workers in the 15–19 and 20–24 years age groups were part-time casuals, in particular, regular part-time casuals. Then, for females in the age groups 25–34, 35–44 and 45 years and over, the majority of PCT workers were employed on a permanent or temporary part-time basis.

10.4 Male PCT employees by type of work and age, October 1997



Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)*

10.5 Female PCT employees by type of work and age, October 1997



Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)*

PCT employees were concentrated in the service sector across five main industry groups, namely Retail (24% of all PCT workers), Health and community services (14%), Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (10%), Education (9%) and Manufacturing (9%). Occupations with the largest number of PCT employees were Clerical, sales and service workers, who comprised 50% (345,400 out of 685,000) of all such employees.

It is useful to analyse the particular types of PCT employment individually as they display distinct characteristics. For example, part-time employment was dominated by female workers while non-permanent full-time work was dominated by male workers. However, many of the conditions associated with casual employment dominated PCT employment.

Each type of PCT employment will now be considered in more detail.

**Non-permanent
full-time
workers in 1997**

Non-permanent full-time workers were employed on either a temporary or casual basis as shown in Table 10.6. Casual non-permanent full-time workers formed a considerably large majority of all non-permanent full-time employees (147,900 or 94%). This distribution was consistent across sex: 96% of male and 90% of female non-permanent full-time employees were casual workers.

10.6 Non-permanent full-time workers

<i>Employment type</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Non-permanent full-time—						
Temporary	*3.8	*4	*5.7	*10	9.5	6
Casual	94.8	96	53.1	90	147.9	94
<i>Total</i>	98.6	100	58.8	100	157.4	100
Total employed persons	1 595.3	..	1 194.1	..	2 789.4	..

Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)*.

10.7 Change in type of part-time employment

<i>Part-time employment type</i>	<i>Proportion of part-time employment</i>					
	<i>1991</i>			<i>1997</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Permanent	14	35	31	18	34	30
Temporary	2	1	1	4	4	4
Regular casual	49	48	48	49	41	43
Irregular casual	20	11	13	20	13	15
Other	15	5	7	9	8	8

Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)*.

Part-time employees in 1997

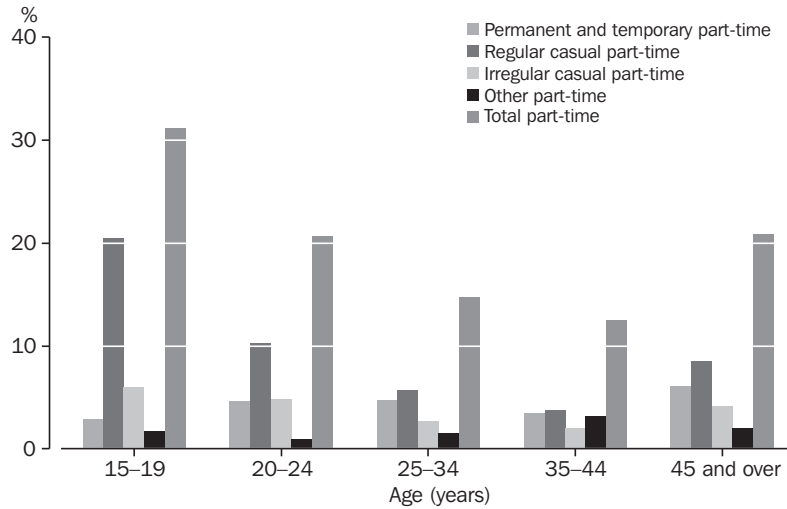
The part-time workforce can be dissected into three types of employment: permanent, temporary and casual. Table 10.7 details the percentage of males, females and persons employed in each category. The following points are shown:

- The majority of part-time employees worked on a regular casual basis, in both October 1991 (48%) and 1997 (43%). The percentage of part-time regular casual employees by sex stayed relatively stable across this period.
- In 1997 approximately 34% of female part-time workers were employed in permanent part-time work while 41% of female part-time workers were employed in regular casual part-time work. A further 13% were employed in irregular casual work. When comparing these figures with 1991, it appears that the permanency and regularity in the female part-time workforce has remained relatively stable.
- In 1997, 18% of male part-time workers were employed in permanent part-time work, while 49% of male part-time workers were employed in part-time regular casual work. A further 20% were employed in irregular casual part-time work.
- In 1991 approximately 61% of the part-time workforce were casual workers, 48% being regular casuals while in 1997 approximately 58% of the part-time workforce were casual workers, 43% being regular casuals. Conversely, permanent part-time workers made up approximately 30% of the part-time workforce.

Graphs 10.8 and 10.9 show the breakdown of part-time work by age for males and females respectively. The percentages in these graphs are number of male/female part-time workers in that particular type of employment and age group as a proportion of all male/female part-time workers. Major points of note from these graphs include:

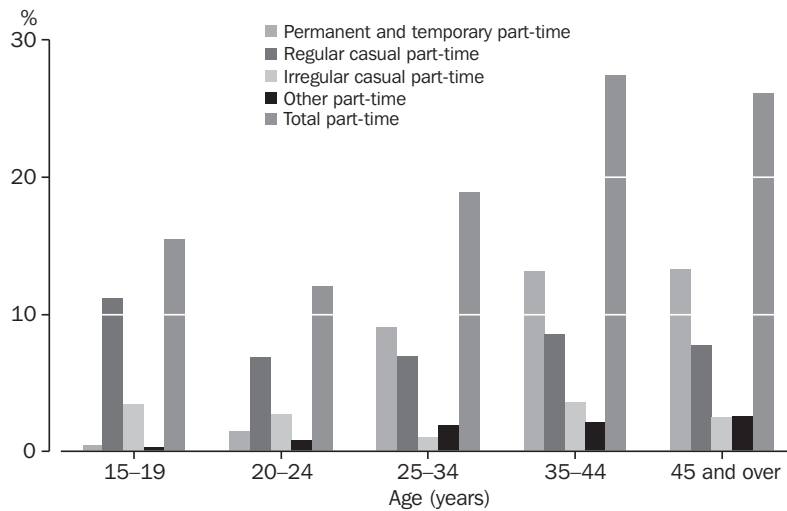
- approximately 21% (25,300 out of 123,200) of male part-time workers were regular casuals in the 15–19 years age group, while another 10% (12,600 out of 123,200) were in the 20–24 years age group;
- 36% (143,600 out of 404,400) of female part-time workers were 25 years of age and over and were employed on a permanent part-time or temporary part-time basis;
- 41% (166,900 out of 404,400) of female part-time workers were regular casuals. Note also that 27% (45,300 out of 166,900) of female regular casuals were in the 15–19 years age group.

10.8 Male part-time employees by type of work and age, October 1997



Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1).*

10.9 Female part-time employees by type of work and age, October 1997



Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1).*

Main reasons for working in a part-time job are shown in Table 10.10. This table highlights the following pertinent points:

- the majority of both male and female part-time workers chose part-time employment because of personal reasons, rather than employment or family related reasons. That is, 59% of male part-time workers and 46% of female part-time workers felt there were personal reasons behind their choice to work part-time;

10.10 Reason for working part-time

<i>Main reason for working part-time</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Employment reasons—</i>						
Only type of work available	25	20	44.3	11	69.3	13
Employer reduced working hours	*3.6	*3	6.8	2	10.3	2
Normal "full-time" hours for that type of job/profession	*3.9	*3	7.5	2	11.5	2
Hours/conditions applicable to current job	10.3	8	40.8	10	51.1	10
<i>Total employment reasons(a)</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>143.1</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Personal reasons—</i>						
Own ill health/injury	8.1	7	6.8	2	14.9	3
Personal choice	18.3	15	94.4	23	112.7	21
To retain Social Security benefits	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.0	0
For study purposes	45.8	37	83.8	21	129.6	25
<i>Total personal reasons</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>186.6</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>259.2</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Family reasons—</i>						
Cost/availability of child-care	0.0	0	*4.4	*1	*4.4	*1
Children too young/prefer to look after children	*2.0	*2	82.3	20	84.2	16
Need time to look after house/family	n.p.	n.p.	16.0	4	16.4	3
Other family considerations	n.p.	n.p.	10.9	3	11.7	2
<i>Total family reasons</i>	<i>*3.0</i>	<i>*2</i>	<i>113.6</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>22</i>
Other reasons	*4.3	*3	*4.4	*1	8.7	2
Total	123.2	100	404.4	100	527.7	100

(a) Includes Other employment reasons.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment Survey.

- study related reasons were the most popular detailed reason for both males and females to work part-time with 45,800 males (37% of all part-time males) and 83,800 females (21% of all part-time females) giving this reason;
- 25,000 males, or 20% of male part-time workers, chose part-time employment because it was the only type of work available. Conversely, 44,300 females, which was only 11% of female part-time workers, specified that part-time work was the only work available; and
- 113,600 females (28% of females working part-time) responded that they chose to work part-time because of family reasons. This compared to only 3,000 males (2% of males working part-time) who gave the same reason.

Tables 10.11 and 10.12 show a dissection of the part-time workforce by industry and occupation respectively. Table 10.11 shows that the majority of part-time employees worked in the Retail industry and that they constituted 5.4% of the total workforce (151,400 employees). This was followed by Health and community services (3.0% or 84,200 workers) then Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (2.2% or 61,100 workers).

10.11 Part-time employees by industry

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of part-time employees</i>	<i>Proportion of all employed persons</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Retail	151.4	5.4
Health and community services	84.2	3.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	61.1	2.2
Education	51.4	1.8
Property and business services	37.9	1.4
Manufacturing	33.2	1.2
Personal and other services	20.4	0.7
Finance and insurance	18.8	0.7
Cultural and recreational services	15.0	0.5
Other(a)	54.3	2.0

(a) includes Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Electricity, gas and water supply; Construction; Wholesale trade; Transport and storage; Communication services and Government administration and defence.

Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)*.

From Table 10.12 we learn that the occupation with the largest representation within part-time employment was Clerical, sales and service with 305,900 employees which was 11% of the total employed population. This was followed by part-time Professionals at 2.7% of all employed persons (76,200 employees) and Labourers and related workers at 2.6% of all employed persons (73,800 employees).

10.12 Part-time employees by occupation

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Number of part-time employees</i>	<i>Proportion of all employed persons</i>
<i>Occupation</i>	'000	%
Clerical, sales and service workers—		
Elementary	140.7	5.0
Intermediate	135.2	4.8
Advanced	30.0	1.1
<i>Total</i>	305.9	11.0
Professionals	76.2	2.7
Labourers and related workers	73.8	2.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	27.6	1.0
Associate professionals	23.2	0.8
Tradespersons and related workers	14.9	0.5
Managers and administrators	5.8	0.2

Source: *Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)*.

Unpublished data from the survey identifies the hours persons worked. Permanent part-time females tended to work 15 to 34 hours whilst regular casual part-time females tended to work 1 to 24 hours. This appears to follow the trend that casual employees were much more likely to work in the range of 1 to 24 hours and those who were part-time workers tended to work longer hours in the range of 15 to 34 hours. Further, the more permanent the employees working arrangements became, the more hours they worked. This trend is observable in both sexes.

Unpublished data from the survey also identifies those workers who either preferred or did not prefer to work more hours, by the hours they worked. The data show that:

- of those males working between 1 and 34 hours, 41% would have preferred to work more hours;
- of those females working between 1 and 34 hours, 27% would have preferred to work more hours.

This data is used to describe underemployment. A greater percentage of male part-time workers appeared to be underemployed than female part-time workers. However, in sheer numbers, 106,100 females were underemployed compared to 50,300 males.

**Impact on
industrial
relations
policy**

These results show that employees have differential employment experiences according to the nature of their part-time, casual or temporary employment. These differences are important considerations for industrial organisations, employers and employees in their workplace negotiations and arrangements.

The data will also be particularly useful in the Award Review Test Case in NSW, currently before the Industrial Relations Commission of NSW, and in relation to project work being undertaken by the DIR on working time, rostering and casual work.

This chapter was prepared by the NSW Department of Industrial Relations with the assistance of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Publications relating to Part-time, casual and temporary employment

NSW *Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 6201.1)
Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment, NSW (Cat. no. 6247.1)

Australia *Employment Benefits Survey, Australia* (Cat. no. 6334.0)
Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)
Trade Union Members in Australia (Cat. no. 6325.0)
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (Cat. no. 6310.0)
Working Arrangements, Australia (Cat. no. 6342.0)

Non-ABS

Brosnan, P. and Walsh, P. 1996, 'Employment Security in Australia and New Zealand', *Labour and Industry*, Vol. 8, No. 3, April 1998, Monash University, Melbourne, pp. 23–42.

Burgess, J. and Campbell, I. 1997, 'Casual Employment in Australia: Growth, Characteristics, A Bridge or a Trap?', *The Economic and Labour Relations Review*, Vol. 9, No. 1, June 1998, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, pp. 31–54.

Campbell, I. and Burgess, J. 1997, 'The Nature and Dimensions of Precarious Employment in Australia', *Labour and Industry*, Vol.8, No. 3, April 1998, Monash University, Melbourne, pp. 5–22.

Hall, R., Harley, B. and Whitehouse, G., 'Contingent Work and Gender in Australia: Evidence from the 1995 Australian Workplace Industrial Relations Survey', *The Economic and Labour Relations Review*, Vol. 9, No. 1, June 1998, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, pp. 55–81.

Hawke, A. and Wooden, M. 1998, "Factors Associated with Casual Employment: Evidence from AWIRS", *The Economic and Labour Relations Review*, Vol. 9, No. 1, June 1998, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, pp. 82–107.

Junor, A. 1993, 'Permanent Part-time Work: New Family-Friendly Standard or High Intensity Cheap Skills', *Labour and Industry*, Vol. 8, No. 3, April 1998, Monash University, Melbourne, pp. 77–96

Quinlan, M. 1997, 'Labour Market Restructuring in Industrialised Societies: An Overview', *The Economic and Labour Relations Review*, Vol. 9, No. 1, June 1998, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, pp. 1–30.

Underhill, E. and Fernando, H. 1997, 'Deregulating Precarious Employment in Victoria: Trends in Employee Complaints', *Labour and Industry*, Vol. 8, No. 3, April 1998, Monash University, Melbourne, pp. 44-60.

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.

Transport and communication

Roads There are 180,809 km of public roads in NSW. The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has a full or partial responsibility for maintaining 20,591 km of these roads including 4,116 bridges and major culverts. The RTA's major emphasis is on the maintenance and construction of 17,620 km of national and State roads as they carry some two-thirds of the State's traffic. The RTA also maintains 510 km of regional roads and 2,461 km of local roads in western NSW where there is no council. A further 18,429 km of regional roads are the responsibility of local government with the RTA providing funding assistance. The remaining 141,733 km are local roads which are the responsibility of local councils.

The construction and maintenance of national highways is funded by the Commonwealth Government. Since January 1994, State roads have been fully funded by the State Government. However, under the Pacific Highway Reconstruction Program signed in 1995, the Commonwealth is committed to the contribution of funds to the development of that route. The RTA contributes funding to councils for regional roads, and local roads are funded by councils with assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments.

During 1997–98, State funding sources included motor vehicle weight taxation, fuel excise surcharge revenue (collected by the Commonwealth on the State's behalf for the majority of the year following the High Court decision in August 1997), sale of surplus assets and road user service charges including heavy vehicle permit fees and road tolls. Commonwealth funding included road grants and the return of a proportion of revenue from Commonwealth registration fees levied on vehicles engaged in interstate trade and commerce.

11.1 Roads in NSW, 30 June 1998

Class of road	Responsibility	Length
		km
National highways	RTA	3 010
State roads	RTA	14 610
Regional roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	510
Local roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	2 461
Total RTA	—	20 591
Regional roads	Councils	18 429
Local roads(a)	Councils	141 733
Total Councils	—	160 162
Toll roads	Private Sector (to pass to RTA at end of contract)	56
Total all roads	—	180 809

(a) At 30 June 1997 as advised by the Local Government Grants Commission.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

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

Authority	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(b)					
State Government	700.8	746.2	746.2	721.4	783.4	824.5
Local Government	457.4	427.3	419.9	286.7	350.1	415.6
Total	1158.2	1173.5	1166.1	1008.1	1133.5	1240.1
	GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
State Government	594.2	819.4	788.2	795.0	(c) -5429.5	797.8
Local Government	156.4	174.3	205.6	227.6	(c) 6477.1	335.2
Total	750.6	993.7	993.8	1022.6	1047.6	1133.0

(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. (c) Represents a non-cash transfer of road assets from the RTA to local governments.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

11.3 Road distances between major population centres in NSW

	Albury	Dubbo	Lismore	New-castle	Nowra	Orange	Sydney	Taree	Tweed Heads	Wagga Wagga	Wollongong
	—km—										
Albury	..	540	1 312	702	484	433	556	876	1 423	127	501
Dubbo	540	..	772	365	519	156	410	525	879	407	489
Lismore	1 312	772	..	614	913	898	746	446	114	1 061	837
Newcastle	702	365	614	..	328	393	148	170	722	604	225
Nowra	484	519	913	328	..	354	155	462	1 020	396	78
Orange	433	156	898	393	354	..	262	541	1 035	321	287
Sydney	556	410	746	148	155	262	..	300	897	492	84
Taree	876	525	446	170	462	541	300	..	552	784	393
Tweed Heads	1 423	879	114	722	1 020	1 035	897	552	..	1 336	946
Wagga Wagga	127	407	1 061	604	396	321	492	784	1 336	..	435
Wollongong	501	489	837	225	78	287	84	393	946	435	..

Source: NRMA Ltd.

**Major road
upgradings
completed in
1997–98**

The Pacific Highway Upgrading Program, a joint program funded by the NSW (\$160m per annum) and Commonwealth (\$60m per annum) Governments continued during the year. Projects opened to traffic during the year included bypasses of Taree and Brunswick Heads, two duplication projects—Herons Creek and Bangalow Bypass, and six widening or overtaking lane projects. An outcome of this program was an additional 18 km of dual carriageway being made available.

Work also continued on the \$20.7m sealing program on the Kidman Way (between Hillstone and Bourke) as a Road of National Importance.

Within the Sydney metropolitan area, a number of projects were completed including: the widening of Abbott Road; the widening of Sunnyholt Road from Malvern Road to Sorrento Drive (\$5.9m); widening of stage 1 of Old Windsor Road from Seven Hills Road to Sunnyholt Road (\$19.4m); construction of an overpass at the intersection of Homebush Bay Drive and Australia Avenue to improve traffic flow along Homebush Bay Drive and access to the Sydney 2000 Olympic Park (\$11.1m); M5 duplication—Bridge over Georges River to provide four additional lanes; M4—Hills Road ramps (eastbound); and the intersection at Pennant Hills Road and North Rocks Road. In addition 62 lane-kms on the M4 Motorway (widening from 4 to 6 lanes) between Parramatta and Penrith have been opened to traffic since work started on the \$90m upgrade of the Motorway in September 1996.

Further improvements to the Great Western Highway continued including an upgrading to a four lane divided carriageway, service roads and new pedestrian bridges at Warrimoo and Valley Heights stations.

In the Hunter Region, improvements to Nelson Bay Road north of Mayfield West continued and reconstruction works from Gan Gan Road to Frost Road (\$2.9m) and dual carriageway between Port Stephens Drive and Gan Gan Road (\$1.4m) were completed.

Within the Central Coast, widening of Wyong Road from the F3 Freeway, Tuggerah to the Entrance was opened to traffic in February 1998.

On the Golden Highway between Newcastle and Dubbo, new bridges at Halls Creek (\$2.6m) and Bowmans Crossing (\$3.6m) were completed and Pikes Gap (\$3.1m) was widened.

In the west of NSW, widening of the Oberon Loop stage 2—Oberon Shire was completed at a cost of \$3m, and further works continued on the initial sealing of the Renshaw McGir

Way (MR233) between Parkes and Wellington and the MR68–Walgett Shire from Bourke to Narrabri.

In southern NSW, improvements to the main road from the Snowy Mountains Highway via Berridale and Jindabyne to Charlotte Pass (MR 286) continued to improve access to the snowfields at a cost of \$5.2m. Further works included the realignment works on The Kings Way (MR51) east of Queanbeyan and the replacement of Bibbenluke Bridge.

Within the Commonwealth Government funded National Highways Program, significant works that continued included the Belford Forest Deviation on the New England Highway between Maitland and Singleton, and Leneghans Drive dual carriageways on the F3 Sydney-Newcastle Freeway near Newcastle. Significant works completed included the F3 Sydney-Newcastle Freeway dual carriageways at Ourimbah, while stage 1 of Bookham Bypass on the Hume Highway and stage 2 (southbound carriageway) on the Federal Highway at Lake George, were opened to traffic.

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 1996–97 gross tolls and other revenue amounted to \$54.8m.

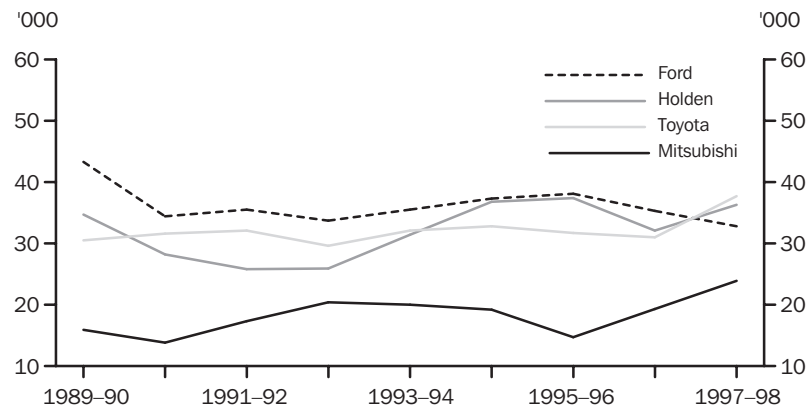
The Sydney Harbour Tunnel (2.3 kms in length) which opened on 30 August 1992, is wholly owned by joint venturers Transfield-Kumagai. They and the State Government entered into a fixed price contract to design and construct the Tunnel. The company will operate and maintain the Tunnel until the year 2022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

Road transport

Motor vehicle registrations

The RTA is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in NSW. Motor vehicles on road and road related areas in NSW must be registered and display number plates and a current registration label. Vehicles over three years old must be inspected each year before renewal of registration to ensure they comply with prescribed standards of roadworthiness (new passenger cars, motor cycles and light goods vehicles are exempt from this inspection for the first three years). There are about 6,000 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.

11.4 Registrations of new cars and stations 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.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 9301.0).

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 259,107 in 1997-98, with the lowest being 188,645 in 1992-93.

New registrations of passenger vehicles increased from 156,467 in 1988-89 to 223,427 in 1997-98. 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.

Number of vehicles

The annual Motor Vehicle Census (MVC) provides the most accurate data on numbers of motor vehicles.

The total number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) on the RTA register in NSW increased from 2,903,702 in 1988 to 3,449,550 in 1997. Passenger vehicles rose from 2,258,708 to 2,843,916 while the number of other vehicles (excluding motor cycles) fell from 644,994 to 605,634 over the same period.

The 1988 MVC showed 524 motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population of NSW of which passenger vehicles represented 395. In 1997 there were 563 vehicles per 1,000 of estimated resident population of NSW with passenger vehicles accounting for 453 of those vehicles.

Motor vehicle usage

The ABS conducts periodic sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage. The 1995 survey sampled a selection of approximately 22,000 vehicles from an estimated 10.9 million vehicles across Australia which were registered at 30 September 1995. Caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and

11.5 Motor vehicles(a), NSW

	1992-93	1993-94(b)	1994-95(c)	1995-96(d)	1996-97(e)	1997-98
Type	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
Passenger vehicles	2 561.5	2 498.8	2 684.8	2 775.7	2 843.9	n.y.a.
Light commercial vehicles	405.8	550.1	430.8	451.7	459.5	n.y.a.
Trucks—						
Rigid	102.3	108.4	103.1	103.8	104.8	n.y.a.
Articulated	13.1	14.5	15.0	15.1	15.8	n.y.a.
Non-freight carrying	9.3	7.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	n.y.a.
Buses	11.3	11.0	13.5	15.2	15.8	n.y.a.
Motor cycles	69.2	72.3	75.8	77.9	80.6	n.y.a.
Total	3 172.4	3 262.6	3 332.5	3 448.9	3 530.1	n.y.a.
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
Passenger vehicles	160.1	170.2	193.4	188.7	196.5	223.4
Light commercial vehicles	23.1	24.7	28.1	26.8	26.8	29.5
Trucks—						
Rigid	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.4	4.0
Articulated	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.1
Non-freight carrying	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Buses	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
Motor cycles	4.6	5.1	6.2	6.7	6.8	8.1
Total	193.2	205.6	234.7	228.0	235.4	267.2

(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) From 1994-95, statistics for motor vehicles on the RTA register have been replaced by data from the Motor Vehicle Census. Figures for 1994-95 are at 31 May 1995. (d) Statistics as at 31 October 1996. (e) Statistics as at 31 October 1997.

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 9301.0)*; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0)*.

11.6 Motor vehicles on register(a), per 1,000 of population(b), NSW

	1988	1991(c)	1993	1995	1996	1997
Type	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	395	420	427	439	447	453
All truck types	35	22	21	21	20	20
Other motor vehicles	78	71	69	73	76	77
Motor cycles	16	12	12	12	13	13
Total	524	525	529	545	556	563

(a) For years up to 1991, as at 30 September. For 1993, as at 30 June. For 1995, as at 31 May. For 1996 and 1997, as at 31 October. (b) Estimated mean resident population. (c) Passenger forward control vehicles and 4WDs with 5-9 seats which were previously coded to buses are now included with passenger vehicles.

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

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 1995, by vehicles registered in NSW, was 49 billion kilometres, with an average of 14,700 km per vehicle. In comparison with the corresponding period in 1991, there was an increase of 6% in total kilometres travelled.

For NSW registered vehicles, the 1995 survey estimated that:

- 96% of all travel was undertaken within the State;
- 44% of all travel was undertaken for private purposes;
- freight carrying vehicles transported 331 million tonnes;
- average load carried per freight carrying vehicle was 2.2 tonnes;
- buses carried 425 million passengers, of which 401 million were mainly carried on route and dedicated school bus services and 19 million mainly carried on charter services.

11.7 Distance travelled by vehicles registered in NSW 12 months ended 30 September 1995

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Average</i> <i>'000 km</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>million km</i>
Type of vehicle(a)—		
Passenger vehicles	13.7	36 562
Motor cycles	6.1	450
Light commercial vehicles	17.5	7 831
Rigid trucks	22.0	2 261
Articulated trucks	83.3	1 244
Other truck types	22.5	59
Buses	33.7	405
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>48 812</i>
Purpose—		
Business(b)	14.3	16 812
To and from work	6.2	10 607
Private	7.9	21 393
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>48 812</i>
Area of operation—		
Capital city	11.8	27 633
Provincial urban	7.5	8 682
Other areas of NSW	6.6	10 683
<i>Total within NSW</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>46 998</i>
Interstate	3.5	1 814
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>48 812</i>

(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.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Preliminary, Australia (Cat. no. 9202.0).

Drivers' and riders' licences

Drivers of motor vehicles and motor cyclists are required to be licensed. A learner's licence is required to learn to drive. To qualify for a learner's licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a knowledge test and must be at least 16 years old for a car learner's licence or 16 and 9 months for a motorcycle learner's licence. Applicants must be at least 17 years old and pass a practical test to qualify for a provisional licence. Unrestricted licences are issued for 1 year or 3 years (Silver or Magenta). Eligible people may also apply for a 5 year (Gold or Magenta) licence. Motorcycle rider licence applicants are also required to undergo rider training programs prior to gaining both a learner and provisional rider's licence. A special authority must be obtained from the Department of Transport to drive a public passenger vehicle.

The number of drivers' and motor cyclists' licences on issue in NSW at 30 June 1998 was 4,027,296 and 377,180 respectively (including learners' licences).

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 certain offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

A system of breath analysis is in operation for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. A lower concentration (0.02) is prescribed for the following: holders of provisional and learners' licences; drivers under 25 years of age who have held a driver's licence (not including a learner's licence) for less than 3 years; drivers of buses, taxis and hire cars; drivers of dangerous goods vehicles; and drivers of heavy vehicles weighing over 13.9 tonnes gross vehicle mass. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station is undertaken.

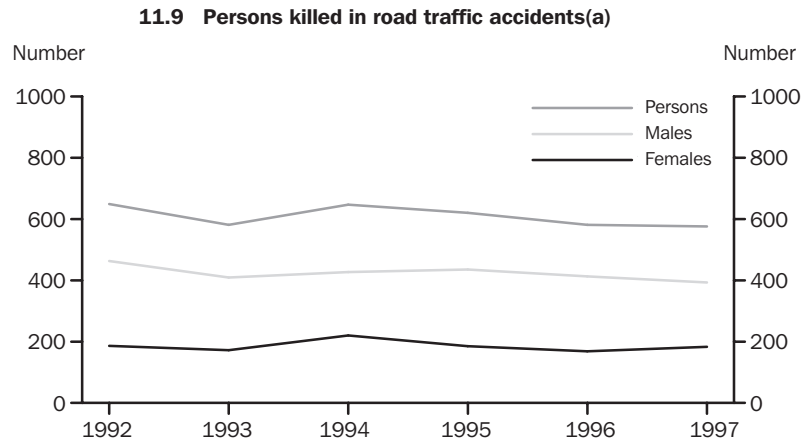
Police officers are empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices for the less serious driving offences, specifying the offence and the standard fine for that offence. For these offences, people may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

11.8 Number of convictions(a) and number of traffic infringement penalties paid for driving offences in NSW

<i>Driving offence</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>				
	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
Convictions involving disqualification—					
Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm	355	336	188	332	318
Alcohol related	22 508	19 380	20 888	20 359	23 574
Dangerous driving	2 173	2 995	1 903	2 069	2 035
Driving whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended or refused	12 867	9 136	8 157	8 300	9 808
Failure to stop after accident	314	332	286	291	289
Exceeding speed limit	506	513	460	396	489
Negligent driving	304	274	291	310	308
Disobey traffic lights	22	33	17	17	15
Other offences	1 751	579	1 872	1 474	1 465
<i>Total</i>	40 800	33 578	34 062	33 548	38 301
Convictions not involving disqualification(a)—					
Failure to stop after accident	681	722	849	975	892
Exceeding speed limit	5 526	4 708	4 437	5 211	5 471
Negligent driving	3 208	3 442	3 740	4 325	3 848
Disobey traffic lights	1 053	1 353	1 290	1 454	1 531
Other offences	35 185	33 932	30 614	30 585	29 954
<i>Total</i>	45 653	44 157	40 930	42 550	41 696
Total court convictions	86 453	77 735	74 992	76 098	79 997
Paid traffic infringements—					
Failure to stop after accident	1 056	1 075	1 177	1 250	1 121
Exceeding speed limit	276 873	295 739	353 153	382 941	326 908
Negligent driving	23 328	24 572	25 959	24 785	21 860
Disobey traffic lights	67 299	67 772	74 707	63 190	57 320
Other offences	93 286	86 244	89 293	84 569	68 409
<i>Total</i>	461 842	475 402	544 289	556 735	475 618

(a) In addition, these figures include those offences that are found proved but are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.



(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.

Road traffic accidents

Data on road traffic accidents involving fatalities in NSW are collected by the Federal Office of Road Safety and the RTA.

In 1997–98, there were 518 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities. This represented a decrease of 4% compared with 1996–97. There were 581 people killed on NSW roads in 1997–98, a decrease of about 1% compared with 1996–97. The number of motor vehicle driver fatalities increased by 5% over the same period. The number of passenger fatalities also increased (4%). There was a significant increase in motor cyclist fatalities, which were up 68% on 1996–97. However, there were significant decreases in pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities (down 32% and 38% respectively).

On a calendar year basis, the number of people killed (576) on NSW roads in 1997 was the lowest annual figure since 1949, when 535 fatalities were recorded. The 1997 figure represented a decrease of 1% on the 1996 fatality total of 581 and a decrease of 6% on the annual average of 616 fatalities for the period 1994 to 1996 inclusive. Males have represented close to 70% of fatalities, on an annual basis, since 1994. Fatalities in the 17–25 years age group represented 26% of all fatalities, although this age group represented less than 13% of the population. Males represented 77% of those killed in this age group. However, for fatalities in the age group 70 years and over, the proportion of males was much lower (53%).

Air transport

The Commonwealth Government and State Government may exercise control over intrastate domestic aviation by virtue of their respective powers under the Constitution. Accordingly, both Commonwealth and State requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Commonwealth alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW Government licences air services within its borders.

Up until 1 July 1995, the Commonwealth, through the Civil Aviation Authority, imposed safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry. From 1 July 1995, the former Civil Aviation Authority was split into two new organizations, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and Airservices Australia. The Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for air safety and Airservices Australia is responsible for the provision of air traffic, fire, search and rescue services.

Aircraft At 30 June 1998, there were 3,550 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 32% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised 75% of the total.

11.10 Aircraft registrations at 30 June 1998(a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Australia</i>
General aviation	2 670	8 400
Transport	501	1 673
Seaplane	379	1 056
Total	3 550	11 129

(a) Includes amateur built, airships and hot air balloons, etc. Excludes gliders.

Source: Civil Aviation Safety Authority.

Aerodromes On 1 and 2 July 1998, the Commonwealth transferred leases over Sydney, Bankstown, Hoxton Park and Camden airports to the Commonwealth owned Sydney Airports Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries. These transfers removed the remaining airports from the Federal Airports Corporation following the second phase of airport sales, which had included the lease of Canberra Airport to a private sector company on 29 May 1998.

The remainder of the licensed aerodromes in NSW are mostly owned and operated by local government authorities.

Air accidents The Bureau of Air Safety Investigation (BASI) operates as an independent agency within the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development. BASI is responsible for investigating accidents, serious incidents and safety deficiencies involving civil aircraft operations in Australia. Accidents and incidents must be reported to the Bureau in accordance with Section 19BA of the Transport Legislation Amendment Act (No. 3) 1995.

For Australia, the number of civil aviation accidents, persons killed and persons seriously injured decreased between 1996 and 1997. In NSW, although the number of accidents remained unchanged, the number of persons killed rose and the number of persons seriously injured fell, over the same period.

11.11 Civil aircraft accidents and casualties(a)

Nature of flight	NSW			Australia		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Number of casualty accidents(b)	10	8	8	41	35	31
Persons killed	14	8	11	42	43	28
Persons seriously injured	9	7	1	29	24	18

(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.

Shipping

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States. It is also responsible for navigation and shipping, quarantine, and the administration and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Under Commonwealth legislation, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. These include vessels used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis.

Under State legislation, all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of these ships are obliged to pay crew at the current wage rates ruling in Australia. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew staffing and accommodation conditions which are imposed on those registered in Australia.

Port management

On 1 July 1995, the major ports of NSW were corporatised following the dissolution of the Maritime Services Board of NSW. Three new Government agencies, the Newcastle Port Corporation, the Port Kembla Port Corporation and the Sydney Ports Corporation were formed to manage the ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla and Sydney Ports (Botany Bay and Sydney Harbour) respectively, as commercial businesses. The port corporations are required to promote and facilitate trade through their port facilities and to ensure that port safety functions are carried out properly. They must also exhibit a sense of social responsibility and accommodate the interests of the community when able to do so. Commercial port lands currently under use were transferred to the three port corporations.

In July 1995, the Waterways Authority was also created to manage the boating and recreational use of the State's waterways.

The remaining lands formerly owned by the Maritime Services Board were transferred to the Marine Ministerial Holding Corporation. These included port lands considered to be of future strategic port use, as well as the regional ports of Eden and Yamba. The Marine Ministerial Holding Corporation is managed on behalf of the NSW Minister for Ports by the Ministry for Forests and Marine Administration, a policy and regulatory group. This group also looks after the ports of Eden and Yamba and has navigational responsibility for Lord Howe Island.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth is 24.4 metres at the harbour entrance and the mean range of tides is about 1.1 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations, 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).

Total trade for 1997–98 was 13.2 million revenue tonnes (mrt), an increase of 4% on 1996–97. Imports, at 11.1 mrt, increased by 6% and exports at 2.1 mrt decreased by 5% on 1996–97.

11.12 Commercial shipping berths in Sydney Harbour

<i>Location</i>	<i>Berths</i>	<i>Depth</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>metres</i>
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.4
Darling Harbour passenger terminal	1	9.8
Darling Harbour	4	10.1–11.2
Glebe Island	4	8.4–12.0
White Bay	5	9.8–11.0
Gore Bay	2	9.2–14.0

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation.

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 1997–98 was 37 mrt, an increase of 9% over 1996–97. Imports, at 22.7 mrt, increased by 5% and exports at 14.1 mrt, increased by 15% over 1996–97.

11.13 Commercial shipping berths in Botany Bay

<i>Type of berth</i>	<i>Berths</i>	<i>Depth</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>metres</i>
Container terminals	8	13.9–14.8
Bulk liquid berths	1	18.3
Tanker berths	3	11.3–11.6

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation

Port Kembla Port Kembla, which is situated about 80 km south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. There are 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 1997–98 was 26.2 mrt. Imports totalled 9.0 mrt and exports 17.2 mrt, an increase of 6% in imports and a decrease of 4% in exports from 1996–97.

Newcastle Harbour Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies at the mouth of the Hunter River approximately 100 km by sea and 160 km by

road, north of Sydney. The Port of Newcastle is managed by the Newcastle Port Corporation.

A variety of berths are available for the handling of both bulk and general cargoes, as well as unitised and containerised products. Major bulk cargoes include coal, grains and raw materials for the aluminium and steel industries in the Hunter. General cargoes include timber products, aluminium and steel.

General cargo and container activity is concentrated in the Basin area, whilst bulk cargo facilities are located in the Steelworks Channel and at Kooragang Island.

Trade for 1997–98 totalled 77.1 mrt, an increase of 15.1% over 1996–97. Imports totalled 7.6 mrt, an increase of 18% over 1996–97 and exports totalled 69.5 mrt, an increase of 15% over the same period. The record trade figure for Newcastle in 1997–98 has placed Newcastle as the largest tonnage throughput port in Australia.

Other Ports of NSW

The port of Eden is situated at Twofold Bay in the far south east corner of the State. It is a large fishing port, however the export of woodchips is also a significant activity. The port of Yamba is situated on the Clarence River in the north east corner of the State. It serves as a timber and general cargo port trading with Lord Howe Island and islands of the South Pacific. Both ports are managed by the Ministry for Forests and Marine Administration.

Total trade for the ports of Eden and Yamba in 1997–98 was 1.6 mrt, an increase of 16% on 1996–97. Imports totalled 0.11 mrt, a slight increase on 1996–97 and exports totalled 1.5 mrt, up 17% over the same period.

Public transport

Government passenger transport services in NSW are provided by two authorities:

- the State Rail Authority (SRA) and
- the State Transit Authority (STA).

The SRA is responsible for operating rail passenger services throughout the State. CityRail operates urban passenger services, and Countrylink operates rural passenger services.

The STA operates publicly owned bus and ferry services in urban and interurban areas of Sydney and Newcastle.

Private bus services also operate throughout NSW. Private and public bus operators must be accredited under the Passenger Transport Act administered by the NSW Department of Transport. Operators of regular route passenger services enter into a contract with the NSW Department of Transport which involves minimum service levels, maximum fare scales, and service quality standards.

Government rail freight services are operated by FreightCorp, a statutory State-owned corporation. Other rail freight operators are permitted to use NSW rail track.

Railways The NSW rail system has undergone a major restructure in recent years. The State's railway tracks and services are now provided by one statutory authority and three different statutory State-owned corporations.

- SRA, consisting of CityRail and Countrylink, provide rail passenger services. CityRail operates urban and interurban passenger rail services in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong regions, predominantly over its 1,700 km of electrified track, though some services operate beyond these limits. Assets include over 300 stations and 1,500 carriages. In 1997–98 there were approximately 265.6 million passenger journeys by CityRail, up slightly since 1996–97. Countrylink markets and operates long distance rail passenger services within NSW, and to Canberra, Melbourne and Brisbane. In addition, Countrylink coordinates the operation of coach services that connect with Countrylink rail services. In 1997–98, there were 2.5 million passenger journeys by Countrylink in NSW, a decrease of 1% compared with 1996–97.
- FreightCorp, a statutory State-owned corporation, is responsible for "above-rail" freight operations. It hauls a range of bulk commodities, including coal, grain and minerals, and carries a range of products, including cement, petroleum, and export containers. FreightCorp also provides maintenance and operational services and

hires locomotives to other rail operators. It has a fleet of 380 locomotives and 5,500 wagons. In 1997–98 FreightCorp hauled a total of 82.1 million tonnes, of which 69.1 million tonnes was coal.

- Rail Access Corporation, a statutory State-owned corporation, owns the rail track and administers access to those tracks.
- Railway Services Australia, a statutory State-owned corporation, provides maintenance and other services to the above-rail operators.

**State
Government
bus services**

Passenger journeys on State Government services operated by the State Transit Authority totalled 196.7 million in 1997–98, an increase of 2% on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres were also 2% higher than the previous year. As at 30 June 1998, State Transit operated a fleet of 1,707 buses over a network of 235 routes.

**State
Government
harbour and
river ferry
services**

State Transit operates the majority of Sydney Harbour ferry services and a ferry between Newcastle and Stockton. As at 30 June 1998, State Transit had a fleet of 28 vessels, including 3 JetCats providing high speed service between Manly and Circular Quay and 7 low wash catamarans mainly servicing the Parramatta River. State Transit carried 13.5 million passengers in 1997–98, an increase of 1% over the previous year.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury, and on various other waterways.

11.14 Use of NSW Government railways: Traffic

	Units	1993-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Passenger journeys(a)	'000	232 000	237 500	251 900	258 800	267 200	268 000
Freight—							
Coal	'000 tonnes	45 100	47 600	49 300	52 300	58 700	69 100
Grain	'000 tonnes	3 300	4 600	2 100	3 800	7 800	6800
General freight	'000 tonnes	3 300	3 400	3 200	4 200	2 500	2400
Minerals(b)	'000 tonnes	4 100	3 800	3 900	3 500	3 600	3800
Total freight	'000 tonnes	55 800	59 400	58 500	63 800	72 600	82 100

(a) Includes passenger journeys for CityRail services (265.6 million in 1997-98). (b) Includes cement.

Source: State Rail Authority, FreightCorp.

11.15 NSW Government bus services: Traffic(a)

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)						
Sydney	164 873	165 424	168 126	177 141	180 932	183 792
Newcastle	12 436	12 356	12 873	13 059	12 962	12 915
Total	177 309	177 780	180 999	190 200	193 894	196 707
VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 km)						
Sydney	58 759	60 571	61 339	65 874	67 851	69 317
Newcastle	9 019	9 213	9 857	10 090	10 191	9 898
Total	67 778	69 784	71 196	75 964	78 042	79 215

(a) Includes charter operations.

Source: State Transit Authority.

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 56,600 persons at August 1998, being 2.0% 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 the use of mobile telephones has grown at a rapid rate in recent years. 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. From July 1997, new telecommunications legislation provided the opportunity to build and operate communications infrastructure. There are minimal restrictions on the type of technology used and no restrictions on entry to any telecommunications service market. Any corporation or public body may apply for a carrier licence and there are no limits on the number of licences which may be issued. Further, it is not necessary to have a carrier licence to provide the public with some carriage services (eg. telephone or Internet access) or content services (eg. electronic newspaper or pay television). Service provider licences, with appropriate conditions, govern these activities and the legislation also provides some general rules.

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 three statutory authorities overseeing aspects of planning and administration of communications. Broadcasting services are planned and

regulated by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The Australian Communications Authority (ACA), formed by the merger of the Spectrum Management Agency (SMA) and the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) on 1 July 1997, has responsibility for technical regulation, consumer issues and the licensing of telecommunications and radiocommunications around Australia. The ACA also has responsibility for the regulatory aspects associated with new carrier powers and immunities regime and regulatory functions such as consumer codes of practice, electromagnetic emissions, allocation and management of spectrum and universal service. The ACA has responsibility for allocating microwave distribution system (MDS) licences. 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-General's 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.

Construction of a major film studio development for Fox Studios began in 1997. The studio facilities are being developed at the former Sydney Showground location and are expected to be opened to the public at the end of October 1999.

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 carrier, AOTC, now known as Telstra. In November 1997, about one-third of Telstra was sold through a public share offer. The total number of shares sold was 4.3 billion, and 81% of these are owned by Australian investors.

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. A third carrier, Vodafone, commenced operations in October 1993, providing digital mobile telephony in competition with Telstra and Optus.

The liberalisation of the telecommunications industry has also resulted in the growth of the service provider or reseller industry. These operators buy telecommunications capacity from the carriers at wholesale prices and take advantage of volume discounts to resell it at discounted rates.

Information about the telecommunications service industry was collected by the ABS 1996–97 Telecommunications Services Industry Survey. At the end of June 1997, there were 70 businesses in NSW operating as telecommunication service providers and employing 4,049 people.

Mobile telecommunications services

Increasing competition in telecommunications has resulted in carriers and service providers regarding much data as commercially sensitive, with the amount of information available to the public being greatly reduced. Despite the lack of data, it is clear that the number of people communicating via mobile telephone services is growing rapidly. Mobile telephony uses radio technologies to switch users into the standard telephone network while they are on the move. Standard telephones are most commonly provided on fixed cable infrastructure.

Telstra introduced its analogue MobileNet service in Sydney in 1987. Optus commenced its operations on 31 January 1992 and interconnects to Telstra's analogue mobile service; it, therefore, has the same analogue coverage area in NSW.

The Federal Government is committed to the phase-out of analogue mobile phone services in 2000, with analogue ceasing in metropolitan areas on 31 December 1999 and in regional areas on 31 December 2000.

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.

Spectrum auctions held in the first half of 1998 resulted in four new operators acquiring spectrum capable of being used for mobile services. These operators were AAPT, Hutchison, Ozphone and One-Tel.

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. At the end of June 1998, the Communications Research Unit reported that there were 5.4 million mobile telephone subscribers, of which 3.6 million were connected to digital networks (Telstra, Optus and Vodafone).

Internet service providers

The results from the 1996–97 ABS Telecommunications Services Industry Survey showed there were 101 businesses in NSW operating predominately as internet service providers at the end of June 1997, and employing 650 people.

Broadcasting

The broadcasting sectors operating in NSW are: national, commercial, community and subscription (pay TV) broadcasting; subscription narrowcasting and open narrowcasting services. These sectors provide a wide range of information and entertainment services in 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.

The Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts decides broadcasting policy and receives advice from a number of sources, including the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts and the ABA. The Minister's portfolio also includes responsibility for the two national broadcasting organisations, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special

Broadcasting Service (SBS). These publicly-funded radio and television broadcasters are established by separate Acts of Federal Parliament and are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

11.16 Broadcasting Services in NSW, 1998

Type of service	Radio			Television
	AM	FM	Total	
National	—	—	—	2
Commercial	34	42	76	13
Community(a)	n.a.	n.a.	50	2
Open narrowcasting	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Subscription (pay TV)(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6

(a) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services. (b) Number of providers (multiple channels).

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

National broadcasting

The National Transmission Agency (NTA) manages and develops the terrestrial transmission facilities that enable programs of the ABC and the SBS to be broadcast to viewers and listeners. At December 1998, there were 258 television and radio transmitters delivering these services to NSW. The Federal Government has announced that the National Transmission Network, managed by the NTA, is to be sold and the sale is likely to be completed by the fourth quarter of the 1998–99 financial year.

The ABC provides a comprehensive range of services. In NSW, the ABC operates one television service and six domestic radio networks: Metropolitan Radio, Regional Radio, ABC Classic FM, the Parliamentary and News Network (PNN, incorporating parliamentary broadcasts and ABC News Radio), Triple J and Radio National. These services are carried on 147 radio transmitters and 104 television transmitters throughout NSW. The ABC employs a total of 2,149 staff in this state.

11.17 ABC radio transmitters, NSW, December 1998

	No.
Metropolitan (Sydney and Newcastle)	2
Regional	55
Radio National	51
Triple J	18
Parliamentary/News (Sydney and Newcastle)	2
Classic FM	19
Total	147

Source: National Transmission Agency.

The SBS has specific obligations recognising the multicultural and multilingual nature of contemporary Australian society and broadcasts 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 43 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 November 1998, there were 13 commercial television services broadcasting in NSW. A total of three commercial television services could be received in most parts of the State.

A total of 34 AM and 41 FM commercial radio services operate in NSW, with one licence not operating. Of these, there are five AM and four FM Sydney metropolitan services and 29 AM and 37 FM regional services.

11.18 Commercial broadcasting services financial results, NSW(a)

	Revenue		Expenditure		Profit	
	1996-97	Change from 1995-96	1996-97	Change from 1995-96	1996-97	Change from 1995-96
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Television	940.2	3.3	789.4	2.4	150.7	8.4
Radio	229.8	-0.4	200.0	-3.5	29.8	27.8

(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 have contributed to the availability of a diverse range of radio services offering entertainment, education and information. Narrowcasting services are limited in some ways. For example, they may be targeted to special interest groups, intended for limited locations (arenas, business premises), for a special event, or they may provide programs of limited appeal. The majority of open narrowcasting services are tourist information, but also include rural, sporting, real estate and religious information.

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. Currently there are 50 community radio broadcasting services in NSW offering a range of community, educational and other special interest services.

Community television has been operating on a trial basis since April 1994. This trial has now been extended until the introduction of digital transmission on 1 January 2001. After then, the community television sector has been guaranteed free access to the spectrum needed to broadcast one standard definition digital channel.

Community radio groups are encouraged to develop their radio operating skills, programming schedules and to gain support within the community by providing temporary transmissions of programming. In 1997–98, 50 groups in NSW (14 in Sydney), were allocated a temporary community broadcasting licence by the ABA. Amendments to the Broadcasting Services Act came into effect on 4 August 1997 which provide new power to the ABA to allocate temporary community broadcasting licences. A temporary community broadcasting licence authorises the licensee to provide a community broadcasting service in a designated area for a maximum period of 12 months.

Pay TV

Pay TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995, with the Galaxy network delivering a range of program services by microwave distribution system (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 Department of Communications and the Arts estimated that there were 815,000 pay television subscribers (satellite, MDS and cable) in Australia in June 1998.

Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation—trading as Australia Post—provides domestic and international postal services. Australia Post is a wholly government-owned enterprise which, in providing postal services, aims to operate commercially and efficiently, making a reasonable return on its assets, and fulfil specific community service obligations. In 1989, the domestic carriage of letters up to 250g 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 1998, Australia Post engaged 13,797 postal service workers in NSW and the ACT. This number represents over 38% of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,321 post offices, post office agencies and community mail agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW and the ACT and, the Australia Post delivery network comprised nearly 3.0 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW and the ACT.

11.19 Australia Post, mail delivery network, NSW(a), 30 June 1997

Type	Households	Business	Total
Street delivery	2 175 805	137 873	2 313 678
Private boxes/locked bags	207 685	145 494	353 179
Private and community bags	5 943	924	6 867
Roadside delivery	153 984	4 968	158 952
Counter delivery	38 144	3 614	41 758
Total delivery points	2 581 561	292 873	2 874 434

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australia Post.

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, national weekend papers, metropolitan dailies, Saturday dailies, Sunday papers, regional dailies and suburban weeklies.

There has been a significant decline in the circulation of metropolitan daily newspapers since 1986, with a decrease of more than 37%.

The number of Sunday newspapers has remained unchanged since 1986, although circulation has increased from that period by approximately 9%. The number of regional daily newspapers declined by two between 1986 and 1998 and, while circulations were over 234,000 in 1992, they have gradually decreased over the years to their current level of 188,000. Although the circulation of suburban newspapers in NSW declined by 1.8% between 1995 and 1996, it increased by 0.1% between 1996 and 1997 and by 1.2% between 1997 and 1998.

Readership data for one of the national daily newspapers indicate that between Monday and Friday, NSW readers represent 34% of the total Australian readership, while on Saturday the NSW representation increases to 47%.

11.20 Newspapers, NSW, at 30 June(a)

Type	1995	1996	1997	1998
NUMBER OF TITLES				
Metropolitan daily	2	2	2	2
Saturday	2	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2	2
Regional daily	14	14	13	13
Country press	37	38	37	35
Suburban newspapers(b)	74	71	65	67
CIRCULATION(c) ('000)				
Metropolitan daily	682	678	672	675
Saturday	743	751	761	772
Sunday	1 247	1 259	1 253	1 331
Regional daily	206	199	190	188
Country press	122	125	117	103
Suburban newspapers(b)	3 490	3 427	3 432	3 472

(a) Excludes National and ACT newspapers. (b) Suburban newspapers include city and country publications audited under that category by the Circulations Audit Board and refer to a reference period ended 31 March. (c) Average for a single issue during the period.

Source: Number of titles, circulation figures compiled from Audit Bureau of Circulation and the Circulations Audit Board.

Publications related to Transport and communication

- New South Wales** *Labour Force, New South Wales & Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 6201.1)
- Australia** *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0)
Motor Vehicles in Australia (Cat. no. 9311.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual) (Cat. no. 9304.0)
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 9301.0)
Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Preliminary, Australia (Cat. no. 9202.0)
Telecommunication Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8145.0)

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.

Agriculture

Development, structure and finance

Agricultural development

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in NSW has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, seed varieties, fertilisers, soil conditioners and breeding programs. Mechanisation and scientific research—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 in terms of value of agricultural production are wheat growing, wool growing, the raising of cattle for meat production and increasingly cotton growing.

Administration

NSW Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture, seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity, and ensures the marketing of safe produce.

Statutory marketing boards control overseas—and some domestic—sales of major agricultural commodities. These bodies include the Australian Wheat Board, the NSW Grains Board, Meat and Livestock Australia and the NSW Meat Industry Authority.

Source of statistics

The principal source of agricultural commodity statistics is the Agricultural Census conducted by the ABS at 31 March each year. Detailed information is collected 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 are excluded from the scope of the census. In 1992–93 the scope of the Agricultural Census comprised those establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$22,500 or more. From 1993–94 to the present those with an EVAO of less than \$5,000 have been excluded. This change increased the number of establishments included in the Census in 1993–94 by approximately 20%. The number of establishments included in the 1996–97 census was 42,758.

The Livestock Slaughtered Collection conducted by the ABS provides information on numbers of livestock slaughtered and quantities of meat produced while the Wool Receivals and Purchases Collection obtains information relating to wool receivals by brokers and dealers.

The ABS also conducts the Agricultural Finance Survey, an annual survey of 2,500 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 27.6% in 1996–97, 20% higher than the 23.0% achieved in 1995–96.

In terms of total GDP for the State, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries contributed 2.8% in 1996–97. This was an increase on the previous year's contribution of 2.4% and resulted from improved seasonal conditions and a recovery in prices.

During the drought conditions of 1994–95 farm income in NSW fell to a record low of –\$387m. Since then it has continued to rise. In 1996–97 farm income in NSW was \$1,353m, an increase of 145% over the 1995–96 figure

12.1 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	%
1991-92	2 672	11 049	24.2	-68	1 937	..
1992-93	3 061	12 264	25.0	388	3 134	12.4
1993-94	3 271	13 158	24.9	406	3 710	10.9
1994-95	2 666	12 283	21.7	-387	2 064	..
1995-96	3 645	15 877	23.0	552	5 450	10.1
1996-97	4 365	15 839	27.6	1 353	5 431	24.9

(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).

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

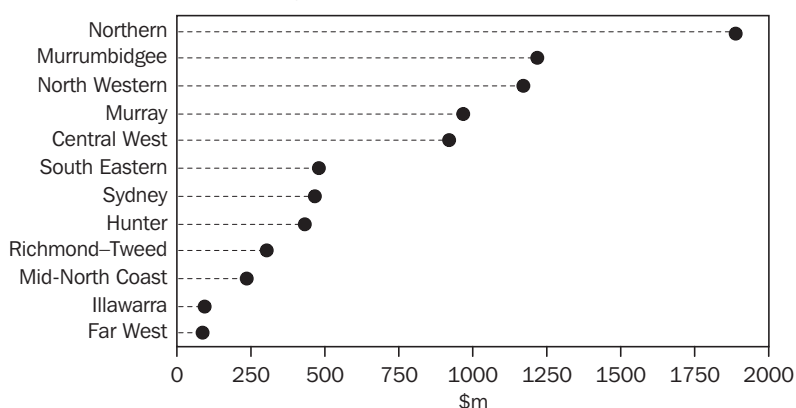
12.2 Value of agricultural commodities produced, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Gross value			Local value		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Crops	2 361	3 841	4 923	2 146	3 359	4 168
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)	1 922	1 756	1 710	1 780	1 611	1 574
Livestock products(b)	1 697	1 444	1 629	1 609	1 347	1 462
Total	5 980	7 041	8 262	5 535	6 317	7 204

(a) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. (b) Includes the value of goat products.

Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.3 Gross value of agricultural commodities produced in statistical divisions, NSW, year ended 31 March 1997



Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

of \$552m. A 57% increase in the gross value of wheat production contributed significantly to this increase in farm income. NSW accounted for 25% of total farm income for Australia in 1996–97 compared with only 10% in 1995–96.

Value of commodities produced

Estimates of the value of agricultural commodities produced have been 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. It has been derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value.

In the year ended 31 March 1997 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in NSW increased 17.3% on the previous year to \$8,262m. This was the highest total value and the highest percentage increase recorded nationally. NSW contributed 29.4% to the total Australian gross value of agricultural commodities produced compared with 25.8% in the previous year.

In NSW the total gross value of crops increased 28.2% to \$4,923m. This was attributed to the combined effects of favourable growing conditions and a movement away from lower value crops such as oats to those of higher value such as wheat and barley. Large production increases occurred for the higher value crops, with wheat recording an 85.5% increase on the previous year's result and barley increasing by 38.1% over the same period. The gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals decreased by 2.6% to \$1,710m due principally to a fall in cattle and calves slaughterings and other disposals, down 10.3% to \$773m. Livestock products increased, rising by 12.9% to \$1,629m due to an increase in the value of wool, up 13.3% to \$989m.

Financial performance

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1996–97 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.

During 1996–97 there was a continuation of the financial recovery from drought in NSW. Although cereal prices fell from the previous year's high levels, increased cropping, of wheat in particular, maintained returns. Wool prices remained depressed and beef prices fell.

In 1996–97 there were 30,603 farming enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of \$34,684m. This was an increase of 8.4% on the net worth for 1995–96. The turnover of these

12.4 Selected agricultural financial statistics(a), NSW

Item	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise(b)	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Current—				
Turnover	7 463.9	7 711.6	236.2	252.0
Less Purchases and selected expenses	4 365.4	4 574.4	138.1	149.5
Value added(c)	2 974.8	3 076.9	94.1	100.5
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	533.9	548.4	16.9	17.9
Adjusted value added(c)	2 441.0	2 528.5	77.2	82.6
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	730.0	681.3	23.1	22.3
Gross operating surplus(c)	1 711.0	1 847.2	54.1	60.4
Less Interest and rent paid	503.6	496.4	15.9	16.2
Plus Interest and rent received	84.7	166.1	2.7	5.4
Cash operating surplus(d)	1 413.5	1 575.1	44.7	51.5
Net capital expenditure	535.4	513.9	16.9	16.8
Assets—				
Value of assets	37 590.5	40 349.1	1 189.5	1 318.5
Less Gross indebtedness	5 582.4	5 665.3	176.7	185.1
Net worth	32 008.1	34 683.8	1 012.9	1 133.3
	—no.—			
Agricultural enterprises	31 601	30 603	..	..

(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.

Source: *Agricultural Industries, Finance Statistics, Australia, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7507.0)*.

12.5 Agricultural establishments: Summary, year ended 31 March 1997

Statistical division	Establishments with agricultural activity		Area used for cropping(a)	Sheep and lambs	Cattle
	Establishments	Total area			
	no.	hectares	hectares	'000	'000
Sydney	1 872	87 616	8 237	21	58
Hunter	2 984	1 499 603	58 303	489	614
Illawarra	945	127 139	2 395	12	116
Richmond-Tweed	3 202	465 652	43 676	5	326
Mid-North Coast	3 262	951 539	20 062	7	438
Northern	6 701	7 322 790	1 398 105	6 958	1 720
North Western	4 438	16 900 963	1 279 400	8 067	822
Central West	5 665	4 855 280	961 429	7 288	604
South Eastern	4 535	2 717 217	146 732	6 922	570
Murrumbidgee	4 777	5 429 984	987 575	6 025	575
Murray	4 084	7 965 617	669 631	4 597	578
Far West	293	12 577 225	13 742	1 999	90
New South Wales	42 758	60 900 623	5 589 287	42 388	6 511

(a) Area used for cropping excludes pastures and grasses.

Source: *AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001)*.

farming enterprises increased by 3.3%, and the cash operating surplus increased by 11.4%. The total value of assets was \$40,349m, an increase of 7.3% on 1995–96.

In terms of contribution to net worth, mixed grain-sheep/beef cattle enterprises was the highest agricultural industry class with 21.9%, followed by grain farming enterprises with 18.7% and sheep-beef cattle enterprises with 14.4%.

Farm businesses in NSW had an average turnover of \$252,000 in 1996–97 compared with \$236,200 in 1995–96, an increase of 6.7%. Average turnover was highest for the cotton industry at \$2,667,400 per farm business, an increase of 50.6% on 1995–96. The sheep industry was the lowest with \$127,200 per farm business, up 11.5% from 1995–96.

At 30 June 1997 farm businesses owed on average \$185,100, up 4.8% on the \$176,700 owed a year earlier. The cotton industry had the highest average gross debt with \$2,767,800 per farm business, which was more than nine times the next highest, the grain industry. In NSW the fruit industry had the lowest average gross debt of \$43,800 per farm business.

Land use There were 42,758 establishments with agricultural activity in the 1996–97 Agricultural Census. These had a total area of 61.0 million hectares. The Statistical Division (SD) with the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity was Northern SD (6,701), followed by Central West SD (5,665) and Murrumbidgee SD (4,777).

The regions with the largest areas devoted to agricultural activity in the year ended 31 March 1997 were North Western SD (16.9 million hectares), Far West SD (12.6 million hectares) and Murray SD (8.0 million hectares). The major region for crops was Northern SD, while Murrumbidgee SD was the main fruit producing region. Northern SD had the most cattle and North Western SD the most sheep.

12.6 Principal crops, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Establishments growing(a)</i>			<i>Area(b)</i>		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
<i>Cereals for grain—</i>						
Barley	3 929	4 999	5 713	409 785	593 172	668 179
Sorghum	1 103	1 051	838	160 662	170 723	117 329
Maize	313	319	333	20 531	23 567	30 731
Oats	6 697	8 762	8 111	375 464	505 062	392 717
Rice	1 402	1 433	1 482	118 845	136 251	151 434
Triticale	936	1 321	1 913	48 849	75 293	117 629
Wheat	7 825	9 970	12 048	1 423 804	2 328 309	3 192 037
<i>Oilseeds—</i>						
Canola	1 676	1 715	1 808	152 877	170 224	172 739
Safflower	34	47	40	4 489	10 297	10 685
Soybean	242	318	517	9 397	11 628	21 518
Sunflower	279	261	279	49 866	34 462	41 280
<i>Other crops—</i>						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	468	490	499	16 409	17 827	17 972
Cotton	442	549	525	156 807	194 966	249 104
Peanuts	6	5	7	239	770	640
Tobacco	7	—	—	152	—	—

(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.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.7 Wheat for grain, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Area</i>			<i>Production</i>		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Sydney	75	168	306	7	487	620
Hunter	10 921	17 327	24 268	11 455	40 225	85 241
Illawarra	45	69	54	27	205	175
Richmond–Tweed	55	—	—	77	—	—
Mid-North Coast	100	106	32	—	155	61
Northern	198 139	548 714	768 451	101 640	968 396	2 201 247
North Western	381 440	693 577	939 166	116 847	1 073 299	2 139 293
Central West	310 287	421 490	581 710	156 656	798 211	1 536 356
South Eastern	35 914	46 305	65 975	34 890	163 743	221 050
Murrumbidgee	262 781	335 809	483 052	223 713	908 338	1 388 881
Murray	222 903	263 191	325 583	225 888	551 539	780 532
Far West	1 144	1 554	3 440	3 448	3 804	9 956
New South Wales	1 423 804	2 328 309	3 192 037	874 648	4 508 401	8 363 413

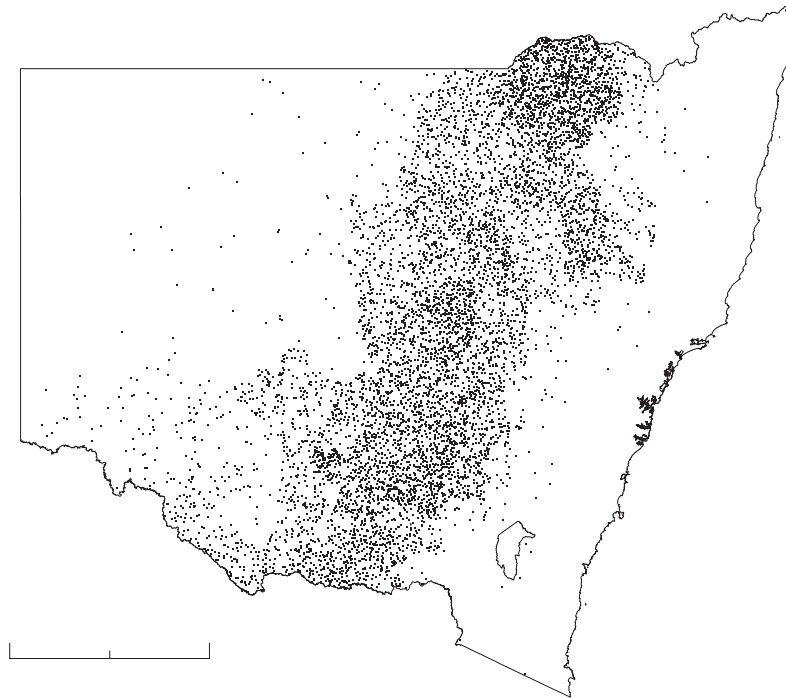
Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

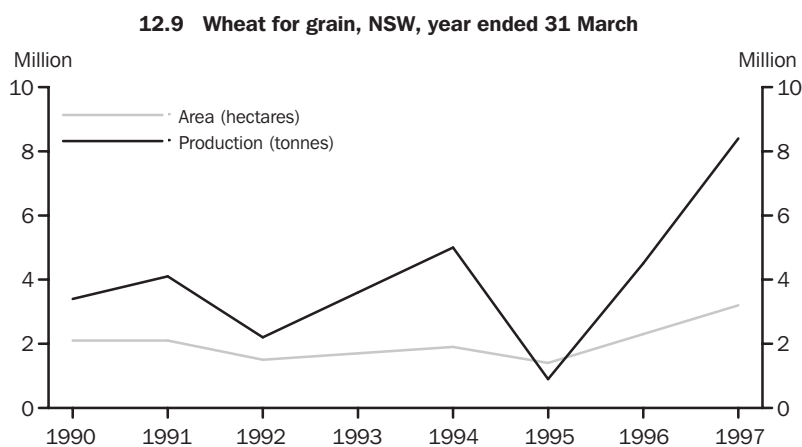
Crops and pastures

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 Great Dividing Range 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 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.

In the year ended 31 March 1997, the production of wheat increased by 86% from the previous year as seasonal conditions continued to improve. The increase in yield from 1.9 to 2.6 tonnes per hectare and a 37% increase in plantings resulted in production of 8.4 million tonnes from an area of 3.2 million hectares. Wheat for grain was sown in all Statistical Divisions except Richmond-Tweed. The major contributors in terms of production were Northern, North Western, and Central West which together accounted for 70% of the State's production.

12.8 Wheat grain production, year ended 31 March 1997





Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

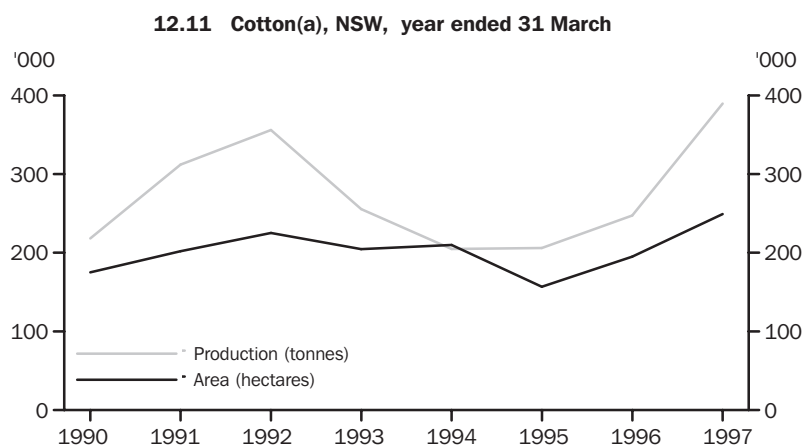
Cotton Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. The commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s, combined with improved varieties and more intensive farming practices, saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand to around 69% in the year ended 31 March 1997. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Barwon, Darling, Namoi, Macintyre and Macquarie Rivers.

12.10 Cotton, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Unit	1995	1996	1997
Area sown	hectares	156 807	194 966	249 104
Seed cotton—				
Production	tonnes	550 059	620 561	1 026 923
Yield	tonnes per hectare	3.51	3.18	4.12
Raw cotton—				
Production	tonnes	206 067	247 322	389 560
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.31	1.27	1.56

Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

In the year ended 31 March 1997 the area sown to cotton in NSW rose by 28% from the previous season to 249,104 hectares, as a result of increased water supply for irrigation as well as improved international market conditions. The application of science and technology to best practice production techniques resulted in NSW farmers picking a record cotton crop in 1997. Production of seed cotton rose by 65% to 1,026,923 tonnes as the yield rose from 3.2 to 4.1 tonnes per hectare.



(a) Raw cotton.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

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 on an area of 60 hectares in the MIA near Yanco. NSW now accounts for 99% of the Australian crop.

In the year ended 31 March 1997 the area planted to rice rose by 11.1% to 151,400 hectares. Production increased by 29% to 1,248,000 tonnes as yield increased from 7.1 to 8.2 tonnes per hectare as a result of excellent seasonal conditions as well as improved farm management.

12.12 Rice, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Unit	1995	1996	1997
Area sown	'000 hectares	119	136	152
Production	'000 tonnes	1 016	965	1 248
Yield	tonnes per hectare	8.55	7.08	8.24

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Oats The majority of oats grown in NSW is used for livestock feed, either as grain or hay and is grazed by stock during the growing period. Only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption.

12.13 Oats, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Unit	1995	1996	1997
Area sown	'000 hectares	375	505	393
Production	'000 tonnes	197	711	607
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.53	1.4	1.5

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

The area sown for grain fell by 22% to 392,700 hectares in the year ended 31 March 1997. Grain production fell by 14.6% from the previous season to 607,200 tonnes although the yield actually increased slightly from 1.4 to 1.5 tonnes per hectare. This decrease in area sown and production followed the large increases of the previous season when the easing of drought conditions encouraged large increases in plantings to restock feed supplies.

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.

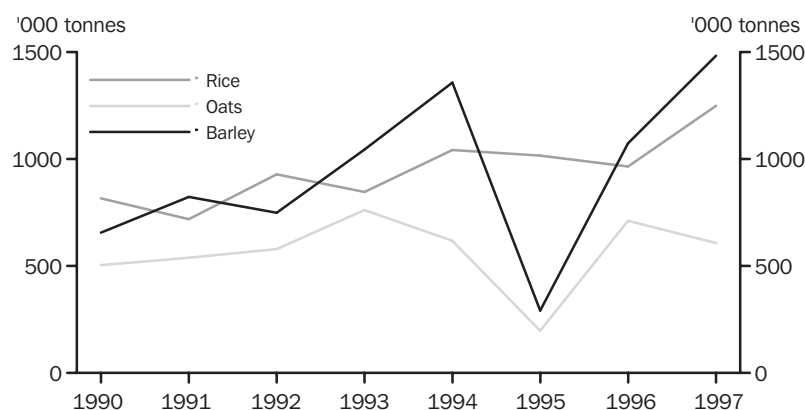
12.14 Barley, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Unit	1995	1996	1997
Area sown	'000 hectares	410	593	668
Production	'000 tonnes	291	1 074	1 483
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.71	1.81	2.2

Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

In the year ended 31 March 1997 the total area sown to barley increased by 12.7% from the previous season to 668,200 hectares. Production increased by 38.1% to 1.5 million tonnes with the increase in yield to 2.2 tonnes per hectare as drought conditions eased. Barley was produced in all Statistical Divisions of NSW except Sydney. The major contributors in terms of production were Northern, Central West and Murrumbidgee SDs, which together accounted for 69.6% of the State's production.

12.15 Rice, oats and barley: Production of grain, NSW, year ended 31 March



Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

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, growing of other varieties of oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow.

The principal oilseed crops in NSW are canola, sunflower, soybeans and safflower. 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 which are widely used as a livestock feed.

In the year ended 31 March 1997 the area planted to oilseed crops increased by 8.8% to 246,600 hectares while production increased by 27.6% to 432,000 tonnes. The yield for canola, safflower and soybeans all increased while the yield for sunflower remained at 1.12 tonnes per hectare.

12.16 Oilseeds, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997
CANOLA				
Area sown	hectares	152 877	170 224	172 739
Production	tonnes	73 187	272 253	330 800
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.48	1.6	1.91
SAFFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	4 489	10 297	10 685
Production	tonnes	2 342	6 292	8 450
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.52	0.61	0.79
SOYBEANS				
Area sown	hectares	9 398	11 628	21 518
Production	tonnes	17 145	21 304	46 077
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.82	1.83	2.14
SUNFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	49 866	34 462	41 280
Production	tonnes	53 915	38 717	46 190
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.08	1.12	1.12

Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

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. NSW crops have a two year growth period in comparison to the Queensland varieties which are harvested annually.

In the year ended 31 March 1997 production of sugarcane increased by 16.1% to 2.2 million tonnes as the area cut for crushing increased by 1.1% to 18,000 hectares and the yield per hectare increased by 15% to 124.2 tonnes per hectare.

12.17 Sugarcane, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997
Area—				
Cut for crushing	hectares	16 409	17 827	17 972
Not cut(a)	hectares	n.a.	n.a.	13 054
<i>Total area</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	31 026
Production	tonnes	1 825 291	1 922 761	2 231 405
Yield	tonnes per hectare	111.24	107.86	124.16

(a) Stand-over and newly planted cane and small areas cut for plants.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

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 Western Slopes and in the Riverina. Processing plants have been sited in these areas.

Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and at 31 March 1997 accounted for 29% of the total vegetable area in the State. Other significant vegetables grown were sweet corn, tomatoes, pumpkins and peas.

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 based in domestic orchards which had evolved from plants and seeds brought by the early settlers from their native countries.

Major fruit crops in NSW include 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.

12.18 Grain legumes, NSW, year ended 31 March

	Area sown			Production			Yield		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
<i>Grain legume</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes per hectare</i>	<i>tonnes per hectare</i>	<i>tonnes per hectare</i>
Chick peas	20 235	31 403	31 216	7 609	30 623	40 795	0.38	0.98	1.31
Field peas for grain	27 297	20 107	15 412	5 273	21 933	18 329	0.19	1.09	1.19
Lupins for grain	107 009	91 728	64 337	14 293	116 506	96 481	0.13	1.27	1.50
Mung beans	7 285	11 075	15 099	2 922	7 179	11 375	0.40	0.65	0.75
Other dried edible beans	594	1 121	1 827	303	1 117	1 373	0.51	1.00	0.75
Peanuts	239	770	640	774	827	1 074	3.24	1.07	1.68

Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.19 Vegetables, NSW, year ended 31 March

	Area			Production		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
<i>Vegetable</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Asparagus(a)	362	438	483	2 301	2 496	2 534
Beans, french and runner	415	604	821	1 245	1 871	2 197
Beetroot	27	89	119	499	1 305	2 871
Broccoli	408	776	733	2 159	3 974	3 407
Cabbages	431	433	406	12 535	10 042	11 007
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	88	80	70	928	666	559
Carrots	1 448	1 307	630	26 137	22 757	13 765
Cauliflowers	535	565	635	10 524	10 743	11 691
Cucumbers	386	482	409	3 961	5 856	5 264
Lettuce	443	519	650	7 642	7 194	12 967
Mushrooms	58	59	53	12 508	12 372	12 260
Onions	751	749	719	12 010	14 060	13 816
Parsley	29	34	36	1 068	1 054	277
Parsnips	51	39	41	1 066	1 071	460
Peas, green (pod weight)	753	1 020	1 344	2 374	8 829	10 728
Potatoes	6 274	7 168	5 959	126 812	162 456	136 173
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1 228	1 643	1 379	18 153	22 236	19 731
Rock melons and cantaloupes	539	582	577	11 641	10 126	11 094
Swedes	81	40	28	870	633	409
Sweet corn	3 137	3 634	2 408	44 134	49 064	34 273
Tomatoes	2 053	1 819	2 035	85 323	82 535	102 795
Watermelons	329	345	339	5 148	4 929	6 058
Zucchini	197	229	213	1 510	1 746	1 759
Other	295	543	553	..	..	57 787
Total	20 464	23 197	20 640	..	..	473 882

(a) Includes area both bearing and not yet bearing.

Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Citrus Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit in NSW, both in terms of number of trees and production. In the year ended 31 March 1997 total production amounted to 231,500 tonnes, an increase of 30% on 1995–96 while tree numbers rose slightly to 3.8 million. Valencia is the main variety grown in NSW. Orange production is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray and Sydney SDs. The Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs accounted for 92% of the State's production during the year ended 31 March 1997.

Pome Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1997 was 2 million, a 4.6% increase on the previous March. During the year ended 31 March 1997, 83,200 tonnes of apples were produced, a 35% increase on the previous season.

The major apple growing areas in NSW are the Murrumbidgee and Central West SDs. During the year ended 31 March 1997 these areas accounted for 87% of the State's trees and 88% of the State's production. The most popular varieties, in terms of production, continued to be Red Delicious and Granny Smith, which accounted for 49% and 21% of the total production respectively.

The number of pear trees (including nashi) in NSW at 31 March 1997 was 95,700, a decrease of 7% on the previous year. However, production rose by 29% to 3,523 tonnes.

Stone Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW and are grown in all statistical divisions except the Far West. During the year ended 31 March 1997, 15,400 tonnes of peaches were produced from 955,600 trees. The leading peach producing area during this period, with 50% of production and 48% of trees, was Murrumbidgee SD. Other major stone fruits produced were plums, prunes, nectarines and cherries.

Nuts Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in NSW comprising 94% of total nut production. In the year ended 31 March 1997 NSW produced 9,675 tonnes, an increase of 21% over 1995–96. Other notable nut crops in NSW were pistachios and almonds.

12.20 Tree fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Fruit</i>	1995		1996		1997	
	<i>Number of trees</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Number of trees</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Number of trees</i>	<i>Production</i>
	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes
<i>Citrus fruit—</i>						
Grapefruit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69	5 809
Lemons and limes	176	6 229	169	5 523	165	5 679
Mandarins	158	4 239	166	4 400	209	5 566
Oranges	3 708	210 565	3 716	177 700	3 828	231 543
Other citrus	116	..	n.a.	..	24	571
<i>Total citrus fruit</i>	4 158	..	4 150	..	4 294	249 168
<i>Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)—</i>						
Apples	1 827	79 069	1 959	61 819	2 048	83 231
Apricots	58	793	54	506	47	926
Avocados	119	3 016	158	4 430	150	4 199
Cherries	502	2 696	567	1 582	650	3 439
Nectarines	469	5 700	658	6 278	786	8 030
Peaches	638	11 908	766	12 909	956	15 411
Pears (excluding Nashi)	111	3 165	103	2 721	71	3 195
Plums and prunes	585	8 152	596	8 606	815	10 409
<i>Nuts—</i>						
Macadamia	1 067	6 706	1 202	8 008	1,414	9 675
Other nuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	227	672
<i>Total nuts</i>	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	1 641	10 347

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.21 Grapes, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995	1996	1997
<i>Area under vines—</i>				
Bearing	hectares	12 626	13 768	15 898
Not yet bearing	hectares	1 811	3 115	4 092
<i>Total</i>	hectares	14 437	16 883	19 990
<i>Production—</i>				
Wine grapes	tonnes	104 687	167 556	174 265
Table grapes	tonnes	8 439	10 841	11 273
Grapes for drying(a)	tonnes	25 823	46 687	24 364
<i>Total</i>	tonnes	138 950	225 084	209 901

(a) Fresh weight.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Grapes The cultivation of grapes in the State is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Hunter SDs. The Murrumbidgee and Hunter SDs are predominant areas for wine grape production, while the major area for dried and table grape production is Murray SD.

At 31 March 1997 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 15,900 hectares, which represented an increase of 15% on the previous season. This area produced 174,300 tonnes of wine grapes, 24,400 tonnes of grapes for drying and 11,300 tonnes of table grapes. Total production for the year ended 31 March 1997 fell by 7% to 209,900 tonnes. However, this decrease in production followed a 62% increase between 1994–95 and 1995–96.

During the year ended 31 March 1997 red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz, with 3,049 hectares producing 23,700 tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with 38,300 tonnes produced from 2,600 hectares. The Murrumbidgee SD accounted for 55% of grapes grown for wine production, while virtually all grapes for drying were grown in the Murray SD.

Plantation and other fruit The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. The area planted to bananas as well as production increased only slightly from the 1995–96 season with 38,900 tonnes being cut from a total of 3,652 hectares which included 523 hectares not yet bearing. Other fruits produced include mangoes, 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, or cereal grains, the most common being oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products and lead to a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality.

The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1997 was 4.4 million hectares which represented a 59% decrease over 1995–96. This decrease in sown pastures followed a very significant increase of 71% in the previous season.

Hay In the year ended 31 March 1997, 271,100 hectares of pasture, cereal and other crops were cut to produce 1.0 million tonnes of hay. Pure lucerne accounted for 95,300 hectares of pasture and produced 412,300 tonnes of hay.

12.22 Small, berry and tropical fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

	1995		1996		1997	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
<i>Fruit</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Bananas	3 221	41 906	3 625	38 708	3 652	38 914
Kiwi fruit	104	787	105	717	95	418
Strawberries	42	191	53	217	49	210
Raspberries	27	23	30	34	38	31
Papaws	13	70	14	61	18	124
Other	257	n.a.	418	n.a.	654	n.a.
Total	3 664	n.a.	4 245	n.a.	4 506	n.a.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.23 Lucerne and other sown pasture, NSW, year ended 31 March(a)

	Pure lucerne		Other sown pasture	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
<i>Statistical area</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>
Sydney	—	1	22	12
Hunter	16	19	389	143
Illawarra	1	2	51	40
Richmond–Tweed	—	—	100	31
Mid-North Coast	2	1	202	68
Northern	67	80	1 626	609
North Western	78	111	2 192	413
Central West	53	84	1 288	921
South Eastern	11	15	1 004	693
Murrumbidgee	33	44	1 217	619
Murray	16	19	1 508	512
Far West	—	—	—	—
New South Wales	278	375	10 524	4 061

(a) Data not collected in 1995.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.24 Hay, NSW, year ended 31 March

	Area cut for hay			Production		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
<i>Cereal crop or pasture</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>
Cereals	94	112	62	174	390	229
Other crops	7	11	5	17	36	15
Pure lucerne	90	112	95	356	468	412
Pastures	96	142	108	251	472	355
Total	288	378	271	799	1 367	1 011

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

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. The major statistical divisions in terms of flock size at 31 March 1997 were North Western (19%), Central West (17%) and South Eastern (16%).

Beef cattle are also found in all statistical divisions. The major statistical divisions in terms of herd size at 31 March 1997 were Northern (28%) followed by North Western (13%) and Central West (10%).

Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the State, with the main areas being the Mid-North Coast and Hunter SDs.

Pigs are mainly raised in Murray, Central West and Richmond–Tweed SDs. Poultry raising is largely confined to Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs.

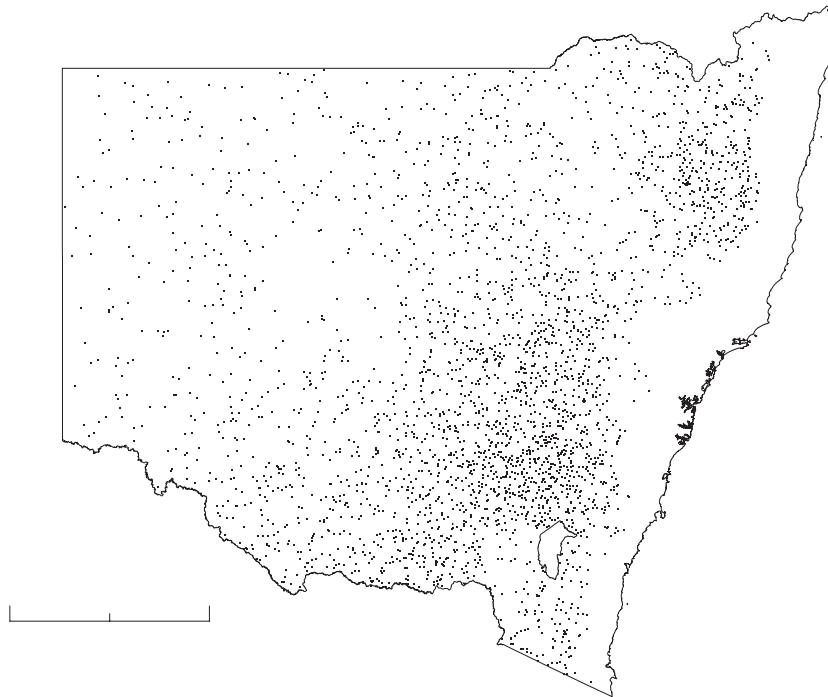
Sheep The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. British breeds and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while the Australian breeds, such as Corriedale and Polwarth, are suited to the production of both meat and fleece.

The State's total flock increased by 3% over the 1995–96 season. Improved seasonal and economic conditions resulted in a reversal of what had been a steady decline in sheep numbers over the past five years and at 31 March 1997 there were 42.4 million sheep on 19,600 establishments.

Lambing The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes are reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal changes, availability of fodder, and estimated returns for lambs' wool and prime lambs for slaughter play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and the number of resultant lambs, and can cause wide variations in the natural increase of the State's flock.

In the year ended 31 March 1997 the lambing percentage increased to 81.3% compared with 77.5% in 1995–96, while the number of lambs marked increased by 9.1% to 14.8 million.

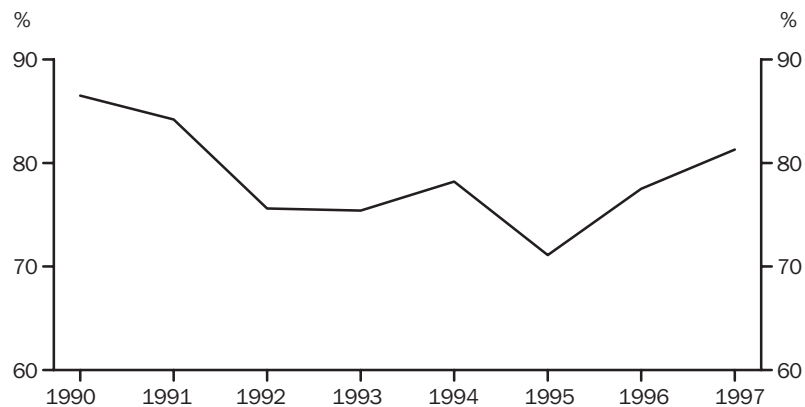
12.25 Sheep, NSW, at 31 March 1997



12.26 Sheep, NSW, at 31 March

	1995	1996	1997
Type	'000	'000	'000
Sheep (1 year and over)—			
Breeding ewes	n.a.	20 195	20 541
All other sheep	n.a.	10 761	10 654
<i>Total sheep (1 year and over)</i>	33 281	30 956	31 195
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	9 593	10 134	11 193
Total sheep and lambs	42 874	41 090	42 388

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

12.27 Lambing percentages(a), NSW, year ended 31 March

(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated.

Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Wool production Most wool produced in NSW is exported as greasy wool though there has been increasing initial processing undertaken locally prior to export. Variations in the value of wool have resulted from fluctuations in the internationally influenced market and changes in the level of local production.

During 1997-98 brokers and dealers receipts of taxable wool in NSW decreased by 5% from the previous year to 185,800 tonnes as a result of continuing drought conditions in southern NSW resulting in a lower average wool clip and wool being held on farms.

12.28 Receivables of taxable wool(a)(b), Greasy wool basis, NSW

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Item</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Wool received by brokers(c)	141 070	161 897	143 348
Wool received by dealers	24 453	34 135	42 491
Total wool received	165 523	196 032	185 839

(a) Excludes wool received by brokers and dealers on which tax has already been paid by other dealers (private buyers) or brokers. (b) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). (c) Relates to data reported by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers (NCWSB).

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia, June 1998* (Cat. no. 7215.0).

During the year ended 31 March 1997 43.1 million sheep and lambs were shorn. The 193,300 tonnes of greasy wool produced included wool sold and unsold. The average wool clip for this period was 4.48 kilograms.

Sheep meat In NSW during 1997–98 there were 5.9 million sheep slaughtered for human consumption, up 13% on 1996–97, with 119,700 tonnes of mutton produced, an increase of 10%.

There were 3.7 million lambs slaughtered in 1997–98 to produce 69,100 tonnes of lamb meat. This represents a slight increase in the number slaughtered and a 3% increase in meat production over 1996–97.

12.29 Sheep slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

Item	Unit	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Sheep slaughtered	'000	5 680	5 241	5 903
Mutton produced	tonnes	121 376	109 198	119 709
Lambs slaughtered	'000	3 417	3 621	3 657
Lamb produced	tonnes	62 648	67 174	69 096

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia, June 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0)*.

Dairy cattle In the year ended 31 March 1997 the State's commercial dairy herd increased by 6% to 392,500 head, while the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle decreased by 8% to 2,313.

12.30 Dairy cattle(a), NSW, at 31 March

	1995	1996	1997
Type	'000	'000	'000
Cows in milk and dry	230	235	244
Other milk cattle(b)	139	136	149
Total dairy cattle	370	371	393

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers. (b) Includes bulls, heifers and calves.

Source: *AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001)*.

Dairy products While the actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded, the figures shown below represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories. In 1997–98 there were 1,242 million litres of whole milk receipts in NSW, an increase of 4% on the previous year.

12.31 Production of dairy products, NSW

Item	Unit	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Whole milk(a)	million L	1 114	1 192	1 242
Butter	tonnes	5 196	4 802	5 396
Cheese	tonnes	18 288	21 490	22 810

(a) The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and these figures represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories.

Source: *Australian Dairy Corporation*.

Butter production decreased by 12% to 5,396 tonnes, while cheese production increased 6% to 22,810 tonnes in 1997–98. As in previous years this was not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable quantities were imported from interstate and overseas.

Meat cattle The meat cattle herd size rose by 1.6% to 6.1 million at 31 March 1997 while the number of establishments raising beef cattle increased slightly from 28,323 to 28,492. In terms of herd size, the major statistical divisions were Northern and North Western, which together accounted for 41% of the State's beef cattle.

12.32 Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 March

	1995	1996	1997
Type	'000	'000	'000
Bulls and bull calves(a)	127	122	124
Cows and heifers	2 910	2 963	3 040
Other calves (under 1 year)(b)	1 728	1 680	1 783
Other cattle (1 year and over)(c)	1 102	1 254	1 171
Total beef cattle	5 867	6 019	6 118

(a) Used or intended for service. (b) Including vealers. (c) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

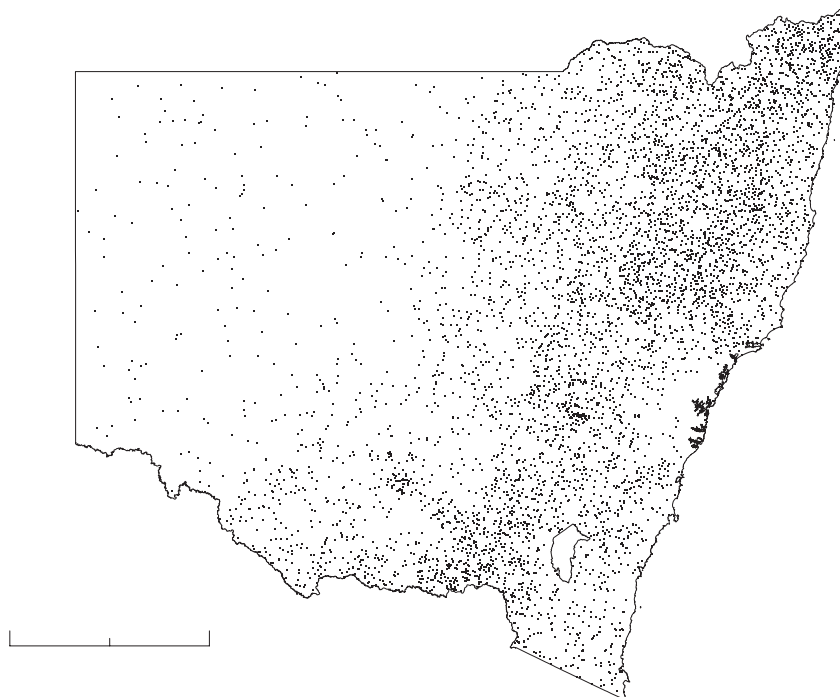
Beef and veal The number of cattle and calves slaughtered for human consumption in 1997–98 rose by 6.4% to 2.4 million. Beef and veal production increased by 1.5% to 494,900 tonnes.

12.33 Cattle slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

Item	Unit	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Cattle slaughtered	'000	1 963	2 040	2 139
Beef produced	tonnes	458 209	471 231	474 095
Calves slaughtered	'000	244	257	306
Veal produced	tonnes	16 273	16 444	20 821

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

12.34 Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 March 1997



Pigs Pig production in NSW has become more specialised as smaller piggeries have been replaced by larger, more intensive operations. Continued rationalisation within the industry saw the number of establishments with pigs decrease by 9% to 1,032 during the year ended 31 March 1997.

Pig numbers increased by 2.6% to 729,400 at 31 March 1997 as seasonal conditions and feed prices continued to improve. The statistical division with the highest number of pigs was Murray, which accounted for 39% of the State's herd.

12.35 Pigs, NSW, at 31 March

	1995	1996	1997
Type	'000	'000	'000
Boars	n.a.	n.a.	6
Breeding sows and gilts	n.a.	n.a.	91
Other pigs	n.a.	n.a.	633
Total	791	710	729

(a) Intended for breeding.

Source: AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

Pig meat In 1997–98 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption increased slightly to 1.4 million. Pig meat production during 1997–98 rose by 7.7% to 95,560 returning to a similar level of production as 1995–96. This level was comparatively high as a number of producers sold their pigs for slaughter when they left the industry due to poor market prospects and high feed prices caused by drought conditions.

12.36 Pigs slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1 408	1 338	1 392
Pig meat produced	tonnes	95 788	88 753	95 560

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia, June 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0)*.

Poultry Poultry farming in NSW is confined to two distinct and highly specialised industries—egg production and meat production. The fowls bred for egg production combine a high egg laying rate with low flock mortality, while meat-producing strains of fowls, ducks, turkeys, geese, and game birds are bred for fast growth and an improved feed–meat conversion rate.

At 31 March 1997 the number of chickens kept for egg production was 4.3 million, a 7.6% increase compared to the previous year. Almost half of these were located in the Sydney Statistical Division.

The number of chickens for meat production increased 9.4% to 32 million in the year ended 31 March 1997. Sydney and Hunter SD's accounted for 78% of total chickens for meat production in NSW.

12.37 Poultry, NSW, at 31 March

	1995	1996	1997
<i>Type</i>	'000	'000	'000
Chickens(a)—			
For meat production	23 971	29 042	31 777
For egg production	4 123	3 954	4 256
Other poultry(b)	1 550	1 919	1 971

(a) Figures for 1995 and earlier years are not strictly comparable due to changes in questions asked. (b) Includes ducks, turkeys, geese, game birds, etc.

Source: *AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001)*.

In 1998, the number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption increased by 2.7% to 137 million, while the dressed weight of chicken meat produced increased by 6.6% to 213,600 tonnes.

12.38 Chickens slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

	Unit	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Number slaughtered	'000	133 757	133 364	137 017
Dressed weight	tonnes	199 152	200 277	213 573

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia, June 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0)*.

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 1996-97 honey production was 12.6 million kilograms, an increase of 6.2% from the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 234,500 kilograms, a decrease of 21.0%. The yield per hive was 80 kilograms of honey and 1.5 kilograms of beeswax.

12.39 Apiculture(a), NSW

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	—no.—		
Beekeepers at 30 June	485	596	527
Bee hives—			
From which honey was taken	125 305	157 061	157 817
From which no honey was taken—			
Used for nuclei(b)	31 998	19 823	13 904
Other	45 761	27 449	20 022
Total hives kept	203 064	204 333	191 743
	—kilograms—		
Production—			
Honey	7 753 661	11 883 601	12 619 504
Beeswax	137 574	296 865	234 488
Yield per productive hive—			
Honey	61.88	75.67	79.96
Beeswax	1.10	1.89	1.49

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 200 or more hives. (b) Includes small hives and pollination hives.

Source: *AgStats, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001)*.

Publications related to Agriculture

NSW *Agriculture, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 7113.1)

Australia *Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (Cat. no. 7506.0)
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 7507.0)
Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)
Australian Wine and Grape Industry (Cat. no. 1329.0)
Australian Agriculture and the Environment (Cat. no. 4606.0)
Home Production of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia (Cat. no. 7110.0)
Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)
Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7111.0)
Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7501.0)
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (Cat. no. 7503.0)

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.

Mining and energy

Mining

The mining industry, as such, first began in 1788 with the arrival of migrants to Australia. Stone was quarried and clay was dug for the building of dwellings and other structures. Since then, the industry has had its booms and busts but, from the discovery of gold in 1851 near Bathurst, it has provided considerable stimulus to the development of the State and has remained an important contributor to the Australian economy. It provides the nation's basic industrial requirements—construction materials, fuels and industrial raw materials.

NSW has deposits of copper, tin, gold, silver, lead, zinc and coal. While there has been a resurgence in copper and gold mining since the 1980s, coal mining, first established in 1799 near Newcastle, still remains the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW.

Administration Responsibility for the management of the State's mineral resources lies with the NSW Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The department provides advice to government and the community on mineral matters and promotes the safe and efficient exploration, production and utilisation of the State's mineral resources. In addition, a number of other statutory bodies have specific administrative functions under State legislation, including the Joint Coal Board.

Source of statistics Data on the mining industry are collected by the ABS annually as part of its economic statistics strategy. Data are collected from those mining establishments classified under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) to the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries (ANZSIC subdivisions 11, 12 and 13). As from 1995–96, data for Construction material mining and Mining n.e.c. (ANZSIC subdivision 14) are also being collected on an annual, rather than triennial, basis.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the Joint Coal Board. Other production data are collected by the DMR.

Measuring output

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Metallic minerals production is recorded as concentrate if there has been treatment (for example ore dressing or elementary smelting) at or near the mine. If no treatment is undertaken production is recorded as ore. In the case of coal, the quantity shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.

Summary of operations

Preliminary data from the 1996–97 mining collection show that NSW accounted for 29% of employment in the coal and metal ore mining industries at the end of June 1997, ranking second behind Western Australia. Employment (at the end of June) in the NSW coal industry rose 2% from 13,545 in 1996 to 13,832 in 1997. Employment decreased in the metal ore mining industry from 2,215 to 2,133, a fall of 4%.

For the year ended 30 June 1997, turnover from NSW mining establishments in the coal and metal ore mining industries was \$5,673m. The major contributor was the coal industry with \$4,844m, an increase of 11% over the previous financial year. Turnover in the metal ore mining industry increased by 17% from \$706m to \$829m. On a national scale, NSW ranked third behind Western Australia and Queensland, contributing about 17% to total turnover for these industries during 1996–97.

13.1 Mining establishments: Summary of operations, coal and metal ore mining, NSW, 1996–97

Industry sub-division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	99	13 832	1 102.9	4 844.3
Metal ore mining	22	2 133	146.7	828.5
Total	121	15 965	1 249.5	5 672.9

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0).

Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations.

During 1996–97, expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in NSW was \$94.4m, an increase of 17% on 1995–96. Exploration for coal during 1996–97 rose to \$19.5m which accounted for 21% of total expenditure

compared with 14% the previous year. Expenditure on exploration for gold accounted for 43% of total expenditure as in the previous year while expenditure on exploration for copper, silver-lead-zinc, nickel and cobalt accounted for 32% of expenditure compared with 36% during 1995–96.

13.2 Private mineral exploration expenditure(a), NSW

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Mineral sought</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
Coal	n.p.	11.2	19.5
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	22.0	29.0	29.8
Gold	41.6	34.7	40.2
Other	n.p.	5.5	4.9
Total	79.2	80.4	94.4

(a) Other than for petroleum.

Source: *Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (Cat. no. 8412.0)*.

Review of selected commodities

Coal

Black coal mining is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW and is an important export earner for the State.

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 Burrarorang 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. 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 1996–97 accounted for 52% of saleable coal production.

During 1996–97, the quantity of saleable coal produced increased by 8% from the previous year's figure of 91.9 million tonnes to 99.5 million tonnes. Total consumption of coal in NSW increased slightly from the previous year with 29.7 million tonnes of coal being consumed during 1996–97. Power stations accounted for 79%, and the steel industry 17% of all coal consumption. Exports of NSW coal in 1996–97 amounted to 67.5 million tonnes (equivalent to over two-thirds of total saleable coal production) with a value of \$3,397.3m.

13.3 Coal supply and disposal, NSW

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Stocks at start of year	14 811	14 477	13 301
Net production of saleable coal—			
Northern district	62 609	63 488	71 402
Southern district	12 750	14 592	13 892
Western district	13 229	13 567	14 189
Total	88 588	91 947	99 483
Interstate movement—			
Imports(a)	610	79	176
Exports	1 033	999	1 009
Overseas exports	58 801	62 584	67 455
Consumption	29 385	29 522	29 688
In transit and unaccounted for	-313	-97	-60
Stocks at end of year	14 477	13 301	14 748

(a) Imports may include a small amount from overseas sources.

Source: Joint Coal Board.

Metallic minerals

The discovery of gold in 1851 near Bathurst prompted more extensive mineral prospecting and by the 1870s copper and tin deposits were being mined. In 1883 a massive high grade ore deposit of silver, lead and zinc was found at Broken Hill. Broken Hill has been the major contributor to metallic mineral production in NSW over the years and remains one of the largest provinces of zinc, lead and silver production 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 comes from mines at Cobar, Woodlawn, Parkes and Girilambone. The Peak, a major underground mine near Cobar, began production in 1992 and is a significant producer of gold as well as copper, zinc and lead. The Northparkes mine commenced production in 1994, initially as an open cut gold mining operation, with underground copper-gold mining commencing in 1995. Mining commenced at the Potosi lead-zinc-silver mine, north of Broken Hill in April 1996. NSW production of gold and copper will be significantly increased due to the commencement of operations at the large Cadia project near Orange in July 1998.

The value of metallic mineral production in NSW (calculated at average annual market prices) has remained relatively stable at \$1.1 billion in 1996-97. Underpinning this has been strong growth in mineral production such as copper (up 36% to 113 kilotonnes) and gold (up 6% to 11.5 tonnes) in 1996-97. Increased mineral production has compensated for a decline in commodity prices over the year.

13.4 Selected metallic mineral products, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>	<i>1996–97</i>
	PRODUCTION (tonnes)(a)		
Antimony	1 178	1 390	1 817
Copper	62 044	83 238	112 858
Gold	9.1	10.8	11.5
Silver	246.3	180.0	174.3
Lead	210 318	197 000	181 924
Zinc	330 247	304 104	290 663
Total	604 042	585 923	587 448
	VALUE (\$'000)(b)		
Antimony	4 753	5 779	4 948
Copper	232 161	301 019	327 722
Gold	151 246	177 996	171 911
Silver	55 266	41 058	35 287
Lead	174 411	188 004	164 898
Zinc	466 867	411 235	418 810
Total	1 084 705	1 125 091	1 123 575

(a) Contained in metal ore and concentrate. (b) Value is calculated using average annual market prices.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Construction materials

Construction materials comprise sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, and dimension stone (sandstone, granite, slate and marble quarried in blocks or processed into slabs and tiles). Sandstone quarrying and processing is situated mainly on the Hawkesbury sandstone formation in the Central Coast area which provides extensive resources of sandstone for architectural use. Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in NSW. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, as used for railway ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Albion Park, Bass Point, Dunmore, Bombo, Peats Ridge, Kulnura and Prospect areas. Several large producers extract gravel and sand from the Penrith area.

The demand for 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 1996–97 was \$444m which represents a 1% increase in value compared with the previous year.

Crushed and broken stone is the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 46% of the value of production. Gravel and construction sand and are the next largest contributors, representing 29% and 15% respectively of the total value of production.

13.5 Construction materials produced, NSW

<i>Mineral</i>	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Construction sand	10 645	8 902	7 109
Gravel(a)	6 098	5 871	7 871
Crushed and broken stone	16 525	16 292	16 690
Dimension stone	29	29	25
Other materials(b)	13 307	10 810	7 369
Total	46 605	41 904	39 063
VALUE (\$'000)			
Construction sand	101 745	85 084	67 947
Gravel(a)	99 711	95 996	129 591
Crushed and broken stone	201 987	199 142	203 827
Dimension stone	4 549	4 407	4 244
Other materials(b)	67 727	54 848	38 594
Total	475 720	439 478	444 203

(a) Includes decorative aggregate. (b) Includes unprocessed construction materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or fill and loam used for horticultural purposes.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Industrial minerals

Industrial minerals include limestone, mineral sands, clays and gemstones.

While limestone is common in NSW and resources are immense, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market. The main producing areas for cement manufacture are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

All mineral sands production comes from sands along the mid-north coast between Tomago and Kempsey, and the far north coast between Byron Bay and the Queensland border. Large inland mineral sand deposits in the Murray Basin have potential for mining in the near future. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. Titanium dioxide pigment, for use in paints, plastics and paper, is produced from rutile. Zircon sand is used as a valuable refractory material.

Brick clay is won mainly in the Sydney, Newcastle–Maitland and Illawarra areas. Bentonitic clay has industrial applications as a bonding clay, as a suspending agent in emulsions and as a water sealant in civil engineering applications.

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs while sapphires are obtained around Glen Innes and Inverell. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones.

The total value of industrial minerals produced in 1996–97 was \$163m, only a slight increase over the previous year.

Energy

The energy sector encompasses all activities associated with the production, transformation, distribution and use of energy. Energy is a vital input to various sectors of the economy and affects the standard of living of the Australian people.

Electricity is a derived energy source which provides the major form of energy actually used in commercial and domestic applications. Electricity was first introduced in Australia in the form of electric lighting as a supplement to and then replacement of coal gas in the lighting of houses, factories and streets. The first electric street lighting occurred in Tamworth in 1888 and Sydney's Pyrmont powerhouse opened in July 1904. With the development of industry and growing population, the demand for electricity was at times greater than supply. This led to the search for alternative power sources and hence the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric and irrigation scheme was developed.

Source of statistics

Estimates of the State's annual production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users are supplied by the NSW Department of Energy. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are also available from the Department.

Primary sources of energy

There are six major primary sources of energy in NSW today: oil; natural gas; coal; water for hydro-electricity production; bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry); and wood. Coal is the predominant source of energy, providing 81% of total primary energy used in NSW during 1996–97.

13.6 Primary sources of energy for use in NSW(a)

<i>Energy source</i>	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
ENERGY (petajoules(b))			
Oil(c)—			
Crude—			
Interstate	196	183	255
Overseas	225	263	219
Refined—			
Interstate	51	70	37
Overseas	51	46	45
<i>Total oil</i>	523	562	555
Natural gas	102	100	111
Coal(d)	2 744	2 900	3 126
Water power	14	10	12
Bagasse and wood	36	44	43
Electricity imports	1	1	3
Total	3 419	3 617	3 850
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)			
Oil(c)—			
Crude—			
Interstate	6	5	7
Overseas	7	7	6
Refined—			
Interstate	1	2	1
Overseas	1	1	1
<i>Total Oil</i>	15	15	14
Natural gas	3	3	3
Coal(d)	80	80	81
Water power	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	1	1	1
Electricity imports	—	—	—
Total	100	100	100

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. (b) Quantities of individual sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (c) Oil usage figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill-Wilcannia and Riverina districts. (d) Includes coal for export.

Source: NSW Department of Energy.

Alternative energy sources

Cogeneration, the production of useful combined heat and power, is also used as an energy source in NSW and market reforms are giving cogenerators the opportunity to compete on their merits. In 1997, the State's largest cogeneration plant, a 162 megawatt (MW) plant at Smithfield, began operation.

A number of gas fired power plants are also under investigation for NSW including a 350 MW plant on the western shores of Lake Illawarra in the Wollongong area (site of the old Tallawarra power station), a 100 MW plant at Cobar and a 100 MW plant at Wagga Wagga.

NSW has large resources of coal seam methane, some of which is being used for power generation. Two coal seam methane power stations exist in NSW: a 54 MW station at the Appin Mine, south of Campbelltown, and a 40 MW station at nearby Tower Mine.

NSW also has significant sources of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and biomass which, to date, are largely untapped. Energy sector reforms currently being introduced by the State Government are promoting favourable market conditions for the application of efficient energy management practices and the development and use of renewable energy technology. Electricity retailers in NSW are required to develop detailed strategies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions as part of their licence conditions.

Consumption of energy

In 1996–97 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 42% of consumption. Transport was the next largest sector (using 41%) with domestic consumption accounting for over 11% and the commercial sector using over 6%. Of the total energy used in 1996–97, 48.1% came from oil, 19.0% from coal and 19.1% from electricity.

Electricity generation and distribution

The total electricity generated in NSW from all sources in 1996–97 was 61,745 gigawatt hours (GWh), an increase of 3% from the previous year. This amount includes the NSW share (approximately 67%) of the electricity generated by the Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Authority, the remainder of which goes to Victoria.

Not all electricity produced in NSW is consumed in NSW, some is lost in production, transmission and distribution, while a small proportion is exported. Total electricity consumption in NSW in 1996–97 was 53,669 GWh.

13.7 Primary electricity consumers, NSW, 1996–97

Consumer sector	Total electricity consumed	Consumers	Average use
	GWh	no.	KWh
Residential	17 134	2 437 181	7 030
Commercial/industrial	36 284	307 349	118 054
Public lighting	252	2 815	89 380
Total	53 669	2 747 345	19 535

Source: NSW Department of Energy.

The Australian electricity supply industry is undergoing significant structural and regulatory reform including the introduction of the National Electricity Market. State governments have embarked on restructuring their electricity supply industries and reforms have involved the

13.8 Energy consumption by consumer sector, NSW, 1996–97

<i>Consumer sector</i>	<i>Fuel type</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Oil(a)</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Coal</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Wood and bagasse</i>	
	ENERGY (petajoules)					
Transport	409.0	1.2	—	2.3	—	412.5
Commercial	14.8	11.4	0.8	35.9	0.3	63.2
Industrial	55.6	67.8	190.3	92.0	11.6	417.3
Domestic	4.5	15.4	—	61.7	30.6	112.2
Total	483.9	95.8	191.1	191.9	42.5	1 005.2
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)					
Transport	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Commercial	23.4	18.0	1.3	56.8	0.5	100.0
Industrial	13.3	16.2	45.6	22.0	2.8	100.0
Domestic	4.0	13.7	0.0	55.0	27.3	100.0
All sectors	48.1	9.5	19.0	19.1	4.2	100.0

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes LPG.

Source: NSW Department of Energy.

13.9 Energy consumption—Proportion of fuel type used, NSW, 1996–97

<i>Fuel type</i>	<i>Consumer sector</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Industrial</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	
	%	%	%	%	%
Oil(a)	84.5	3.1	11.5	0.9	100.0
Gas	1.3	11.9	70.8	16.1	100.0
Coal	0.0	0.4	99.6	0.0	100.0
Electricity	1.2	18.7	47.9	32.2	100.0
Wood and bagasse	0.0	0.7	27.3	72.0	100.0
All types	41.0	6.3	41.5	11.2	100.0

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes LPG.

Source: NSW Department of Energy.

corporatisation of State electricity utilities, the separation of generation from transmission and distribution activities, the separation of assets and progressive introduction of competition at the retail end of the market.

Most of the State's electricity generation is undertaken by the government owned corporations, Delta Electricity and Macquarie Generation, as well as by Pacific Power, which remains a statutory authority. The total installed capacity of the principal generating plants is 12,201 MW. There are also a number of independent power generators not connected to the high voltage transmission network with a total installed capacity around 625 MW.

At 30 June 1997, the seven major (coal based) power stations, their locations, operators and effective capacities were as follows:

• Bayswater (Hunter Valley)	Macquarie Generation	2,640 MW
• Liddell (Hunter Valley)	Macquarie Generation	2,000 MW
• Eraring (Lake Macquarie)	Pacific Power	2,640 MW
• Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes)	Delta Electricity	600 MW
• Vales Point (Lake Macquarie)	Delta Electricity	1,320 MW
• Wallerawang (near Lithgow)	Delta Electricity	1,000 MW
• Mount Piper (near Lithgow)	Delta Electricity	1,320 MW

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.

The Commonwealth, NSW and Victorian governments are currently engaged in corporatising the operations of the Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Authority.

TransGrid operates the State's high voltage transmission system. The maximum daily demand for electricity from TransGrid in 1996–97 was 10,564 MW.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is carried out by licensed electricity retailers. At 30 June 1998, there were 26 retailers holding NSW licences with the majority of retail sales continuing to be made through the six State owned electricity supply authorities, which also operate the distribution networks within NSW:

- Advance Energy
- Australian Inland Energy
- EnergyAustralia

- Great Southern Energy
- Integral Energy
- NorthPower

Competition in the NSW retail electricity market began on 1 October 1996, when 47 of the State's largest customers with an annual use greater than 40 GWh per annum became contestable and therefore eligible to choose their retailer or to enter the wholesale market directly. At 1 July 1998 all customers with an annual use in excess of 160 MWh were contestable. The remaining customers will be eligible to participate in the retail market from 1 January 2001.

Since May 1997, the NSW and Victorian State electricity markets have been harmonised to form an interstate competitive market which continues to operate prior to the expected commencement of the National Electricity Market late in 1998. The interstate market provides for competition between NSW and Victorian generators to supply the total combined electricity demand of the two State markets (including the ACT).

Gas distribution and consumption

In 1996–97, natural gas accounted for approximately 10% of total energy end-use in NSW. The amount of natural gas sold through reticulated pipeline networks was 104,574 terajoules.

13.10 Primary gas consumers, NSW and ACT, 1996–97

<i>Consumer sector</i>	<i>Total gas consumed</i>	<i>Consumers</i>	<i>Average use</i>
	<i>terajoules</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>megajoules</i>
Residential	15 397	701 472	21 950
Commercial	11 364	24 517	463 515
Industrial	77 812	489	159 124 744
Total	104 574	726 478	143 947

Source: NSW Department of Energy.

No natural gas is produced in NSW. All is imported from the Moomba field in South Australia. Natural gas was first made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,351 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba field 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), Cowra (1994), Blue Mountains, Forbes, Parkes, Peak Hill, Narromine and Dubbo (1998).

A natural gas pipeline between Wodonga in Victoria and Wagga Wagga in NSW was completed in August 1998, linking the NSW and Victorian natural-gas systems. This pipeline is able to carry gas in either direction between the Victorian and NSW gas networks. The initial capacity is 20 petajoules per year, expandable to 90 petajoules.

Operation of a 1,375 km ethane pipeline from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia to the Orica (formerly ICI) petrochemical plant in Botany began in July 1996.

A licence to construct and operate a proposed 740 km pipeline from Longford in Victoria to Sydney was granted in November 1997. This pipeline is designed to carry 90 petajoules of gas per year. This pipeline will provide an alternative supply of natural gas from the Gippsland Basin in Bass Strait.

Reform of the gas and electricity markets is proceeding in parallel and it is expected that, increasingly, energy suppliers will sell both electricity and gas in a competitive environment.

Petroleum products

NSW has no known deposits of crude oil and relies entirely on imports from interstate and overseas. 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 the 1970s as fuels previously used in process heating applications have been replaced by natural gas. In 1996–97, motor spirit accounted for 52%, auto diesel oil for 25% and aviation jet fuel for 19% of petroleum products sold in NSW for use as energy sources.

Publications related to Mining and energy

- Australia** *Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia* (Cat. no. 8412.0)
Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0)
Directory of Energy Related Statistics (Cat. no. 1107.0)
Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia (Cat. no. 8208.0)
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations (Cat. no. 8226.0)
Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0)
Innovation in Mining, Australia (8121.0)
Mining Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8401.0)
Natural Resource Accounting—Australian Energy Accounts (Cat. no. 4604.0)

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.

Manufacturing

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.

Overview

About one-third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant since 1983. As measured by the August 1998 Labour Force Survey, 33% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 31% in Victoria and 16% in Queensland.

Employment in manufacturing in the State decreased by 13% (52,800 persons) over the 10 years from August 1988 to August 1998. Nevertheless, manufacturing still plays an important role in the economy of NSW. In August 1998, the sector was second to Retail trade as the largest employer in the State. It employed 13% of total persons employed, compared with 14% for Retail trade and 11% for Property and business services.

Manufacturing remains the largest contributor to gross State product at factor cost for NSW, even though the contribution declined from 17.0% for 1987–88 to 14.4% for 1996–97. In NSW, the next largest industry contributing to gross State product at factor cost in 1996–97 was Property and business services with 11.3%. All States and Territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory, recorded a reduction in the proportion of total gross State product at factor cost contributed by manufacturing between 1987–88 and 1996–97.

In 1996–97, manufacturing establishments in NSW employed more than 310,000 people and generated \$68,211m in turnover and \$21,048m in industry gross product (IGP). The percentage contribution by NSW to total Australian manufacturing turnover and IGP in 1996–97 was 32.7% and 33.0% (respectively). For the first time since the commencement of integrated economic statistics with the 1968–69 collection, the contribution to Australian turnover for 1996–97 by NSW manufacturers (\$68,211m) fell below that of manufacturers located in Victoria (\$68,420m).

Around 72% of NSW manufacturing activity takes place in Sydney Statistical Division, where the largest employing manufacturing industry in 1996–97 was Machinery and equipment manufacturing (50,136 persons), while the industry with the largest turnover was Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (\$11,272m). Outside Sydney Statistical Division, the largest manufacturing industry was Metal product manufacturing, which employed 25,400 persons and generated \$8,621m in turnover. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing was the second largest manufacturing industry with 20,420 persons employed and turnover of \$5,174m. The largest non-metropolitan statistical divisions were Hunter (with around 8% of NSW manufacturing employment and 9% of NSW manufacturing turnover) and Illawarra (6% and 8% respectively). Metal product manufacturing was easily the largest industry in these subdivisions, contributing 43% of manufacturing employment and 58% of manufacturing turnover in Hunter and 59% of manufacturing employment and 77% of manufacturing turnover in Illawarra.

14.1 Manufacturing as a proportion of total employment and gross State product at factor cost, NSW

Year	Proportion of employment at August		Proportion of gross State product at factor cost for year ended June	
		%		%
1988		16.6		17.0
1989		16.0		16.0
1990		15.0		15.2
1991		14.1		14.9
1992		14.0		14.6
1993		14.5		14.9
1994		14.5		15.3
1995		13.4		15.3
1996		13.5		15.0
1997		14.9		14.4
1998		12.8		n.y.a.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, August Labour Force surveys; Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, Main Tables, 1 June 1998 (Cat.no. 5220.0.40.001).

Source of statistics

The principal source of manufacturing statistics is the manufacturing survey conducted by the ABS at 30 June each year. Periodically, as in 1996–97, a full census of manufacturing establishments is conducted. For these years, sub-State regional manufacturing statistics are available.

The statistics in this publication relate to all manufacturing establishments which operated in Australia during the relevant year ended 30 June. Excluded are those manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had not registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office. Though a substantial number, these businesses would contribute only marginally to aggregate data were they to be included. Also excluded is the production from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which also undertake limited manufacturing activities. However, the effect of this is generally marginal. In addition, the ABS attempts to obtain data for those businesses which ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

The ABS conducts additional manufacturing production quantity collections for a limited range of commodities, generally on a subannual basis. Some of these statistics are available at State level.

Growth trends Manufacturing employment in NSW for June 1997 rose marginally (up 0.1%) since June 1996, but decreased (down 1.5%) since June 1993. Total Australian manufacturing employment increased marginally between June 1996 and June 1997 (up 0.1%) and between June 1993 and June 1997 (up 0.4%). IGP (in current price terms) for NSW for 1996–97 has decreased since 1995–96 (down 1.7%) but has increased since 1992–93 (up 13.1%). Total Australian manufacturing IGP (in current price terms) has increased marginally between 1995–96 and 1996–97 (up 1.0%) and has increased significantly between 1992–93 and 1996–97 (up 22.9%).

Printing, publishing and recorded media had the largest percentage increase in NSW between 1992–93 and 1996–97 for both employment (up 9.1%) and IGP (up 40.2%). This industry also had the largest increase in Australian employment over this period (up 6.3%) and the second most significant increase in IGP (up 29.9%). The industry in NSW with the largest percentage decrease over the last four years was Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (down 9.4% for employment and 7.7% for IGP). Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing also experienced the largest percentage decrease in employment for Australia between June 1993 and June 1997 (down 6.8%) and the only percentage decrease in IGP (in current price terms) for Australia between 1992–93 and 1996–97 (down 1.1%).

14.2 Percentage change in employment at the end of June and industry gross product (IGP), NSW

Industry subdivision	1992–93 to 1996–97		1995–96 to 1996–97	
	Employment	IGP	Employment	IGP
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	-3.7	-2.8	1.3	-4.1
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	-2.5	15.1	0.1	0.2
Wood and paper product mfg	-1.0	21.0	-8.0	-1.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media	9.1	40.2	7.8	4.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	-4.4	16.0	-3.9	-1.8
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	-9.4	-7.7	1.7	-4.6
Metal product mfg	-8.4	9.4	2.8	-5.3
Machinery and equipment mfg	3.3	15.5	-3.7	-0.4
Other manufacturing	1.7	12.0	3.1	—
Total manufacturing	-1.5	13.1	0.1	-1.7

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8221.1).

Structure of manufacturing

The manufacturing industries employing the largest number of people in NSW at June 1997 were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (21%), Metal product manufacturing (17%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (16%). Metal product manufacturing (20.5%) generated the largest turnover in NSW in 1996–97, followed by Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (19.6%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (17.7%). In terms of contribution to GIP, the State's major manufacturing industries in 1996–97 were Metal product manufacturing (19%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (18%).

These relative positions have remained unchanged since 1992–93.

Characteristics of the workforce

In NSW, manufacturing employment was dominated by males working full-time (70.8%), with the exception of the Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing industry subdivision where 48% of manufacturing employment was represented by females working full-time. The highest proportion of total male employment within a manufacturing industry subdivision (85%) was in Wood and paper product manufacturing. Females made up a greater proportion of part-time employment in seven out of nine manufacturing industry subdivisions. Female part-time employment was most significant in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (14% of total manufacturing employment) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (12% of total manufacturing employment). For both NSW and Australia, part-time employment in manufacturing was less than the average for all industries, especially for females. The corresponding proportions of male full-time employment in manufacturing were higher than the averages for all industries, but for female full-time employment the proportions were again lower.

In NSW, males working full-time represented the highest proportion of employment in all manufacturing industry subdivisions except for Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing, where 48% of manufacturing employment was represented by females working full-time compared with 33% for males working full-time. The highest proportion of total male employment within a manufacturing industry subdivision (85%) was in Wood and paper product manufacturing. Females made up a greater proportion of part-time employment in seven out of nine manufacturing industry subdivisions. Female part-time employment was most significant in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (14% of total manufacturing employment) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (12% of total

14.3 Manufacturing establishments, Summary of operations, NSW, 1996-97

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Employment at end of June(a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Industry gross product</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg—				
Meat and meat product mfg	15 714	491.7	2 960.3	687.4
Dairy product mfg	3 818	138.7	1 367.5	258.0
Fruit and vegetable processing	2 490	82.0	736.3	102.4
Oil and fat mfg	793	37.8	270.9	52.0
Flour mill and cereal food mfg	3 453	143.1	1 809.8	433.7
Bakery product mfg	7 215	217.7	986.9	313.5
Other food mfg	9 790	392.1	2 801.4	681.8
Beverage and malt mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Tobacco product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total</i>	48 530	1 741.2	13 348.9	3 148.1
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg—				
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg	3 662	137.3	593.2	214.5
Textile product mfg	2 388	58.1	299.6	95.3
Knitting mills	1 663	49.2	298.0	82.8
Clothing mfg	14 263	332.0	1 772.2	576.7
Footwear mfg	1 317	31.8	108.9	47.3
Leather and leather product mfg	826	23.1	199.3	32.0
<i>Total</i>	24 119	631.6	3 271.3	1 048.5
Wood and paper product mfg—				
Log sawmilling and timber dressing	3 698	104.6	492.6	200.3
Other wood product mfg	10 093	276.7	1 377.4	438.1
Paper and paper product mfg	5 254	245.6	1 653.2	629.0
<i>Total</i>	19 045	627.0	3 523.3	1 267.3
Printing, publishing and recorded media—				
Printing and services to printing	19 846	664.3	2 652.7	1 073.5
Publishing	18 370	746.1	3 586.8	1 595.1
Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	1 352	59.8	541.1	356.7
<i>Total</i>	39 568	1 470.2	6 780.5	3 025.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg—				
Petroleum refining	1 244	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	219	10.1	103.7	24.2
Basic chemical mfg	3 565	196.6	1 849.6	512.1
Other chemical product mfg	15 173	649.8	5 262.1	1 512.0
Rubber product mfg	1 515	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Plastic product mfg	10 840	365.7	1 857.7	640.1
<i>Total</i>	32 556	1 347.8	12 047.4	3 174.6
Non-metallic mineral product mfg—				
Glass and glass product mfg	1 571	69.7	320.0	109.8
Ceramic mfg	2 806	105.6	476.9	198.0
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg	5 433	194.1	1 571.3	414.2
Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	1 714	61.7	351.3	126.3
<i>Total</i>	11 524	431.0	2 719.5	848.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**14.3 Manufacturing establishments, Summary of operations, NSW,
1996–97** *continued*

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Employment at end of June(a)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i> <i>\$m</i>	<i>Turnover</i> <i>\$m</i>	<i>Industry gross product</i> <i>\$m</i>
Metal product mfg—				
Iron and steel mfg	15 642	830.5	5 929.2	1 593.9
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg	2 393	122.2	1 585.4	450.3
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg	3 141	137.7	1 363.2	261.4
Structural metal product mfg	11 402	359.9	2 002.4	649.1
Sheet metal product mfg	6 284	213.6	1 018.3	364.9
Fabricated metal product mfg	14 950	463.8	2 053.7	765.9
<i>Total</i>	53 813	2 127.7	13 952.3	4 085.5
Machinery and equipment mfg—				
Motor vehicle and part mfg	6 517	214.6	940.9	354.4
Other transport equipment mfg	10 281	483.5	1 606.2	700.2
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg	3 761	128.4	476.0	183.9
Electronic equipment mfg	10 326	420.3	2 350.7	766.5
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg	16 389	577.2	2 707.8	862.1
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg	16 905	601.4	2 493.1	890.3
<i>Total</i>	64 178	2 425.3	10 574.7	3 757.4
Other manufacturing—				
Prefabricated building mfg	558	16.1	117.1	33.5
Furniture mfg	11 906	298.4	1 301.1	472.3
Miscellaneous mfg	4 473	111.7	574.7	187.4
<i>Total</i>	16 937	426.2	1 992.8	693.2
Total manufacturing	310 269	11 228.0	68 210.7	21 048.2

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8221.1).

manufacturing employment). For both NSW and Australia, part-time employment in manufacturing was less than the average for all industries, especially for females. The corresponding proportions of male full-time employment in manufacturing were higher than the averages for all industries, but for female full-time employment the proportions were again lower.

Compared with Australian averages for manufacturing, there were proportionally fewer males employed in NSW in seven out of nine manufacturing industry subdivisions, and for manufacturing as a whole. However, taking into account full-time female employment, NSW manufacturing employed more persons full-time than the Australian average in seven manufacturing industry subdivisions, and for manufacturing as a whole.

Capital expenditure

Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW totalled \$3,651m for 1997–98, which was 25% of the private new capital expenditure by all NSW businesses within the scope of the survey (excluded are businesses in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Government administration and defence, Education and Health and community services). Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW contributed 33% of total Australian manufacturing private new capital expenditure.

The Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing industry subdivision was the largest contributor to private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW in 1997–98 with 25.0% of the total, followed by Machinery and equipment manufacturing with 17.7%. The smallest contributors were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (1.8%) and Other manufacturing (1.9%).

14.4 Proportions of total industry subdivision employment, August 1998

Industry subdivision	New South Wales				Australia			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	69.9	2.9	22.3	4.9	69.5	3.7	20.6	6.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	32.6	5.2	48.0	14.2	38.4	3.7	44.9	13.0
Wood and paper product mfg	80.9	3.8	8.6	6.7	81.1	3.9	10.0	5.0
Printing, publishing and recorded media	60.0	2.9	25.6	11.5	52.5	6.8	26.8	13.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	60.2	0.8	33.6	5.3	65.7	1.7	27.8	4.9
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	76.1	3.7	20.2	—	79.3	3.9	13.6	3.2
Metal product mfg	78.1	0.9	17.7	3.3	82.9	1.6	11.6	3.8
Machinery and equipment mfg	81.0	2.4	16.0	0.6	82.3	2.2	12.8	2.7
Other manufacturing	78.6	4.2	12.0	5.2	74.0	7.6	12.6	5.8
Total manufacturing	70.8	2.5	21.7	5.0	71.2	3.5	19.1	6.1
Total all industries	50.6	6.2	25.6	17.6	49.6	6.8	24.6	19.0

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

14.5 Private new capital expenditure at current prices, NSW

Year	Manufacturing			Proportion of total NSW capital expenditure	Proportion of Australian manufacturing capital expenditure
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m		
1992–93	456	2 263	2 718	30.4	36.1
1993–94	322	2 643	2 965	30.8	35.5
1994–95	522	3 444	3 966	32.7	38.3
1995–96	391	2 927	3 318	26.3	31.7
1996–97	395	2 680	3 075	22.5	30.2
1997–98	600	3 051	3 651	25.0	33.2

Source: Private New Capital Expenditure, September quarter 1998 (Cat. no. 5646.0; ABS, unpublished data, Private New Capital Expenditure Survey).

Exports In 1996–97, NSW manufacturers exported \$7,923m worth of goods, which represented 12.7% of their total sales and transfers out of goods produced. This was a lower figure than for Australia as a whole, where manufacturers exported an average of 15.1% (\$29,077m) of their sales and transfers out of goods produced. In 1996–97, the NSW manufacturing industry contributed 27% of Australia's manufacturing industry exports. Its most significant contributors were in Printing, publishing and recorded media, where it contributed 70% of Australia's exports for that industry subdivision (\$300m out of \$429m), followed by Other manufacturing (41%, or \$70m out of \$173m) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (38%, or \$1,150m out of \$2,995m).

The NSW figure of 12.7% of total sales and transfers out of goods produced which were exported in 1996–97 was little changed from the 12.6% (\$7,629m worth of goods exported) recorded for 1995–96. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing recorded the largest dollar increase (exports up \$333m or 23.1%). Despite the 9.7% fall in exports for Metal product manufacturing between 1995–96 and 1996–97, it remained the NSW industry subdivision with the greatest proportion of its sales and transfers out of goods produced going to export, at 21.0%. The next highest proportion of exports was 14.2% for Machinery and equipment manufacturing.

14.6 Exports by NSW manufacturers, 1996–97

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Amount exported</i>	<i>Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods produced</i>
		<i>%</i>
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	1 776.1	13.8
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	360.9	12.2
Wood and paper product mfg	141.8	4.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media	300.3	6.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 150.2	10.0
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	69.6	2.7
Metal product mfg	2 777.9	21.0
Machinery and equipment mfg	1 276.2	14.2
Other manufacturing	70.3	3.9
Total manufacturing	7 923.3	12.7

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8221.1).

Regional perspective

Between 1993–94 and 1996–97, the concentration of manufacturing industry in the regions of NSW has stayed largely the same.

As in previous manufacturing census years, Sydney Statistical Division dominated manufacturing activity in NSW in 1996–97. It contributed 71.8% of all locations at 30 June 1997, 71.6% of employment at the end of June 1997 and 70.3% of turnover for 1996–97. The only other statistical divisions to contribute significantly were Hunter (6.6% of locations, 8.2% of employment and 9.4% of turnover) and Illawarra (4.3% of locations, 5.8% of employment and 8.1% of turnover).

Products manufactured

Production of mutton increased between 1996–97 and 1997–98 by 9.6% (compared with a 10.0% fall the previous year), and pigmeat by 7.7% (compared with a 7.3% fall the previous year). Production of chicken meat increased by 6.6% between 1996–97 and 1997–98.

Production of butter increased between 1996–97 and 1997–98 by 12.4% (compared with a 7.6% fall the previous year). Production of cheese increased by 6.1% between 1996–97 and 1997–98, after a 17.5% increase the previous year.

Production of ready mixed concrete increased by 13.4% between 1996–97 and 1997–98, after a 5.3% increase the previous year.

14.7 Summary of operations by statistical division, NSW, 1996-97

Statistical division	Locations at 30 June	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Proportion of manufacturing employment to total persons employed, August 1997
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	%
Sydney	13 624	219 278	8 038.6	47 689.0	15.4
Hunter	1 254	25 044	979.3	6 408.2	19.1
Illawarra	816	17 658	757.8	5 489.4	17.1
Richmond-Tweed	563	4 827	126.4	613.1	} 13.9
Mid-North Coast	672	7 331	212.3	1 243.7	
Northern	379	4 489	128.5	745.2	} (a)10.7
North Western	224	3 065	85.5	449.1	
Central West	348	7 815	277.5	1 655.8	} 9.6
South Eastern	447	4 329	115.4	680.9	
Murrumbidgee	335	7 077	230.5	1 674.3	} 10.3
Murray	280	4 876	166.7	1 149.0	
Far West	30	271	8.8	28.9	(a)

(a) Far West is included with Northern, North Western and Central West

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 8221.1)*; ABS, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

14.8 Quantities of selected articles produced by manufacturing establishments, NSW

Item	Unit	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Meat production(a)—				
Chicken meat	tonnes	199 152	r200 277	213 557
Mutton	tonnes	121 376	r109 198	119 709
Lamb	tonnes	62 648	r67 174	69 094
Beef and veal	tonnes	474 482	r487 675	494 622
Pigmeat	tonnes	95 788	r88 753	95 559
Dairy products(b)—				
Whole milk	million L	1 114	1 192	1 242
Butter	tonnes	5 196	r4 802	5 396
Cheese	tonnes	18 288	r21 490	22 810
Construction and energy products—				
Clay bricks for structural purposes(c)	million	635	630	591
Ready mixed concrete(d)	'000 m ³	5 039	5 306	6 018
Gas(c)(e)	terajoules	104 141	109 284	111 665
Electricity	million kWh	62 047	62 788	61 804

(a) Chicken meat in 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) Reported production of ready mixed concrete for sale as such. Excludes production used, or for use, in the same business. (e) Available for issue through mains. Includes natural gas. From 1996-97, includes production for distribution via natural gas pipelines which service a single user.

NOTE: Data in this table exclude operations by single establishment manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed.

Source: *Livestock products, Australia, September quarter 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0)*; ABS, unpublished data, Manufacturing Production Surveys.

Publications related to Manufacturing

- New South Wales** *Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 6201.1)
Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8221.1)
- Australia** *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, Main Tables* (Product no. 5220.0.40.001)
Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (Cat. no. 8140.0)
Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8142.0)
Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 4603.0)
Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia (Cat. no. 8125.0)
Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing (Cat. no. 8205.0)
Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)
Livestock and Meat, Australia (Cat. no. 7218.0)
Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)
Manufacturing, Australia (Cat. no. 8225.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8221.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8201.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia (Cat. no. 8301.0)
Manufacturing Production, Commodities Produced, Australia (Cat. no. 8365.0)
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 6412.0)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 6411.0)
State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 5646.0)

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.

Housing and construction

Housing

Census of dwellings The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information on the housing of the population of NSW.

15.1 Number of private dwellings by type of dwelling, 6 August 1996

Type of private dwelling	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division	Illawarra Statistical Division	Balance of NSW	NSW
Occupied private dwellings—					
Houses(a)	988 497	179 692	113 523	440 413	1 722 125
Flats, units or apartments	295 471	14 823	14 272	41 801	366 367
Caravans, cabins, houseboats	5 926	3 222	1 999	15 688	26 835
Other(b)	7 769	1 232	765	6 046	15 812
Not stated	30 714	3 175	1 858	8 030	43 778
Total	1 328 377	202 144	132 418	511 978	2 174 917
Unoccupied private dwellings	97 889	22 854	20 649	71 516	212 908
Total private dwellings	1 426 266	224 998	153 067	583 494	2 387 825

(a) Includes separate houses, semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc.
 (b) Includes improvised homes, tents, sleepers out, houses or flats attached to shops, offices etc.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay (Cat. no. 2015.1)*.

Number of dwellings and Occupancy rates At 6 August 1996 there were 2,387,825 private dwellings in NSW. There was an increase of 9% to 2,175,000 in the number of occupied private dwellings in NSW between 1991 and 1996. The average number of people per occupied private dwelling declined slightly from an occupancy rate of 2.8 to 2.7 people per dwelling. The number of unoccupied private dwellings in NSW in 1996 was 213,000, an increase of 11% on the corresponding 1991 Census figure.

Type of dwellings Between 1991 and 1996 the total number of occupied houses (including separate, semi-detached and other) in NSW increased by 8% to 1,722,000. The total number of occupied flats, units and apartments in NSW increased by 12% to

366,000 over the same period. The number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types decreased by one-third to 43,000. In 1996, the total number of occupied houses comprised 79% of total occupied private dwellings in NSW, with flats, units and apartments contributing 17% to the total. The total number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types made up only 2% of occupied private dwellings.

Home ownership

In the mid 1960's home ownership reached a peak of over 70%. The level of home ownership in both 1986 and 1991 was 68%. In 1996, over two-fifths (43%) of occupied private dwellings in NSW were owned by their occupants while 23% of dwellings were being purchased and 30% were rented.

Home ownership rates varied across NSW, ranging from 26% in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (SSD) to 60% in the Far West SSD. The highest proportions of dwellings being purchased were located in the SSDs of Outer South Western Sydney and Outer Western Sydney.

The highest proportions of rented dwellings were located in the SSDs of Inner Sydney and Newcastle. The median rent payment for NSW was \$140 per week in 1996, a 10% increase on the figure for 1991. Sydney Statistical Division (SD) recorded the highest median rents (many Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) had median rent payments in excess of \$200 per week) while some SLAs of the Central Murray SSD recorded the lowest median rent payments (\$20 and less per week).

House price indexes

House price indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for each of the eight capital cities. Separate price indexes have been constructed for established houses and for project homes.

The indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in price level between cities.

In 1997-98 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989-90=100.0) was 128.5. This represented an increase of 8% over the previous year. For the same period, the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 112.2, an increase of 2% over 1996-97.

Affordability of housing

Housing affordability refers to a household's ability to meet the costs of adequate housing, and is viewed in terms of the ability to pay for 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 have increased marginally in the period 1975–76 to 1993–94 to 13% of average weekly household income.

15.2 Housing costs in Sydney as a proportion of average weekly household income

	1975–76	1984	1988–89	1993–94
Proportion (%)	12.38	12.18	12.84	13.29

Source: ABS, unpublished data, Household Expenditure Surveys.

Commonwealth housing assistance

Grants to the States

The Commonwealth Government makes grants to the States under the current Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The objective of the Agreement is to provide housing assistance to persons on low incomes and other persons who are unable to access or maintain adequate and appropriate housing. Under the CSHA, the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments aim to provide housing assistance that is affordable, secure and appropriate to consumers' needs. There have been several Commonwealth State housing agreements since 1945. The current housing agreement operates for three years (1996–97 to 1998–99).

The NSW Government also contributes funds for housing assistance under the CSHA.

15.3 Commonwealth–State Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Government payments to NSW

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Pensioner housing	18.5	19.4	19.0	18.5	. .(c)
Aboriginal housing	17.8	28.6	20.6	17.8	17.8
Mortgage and rent relief	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	. .(c)
Crisis accommodation	13.5	12.3	18.3	14.8	13.4
Local community housing(a)	8.3	20.5	17.1	28.4	21.7
Other housing assistance(b)	274.5	277.9	267.8	257.4	290.7
Total capital payments	343.1	369.2	353.3	347.4	343.5

(a) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for low-cost rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations. (b) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for low-cost rental housing managed by the Department of Housing. (c) From 1996–97, pensioner housing and mortgage and rent relief are included in other housing assistance.

Source: Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

The major proportion of payments made under the agreement to NSW by the Commonwealth Government was provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental.

The Commonwealth Government also provides assistance to home buyers under various schemes such as the Mortgage Assistance Scheme, Defence Service Homes and Housing Loans Insurance.

State housing assistance Overview

Social rental housing forms the major part of the direct housing assistance in NSW. Housing assistance is also provided through financial assistance to eligible consumers to help pay for private rental housing and assist home purchase.

The principle source of funding for housing assistance in NSW is the CSHA. The NSW Government also contributes funds from sources such as asset sales.

Social housing in NSW falls into three sectors: public housing managed by the Department of Housing; community housing managed by community groups and administered by the Office of Community Housing; and housing for Aboriginal people managed by Aboriginal housing providers and administered by the Aboriginal Housing Office.

Public housing

The NSW Department of Housing is the major provider of public housing in Australia. At 30 June 1997, the Department administered 133,714 dwellings in NSW, an increase of 1% on the number managed at 30 June 1996. Of the total rental dwellings managed by the Department in 1997, 1,082 were leased by the Department with the remaining dwellings being owned by the Department.

In addition to providing rental housing, a number of other programs were administered through the Department to assist clients with specific needs (eg. rental subsidies to people living with HIV/AIDS and to people with disabilities). Immediate Housing Assistance allows for requests for urgent housing to be based on the individual needs of each applicant and the availability of adequate housing options to meet their needs.

The level of demand for public housing is increasing. The number of people on the waiting list for public housing at 30 June 1997 was 94,797, an increase of 2% on the number waiting at the end of June 1996 (93,174).

At 30 June 1997, the Department had 127,845 tenancies including 118,648 which received rental subsidies.

During 1996–97, the total number of clients housed was 17,726. This figure included applicants housed (11,588) and tenants rehoused (5,511).

Rent assistance is provided by the Department of Housing to households in financial need in the private housing market. The Rental Assistance Scheme grants are normally paid to assist with bonds and advance payments, but assistance may also be granted for payment of rental arrears. In 1996–97, there were 39,225 clients who received rental assistance, an increase of 2% on 1995–96.

Community and Aboriginal housing

The community and Aboriginal housing sectors are small but growing providers of housing assistance in NSW. At 30 June 1997 the estimated number of units of housing managed by community housing providers was 7,747. Aboriginal housing providers managed 1,086 units of housing at 30 June 1997.

Home Purchase Assistance

The Home Purchase Assistance Authority operates the Mortgage Assistance Scheme. There were 258 grants of Mortgage Assistance to home buyers in 1997–98, totalling \$893,000.

Finance for home purchase

There was a 9% increase in the value of lending for owner-occupied housing in NSW in 1997–98, to \$23,099m. The significant factors in this rise were increases in construction finance and commitments for the purchase of established dwellings, which were up by 24% and 15% respectively. Refinancing fell by 12% after a large increase in the previous year.

Bank lending in NSW for housing increased by 6% in 1997–98. However, their market share in NSW fell from 81% to 79%. This market share was largely picked up by other lenders (including mortgage managers) achieving 16% of the NSW market in 1997–98. Lending by permanent building societies' market share increased slightly to 5%.

15.4 Housing loans, NSW

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Loans approved to individuals for housing—			
Construction of dwellings	1 896	2 119	2 625
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	896	1 234	1 280
Purchase of established dwellings(a)	10 146	12 566	14 446
Total dwellings—			
Houses	11 092	13 459	15 797
Other residential buildings	1 846	2 460	2 554
Refinancing(a)	2 931	4 063	3 574
Loans approved for alterations and additions	1 261	1 222	1 173
Total loans approved to individuals for housing	17 129	21 200	23 099
Type of lender—			
Banks	14 263	17 144	18 196
Building societies	948	1 079	1 248
Other	1 918	2 977	3 655
All lenders	17 129	21 200	23 099

(a) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0).

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. The State Government and local government authorities make use of the statistics for management and planning purposes.

Sources of building statistics Statistics of building approvals in NSW are compiled from 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 information supplied by builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity, individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account, and Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Scope and coverage of building statistics The statistics relate to building structures such as houses, flats and shops, but exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction.

While statistics of public sector building cover the whole of NSW, the statistics of private sector building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private sector building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

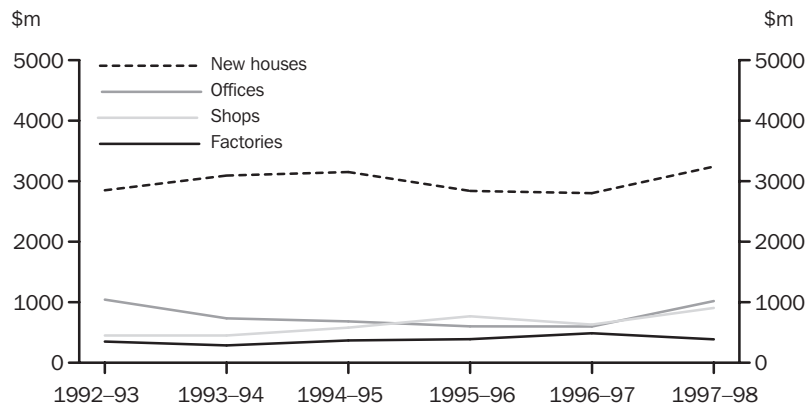
Value of building jobs In 1997–98 the value of building jobs approved in NSW was \$13,287.2m, the highest level recorded for the series. In addition, the figure for 1997–98 was 17% higher than in 1996–97 and 45% higher than 1995–96. The value of new houses approved in 1997–98 (\$3,549.6m) increased by 16% from the previous year and was 30% up on 1995–96.

There was a 28% increase in the value of building work under construction at June 1998 (\$12,699.4m), compared to the previous June. This followed a 23% increase between June 1996 and June 1997.

The value of building work done in NSW in 1997–98 increased by 19% from the previous year to \$12,064.7m, the highest value ever recorded for the series. The value of public sector work increased by 5% to \$1,294.3m and the value of private sector work increased by 21% to \$10,770.5m.

In 1997–98, the value of building work done for shops increased by 44% to \$905.8m, the highest level recorded since the series began. The value of work done for offices was \$1,019.1m, a substantial increase (70%) on the previous year but still down on the level of seven years earlier in 1991–92 (\$1,433.1m).

15.5 Selected building types: Value of work done, NSW



Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)*.

15.6 Value of jobs by class of building and stage of construction, NSW

<i>Class of building</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
APPROVED (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)—						
New houses	2 933.9	3 119.1	3 144.8	2 736.3	3 054.2	3 549.6
Other new residential	1 698.3	1 523.9	2 231.8	1 740.7	1 975.1	2 421.4
Alterations and additions(b)	965.0	1 043.1	1 101.0	1 037.8	1 158.2	1 421.6
Non-residential buildings(c)—						
Shops	399.1	322.6	607.0	595.0	891.3	735.6
Factories	283.2	294.0	389.5	357.2	438.5	397.4
Offices	676.5	571.4	505.2	577.9	1 229.0	1 494.4
Educational	424.7	428.5	336.9	374.5	410.5	442.3
Other	1 394.7	1 267.5	1 894.8	1 746.1	2 199.9	2 825.1
Total building	8 775.4	8 570.2	10 211.0	9 168.6	11 356.6	13 287.2
COMMENCED (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)—						
New houses	2 815.7	3 062.9	3 090.1	2 640.3	2 827.5	3 283.7
Other new residential	1 366.8	1 479.3	2 349.3	1 897.0	1 944.5	2 438.6
Alterations and additions(b)	944.6	1 057.0	1 151.0	1 015.9	1 098.2	1 378.0
Non-residential buildings(c)—						
Shops	415.8	453.2	610.7	763.0	632.9	610.9
Factories	294.4	256.8	395.1	345.6	449.9	330.2
Offices	518.3	603.2	526.8	516.9	1 087.1	1 308.2
Educational	432.7	377.8	342.7	385.4	412.9	445.6
Other	1 137.5	1 271.7	1 702.9	1 641.2	2 236.0	2 728.4
Total building	7 925.8	8 561.9	10 168.6	9 205.3	10 689.1	12 523.6
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)—						
New houses	1 767.0	1 845.1	1 778.7	1 373.8	1 486.2	1 683.9
Other new residential	1 147.3	1 245.1	1 990.5	1 935.5	2 186.0	3 133.7
Alterations and additions(b)	595.9	664.1	803.9	541.9	607.3	866.8
Non-residential buildings(c)—						
Shops	701.4	463.7	775.2	788.9	761.6	817.3
Factories	349.5	233.0	369.4	355.6	295.0	186.9
Offices	1 676.9	834.2	678.0	547.7	1 040.9	1 842.2
Educational	370.4	357.0	314.3	331.3	349.0	389.3
Other	1 606.4	1 667.9	2 174.7	2 203.1	3 171.3	3 779.3
Total building	8 214.7	7 310.1	8 884.7	8 077.8	9 897.2	12 699.4
COMPLETED (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)—						
New houses	2 826.4	3 014.7	3 168.8	3 076.0	2 753.4	3 133.0
Other new residential	1 332.8	1 405.7	1 608.8	1 997.0	1 772.4	1 750.6
Alterations and additions(b)	964.9	1 018.5	1 081.7	1 323.5	1 077.2	1 198.6
Non-residential buildings(c)—						
Shops	414.8	683.5	411.6	776.5	682.5	682.8
Factories	400.8	375.8	294.6	364.5	530.7	449.7
Offices	1 204.3	1 325.0	720.2	718.4	582.2	601.2
Educational	362.0	401.6	389.9	380.1	427.1	422.4
Other	1 630.6	991.6	1 300.8	1 651.2	1 577.2	2 471.7
Total building	9 136.6	9 216.4	8 976.4	10 287.2	9 402.7	10 710.2

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Approvals, NSW (Cat. no. 8731.1); Building Activity, NSW (Cat. no. 8752.1).*

15.7 Value of building work done by class of building and ownership, NSW

<i>Class of building</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
PRIVATE SECTOR (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)—						
New houses	2 776.8	3 027.0	3 099.8	2 795.5	2 776.4	3 218.3
Other new residential	1 142.7	1 348.5	1 872.0	1 804.5	1 758.0	2 224.0
Alterations and additions(b)	986.5	1 047.5	1 200.4	1 146.7	1 074.1	1 315.2
Non-residential buildings(c)—						
Shops	418.3	431.1	559.0	733.1	560.5	874.4
Factories	343.7	280.5	339.0	383.8	461.6	383.7
Offices	623.9	385.8	483.4	420.6	491.0	901.6
Educational	105.2	101.3	89.2	157.0	155.7	155.3
Other	705.5	779.8	900.3	1 287.8	1 654.0	1 698.0
Total building	7 102.6	7 401.7	8 543.1	8 729.0	8 931.4	10 770.5
PUBLIC SECTOR (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)—						
New houses	73.5	65.2	51.6	43.3	24.0	21.6
Other new residential	261.2	117.8	117.3	115.4	156.0	90.3
Alterations and additions(b)	4.4	7.9	6.9	11.8	13.4	16.5
Non-residential buildings(c)—						
Shops	32.6	19.0	20.1	34.3	68.1	31.5
Factories	6.4	6.2	28.4	4.8	26.0	2.3
Offices	417.9	347.1	199.6	180.7	108.1	117.5
Educational	288.1	324.4	257.4	225.8	294.2	271.0
Other	508.3	528.1	466.9	513.0	547.2	743.6
Total building	1 592.4	1 415.5	1 148.2	1 129.1	1 236.9	1 294.3
TOTAL (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)—						
New houses	2 850.2	3 092.2	3 151.5	2 838.8	2 800.4	3 239.9
Other new residential	1 403.9	1 466.3	1 989.3	1 919.9	1 914.0	2 314.3
Alterations and additions(b)	990.9	1 055.5	1 207.3	1 158.5	1 087.5	1 331.7
Non-residential buildings(c)—						
Shops	450.9	450.1	579.0	767.4	628.7	905.8
Factories	350.1	286.7	367.4	388.6	487.6	386.0
Offices	1 041.8	732.9	682.9	601.3	599.1	1 019.1
Educational	393.3	425.7	346.6	382.8	449.9	426.3
Other	1 213.9	1 307.9	1 367.3	1 800.8	2 201.2	2 441.5
Total building	8 695.0	8 817.2	9 691.3	9 858.1	10 168.3	12 064.7

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)*.

Number of dwellings

The number of dwelling units approved in NSW in 1997–98 was 52,622, an increase of 10% compared to 1996–97, with all categories increasing except other dwellings (down 5%).

The number of new residential dwelling units commenced in 1997–98 was 10% higher than the previous year. Compared to 1996–97, the number of houses and other residential buildings commenced increased by 14% and 5% respectively. The number of new private sector residential dwelling units commenced increased by 12% from 40,058 in 1996–97 to 44,969 in 1997–98. However, the number of new public sector residential dwelling units commenced fell from 2,008 to 1,350 over the same period in the previous year.

The number of new residential dwelling units completed in NSW rose by 2% in 1997–98 compared with the previous year. Private sector dwelling completions rose by 4% while the number for the public sector completions fell by 33% over the same period in the previous year.

15.8 Number of dwelling units approved, by type, NSW

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Sydney SD—				
New houses	14 089	12 722	13 884	15 681
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	7 536	5 835	5 577	5 516
New flats, units or apartments	10 395	8 097	11 091	12 928
Other(a)	1 778	640	1 797	1 651
Total	33 798	27 294	32 349	35 776
NSW—				
New houses	29 001	24 450	26 043	29 075
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	10 764	8 145	7 731	7 577
New flats, units or apartments	13 026	9 105	12 130	14 086
Other(a)	2 073	884	1 980	1 884
Total	54 864	42 584	47 884	52 622
Private sector—				
Number	52 604	40 819	45 791	51 362
Percentage	95.9	95.8	95.6	97.6

(a) Number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

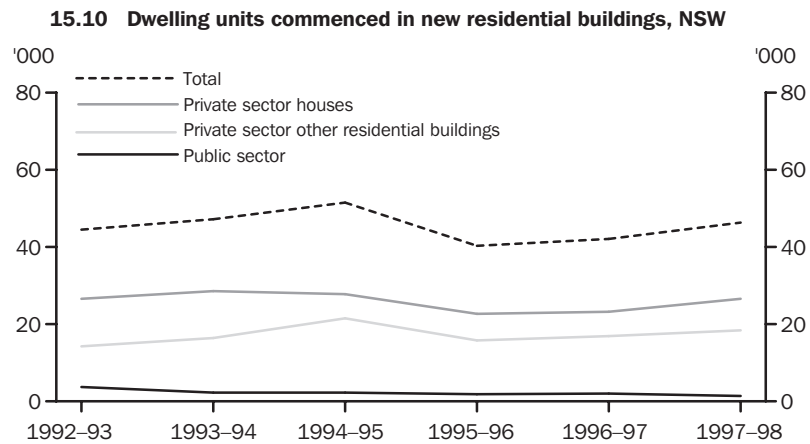
Source: ABS, unpublished Building Approvals statistics.

15.9 New dwellings by ownership, building class and construction stage, NSW

<i>Building class</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
APPROVED						
Private sector—						
Houses	28 653	30 051	28 578	24 090	25 831	28 866
Other residential buildings(a)	16 308	17 744	21 979	15 861	17 999	20 637
<i>Total dwellings(a)</i>	44 961	47 795	50 557	39 951	43 830	49 503
Public sector—						
Houses	869	561	423	360	206	209
Other residential buildings	2 667	1 554	1 811	1 389	1 862	1 033
<i>Total dwellings</i>	3 536	2 115	2 234	1 749	2 068	1 242
Total—						
Houses	29 522	30 612	29 001	24 450	26 037	29 075
Other residential buildings	18 975	19 298	23 790	17 250	19 861	21 670
Total dwellings	48 497	49 910	52 791	41 700	45 898	50 745
COMMENCED						
Private sector—						
Houses	26 554	28 547	27 747	22 674	23 180	26 571
Other residential buildings	14 225	16 385	21 513	15 775	16 878	18 398
<i>Total dwellings</i>	40 779	44 932	49 260	38 449	40 058	44 969
Public sector—						
Houses	843	615	475	384	205	179
Other residential buildings	2 839	1 634	1 758	1 451	1 803	1 171
<i>Total dwellings</i>	3 682	2 249	2 233	1 835	2 008	1 350
Total—						
Houses	27 397	29 162	28 222	23 058	23 385	26 750
Other residential buildings	17 064	18 019	23 271	17 226	18 681	19 569
Total dwellings	44 461	47 181	51 493	40 284	42 066	46 319
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
Private sector—						
Houses	15 326	15 727	14 214	10 961	10 788	12 044
Other residential buildings	10 377	11 762	16 019	13 738	15 559	18 876
<i>Total dwellings</i>	25 703	27 489	30 233	24 699	26 347	30 920
Public sector—						
Houses	390	198	120	120	97	59
Other residential buildings	1 821	930	1 060	907	766	706
<i>Total dwellings</i>	2 211	1 128	1 180	1 027	863	765
Total—						
Houses	15 716	15 925	14 334	11 081	10 885	12 103
Other residential buildings	12 198	12 692	17 079	14 645	16 325	19 582
Total dwellings	27 914	28 617	31 413	25 726	27 210	31 685
COMPLETED						
Private sector—						
Houses	26 519	27 823	28 746	25 658	23 233	25 118
Other residential buildings	12 548	14 709	16 455	17 738	14 835	14 545
<i>Total dwellings</i>	39 067	42 532	45 201	43 396	38 068	39 663
Public sector—						
Houses	663	807	549	384	228	217
Other residential buildings	3 292	2 521	1 599	1 604	1 944	1 231
<i>Total dwellings</i>	3 955	3 328	2 148	1 988	2 172	1 448
Total—						
Houses	27 182	28 630	29 295	26 042	23 461	25 335
Other residential buildings	15 840	17 230	18 054	19 342	16 779	15 776
Total dwellings	43 022	45 860	47 349	45 384	40 240	41 111

(a) Excludes self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8731.1)*; *Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)*.



Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)*.

Materials used in building

Two building materials indexes are available for each of the State capital cities. In 1997-98 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1989-90=100.0) was 119.7, an increase of 3% over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 2% with the 1997-98 index number standing at 118.2.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1989-90=100.0) was 114.4, an increase of 1% over 1996-97. For the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 1% to stand at 114.2. The most significant changes for this period in the cost of selected major building materials were for clay bricks (9% increase) and non-ferrous pipes and fittings (8% increase).

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.

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 1997-98 was \$5,480m, 4% higher than in the previous year. The value of work commenced for the private

sector in 1997–98 was \$2,720m, an increase of 5% on 1996–97. For the public sector, the corresponding value increased by 3% to \$2,760m.

The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 1997–98 increased by 4% from the previous year to \$5,225m. The major percentage increases were in the value of: Roads, highways and subdivisions, up by 21% to \$1,866m; Other (bridges, harbours etc.), up by 20% to \$603m; and Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage, which increased by 19% to \$309m. Smaller increases occurred for Heavy industry (up 15% to \$384m) and Telecommunications (up 4% to \$1,149m). In contrast, decreases occurred for Electricity generation, transmission and distribution as well as for Railways.

The value of engineering construction work yet to be done for the private sector in 1997–98 (\$1,489m) was 38% higher than for 1996–97. For the public sector, the corresponding value (\$450m) increased by 12%.

15.11 Engineering construction, NSW

<i>Type of construction</i>	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
COMMENCED (\$m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 503	1 785	2 438
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	389	268	363
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	342	289	252
Telecommunications	881	1 090	1 118
Railways	668	1 017	301
Heavy industry	378	286	355
Other(a)	456	532	652
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	1 762	2 594	2 720
<i>For the public sector</i>	2 855	2 673	2 760
Total	4 617	5 268	5 480
WORK DONE DURING YEAR (\$m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 520	1 547	1 866
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	598	259	309
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	373	347	307
Telecommunications	921	1 104	1 149
Railways	695	917	608
Heavy industry	575	334	384
Other(a)	531	503	603
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	2 555	2 365	2 668
<i>For the public sector</i>	2 656	2 646	2 557
Total	5 212	5 010	5 225
WORK YET TO BE DONE (\$m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	505	571	830
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	116	129	222
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	77	96	44
Telecommunications	23	9	8
Railways	41	392	446
Heavy industry	221	189	198
Other(a)	55	98	190
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	802	1 082	1 489
<i>For the public sector</i>	234	402	450
Total	1 037	1 484	1 939

(a) Includes bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction.

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)*

Publications related to Housing and construction

NSW *Building Activity, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 8752.1)
Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8731.1)
*Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and
Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New
South Wales and Jervis Bay* (Cat. no. 2015.1)
*Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported By Approving
Authorities, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 8741.1)

Australia *Building Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.0)
Building Approvals, Australia (Cat. no. 8731.0)
Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)
Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (Cat. no. 5609.0)
House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0)
*Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House
Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (Cat. no.
6407.0)
*Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State
Capital Cities and Canberra* (Cat. no. 6408.0)
Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia (Cat. no.
8772.0)
Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia, Preliminary
(Cat. no. 8771.0)

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.

Commerce

External trade

Administration Under the Constitution of Australia, the Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Industry, Science and Resources and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a 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 and marketing of Australian exports.

The Australian Trade Commission (Austrade), part of the DFAT portfolio, helps Australian business take advantage of export opportunities. Austrade also assists with foreign investment into Australia and export-related investment into other countries.

The Department of Industry, Science and Resources (ISR) is responsible for developing, implementing and administering policies and programs to maximise the national benefits of research and innovation, add value to resources and increase the competitiveness and internationalisation of Australian industries. ISR supports opportunities for developing export markets through its involvement in several international initiatives. The International Branch facilitates linkages and relationships between Australian industry and overseas firms leading to strategic alliances and joint ventures at the firm level. It also works with other agencies, such as DFAT and Austrade, to improve market access for exports of Australian manufactures and services.

Invest Australia, located in the Department of Industry, Science and Resources, is the Australian Government's national investment agency. It promotes Australia as an investment location, facilitates major projects, and provides a wide range of services to companies seeking to establish or invest in operations in Australia.

The Australian Customs Service, part of the Attorney-General's Department, is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry – Australia (AFFA) promotes rising national prosperity through competitive and sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forest and processing industries. The Department provides research, analytical, policy, program and management services to Government. AFFA pursues a range of international activities, representations and negotiations at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels aimed at protecting Australian trade interests and increasing market access opportunities for portfolio industries. AFFA works in close partnership with industry to ensure their views and priorities are reflected in Australia's trade policy. The Department also promotes trade and investment linkages, and access opportunities, through facilitation of bilateral contacts between industry and visiting ministers and officials.

**Compiling
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 or that the goods are to be consumed or used 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.

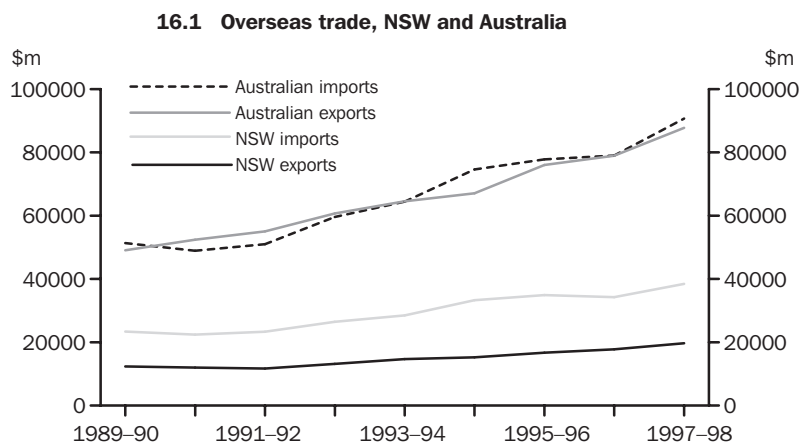
The recorded value of imports is known as the customs value and is based on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Valuation Agreement—the valuation system used by major trading nations throughout the world. Imports are valued on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis which means the valuation does not include the freight and insurance costs associated with getting the goods to Australia.

Export statistics for NSW include exports of those goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. Re-exported goods are excluded.

The recorded value of exports is determined by one of two methods. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price of the goods on shipment, while goods sold on consignment are valued at an estimated f.o.b. Australian port of shipment price. This estimated value is known as the consignment value of the goods. Once the goods are sold, the exporter will confirm or revise the value reported to Customs.

Overseas trade statistics of NSW

NSW is Australia's largest trading State. The main sea ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Most air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.



Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1998.

In 1997-98 NSW accounted for 42.4% of all Australia's imports, (a decrease of 0.9% on the previous year) and 22.4% of all exports (a decrease of 0.1%).

The value of imports into NSW in 1997-98 increased by \$4,237m or 12.4% from 1996-97 while exports for the same period increased by \$1,941m or 10.9%.

16.2 Overseas trade: NSW and Australia

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
—\$m—					
NSW trade—					
Imports	28 496	33 297	34 917	34 229	38 466
Exports	14 651	15 201	16 684	17 730	19 671
Australian trade—					
Imports	64 470	74 619	77 792	78 998	90 685
Exports	64 548	67 052	76 005	78 938	87 734
—%—					
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade—					
Imports	44.2	44.6	44.9	43.3	42.4
Exports	22.7	22.7	22.0	22.5	22.4

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1998.

Imports The principal import trading partners of NSW in 1997–98 continued to be the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 43.2% of all imports into NSW.

16.3 Top ten trading partners, 1997–98: Imports into NSW(a)

Country	Value
	\$m
USA	8 956.5
Japan	4 874.9
United Kingdom	2 768.0
China	2 304.8
Germany	2 019.5
Taiwan	1 493.8
Korea, Republic of	1 420.3
New Zealand	1 397.0
Malaysia	1 332.2
Singapore	1 253.0

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1998.

By far the largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1997–98 was Machinery and transport equipment at \$18,635.4m or 48.4% of all imports.

16.4 Imports, NSW(a), 1997–98

Item(b)	Value
	\$m
Food and live animals	1 578.2
Beverages and tobacco	256.0
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	570.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1 021.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	97.5
Chemicals and related products, nes	4 821.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4 674.3
Machinery and transport equipment	18 635.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6 307.5
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	503.4

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1998.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1997–98 were computers and motor vehicles at a value of \$3,423.8m and \$2,259.9m respectively.

16.5 Top ten imports into NSW(a), 1997–98

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>\$m</i>
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic, optical readers; data transcribers and processors (752)	3 423.8
Motor vehicles principally designed for transport of persons (excl. public transport type, incl. racing cars) (781)	2 259.9
Parts and accessories (excl. covers, cases and the like) for use with office and automatic data processing machines (759)	1 704.3
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; parts, and accessories of radio, television, video and similar apparatus, n.e.s. (764)	1 666.7
Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments) (542)	1 591.6
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (333)	803.7
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (incl. satellites and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof) (792)	748.4
Thermionic, cold cathode or photo cathode valves and tubes, semi-conductors, light emitting diodes, integrated circuits, etc (776)	710.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s. (778)	696.5
Musical instruments, parts & accessories thereof; records, tapes, etc (898)	649.1

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1998.

Exports The major export trading partners of NSW in 1997–98 were Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. The top ten trading partners accounted for 70.7% of all exports, with 22.5% going to Japan alone.

16.6 Top ten trading partners, 1997–98: Exports from NSW(a)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>\$m</i>
Japan	4 435.5
New Zealand	1 708.1
USA	1 514.1
Korea, Republic of	1 337.4
Taiwan	1 149.3
Hong Kong	1 113.3
Indonesia	789.6
China	748.8
Italy	596.9
Singapore	511.1

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1998.

Mineral fuels was the largest group of commodities exported from NSW in 1997–98 at \$4,546.9m. In percentage terms it made up 23.1% of all exports.

16.7 Exports, NSW, 1997–98

<i>Item(a)</i>	<i>Value</i> \$m
Food and live animals	3 270.8
Beverages and tobacco	200.7
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2 667.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4 546.9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	63.9
Chemicals and related products, nes	1 086.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 672.2
Machinery and transport equipment	2 489.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	977.1
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	696.3

(a) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1998.

The major commodity exported from NSW in 1997–98 was coal at \$4,031.2m or 20.5% of all exports from NSW. The second most common export was aluminium at \$1,225.9m.

16.8 Top ten exports from NSW(a), 1996–97

<i>Commodity description and SITC code(b)</i>	<i>Value</i> \$m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	4 031.2
Aluminium (684)	1 225.9
Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops) (268)	1 061.8
Wheat (incl. spelt) and meslin, unmilled (041)	1 017.6
Cotton (263)	822.8
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	602.2
Ingots and other primary forms of iron or steel; semi-finished products of iron or steel (672)	519.8
Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals (not crude); preparations, containing 70% or more by weight of these oils (334)	456.7
Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments) (542)	426.3
Parts and accessories (excl. cases, covers and the like) for use with office and automatic data processing machines (759)	400.3

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 3.

Source: ABS, unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1998.

Wholesale trade

General During 1996–97 the wholesale trade sector contributed 6.4% of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. This proportion has been relatively stable during the past ten years, varying between 6.4% and 7.0%.

In 1996–97 the NSW share of the national GDP for the wholesale sector was 38.0%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 27.8%. At May 1998 there were 178,800 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade, a decrease of 1.9% on the figure recorded in the previous year. Wholesale trade represents 6.3% of total State employment. Males accounted for 71% of total employment.

16.9 Wholesale trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

Particulars	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Australia	\$m	23 915	26 201	26 751
New South Wales	\$m	8 871	9 903	10 167
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	37.1	37.8	38.0

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, Main Tables, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

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. The next survey will be conducted for the 1998–99 financial year.

16.10 Wholesale trade: Persons employed and sales in NSW and Australia, by industry group, 1991–92

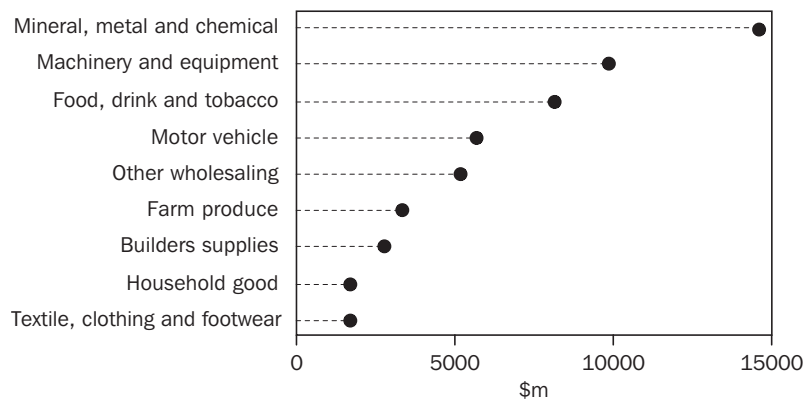
Type of wholesaling	NSW		Australia	
	Persons employed	Sales of goods	Persons employed	Sales of goods
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
Farm produce	6 572	3 376	19 565	10 857
Mineral, metal and chemical	9 965	14 530	31 012	35 552
Builders supplies	14 215	2 826	44 155	9 330
Machinery and equipment	41 280	9 826	102 677	22 842
Motor vehicle	12 514	5 711	42 149	15 536
Food, drink and tobacco	14 653	8 173	43 466	21 076
Textile, clothing and footwear	5 213	1 752	14 875	4 365
Household good	5 707	1 780	12 977	4 685
Other wholesaling	17 382	5 225	39 524	11 402
Total	127 499	53 199	350 401	135 646

Source: Wholesale Industry, Australia, 1991–92 (Cat. no. 8638.0).

Within the wholesale trade industry, 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 contributor.

16.11 Sales of goods in wholesale trade, NSW, 1991–92



Source: *Wholesale Industry, Australia, 1991–92* (Cat. no. 8638.0).

Retail trade

General During 1996–97 the retail trade sector contributed 7.2% of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. During the past ten years the proportion varied between 7.2% and 7.8%.

In 1996–97 the NSW share of the national GDP for the retail sector was 32.5%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 24.7%.

At May 1998 there were 398,400 people employed in NSW in retail trade, an increase of 0.7% on the figure recorded in the previous year. Retail trade is the largest employing sector, representing 14.1% of total State employment. The number of males and females employed in the industry are broadly equivalent.

16.12 Retail trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Australia	\$m	31 391	33 213	35 234
NSW	\$m	10 493	11 010	11 453
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.4	33.1	32.5

Source: *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, Main Tables, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001).

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 group with 38.6% of turnover in 1997–98, followed by Hospitality and services with 19.3% and Household good retailing with 10.8%.

16.13 Turnover of retail establishments at current prices, NSW

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
<i>Industry description(a)</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	16 800.1	17 434.1	18 342.0
Department stores	4 043.8	3 969.1	4 123.4
Clothing and soft good retailing	3 293.0	3 374.7	3 301.5
Household good retailing	5 346.9	5 459.3	5 154.6
Recreational good retailing	2 367.5	2 607.3	2 681.0
Other retailing	4 401.6	4 537.4	4 788.7
Hospitality and services	9 397.1	8 913.1	9 152.3
Total	45 650.0	46 295.1	47 543.6

(a) Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Data are not available under this new classification prior to 1994–95.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia, June 1998* (Cat. no. 8501.0); ABS, unpublished Retail Trade data.

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 over 354,000 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 good retailing which includes department stores as well as 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 good retailing was the largest employing subdivision with 41% of employees.

In addition to shop front retailing, information from Motor vehicle retailing and services locations was also collected. This subdivision had turnover of \$15.7 billion and employed 72,374 people.

16.14 Shop front retailing, NSW, 1991–92

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Personal and household good retailing</i>	<i>Selected personal services</i>	<i>Total shop front retailing</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>	no.	136 432	145 140	72 834	354 406
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

Source: *Retailing in New South Wales, 1991–92* (Cat. no. 8623.1).

The next major survey of the retail sector will be in respect of the 1998–99 financial year.

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.

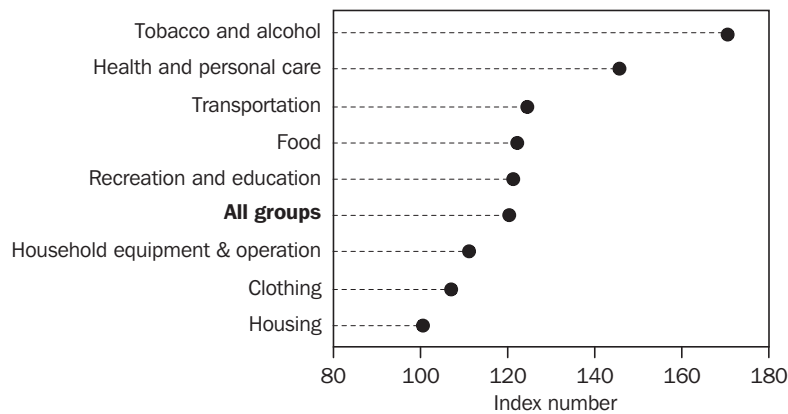
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important example of a price index compiled by the ABS. The current retail price index, the CPI, was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. The 12th series of the CPI, which was introduced in September 1992, relates to wage and salary households. With the release of the 13th series in September quarter 1998, the CPI was expanded to provide a general measure of the rate of change in prices paid by the household sector.

1997–98 CPI For the year 1997–98, the CPI for Sydney was 120.5 (base year 1989–90). This figure represented an increase of 0.1% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average

of the eight Australian capital cities was 120.3, unchanged over the previous year.

The largest changes in index numbers between 1996–97 and 1997–98 were in Health and personal care (up 5.8 points, from 139.7 to 145.5), Housing (down 5.4 points, from 106.2 to 100.8) and Recreation and education (up 3.9 points, from 117.6 to 121.5).

16.15 Consumer Price Index, all groups(a) Sydney, 1997–98



(a) Base of each group index: 1989–90 = 100. Index numbers for the year are based on a simple average of quarterly index numbers.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, June Quarter 1998 (Cat. no. 6401.0).

Tourism

Overseas visitors

The number of overseas visitors to NSW has decreased slightly in 1997–98 after five years of continuous growth. Arrivals by overseas residents for short-term visits to NSW decreased by 3%, from 1.8 million to 1.7 million. Departures of NSW residents for short-term visits overseas increased by 5%, to 1.2 million, an increase of 26% since 1994.

16.16 Overseas visitors to NSW

	Year ended 30 June				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Overseas visitors short-term arrivals(a)	1 396.8	1 522.1	1 719.9	1 783.0	1 721.3
NSW residents departing for short-term overseas visits	955.6	989.5	1 080.8	1 152.9	1 208.6

(a) Short-term visit is 12 months or less.

Source: ABS, unpublished Overseas arrivals and departures data.

The main countries from which short-term visitors arrived in NSW during 1997–98 were New Zealand, Japan, United States of America, United Kingdom and Taiwan.

16.17 Top ten overseas arrivals (by air): Country of last residence and main purpose of journey, NSW, year ended 30 June 1998

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey (short-term)				Total
	Convention/ conference; business	Visiting friends and relatives	Holiday	Other and not stated	
New Zealand	67 172	81 975	94 207	24 230	267 583
Japan	16 155	7 622	195 804	12 754	232 336
USA	55 097	36 398	85 755	19 288	196 538
United Kingdom	21 121	71 420	85 038	13 077	190 657
Taiwan	4 522	3 752	63 394	12 147	83 815
Korea	8 132	11 585	49 612	10 308	79 637
Hong Kong	10 608	17 240	24 769	7 270	59 886
Germany	5 746	7 490	41 389	3 071	57 695
Singapore	12 798	7 415	32 218	4 384	56 815
Indonesia	3 631	6 098	22 060	9 131	40 919

Source: ABS, unpublished Overseas arrivals and departures data.

Tourism in NSW regions

NSW remains the most popular destination for overseas tourists coming to Australia. According to the Bureau of Tourism Research, 61% of all international visitors to Australia aged 15 years and over in 1997 came to NSW. By contrast, during 1996–97, NSW only received 32% of all domestic visitor nights in Australia.

During 1997, the most popular destination for international visitors was Sydney. The country region which received the most international visitor nights was the Illawarra followed by Upper North Coast, the Hunter, New England and Mid-North Coast.

Those country regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights for 1996–97 in descending order were the Hunter, Illawarra, New England, the Central Coast and the Upper North Coast regions.

Tourist accommodation

Information about tourist accommodation is provided by the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. The establishments covered by the survey are hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and 15 rooms or more, as well as serviced apartments with 15 or more units. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation (for periods of less than two months) to the general public.

At 30 June 1998, there were 1,265 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in NSW providing 56,425 rooms. This represented an increase of 3% in the number of establishments and 5% in the number of rooms over the previous year. The number of people employed increased by 15% to 33,500.

The room occupancy rate for the June quarter 1998 (56.3%) was 1.2 percentage points less than for the same quarter the previous year. Takings from accommodation however rose by 4%.

16.18 Accommodation with facilities(a), NSW(b)

	At 30 June 1998			Takings from accommodation June qtr \$'000
	Capacity			
	Establishments no.	Guest rooms no.	Bed spaces no.	
Tourism Region—				
South Coast	84	2 093	6 570	4 765
Illawarra	55	1 817	5 158	8 427
Sydney	253	25 991	66 883	216 500
Snowy Mountains	57	2 190	8 500	2 498
Capital Country	44	1 401	4 181	3 689
Murray	96	2 796	8 993	8 358
Riverina	68	1 686	5 595	5 761
Central West	118	3 340	10 426	11 186
Hunter	91	3 204	10 406	14 992
Mid-North Coast	86	2 199	6 886	6 408
Holiday Coast	46	1 716	5 666	6 361
Northern Rivers	73	1 933	6 230	5 311
New England/ North West	89	2 418	7 307	7 463
Outback	37	905	2 661	2 257
Central Coast	35	1 300	4 471	5 828
Blue Mountains	33	1 254	3 627	6 915
New South Wales	1 265	56 425	163 560	316 721
By star grading—				
One and two	252	7 547	23 495	18 926
Three	678	23 834	71 339	101 120
Four	128	12 768	35 740	102 964
Five	13	3 590	7 940	49 418

(a) The scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation was altered from the March quarter 1998 to include only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units which were included as a separate category for the first time. (b) A new geographical classification for regional data was introduced from the March quarter 1998. Data are now classified by Tourism Regions as defined by Tourism New South Wales. Note: Information in respect of 1997 (to which comparisons have been made) have been retabulated on the basis of the new scope.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001)*.

16.19 Accommodation with facilities(a), room occupancy rates, NSW(b)

	<i>June</i> <i>qtr</i> 1997	<i>April</i> 1998	<i>May</i> 1998	<i>June</i> 1998	<i>June</i> <i>qtr</i> 1998
	%	%	%	%	%
Tourism Region—					
South Coast	37.4	49.3	37.5	32.6	39.8
Illawarra	46.8	55.6	51.4	48.2	51.7
Sydney	70.5	72.5	65.2	61.3	66.3
Snowy Mountains	18.0	18.2	12.3	17.4	15.9
Capital Country	45.8	48.7	44.5	42.8	45.3
Murray	48.8	58.8	48.4	42.2	49.8
Riverina	56.3	59.4	51.4	50.8	53.8
Central West	53.4	60.3	54.1	53.9	56.1
Hunter	53.4	54.5	51.0	46.5	50.7
Mid-North Coast	45.2	53.9	44.1	42.2	46.7
Holiday Coast	46.7	59.9	47.5	49.2	52.1
Northern Rivers	47.6	50.2	43.5	44.9	46.2
New England/North West	54.5	59.3	52.1	52.9	54.7
Outback	52.4	48.5	49.4	46.7	48.2
Central Coast	45.4	56.3	46.4	43.4	48.7
Blue Mountains	55.7	62.0	52.1	49.4	54.5
New South Wales	57.5	62.1	54.8	52.1	56.3
By star grading—					
One	27.1	31.1	26.0	26.8	27.9
Two	44.4	52.6	45.4	43.3	47.1
Three	56.3	60.8	53.6	50.9	55.0
Four	n.p.	72.6	65.7	61.3	66.5
Five	n.p.	80.8	72.1	64.7	72.5

(a) The scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation was altered from the March quarter 1998 to include only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units which were included as a separate category for the first time. (b) A new geographical classification for regional data was introduced from the March quarter 1998. Data are now classified by Tourism Regions as defined by Tourism New South Wales.

Note: Information in respect of 1997 (to which comparisons have been made in this chapter) have been retabulated on the basis of the new scope.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001)*.

Private new capital expenditure

Following strong growth averaging 32.4% in the three years to 1996–97, capital expenditure on buildings and structures in NSW decreased by 2.0% in 1997–98. This decrease was less than the Australian fall of 8.2%.

It should be noted that while construction activity in NSW, and particularly in Sydney, was at a high level in 1997–98, much of this activity was not in scope of the Survey of New Capital Expenditure. For more information regarding this construction activity, please see Chapter 15, Housing and Construction.

In contrast, growth in capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment in NSW increased by 11.0% in 1997–98, following an increase of 1.3% in 1996–97 and a decrease of 5.5% in the preceding year. The increase in 1997–98 was slightly lower than the Australian increase of 12.1%.

The NSW share of total Australian capital expenditure in 1997–98 was 31.6%, consistent with the share recorded in 1996–97. Of this figure, NSW's share of buildings and structures was 31.9% and equipment 31.5%.

16.20 Private fixed new capital expenditure: NSW and Australia

Year	NSW			Australia		
	Building \$m	Equipment \$m	Total \$m	Building \$m	Equipment \$m	Total \$m
1993–94	1 858	7 783	9 640	8 294	21 696	29 990
1994–95	2 339	9 790	12 129	9 093	26 467	35 561
1995–96	3 352	9 255	12 607	12 348	28 124	40 473
1996–97	4 287	9 376	13 663	14 330	29 507	43 837
1997–98	4 200	10 410	14 610	13 152	33 069	46 220

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates (Cat. no. 5646.0)*.

Service industries

In recent years, the service industries sector has become an increasingly important part of the Australian economy.

Between 1987 and 1997, employment in service industries increased by 27% while industry output or gross product (at average 1989–90 prices) increased by 41% between 1985–86 and 1995–96.

The service industries sector can be defined as all industries other than the goods producing industries (Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing), the utilities (Electricity, gas and water supply) and the Construction industry. In terms of the

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), service industries cover the Wholesale and Retail trades, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, Transport and storage, Communication services, Finance and insurance, Property and business services, Government administration and defence, Education, Health and community services, Cultural and recreational services and Personal and other services.

Of the estimated 292,400 businesses in NSW in September 1997, two-thirds (192,600) were in the service industries sector. The individual service industries which contained the largest number of businesses were Property and business services (56,900) and the Retail trade (41,700).

16.21 Number of businesses, NSW, September 1997

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Number of businesses '000</i>	<i>Percentage of total businesses in all industries %</i>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.7	16.0
Mining	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	17.2	5.9
Construction	34.7	11.9
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	0.1
Service industries—		
Wholesale trade	18.6	6.4
Retail trade	41.7	14.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	12.5	4.3
Transport and storage	12.3	4.2
Finance and insurance	9.5	3.2
Communication services	1.3	0.4
Property and business services	56.9	19.5
Government administration and defence	0.3	0.1
Education	3.1	1.1
Health and community services	18.3	6.3
Cultural and recreational services	6.9	2.4
Personal and other services	11.2	3.8
<i>Total service industries</i>	192.6	65.9
Total all industries	292.4	100.0

Source: ABS, unpublished Business Register data.

Employment In May 1997, there were just over two million people employed in service industries in NSW. This represented almost three-quarters of people employed in all industries in the State. Within the service industries, the major employing industry was the Retail trade with 395,800 employees, representing 14% of total employment for all industries. Other large employing service industries were Property and business services (291,200), Health and community services (255,700) and Education (193,800).

16.22 Employed persons by industry, NSW, May 1997

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Percentage of total employment</i>
	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	110.4	3.9
Mining	23.7	0.8
Manufacturing	386.0	13.8
Construction	22.0	0.8
Electricity, gas and water	191.7	6.8
Service industries—		
Wholesale trade	182.2	6.5
Retail trade	395.8	14.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	150.6	5.4
Transport and storage	130.6	4.7
Finance and insurance	64.2	2.3
Communication services	122.6	4.4
Property and business services	291.2	10.4
Government administration and defence	102.5	3.7
Education	193.8	6.9
Health and community services	255.7	9.1
Cultural and recreational services	71.5	2.5
Personal and other services	109.5	3.9
<i>Total service industries</i>	2 070.2	73.8
Total all industries	2 804.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force, NSW and ACT, May 1997 (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Selected service industries In addition to retail, wholesale, transport, communication and other long-standing service industry collections covered elsewhere, the ABS carried out a number of specific service industry collections in 1995–96 and 1996–97. These surveys included accounting services, community services, the real estate industry, the motion picture exhibition industry, computing services, travel agency services, library services and museum services.

Accounting services

The 1995–96 survey of accounting services included all businesses mainly engaged in providing accounting, bookkeeping and auditing services.

There were 3,100 businesses in the accounting services industry in NSW at the end of June 1996. This represented over one-third of all accounting service businesses Australia-wide. NSW accounting services businesses employed 25,500 people.

In 1995–96, these businesses paid \$840.5m in wages and salaries and generated a total income of \$1,995.2m. The main sources of this income were taxation services, general business and personal accounting, auditing services, investment/financial planning advice services and interest payments received.

16.23 Accounting services, NSW and Australia, 1995–96

Item	Unit	NSW as a percentage of Australia		
		NSW	Australia	%
Practices at 30 June 1996	'000	3.1	8.4	36.9
Total employment at 30 June 1996	'000	25.5	66.8	38.2
Wages and salaries	\$m	840.5	2 059.7	40.8
Total income	\$m	1 995.2	4 939.1	40.4

Source: *Legal and Accounting Services, Australia, 1995–96* (Cat. no. 8678.0).

Real estate agents industry

In 1995–96, the ABS conducted a survey of the real estate agents industry. This industry consists of businesses mainly engaged in valuing, selling (by auction or private treaty), managing or renting real estate for other people. Real estate businesses are divided into businesses with a franchise affiliation (the franchisee uses the franchise business logo and receives training, technical support and advertising from the franchisor), businesses with a marketing affiliation (participants receive support from a marketing group operator and may use the marketing group logo in their business name) and businesses with no franchise or business affiliation.

There were 2,900 businesses in the real estate agents industry in NSW at 30 June 1996. They were mainly composed of businesses with no franchise or marketing affiliation (55%) and businesses with a franchise affiliation (34%).

The total number of businesses in the real estate agents industry rose by more than one-tenth between June 1993 and June 1996. During this period the number of businesses with no affiliation rose by 14%, the number of businesses with a franchise affiliation rose by 11% while the number of

businesses with a marketing group affiliation remained constant.

There were 18,400 persons employed in the industry at 30 June 1996. Of this total, 15,600 (85%) worked full-time and 2,800 (15%) worked part-time. Total employment in the industry increased by 16% between June 1993 and June 1996. This increase was mainly in full-time employment which rose by 19%.

In 1995–96, businesses in the real estate agents industry generated \$1,223.4m in income. The majority (58%) of this income was generated from sales and leasing commissions with 28% from property management fees. These proportions were very similar to those recorded in 1992–93 when 58% of income came from sales and leasing commissions and 29% from property management fees.

16.24 Real estate agents industry, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1992–93	1995–96
Businesses at 30 June—			
Franchise affiliation	'000	0.9	1.0
Marketing group affiliation	'000	0.3	0.3
Not affiliated	'000	1.4	1.6
<i>Total</i>	'000	2.6	2.9
Employment at 30 June—			
Full-time	'000	13.1	15.6
Part-time	'000	2.7	2.8
<i>Total</i>	'000	15.9	18.4
Staff working solely on commission at 30 June	'000	0.8	0.6
Income—			
From sales and leasing commissions	\$m	559.3	710.8
From property management fees	\$m	277.5	347.7
Other	\$m	124.3	164.9
<i>Total</i>	\$m	961.0	1 223.4
Expenses—			
Labour costs	\$m	397.0	536.8
Commissions paid to sales staff working solely on commission(a)	\$m	*21.2	*18.0
Other expenses	\$m	482.0	553.3
<i>Total</i>	\$m	900.2	1 108.1
Operating profit before tax	\$m	*60.8	115.3
Operating profit margin	%	*6.5	9.5
Industry gross product	\$m	515.8	704.0

(a) Commissions paid to staff who received a retainer are included in labour costs.

Source: Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia, 1995–96 (Cat. no. 8663.0); ABS, unpublished data, Real Estate Agents Industry Survey.

Travel agency services

The 1996–97 survey of travel agency services included businesses whose main activity is the provision of travel agency services. These may be categorised into four broad types; retailers, wholesalers/ticket consolidators, inbound tour operators and tourist bureaux. Businesses such as domestic and international airlines which carry out travel agency activities but are mainly engaged in other activities (e.g. providing airline transport services) are not included.

There were 1,300 businesses in the travel agency services industry in NSW at 30 June 1997. This represented 39% of all travel agency services businesses Australia-wide. These operated from 1,500 locations and employed 10,500 people.

In 1996–97, NSW travel agency services businesses generated a total income of \$892.5m and paid \$265.2m in wages and salaries.

16.25 Travel agency services, NSW and Australia, 1996–97

Item	Unit	NSW as a percentage of Australia		
		NSW	Australia	%
Businesses at 30 June 1997	'000	1.3	3.3	39.4
Locations	'000	1.5	4.1	36.6
Total employment at 30 June 1997	'000	10.5	24.5	42.9
Wages and salaries	\$m	265.2	599.4	44.2
Total income	\$m	892.5	1 979.5	45.1

Source: *Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8653.0).

Gross ticket sales

In 1996–97, retail travel agents in NSW had gross ticket sales of \$3,655.4m, representing 43% of gross ticket sales by retailers Australia-wide. NSW accounted for 46% of all domestic packages and 45% of all international packages sold in Australia.

The largest individual sales item for NSW was international air tickets (\$1,369.6m) which comprised 38% of total NSW ticket sales. This was followed by sales of domestic air tickets (\$970.8m) with just over one-quarter of total NSW ticket sales.

16.26 Retail travel agents, gross ticket sales(a), NSW and Australia, 1996–97

<i>Travel product</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>NSW as percentage of Australia</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
International air	1 369.6	3 301.8	41.5
International packages	887.1	1 960.9	45.2
Domestic air	970.8	2 301.2	42.2
Domestic packages	427.9	939.2	45.6
Total travel products	3 655.4	8 503.1	43.0

(a) Includes gross ticket sales on commission and own account sales.

Source: *Travel Agency Services Industry, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8653.0)*.

Libraries

In 1996–97, the ABS conducted a census of all libraries. Libraries are defined as businesses and organisations whose main activity is the acquisition, collection, organisation, conservation and loan of library materials such as books, magazines, manuscripts, musical scores, maps or prints. The library activities of local government authorities were included in the census, as were archival service activities.

Libraries with restricted access such as those operated by educational institutions (universities and schools) and libraries operated by businesses and organisations for internal reference purposes were not included in this survey.

At the end of June 1997 there were 406 public library locations in NSW employing 3,368 people. Almost one-third of library staff were librarians, 18% were library technicians and the remainder were mainly library assistants.

Public libraries are heavily reliant on government funding. In NSW in 1996–97, over 90% of library income came from government funding, with only 5% of income generated from client servicing.

The major expense item for public libraries in 1996–97 was labour costs, which accounted for almost two-thirds of total expenses.

16.27 Public Libraries, NSW, 1996–97

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Locations at 30 June 1997	no.	406
Employment at 30 June 1996—		
Librarians	no.	1 064
Library technicians	no.	594
Other library staff	no.	1 710
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 368</i>
Income—		
Government funding	\$m	146.2
Income from services to clients	\$m	8.4
Other income	\$m	6.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>161.0</i>
Expenses—		
Labour costs—		
Wages and salaries	\$m	90.2
Employer contribution to superannuation funds	\$m	7.4
Workers compensation costs	\$m	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>100.4</i>
Purchases of library materials	\$m	6.7
Telecommunication services	\$m	2.5
Paper, printing and stationery	\$m	2.0
Other expenses	\$m	45.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>156.8</i>
Industry gross product	\$m	102.9

Source: *Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8649.0).

Clients and library stock

In 1996–97, there were 30.5 million visits to public libraries in NSW. These visits resulted in loans of almost 44.9 million books and other materials, representing a loans per visit ratio of 1.5.

Public libraries had a total stock of over 17.3 million books and other materials in 1996–97. Books for loan were the major item, accounting for 61% of total stock, followed by non-lending stock which accounted for almost one-third of total stock.

16.28 Public libraries—Clients and library stock, NSW, 1996–97

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Number</i>
Mobile services at 30 June 1997	no.	27
Visits during 1996–97	'000	30 545.3
Memberships at 30 June 1997(a)	'000	3 014.8
Holdings at 30 June 1997—		
Lending stock—		
Books	'000	10 574.4
Other materials	'000	1 149.7
Non-lending stock	'000	5 644.4
<i>Total stock</i>	'000	17 368.5
Loans during 1996–97—		
Books	'000	38 675.0
Other	'000	6 191.1
<i>Total loans</i>	'000	44 866.1

(a) Library patrons may hold a membership at more than one library and thus will be counted at each library where a membership is held.

Source: *Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8649.0)*.

Museums The 1996–97 census of museums included all businesses and organisations whose main activity was the operation of art museums, museums and historic houses. In addition, museum activities of local government authorities, where their operations employed paid staff, were included in the survey.

There are many smaller museums which are run by volunteers and do not employ staff. These were not included in the 1996–97 census. The ABS, however, is currently surveying these non-employing museums in respect of 1997–98.

At the end of June 1997, there were 66 employing organisations providing museum services in NSW. These organisations operated from 119 locations and employed 1,810 people. In addition, 3,252 people worked on a voluntary basis for these organisations.

In NSW in 1996–97, museums accrued a total of \$156.1m in income. Most of this income (62%) came from government funding with only 7% being generated from museum admissions. Other income sources included sales of goods, funding from non-government organisations and individuals (e.g. sponsorships, donations and bequests) and membership and subscription income.

During 1996–97, museums incurred a total of \$154.3m in expenses. Labour costs represented just over two-fifths of this total. Other expenses incurred included depreciation and amortisation, repair and maintenance, purchase of goods for resale and rent, lease and hiring expenses.

16.29 Museums, NSW, 1996–97

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Organisations at 30 June 1997	no.	66
Locations at 30 June 1997	no.	119
Employment at 30 June 1997	no.	1 810
Volunteers for the month of June	no.	3 252
Admissions—		
Paid	'000	2 608.0
Free	'000	1 760.9
<i>Total</i>	'000	4 368.9
Income—		
Government Funding	\$m	96.2
Admissions income	\$m	11.6
Other income	\$m	48.2
<i>Total</i>	\$m	156.1
Expenses—		
Labour costs	\$m	63.8
Other expenses	\$m	90.5
<i>Total</i>	\$m	154.3
Industry gross product	\$m	71.7
Special exhibitions	no.	702

Source: *Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8649.0)*.

Computing services

In 1995–96, the ABS conducted a survey of the computing services industry. This followed similar surveys conducted in respect of 1987–88 and 1992–93.

Computing services are defined by ANZSIC to include businesses who are mainly engaged in providing data processing services, computer maintenance and repair services, consultancy, analysis and programming services and storage of data other than library and bibliographic services.

At the end of June 1996, there were 4,100 computing services businesses operating in NSW. This represented an increase of 105% on the number at the end of June 1993.

Between June 1993 and June 1996, total employment in the industry increased by 78%. Wages and salaries paid in the industry virtually doubled between 1992–93 and 1995–96.

In 1995–96, the computing services industry in NSW generated \$4,030.3m in total income.

16.30 Computing services, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1995–96</i>
Businesses at 30 June	'000	2.0	4.1
Total employment at 30 June	'000	14.3	25.5
Wages and salaries	\$m	613.8	1 222.1
Total income	\$m	n.a.	4 030.3

Source: *Computing Services Industry, Australia, 1992–93 and 1995–96 (Cat. no. 8669.0)*.

Motion picture exhibition

The 1996–97 census of the motion picture exhibition industry included all businesses mainly engaged in screening motion pictures on video or tape in cinemas or drive-in theatres. It did not include businesses or social clubs owning theatres who receive a minor portion of their income from screening motion pictures, or businesses operating cinema or drive-in businesses which receive the majority of their income from sources other than box office receipts.

At the end of June 1997 there were 61 motion picture exhibition businesses in NSW, operating 326 screens and employing 2,549 people. In 1996–97 these businesses paid \$42.4m in wages and salaries.

In 1996–97 motion picture exhibition businesses in NSW generated \$343.1m income, mainly from box office receipts and the sale of food and beverages.

NSW accounted for almost one-third of all businesses and employment in the motion picture exhibition industry in Australia.

16.31 Motion picture exhibition, 1996–97

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW as a percentage of Australia</i>		
		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>%</i>
Businesses at 30 June 1997	no.	61	188	32.4
Cinema screens	no.	326	1 050	31.0
Employment at 30 June 1997	no.	2 549	7 739	32.9
Wages and salaries	\$m	42.4	114.1	37.2
Total income	\$m	343.1	832.2	41.2

Source: Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 8654.0).

Community services

The ABS conducted a survey of community services in 1995–96. The scope of the survey included all employing businesses and organisations providing community services such as advice and referral, counselling, financial and material assistance, job placement and support, child care and accommodation for the aged; also included were those providing non-residential care and other residential care in both the government and non-government sectors.

Residential care and accommodation support was the major community service activity in NSW in 1995–96, accounting for 62% of total expenditure on direct community services activities. Within the area of residential care and accommodation support, intensive residential care accounted for the largest proportion (63%) of expenditure.

Personal and social support services accounted for 17% of total expenditure on direct community services activities.

Domiciliary support was the largest single item in this area, accounting for almost two-fifths of all spending on personal and social support services.

In NSW in 1995–96, Commonwealth and State Government expenditure accounted for 29% of total expenditure on direct community services activities.

16.32 Expenditure on direct community services activities, NSW, 1995–96

<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	<i>\$m</i>
Personal and social support—	
Information advice and referral	91.8
Individual and family support	163.5
Independent and community living support	92.8
Domiciliary support	227.6
<i>Total</i>	575.6
Child care—	
Centre-based day care	221.7
Family day care	41.0
Occasional child care	12.3
Before and after school hours care	26.5
Vacation care	13.0
Other child care	5.3
<i>Total</i>	319.8
Training and employment—	
Pre-vocational/vocational training	10.6
Employment, job placement and support	30.5
Supported employment	75.2
<i>Total</i>	116.3
Financial and material assistance	84.1
Residential care and accommodation support—	
Accommodation placement and support	21.8
Foster care placement	51.7
Transitional accommodation	29.1
Crisis accommodation	58.0
Intensive residential care	1 299.6
Hostel care	365.5
Residential respite care	51.2
Residential rehabilitation	30.5
Other residential care	155.9
<i>Total</i>	2 063.5
Other direct community service activities	14.1
Total expenditure	3 327.4
of which government expenditure is—	949.9

Source: *Community Services Australia, 1995–96 (Cat. no. 8696.0)*.

Publications related to Commerce

NSW *Retailing in New South Wales* (Cat. no. 8623.1)
Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8635.1)

Australia *Amusement and Theme Parks, Australia* (Cat. no. 8675.0)
Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities
(Cat. no. 6403.0)
Computing Services Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8669.0)
Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0)
Export Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6405.0)
Film, Television and Video Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8679.0)
Gambling Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 8684.0)
Hospitality Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 8674.0)
Import Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6414.0)
International Merchandise Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 5422.0)
*Introduction of the 13th Series Australian Consumer Price
Index* (Cat. no. 6454.0)
Legal and Accounting Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8678.0)
Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8652.0)
Outcome of the 13th Series Australian Consumer Price Index
(Cat. no. 6453.0)
Private Medical Practice Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8685.0)
*Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics,
Australia* (Cat. no. 8662.0)
Radio Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8680.0)
Recreation Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8688.0)
Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8663.0)
Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0)
Retail Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8622.0)
Retail Industry, Australia: Commodity Sales (Cat. no. 8624.0)
Retail Industry, State and Territory Summary (Cat. no. 8625.0)
Retailing in Australia (Cat. no. 8613.0)
Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (Cat.
no. 8504.0)
Selected Business Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8677.0)
Sports Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 8686.0)
Technical Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8676.0)
Tourist Attractions (Cat. no. 8661.0)
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Cat. no. 8635.0)

Tourism Indicators, Australia (Cat. no. 8634.0)
Travel Agency Services Industry (Cat. no. 8653.0)
Wholesale Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8638.0)

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.

Finance

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 New South Wales, 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 1996–97, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled \$25,825m, which exceeded total outlays of \$25,795m. This surplus resulted in financing transactions falling by \$30m.

Financing transactions

The two main measures of government financing are *financing* and *deficit/surplus*.

- *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.

17.1 Economic transactions of NSW State Government

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<i>Finance</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
OUTLAYS			
Current—			
Gross expenditure on goods and services	14 599	15 473	16 864
Less Sales of goods and services	1 388	1 547	1 703
<i>Equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	13 210	13 925	15 161
Interest payments	3 068	2 859	2 411
Subsidies to public trading enterprises	582	494	932
Grants to other governments	404	430	446
Other transfer payments	3 261	3 149	3 211
<i>Total</i>	20 526	20 858	22 161
Capital—			
Expenditure on new fixed assets	4 713	4 354	4 307
<i>Plus</i> Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)(a)	-153	-6 555	-759
<i>Equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure	4 560	-2 201	3 548
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-463	-1 934	-166
Grants to other levels of government	136	8 181	162
Grants to other sectors	98	126	100
Other	18	-56	-10
<i>Total</i>	4 349	4 116	3 634
Total	24 875	24 974	25 795
REVENUE			
Taxes, fees and fines	10 534	11 230	12 280
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1 593	1 174	2 482
Interest received	1 171	1 033	971
Grants received for own use	7 969	8 268	8 324
Grants received for onpassing	949	993	1 043
Other	818	691	725
Total	23 033	23 389	25 825
FINANCING AND DEFICIT MEASURES			
Advances received (net)	-673	-389	-458
Advances paid (receipts less payments)	519	-22	250
Borrowing (net)	1 217	-3 275	-560
Increase in provisions for depreciation	1 868	1 753	1 417
Other increase in provisions (net)	-185	192	-266
Other financing transactions (net)	-904	3 325	-413
Total	1 842	1 585	-30
Less			
Increase in provisions (net)	1 683	1 945	1 151
<i>Equals</i>			
Deficit or surplus (-)	160	-360	-1 181
<i>Of which</i>			
Current deficit	-2 723	-3 330	-3 805
Capital deficit	2 883	2 969	2 624

(a) In 1995-96 there was a transfer of roads from the State government sector to the local government sector. This transfer resulted in an increase of \$8,021m in grants and a corresponding increase in sales of land of \$1,864m and second-hand fixed assets of \$6,179m to the local government sector.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, 1996-97* (Cat. no. 5512.0); ABS, unpublished government financial statistics, 1994-95 to 1996-97.

Outlays Education is by far the largest item of outlays by the NSW State Government, accounting for 24.0% of total outlays in 1996–97. Health with 20.3% and Transport and communications with 12.2% 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.

17.2 Outlays of NSW State Government by purpose

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Purpose</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
General public services	1 298	1 358	1 861
Public order and safety	1 856	2 027	2 190
Education	5 556	5 753	6 125
Health	4 576	4 880	5 177
Social security and welfare	1 300	1 393	1 577
Housing and community amenities	1 600	1 186	943
Recreation and culture	256	643	1 069
Fuel and energy	745	557	218
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	467	463	402
Mining, manufacturing and construction	67	71	64
Transport and communications	2 915	2 883	3 112
Other economic affairs	845	599	305
Other purposes	2 876	3 180	2 503
Total	24 357	24 995	25 546

Source: Government Finance Statistics, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 5512.0); ABS, unpublished government financial statistics, 1994–95 to 1996–97.

Revenue Taxes, fees and fines of \$12,280m accounted for 47.6% of NSW State Government total revenue in 1996–97. Grants of \$9,367m received from the Commonwealth Government accounted for a further 36.3%.

Taxation revenue In 1996–97, stamp duties totalled \$2,027m, and financial institutions’ taxes totalled \$833m.

Taxes on gambling raised \$1,209m in 1996–97, including \$534m poker machine taxes, \$328m race betting taxes and \$245m taxes on government lotteries.

The three main types of motor vehicle taxes in 1996–97 were vehicle registration fees and taxes (\$830m); stamp duty on vehicle registration (\$379m) and drivers’ licences (\$56m).

Franchise taxes (from September 1997 collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the State and Territory Governments) in 1996–97 raised \$1,818m, including petroleum products franchise taxes (\$561m); tobacco franchise taxes (\$952m); and liquor franchise taxes (\$298m).

17.3 NSW State Government taxes, fees and fines(a)

	1994-95	1995-96p	1996-97p
Type	\$m	\$m	\$m
Employers' payroll taxes	2 664	2 850	3 131
Taxes on property—			
Taxes on immovable property	537	601	648
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	2 395	2 385	2 874
Taxes on provision of goods and services—			
Excises and levies	29	41	33
Taxes on gambling	1 071	1 178	1 209
Taxes on insurance	755	769	776
Taxes on goods and performance of activities—			
Motor vehicle taxes	1 241	1 260	1 266
Franchise taxes	1 437	1 700	1 818
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	35	37	62
Fees and fines—			
Compulsory fees	200	213	252
Fines	170	195	210
Total taxes, fees and fines	10 534	11 230	12 280

(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.

Source: *Taxation Revenue, Australia, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 5506.0)*.

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%. 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 \$648m in 1996-97. People who own land with an adjusted land value beyond the threshold of \$160,000 or, from 1 January 1998, residential land with a value of \$1,000,000 or more 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, until 31 December 1997, the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used mainly 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 1996–97 totalled \$9,367m, comprising grants received for own use of \$8,324m and grants received for on-passing of \$1,043m. These Commonwealth grants take two main forms:

- *General purpose revenue payments*
These grants are untied; that is, they are available to be used in accordance with the NSW Government's budgetary priorities. The payment in 1996–97 was \$4,372m, 46.7% of the total grants to NSW.
- *Specific purpose capital and current 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.

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 revisions to Loan Council arrangements were agreed upon. In brief, under the revised 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 sector net financing requirement and certain memorandum items. These nominations are considered by the 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.

17.4 Commonwealth Government payments to NSW local government authorities

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Particulars</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
General purpose assistance—			
General	257.5	273.6	285.3
Identified road funding	97.7	103.9	108.5
Total	355.2	377.5	393.8

Source: Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 3, 1995–96, 1996–97 and 1997–98.

Federal assistance to local government

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974–75, and is currently made under the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995. Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1996–97 were \$393.8m. This assistance consists of untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose grants to the States and Territories.

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 1996–97 of \$1,974m was 67% of total outlays.

The major component of gross fixed capital expenditure by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads. Gross fixed capital expenditure was \$790m, 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 1996–97, taxes, fees and fines of \$2,152m raised 63% of the local government councils' total revenue, excluding the transactions relating to the transfer of roads from the State government sector in NSW.

17.5 Economic transactions of local government authorities in NSW

	1994-95	1995-96(a)	1996-97(a)
<i>Finance</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
OUTLAYS			
Current—			
Gross expenditure on goods and services	2 462	2 674	2 789
Less Sales of goods and services	948	791	815
<i>Equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	1 514	1 883	1 974
Interest payments	155	143	129
Other transfer payments	38	43	50
<i>Total</i>	1 707	2 069	2 153
Capital—			
Expenditure on new fixed assets	1 065	1 022	1 031
<i>Plus</i> Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)	-184	6 012	-241
<i>Equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure	881	7 034	790
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	82	1 869	17
Grants to other levels of government	10	5	1
Other	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	973	8 907	808
Total	2 680	10 975	2 961
REVENUE			
Taxes, fees and fines	1 736	1 987	2 152
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	128	79	66
Interest received	142	176	175
Grants received(a)	602	8 678	669
Other	329	334	338
Total	2 937	11 254	3 400
FINANCING AND DEFICIT MEASURES			
Advances received (net)	-1	-1	—
Advances paid (receipts less payments)	19	-15	-4
Borrowing (net)	-105	-106	-86
Increase in provisions for depreciation (net)	83	120	137
Other increase in provisions (net)	—	—	—
Other financing transactions (net)	-253	-277	-486
Total	-257	-278	-439
Less			
Increase in provisions (net)	83	120	137
<i>Equals</i>			
Deficit or surplus (-)	-340	-399	-576
<i>Of which</i>			
Current deficit	-888	-860	-953
Capital deficit	549	461	377

(a) In 1995-96 there was a transfer of roads from the State government sector to the local government sector. This transfer resulted in an increase of \$8,021m in grants and a corresponding increase in sales of land of \$1,864m and second-hand fixed assets of \$6,179m to the local government sector.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, 1996-97 (Cat. no. 5512.0)*; ABS, unpublished government financial statistics, 1994-95 to 1996-97.

Private finance

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions including permanent building societies, mortgage managers, credit unions, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

During 1998, at the recommendation of the Financial System Inquiry (also known as the Wallis Inquiry), the Federal Treasurer has established a new regulatory structure of the Australian financial system. To this end, the prudential supervision responsibilities of the Reserve Bank of Australia, the Insurance and Superannuation Commission (ISC), and a number of State and Territory regulatory bodies were rationalised to come under the control of the newly formed Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA). As APRA becomes fully established over the next year, it will assume prudential supervision responsibility for all Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (including banks, credit unions, building societies) as well as insurance companies and superannuation funds formerly the responsibility of the ISC. APRA has begun publishing financial sector statistics that were formerly published as part of the Reserve Bank Bulletin.

The newly formed Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) replaces the Australian Securities Commission and has responsibility for ensuring market integrity, disclosure and the protection of consumers of financial products and services.

The Reserve Bank of Australia, as Australia's central bank will strengthen its focus on the implementation of monetary policy, the stability of the financial system, and the regulation of the payments system.

Banks In June 1998, there were 45 banking groups (comprised of 52 banking companies of which 16 were Australian owned and 36 foreign owned). Of the banking companies, 12 operated in Australia as subsidiaries of foreign banks and a further 24 were branches of foreign banks.

Total assets of all banks in Australia at 30 June 1998 were \$587 billion, an increase of 21% over the previous two years. Loans, advances and bills discounted accounted for 69% of total assets at 30 June 1998.

17.6 Assets of all banks in Australia

<i>Item</i>	<i>Average of weekly figures, June</i>		
	1996	1997	1998
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash	1 794	9 979	5 527
Non-callable deposits with Reserve Bank	3 917	4 328	4 665
Public sector securities	26 094	26 679	20 509
Loans, advances and bills discounted	336 232	367 774	406 248
Bills receivable	54 163	53 776	59 089
Premises	5 367	4 927	4 355
All other \$A assets	31 727	48 304	49 322
Foreign currency assets	27 329	32 030	36 897
Total assets	486 624	547 796	586 612

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin, August 1998.

Non-bank financial institutions

Non-bank financial institutions include permanent building societies, credit cooperatives, finance companies and money market corporations. The total assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia rose by 13% in the two years to 30 June 1998.

17.7 Assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia

<i>Item</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>		
	1996	1997	1998
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash	6 538	6 890	7 318
Public sector securities	8 842	4 946	1 523
Loans, advances and bills discounted	102 693	107 313	113 780
Other assets (including assets of smaller financial corporations)	23 596	28 958	38 053
Total assets	141 669	148 107	160 674

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin, August 1998.

Purpose of loans

In NSW, banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions, accounting for 71% of lending activity during 1997–98. Banks financed 79% of lending for housing for owner occupation and 70% of commercial lending.

Interest rates

Between June 1997 and June 1998 the Reserve Bank of Australia cut official interest rates by 0.5% in July 1997 only. Bank rates for fixed deposits for a term of one year fell by 30 basis points (hundredths of a percent). The bank rate for loans to businesses decreased to 8.05% while the variable rate for housing loans for owner occupation fell from 7.20% to 6.70% per annum. The variable rates for housing loans for owner occupation made by mortgage managers and permanent building societies also fell, to 6.30% and 6.70% respectively. The yield on NSW Treasury Corporation bonds decreased during the year ended June 1998.

17.8 Lending activity of financial institutions in NSW, 1997–98

<i>Lender</i>	<i>Housing finance for owner occupation</i>	<i>Personal finance</i>	<i>Commercial finance</i>	<i>Lease finance</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Banks	17 229	10 304	60 989	1 298
Permanent building societies	1 125	(a)	—	—
Credit cooperatives	(a)	1 215	—	—
Finance companies	(a)	1 979	1 876	1 567
Money market corporations	—	—	19 070	(a)
Other	3 569	539	5 124	1 018
Total lending activity	21 923	14 036	87 059	3 882

(a) Separate details not available, included in Other.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0); ABS, unpublished data, *Personal Finance Survey, Commercial Finance Survey and Lease Finance Survey*.

17.9 Interest rates

<i>Type of deposit or loan</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>		
	1996	1997	1998
	% per annum	% per annum	% per annum
<i>Banks—</i>			
Fixed deposits—			
\$5,000–\$100,000(a)—			
1 month	5.20	3.40	2.80
3 months	5.95	4.45	3.85
6 months	6.55	4.70	4.20
1 year	7.15	5.00	4.60
Transaction and investment accounts—			
Less than \$2,000	1.30	0.20	0.10
\$2,000 to less than \$10,000	1.60	0.30	0.20
\$10,000 and over	3.60	1.40	1.10
Loans—			
Large business(b)	10.80	9.00	8.05
Small/medium size business(b)	11.25	9.50	7.70
New housing loans to individuals for owner occupation	9.75	7.20	6.70
<i>NSW Treasury Corporation—</i>			
3 years	8.45	5.94	5.40
5 years	8.74	6.51	5.58
10 years	9.16	7.23	5.86
<i>Finance companies—</i>			
2-year debentures	7.60	5.50	5.30
3-year debentures	7.80	5.90	5.40
<i>Mortgage managers—</i>			
Housing loans	8.90	6.85	6.30
<i>Permanent building societies—</i>			
Housing loans	9.80	7.20	6.70

(a) Predominant rate. (b) Rates apply to variable rate advances such as overdrafts and fully drawn loans.

Source: *Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin*, August 1998.

Publications related to Finance

- Australia** *Government Financial Estimates, Australia* (Cat. no. 5501.0)
Taxation Revenue, Australia (Cat. no. 5506.0)
Expenditure on Education, Australia (Cat. no. 5510.0)
Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0)
Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (Cat. no. 5513.0)
Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0)
Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 5625.0)
Stocks, Selected Industry Sales and Expected Sales, Australia (Cat. no. 5629.0)
Personal Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5642.0.40.002)
Commercial Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5643.0.40.002)
Lease Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5644.0.40.002)
State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (Cat. no. 5646.0)
Monthly Statistics for Corporations Registered under the Financial Corporations Act (Cat. no. 5647.0)
Company Profits, Australia (Cat. no. 5651.0)
Average Monthly Exchange Rates (Cat. no. 5654.0)
Managed Funds, Australia (Cat. no. 5655.0)
Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (Cat. no. 5661.0)
Lending Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5671.0)

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

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.

18.1 Population, NSW

Year	Population at 31 December			Masculinity (a)	Mean population		Population of Sydney
	Males	Females	Persons		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	2 966 500	2 996 100	5 962 600	99	5 932 800	5 962 300	3 699 800
1993	2 985 900	3 019 000	6 004 900	99	5 986 700	6 008 900	3 713 200
1994	3 012 100	3 048 100	6 060 200	99	6 034 900	6 064 000	3 736 700
1995	3 044 400	3 082 600	6 127 000	99	6 093 200	6 128 000	3 770 100
1996	3 081 000	3 123 700	6 204 700	99	6 167 200	6 204 200	3 881 100
1997p	3 115 300	3 159 000	6 274 400	99	6 240 900	6 276 100	3 934 700

(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.

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (Cat no. 3235.1)*.

18.2 Marriages, divorces, births, and deaths, NSW

Year	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	no.	Rate(a)	Decrees granted	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(b)
1901	10 538	7.7	272	0.2	37 875	27.8	16 021	11.8	3 929	103.7
1911	15 267	9.2	222	0.1	47 677	28.7	17 179	10.3	3 313	69.5
1921	18 518	8.8	807	0.4	54 634	25.9	20 034	9.5	3 436	62.9
1931	15 377	6.0	1 087	0.4	47 724	18.7	21 284	8.3	2 077	43.5
1941	29 983	10.7	1 577	0.6	51 729	18.5	27 300	9.7	2 264	43.8
1951	30 341	9.3	3 303	1.0	72 069	22.0	31 932	9.7	1 895	26.3
1961	29 773	7.6	3 156	0.8	86 392	22.1	35 048	9.0	1 800	20.8
1971	43 038	9.1	5 467	1.2	98 466	20.8	41 691	8.8	1 710	17.4
1981	40 679	7.8	14 532	2.8	81 971	15.7	40 114	7.7	840	10.2
1991	39 594	6.7	13 151	2.2	87 367	14.8	42 467	7.2	632	7.2
1992	40 734	6.8	13 949	2.3	92 585	15.5	44 801	7.5	688	7.4
1993	39 993	6.7	14 753	2.5	89 354	14.9	43 069	7.2	552	6.2
1994	38 814	6.4	13 999	2.3	87 977	14.5	44 763	7.4	551	6.3
1995	37 828	6.2	14 945	2.4	87 849	14.4	44 773	7.3	498	5.7
1996	35 716	5.8	15 984	2.6	86 595	14.0	45 141	7.3	499	5.8
1997	36 679	5.8	14 655	2.3	87 156	13.9	45 641	7.2	451	5.2

(a) From 1994, number per 1,000 of estimated resident population at 30 June of the year shown. For previous years, number per 1,000 of mean population for that year. (b) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births.

Source: *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0); *Demography, NSW* (Cat. no. 3311.1); *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0).

18.3 Manufacturing, NSW

<i>Year</i>	<i>Employment(a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries paid</i>	<i>Turnover(b)</i>
	'000	\$m	\$m
1901	66.2	9.9	51.3
1911	108.6	20.1	108.7
1913	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914-15(c)	116.6	25.3	136.6
1920-21	139.2	51.2	275.7
1930-31	127.6	50.4	237.0
1940-41	265.8	115.5	571.8
1950-51	407.0	422.7	1 847.8
1960-61	472.0	980.0	4 590.2
1968-69(d)	520.3	1 617.8	7 399.1
1970-71(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75(f)	478.2	3 365.3	13 237.8
1980-81(f)	436.1	5 883.9	26 897.7
1986-87	368.4	7 996.2	41 088.3
1990-91(g)(h)	335.3	10 156.8	58 823.4
1991-92r(h)	321.8	10 062.5	59 186.4
1992-93r(h)	315.0	9 996.6	60 097.2
1993-94r(h)	316.6	10 139.8	63 581.6
1994-95r(h)	318.3	10 600.4	65 930.3
1995-96r(h)	310.0	10 626.5	66 965.2
1996-97(h)	310.3	11 228.0	68 210.7

(a) Data shown relate to the end of the reference period shown. (b) From 1901 to 1967-68, Value of output was collected. (c) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calendar to a financial year. (d) Different classification methods introduced in this year (Australian Standard Industrial Classification — ASIC) mean that figures from this year onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier years. (e) No manufacturing collection was conducted in this year. (f) For 1974-75 and 1980-81, the figures do not include any data for single establishment manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed, and employment figures relate to average employment over the whole of the year. (g) From this year onwards, data are presented according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). (h) There have been some revisions to these data due to adjustments to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and the omission of some businesses from the business register.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 8221.1)*.

18.4 Wheat, oats, and barley for grain, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield t/ha	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield t/ha	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield 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
1995	1 423 804	874 648	0.61	375 464	197 274	0.53	409 785	291 499	0.71
1996	2 328 309	4 508 401	1.94	505 061	711 151	1.41	593 172	1 073 647	1.81
1997	3 192 037	8 363 413	2.62	392 717	607 233	1.55	668 179	1 483 044	2.22

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

18.5 Maize for grain, hay, and potatoes, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay(a)			Potatoes		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	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
1995	20 531	145 341	7.08	288 000	799 000	2.77	6 274	126 812	20.21
1996	23 567	189 996	8.06	378 000	1 367 000	3.62	7 168	162 456	22.66
1997	30 731	255 857	8.33	271 000	1 011 000	3.73	5 959	136 173	22.85

(a) Figures for hay from 1901 to 1947 do not include grass and pasture cut for hay due to unavailability of data.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

18.6 Livestock and pastoral production, NSW

Year	<i>Livestock(a)</i>			<i>Milk production for all purposes(b)</i>	<i>Greasy wool production(a)</i>	<i>Butter production (factory and farm)(b)</i>	<i>Cheese production (factory and farm)(b)</i>
	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep and lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>				
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>ML</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
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
1995	6 236	42 874	791	1 087	n.a.	4 581	16 373
1996	6 390	41 090	710	1 114	n.a.	5 196	18 288
1997	6 511	42 388	729	1 192	193 333	4 802	21 490

(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.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0.30.001).

18.7 Industrial disputes(a) and trade unions, NSW

Year	Industrial disputes which occurred during the year			Trade unions at 30 June			
	Disputes no.	Employees involved '000	Working days lost '000	Separate unions no.	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
1912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177.0	185.5	7.1	192.6
1921	535.0	138.5	680.0	213.0	260.3	25.3	285.6
1931	87.0	22.8	136.0	202.0	272.3	43.5	315.7
1941	513.0	220.1	778.1	193.0	357.4	69.9	427.3
1951	1 052	303.6	682.4	225.0	552.8	131.3	684.1
1961	529.0	137.0	318.6	226.0	608.0	143.9	751.8
1971	1 236	643.7	1 887.5	209.0	724.3	251.8	976.0
1981	1 537	549.0	1 915.5	191.0	772.3	373.3	1 145.6
1991	439.0	867.9	1 106.3	150.0	762.5	454.6	1 217.1
1992	279.0	163.5	174.3	124.0	683.9	428.4	1 112.3
1993	241.0	146.4	178.3	93.0	614.0	423.6	1 037.5
1994	230.0	118.6	223.2	81.0	617.2	416.5	1 033.8
1995	285.0	76.5	113.6	73.0	596.4	405.2	1 001.6
1996	292.0	201.5	377.9	71.0	598.0	419.6	1 017.6
1997	199.0	72.7	153.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0); *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 6323.0) (discontinued).

18.8a Metallic content of minerals produced, coal mined and gold prices, NSW

Year	Gold		Black coal production '000 tonnes	Lead production tonnes	Zinc production tonnes
	Production	Market price(a)			
	fine oz	\$A			
1901	173 543	8.50	6 064	n.a.	227
1911	181 121	8.50	8 831	209 837	241 892
1921	51 173	10.60	10 967	78 558	141 698
1931	19 673	11.75	6 536	131 132	75 403
1941	88 091	21.37	11 955	239 218	192 234
1951	48 910	30.98	13 730	171 267	156 898
1961	12 034	31.25	19 326	215 076	241 651
1971	9 675	36.91	34 567	257 609	293 480
1976	16 146	102	44 744	218 268	274 799
1981	18 873	402	60 749	221 045	306 610
1991	203 461	466	97 386	216 738	342 970
1992	186 103	469	102 477	222 109	338 612

(a) From 1901 to 1967 the market price shown is the price paid for gold received by the Australian Mint, from 1968 to 1975 the price shown is the selling price of the Gold Producers Association for sales to Australian industrial users, from 1976 onwards, the price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW.

18.8b Metallic mineral products, coal mined and gold prices, NSW

Year	Gold(a)		Silver production kg	Black coal production '000 tonnes	Lead production tonnes	Zinc production tonnes
	Production	Market price(b)				
	kg	\$A/oz				
1992–93	7 754	491	269 039	102 914	221 498	323 013
1993–94	7 433	548	235 520	101 955	216 375	331 764
1994–95	9 082	518	246 250	107 781	210 318	330 247
1995–96	10 775	514	180 000	113 089	197 000	304 104
1996–97	11 500	465	174 340	123 678	181 924	290 633

(a) Content of fine metal. (b) From 1901 to 1967 the market price shown is the price paid for gold received by the Australian Mint, from 1968 to 1975 the price shown is the selling price of the Gold Producers Association for sales to Australian industrial users, from 1976 onwards, the price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW.

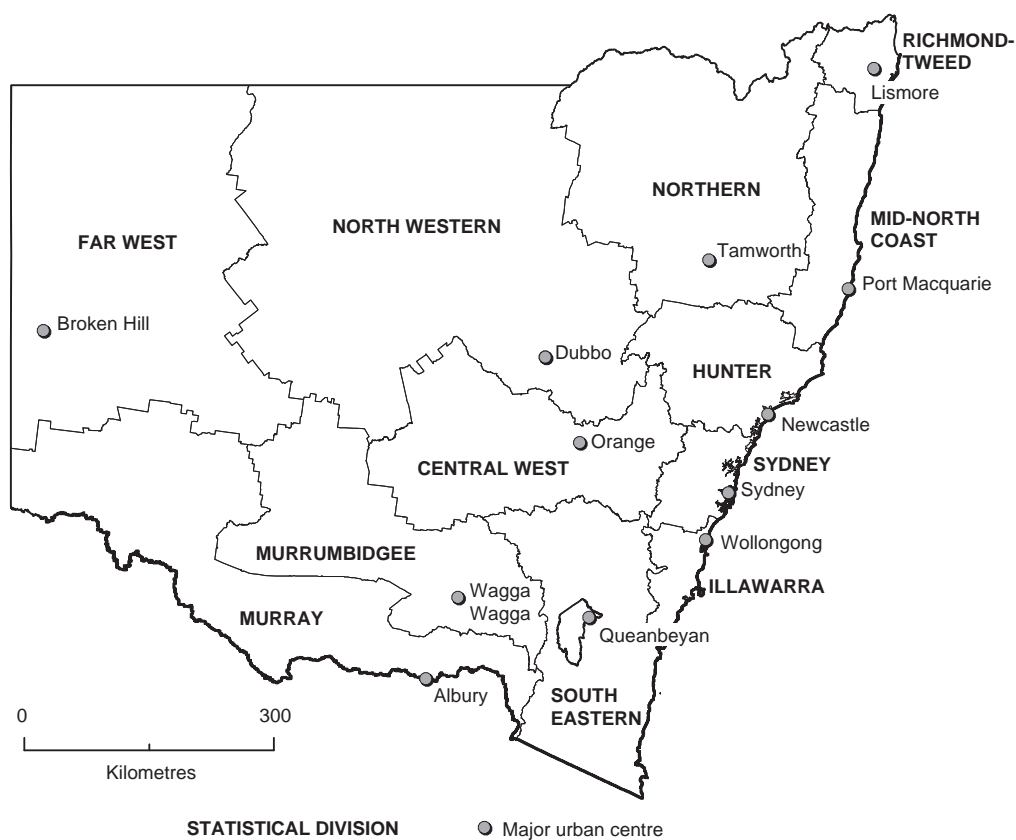
18.9 New buildings completed, NSW

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings(a) \$'000
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
	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
1994-95	29 295	3 168 800	18 054	1 608 800	8 976 400
1995-96	26 042	3 076 000	19 342	1 997 000	10 287 200
1996-97	23 461	2 753 400	16 779	1 772 400	9 402 700
1997-98	25 335	3 133 000	15 776	1 750 600	10 710 200

(a) Includes alterations and additions to existing residential buildings. (b) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures; after 1955, a financial year was used.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales 9CAT. NO. 8731.1*.

Statistical division reference map



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