

New South Wales in Focus 2007



Reissue

New South Wales in Focus

2007

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Regional Director, New South Wales

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PUBLICATION NOTE

This reissue corrects a typographical error in Table 10.30. A data item in the table was incorrectly labelled "exports" instead of "imports". No data were affected.

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PREFACE

Welcome to the third edition of *NSW in Focus*.

NSW in Focus is a contemporary record of activity within the state, providing a wide range of statistics from both ABS and non-ABS sources. The material presented in this publication is organised into twelve chapters, eleven of which represent areas of social or economic importance: population, family and community, health, education and training, work, household economic resources, housing, crime and justice, transport, economic activity, and the environment. At the beginning of each chapter a summary table presents a time series of key indicators, followed by more detailed statistics relating to issues identified within each topic. Data sources are provided at the end of each chapter. The final chapter presents national and international comparisons.

A new chapter about work has been included in this edition, and provides an expanded analysis of labour force status and underutilisation, job mobility, skilled employment, and information about people not in the labour force.

In addition, the selection of national and international indicators covering a range of topics has been included for comparative purposes. Other changes of note include:

- the Health chapter has expanded its reporting of mental health and mental health services, and includes information about birthweight and gestational age, and home and community care services;
- the Housing chapter has expanded its reporting of the costs of housing; and
- the Environment chapter includes statistics about air quality, and energy generation and consumption.

The publication aims to provide a reference for discussion and decision making by government and the general community, and the ABS invites comments on the usefulness of the content and the indicators.

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

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is greatly appreciated. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and to the ABS staff involved in its preparation.

Ian Ewing
Regional Director, New South Wales

SUMMARY

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

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

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

This chapter provides statistics for the different components of this demographic model - population, births, deaths, overseas migration and regional mobility. In addition, the chapter presents:

- experimental estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population;
- data on cultural and linguistic diversity; and
- projections of future population.

1.1 POPULATION, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005(a)	2006(a)
POPULATION COMPOSITION (b)								
1. Males	'000	3 219.1	3 264.2	3 295.9	3 321.4	3 343.1	3 368.7	3 397.7
2. Females	'000	3 267.1	3 311.0	3 338.2	3 360.7	3 377.7	3 400.3	3 430.0
3. Persons	'000	6 486.2	6 575.2	6 634.1	6 682.1	6 720.8	6 768.9	6 827.7
4. Aged 0–14 years	%	20.6	20.4	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.4	19.2
5. Aged 15–64 years	%	66.5	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.9	67.0
6. Aged 65 years and over	%	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9
7. Aged 85 years and over	%	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
8. Median age—Total	years	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.9	37.1
9. Median age—Indigenous	years	na	20.1	na	na	na	na	na
10. Indigenous Population	'000	na	134.9	na	na	na	na	na
11. Australian born	%	na	75.2	na	na	na	na	na
12. Overseas born	%	na	24.8	na	na	na	na	na
13. Speaks language other than English at home(c)	%	na	18.9	na	na	na	na	na
14. Settler Arrivals	'000	39.3	46.7	35.3	36.4	40.6	44.7	44.7
15. Sydney SD as a proportion of NSW	%	62.7	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.9	62.9	62.9
16. NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.3	33.1
POPULATION GROWTH (d)								
17. Births	'000	85.8	85.4	84.1	84.9	85.7	84.2	86.7
18. Deaths	'000	45.1	45.7	45.2	46.1	46.4	45.6	46.3
19. Natural increase	'000	40.8	39.7	38.9	38.8	39.4	38.6	40.5
20. Net overseas migration(e)	'000	43.7	58.6	44.4	40.9	29.8	35.2	42.2
21. Net interstate migration	'000	–14.3	–16.3	–24.4	–31.8	–30.4	–25.7	–24.0
22. Total population growth	'000	74.8	89.0	58.9	47.9	38.7	48.1	58.8
23. Annual growth rate	%	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
24. Total fertility rate(f) (g)	rate	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	(h)1.8

na not available

(a) 2005 data are based on revised data. 2006 data are based on preliminary ERP. Figures may differ to those published in 2005 due to revisions of the ERP.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) At 7 August 2001, based on 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(d) Data are for 12 months to 30 June.

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

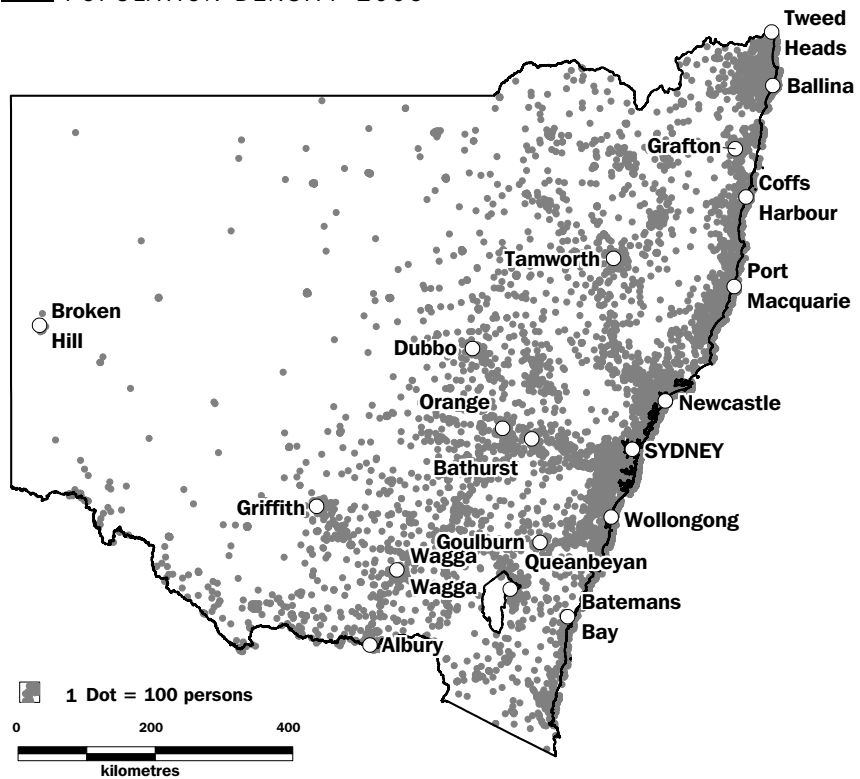
(f) Births per woman.

(g) Calculated using revised births on occurrence basis and revised ERP unless otherwise stated in the table.

(h) Calculated using preliminary births on registration basis and preliminary ERP.

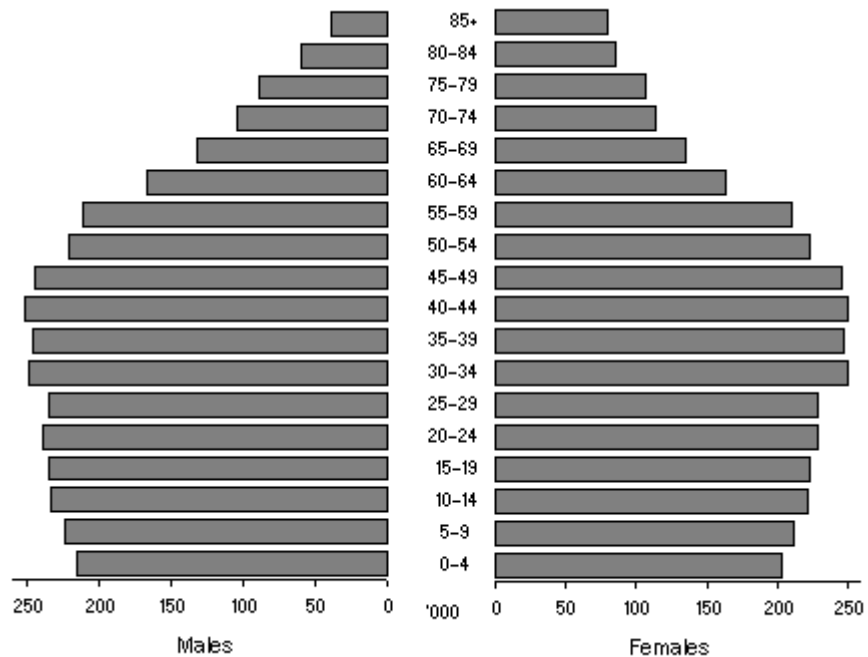
SUMMARY *continued*

1.2 POPULATION DENSITY-2006



Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection

1.3 AGE POPULATION PYRAMID-2006



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

1.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By age and sex—30 June 2006

	Males	Females	Persons	
Age (years)	no.	no.	no.	%
0	44 265	41 856	86 121	1.3
1	43 066	40 303	83 369	1.2
2	43 591	40 707	84 298	1.2
3	42 647	40 478	83 125	1.2
4	42 321	39 909	82 230	1.2
5	44 438	41 700	86 138	1.3
6	44 825	42 327	87 152	1.3
7	44 711	42 264	86 975	1.3
8	44 376	42 087	86 463	1.3
9	45 333	43 218	88 551	1.3
10	45 812	43 474	89 286	1.3
11	46 372	44 332	90 704	1.3
12	46 746	44 099	90 845	1.3
13	47 000	44 449	91 449	1.3
14	47 507	44 891	92 398	1.4
15	47 772	45 270	93 042	1.4
16	47 443	44 878	92 321	1.4
17	46 820	44 930	91 750	1.3
18	46 361	44 129	90 490	1.3
19	46 685	44 146	90 831	1.3
0–4	215 890	203 253	419 143	6.1
5–9	223 683	211 596	435 279	6.4
10–14	233 437	221 245	454 682	6.7
15–19	235 081	223 353	458 434	6.7
20–24	239 218	228 530	467 748	6.9
25–29	235 405	229 155	464 560	6.8
30–34	248 307	250 433	498 740	7.3
35–39	246 434	247 394	493 828	7.2
40–44	251 712	250 445	502 157	7.4
45–49	244 956	246 019	490 975	7.2
50–54	220 880	223 010	443 890	6.5
55–59	211 561	210 478	422 039	6.2
60–64	166 552	163 988	330 540	4.8
65–69	132 609	135 502	268 111	3.9
70–74	104 951	114 237	219 188	3.2
75–79	88 809	106 381	195 190	2.9
80–84	59 256	85 245	144 501	2.1
85–89	27 512	50 341	77 853	1.1
90–94	8 917	22 003	30 920	0.5
95–99	1 808	6 018	7 826	0.1
100 and over	711	1 379	2 090	—
All ages	3 397 689	3 430 005	6 827 694	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

1.5**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, by age and region—30 June 2005**

Statistical Division/SubDivision	AGE GROUP (YEARS)					Total persons		Average annual growth rate 2000-05
	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65 and over	85 and over			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Sydney								
Inner Sydney	36 184	45 132	199 522	32 801	3 725	313 639	4.6	1.6
Eastern Suburbs	33 660	34 520	139 913	33 518	4 989	241 611	3.6	—
St George-Sutherland	80 238	59 511	239 776	62 231	8 238	441 756	6.5	0.6
Canterbury-Bankstown	63 488	42 440	162 132	43 778	4 759	311 838	4.6	0.3
Fairfield-Liverpool	80 362	52 913	189 865	34 344	2 824	357 484	5.3	1.0
Outer South Western Sydney	58 153	37 771	127 729	18 702	1 821	242 355	3.6	1.1
Inner Western Sydney	27 264	22 885	95 841	24 635	3 632	170 625	2.5	1.2
Central Western Sydney	59 669	44 981	167 816	37 281	4 543	309 747	4.6	1.3
Outer Western Sydney	70 318	47 119	170 472	29 169	3 101	317 078	4.7	0.2
Blacktown	67 397	42 226	150 127	22 929	1 882	282 679	4.2	1.7
Lower Northern Sydney	45 507	39 310	174 204	40 967	6 497	299 988	4.4	0.7
Central Northern Sydney	84 602	63 169	226 385	51 380	6 669	425 536	6.3	1.3
Northern Beaches	42 374	28 414	130 924	34 246	4 867	235 958	3.5	0.6
Gosford-Wyong	62 041	36 661	152 485	54 473	6 867	305 660	4.5	1.0
Total Sydney	811 257	597 052	2 327 191	520 454	64 414	4 255 954	62.9	0.9
Hunter	118 451	79 663	314 833	95 206	10 942	608 153	9.0	0.9
Illawarra	81 651	53 089	210 923	66 783	6 588	412 446	6.1	0.9
Richmond-Tweed	43 296	26 826	114 917	40 102	4 845	225 141	3.3	1.1
Mid-North Coast	57 822	32 615	147 676	56 524	6 416	294 637	4.4	1.3
Northern	37 346	23 656	90 845	27 140	3 194	178 987	2.6	—
North Western	26 721	14 326	61 095	16 635	1 855	118 777	1.8	-0.1
Central West	37 519	24 133	91 502	26 710	3 091	179 864	2.7	0.4
South Eastern	40 012	22 726	107 566	31 997	3 294	202 301	3.0	1.4
Murrumbidgee	33 266	21 648	77 178	21 681	2 583	153 773	2.3	0.3
Murray	23 462	14 682	58 881	18 352	2 058	115 377	1.7	0.5
Far West	4 630	2 499	12 150	4 252	537	23 531	0.3	-0.8
New South Wales	1 315 433	912 915	3 614 757	925 836	109 817	6 768 941	100.0	0.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

1.6 EXPERIMENTAL INDIGENOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES, By ATSI region— 30 June 2001

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

(a) Includes ACT.

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

(c) Males per 100 females.

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

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

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

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

(b) Fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration based on high assumptions.

(c) Fertility, mortality, overseas migration and interstate migration based on medium assumptions.

(d) Fertility, overseas migration and interstate migration based on low assumptions. Mortality based on medium assumptions.

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

1.8

POPULATION, By country of birth—30 June 2001

	<i>Persons</i>	
	no.	%
Australia	4 947 054	75.2
Overseas born		
Mainly English speaking countries(a)	506 024	7.7
Mainly non-English speaking countries	1 122 139	17.1
<i>Total overseas born</i>	<i>1 628 163</i>	<i>24.8</i>
Selected countries of birth		
Canada	10 488	0.2
China (excluding SARs and Taiwan Province)	94 593	1.4
Croatia	20 933	0.3
Egypt	19 182	0.3
Fiji	29 989	0.5
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	21 155	0.3
France	7 181	0.1
Germany	34 766	0.5
Greece	43 237	0.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	42 605	0.6
India	41 505	0.6
Indonesia	23 100	0.4
Ireland	19 917	0.3
Italy	67 079	1.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	30 167	0.5
Lebanon	59 892	0.9
Malaysia	23 668	0.4
Malta	20 441	0.3
Netherlands	22 383	0.3
New Zealand	119 118	1.8
Philippines	56 775	0.9
Poland	18 865	0.3
Singapore	9 265	0.1
South Africa	31 673	0.5
Sri Lanka	18 782	0.3
Turkey	14 140	0.2
United Kingdom	303 408	4.6
United States of America	21 420	0.3
Vietnam	69 535	1.1
Other overseas born	332 901	5.1
<i>Total overseas born</i>	<i>1 628 163</i>	<i>24.8</i>
Total	6 575 217	100.0

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

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

1.9**POPULATION(a), By language spoken at home and proficiency in spoken****English—2001**

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

. . not applicable

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

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

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

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

1.10**BIRTHS, By age of mother—2005(a)**

	BIRTHS	AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE(b)	
	2005	1985	2005
	no.	rate	rate
.....			
Mother's age (years)			
15–19(c)	2 974	23.6	13.5
20–24	11 591	99.2	51.7
25–29	23 255	148.9	102.7
30–34	30 442	94.7	118.6
35–39	15 252	29.5	63.1
40–44	2 932	5.0	11.5
45–49(d)	138	0.3	0.6
Not stated	5	—	—
All ages	86 589	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Births per 1,000 women.

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

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

Source: *Births, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 3301.0); *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (ABS cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

1.11**BIRTHS, By region—2005(a)**

<i>Statistical Division/Sub-Division</i>	<i>Births '000</i>	<i>Total fertility rate(b) (c) (d)</i>	<i>Median age of mother(e) years</i>
Sydney			
Inner Sydney	4.1	1.26	32.9
Eastern Suburbs	3.2	1.37	33.2
St George-Sutherland	5.8	1.74	31.5
Canterbury-Bankstown	4.8	2.12	29.8
Fairfield-Liverpool	5.3	2.01	29.5
Outer South Western Sydney	3.5	2.06	29.1
Inner Western Sydney	2.2	1.45	32.6
Central Western Sydney	4.9	1.95	29.9
Outer Western Sydney	4.5	1.98	29.5
Blacktown	4.6	2.07	29.2
Lower Northern Sydney	4.0	1.44	33.4
Central Northern Sydney	4.5	1.66	32.6
Northern Beaches	3.2	1.76	33.1
Gosford-Wyong	3.6	1.96	30.0
Total Sydney	58.2	1.74	31.1
Hunter	7.1	1.81	29.5
Illawarra	4.5	1.83	30.0
Richmond-Tweed	2.2	1.84	30.0
Mid-North Coast	2.7	1.93	29.1
Northern	2.2	2.01	28.5
North Western	1.4	2.12	28.5
Central West	2.2	2.02	28.9
South Eastern	2.2	1.96	30.0
Murrumbidgee	2.0	2.05	29.2
Murray	1.4	2.00	29.6
Far West	0.3	2.05	27.8
New South Wales(f)	86.6	1.80	30.6

(a) Based on year of registration.

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

(c) Average total fertility rate over the three years 2003 to 2005.

(d) Births per woman.

(e) Average median age over the three years 2003 to 2005.

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

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

1.12

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, By age and sex

	2003–05		CHANGE SINCE	
	1993–95		1993–95	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	years	years	years	years
At exact age (years)				
0	78.5	83.3	3.7	2.5
5	74.0	78.8	3.6	2.5
15	64.1	68.8	3.5	2.4
25	54.4	59.0	3.3	2.4
35	44.9	49.2	3.2	2.4
45	35.4	39.5	3.0	2.3
55	26.4	30.2	2.9	2.2
65	18.0	21.3	2.4	1.9
75	11.0	13.3	1.6	1.4
85	5.9	7.1	0.8	0.8
95	3.2	3.6	0.3	0.6

Source: *Life Tables, New South Wales* (ABS cat. no. 3302.1.55.001).

1.13**DEATHS, By age and sex—2005(a)**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	TOTAL DEATHS	AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE(b)		
	<i>Persons</i> no.	<i>Males</i> rate	<i>Females</i> rate	<i>Persons</i> rate
Under 1	428	5.7	4.6	5.1
1–4	79	0.3	0.2	0.2
5–9	49	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	40	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–19	133	0.4	0.2	0.3
20–24	229	0.7	0.3	0.5
25–29	249	0.8	0.3	0.5
30–34	354	1.0	0.4	0.7
35–39	407	1.1	0.6	0.8
40–44	650	1.7	0.9	1.3
45–49	928	2.5	1.4	1.9
50–54	1 231	3.5	2.1	2.8
55–59	1 716	5.2	3.2	4.2
60–64	2 331	9.0	5.6	7.3
65–69	3 004	14.8	8.1	11.4
70–74	4 185	24.4	14.4	19.2
75–79	6 492	43.3	25.4	33.5
80–84	8 070	71.3	47.7	57.2
85–89	7 296	120.4	91.2	101.4
90–94	5 065	196.0	160.2	170.4
95–99	1 654	231.0	226.2	227.3
100 and over	305	74.6	215.8	168.7
Not stated	1	—	—	—
All ages	44 896	—	—	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Registered deaths per 1,000 persons.

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

1.14**DEATHS, By region—2005(a)**

<i>Statistical Division/Sub-Division</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Indirect standardised death rate(b)(c)</i>	<i>Infant deaths(d)</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate(e)</i>	<i>Median age at death</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate</i>	<i>years</i>
Sydney SD					
Inner Sydney	1 703	6.5	20	4.9	77.1
Eastern Suburbs	1 479	5.2	22	6.9	81.9
St George-Sutherland	2 669	5.5	18	3.1	81.9
Canterbury-Bankstown	1 927	5.7	29	6.0	79.1
Fairfield-Liverpool	1 662	6.4	23	4.3	76.5
Outer South Western Sydney	903	6.2	15	4.3	76.3
Inner Western Sydney	1 125	5.7	9	4.2	82.1
Central Western Sydney	1 773	6.0	17	3.5	79.3
Outer Western Sydney	1 613	6.6	25	5.5	78.4
Blacktown	1 229	6.8	14	3.1	74.5
Lower Northern Sydney	1 937	5.4	18	4.4	83.6
Central Northern Sydney	2 225	5.3	22	4.9	83.2
Northern Beaches	1 638	5.7	7	2.2	83.9
Gosford-Wyong	2 822	6.6	11	3.1	80.6
Total Sydney	24 705	5.9	250	4.3	80.5
Hunter					
Hunter	4 800	6.6	42	5.9	79.9
Illawarra					
Illawarra	3 047	6.2	20	4.4	79.3
Richmond-Tweed					
Richmond-Tweed	1 873	6.1	8	3.6	80.2
Mid-North Coast					
Mid-North Coast	2 669	6.3	23	8.4	79.6
Northern					
Northern	1 433	6.8	12	5.6	78.5
North Western					
North Western	894	7.2	12	8.4	76.4
Central West					
Central West	1 511	7.4	19	8.8	79.8
South Eastern					
South Eastern	1 566	6.6	9	4.1	78.9
Murrumbidgee					
Murrumbidgee	1 073	6.6	15	7.6	78.8
Murray					
Murray	961	6.8	np	np	79.5
Far West					
Far West	224	7.0	np	np	80.1
New South Wales(f)	44 896	6.2	428	4.9	80.0

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

(a) Based on year of registration.

(b) Registered deaths per 1,000 persons.

(c) The average indirect standardised death rate over three years 2003–2005. Standardised death rates use the 2001 Australian population.

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

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

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection; *Deaths, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

1.15**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES (a), By selected country—2004–05 ...**

	LONG TERM		
	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Australian residents</i>	<i>Overseas visitors (b)</i>
	'000	'000	'000
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS (c)			
Canada	0.3	1.2	1.5
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	5.8	2.1	13.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1.0	4.5	3.4
India	2.9	0.5	5.3
Indonesia	0.8	0.8	2.6
Ireland	0.2	0.7	2.2
Japan	0.3	0.7	3.8
Korea Republic of (South)	0.9	0.5	5.6
Malaysia	0.8	0.6	1.6
New Zealand	6.5	1.3	3.8
Philippines	1.7	0.4	1.0
Singapore	1.5	1.1	2.1
Thailand	0.8	0.6	2.4
United Kingdom	3.8	10.7	11.4
United States of America	1.1	4.0	3.5
Total arrivals (all countries)	44.7	38.8	81.7
OVERSEAS DEPARTURES (c)			
Canada	0.6	0.9	0.5
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	2.4	1.4	6.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2.7	2.4	1.7
India	0.1	0.4	2.1
Indonesia	0.5	0.5	2.0
Ireland	0.3	0.5	1.2
Japan	0.5	0.8	2.0
Korea Republic of (South)	0.5	0.3	3.0
Malaysia	0.2	0.4	0.9
New Zealand	5.3	1.4	2.6
Singapore	1.6	1.6	0.9
Thailand	0.5	0.4	2.0
United Kingdom	3.8	11.3	4.3
United States of America	2.7	3.4	1.4
Vietnam	0.7	0.3	0.7
Total departures (all countries)	27.1	33.0	42.5

- (a) The difference between permanent and long term arrival and permanent and long term departure movements is not net overseas migration (NOM) as this movement data do not include migration adjustments. For further details on NOM please see *Migration, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).
- (b) Some persons who arrive long term may become permanent residents at a later date through onshore grants of visas.
- (c) Does not include migration adjustment.

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

1.16**SETTLER ARRIVALS AND TEMPORARY ENTRANTS ARRIVALS BY VISA CATEGORY**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
SETTLER ARRIVALS IN NSW						
Family						
Spouse	6 150	7 157	8 612	8 038	8 713	9 582
Fiancee	1 472	1 534	2 036	1 904	2 222	2 332
Parents(a)	517	271	178	1 263	2 297	1 749
Other(b)	1 219	1 335	1 480	1 561	1 426	1 557
<i>Total family</i>	<i>9 358</i>	<i>10 297</i>	<i>12 306</i>	<i>12 766</i>	<i>14 658</i>	<i>15 220</i>
Skilled						
Family skilled sponsorship						
Australian sponsored(c)	3 112	2 065	2 350	3 301	3 736	4 010
Regional sponsored(d)	104	145	307	674	676	862
<i>Total</i>	<i>3 216</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>2 657</i>	<i>3 975</i>	<i>4 412</i>	<i>4 872</i>
Business and independent						
Employer nominated	415	668	581	643	602	797
Business skills	1 909	2 004	1 600	1 499	1 257	925
Independent(e)	9 811	9 356	9 814	11 880	12 639	12 036
Distinguished talent	39	29	35	43	41	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 174</i>	<i>12 057</i>	<i>12 030</i>	<i>14 065</i>	<i>14 539</i>	<i>13 772</i>
<i>Total skilled</i>	<i>15 390</i>	<i>14 267</i>	<i>14 687</i>	<i>18 040</i>	<i>18 951</i>	<i>18 644</i>
Humanitarian						
Refugee	1 182	1 193	1 157	802	1 385	1 596
Special humanitarian program	1 231	1 217	2 425	2 705	2 855	2 673
Special assistance	384	np	np	—	—	—
<i>Total humanitarian</i>	<i>2 797</i>	<i>2 519</i>	<i>3 583</i>	<i>3 507</i>	<i>4 240</i>	<i>4 269</i>
Special eligibility(f)	27	np	np	62	51	35
Non program migration						
New Zealand citizens	18 547	7 720	5 318	5 696	6 317	5 992
Other(g)	626	468	482	490	529	501
<i>Total non program</i>	<i>19 173</i>	<i>8 188</i>	<i>5 800</i>	<i>6 186</i>	<i>6 846</i>	<i>6 493</i>
Total settler arrivals	46 745	35 301	36 431	40 561	44 746	44 661

LONG AND SHORT TERM TEMPORARY ENTRANTS ARRIVALS (h)(i)

Students	74 714	82 892	87 915	94 543	101 964	110 731
Temporary visa residents						
Business-long term stay(j)	58 257	52 811	48 415	50 711	56 036	60 657
<i>Total temporary visa residents</i>	<i>128 730</i>	<i>123 667</i>	<i>122 391</i>	<i>129 909</i>	<i>144 905</i>	<i>153 630</i>
Visitors	1 584 568	1 389 108	1 335 016	1 433 241	1 509 368	1 523 268
Other temporary entrants	433 858	1 832 348	1 792 419	2 021 591	2 316 612	2 383 289
Total temporary entrants	2 221 870	3 428 015	3 337 741	3 679 284	4 072 849	4 170 917

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- (a) Includes parent with balance of family, designated parent, contributory parent.
- (b) Includes Dependent child, Child for adoption and Other.
- (c) Previously known as 'Concessional family' to 30 June 1997, then as 'Australian linked' to 30 June 1999.
- (d) Previously known as 'Regional family' to 30 June 1997, then as 'Regional linked' to 30 June 1999.

- (e) Includes Skill matching, Skill independent, Skilled State/Territory nominated dependent, Skilled independent regional.
- (f) Part of migration program.
- (g) Primarily arrival in Australia of children born to Australian citizens overseas.
- (h) Figures are for movements not people, i.e. a person making multiple arrivals is counted for each arrival.
- (i) NSW is intended state of stay.
- (j) Visa class 457.

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Unpublished tabulation.

1.17**INTERSTATE MIGRATION—2005–06(a)**

STATE OR TERRITORY OF DEPARTURE

<i>State or Territory of arrival</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Total arrivals</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	. .	21.3	33.2	5.4	6.5	2.2	2.6	10.0	81.1
Victoria	23.3	. .	16.9	7.0	6.9	3.6	2.4	2.4	62.5
Queensland	51.0	20.9	. .	6.2	7.3	3.6	5.7	3.6	98.3
South Australia	5.6	6.3	4.5	. .	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.7	22.8
Western Australia	8.6	7.6	6.9	3.0	. .	1.4	2.5	0.9	30.9
Tasmania	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.9	1.3	. .	0.3	0.3	12.2
Northern Territory	2.9	2.8	4.8	2.4	2.3	0.3	. .	0.4	16.0
Australian Capital Territory	10.7	2.4	2.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	. .	18.6
Total departures	105.1	64.4	72.5	25.7	27.8	12.2	16.4	18.3	. .
Net gain/loss	-24.0	-1.9	25.8	-2.9	3.1	0.1	-0.4	0.3	. .

. . not applicable

(a) Net internal migration are revised based on new information from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. This results in Other Territory information becoming available for intercensal periods since the 1996 Census.

Source: *Migration, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 3412.0)**1.18****INTERSTATE MIGRATION, By age—2005–06**

	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>	<i>Net gain/loss</i>
	'000	'000	'000
Age group (years)			
0–14	15.8	21.4	-5.6
15–24	17.7	23.3	-5.6
25–34	19.8	24.3	-4.5
35–44	11.4	15.3	-3.9
45–54	7.3	9.5	-2.2
55–64	5.4	6.7	-1.3
65–74	2.3	2.6	-0.4
75+	1.5	2.0	-0.5
All ages	81.1	105.1	-24.0

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

1.19**REGIONAL MOBILITY—2001****RESIDENCE IN 2001**

<i>Statistical Division/Subdivision</i>	<i>Same as in 1996</i>	<i>Elsewhere within the same SD</i>	<i>Elsewhere in NSW</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Overseas</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Sydney							
Inner Sydney	37.8	29.4	3.5	5.3	11.3	12.7	272 251
Eastern Suburbs	44.8	27.1	3.1	4.2	11.6	9.2	216 979
St George-Sutherland	57.9	28.6	2.0	1.8	5.0	4.6	386 796
Canterbury-Bankstown	58.8	26.3	1.0	1.0	6.5	6.3	273 901
Fairfield-Liverpool	53.3	32.3	1.2	1.6	6.3	5.3	308 837
Outer South Western Sydney	54.9	33.7	2.7	1.5	2.5	4.8	208 965
Inner Western Sydney	52.1	27.7	2.0	2.6	9.2	6.4	147 147
Central Western Sydney	52.8	27.0	1.8	1.7	9.2	7.5	263 611
Outer Western Sydney	55.8	32.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	4.6	284 352
Blacktown	54.4	31.6	1.8	1.5	5.2	5.4	234 105
Lower Northern Sydney	46.6	30.4	2.7	4.4	10.2	5.7	261 209
Central Northern Sydney	56.2	30.0	1.8	2.6	6.2	3.1	364 264
Northern Beaches	53.6	30.5	2.0	2.4	6.3	5.2	205 843
Gosford-Wyong	50.5	37.2	4.3	2.1	1.5	4.4	267 639
Total Sydney	52.5	30.4	2.3	2.4	6.5	5.9	3 695 899
Hunter	55.4	28.1	8.8	2.5	1.2	4.1	529 740
Illawarra	56.2	24.6	10.7	2.4	2.0	4.1	358 192
Richmond-Tweed	50.5	24.8	10.3	8.2	1.6	4.5	194 835
Mid-North Coast	51.6	25.3	14.4	3.9	0.9	3.8	253 531
Northern	55.5	23.8	11.8	3.8	1.0	4.2	161 489
North Western	54.7	24.9	11.8	2.8	0.8	5.0	105 877
Central West	55.6	24.7	11.6	2.7	0.9	4.6	158 853
South Eastern	52.6	21.5	10.3	8.8	1.1	5.7	174 995
Murrumbidgee	55.4	25.1	9.0	4.8	1.4	4.3	135 690
Murray	55.3	21.9	5.7	11.2	0.9	4.9	101 714
Far West	64.2	19.1	5.2	5.4	0.5	5.5	22 064
New South Wales (b)	53.1	28.4	5.4	3.2	4.6	5.4	5 903 809

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

(b) Includes No usual address, Migratory and Offshore, Unidentified Sydney and Unidentified NSW.

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

1.20

POPULATION, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables	Figures
ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	13	1.9; 1.19	. .
ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection	14	1.15	. .
ABS Vitals Collection	. .	1.11; 1.14	. .
ABS Estimated Resident Population Collection	. .	1.5; 1.18	1.2
<i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)	1-3; 17-24	. .	. .
<i>Australian Historical Population Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)	. .	1.10	. .
<i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0)	. .	1.10; 1.11	. .
<i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0)	. .	1.13; 1.14	. .
Department of Immigration and Citizenship	. .	1.16	. .
<i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> (ABS cat. no. 3238.0)	9-10	1.6	. .
<i>Life Tables, New South Wales</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.1.55.001)	. .	1.12	. .
<i>Migration, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3412.0)	11-12	1.8; 1.17	. .
<i>Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories</i> (ABS cat. no. 3201.0)	4-8	1.4	1.3
<i>Population Projections, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3222.0)	. .	1.7	. .
<i>Regional Population Growth, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3218.0)	15-16	. .	. .
. . not applicable			

SUMMARY

The family is a vital part of society, forming the basic unit of home life for most people. There is an increasing diversity of family types in contemporary Australia, reflecting different patterns of partnering, marriage and subsequent differences in family formation. An individual's family is often their most fundamental source of emotional, physical and financial care and support. Individuals and families also receive support and care from the wider community. The strength of community functioning can have a large impact on individual and family wellbeing.

The family unit takes on a large part of the responsibility of caring for people in society. The vast range of services provided by groups, clubs, charitable organisations and governments, are also sources of care and support. The significance of the family to the wellbeing of a society as a whole is recognised by Australian, state and territory government agencies, and a wide range of policies and programs are directed towards supporting families.

Family and community statistics are used to monitor the effectiveness of government programs as well as to inform planning and program delivery processes. This chapter provides statistical information on family and community indicators for a range of population groups in NSW. Information presented includes statistics on:

- types of families and their child care, support and work arrangements;
- child protection and out-of-home care;
- carers for people with a disability;
- home access to the Internet; and
- measures of community participation for children, the Indigenous and wider community.

2.1

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS								
1. Total households	'000	na	2 454.7	2 491.8	2 528.4	2 565.9	2 604.6	2 643.0
2. Lone person households	'000	na	586.9	604.3	621.3	638.7	656.7	675.0
3. Total families	'000	1 721	1 777	1 798	1 827	1 838	1 844	1 877
4. Couple families without children	'000	601	656	649	686	687	660	717
5. Families with dependent children	'000	869	859	893	875	884	903	899
6. One parent families with dependent children—of all families with dependent children	%	20.7	20.6	r21.9	22.1	22.6	21.6	21.6
7. Defacto couples—of all couple families	%	na	11.5	na	na	na	na	na
FAMILY FORMATION								
8. Marriage rate per 1,000 population	rate	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	nya
9. Total fertility rate per female	rate	1.815	1.762	1.801	1.796	1.794	1.757	1.808
10. Median age of mother at first birth in current relationship	years	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.5	nya
11. Divorce rate per 1,000 population	rate	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	nya
12. Children aged 0–17 years involved in a divorce in year	'000	14.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	12.8	13.1	nya
13. Children aged 0–17 years with a natural parent living elsewhere	%	na	na	na	r21.8	na	na	na
FAMILIES AND WORK								
14. Both parents employed								
—couple families with dependent children	%	59.2	58.7	59.9	59.8	60.1	61.5	62.3
15. Both parents not employed								
—couple families with dependent children	%	7.1	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	5.5	6.8
16. Single parent not employed								
—one parent families with dependent children	%	48.9	53.1	51.0	51.3	52.5	45.1	48.5
17. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent in the household	%	19.4	18.2	na	16.2	15.7	na	nya
18. Families with children aged 0–11 years who used work arrangements to care for child	%	na	na	54.5	na	na	61.5	na
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY								
19. Adults that can get support from others outside the household in time of crisis(a)	%	na	na	93.2	na	na	na	nya
20. Carers for a person with a disability(b)	%	na	na	na	11.4	na	na	na
21. Children aged 0–11 years who received some informal child care from relatives	%	na	na	25.9	na	na	30.0	na
22. Children aged 0–2 years who used formal child care(c)	%	na	na	21.5	na	na	25.9	na
23. Children aged 3–4 years who used formal child care(c)	%	na	na	40.9	na	na	46.0	na
24. Children on care and protection orders per 1,000 children	rate	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	na	5.4	5.8
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION								
25. Voluntary work—adults(a)	%	na	na	33.4	na	na	na	nya
26. Participated in organised sport or physical recreation—adults(a)	%	na	na	32.7	na	na	na	nya
27. Attended cultural events—adults(a)	%	na	na	86.2	na	na	82.9	na
28. Participated in organised sport—children(d)	%	60.2	na	na	62.3	na	na	64.7
29. Participated in cultural activities—children(d)	%	31.5	na	na	29.9	na	na	34.6
30. Households with an Internet connection	%	32	45	48	54	na	56	60

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(b) Persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) To enable comparisons over time, preschool has been removed from formal care for all time periods shown in this table. In surveys prior to 2005, the definition of formal care included preschool.

(d) Children aged 5–14 years.

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

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

.. not applicable

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

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

(c) Families where there were no partners or children (e.g. adult siblings living together without a parent).

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

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

2.3**MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES**

		1985	1995	2005
MARRIAGES				
Marriages registered	no.	41 183	37 828	35 927
Crude marriage rate(a)	rate	7.5	6.2	5.3
Median age at first marriage				
Bridegroom	years	25.6	27.5	29.7
Bride	years	23.4	25.3	27.8
Marriages involving remarriage	%	32.8	31.7	30.4
Marriages involving cohabitation prior to marriage	%	na	na	69.3

DIVORCES				
Divorces granted	no.	11 871	14 945	15 172
Crude divorce rate(a)	rate	2.2	2.4	2.2
Median duration to divorce	years	10.3	10.1	11.4
Median age at divorce				
Husband	years	37.3	39.5	42.8
Wife	years	34.5	36.6	40.0
Divorces involving children(b)				
Percentage	%	58.2	na	46.9
Total children involved	no.	13 195	na	13 122

na not available

(a) Number of marriages/divorces per 1,000 estimated resident mean population. From 1995 the mid year population was used instead of the mean population.

(b) Divorces involving children data was not processed for 1995.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection; *Marriages, Australia*

(ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001); *Divorces, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001);

Australian Historic Population Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3105.0.65.001).

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

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

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. Excludes overseas visitors and persons in non-classifiable households, non-private dwellings and off-shore and migratory areas.

(b) Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household.

(c) A de facto marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, although the marriage has not been formalised.

(d) Includes Never married, Separated, Divorced and Widowed.

(e) Includes marital status not stated.

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

2.5 FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS, Children's relationship to parents—2003

	Families	Persons	Children aged 0–17 years	Families	Persons	Children aged 0–17 years
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Couple families						
Intact	601.4	2 485.3	1 126.9	71.5	76.3	72.4
Step	28.9	105.8	43.9	3.4	3.2	2.8
Blended	25.3	126.6	73.8	3.0	3.9	4.7
Total in couple families(a)	660.9	2 735.7	1 251.5	78.6	84.0	80.4
One parent families						
Lone mother	153.9	446.7	264.5	18.3	13.7	17.0
Lone father	26.2	75.1	40.9	3.1	2.3	2.6
Total in one parent families	180.1	521.8	305.4	21.4	16.0	19.6
Total in all families with children aged 0–17 years	841.0	3 257.5	1 556.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

. . not applicable

na not available

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

(b) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

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

2.8**FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AGED 0–14 YEARS, By parents' employment status—2003–04**

	<i>Families</i>		<i>Children aged 0–14 years</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%
Couple family				
Both parents employed	362.7	48.3	628.7	47.3
One parent employed	190.4	25.3	382.6	28.8
Neither parent employed(a)	40.0	5.3	75.5	5.7
<i>Total couple families(b)</i>	<i>593.1</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>1 086.8</i>	<i>81.7</i>
One parent family				
Parent employed	75.4	10.0	110.7	8.3
Parent not employed(a)	83.0	11.0	133.0	10.0
<i>Total one parent families(b)</i>	<i>158.4</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>243.7</i>	<i>18.3</i>
Total families	751.5	100.0	1 330.5	100.0

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

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

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

2.9 WORKING ARRANGEMENTS USED TO CARE FOR CHILDREN(a)(b)(c), Families with at least one parent employed—2005

	COUPLE FAMILIES			ONE PARENT FAMILIES	All families with at least one parent employed
	Both parents employed	One parent employed only	Total couple families	One parent employed	
NUMBER (d) ('000)					
Work arrangements used to care for children					
Flexible working hours	189.2	41.7	230.9	30.1	261.0
Permanent part-time work	121.2	7.2	128.4	19.3	147.7
Shiftwork	47.3	13.3	60.5	4.6	65.1
Work at home	77.7	14.4	92.1	9.3	101.4
Job sharing	19.7	1.4	21.1	3.4	24.5
Other	13.1	4.0	17.1	2.3	19.4
All families where either parent used work arrangements(e)	268.9	62.7	331.6	47.0	378.6
All families where neither parent used work arrangements	73.0	146.4	219.5	18.3	237.8
All families with at least one parent employed	342.5	210.0	552.5	65.3	617.8
PERCENTAGE (d) (%)					
Work arrangements used to care for children					
Flexible working hours	55.2	19.9	41.8	46.1	42.2
Permanent part-time work	35.4	3.4	23.2	29.6	23.9
Shiftwork	13.8	6.3	11.0	7.0	10.5
Work at home	22.7	6.9	16.7	14.3	16.4
Job sharing	5.8	0.6	3.8	5.3	4.0
Other	3.8	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.1
All families where either parent used work arrangements(e)	78.5	29.8	60.0	72.0	61.3
All families where neither parent used work arrangements	21.3	69.7	39.7	28.0	38.5
All families with at least one parent employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) With children aged under 13 years.

(b) Excludes same-sex couple families.

(c) Excludes couple families where one parent was out of scope or coverage of the Labour Force Survey.

(d) Includes families whose working arrangements could not be determined.

(e) Components do not add to total as parents could use more than one type of work arrangement.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Child Care, New South Wales Tables* (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

2.10**CHILD CARE AND PRESCHOOL, By age of child, family type and main language spoken—2005**

	TOTAL CHILDREN		AGE OF CHILD (YEARS)			FAMILY TYPE		MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	
	Number	Percentage	0–2	3–4	5–12	Couple family	One parent family	English	Other
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether used any type of child care									
Children who used child care	517.5	45.7	56.6	64.3	37.4	43.3	58.4	46.8	31.1
Children who did not use child care	614.4	54.3	43.4	35.7	62.6	56.7	41.6	53.2	68.9
Types of formal care(a)									
Before and/or after school care	73.2	6.5	—	**0.7	10.1	5.7	10.6	6.9	**1.2
Long day care centre	110.0	9.7	17.5	35.8	*0.7	9.4	11.6	9.8	*8.0
Family day care	31.0	2.7	6.1	8.4	**0.2	2.7	*2.9	2.9	—
Other formal care(b)	17.5	1.5	3.9	*3.7	**0.2	1.4	*2.2	1.5	**2.0
Total children who used formal care(c)(d)	223.0	19.7	25.9	46.0	11.3	18.5	26.2	20.4	11.2
Informal care									
Grandparent	235.5	20.8	31.4	28.0	15.3	20.8	21.0	21.5	11.1
Other relative(e)	109.8	9.7	8.0	7.1	10.9	6.4	27.1	9.9	*7.6
Other person	72.9	6.4	6.3	*4.5	7.0	6.3	7.0	6.6	*4.8
Total children who used informal care(d)(f)	391.3	34.6	41.9	38.2	31.1	32.0	48.2	35.6	21.6
Total children	1 131.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Children who attended preschool	77.5	6.8	—	41.6	*1.0	7.1	5.8	7.1	*3.9

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The definition of formal care does not include preschool. In surveys prior to 2005, the definition of formal care included preschool.

(b) Includes occasional care.

(c) All children who used formal care, including those who used both formal and informal care.

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

(e) Includes care provided by brother/sister, non-resident parent and other relative.

(f) All children who used informal care, including those who used both informal and formal care.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Child Care, Australia, New South Wales Tables* (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

2.11 CHILD CARE AND PRESCHOOL(a), By type of care, weekly hours of care and main reason used—2005

	HOURS OF CARE USED PER WEEK				MAIN REASON USED CARE(b)			
	Less than 10 hours	10–19 hours	20 hours or more	Total	Work related	Personal	Beneficial for child	Total(c)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Formal care(d)								
Before and/or after school care	80.2	15.8	*4.0	100.0	87.0	*6.0	**1.6	100.0
Long day care centre	27.8	38.5	33.7	100.0	59.5	10.4	26.6	100.0
Family day care	33.8	36.2	30.1	100.0	64.4	*12.3	*20.8	100.0
Other formal care(e)	67.9	32.1	—	100.0	*34.6	*37.0	*24.1	100.0
Total children who used formal care(d)(f)(g)	45.1	31.8	23.1	100.0	66.7	11.4	17.6	100.0
Informal care								
Grandparent	58.0	20.7	21.3	100.0	56.7	32.1	*3.2	100.0
Other relative(h)	51.4	16.4	33.3	100.0	37.4	29.9	**1.5	100.0
Other person	68.3	18.3	13.5	100.0	61.7	25.2	*4.1	100.0
Total children who used informal care(g)(i)	55.6	19.1	25.3	100.0	51.7	31.1	3.1	100.0
Attended preschool	26.2	63.1	10.7	100.0	21.9	*2.6	72.7	100.0

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For children aged 0–12 years.

(b) Main reason used care was asked in relation to formal care and informal care in general, not each individual type of care.

(c) Includes reason unknown and other reason.

(d) The definition of formal care does not include preschool. In surveys prior to 2005, the definition of formal care included preschool.

(e) Includes occasional care.

(f) All children who used formal care, including those who used both formal and informal care.

(g) Components do not add to totals, as children could use more than one type of care.

(h) Includes care provided by brother/sister, non-resident parent and other relative.

(i) All children who used informal care, including those who used both informal and formal care.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Child Care, Australia, New South Wales Tables* (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

2.12**CHILD PROTECTION AND OUT-OF-HOME CARE—2005–06**

	no.	%	rate per 1,000 children(a)
REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS			
Report referred for further assessment(b)	160 842	66.7	..
Substantiation report of actual harm or risk of harm	32 390	13.4	..
<i>Total child protection reports</i>	<i>241 003</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
SUBSTANTIATION REPORTS			
Main type of abuse			
Physical abuse	6 184	19.1	..
Sexual abuse	3 621	11.2	..
Emotional abuse	13 780	42.5	..
Neglect	8 805	27.2	..
<i>Total substantiation reports</i>	<i>32 390</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>..</i>
CHILDREN			
Children involved in a report referred for further assessment(b)	87 196	..	54.8
Children involved in a substantiation report of actual harm or risk of harm	12 956	..	8.1
Children on care and protection orders	9 213	..	5.8
Children in out-of-home care	10 623	..	6.7
CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SUBSTANTIATIONS			
Sex			
Male	6 144	47.4	7.5
Female	6 759	52.2	8.7
Age group (years)			
Under 1 year	1 766	13.6	20.2
1–4 years	3 205	24.7	9.5
5–11 years	4 870	37.6	7.9
12–17 years	3 091	23.9	5.6
<i>Total children involved in substantiations(c)</i>	<i>12 956</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>8.1</i>
Indigenous children	2 786	21.5	np
CHILDREN ON CARE AND PROTECTION ORDERS(d)			
Children admitted to child and protection orders in 2005–06	2 977	32.3	1.9
Children discharged from child and protection orders in 2005–06	2 134	23.2	1.3
<i>Total children on care and protection orders as at 30 June 2006</i>	<i>9 213</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Indigenous children on care and protection orders as at 30 June 2006	2 409	26.1	np
CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME CARE			
Children in out-of-home care by placement type			
Relative and Aboriginal Kinship Care	5 340	50.3	np
Foster Care	4 097	38.6	np
Non related person	381	3.6	np
Parents	358	3.4	np
Residential Care	292	2.7	np
Independent Living	90	0.8	np
Supported Accommodation	65	0.6	np
<i>Total children on out of home care as at 30 June 2006</i>	<i>10 623</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Indigenous children	3 033	28.6	np
Children who have had 5 or more placements	963	9.1	0.6

.. not applicable

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

(a) Based on 2005 preliminary estimated residential population.

(b) Report referred for further assessment to Community Services Centres/Joint Investigative Response Team involving NSW Police (CSC/JIRT).

(c) Includes not stated sex or age.

(d) Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, *Child Protection Australia, 2004–05* (AIHW cat. no. CWS 28).Source: NSW Department of Community Services, Key Information and Directory System (KiDS), 2005–06; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, *Child Protection Australia, 2004–05* (AIHW cat. no. CWS 28).

2.13 CARERS FOR A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY(a), By selected characteristics—2003

	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males %	Females %	Persons %
ALL PERSONS						
Carer status						
Primary carer	42.1	107.6	149.7	1.3	3.3	2.3
Other carer	298.9	299.4	598.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total carers	341.0	407.0	748.0	10.4	12.3	11.4
Not a carer	2 949.2	2 891.3	5 840.5	89.6	87.7	88.6
Total persons	3 290.2	3 298.3	6 588.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY CARERS						
Age group (years)						
15–44	*10.6	37.7	48.3	*25.2	35.0	32.3
45–64	16.4	43.4	59.8	38.9	40.4	40.0
65 and over	15.1	26.5	41.6	35.9	24.6	27.8
Living arrangement						
Lives in the same household as care recipient	33.4	79.2	112.5	79.2	73.6	75.2
Lives elsewhere	*8.7	28.4	37.2	*20.8	26.4	24.8
Carer's relationship with main recipient of care						
Partner	23.5	36.1	59.6	55.9	33.6	39.8
Parent	*3.2	27.1	30.3	*7.5	25.2	20.2
Son or daughter(b)	13.1	34.5	47.6	31.0	32.1	31.8
Other relatives	**0.8	*6.8	*7.5	**1.8	*6.3	*5.0
Friend	**1.6	*3.1	*4.7	**3.7	*2.9	*3.1
Carer's disability status						
Carer has a disability	18.4	37.2	55.6	43.8	34.5	37.1
Carer has a profound or severe core activity restriction	*5.1	*6.2	*11.3	*12.1	*5.8	*7.6
Hours per week spent caring						
Less than 20	15.1	34.9	49.9	35.8	32.4	33.3
20–39	*7.5	22.8	30.3	*17.9	21.2	20.2
40 or more	14.9	39.7	54.6	35.3	36.9	36.5
Not stated	*4.6	*10.2	14.8	*11.0	*9.4	9.9
Total primary carers	42.1	107.6	149.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

(a) Aged 15 years and over and living in households only, including private dwellings and some non-private dwellings, e.g. motels, boarding houses, self-care units in retirement villages.

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

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

2.14**CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURE AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES, Children aged 5–14 years—2006**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)			Total children	Median time spent on activities
	Males	Females	5–8	9–11	12–14		
	%	%	%	%	%	'000	hrs
Organised cultural activities(a)							
Playing a musical instrument	17.9	22.7	12.9	25.7	24.1	179.0	3
Singing	*2.4	8.1	4.3	5.0	6.5	45.7	1
Dancing	2.8	26.8	17.4	15.6	9.7	128.3	2
Drama	2.0	7.2	*2.3	5.1	6.8	40.0	2
Total	22.2	47.6	29.4	39.4	36.3	306.1	. .
Organised sport(a)	70.8	58.2	61.6	71.4	61.9	572.9	4
Leisure activities(b)							
Skateboarding or rollerblading	29.0	14.9	22.0	27.0	17.4	195.8	3
Bike riding	69.1	61.5	73.0	67.7	53.4	579.1	3
Watching TV, videos or DVDs	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.7	97.0	862.6	15
Playing electronic or computer games	73.9	48.8	57.8	68.2	60.1	546.1	5
Art and craft activities	36.1	58.3	60.8	45.2	30.8	415.4	4
Reading for pleasure	69.1	79.3	72.8	76.6	73.3	656.2	5
Total	99.3	99.4	99.3	99.0	99.7	879.9	. .
Computer activities(c)							
Accessing the Internet	63.8	64.1	36.7	74.4	88.5	566.6	. .
Using a computer but not the Internet	25.8	28.8	45.6	21.8	9.2	241.3	. .
Total	89.6	92.9	82.3	96.2	97.7	808.0	. .

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

. . not applicable

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

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

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

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

2.15**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT(a), By age and sex—2002**

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total persons	
PERCENTAGE (%)										
Undertaken voluntary work(b)	32.1	34.8	25.1	29.5	40.4	37.1	38.3	28.4	33.4	
Type/s of voluntary work undertaken										
Sport/recreation/hobby	14.2	9.2	11.4	11.5	17.9	14.2	8.1	4.3	11.7	
Welfare/community	9.7	13.2	6.2	7.5	9.4	10.7	17.6	19.1	11.4	
Health	1.1	2.8	0.6	1.8	2.4	1.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	
Emergency services	2.8	1.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	0.3	2.0	
Education/training/youth development	5.7	8.5	3.6	7.0	14.0	9.5	4.1	1.1	7.1	
Religious	6.7	9.6	4.7	5.8	9.0	9.7	11.2	8.6	8.1	
Environmental/animal welfare	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.4	1.5	
Business/professional/union	1.9	1.2	—	1.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	0.3	1.5	
Arts/culture	1.8	2.2	0.8	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.7	0.8	2.0	
Other organisation	3.4	2.5	1.6	0.7	4.6	2.8	5.8	2.5	2.9	
Participated in organised sport or physical recreation activities(b)	36.9	28.5	39.6	42.8	36.4	26.5	28.9	19.5	32.7	
Attendance at any sporting event(b)	52.1	35.4	55.5	52.8	50.7	43.0	38.6	18.5	43.7	
Involved in social activities(c)	90.7	90.9	95.4	95.2	92.6	89.7	91.1	80.2	90.8	
Type of social activity										
Recreational or cultural group activities	16.5	17.1	16.9	16.1	18.0	13.7	18.1	18.4	16.8	
Community or special interest group activities	14.3	17.2	*8.0	16.5	14.8	19.2	18.3	16.3	15.8	
Church or religious activities	24.2	27.2	20.7	23.7	28.3	26.1	28.8	26.0	25.7	
Went out to a cafe, restaurant or bar	77.1	79.3	88.6	82.6	79.9	79.5	78.3	60.6	78.2	
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	61.0	49.9	64.3	64.8	65.2	53.9	53.2	27.3	55.4	
Visited library, museum or art gallery	34.7	43.8	47.7	39.5	40.1	39.7	39.3	30.6	39.3	
Attended movies, theatre or concert	56.1	59.5	79.9	67.7	62.2	56.8	50.3	29.1	57.8	
Visited park, botanic gardens, zoo or theme park	48.0	51.9	50.2	64.2	53.5	48.5	50.0	28.8	49.9	
Attended cultural events(b)	84.8	87.6	96.5	93.0	91.9	86.3	82.2	65.2	86.2	
Type of cultural event attended										
Art galleries	23.2	26.8	21.6	24.6	25.8	27.4	31.0	19.5	25.0	
Museums	24.3	24.7	20.1	26.5	28.2	25.1	27.0	18.0	24.5	
Zoological parks and aquariums	36.8	39.2	37.0	52.0	46.9	34.3	34.0	17.3	38.0	
Botanic gardens	36.0	38.8	36.2	42.2	38.4	33.4	43.2	30.8	37.4	
Libraries	33.7	44.1	45.8	38.6	41.7	39.8	36.1	31.8	39.0	
Classical music concerts	8.9	11.0	*6.6	9.1	8.3	12.2	13.1	*10.7	10.0	
Popular music concerts	28.3	25.7	44.7	37.1	25.9	23.6	22.2	9.1	27.0	
Theatre performances	15.2	19.8	19.6	18.2	18.4	18.3	17.5	13.1	17.5	
Dance performances	9.3	12.7	9.0	12.4	14.2	11.2	10.2	*7.2	11.0	
Musicals and operas	16.4	21.7	15.5	21.1	16.8	20.4	23.4	17.5	19.1	
Other performing arts	18.5	20.5	20.1	25.9	16.8	21.0	18.3	13.7	19.5	
Cinemas	66.5	70.1	90.7	79.4	77.4	66.3	56.9	36.1	68.3	

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Person may have undertaken more than one activity or event.

(b) In the last 12 months.

(c) In the last 3 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, *General Social Survey, New South Wales* (ABS cat. no. 4159.1.55.001); *Sports Attendance, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 4174.0); *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 4114.0).

2.15**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT(a), By age and sex—2002** *continued*

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)							
	Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total persons	
PERCENTAGE (%) <i>cont.</i>										
Person and/or partner provide support to other relatives living outside the household	26.7	28.9	13.7	26.8	30.5	36.2	37.2	19.9	27.8	
Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household(b)	92.1	94.2	96.9	95.4	93.5	90.9	92.9	89.9	93.2	
Source/s of support in times of crisis										
Friend	65.0	64.7	79.4	70.8	69.1	64.2	61.5	43.6	64.8	
Neighbour	35.5	35.8	32.0	25.8	36.8	40.4	43.3	38.1	35.7	
Family member	79.9	81.5	78.9	88.4	80.0	74.8	82.7	78.4	80.7	
Work colleague	21.0	18.9	26.4	28.1	20.3	24.4	17.4	*1.0	20.0	
Community, charity or religious organisation	11.2	13.0	9.2	9.8	16.1	14.4	10.3	11.2	12.1	
Local council or other government services	4.9	6.7	*7.8	5.1	5.4	7.5	5.3	4.0	5.8	
Health, legal or financial professional	9.9	13.1	11.0	12.6	11.2	13.7	11.2	8.9	11.5	
Other sources	*0.5	*1.3	**1.1	*0.9	*1.1	*0.9	**0.4	**0.8	0.9	
NUMBER ('000)										
Total persons	2 425	2 472	630	985	988	881	636	777	4 897	

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

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

(a) Person may have undertaken more than one activity or event.

(b) In the last 12 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, *General Social Survey, New South Wales* (ABS cat. no. 4159.1.55.001); *Sports Attendance, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 4174.0); *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 4114.0).

2.16 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PERSONS COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, By age and sex—2002

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)			
	Males	Females	18-24	25-44	45 and over	Total
PERCENTAGE (%)						
Had undertaken voluntary work in last 12 months	30.6	33.4	29.2	33.1	32.3	32.1
Type(s) of voluntary work(a) (b)						
Sport/recreation/hobby	16.2	11.9	*13.4	15.3	*12.0	14.0
Welfare or community	11.3	14.5	*13.6	11.7	14.6	13.0
Education, training or youth development	12.4	11.2	*10.5	13.9	*9.1	11.8
Arts or culture	4.4	*6.1	*3.1	*4.2	*8.5	5.3
Other organisations(c)	12.4	12.7	*7.8	11.6	17.3	12.5
Participated in sport or physical recreation activities in last 12 months	52.8	31.7	53.7	47.6	24.3	41.8
Involved in social activities in last 3 months	86.2	83.4	92.2	87.1	75.7	84.7
Participated(a)						
Church or religious activities	9.6	15.8	*12.1	13.5	12.1	12.8
Went out to a cafe, restaurant or bar	66.0	63.8	74.0	64.6	59.2	64.8
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	61.5	48.5	68.7	59.0	38.2	54.7
Identifies with clan, tribal or language group	48.4	40.1	35.2	45.3	48.0	44.1
Attended cultural events in last 12 months	55.0	63.8	52.6	62.2	59.7	59.5
Attended cultural event(s)(a)						
Funeral	36.8	39.8	29.9	40.4	40.5	38.4
Ceremony	12.1	14.1	*11.4	13.1	14.3	13.1
Sports carnival	21.7	20.7	25.6	23.0	15.3	21.2
Festival or carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	23.2	34.9	33.8	31.9	21.9	29.3
Involved with Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation	25.9	29.2	*17.4	28.7	32.5	27.6
Able to get support in times of crisis, from someone outside household	89.4	94.2	94.6	92.6	89.0	91.9
Source(s) of support in times of crisis(a)						
Friend	60.8	58.1	69.6	61.3	49.3	59.4
Neighbour	16.9	16.9	*13.5	17.9	17.6	16.9
Family member	79.7	82.7	84.0	81.7	78.7	81.3
Work colleague	18.3	17.3	*18.5	20.0	13.4	17.7
Community, charity or religious organisation	*10.1	21.7	19.4	14.3	17.1	16.1
Government or professional services	15.5	23.8	21.8	18.7	20.4	19.8
Other sources	*2.3	*2.7	*1.6	*2.8	**2.6	*2.5
NUMBER ('000)						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 18 years and over	35.9	38.8	14.8	37.6	22.3	74.7

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

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

(a) Categories are not mutually exclusive.

(b) Data available from non-remote areas only.

(c) Includes law/justice/political, other organisation, foreign/international, organisation not further defined (nfd), health, emergency services, religious, environmental/animal welfare, business/professional/union.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

2.17**HOUSEHOLDS ACCESSING THE INTERNET, By selected characteristics and type of access—July 2005 to June 2006**

	<i>Households accessing Internet</i>	<i>Dial up</i>	<i>Broadband</i>	<i>All households</i>
	'000	%	%	'000
Households				
With children aged under 15 years	568	50	49	733
Without children aged under 15 years	1 002	52	47	1 904
Household income				
\$0–\$39,999(a)	328	62	35	948
\$40,000–\$79,999	397	58	41	591
\$80,000–\$119,999	275	48	53	351
\$120,000 or over	283	^ 36	64	310
Could not be determined	287	47	49	437
Region				
Metropolitan areas	1 045	43	55	1 624
Ex-metropolitan areas	525	67	32	1 013
Total	1 570	51	48	2 637

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

(a) Includes those households with income less than zero.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

2.18

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	7	2.4
ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey	. .	2.16
ABS Survey of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey	28–29	2.14
ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	20	2.13
ABS Survey of Income and Housing	17	2.8
ABS Vitals Collection	10	2.3
<i>Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4114.0)	27	2.14
<i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)	9	. .
<i>Australian Historical Population Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)	. .	2.3
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006 <i>Child Protection Australia 2004–05</i> , (AIHW cat. no. CWS 28)	24	2.12
<i>Child Care, Australia, New South Wales Tables</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)	18; 21–23	2.9–2.11
<i>Divorces, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)	11–12	2.3
<i>Family Characteristics</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0)	13	2.2; 2.5–2.6
<i>General Social Survey, New South Wales</i> (ABS cat. no. 4159.1.55.001)	19; 25–26	2.7; 2.15
<i>Household and Family Projections, Australia Series II</i> (ABS cat. no. 3236.0)	1–2	. .
<i>Household Use of Information Technology, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8146.0)	30	2.17
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed</i> (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	3–6; 14–16	. .
<i>Marriages, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)	8	2.3
NSW Department of Community Services, Key Information and Directory System (KiDS), 2005–06	. .	2.12
<i>Sports Attendance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4174.0)	. .	2.14
. . not applicable		

SUMMARY

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

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

Health statistics are used to help develop health policy, promotional and intervention activity, and to ensure adequate access to health facilities and services, thereby helping to reduce the incidence of disease, disability and premature mortality. The statistics contained in this chapter provide a compilation of data on a wide range of health indicators covering:

- health status and health risks;
- long term health conditions;
- Indigenous health;
- disease prevalence;
- new cases of cancer;
- mental health;
- drug use and treatment;
- work-related injuries;
- causes of death;
- disability status; and
- use of health services.

3.1 HEALTH, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
HEALTH STATUS								
1. Life expectancy at birth—males(a)	years	76.4	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.5	nya
2. Life expectancy at birth—females(a)	years	81.9	82.4	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.3	nya
3. Self assessed health—excellent or very good(b)(c)	%	na	52.3	na	na	na	55.5	na
4. Self assessed health—good(b)(c)	%	na	29.4	na	na	na	27.9	na
5. Self assessed health—fair or poor(b)(c)	%	na	18.4	na	na	na	16.6	na
RISK FACTORS								
6. Current daily smokers(c)(d)	%	na	24.1	na	na	na	22.6	na
7. Risky or high risk alcohol consumption(c)(d)	%	na	10.8	na	na	na	13.0	na
8. Sedentary or low exercise level(b)(c)	%	na	69.0	na	na	na	70.6	na
9. Overweight or obese(b)(c)	%	na	44.0	na	na	na	47.1	na
10. High blood pressure(b)(c)	%	na	10.4	na	na	na	10.1	na
11. Children fully immunised at 12–15 months(e)	%	na	91.1	89.9	91.0	91.0	90.6	90.1
HEALTH CONDITIONS								
Long term conditions(b)(c)								
12. Cancer (neoplasms)	%	na	r1.4	na	na	na	r1.3	na
13. Ischaemic heart disease	%	na	1.7	na	na	na	1.7	na
14. Diabetes mellitus	%	na	3.0	na	na	na	3.7	na
15. Asthma	%	na	11.1	na	na	na	9.2	na
16. High or very high psychological distress(c)(f)(d)	%	na	12.9	na	na	na	12.6	na
17. Persons with a disability	%	na	na	na	17.9	na	na	na
18. Persons with a disability with a profound or severe restriction	%	na	na	na	5.5	na	na	na
19. New cases of cancer per 100,000 males(c)	rate	r537.9	r539.2	553.8	548.9	594.0	nya	nya
20. New cases of cancer per 100,000 females(c)	rate	r383.9	r391.9	r399.6	397.9	402.0	nya	nya
21. Employment injuries per 1,000 employees	rate	21.3	20.3	20.3	18.5	18.7	18.4	nya
MORTALITY								
22. Number of deaths	'000	45.4	44.6	46.4	46.1	46.4	44.9	nya
23. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(c)	rate	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.9	nya
24. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	rate	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	nya
25. Ischaemic heart disease per 100,000 population(g)	rate	124.3	118.0	117.6	115.5	113.3	104.4	nya
26. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) per 100,000 population(g)	rate	163.4	169.6	169.7	170.6	175.4	176.6	nya
27. Cerebrovascular disease per 100,000 population(g)	rate	60.5	57.7	60.6	60.5	58.7	53.8	nya
28. External causes per 100,000 population(g)	rate	35.4	36.4	36.6	35.6	35.0	34.7	nya
SERVICES (h)								
29. Public hospital beds	no.	17 754	17 534	17 402	18 085	19 408	20 731	nya
30. Private hospital beds(i)	no.	6 557	6 864	6 503	6 575	6 540	6 402	nya
31. Average length of stay in public hospital	days	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	nya
32. Residential aged care places per 1,000 population(j)	rate	83.9	83.0	81.0	81.6	82.7	82.2	nya
33. Hospital separations per 100,000 population(c)	rate	29 866	30 014	30 340	30 539	r30 778	31 339	31 477
34. Persons seeking drug treatment episodes	'000	na	na	38.1	40.0	42.5	41.8	nya
EXPENDITURE								
35. Persons with private health insurance	%	51.6	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.5	51.8	52.1
36. Total health expenditure	\$b	18.8	20.7	22.2	24.3	26.5	29.2	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Based on three years of population and deaths data.

(b) For persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(d) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(e) Immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, hepatitis b and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b.

(f) Persons with a score of 22 or more on the Kessler 10 questionnaire.

(g) Indirect standardised death rate of the estimated mid-year population.

(h) Year ending 30 June.

(i) Data for years 1999–2000 and 2000–01 includes the ACT.

(j) For persons aged 70 years and over.

3.2 SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS(a), By selected characteristics, persons aged 15 years and over—2004–05

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Males	20.0	33.8	28.7	12.3	5.2
Females	20.9	35.5	27.3	11.6	4.6
Age group (years)					
15–24	33.6	40.3	20.7	5.0	**0.4
25–44	21.8	40.4	27.0	8.4	2.3
45–64	17.1	31.0	31.1	15.1	5.7
65 and over	10.3	22.2	31.9	21.4	14.2
Highest educational qualifications					
Degree/diploma or higher qualification	25.1	39.4	25.7	7.2	2.6
Other qualification	17.1	35.3	30.3	12.9	4.4
No non-school qualification	16.9	30.8	29.5	15.5	7.2
Labour force(b)					
Employed	23.7	41.1	26.3	7.7	1.2
Unemployed	21.3	28.8	33.5	*13.5	**2.9
Not in the labour force	18.7	25.1	29.2	17.5	9.5
Location					
Major Cities	21.4	34.9	28.3	11.2	4.2
Inner Regional	19.7	34.5	26.8	12.6	6.4
Outer Regional	14.2	32.9	27.8	17.2	7.9
Household composition					
Person living alone	14.4	29.7	31.0	16.8	8.1
Couple only	17.1	30.7	31.6	14.0	6.6
Couple with children	24.3	38.6	26.0	8.6	2.5
All other households	20.1	33.8	26.0	13.9	6.1
Income unit					
1st quintile (lowest income)	10.1	23.0	32.6	21.2	13.1
5th quintile (highest income)	28.4	42.7	21.5	6.2	*1.2
Total persons aged 15 years and over	20.5	34.6	28.0	12.0	4.9

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

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

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

(b) For persons aged 15–64 years only.

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

3.3 SELECTED HEALTH ACTIONS TAKEN(a), Persons aged 15 years and over— 2004–05

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)						
	Male	Female	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Persons		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	
Hospital inpatient(b)	0.8	*0.6	np	np	*0.9	*1.1	0.7	37.4	
Visited hospital									
Casualty or emergency	0.8	*0.4	*1.3	*0.5	*0.4	*0.6	0.6	32.8	
Outpatients	1.5	1.9	*0.9	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.7	91.9	
Day clinic	1.7	2.4	*0.6	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.1	110.9	
Consulted									
General practitioner or specialist	20.9	28.6	17.3	19.4	26.3	42.2	24.8	1 317.7	
Dentist	4.4	6.6	5.6	4.9	6.1	5.7	5.5	292.4	
Consulted other health professional									
Chemist	2.2	5.6	*2.3	4.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	207.1	
Chiropractor	1.9	2.2	**0.7	2.9	2.4	*0.9	2.1	109.4	
Nurse	0.8	1.1	np	np	*0.6	*2.5	0.9	50.1	
Physiotherapist or hydrotherapist	2.4	1.8	*0.8	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.1	111.6	
Other	4.7	6.9	*3.6	4.7	6.7	9.0	5.8	307.3	
Total	10.9	15.3	7.1	12.9	14.5	17.3	13.1	696.4	
Had days away from work/study(c)	7.2	6.8	11.2	9.3	5.6	. .	7.0	371.0	
Had other days of reduced activity	8.6	13.0	7.8	9.0	12.4	15.2	10.8	574.1	
Total persons taking action	36.2	48.0	31.9	38.2	44.1	58.0	42.1	2 236.6	
No health action taken(d)	63.8	52.0	68.1	61.8	55.9	42.0	57.9	3 071.7	
Total persons aged 15 years and over ('000)(e)	2 621.6	2 686.7	889.6	1 946.3	1 619.1	853.3	. .	5 308.3	

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

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

. . not applicable

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

(a) Actions taken in the 2 weeks prior to interview.

(b) Discharged from a stay in hospital in the 2 weeks prior to interview.

(c) Days away due to illness or injury only.

(d) Took none of the actions covered in this survey.

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

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

3.4 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, By age and sex—2004–05

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)						
	Males	Females	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Persons		
Factor	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	
Smoker status(a)									
Current smoker	25.1	19.8	30.1	27.3	21.0	8.5	22.4	1 132.9	
Ex-smoker	34.9	24.6	11.5	24.0	35.7	44.3	29.7	1 496.7	
Never smoked	40.0	55.6	58.4	48.7	43.3	47.2	47.9	2 418.1	
Alcohol status(a)									
Did not drink/low risk	85.0	88.9	88.6	86.7	85.2	89.9	87.0	4 391.1	
Risky/high risk	15.0	11.1	11.4	13.3	14.8	10.1	13.0	656.6	
Exercise level									
Sedentary	33.1	37.2	28.4	32.7	36.3	46.0	35.2	1 869.1	
Low	32.7	38.1	31.5	38.8	36.3	30.1	35.4	1 880.7	
Moderate/high	34.1	24.7	40.0	28.4	27.5	23.9	29.4	1 558.5	
Body mass									
Underweight	1.6	4.2	7.1	2.4	*1.0	3.4	2.9	141.4	
Normal	38.8	52.2	65.4	44.4	36.2	44.8	45.4	2 210.4	
Overweight	41.0	27.7	21.4	35.0	40.3	35.2	34.4	1 676.6	
Obese	18.6	15.8	6.0	18.2	22.6	16.5	17.3	840.2	
High blood cholesterol(b)	8.8	8.1	np	2.5	12.7	22.4	8.4	447.8	
High blood pressure(c)	12.7	13.5	**0.5	3.7	19.4	35.7	13.1	696.0	
Daily serves of vegetables									
4 or less(d)	89.7	86.8	94.0	89.7	84.7	85.5	88.2	4 683.3	
5 or more serves	10.3	13.2	6.0	10.3	15.3	14.5	11.8	625.0	
Daily serves of fruit									
1 or less(e)	51.7	40.6	52.5	50.0	42.8	36.8	46.1	2 446.6	
2 or more serves	48.3	59.4	47.5	50.0	57.2	63.2	53.9	2 861.7	
Usual type of milk									
Whole or full cream	54.2	38.8	58.7	53.7	35.3	38.2	46.4	2 464.1	
Low or reduced fat or skim	34.9	49.1	32.8	36.6	49.6	49.7	42.1	2 232.9	
Soy milk	4.5	5.7	3.0	4.4	7.2	5.1	5.1	272.0	
Does not drink milk	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.1	6.5	5.8	5.1	271.6	
Other(f)	1.0	1.6	*1.2	1.3	1.4	*1.2	1.3	67.7	

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

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

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

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

(b) High blood cholesterol which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or more.

(c) High blood pressure which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or more.

(d) Includes doesn't eat vegetables.

(e) Includes doesn't eat fruit.

(f) Other includes evaporated or sweetened condensed, none of the above and not known.

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

3.5 LONG TERM CONDITIONS(a), Persons aged 15 years and over—2004–05

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
	Males	Females	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Persons	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Neoplasms	2.0	1.9	np	0.8	2.9	4.9	2.0	105.5
Diabetes mellitus	5.8	3.8	**0.5	*1.0	5.7	16.0	4.8	253.4
High cholesterol	8.8	8.1	np	2.5	12.7	22.4	8.4	447.8
Mental and behavioural problems	10.0	11.0	8.4	11.5	11.3	8.8	10.5	556.8
Migraine	4.3	10.7	4.9	9.8	8.2	3.9	7.5	400.2
Diseases of eye and adnexa	55.9	65.3	28.7	36.3	89.3	95.6	60.7	3 221.9
Deafness (total or partial)	16.6	8.2	*2.1	6.6	13.3	34.2	12.3	654.7
Hypertensive disease	12.7	13.5	**0.5	3.7	19.4	35.7	13.1	696.0
Ischaemic heart disease	2.8	1.5	**—	**0.2	2.0	9.2	2.2	114.7
Bronchitis or Emphysema	2.8	3.9	*1.2	2.0	3.8	8.0	3.4	178.6
Asthma	6.8	10.9	10.3	8.3	8.1	10.2	8.9	471.6
Vasomotor and allergic rhinitis	13.1	18.2	16.2	18.3	15.3	9.9	15.7	832.6
Chronic sinusitis	8.4	13.5	6.6	12.3	11.7	11.3	11.0	582.0
Diseases of the digestive system	8.6	7.3	*1.8	5.4	10.0	16.2	7.9	421.8
Arthritis	15.8	21.7	*0.7	6.6	28.0	48.1	18.8	998.0
Back pain and problems nec or disc disorders	18.1	16.6	6.9	16.4	22.6	20.4	17.3	920.2
Allergy (undefined)	3.6	6.1	3.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.8	256.9
Other long term conditions	65.3	72.3	43.7	61.6	78.4	93.1	68.8	3 652.7
Total with long term condition(b)	80.8	86.6	60.8	77.0	96.0	99.5	83.7	4 444.5
Without a long term condition	19.2	13.4	39.2	23.0	4.0	0.5	16.3	863.8
Work related long term condition(c)	29.0	13.2	8.5	24.0	23.8	17.2	20.7	921.6
Total persons aged 15 years and over ('000)	2 621.6	2 686.7	889.6	1 946.3	1 619.1	853.3	..	5 308.3

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

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

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

3.6 INDIGENOUS HEALTH STATUS, By selected characteristics—2004–05

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (a)
Health characteristic	%	%	ratio
.....			
Self assessed health status(b)			
Excellent/very good	36.1	55.9	0.6
Good	35.2	27.7	1.3
Fair/poor	28.7	16.3	1.8
Long term conditions(c)			
Arthritis	22.0	14.3	1.5
Asthma	17.6	9.2	1.9
Diabetes/high sugar levels	9.7	3.6	2.7
Heart and circulatory problems/diseases	22.1	16.4	1.3
High blood cholesterol	5.9	6.5	0.9
High blood pressure	14.2	10.0	1.4
Neoplasms	*1.8	1.6	1.1
Risk factors			
Current daily smoker(d)	47.6	20.8	2.3
Risky/high risk alcohol consumption(d)	16.6	13.0	1.3
Overweight/obese(b)(e)	64.4	51.4	1.3
No usual daily fruit intake(f)	10.9	6.7	1.6
No usual daily vegetable intake(f)	*1.4	1.1	1.2

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

(a) Age standardised rates.

(b) For persons aged 15 years and over.

(c) Based on *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD-10).

(d) For persons aged 18 years and over.

(e) Proportions are calculated excluding Body Mass Index not known.

(f) For persons aged 12 years and over.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey*

(ABS cat. no. 4715.1.55.005).

3.7 PRETERM AND LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES

		2001(a)	2002(a)	2003(a)	2004
GESTATIONAL AGE (WEEKS)					
Preterm births					
20–27	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
28–31	%	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
32–36	%	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8
Total preterm	%	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.3
Total preterm	no.	6 185	6 074	6 032	6 247
Total births (includes live births and stillbirths)	no.	85 858	86 005	86 414	85 626

BIRTHWEIGHT (GRAMS) (b)					
Low birthweight					
Less than 1,500	%	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
1,500–2,499	%	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9
Total low birthweight	%	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9
Total low birthweight	no.	5 101	5 126	5 013	5 038
Total live births	no.	85 320	85 490	85 891	85 065

BIRTHWEIGHT OF BABIES OF ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER MOTHERS (GRAMS) (b)					
Low birthweight					
Less than 1,500	%	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9
1,500–2,499	%	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.3
Total low birthweight	%	12.5	12.3	11.7	12.3
Total low birthweight	no.	263	267	254	284
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	no.	2 109	2 165	2 165	2 313

(a) For multiple births, the gestational age of the first born baby is used for all subsequent babies.

(b) Live births.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2004, *Australia's Mothers and Babies* (AIHW cat. no. PER 25) to AIHW 2006, *Australia's Mothers and Babies* (AIHW cat. no. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

3.8

SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS (a)			
	2003	2004	2005
	no.	no.	no.
Blood-borne diseases			
Hepatitis B(b)	2 845	2 813	2 763
Hepatitis C(b)	5 252	4 927	4 452
Gastrointestinal diseases			
Cryptosporidiosis(b)	203	357	849
Gastroenteritis (institutional)(c)	3 583	12 784	1 395
Giardiasis(b)	1 028	1 235	1 446
Hepatitis A(b)	124	137	83
Salmonellosis(b)	1 838	2 134	2 179
Typhoid	16	39	28
Sexually transmissible diseases			
Chlamydia(b)	7 785	10 022	11 284
Gonorrhoea(b)	1 330	1 445	1 578
Syphilis	841	1 042	845
Vaccine preventable diseases			
Measles	18	12	5
Mumps(b)	35	65	111
Pertussis	2 771	3 566	5 801
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	801	905	643
Rubella(b)	24	18	10
Vector-borne diseases			
Arbovirus infection (total)(b)(d)	1 024	1 148	1 093
Malaria	120	101	204
Other diseases			
AIDS	145	100	91
Blood lead level $\geq 15 \mu\text{g/dl}$ (b)	338	303	232
HIV infection(b)	414	407	388
Legionnaires disease(b)	60	80	89
Meningococcal disease (invasive)(total)	202	149	141
Psittacosis	87	81	121
Q Fever(b)	288	223	142
Tuberculosis(b)	386	431	453

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

(b) Lab confirmed cases only.

(c) In 2003 an improved surveillance system for outbreaks of gastroenteritis in institutions was implemented, involving changes in how cases are captured and reported. In 2004 there were 452 other gastroenteritis outbreaks in the community.

(d) Includes other arboviral infections not otherwise specified.

Source: NSW Department of Health, *NSW Health Annual Report 2005–06*.

3.9

NEW CASES OF CANCER(a), By type and sex(b)—2004

	NEW CASES			RATE(c)			5 YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL (1999–2003)	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%	%
Prostate	5 477	. .	5 477	168.3	. .	77.4	88	. .
Breast	39	4 085	4 124	1.2	114.0	59.4	. .	88
Melanoma of skin	1 951	1 451	3 402	60.6	40.6	48.9	88	93
Lung	1 953	1 070	3 023	60.0	28.3	42.8	13	15
Colon	1 525	1 468	2 993	47.7	37.8	42.3	64	63
Rectum	954	570	1 524	29.1	15.1	21.7	66	68
Unknown site	730	722	1 452	23.5	18.2	20.4	16	14
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	727	568	1 295	22.4	15.1	18.5	60	61
Leukaemia	550	371	921	17.5	9.9	13.2	46	45
Kidney	559	361	920	17.2	9.5	13.1	65	61
Head and neck cancer	618	255	873	18.4	12.5	12.5	60	61
Bladder	588	202	790	18.9	5.0	11.1	63	52
Pancreas	346	340	686	10.9	8.5	9.7	6	8
Stomach	459	220	679	14.3	5.5	9.6	29	31
Uterus	. .	593	593	. .	16.1	8.4	. .	80
Thyroid	129	445	574	3.8	13.0	8.5	89	95
Brain	280	187	467	8.5	5.3	6.8	19	21
Ovary	. .	428	428	. .	11.6	6.1	. .	42
Oesophagus	279	123	402	8.8	3.0	5.7	17	24
Liver	246	113	359	7.6	2.9	4.8	15	16
Cervix	. .	256	256	. .	7.3	3.8	. .	73
Lip	163	68	231	4.9	1.8	3.6	93	86
Testis	206	. .	206	6.2	. .	3.3	96	. .
Mesothelioma	174	24	198	5.6	0.6	2.7	5	6
All cancers(d) (e)	19 160	14 932	34 092	594.0	402.0	485.7	60	65

. . not applicable

(a) Refers to new notifications of malignant neoplasms diagnosed in residents of NSW during 2004.

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

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

(d) Includes 'Other cancers'.

(e) Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers which are not notified to the registry.

Source: Tracy EA, Chen S, Baker D, Bishop J, Jelfs P, *Cancer in NSW: Incidence and Mortality, 2004*, Sydney, Cancer Institute NSW, 2006, updated on the Statistical Reporting Module
<<http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au>>.

3.10 LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS(a), By persons aged 18 years and over—2004–05

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)							Total persons
	Males	Females	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over		
NUMBER ('000)										
Level of psychological distress										
Low (10–15)	1 660.4	1 531.7	361.4	579.2	581.2	580.4	510.4	579.5		3 192.1
Moderate (16–21)	557.7	659.8	185.5	279.0	262.5	193.5	126.6	170.4		1 217.5
High (22–29)	179.8	255.2	62.4	80.2	101.3	79.9	41.4	69.7		434.9
Very high (30–50)	88.0	113.0	*19.7	*20.4	41.4	54.8	31.2	33.7		201.0
Total persons aged 18 years and over(b)	2 485.9	2 561.8	629.0	958.8	987.5	909.6	709.5	853.3		5 047.7
PERCENTAGE (%)										
Level of psychological distress										
Low (10–15)	66.8	59.8	57.5	60.4	58.9	63.8	71.9	67.9		63.2
Moderate (16–21)	22.4	25.8	29.5	29.1	26.6	21.3	17.8	20.0		24.1
High (22–29)	7.2	10.0	9.9	8.4	10.3	8.8	5.8	8.2		8.6
Very high (30–50)	3.5	4.4	*3.1	*2.1	4.2	6.0	4.4	3.9		4.0
Total persons aged 18 years and over(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

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

(a) Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale–10 items (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. The K10 is scored from 10 to 50, with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; low scores indicate a low level of distress.

(b) Total includes Not stated.

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

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

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
	Males	Females	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Persons		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000	
.....											
Persons with a mental disorder(b)	16.9	17.9	25.6	19.9	21.2	17.7	10.6	7.3	17.4	800.0	
Persons without a mental disorder	83.1	82.1	74.4	80.1	78.8	82.3	89.4	92.7	82.6	3 791.0	
Anxiety disorders											
Panic disorder	0.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	1.3	57.6	
Agoraphobia	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	50.5	
Social phobia	2.7	3.6	6.7	3.1	3.9	3.3	0.5	1.2	3.2	145.4	
Generalised anxiety disorder	2.3	3.6	2.3	1.6	3.7	4.6	2.2	3.2	3.0	137.3	
Obsessive compulsive disorder	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	19.2	
Post-traumatic stress disorder	2.0	4.8	5.6	3.5	4.3	4.1	1.8	0.7	3.4	157.0	
Total(b)	7.0	12.8	13.8	9.1	12.5	12.2	5.2	5.4	9.9	456.0	
Affective disorders											
Depression	3.2	6.4	5.1	5.3	6.8	5.7	3.3	1.5	4.8	221.1	
Dysthymia	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.9	40.8	
Total(b)	4.0	6.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	6.9	3.6	2.1	5.4	246.9	
Substance abuse disorders—selected											
Drug use disorders	2.9	1.7	6.9	3.8	2.0	0.8	—	0.1	2.3	103.9	
Alcohol dependence or harmful use	8.3	4.0	9.5	8.5	7.6	4.9	3.7	1.3	6.1	280.2	
Total(b)	10.4	5.0	14.1	11.1	8.8	5.7	3.7	1.4	7.7	352.1	
Health services											
Had consultation for mental health(a)	7.7	13.0	9.3	12.0	12.6	14.2	6.8	4.9	10.4	477.5	
Did not have consultation for mental health(a)	92.3	87.0	90.7	88.0	87.4	85.8	93.2	95.1	89.6	4 113.5	
Total persons ('000)	2 257.4	2 333.6	605.3	957.8	956.9	796.1	537.9	737.0	..	4 591.0	

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview.

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

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

3.12**MENTAL HEALTH CARE, By selected services**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05

NON-ADMITTED PATIENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE

GP estimated encounters(a)	'000	3 375.0	3 405.0	3 013.0	na
Medicare funded psychiatrist services(b)	'000	693.2	666.4	637.4	627.1
Community mental health care service contacts	'000	942.3	1 301.2	1 431.7	1 363.8
Mental health related same day hospital separations	'000	31.7	32.6	32.0	33.0

ADMITTED PATIENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE

Separations(c)					
Government operated residential mental health services	'000	0.4	0.3	0.2	na
Public hospitals	'000	49.3	51.0	53.4	54.5
Private hospitals	'000	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.2
<i>Total</i>	'000	60.0	61.0	63.1	63.7
Available beds(d)					
Government operated residential mental health services	no.	161	138	137	138
Public hospitals	no.	1 075	1 166	1 237	1 161
Private hospitals	no.	444	531	316	494
<i>Total</i>	no.	1 680	1 835	1 690	1 793
Patient days(e)					
Government operated residential mental health services	'000	na	na	na	na
Public hospitals	'000	1 079.4	817.2	801.4	703.2
Private hospitals	'000	161.8	158.6	156.5	143.9
<i>Total</i>	'000	1 241.2	975.9	957.9	847.1

TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Government operated residential mental health services	\$m	243.8	297.6	314.7	311.7
Public psychiatric hospitals(f)	\$m	192.9	211.1	241.2	252.2
Private psychiatric hospitals	\$m	53.5	58.5	57.5	56.2
<i>Total(f)</i>	\$m	490.2	567.3	613.5	620.1

na not available

(a) The estimated number of encounters is based on the proportion of encounters in which a mental health related problem was managed in the Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health (BEACH) survey of general practice activity, multiplied by the total number of GP Medicare services reported by the Department of Health and Ageing (DHA).

(b) Medicare data from DHA.

(c) Separations for which care type was reported as 'Newborn' with no qualified days and records for 'Hospital boarders' and 'Posthumous organ procurement' have been excluded.

(d) Includes public psychiatric hospitals and public acute hospitals with psychiatric units or wards.

(e) Patient day data were unavailable for government operated residential mental health services.

(f) Does not include public acute hospitals with specialised psychiatric units or wards, as data are not available.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2004, *Mental Health Services in Australia 2001-02* (AIHW cat. no. HSE 31) to AIHW, 2007, *Mental Health Services in Australia 2004-05* (AIHW cat. no. HSE 47).

3.13**DRUG USE, Persons aged 14 years and over—2004**

<i>Drugs used</i>	USED		EVER USED		NEVER USED(b)	
	RECENTLY(a)					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tobacco	22.6	18.9	51.8	42.5	48.2	57.5
Alcohol	87.1	80.2	93.1	88.4	6.9	11.6
Illicit drug						
Marijuana/cannabis	14.4	8.3	37.4	29.9	62.6	70.1
Pain-killers/analgesics(c)	2.9	3.3	5.6	5.3	94.4	94.7
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills(c)	1.1	1.0	3.0	2.6	97.0	97.4
Steroids(c)	np	np	0.6	0.1	99.4	99.9
Barbiturates(c)	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.7	98.6	99.3
Inhalants	0.6	0.3	3.0	2.0	97.0	98.0
Heroin	0.2	0.1	1.8	1.0	98.2	99.0
Methadone(d)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	99.6	99.8
Other opiates/opioids(c)	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.9	98.1	99.1
Meth/amphetamine (speed)(c)	4.0	2.5	11.0	7.3	89.0	92.7
Cocaine	1.3	0.8	5.8	3.7	94.2	96.3
Hallucinogens	1.1	0.4	9.4	5.6	90.6	94.4
Ecstasy	4.4	2.4	9.1	6.0	90.9	94.0
Ketamine	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.6	98.6	99.4
Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB)	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	99.4	99.6
Injected drugs	0.6	0.3	2.4	1.4	97.6	98.6
Any illicit drug	18.2	12.5	41.8	34.4	58.2	65.6
Any drug used	89.3	83.3	94.1	90.2	5.9	9.8

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

(a) Used in the last 12 months. For tobacco and alcohol, used recently means smoked or drank daily, weekly and less-than-weekly.

(b) For smoking, never used means never smoked more than 100 cigarettes (or equivalent amount of tobacco).

(c) For non-medical purposes.

(d) Not for methadone maintenance.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, (AIHW) National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004.

3.14 DRUG TREATMENT EPISODES AND SERVICES(a)(b), By sex and age of client—2004–05

	SEX		AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
	Male	Female	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	Persons(c)		
Drugs of concern and treatment type	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	
PRINCIPAL DRUG OF CONCERN (d)											
Alcohol	12 313	5 025	611	3 321	5 373	4 877	2 222	930	17 344	41.5	
Amphetamines	3 234	1 485	339	2 177	1 721	429	47	4	4 720	11.3	
Benzodiazepines	399	466	7	221	286	246	72	34	866	2.1	
Cannabis	5 210	2 040	1 205	3 289	2 002	642	101	7	7 253	17.4	
Cocaine	169	61	15	97	88	np	5	np	230	0.6	
Ecstasy	110	31	35	74	30	np	—	np	141	0.3	
Heroin	5 802	2 584	311	3 736	3 002	1 167	166	3	8 388	20.1	
Methadone	518	486	7	332	391	232	36	4	1 004	2.4	
Nicotine	260	285	37	51	110	169	108	70	545	1.3	
Other(e)	709	589	53	344	444	328	110	18	1 298	3.1	
Total persons	28 724	13 052	2 620	13 642	13 447	8 115	2 867	1 072	41 789	100.0	
Rate per 100,000 persons(f)	852.7	383.9	287.9	1 486.0	1 353.2	816.4	336.6	86.2	617.4	—	
MAIN TREATMENT TYPE (g)											
Withdrawal management (detoxification)	6 718	2 856	265	2 767	3 212	2 204	826	296	9 574	22.2	
Counselling	9 253	5 521	1 042	4 296	4 509	3 015	1 353	550	14 776	34.3	
Rehabilitation	3 359	1 141	357	1 641	1 517	726	203	50	4 500	10.4	
Support and case management only	2 412	1 188	255	1 496	1 205	493	121	28	3 600	8.4	
Information and education only	621	375	120	270	235	214	102	56	997	2.3	
Assessment only	4 991	1 892	603	2 440	2 101	1 176	372	194	6 891	16.0	
Other(h)	1 668	1 071	82	857	910	588	222	79	2 741	6.4	
Total persons	29 022	14 044	2 724	13 767	13 689	8 416	3 199	1 253	43 079	100.0	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

(b) Persons aged 10 years and over.

(c) Includes age and sex not stated.

(d) Includes only those clients that seek treatment for their own usage. Excludes treatment episodes for clients seeking treatment for the drug use of others.

(e) Includes balance of principal drugs of concern coded according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Drugs of Concern* (ABS cat. no. 1248.0).

(f) Episodes per 100,000 people, based on 2005 revised estimated resident population.

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

(h) Includes 1,372 closed treatment episodes where the main treatment was reported as pharmacotherapy. This represents a small proportion of pharmacotherapy treatment in Australia as agencies whose sole activity is to prescribe and/or dose for methadone or other opioid pharmacotherapies are excluded from the AODTS–NMDS.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and Other Drugs Treatment Services in NSW 2004–05.

3.15**WORK RELATED INJURIES AND FATALITIES**

		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
WORK RELATED INJURIES (a)							
Total workplace injuries	rate	15.8	15.1	15.0	13.6	13.6	13.4
Total occupational diseases	rate	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6
Total employment injuries(b)	rate	21.3	20.3	20.3	18.5	18.7	18.4
SELECTED NEW CASES OF WORKPLACE INJURY AND DISEASE REPORTED							
Workplace injuries							
Fractures and dislocations	no.	4 654	4 342	4 209	4 146	3 901	3 893
Sprains and strains	no.	24 854	25 703	26 060	23 686	23 695	22 268
Open wound and superficial injuries	no.	4 870	4 608	4 453	4 214	4 140	4 131
Contusions and crushing	no.	3 233	3 392	3 388	3 029	2 967	3 126
Burns	no.	727	710	748	739	639	624
<i>Total workplace injuries</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>39 531</i>	<i>39 995</i>	<i>40 204</i>	<i>37 422</i>	<i>37 330</i>	<i>35 748</i>
Occupational diseases							
Industrial deafness	no.	4 382	4 095	3 576	2 501	2 706	2 885
Occupational overuse syndrome	no.	954	1 044	1 260	1 207	1 282	1 134
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	no.	1 577	1 916	2 643	3 246	3 226	3 202
Hernia	no.	810	826	767	829	932	899
<i>Total occupational diseases</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 169</i>	<i>9 258</i>	<i>9 878</i>	<i>9 157</i>	<i>9 604</i>	<i>9 697</i>
Other work related injuries(b)	no.	4 524	4 544	4 583	4 405	4 609	4 292
Total employment injuries(c)	no.	53 224	53 797	54 674	51 000	51 551	49 749
EMPLOYMENT INJURIES BY INDUSTRY (a)(b)							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	rate	39.2	32.9	32.9	32.5	33.7	33.8
Mining	rate	55.0	63.8	54.2	43.5	50.3	39.4
Manufacturing	rate	33.4	31.4	32.5	28.9	32.5	34.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	rate	25.6	21.8	24.4	14.9	16.4	22.1
Construction	rate	39.9	42.1	38.9	35.2	33.3	29.7
Wholesale trade	rate	18.1	21.2	19.2	16.7	16.8	20.3
Retail trade	rate	14.1	14.8	13.1	11.0	12.1	11.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	rate	22.7	20.0	20.8	19.5	18.4	17.1
Transport and storage	rate	35.0	36.4	37.6	33.9	31.3	29.4
Communication services	rate	14.6	11.6	12.9	12.9	14.7	10.1
Finance and insurance	rate	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.4
Property and business services	rate	11.1	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.9
Government administration and defence	rate	25.8	21.8	24.7	19.9	18.8	15.7
Education	rate	10.3	9.9	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.8
Health and community services	rate	20.8	20.3	20.1	19.7	20.9	20.6
Cultural and recreational services	rate	16.5	14.7	15.5	14.0	14.2	11.6
Personal and other services	rate	20.7	20.1	23.3	22.1	20.0	21.3
FATALITIES							
Number of fatalities	no.	181	139	177	136	132	125
Incidence of fatalities per 100,000 employees at risk	rate	7.2	5.2	6.6	4.9	4.8	4.6
COMPENSATION COST							
Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries(d)	\$m	695.6	804.3	913.1	739.0	706.0	684.8
Gross incurred cost of occupational diseases	\$m	186.6	211.3	256.3	224.1	241.7	243.5
Gross incurred cost of other work related injuries(b)	\$m	101.9	122.7	124.0	103.8	130.5	103.3
Total	\$m	984.2	1 138.3	(d) 1 293.6	(d) 1 067.0	1 078.1	1 031.7

(a) Rate is per 1,000 wage and salary earners. Includes cases for which nature of occurrence was unknown.

(b) Includes 'Other work related injuries', such as away from work injuries during recess and commuting accidents.

(c) Includes 'Unknown' type of employment injury.

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

Source: WorkCover Authority of NSW, *Worker's Compensation Statistical Bulletin NSW, 1999-01 to 2004-05*.

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

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Profound/ severe core activity limitation(a)</i>	<i>Moderate core activity limitation(a)</i>	<i>Mild core activity limitation(a)</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction(b)</i>	<i>Without specific limitations or restrictions(c)</i>	<i>Total with a disability(d)</i>	<i>Total without a disability</i>	<i>Total persons</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Sex								
Males	4.9	3.0	5.7	1.5	2.7	17.9	82.1	3 308.5
Females	6.1	2.8	5.2	1.4	2.5	17.9	82.1	3 342.7
Persons	5.5	2.9	5.5	1.5	2.6	17.9	82.1	6 651.2
Age group (years)								
0–4	3.2	—	—	—	**0.7	3.9	96.1	425.7
5–14	4.1	*0.3	2.7	1.7	2.1	10.9	89.2	884.1
15–24	1.2	*0.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	7.2	92.8	921.2
25–44	2.2	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	9.7	90.3	1 988.1
45–64	5.2	5.1	8.2	1.9	2.9	23.2	76.8	1 564.4
65–84	16.9	9.4	17.2	—	5.7	49.3	50.7	769.2
85 and over	52.3	**8.5	16.2	—	**1.7	78.7	21.3	98.7
Total ('000)	366.9	191.4	362.9	97.0	172.4	1 190.5	5 460.7	6 651.2

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

3.17**PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY, By selected characteristics—2003****SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS**

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>Profound/severe core activity limitation (b)</i>	<i>Moderate core activity limitation (b)</i>	<i>Mild core activity limitation (b)</i>	<i>Schooling or employment restriction (c)</i>	<i>Total with a disability (a)</i>	
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Main condition						
Physical condition	79.1	95.3	89.0	77.9	85.1	1 012.9
Mental and/or behavioural disorder	20.9	*4.7	11.0	22.1	14.9	177.7
Living arrangement						
Alone	10.8	20.2	18.8	12.9	15.5	184.8
With at least one other person	67.9	70.6	75.8	86.3	74.2	883.1
Cared accommodation	16.3	**0.3	**0.2	—	5.2	61.5
Other non-private dwelling	5.1	9.0	5.2	*0.8	5.1	61.1
Labour force status (d)						
Employed	26.7	47.9	43.0	35.7	46.7	286.8
Unemployed	*2.8	*4.0	*3.3	5.2	4.6	28.5
Not in the labour force	70.4	48.0	53.7	59.2	48.7	298.7
Main source of income is government pensions/benefits (e)	69.2	58.2	54.2	50.8	55.1	560.2
Whether assistance needed						
Needed (f) (g)	98.7	67.6	46.2	68.6	58.8	663.6
Not needed	*1.3	32.4	53.8	31.4	41.2	465.5
Extent to which need for assistance met (h)						
Fully met	57.0	44.1	30.1	41.2	36.9	416.1
Partly met	39.3	16.5	11.1	22.9	17.9	202.2
Not at all	*2.4	7.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	45.3
Assistance not needed	1.3	32.4	53.8	31.4	41.2	465.5
Community participation away from home in the last 3 months (i)	81.8	89.7	93.8	91.2	89.7	997.6
Total ('000)	366.9	191.4	362.9	97.0	..	1 190.5

- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
- .. not applicable
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Includes those who do not have a specific limitation or restriction.
- (b) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.
- (c) Includes those who also have a core activity limitation.
- (d) Persons aged 15–64 years and living in households only, including private dwellings and some non-private dwellings, e.g. motels, boarding houses, self-care units in retirement villages.

- (e) For persons aged 15 years and over.
- (f) All persons needing assistance with at least one activity.
- (g) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may need or receive assistance with more than one activity.
- (h) Persons living in households only, including private dwellings and some non-private dwellings, e.g. motels, boarding houses, self-care units in retirement villages.
- (i) For persons aged 5 years and over.
- Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

3.18**HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), By cause and sex(b)—2003–04 to 2005–06(c) . . .**

Diagnosis group and ICD-10 code	SEPARATIONS(d)			SEPARATION RATE(e)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%	%	%
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	16 050	15 444	31 500	484.9	455.0	468.9	1.6	1.3	1.4
Neoplasms									
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	49 798	39 323	89 136	1 492.6	1 038.1	1 236.8	4.8	3.4	4.1
Other neoplasms (D00–48)	19 524	27 746	47 276	580.6	780.9	672.7	1.9	2.4	2.2
Total malignant neoplasms (C00–D48)	69 322	67 070	136 412	2 073.3	1 819.0	1 909.5	6.7	5.8	6.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases									
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	9 235	8 210	17 450	277.2	215.7	243.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
Other endocrine (E00–E9), (E15–E90)	5 053	8 124	13 179	151.2	226.9	189.2	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	14 287	16 335	30 630	428.5	442.6	433.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	43 970	41 886	85 875	1 310.1	1 217.9	1 256.6	4.2	3.6	3.9
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	22 920	20 644	43 568	680.2	575.4	624.8	2.2	1.8	2.0
Circulatory diseases									
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	33 353	17 575	50 939	984.4	442.7	702.6	3.2	1.5	2.3
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	6 401	5 805	12 208	197.2	138.8	165.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	4 666	2 896	7 563	142.9	70.7	103.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other circulatory diseases (I00–I02, I05–I15, I26–I28, I30–I52, I80–I89, I95–I99)	34 161	31 920	66 095	1 029.3	823.1	919.5	3.3	2.8	3.0
Total circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	78 581	58 196	136 805	2 353.8	1 475.3	1 891.1	7.6	5.0	6.2
Respiratory diseases									
Acute upper and lower respiratory (J00–J06, J20–J22)	11 801	10 059	21 864	357.8	296.9	327.4	1.1	0.9	1.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	16 728	14 753	31 487	510.1	402.6	448.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
Other respiratory diseases (J10–J18, J30–J39, J60–J70, J80–J86, J90–J99)	27 042	22 725	49 777	821.9	638.6	721.7	2.6	2.0	2.3
Total respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	55 571	47 537	103 128	1 689.9	1 338.0	1 497.8	5.4	4.1	4.7

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

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD-10) coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Data are for the three year period 2003–04 to 2005–06. Data for interstate hospitalisations in 2005–06 are estimated based on the preceding three years of data 2002–03 to 2004–05.

(d) Mean number of separations per year.

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

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

3.18**HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a), By cause and sex(b)—2003–04 to 2005–06(c)***continued*

Diagnosis group and ICD-10 code	SEPARATIONS(d)			SEPARATION RATE(e)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	rate	rate	rate	%	%	%
Digestive system									
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	14 788	19 183	33 975	440.8	582.1	510.2	1.4	1.7	1.5
Other diseases of the digestive system (K20–K93)	99 975	98 996	198 999	2 952.8	2 748.8	2 839.9	9.7	8.6	9.1
<i>Total digestive system (K00–K93)</i>	<i>114 764</i>	<i>118 178</i>	<i>232 973</i>	<i>3 393.6</i>	<i>3 330.9</i>	<i>3 350.1</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>10.6</i>
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases (L00–L99)	16 440	14 514	30 962	492.7	401.2	446.8	1.6	1.3	1.4
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases (M00–M99)	49 709	49 282	98 999	1 464.6	1 344.9	1 409.0	4.8	4.3	4.5
Genitourinary disease (N00–N99)	37 858	70 511	108 379	1 126.9	2 027.2	1 566.0	3.7	6.1	4.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	. .	139 096	139 119	. .	4 249.1	2 116.5	. .	12.0	6.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	16 971	13 227	30 199	511.6	421.6	467.9	1.6	1.1	1.4
Congenital abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	8 364	7 455	15 822	251.5	233.0	242.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality									
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	13 759	6 969	20 732	410.2	203.7	307.4	1.3	0.6	0.9
Falls (W00–W19)	29 670	40 115	69 792	924.0	966.0	965.9	2.9	3.5	3.2
Burns and scalds (X00–X19)	1 512	878	2 392	45.3	26.0	35.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other external causes of accidental injury (W20–W99, X20–X59)	34 635	17 286	51 927	1 035.1	486.9	763.3	3.3	1.5	2.4
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	4 034	6 133	10 168	120.5	184.5	151.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Assault and other interpersonal violence (X85–Y99, Y87)	5 652	1 710	7 362	168.6	51.3	110.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Other external causes of morbidity and mortality (Y10–Y86, Y90–Y98)	47 352	45 488	92 859	1 424.4	1 217.3	1 305.1	4.6	3.9	4.2
<i>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)</i>	<i>136 614</i>	<i>118 580</i>	<i>255 233</i>	<i>4 128.2</i>	<i>3 135.9</i>	<i>3 639.8</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	244 277	231 007	475 319	7 270.3	6 440.4	6 790.3	23.6	20.0	21.7
All other causes (D50–D89, H00–H59, H60–H95, R00–R99, S00–T98)	109 847	127 773	237 996	3 310.1	3 455.0	3 368.4	10.6	11.0	10.9
All causes	1 035 422	1 156 676	2 192 737	30 966.6	32 360.8	31 476.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

. . not applicable

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

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD-10) coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Data are for the three year period 2003–04 to 2005–06. Data for interstate hospitalisations in 2005–06 are estimated based on the preceding three years of data 2002–03 to 2004–05.

(d) Mean number of separations per year.

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

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

3.19 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER(a), By cause and sex(b)—2003–04 to 2005–06(c)

Diagnosis group and ICD–10 code	SEPARATIONS(d)			RATE RATIO(e)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	ratio	ratio	ratio	%	%	%
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	526	489	1 015	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.1
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	337	475	812	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.7
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (D50–D89)	88	138	226	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases									
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	274	258	531	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	8	8	17	2.3	1.0	1.4	—	—	—
Other endocrine (E00–E7, E10–E14, E15–E46, E65–E90)	85	100	185	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	367	366	733	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	1 953	1 466	3 419	2.6	1.9	2.3	8.7	5.7	7.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	478	392	871	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process									
Diseases of the middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	180	157	337	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7
Other diseases of the ear H60–H62, H80–H83, H90–H95)	36	37	73	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	216	194	410	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Circulatory diseases									
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	468	353	821	1.9	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.7
Other circulatory diseases (I00–I15, I26–I99)	461	455	916	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.9
Total circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	929	808	1 737	1.5	1.9	1.6	4.1	3.1	3.6
Respiratory diseases									
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	348	321	668	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	525	679	1 203	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5
Other respiratory diseases (J00–J39, J60–J70, J80–J86, J90–J99)	909	816	1 726	1.2	1.4	1.3	4.0	3.2	3.6
Total respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	1 781	1 815	3 597	1.5	1.9	1.7	7.9	7.0	7.4
Digestive system									
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	249	299	548	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other diseases of the digestive system (K20–K93)	1 350	1 363	2 713	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.0	5.3	5.6
Total digestive system (K00–K93)	1 599	1 662	3 261	1.0	0.9	1.0	7.1	6.4	6.7
Genitourinary disease (N00–N99)	370	1 058	1 428	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	4.1	3.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	—	4 178	4 178	—	1.3	1.3	—	16.2	8.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	498	385	884	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) All counts and rates are based on separations (i.e. discharges, transfers or deaths) from public and private sector hospitals following admission for acute care. This includes separations from day-only facilities.
- (b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD–10) coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Data are for the three year period 2003–04 to 2005–06. Data for interstate hospitalisations in 2005–06 are estimated based on the preceding three years of data 2002–03 to 2004–05.

(d) Mean number of separations per year.

(e) Ratio is calculated as: hospital separations for persons identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander divided by expected separations based on all-Australian rates.

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

3.19**HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS, IDENTIFIED AS ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT****ISLANDER(a), By cause and sex(b)—2003–04 to 2005–06(c) continued**

	SEPARATIONS(d)			RATE RATIO(e)			PROPORTION OF TOTAL SEPARATIONS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Diagnosis group and ICD-10 code</i>	no.	no.	no.	ratio	ratio	ratio	%	%	%
External causes of morbidity and mortality									
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	337	168	505	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.0
Other external causes of accidental injury (W20–W99, X20–X59)	1 556	912	2 468	1.2	1.3	1.3	6.9	3.5	5.1
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	184	309	493	2.4	2.2	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.0
Other external causes of morbidity and mortality (X85–Y36, Y40–Y98)	1 029	968	1 997	1.7	1.8	1.8	4.6	3.7	4.1
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	3 106	2 357	5 463	1.4	1.6	1.5	13.8	9.1	11.3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services									
Care involving dialysis (Z49)	6 200	5 407	11 606	5.6	6.6	6.0	27.5	20.9	24.0
Other factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z39, Z40–Z48, Z50–Z54, Z55–Z99)	1 446	1 799	3 245	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.4	7.0	6.7
Total factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	7 646	7 206	14 851	2.3	2.1	2.2	34.0	27.9	30.7
All other causes	2 701	2 889	5 590	1.1	1.2	1.2	12.0	11.2	11.6
All causes excluding dialysis	16 396	20 472	36 869	1.2	1.2	1.2	72.8	79.2	76.2
All causes	22 511	25 859	48 372	1.5	1.4	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(b) Cause refers to diagnosis group. The diagnosis is the first *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD-10) coding variable reported on the hospital separation form and refers to the principle reason for admission.

(c) Data are for the three year period 2003–04 to 2005–06. Data for interstate hospitalisations in 2005–06 are estimated based on the preceding three years of data 2002–03 to 2004–05.

(d) Mean number of separations per year.

(e) Ratio is calculated as: hospital separations for persons identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander divided by expected separations based on all-Australian rates.

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

3.20**UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH(a), By sex—2005**

	Males	Females	Persons	Persons(b)
	no.	no.	no.	rate
Malignant neoplasms(c)				
Digestive organs				
Oesophagus (C15)	275	115	390	5.2
Stomach (C16)	218	125	343	4.6
Colon (C18)	424	367	791	10.5
Rectosigmoid junction, rectum; anus and anal canal (C19–C21)	308	191	499	6.7
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	230	120	350	4.7
Pancreas (C25)	334	386	720	9.6
<i>Total digestive organs (C15–C26)</i>	2 037	1 553	3 590	48.2
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	1 572	917	2 489	33.5
Melanoma and other malignant neoplasms of skin (C43–C44)	416	209	625	8.4
Breast (C50)	7	907	914	(d) 12.6
Female genital organs				
Ovary (C56)	—	317	317	(d) 4.3
<i>Total female genital organs (C51–C58)(e)</i>	—	549	549	(d) 7.5
Male genital organs				
Prostate (C61)	1 054	—	1 054	(f) 13.5
<i>Total male genital organs (C60–C63)(g)</i>	1 061	—	1 061	(f) 13.6
Urinary tract				
Kidney, except renal pelvis (C64)	171	114	285	3.8
Bladder (C67)	211	79	290	3.8
<i>Total urinary tract (C64–C68)</i>	401	207	608	8.1
Brain (C71)	199	132	331	4.6
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue				
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	253	212	465	6.3
<i>Total lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)</i>	686	560	1 246	16.7
<i>Total malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)</i>	7 442	5 740	13 182	176.6
In situ and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D00–D48)	153	147	300	3.9
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	474	473	947	12.5
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	418	761	1 179	15.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	684	805	1 489	19.6
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)				
Ischaemic heart diseases				
Acute myocardial infarction (I21)	2 034	2 076	4 110	53.3
<i>Total ischaemic heart diseases (I20–I25)</i>	4 217	3 830	8 047	104.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	1 675	2 516	4 191	53.8
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	452	431	883	11.4
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)</i>	7 674	8 645	16 319	211.0
Diseases of the respiratory system				
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	467	596	1 063	13.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	1 019	810	1 829	24.0
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)</i>	2 051	1 797	3 848	50.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	777	734	1 511	19.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality				
Accidents				
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	306	113	419	17.6
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	758	524	1 282	23.9
<i>Total accidents (V01–X59)</i>	1 064	637	1 701	6.1
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (X60–X84)	438	111	549	8.0
<i>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)</i>	1 615	819	2 434	34.7
All other causes	1 763	1 924	3 687	49.4
All causes of death	23 051	21 845	44 896	592.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD–10).

(b) Indirect standardised death rate per 100,000 based on standard population of Australia 30 June 2001.

(c) Includes Mesothelioma.

(d) Standardised death rate for females.

(e) Includes malignant neoplasms of cervix and uterus.

(f) Standardised death rate for males.

(g) Includes malignant neoplasms of testis.

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

3.21**PERINATAL DEATHS(a), By selected causes(b)—2005**

	<i>Fetal deaths</i>	<i>Neonatal deaths</i>	<i>Total perinatal deaths</i>
	no.	no.	no.
MAIN CONDITION IN THE FETUS/INFANT			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)			
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05–P08)	31	65	96
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20–P29)	44	59	103
Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of the fetus and newborn (P50–P61)	7	32	39
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period, unspecified (P90–P96)	226	11	237
<i>Total</i>	322	188	510
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–99)			
Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00–Q07)	12	9	21
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20–Q28)	6	16	22
Congenital malformations of the lung (Q33)	np	np	10
Congenital malformations of the urinary system (Q60–Q64)	4	6	10
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system (Q65–Q79)	5	9	14
Down's syndrome (Q90)	np	np	9
Edwards' syndrome and Patau's syndrome (Q91)	5	5	10
<i>Total</i>	np	np	120
All other causes	np	np	15
All causes	375	270	645
MAIN CONDITION IN THE MOTHER			
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	68	16	84
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	37	80	117
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	80	49	129
Complications of labour and delivery (P03)	np	np	np
Noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P04)	np	np	np
No maternal condition reported	184	119	303

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

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

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

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

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Category	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....							
Sex							
Males	498	387	242	216	197	211	203
Females	174	145	127	104	110	114	108
Persons	672	532	369	320	307	325	311
Type of drug-induced death							
Accidental (F11–F16, F19, F55, X40–X44)	567	439	281	229	225	248	241
Intentional self-harm (X60–X64)	96	87	85	88	79	65	62
Total drug-induced deaths(c)	672	532	369	320	307	325	311
Selected drugs contributing to drug-induced death							
Drugs of abuse (T40.0–T40.9, T43.6)(d)	517	401	237	217	180	191	188
Antidepressants (T43.0–T43.2)	114	79	69	61	61	70	54
Benzodiazepines (T42.4)	166	121	88	91	79	86	72

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

(b) Year of registration of death.

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

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

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

3.23**HOSPITALS, By selected characteristics**

		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
PUBLIC HOSPITALS							
Hospitals							
Public acute hospitals	no.	207	210	209	209	221	222
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	9	9	9	9	10	10
<i>Total</i>	no.	216	219	218	218	231	232
Beds							
Public acute hospitals	no.	16 686	16 488	16 327	16 919	18 171	19 570
Public psychiatric hospitals	no.	1 068	1 046	1 075	1 166	1 237	1 161
<i>Total</i>	no.	17 754	17 534	17 402	18 085	19 408	20 731
Separations(a)							
Public acute hospitals	'000	1 236.6	1 227.6	1 250.3	1 280.4	1 313.6	1 333.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	'000	9.2	10.9	10.6	10.8	11.9	10.9
<i>Total</i>	'000	1 245.8	1 238.4	1 260.9	1 291.2	1 325.5	1 344.2
Average length of stay							
Public acute hospitals	days	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Public psychiatric hospitals	days	50.2	37.4	55.9	33.5	29.0	34.7
<i>Total</i>	days	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3
Patient days							
Public acute hospitals	'000	5 305.9	5 320.3	5 249.3	5 333.2	5 436.5	5 444.0
Public psychiatric hospitals	'000	463.3	405.4	592.6	362.5	344.9	379.6
<i>Total</i>	'000	5 769.2	5 725.7	5 841.9	5 695.7	5 781.4	5 823.6
Non-admitted occasions of service							
Public acute hospitals	'000	13 068.3	16 710.2	15 557.2	16 746.8	19 661.4	18 525.3
Public psychiatric hospitals	'000	583.6	306.9	167.0	193.2	167.9	140.1
<i>Total</i>	'000	13 651.9	17 017.1	15 724.2	16 940.0	19 829.3	18 665.5
PRIVATE HOSPITALS (b)							
Hospitals							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	no.	83	94	93	98	93	96
Other private hospitals	no.	89	90	87	85	85	82
<i>Total</i>	no.	172	184	180	183	178	178
Beds(c)							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	no.	672	732	720	787	777	790
Other private hospitals	no.	6 557	6 864	6 503	6 575	6 540	6 402
<i>Total</i>	no.	7 229	7 596	7 223	7 362	7 317	7 192
Separations(a)							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	'000	131.3	139.7	149.3	160.4	163.7	167.0
Other private hospitals	'000	472.9	500.0	543.1	548.6	548.4	580.2
<i>Total</i>	'000	604.3	639.8	692.4	709.0	712.1	747.2
Average length of stay							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	days	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other private hospitals	days	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
<i>Total</i>	days	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Patient days							
Private free-standing day hospital facilities	'000	131.3	139.7	149.3	160.4	163.7	167.0
Other private hospitals	'000	1 613.7	1 648.7	1 728.8	1 733.3	1 695.9	1 714.3
<i>Total</i>	'000	1 745.1	1 788.5	1 878.1	1 893.7	1 859.7	1 881.3
Non-admitted occasions of service							
Accident and emergency	'000	79.5	73.9	75.8	80.0	75.2	50.8
Outpatient services	'000	262.5	248.1	280.2	273.2	251.1	160.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	'000	451.0	448.9	512.0	511.1	509.2	385.7

r revised

(a) Separations for which the care was reported as Newborn with no qualified days and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(b) Includes private acute and private psychiatric hospitals.

(c) 1999-2000 and 2000-01 data includes NSW and ACT.

(d) Included in total are Other non-admitted occasions of service such as Community health services, District nursing services and Non-medical and social services.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2001, *Australian Hospital Statistics 1999-2000*(AIHW cat. no. HSE 14) to AIHW, 2005, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2004-05* (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

3.24**PUBLIC HOSPITAL WAITING TIMES, By selected characteristics**

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05

ELECTIVE SURGERY

Number of admissions(a)	'000	186.2	186.4	182.4	197.6
Admissions per 1,000 population(b)	rate	28.0	28.0	27.2	29.3
Waiting time for patients admitted from elective surgery waiting lists					
50% of patients admitted within	days	28	29	32	34
90% of patients admitted within	days	220	227	222	294
Wait more than 365 days	%	5.0	4.2	4.1	6.9

EMERGENCY PATIENTS (c)

Resuscitation patient seen immediately	%	100	100	100	100
Emergency patient seen within 10 minutes	%	78	77	76	75
Urgent patient seen within 30 minutes	%	57	57	58	60
Semi-urgent patient seen within 60 minutes	%	60	62	65	66
Non-urgent patient seen within 120 minutes	%	86	86	86	87
Total emergency presentations seen on time	%	64	65	66	68

- (a) Number of admissions for elective surgery reported to the National Elective Surgery Waiting Times Data Collection.
- (b) Crude rate based on the Australian estimated resident population as at 31 December.
- (c) The proportion of occasions of service for which the waiting time to service delivery was within the time specified within the definition of triage category. For the Triage category 'Resuscitation', the definition specifies that the patient should be attended within seconds. For more information on the Triage category see Glossary.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2003, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2001-02* (AIHW cat. no. HSE 25) to AIHW, 2005, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2004-05* (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

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

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

Residential places	no.	49 824	50 384	51 189	52 313	53 910	55 709
Community Aged Care Packages (CACP)	no.	6 294	8 626	9 267	9 628	9 995	10 663
Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)	no.	..	..	..	..	249	564
Total	no.	56 118	59 010	60 456	61 941	64 114	66 936
Residential places per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over	ratio	83.9	83.0	81.0	81.6	82.7	82.2
CACP packages per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over	ratio	10.6	14.2	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.7
EACH packages per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over	ratio	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.8
Provision ratio per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over	ratio	94.5	97.2	95.7	96.6	98.3	98.8
Total mainstream residential aged care services	no.	949	939	934	931	932	935

.. not applicable

- (a) Data from 2001 onward includes places and packages provided by Multi-Purpose Services and places and packages provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aged Care Strategy.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Residential Aged Care in Australia 1999-00* (AIHW cat. no. AGE 19) to *Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004-05* (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

3.26**HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE CLIENTS (a)**

<i>HACC clients</i>		2002–03(b)	2003–04(c)	2004–05(d)	
.....					
Average hours per client		hrs	39.2	37.8	35.8
Sex					
Males	'000	56.2	61.2	63.6	
Females	'000	114.4	120.5	122.5	
Age group (years)					
0–64	'000	34.4	36.3	37.7	
65–74	'000	31.8	34.3	33.9	
75–84	'000	65.0	69.4	70.5	
85 and over	'000	39.4	41.8	43.9	
Percent of total population–Age group (years)					
0–64	%	5.4	5.7	5.9	
65–74	%	13.8	14.8	14.6	
75–84	%	42.7	44.1	44.2	
85 and over	%	38.8	39.8	41.1	
Total clients	'000	170.7	181.7	186.1	

(a) Client numbers and percentages have been adjusted, distributing 'Not stated' responses on a pro rata basis.

(b) Population data source: *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Estimated Resident Population, June 2003 (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

(c) Population data source: *Population Projections Australia, 2002 to 2101* (ABS cat. no. 3222.0) September 2003. Based on Series B (medium scenario) for 2004.

(d) Population data source: Estimated resident population (preliminary) as at 31 December 2004 (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Source: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), *HACC MDS Annual Bulletins 2002–03 to 2004–05*.

3.27**REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS—2005–06**

	2005–06	Average annual rate of growth since 2002–03
	no.	%
Chiropractors	1 346	3.0
Dental		
Dentists(a)	4 358	1.6
Dental hygienists	309	na
Dental therapists	497	na
Dental prosthetists	439	2.4
Dental technicians	756	3.0
Medical practitioners(b)	27 918	3.4
Nurses and midwives		
Nurses registered	82 740	1.4
Nurses enrolled	16 898	1.4
Midwives(c)	18 527	na
Optical		
Optometrists	1 664	2.7
Optical Dispensers	1 482	2.4
Osteopaths	541	6.9
Pharmacists(a)	7 814	2.6
Physiotherapists	6 617	3.4
Podiatrists	804	3.6
Psychologists	9 052	5.7

na not available

- (a) Figures have been provided by their individual Board. The Registration Boards for these professions are independent statutory bodies.
- (b) Figures supplied by the Medical Board. Total made up of 22,630 practitioners holding general registration, 3,172 practitioners currently holding conditional registration and 2,116 practitioners retired/non-practising.
- (c) Includes Registered Midwives, Authorised Nurse Practitioners and Authorised Midwife Practitioners. Amendments to the *Nurses Act 2003* introduced the registration of midwives. Prior to this amendment registered nurses could obtain an authority to practise midwifery if qualified, but were not registered as midwives.

Source: NSW Department of Health, *NSW Health Annual Reports 2002–03 and 2005–06*.

3.28**PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, NSW and ACT**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PERSONS ('000)							
Ancillary insurance only(a)	476.0	410.5	445.5	484.2	512.9	536.8	557.9
Hospital insurance(b)	3 035.3	3 139.9	3 141.1	3 129.3	3 121.2	3 143.1	3 175.0
Ancillary insurance(c)	2 870.5	2 929.3	3 016.8	3 077.3	3 114.5	3 171.1	3 237.6
Hospital insurance combined with ancillary(d)	2 394.5	2 518.8	2 571.3	2 593.0	2 601.6	2 634.3	2 679.8
<i>Total private health insurance(e)</i>	<i>3 511.2</i>	<i>3 550.4</i>	<i>3 586.6</i>	<i>3 613.5</i>	<i>3 634.2</i>	<i>3 679.9</i>	<i>3 732.9</i>
PERCENTAGE (%)							
Ancillary insurance only(a)	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8
Hospital insurance(b)	44.6	45.5	45.2	44.7	44.2	44.3	44.4
Ancillary insurance(c)	42.2	42.5	43.4	43.9	44.1	44.7	45.2
Hospital insurance combined with ancillary(d)	35.2	36.5	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.4
<i>Total private health insurance(e)</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>52.1</i>
Total persons(f)	6 801.4	6 894.5	6 955.6	7 005.4	7 055.3	7 099.4	7 160.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council <phiac.gov.au/statistics/membershipcoverage>.

3.29 HEALTH EXPENDITURE(a), By area of expenditure and source of funds— 2004–05

GOVERNMENT SECTOR

Area of expenditure	Australian government \$m	State and local government \$m	Total government \$m
Hospitals			
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	3 292	3 750	7 042
Public psychiatric hospitals	87	148	235
Private hospitals	703	—	703
<i>Total hospitals</i>	<i>4 083</i>	<i>3 897</i>	<i>7 980</i>
High level residential care	1 458	30	1 487
Ambulance and other (nec)	63	244	308
<i>Total institutional</i>	<i>5 604</i>	<i>4 171</i>	<i>9 775</i>
Medical services	4 061	—	4 061
Other health practitioners	228	—	228
Medications			
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	2 045	—	2 045
All other medications	45	—	45
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 089</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2 089</i>
Aids and appliances	121	—	121
Other non-institutional services			
Community health and other	93	778	871
Public health	288	99	387
Dental services	172	143	316
Administration	433	—	433
<i>Total</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>1 020</i>	<i>2 007</i>
Research(b)	293	55	349
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	<i>7 780</i>	<i>1 076</i>	<i>8 855</i>
Total recurrent expenditure	13 384	5 247	18 631
Capital expenditure	44	584	627
Capital consumption	23	393	416
<i>Total capital</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>1 043</i>
Direct health expenditure	13 450	6 224	19 674
Non-specific tax expenditure	155	. .	155
Total health expenditure	13 605	6 224	19 829

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The outlays by the different service provider sectors are net of revenue.

(b) Health research expenditure has been allocated according to the level of government or the private sector organisation that actually undertakes the research activity, not according to source of funds.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005, *Health Expenditure Australia 2004–05* (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

3.29**HEALTH EXPENDITURE(a), By area of expenditure and source of funds—**2004–05 *continued***NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR**

<i>Area of expenditure</i>	<i>Health insurance</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Other(b)</i>	<i>Total non-government</i>	<i>Total health expenditure</i>
\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hospitals					
Public non-psychiatric hospitals	187	196	377	760	7 802
Public psychiatric hospitals	—	16	—	16	251
Private hospitals	807	104	352	1 263	1 966
<i>Total hospitals</i>	993	316	729	2 039	10 019
High level residential care	—	417	—	417	1 904
Ambulance and other (nec)	74	62	25	161	469
<i>Total institutional</i>	1 067	795	755	2 617	12 392
Medical services	166	591	591	1 277	5 338
Other health practitioners	126	358	119	603	832
Medications					
Benefit-paid pharmaceuticals	—	394	—	394	2 438
All other medications	24	1 099	10	1 132	1 177
<i>Total</i>	24	1 492	10	1 526	3 615
Aids and appliances	96	852	7	955	1 076
Other non-institutional services					
Community health and other	—	177	8	185	1 056
Public health	—	41	—	41	428
Dental services	275	1 183	3	1 460	1 775
Administration	220	—	—	220	653
<i>Total</i>	495	1 400	11	1 906	3 913
Research(c)	—	—	99	99	448
<i>Total non-institutional</i>	906	4 695	765	6 365	15 221
Total recurrent expenditure	1 973	5 490	1 520	8 982	27 613
Capital expenditure	na	na	499	499	1 126
Capital consumption	. .	. .	. .	(d). .	416
<i>Total capital</i>	na	na	499	499	1 542
Direct health expenditure	1 973	5 490	2 018	9 481	29 155
Non-specific tax expenditure	. .	–155	. .	–155	. .
Total health expenditure	1 973	5 335	2 018	9 326	29 155

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) The outlays by the different service provider sectors are net of revenue.

(b) Other includes expenditure on health goods and services by workers compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third-party insurers as well as other sources of income (e.g. interest earned) of service providers.

(c) Health research expenditure has been allocated according to the level of government or the private sector organisation that actually undertakes the research activity, not according to source of funds.

(d) Non-government capital consumption (depreciation) is included as part of recurrent expenditure.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2005, *Health Expenditure Australia 2004–05* (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

3.30

HEALTH, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS Causes of Death Collection	22–28	3.20–3.22
ABS National Health Survey	3–10; 12–16	3.2–3.5; 3.10
ABS National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults	..	3.11
ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	17–18	3.16–3.17
Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, <i>Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), HACC MDS Annual Bulletins 2002–03 to 2004–05</i> .	..	3.26
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2004, <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 25) to AIHW 2006, <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. no. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit	..	3.7
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Alcohol and Other Drugs Treatment Services in NSW 2004–05	34	3.14
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2003, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics 2001–02</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 25) to AIHW 2005, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41)	..	3.24
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2001, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics 1999–2000</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 14) to AIHW, 2005, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41)	29–31	3.23
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2005, <i>Health Expenditure Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35)	36	3.29
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2004, <i>Mental Health Services in Australia 2001–02</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 31) to AIHW 2005 <i>Mental Health Services in Australia 2003–04</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40)	..	3.12
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004	..	3.13
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia 1999–00</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 19) to <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45)	32	3.25
<i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0)	1–2	..
<i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey</i> (ABS cat. no. 4715.1.55.005)	..	3.6
NSW Department of Health, <i>NSW Health Annual Reports 2002–03 and 2005–06</i>	..	3.8; 3.27
NSW Department of Health, NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research	33	3.18–3.19
Private Health Insurance Administration Council < www.phiac.gov.au/statistics/membershipcoverage >	35	3.28
Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2007, <i>Report on Government Services 2007</i> , Productivity Commission, Canberra	11	..
Tracy EA, Chen S, Baker D, Bishop J, Jelfs P, <i>Cancer in NSW: Incidence and Mortality, 2004</i> , Sydney, Cancer Institute NSW, 2006, updated on the Statistical Reporting Module < http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au >	19–20	3.9
WorkCover Authority of NSW, <i>Worker's Compensation Statistical Bulletin NSW, 1999–01 to 2004–05</i>	21	3.15
.. not applicable		

SUMMARY

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

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

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

- schools, students and teachers;
- literacy and numeracy;
- higher education;
- vocational education and training; and
- transition from education to work.

4.1 EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SCHOOLS								
1. Preschool	no.	1 166	1 185	1 191	1 146	1 120	1 129	p1 047
2. Primary	no.	2 183	2 179	2 172	2 167	2 166	2 163	2 152
3. Secondary	no.	r525	524	518	515	511	522	522
4. Combined and Special	no.	r385	388	405	410	420	421	425
5. Government	no.	r2 192	2 185	2 191	2 186	2 192	2 194	2 187
6. Non-government	no.	901	906	904	906	905	912	912
7. Total schools	no.	r3 093	3 091	3 095	3 092	3 097	3 106	3 099
STUDENTS								
8. Preschool	'000	71.7	73.4	74.7	71.7	70.6	67.4	p63.8
9. Primary	'000	629.0	630.3	629.4	626.4	624.0	621.9	620.2
10. Secondary	'000	465.4	468.9	475.4	481.0	483.1	485.8	488.7
11. Total school students	'000	1 094.3	1 099.2	1 104.8	1 107.3	1 107.0	1 107.7	1 108.9
12. Students in government schools	%	69.4	68.7	68.2	67.7	67.2	66.8	66.7
13. Vocational Education and Training students(a)	'000	638.0	570.5	553.3	588.4	517.5	562.1	nya
14. Vocational Education and Training in school students	'000	na	na	64.4	67.2	69.6	nya	nya
15. Apprentices and trainees in training(b)	'000	82.9	95.5	110.1	120.8	119.1	119.3	nya
16. Higher education students—domestic(c)	'000	194.3	197.9	231.7	234.2	229.7	230.7	nya
17. Higher education students—overseas(c)	'000	29.1	33.6	58.2	66.1	66.8	66.5	nya
18. Overseas higher education students(c)	%	13.0	14.5	20.1	22.0	22.5	22.4	nya
STUDENT/STAFF TEACHING RATIO (d)(e)								
19. Primary schools	ratio	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.3	17.1	16.8	16.4
20. Secondary schools	ratio	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1
PERSONS CURRENTLY ENROLLED FOR STUDY								
21. Aged 15–19 years	%	78.1	80.1	78.9	78.3	78.0	77.7	77.5
22. Aged 20–24 years	%	35.5	38.2	37.5	37.8	39.1	40.4	36.9
23. Aged 25–64 years	%	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6
ACHIEVEMENTS/QUALIFICATIONS								
Year 5 students reaching minimum standard (band 3 or higher)								
24. Literacy(f)	%	na	95.5	96.1	95.1	95.4	94.1	na
25. Numeracy	%	na	93.6	93.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	na
Year 12 and equivalent								
26. Apparent retention rate from Year 7 to Year 12(g)	%	67.5	68.2	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.1	70.5
27. Persons aged 20–24 with Year 12 or Certificate II and above(h)	%	na	79.6	80.7	80.7	81.8	80.7	82.0
Persons aged 25–64 years with non-school qualifications								
28. Bachelor degree or above(i)	%	19.8	20.6	21.8	21.8	23.4	24.5	25.0
29. Advanced diploma, diploma, certificate III and IV	%	na	23.4	25.5	25.5	26.5	24.7	26.4
30. Total with non-school qualification	%	52.2	55.5	56.6	58.0	60.9	61.1	62.3

na not available

nya not yet available

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

(a) General VET activity only, provided by TAFE and other government providers, Private providers and Community providers.

(b) In training as at 31 June.

(c) Data for 2000 and 2001 are first half year data only; data from 2002 are full year data.

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

(e) Calculated by dividing the actual student load (EFTSU) by the full-time equivalent of Teaching only and Teaching and research staff.

(f) The 2001–2004 trend data for Basic Skills Test Literacy should be interpreted with caution. See Table 4.5 for details.

(g) Full time students only.

(h) This time series has been revised. It is now based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

(i) Includes Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate.

4.2 PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL, PRESCHOOL AND FORMAL CHILD CARE, Children aged 5 years and under—2005

	AGE (YEARS)				
	Under 3	3	4	5	Total
NUMBER ('000)					
Attended school	. .	. .	*5.0	74.9	79.9
Attended preschool	. .	23.5	46.6	*7.4	77.5
Attended formal child care(a)					
Long day care centre	44.2	30.7	29.7	*3.9	108.6
Before and/or after school care	. .	. .	**1.2	14.2	15.5
Family day care	15.4	7.9	*6.3	**0.8	30.4
Other formal care(b)	9.9	*3.9	*2.3	—	16.2
Total attended formal child care(a)(b)(c)	65.5	40.4	37.2	18.9	162.0
Total attended school, preschool or formal care(d)	65.5	61.1	75.9	85.9	288.5
All children aged 5 years and under	253.4	82.4	86.3	87.1	509.2
PERCENTAGE (%)					
Attended school	. .	. .	*5.8	86.1	15.7
Attended preschool	. .	28.5	54.0	*8.5	15.2
Attended formal child care(a)					
Long day care centre	17.4	37.3	34.4	*4.5	21.3
Before and/or after school care	. .	. .	**1.4	16.3	3.0
Family day care	6.1	9.6	*7.4	**0.9	6.0
Other formal care(b)	3.9	*4.8	*2.7	—	3.2
Total attended formal child care(a)(b)(c)	25.9	49.0	43.1	21.7	31.8
Total attended school, preschool or formal care(d)	25.9	74.2	88.0	98.6	56.7
All children aged 5 years and under	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The definition of formal care does not include preschool. In surveys prior to 2005, the definition of formal care included preschool.

(b) All children who used formal care (including occasional care), including those who used both formal and informal care.

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

(d) Children may be attending informal care.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Child Care, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

4.3 SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, By level and category of school—2006 ...

	Schools(a)	Students (full-time)(b)	Students (part-time) FTE	Students total FTE	Teaching staff FTE(b)	Student/ teaching staff ratio(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	ratio
PRIMARY						
Government	1 644	434 366	—	434 366	26 785	16.2
Non-government						
Catholic	419	124 955	2.5	124 958	6 794	18.4
Independent	89	60 885	120.2	61 005	4 233	14.4
Total non-government	508	185 840	122.7	185 963	11 027	16.9
Total	2 152	620 206	122.7	620 329	37 812	16.4
SECONDARY						
Government	370	304 941	1 108.0	306 049	24 599	12.4
Non-government						
Catholic	126	114 445	35.9	114 481	8 830	13.0
Independent	26	69 355	102.9	69 458	6 920	10.0
Total non-government	152	183 800	138.8	183 939	15 750	11.7
Total	522	488 741	1 246.8	489 988	40 348	12.1
TOTAL						
Government	2 187	739 307	1 108.0	740 415	51 385	14.4
Non-Government						
Catholic	584	239 400	38.4	239 438	15 623	15.3
Independent	328	130 240	223.1	130 463	11 152	11.7
Total non-government	912	369 640	261.5	369 902	26 775	13.8
Total	3 099	1 108 947	1 369.5	1 110 317	78 160	14.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The total number of schools includes 67 government Primary/secondary combined schools, 106 Special government schools, and 220 non-government Primary/secondary combined schools, and 32 Special non-government schools.

(b) Students and staff in special schools have not been identified separately, and have been allocated to either the primary or secondary level of school education.

(c) These ratios are produced by dividing the number of full-time students plus the full-time equivalent of part-time students by the number of full-time equivalent teaching staff. The ratio should not be used as a measure of class size.

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

4.4 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS, By sex, grade and school type—2006

	GOVERNMENT			NON-GOVERNMENT			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....									
Primary									
Kindergarten	32 060	29 935	61 995	13 442	12 909	26 351	45 502	42 844	88 346
Year 1	31 535	29 935	61 470	13 416	13 031	26 447	44 951	42 966	87 917
Year 2	31 106	29 587	60 693	13 310	12 867	26 177	44 416	42 454	86 870
Year 3	31 033	29 533	60 566	13 169	12 904	26 073	44 202	42 437	86 639
Year 4	30 990	29 571	60 561	13 206	13 042	26 248	44 196	42 613	86 809
Year 5	31 011	29 653	60 664	13 615	13 092	26 707	44 626	42 745	87 371
Year 6	31 484	30 171	61 655	13 629	13 212	26 841	45 113	43 383	88 496
Ungraded	4 663	2 099	6 762	699	297	996	5 362	2 396	7 758
Total Primary	223 882	210 484	434 366	94 486	91 354	185 840	318 368	301 838	620 206
Secondary									
Year 7	27 953	26 747	54 700	16 721	16 313	33 034	44 674	43 060	87 734
Year 8	28 201	27 078	55 279	16 699	16 059	32 758	44 900	43 137	88 037
Year 9	27 866	26 514	54 380	16 331	15 852	32 183	44 197	42 366	86 563
Year 10	27 148	25 885	53 033	16 289	16 059	32 348	43 437	41 944	85 381
Year 11	20 434	22 091	42 525	13 520	14 131	27 651	33 954	36 222	70 176
Year 12	16 415	18 670	35 085	12 109	13 045	25 154	28 524	31 715	60 239
Ungraded	6 370	3 569	9 939	452	220	672	6 822	3 789	10 611
Total Secondary	154 387	150 554	304 941	92 121	91 679	183 800	246 508	242 233	488 741
All students	378 269	361 038	739 307	186 607	183 033	369 640	564 876	544 071	1 108 947
Students identified as Indigenous	19 000	17 880	36 880	2 216	2 353	4 569	21 216	20 233	41 449
Students identified as Indigenous (%)	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.8	3.7	3.7

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

4.5**LITERACY AND NUMERACY IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL—2005**

	LITERACY			NUMERACY		
	Year 3(a)	Year 5(a)	Year 7(b)	Year 3(a)	Year 5(a)	Year 7(c)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Males	89.5	92.2	93.6	90.1	92.8	95.5
Females	94.1	96.0	97.4	91.5	94.0	96.9
Indigenous students(d)	74.8	79.4	84.3	77.1	80.1	87.5
NESB students(e)	92.4	93.9	95.3	90.3	92.9	95.8
Total	91.8	94.1	95.5	90.8	93.4	96.2

- (a) As tested in the Basic Skills Test (BST). Percentages reflect students achieving the minimum standard of Band 2 or higher for Year 3, and Band 3 or higher for Year 5. From 2005, the new BST Literacy indicator is based on students' performance on the reading, language and writing components of the one BST test. Prior to 2005, students' performance in reading and language was assessed via the BST and students sat a separate test, the Primary Writing Assessment (PWA), for writing. Data for previous years were created retrospectively by matching students who sat both the BST and the PWA. For small sub-populations of students in particular, such as Indigenous students, this may result in large apparent fluctuations in test scores from year to year.
- (b) As tested in the English Language and Literacy Assessment. Percentages reflect students achieving the minimum standard of Elementary or higher.
- (c) As tested in the Secondary Numeracy Assessment Program. Percentages reflect students achieving the minimum standard of Elementary or higher.
- (d) Note that the children in these categories are self-identified. Given the age of the children there may be concerns about the accuracy of the identification.
- (e) Students from a Non-English Speaking Background (NESB). These are students who answered yes to the question "Does anyone use a language other than English at home?".

Source: NSW Department of Education and Training.

4.6**APPARENT RETENTION RATES (a)(b)**

<i>Characteristics</i>	YEAR 7 TO YEAR 12		YEAR 10 TO YEAR 12	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
	%	%	%	%
Males	63.0	65.3	65.6	68.2
Females	73.7	75.9	75.2	78.0
Government school	62.0	65.1	65.1	68.2
Non-government school	81.5	79.8	80.9	80.9
Indigenous	30.3	30.6	37.1	37.7
Total	68.2	70.5	70.3	73.0

(a) Full-time students only.

(b) Care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors, including students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population.

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

4.7**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING STUDENTS, General VET activity—2005**

		General VET activity(a)
.....		
Sex		
Males	%	49.5
Females	%	50.0
Age group (years)		
19 and under	%	22.6
20–24	%	15.5
25–44	%	36.3
45 and over	%	22.1
Major field of education		
Natural and physical sciences	%	0.3
Information technology	%	4.0
Engineering and related technologies	%	12.1
Architecture and building	%	7.9
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	%	5.2
Health	%	3.1
Education	%	2.3
Management and commerce	%	19.1
Society and culture	%	10.0
Creative arts	%	2.6
Food, hospitality and personal services	%	8.5
Mixed field programs	%	11.2
Student status		
Full-time	%	10.1
Part-time	%	89.9
Total(b)	'000	562.1
Time series(b)		
2005	'000	562.1
2004	'000	517.5
2003	'000	588.4
2002	'000	553.3
2001	'000	570.5
2000	'000	638.0
.....		

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

(b) Includes students with sex not stated.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Students and courses, 2005*.

4.8 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, By selected characteristics—Year ended June 2006

		Commencements	In-training(a)	Completions
Sex				
Males	%	59.1	65.3	60.6
Females	%	40.9	34.7	39.6
Age group (years)				
19 and under	%	37.2	29.6	14.5
20–24	%	17.1	26.1	32.6
25–44	%	31.1	29.6	34.2
45 and over	%	14.7	14.7	18.7
Occupational field of study				
Managers, administrators and professionals	%	2.0	1.2	1.8
Associate professionals	%	12.0	10.9	10.9
Trades and related workers	%	27.9	41.8	25.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	%	2.7	1.9	2.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	%	33.0	24.7	33.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	%	12.7	12.7	18.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	%	2.4	2.2	2.8
Labourers and related workers	%	7.4	4.5	6.5
Student status				
Full-time	%	82.8	84.1	85.8
Part-time (including school based)	%	17.4	15.9	14.5
Total	'000	74.8	119.2	38.6
Time series				
2006	'000	74.8	119.2	38.6
2005	'000	72.3	120.6	37.7
2004	'000	74.0	121.2	35.8
2003	'000	78.2	116.9	33.5
2002	'000	68.5	102.6	29.8
2001	'000	60.2	91.1	21.6
2000	'000	56.8	78.3	19.3

(a) In-training as at 30 June 2006.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, *National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, June 2006*.

4.9

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By selected characteristics—2005

		Overseas students	All students
.....			
Sex			
Males	%	51.8	45.6
Females	%	48.2	54.4
Age group (years)			
19 and under	%	10.9	20.5
20–24	%	51.5	37.9
25–44	%	35.4	34.9
45 and over	%	2.2	6.6
Level of course			
Postgraduate	%	43.3	31.1
Undergraduate			
Bachelor degree	%	48.5	63.7
Other undergraduate(a)	%	1.3	1.5
Total undergraduate	%	49.8	65.2
Other(b)	%	6.9	3.7
Field of education(c)			
Natural and physical sciences	%	3.8	7.0
Information technology	%	9.8	5.4
Engineering and related technologies	%	7.7	6.3
Architecture and building	%	1.7	2.3
Agriculture, environmental and related studies	%	0.6	1.9
Health	%	6.7	11.1
Education	%	2.7	9.4
Management and commerce	%	50.1	29.1
Society and culture	%	8.5	23.7
Creative arts	%	2.9	6.1
Other	%	—	—
Non-award courses	%	6.7	3.0
Total	'000	66 474	297 191
Time series			
2005	'000	66 474	297 191
2004	'000	66 830	296 546
2003	'000	66 050	300 234
2002	'000	58 211	289 886
2001(d)	'000	33 621	231 561
2000(d)	'000	29 125	223 459

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Associate degree and Other undergraduate.

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

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

(d) Data for 2000 and 2001 are first half year data only; data from 2002 onwards are full year data.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training, *Students, 2000–2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics*.

4.10**HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION(a), By age and sex—May 2006**

	SEX			AGE (YEARS)							Total
	Males	Females	Persons	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
HIGHEST LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION											
Level of highest non-school qualification(b)											
Postgraduate degree	4.0	3.7	3.9	np	np	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.6	172.6	
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate	1.9	2.6	2.2	np	np	2.1	2.6	3.6	2.8	99.1	
Bachelor degree	26.4	30.3	28.3	np	np	36.0	26.3	24.9	21.0	688.6	
Advanced diploma and diploma	7.5	9.4	8.4	*0.7	6.9	11.0	10.4	9.4	7.2	375.1	
Certificate III and IV	20.4	9.1	14.8	*1.6	12.2	16.5	17.8	17.3	15.1	656.9	
Certificate II	0.7	1.2	0.9	*1.7	2.5	1.0	*0.7	*0.6	**0.2	41.4	
Certificate I	*0.3	0.5	0.4	**0.5	*0.5	*0.3	0.5	**0.2	*0.4	16.4	
Certificate I and II not further defined	3.4	7.1	5.2	**0.1	**0.3	3.8	7.0	7.5	8.3	232.9	
Certificate not further defined	1.8	2.1	1.9	*1.4	4.2	3.0	1.7	1.2	*0.6	85.5	
Level not determined	1.2	1.7	1.4	**0.3	*0.9	1.0	1.9	1.6	2.3	64.2	
Total with a non-school qualification	55.8	53.5	54.7	6.2	44.2	68.3	64.5	61.4	52.5	2 432.7	
School qualification											
Year 12	16.6	16.5	16.5	27.8	39.9	16.6	11.6	10.4	8.4	736.1	
Year 11	3.7	3.5	3.6	17.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	161.7	
Year 10	14.3	15.8	15.1	25.3	10.6	10.0	15.5	15.7	17.0	670.4	
Year 9 or below	9.4	10.4	9.9	22.9	2.8	2.8	6.2	10.7	20.0	440.4	
Total with a school qualification(c)	44.2	46.5	45.3	93.8	55.9	31.7	35.5	38.6	47.5	2 015.1	
Total persons(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4 447.8	

ATTAINMENT

With Certificate III and above	48.5	41.1	44.8	2.3	35.7	59.2	52.8	50.2	40.7	1 992.4
With Year 12 or Certificate II and above	70.9	67.5	69.2	32.5	82.0	83.0	73.6	69.8	58.7	3 077.1

PERSONS ('000)

Total persons	2 128.5	2 229.3	4 447.8	452.2	467.1	945.1	972.6	905.4	705.3	4 447.8
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* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

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

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

(a) Based on the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

(b) Non-school qualification refers to educational attainments other than pre-primary, primary or secondary education.

(c) Includes persons who never attended school.

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

4.11**PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND THE LABOUR FORCE, Persons aged 15–24 years—May 2006**

AGE GROUP (YEARS)					
		15–17	18–19	20–24	Total
PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATION					
Type of institution attending					
School	'000	225.8	np	np	238.1
TAFE	'000	14.1	41.7	53.5	109.3
Other	'000	*2.3	np	np	26.8
Higher education	'000	*2.4	60.2	110.5	173.1
<i>Total participating in education</i>	'000	244.6	119.7	183.0	547.3
NOT PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATION					
Labour force status					
Employed	'000	14.3	39.0	225.5	278.8
Unemployed	'000	7.6	9.0	20.6	37.2
Not in labour force	'000	6.0	12.0	38.1	56.1
<i>Total not participating in education</i>	'000	27.9	60.0	284.2	372.1
EDUCATION PARTICIPATION RATE					
Area of usual residence					
Sydney	%	90.6	72.8	40.0	60.1
Balance of NSW	%	88.6	55.5	37.3	58.5
<i>Total participating in education</i>	%	89.8	66.6	39.2	59.5

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

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

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

4.12	EDUCATION AND TRAINING, Data sources		
		<i>Summary table indicators</i>	<i>Chapter tables</i>
ABS Child Care Survey		. .	4.2
ABS Survey of Education and Work		21–23; 27–30	4.10–4.11
Department of Education, Science and Training, <i>Students, 2000–2005: Selected Higher Education Statistics</i>		16–18	4.9
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>National Apprentice and Trainee Collection, June 2006</i>		15	4.8
National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <i>Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics; Students and courses, 2005</i>		13–14	4.7
National Indigenous Preschool Census 2000–04; National Preschool Census, 2005 and 2006, Department of Education, Science and Training		1; 8	. .
NSW Department of Education and Training		. .	4.5
NSW Department of Education and Training, <i>Annual Report 2005–06</i>		24–25	. .
<i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0)		2–7; 9–12; 19–20; 26	4.3–4.4; 4.6
. .	not applicable		

SUMMARY

Paid work is the way most people obtain the economic resources needed for day to day living, for themselves and their dependants, and to meet their longer term financial needs. Work allows individuals build their skills, social networks and enhance their own identity, and contributes to economic growth and development. People without paid work may be at risk of poverty and isolation.

The demand for labour is strongly influenced by economic activity and therefore varies over the business cycle. The demand for specific types of labour will also vary with structural change within the economy. For example, there may be a decrease in demand for workers who have the skills required for declining industries, and an increase in demand for those people with the skills needed in newer types of occupations.

Factors which influence the supply of labour include population growth and immigration; the willingness of people to work; policies that affect levels of remuneration from work, such as income from the social security system (e.g. minimum wage, taxation and income support policies); attitudes to combining work and family responsibilities; early retirement; and participation in education and training.

Measures of underutilised labour such as the unemployment rate (the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force) are sensitive to changes in the economy; as a result, the unemployment rate is widely used as a key indicator of changing economic conditions across the business cycle.

This chapter provides a range of statistics on work in NSW, in particular:

- labour force status and underutilisation;
- types of employment and job mobility;
- skilled employment;
- industrial relations; and
- people not in the labour force.

5.1 WORK(a), Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
LABOUR FORCE								
1. Total labour force	'000	3 162	3 216	3 271	3 328	3 356	3 389	3 444
2. Employed full time	%	71.4	70.7	68.8	68.2	68.7	68.7	68.3
3. Employed part time	%	22.8	23.7	25.0	25.7	25.7	26.1	26.4
4. Unemployment rate	%	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.3
5. Long term unemployment rate	%	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
6. Labour force underutilisation rate–persons(b)	%	9.3	11.0	11.9	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.6
7. Labour force underutilisation rate–hours(b)	%	na	na	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.7
Participation rate								
8. Participation rate–persons	%	61.9	62.1	62.3	62.7	62.5	62.5	62.9
9. Participation rate–males	%	71.5	71.0	71.0	70.9	70.6	70.3	70.6
10. Participation rate–females	%	52.7	53.5	53.9	54.7	54.6	54.8	55.5
11. Employment growth–annual change	%	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6
12. Job vacancies	'000	46.5	39.0	28.4	36.7	38.4	43.8	43.2
WORKING HOURS–FULL TIME EMPLOYEES								
13. Average hours worked per week	hrs	41.5	40.6	41.0	41.1	40.5	40.6	39.8
14. Persons working 50 hours or more per week	%	25.6	23.6	24.5	24.5	23.3	24.2	22.4
OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY								
15. Employed in higher skilled occupations(c)	%	54.9	55.9	55.8	55.5	56.5	57.3	58.1
16. Employed in service industries	%	74.2	75.1	75.8	76.0	76.7	76.6	77.3
17. Employed in manufacturing industries	%	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	10.5	10.3	9.9
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS								
18. Trade union member–of all employees(d)	%	25.7	26.4	23.7	23.6	24.7	23.9	nya
19. Working days lost due to industrial disputes–per 1,000 employees	days	148.8	55.1	39.8	20.6	88.6	21.8	24.3
TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT (PERSONS AGED 55–64 YEARS)								
20. Participation rate–males	%	59.7	58.5	60.5	60.7	62.8	63.3	64.6
21. Participation rate–females	%	33.2	34.0	37.8	39.3	41.9	42.1	44.8

na not available

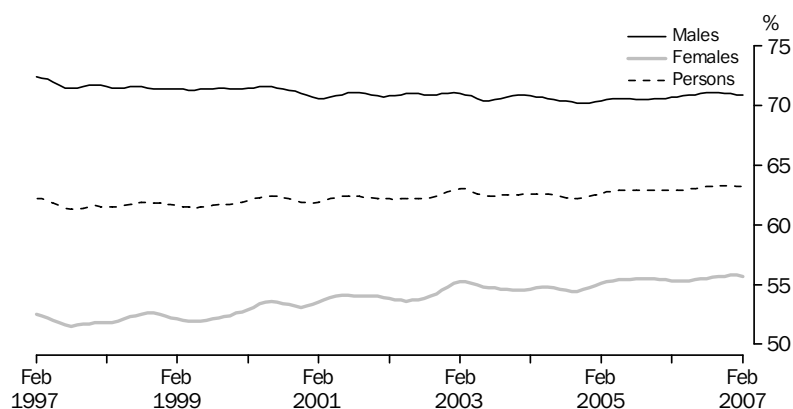
nya not yet available

(a) Data are for year ending 30 June, unless otherwise specified.

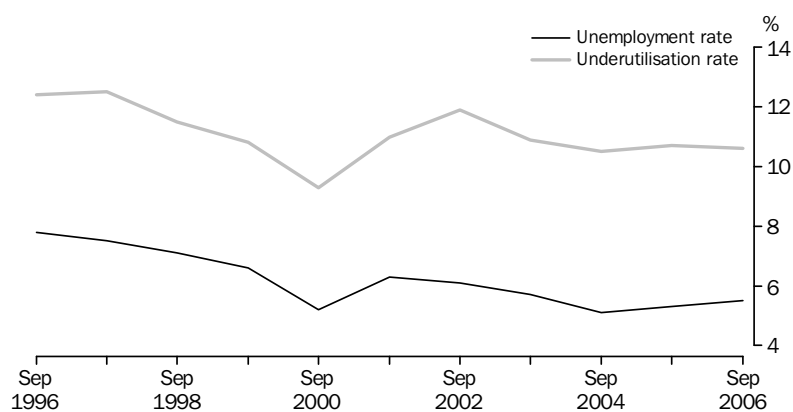
(b) Data are at September.

(c) ASCO skill levels 1–3. Includes occupations commensurate with a bachelor degree, diploma or AQF certificate III with at least 2 years of on-the-job training. Primarily professionals, managers, technicians and trades workers and some clerical and other occupations.

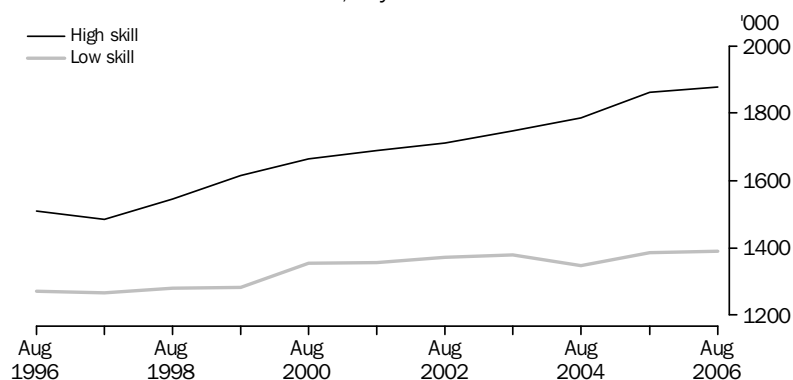
(d) Data are at August.

SUMMARY *continued***5.2** LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES TREND

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

5.3 UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDERUTILISATION RATES

Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

5.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By skill level

High skill is ASCO Skill Levels 1–3. Low skill is ASCO Skill levels 4–5.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

5.5 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Annual averages for selected characteristics—2005–06

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Sex									
Males	1 537	260	1 797	85	105	1 903	2 695	5.5	70.6
Females	817	648	1 464	48	77	1 541	2 780	5.0	55.5
Persons	2 354	908	3 262	132	183	3 444	5 475	5.3	62.9
Age group (years)									
15–19	70	139	208	21	43	251	458	17.1	54.9
20–24	243	107	350	22	29	378	469	7.5	80.7
25–34	596	148	744	32	39	783	958	5.0	81.8
35–44	586	187	773	25	31	804	990	3.9	81.3
45–54	550	178	728	19	25	753	926	3.3	81.3
55–64	277	114	390	12	15	405	740	3.7	54.8
65 and over	32	36	68	—	1	69	935	0.8	7.3
Place of usual residence									
Sydney	1 592	560	2 151	74	104	2 255	3 463	4.6	65.1
Balance of NSW	762	348	1 110	58	79	1 189	2 012	6.6	59.1
Time series									
1999–00	2 258	721	2 979	139	182	3 162	5 105	5.8	61.9
2000–01	2 274	763	3 037	135	178	3 216	5 179	5.5	62.1
2001–02	2 250	816	3 066	156	205	3 271	5 253	6.3	62.3
2002–03	2 271	857	3 128	152	200	3 328	5 312	6.0	62.6
2003–04	2 307	862	3 169	138	186	3 356	5 370	5.6	62.5
2004–05	2 327	884	3 211	128	178	3 389	5 426	5.3	62.5
2005–06	2 354	908	3 262	132	183	3 444	5 475	5.3	62.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
r revised

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery* (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

5.6**EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By skill level**

	2000–2006							Average annual change
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Higher skilled employment(b)	1 662.5	1 704.1	1 715.5	1 743.2	1 800.1	1 852.7	1 911.7	249.1
Lower skilled employment(c)	1 364.3	1 344.8	1 356.9	1 398.4	1 383.3	1 378.4	1 377.7	13.3
ASCO Skill Level(d)								
1	806.0	838.3	868.2	851.0	895.5	908.8	972.5	166.6
2	323.3	343.5	337.2	379.6	370.0	429.2	398.3	75.0
3	533.2	522.4	510.0	512.6	534.6	514.6	540.8	7.6
4	816.2	784.0	808.6	822.5	781.1	770.7	813.3	–2.9
5	548.2	560.9	548.3	575.9	602.2	607.7	564.4	16.2
Total	3 026.9	3 049.0	3 072.4	3 141.6	3 183.5	3 231.1	3 289.3	262.4
Total employees	3 026.9	3 049.0	3 072.4	3 141.6	3 183.5	3 231.1	3 289.3	262.4

(a) Data are at May.

(b) ASCO Skill Levels 1–3. Includes occupations commensurate with a bachelor degree, diploma or AQF certificate III or IV. Primarily professionals, managers, technicians and trades workers and some clerical and other occupations.

(c) ASCO Skill Levels 4–5. Includes occupations commensurate with an AQF certificate I or II, or at least 1 year of relevant experience. Primarily labourers and related workers and intermediate and elementary clerical and other occupations.

(d) *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)* Second Edition. See Glossary for details.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly*
(ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

5.7 FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT AND JOB MOBILITY

	1998	2001	2004	
	%	%	%	'000
Full-time				
With paid leave entitlements	53.8	51.4	51.4	1 625.1
Without paid leave entitlements	7.1	5.6	6.5	205.1
Total full-time(a)	60.9	58.6	57.8	1 830.2
Part-time				
With paid leave entitlements	6.6	7.5	8.8	279.0
Without paid leave entitlements	12.9	13.0	13.5	427.9
Total part-time(a)	19.6	22.0	22.3	706.9
Owner managers				
Incorporated enterprises	7.0	7.8	7.9	248.5
Unincorporated enterprises	12.5	11.6	12.0	378.3
Total owner-managers	19.6	19.4	19.8	626.8
Total employed persons(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	3 163.9
Job mobility				
With employer less than two years	40.5	45.0	43.5	1 377.3
Does not expect to be with current employer or business in 12 months	8.5	9.9	9.6	303.8

(a) Total includes the category 'Don't know'.

(b) Excludes contributing family workers and persons who worked for payment in kind.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Forms of Employment, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

5.8 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PERSONS (a)								
Trade union member	'000	673.3	696.5	636.2	648.9	660.4	663.2	nya
Not a trade union member	'000	1 873.1	1 881.9	1 971.8	2 022.3	1 937.3	2 033.6	nya
Total employees	'000	2 616.0	2 634.1	2 679.8	2 745.7	2 671.0	2 780.2	nya
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (b)								
Working days lost	'000	379.9	144.9	105.5	55.9	244.8	59.7	68.9
Working days lost per 1000 employees	days	148.8	55.1	39.8	20.6	88.6	21.8	24.3

nya not yet available

(a) Data are at August in the reference year.

(b) Year ending 30 June.

Source: *Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6310.0) and *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001).

5.9**LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION—September 2006**

		Males	Females	Persons
LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION—PERSON BASED MEASURES				
Persons in the labour force				
Unemployed	'000	111.3	83.8	195.1
Underemployed	'000	86.1	93.9	180.1
Unemployment rate(a)	%	5.7	5.3	5.5
Underemployment rate(a)	%	4.4	5.9	5.1
Labour force underutilisation rate(b)	%	10.2	11.2	10.6
Persons not in the labour force				
Marginally attached(c)	'000	12.5	21.0	33.4
Extended labour force underutilisation(d)	%	10.7	12.4	11.5
EXPERIMENTAL VOLUME MEASURES OF LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION—HOURS BASED MEASURES (e)				
Volume of potential labour force				
Employed persons hours worked	million hours	74.0	46.6	120.6
Unemployed persons hours sought	million hours	3.6	2.3	5.8
Underemployed persons additional hours sought	million hours	1.5	1.3	2.8
Total potential labour force hours	million hours	79.0	50.2	129.2
Total potential labour force hours contribution	%	61.2	38.8	100.0
Experimental volume measures of labour force underutilisation				
Volume unemployment rate	%	4.5	4.6	4.5
Volume underemployment rate	%	1.9	2.6	2.2
Volume labour force underutilisation rate(f)	%	6.4	7.2	6.7

- (a) Rates are expressed as a proportion of the labour force aged 15 years and over.
- (b) The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.
- (c) Comprises two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four week; and discouraged jobseekers.
- (d) The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks, and (ii) discouraged jobseekers as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).
- (e) Excludes marginally attached persons and discouraged job seekers.
- (f) Hours sought by unemployed and underemployed persons as a proportion of the total potential labour force hours.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (ABS cat. no. 6105.0)

5.10 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a), By main activity—February 2005

	Males	Females	Persons		Percentage not in labour force during any part of the year
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Main activity when not in labour force					
Home duties or child care	61.8	576.6	638.3	29.9	62.5
Education	202.6	217.7	420.3	19.7	42.8
Holiday, travel or leisure activities	206.7	183.9	390.6	18.3	5.2
Retired or voluntarily inactive	173.3	146.6	319.9	15.0	82.3
Own illness or injury	92.9	59.9	152.7	7.2	52.3
Own disability or handicap	51.8	30.7	82.5	3.9	94.7
Caring for ill or disabled person	17.8	33.3	51.1	2.4	67.2
Unpaid job	11.0	14.0	25.1	1.2	48.9
Other	37.8	16.1	53.8	2.5	7.2
Total	855.6	1 278.7	2 134.3	100.0	50.2

(a) Persons aged 15–64 years not in the labour force for at least one week of the previous twelve months.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6206.0).

5.11 WORK, Data sources

	Summary table indicator	Chapter tables	Graphs
<i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0)	6–7	5.9	5.3
<i>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6310.0)	18	5.8	. .
<i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0)	. .	5.7	. .
<i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)	19	5.8	. .
<i>Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6354.0)	12	. .	. .
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery</i> (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	1–5; 8–11; 13–14; 20–21	5.5	5.2
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly</i> (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)	15–17	5.6	5.4
<i>Labour Force Experience, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6206.0)	. .	5.10	. .
. . . not applicable			

SUMMARY

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

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

- income and household characteristics;
- equivalised disposable household income;
- household expenditure;
- financial assets and liabilities;
- distribution of wealth; and
- main source of income at retirement.

6.1 HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES(a), Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
INCOME								
1. Gross weekly household income—mean	\$	984	1 029	na	1 107	1 212	na	nya
2. Equivalised disposable weekly household income—mean	\$	444	482	na	523	571	na	nya
INCOME DISTRIBUTION								
Share of total equivalised disposable household income								
3. Low income earners	%	10.0	10.1	na	10.3	10.4	na	nya
4. Middle income earners	%	17.3	17.5	na	17.5	17.9	na	nya
5. High income earners	%	39.2	39.6	na	38.7	38.2	na	nya
6. Gini coefficient	no.	0.324	0.325	na	0.315	0.307	na	nya
INCOME GROWTH								
7. Average weekly earnings—total earnings (trend)(b)	\$	677	707	723	771	799	843	866
8. Wage Price Index—percentage change(c)	%	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1
9. Consumer Price Index—Sydney—percentage change	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	r2.2	2.5	3.0
EXPENDITURE								
10. Real household expenditure on goods and services—annual per capita(d)	'000	24.1	24.6	24.8	25.3	26.1	26.7	27.0
11. Interest on household debt as proportion of gross disposable income(e)	%	5.8	5.8	5.3	r6.7	8.1	r9.1	10.1
WEALTH								
Household net worth								
12. Mean	\$'000	na	na	na	na	563.2	na	nya
13. Median	\$'000	na	na	na	na	359.6	na	nya
14. Lowest net worth quintile	\$'000	na	na	na	na	23.1	na	nya
15. Highest net worth quintile	\$'000	na	na	na	na	1 649.2	na	nya
Share of household net worth								
16. Lowest net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	0.8	na	nya
17. Middle net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	12.9	na	nya
18. Highest net worth quintile	%	na	na	na	na	58.6	na	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

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

(b) Data are for May quarter.

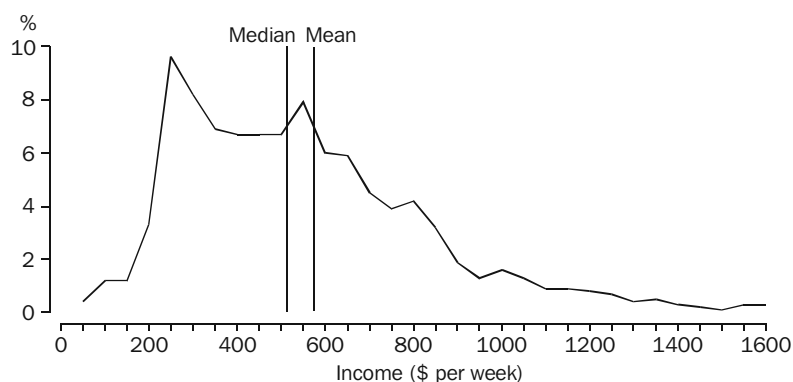
(c) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

(d) Reference year for chain volume measure is 2004–05.

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

SUMMARY *continued*

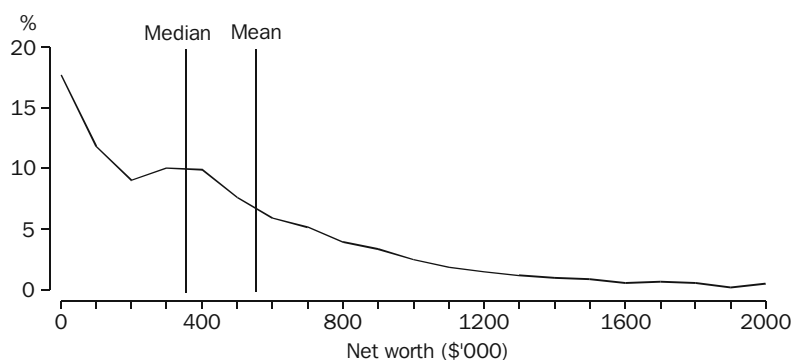
6.2 DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME—2003–04



Note: Persons with an income between \$25 and \$1,625; shown in \$50 ranges.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Household Income and Expenditure Survey*.

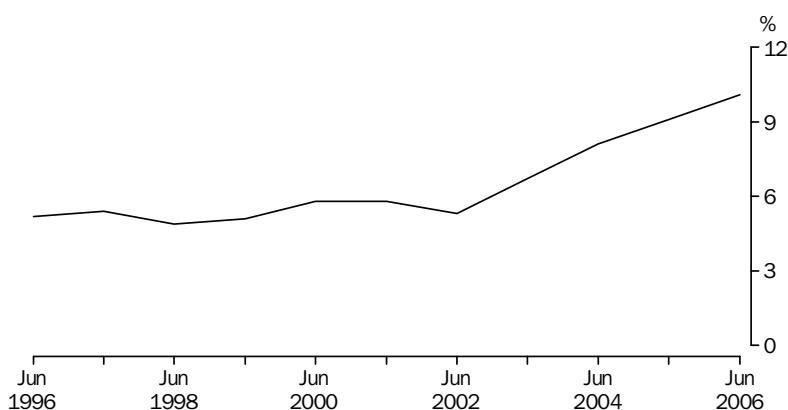
6.3 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD NET WORTH—2003–04



Note: Households with net worth between -\$50,000 and \$2,050,000 are shown in \$100,000 increments.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Household Income and Expenditure Survey*.

6.4 INTEREST ON HOUSEHOLD DEBT AS A PROPORTION OF GROSS DISPOSABLE INCOME



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

6.5**INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS—2003–04****HOUSEHOLDS**

		<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Balance of NSW</i>	<i>NSW</i>
.....				
Gross weekly household income				
Mean income	\$	1 360	974	1 212
Median income	\$	1 125	770	970
Equivalised disposable weekly household income				
Mean income	\$	618	492	571
Median income	\$	554	425	514
Principal source of household income				
Zero or negative income	%	0.4	0.5	0.4
Own unincorporated business income	%	5.0	6.2	5.4
Wages and salaries	%	64.4	48.7	58.4
Government pensions and allowances	%	21.3	35.1	26.6
Other income	%	9.0	9.5	9.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	%	33.0	39.3	35.4
Owner with a mortgage	%	34.5	31.1	33.2
Renter				
State housing authority	%	5.0	5.1	5.1
Private landlord	%	24.2	19.5	22.4
Other landlord type	%	1.6	2.0	1.8
Total renters	%	30.9	26.7	29.3
Other tenure type	%	1.6	3.0	2.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number in household				
Employed persons	no.	1.4	1.1	1.3
Dependent children	no.	0.7	0.7	0.7
Households	'000	1 554.0	969.5	2 523.5
Persons	'000	4 136.7	2 465.4	6 602.2

Source: *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, Detailed Tables*
(ABS cat. no. 6523.0.55.001).

6.6 INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, By selected household type—2003–04

	Mean equivalised disposable household income per week	Proportion with government benefits as PSI(a)	Proportion owning home without a mortgage	Average number of employed persons	Average number of dependent children	Average number of persons	Number of households
	\$	%	%	no.	no.	no.	'000
Lone person							
Aged less than 35 years	595	*11.6	**1.7	0.9	—	1.0	110.4
Aged 35–44 years	633	21.0	*12.5	0.8	—	1.0	84.3
Aged 45–54 years	544	21.7	29.0	0.8	—	1.0	80.5
Aged 55–64 years	432	43.8	49.8	0.4	—	1.0	84.0
Aged 65 years and over	336	75.8	78.1	*—	—	1.0	217.4
Couple only(b)							
Reference person aged less than 35 years	871	**1.8	**1.8	1.9	—	2.0	127.4
Reference person aged 35–44 years	869	**6.0	*14.1	1.7	—	2.0	54.7
Reference person aged 45–54 years	722	*9.1	31.8	1.6	—	2.0	84.7
Reference person aged 55–64 years	558	23.3	71.9	1.0	—	2.0	148.3
Reference person aged 65 years and over	434	63.5	85.1	0.2	—	2.0	226.6
Couple with dependent children only(b)							
Eldest child less than 5 years	607	*8.5	*3.8	1.5	1.5	3.5	140.6
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	578	9.0	12.5	1.6	2.2	4.2	282.6
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	570	*9.5	26.7	2.3	2.4	4.4	182.9
One parent with dependent children(b)(c)	404	54.0	10.9	0.8	1.7	2.9	165.2
Couple and dependent and non-dependent children only(b)	577	*9.1	38.6	3.0	1.6	4.9	74.0
Couple with non-dependent children only(b)	662	11.3	45.0	2.1	—	3.3	183.0
Total(d)	562	26.6	35.4	1.3	0.7	2.6	2 523.5

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

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Principal source of income.

(b) One family households only.

(c) Includes one parent with dependent and non-dependent children.

(d) Includes not applicable.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

6.7 EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Share of total income by selected groups

		1994-95	1999-00	2003-04	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%) 1994-95 to 2003-04
Weekly median equivalised disposable(a)	\$	418	443	514	23.0
Weekly mean income in 2003-04 dollars					
Low income(b)	\$	247	253	298	20.6
Middle income(c)	\$	416	443	510	22.6
High income(d)	\$	908	1 000	1 091	20.2
Percentage share of total income received by persons with					
Low income(b)	%	10.5	10.0	10.4	-1.0
Middle income(c)	%	17.7	17.3	17.9	1.1
High income(d)	%	38.3	39.2	38.2	-0.3
Gini coefficient(e)	no.	0.307	0.324	0.307	. .

. . not applicable

(a) In 2003-04 dollars, adjusted using the Consumer Price Index.

(b) Persons in the 2nd and 3rd deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable income.

(c) Persons in the 5th and 6th deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable income.

(d) Persons in the top (9th and 10th income deciles) after being ranked by their equivalised disposable income.

(e) A summary measure of inequality of income distribution. The smaller the Gini coefficient, the more even the distribution of income. For further information see Glossary.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

6.8**HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, By expenditure groups**

PERCENTAGE
CHANGE IN
EXPENDITURE (%)

1993-94 1998-99 2003-04 1998-99 to
2003-04

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE (\$)

Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	95.40	111.94	162.86	45.5
Domestic fuel and power	15.47	16.76	21.82	30.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	118.16	133.07	163.49	22.9
Alcoholic beverages	17.85	21.56	23.41	8.6
Tobacco products	9.38	10.51	11.65	10.8
Clothing and footwear	35.29	34.59	37.00	7.0
Household furnishings and equipment	42.28	45.86	53.55	16.8
Household services and operation	32.82	44.01	57.64	31.0
Medical care and health expenses	28.59	33.81	50.39	49.0
Transport	94.17	123.03	143.44	16.6
Recreation	78.27	91.58	121.21	32.4
Personal care	11.35	14.70	18.10	23.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	44.73	58.89	82.96	40.9
Total goods and services expenditure	623.76	740.30	947.51	28.0

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE (%)

Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	15.3	15.1	17.2	13.7
Domestic fuel and power	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.7
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18.9	18.0	17.3	-4.0
Alcoholic beverages	2.9	2.9	2.5	-15.2
Tobacco products	1.5	1.4	1.2	-13.4
Clothing and footwear	5.7	4.7	3.9	-16.4
Household furnishings and equipment	6.8	6.2	5.7	-8.8
Household services and operation	5.3	5.9	6.1	2.3
Medical care and health expenses	4.6	4.6	5.3	16.4
Transport	15.1	16.6	15.1	-8.9
Recreation	12.5	12.4	12.8	3.4
Personal care	1.8	2.0	1.9	-3.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.2	8.0	8.8	10.1
Total goods and services expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	. .

. . not applicable

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6530.0).

6.9 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, By selected life cycle groups and selected broad expenditure groups—2003–04

	Current Housing Costs	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Medical and health expenses	Transport	Recreation	All groups
AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Lone person						
Aged less than 35 years	168.72	85.65	13.19	83.19	67.92	622.94
Aged 35–44 years	180.13	93.86	20.13	*104.33	66.56	635.84
Aged 45–54 years	133.36	80.74	23.73	65.10	73.49	544.62
Aged 55–64 years	115.87	74.27	31.16	91.27	66.66	584.98
Aged 65 years and over	62.04	69.28	29.54	36.75	34.76	352.43
Couple only(a)						
Reference person aged less than 35 years	288.36	177.74	44.71	167.44	165.20	1 273.56
Reference person aged 35–44 years	226.19	175.76	53.50	120.31	*193.31	1 138.75
Reference person aged 45–54 years	187.55	167.23	68.95	155.60	165.98	1 106.17
Reference person aged 55–64 years	77.80	170.35	*97.37	168.47	121.17	975.67
Reference person aged 65 years and over	67.61	133.84	50.75	81.29	86.75	602.50
Couple with dependent children only(a)						
Eldest child aged less than 5 years	251.74	173.82	63.43	173.19	106.71	1 127.72
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	228.37	216.92	52.85	173.96	159.89	1 232.97
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	215.83	237.60	64.98	176.76	177.51	1 305.94
One parent with dependent children(a)(b)	143.27	124.59	26.56	93.19	80.73	694.50
Couple with dependent and non-dependent children only(a)	227.13	308.83	84.31	364.21	216.87	1 797.39
Couple with non-dependent children only(a)	122.05	218.51	69.97	262.69	184.37	1 235.97
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE (%)						
Lone person						
Aged less than 35 years	27.1	13.7	2.1	13.4	10.9	100.0
Aged 35–44 years	28.3	14.8	3.2	*16.4	10.5	100.0
Aged 45–54 years	24.5	14.8	4.4	12.0	13.5	100.0
Aged 55–64 years	19.8	12.7	5.3	15.6	11.4	100.0
Aged 65 years and over	17.6	19.7	8.4	10.4	9.9	100.0
Couple only(a)						
Reference person aged less than 35 years	22.6	14.0	3.5	13.1	13.0	100.0
Reference person aged 35–44 years	19.9	15.4	4.7	10.6	*17.0	100.0
Reference person aged 45–54 years	17.0	15.1	6.2	14.1	15.0	100.0
Reference person aged 55–64 years	8.0	17.5	*10.0	17.3	12.4	100.0
Reference person aged 65 years and over	11.2	22.2	8.4	13.5	14.4	100.0
Couple with dependent children only(a)						
Eldest child aged less than 5 years	22.3	15.4	5.6	15.4	9.5	100.0
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	18.5	17.6	4.3	14.1	13.0	100.0
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	16.5	18.2	5.0	13.5	13.6	100.0
One parent with dependent children(a)(b)	20.6	17.9	3.8	13.4	11.6	100.0
Couple with dependent and non-dependent children only(a)	12.6	17.2	4.7	20.3	12.1	100.0
Couple with non-dependent children only(a)	9.9	17.7	5.7	21.3	14.9	100.0

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

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(a) One family households only.

(b) Includes one parent family with dependent and non-dependent children.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6530.0).

6.10**SHARE OF WEALTH, By selected characteristics—2003–04**

	Mean household net worth	Median household net worth	Share of household wealth	Percentage of total households
	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
Location(a)				
Sydney	640.6	426.7	70.0	61.6
Balance of NSW	439.1	285.9	30.0	38.4
NSW	563.2	359.6	100.0	100.0
Wealth quintiles—mean values				
Lowest	23.1	. .	0.8	20.0
2nd	158.6	. .	5.6	20.0
3rd	362.8	. .	12.9	20.0
4th	621.4	. .	22.1	20.0
Highest	1 649.2	. .	58.6	20.0
Principal source of household income				
Wages and salaries	564.0	369.2	58.4	58.4
Own unincorporated business	637.3	424.6	6.2	5.4
Government benefits and allowances	322.1	243.2	15.2	26.6
Other	1 217.9	920.5	19.9	9.2
Total(a)	563.2	359.6	100.0	100.0
Tenure and landlord type				
Owner without a mortgage	940.8	662.5	59.2	35.4
Owner with a mortgage	588.5	433.2	34.7	33.2
Renter				
State housing authority	32.1	16.3	0.3	5.1
Private landlord	102.4	50.0	4.1	22.4
Total renters	94.8	38.5	4.9	29.3
Total	563.2	359.6	100.0	100.0
Selected life cycle groups(a)				
Lone person				
Aged under 35 years	88.3	48.6	0.7	4.4
Aged 35–44 years	269.8	128.8	1.3	3.3
Aged 45–54 years	326.1	202.2	1.8	3.2
Aged 55–64 years	421.5	361.6	2.5	3.3
Aged 65 years and over	531.3	360.3	8.1	8.6
Couple only(b)				
Reference person aged under 35 years	243.4	193.1	2.2	5.0
Reference person aged 35–44 years	495.4	305.1	1.9	2.2
Reference person aged 45–54 years	770.2	513.0	4.6	3.4
Reference person aged 55–64 years	1 119.5	684.3	11.7	5.9
Reference person aged 65 years and over	882.7	645.4	14.1	9.0
Couple with dependent children only(b)				
Eldest child aged less than 5 years	368.7	317.8	3.6	5.6
Eldest child aged 5–14 years	578.5	382.5	11.5	11.2
Eldest child aged 15–24 years	714.8	524.5	9.2	7.2
One parent with dependent children(b)(c)	200.0	68.6	2.3	6.5
Couple with dependent and non-dependent children only(b)	672.0	560.0	3.5	2.9
Couple with non-dependent children only(b)	899.4	660.3	11.6	7.3

. . not applicable

(a) Includes households with zero or negative income.

(b) One family households only.

(c) Includes one parent family with dependent and non-dependent children.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

6.11**HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (a)—2003–04**

	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Accounts held with financial institutions	27.3	20.0	24.5
Shares, trusts, debentures and bonds	34.0	21.8	29.3
Own incorporated business (net of liabilities)	33.7	*26.5	31.0
Superannuation	69.4	52.7	63.0
<i>Total financial assets (b)</i>	<i>165.3</i>	<i>122.3</i>	<i>148.8</i>
Non-financial assets			
Owner occupied dwelling	398.7	218.8	329.6
Other property	100.5	57.4	84.0
Own unincorporated business (net of liabilities)	*4.8	24.4	12.3
Contents of dwelling and vehicles	68.0	68.3	68.1
<i>Total non-financial assets (c)</i>	<i>572.1</i>	<i>369.1</i>	<i>494.1</i>
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>737.4</i>	<i>491.4</i>	<i>642.9</i>
LIABILITIES (d)			
Loans for owner occupied dwelling	57.9	29.6	47.0
Loans for other property loans	28.7	15.1	23.5
Credit card debt	2.2	1.5	1.9
Vehicle loans(e)	2.1	2.9	2.4
Investment loans(f)	2.7	1.2	2.2
Study loans	1.2	0.8	1.0
Other loans(g)	2.0	1.3	1.7
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>
NET HOUSEHOLD WORTH			
Net worth of household	640.6	439.1	563.2
Net value of owner occupied dwelling	340.8	189.2	282.5
Net value of other property	71.9	42.3	60.5

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

(a) Mean values.

(b) Includes value of other financial investments, children's assets and loans to persons not in the same household.

(c) Includes value of other non-financial assets not elsewhere classified.

(d) Principal outstanding.

(e) Excludes business loans.

(f) Excludes business and rental property loans.

(g) Excludes business and investment loans.

Source: *Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

6.12**MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME AT RETIREMENT—2005**

	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	%	%	%	'000
RETIRED PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER				
Main source of income at retirement				
Government pension or allowances	54.1	36.8	44.4	466.3
Superannuation scheme	20.7	6.9	13.0	136.4
Profit or loss from rental property	*1.7	**1.7	*1.7	*17.7
Dividends or interest	*5.2	*2.7	3.8	39.9
Profit or loss from unincorporated business	*2.2	*3.1	2.7	28.4
Other	12.0	47.4	31.8	333.7
Didn't know/Not stated	*4.1	*1.4	2.6	26.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 049.3</i>
PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER INTENDING TO RETIRE				
Expected main source of income at retirement				
Government pension or allowances	26.3	25.1	25.8	305.4
Superannuation scheme	38.8	35.7	37.4	442.5
Profit or loss from rental property	6.7	*3.9	5.4	64.2
Dividends or interest	5.9	3.7	4.9	58.1
Profit or loss from unincorporated business	*2.1	*3.0	2.5	29.6
Other	5.2	11.9	8.3	98.3
Didn't know/Not stated	15.0	16.6	15.7	186.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1 184.1</i>
ALL PERSONS AGED 45 YEARS AND OVER ('000)				
Total retired	461.9	587.3	1 049.2	1 049.2
Total intending to retire	643.7	540.3	1 184.1	1 184.1
Other(a)	98.7	153.2	251.8	251.8
Total persons aged 45 years and over	1 204.3	1 280.8	2 485.1	2 485.1

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

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

(a) Includes persons in the labour force not intending to retire, persons who have never worked 2 weeks or more, and retirement status undetermined.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 6238.0).

6.13

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables	Graphs
ABS Household Income and Expenditure Survey	3–6	6.6–6.7	6.2–6.3
<i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)	2; 10–11	. .	6.4
<i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6302.0)	7	. .	. .
<i>Consumer Price Index, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)	9	. .	. .
<i>Household Expenditure Survey, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6530.0)	. .	6.8–6.9	. .
<i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, Detailed Tables</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0.55.001)	1	6.5	. .
<i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0)	12–18	6.10–6.11	. .
<i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6345.0)	8	. .	. .
<i>Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6238.0)	. .	6.12	. .
. . not applicable			

SUMMARY

Housing provides people with security, privacy, and shelter—shelter being recognised throughout the world as a basic human right. Having a suitable place to live is fundamental to people's identity and wellbeing, and there are many aspects to housing which affect the quality of people's lives.

Housing also has an impact on the economy with its influence on investment levels, interest rates, building activity and employment. Likewise, home ownership can provide financial benefits to the owner as it represents the accumulation of an asset.

Homelessness and the need for housing assistance are key elements of the Australian and NSW Governments' social policy and welfare framework. The main Australian, state and territory government response to homelessness is the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP), which assists people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, by providing transitional supported accommodation and related support services. In addition, the NSW Government provides a range of services, including public and community housing, Aboriginal housing and rental assistance.

This chapter presents statistics on a wide range of housing indicators including:

- the economic aspects of housing;
- household utilisation;
- tenure and home ownership;
- living arrangements;
- housing assistance; and
- homelessness.

7.1 HOUSING, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
STOCK								
1. Occupied private dwellings	'000	na	2 343.7	na	na	na	na	na
2. Dwellings completed (a)	'000	r51.5	r42.6	r36.1	r44.1	r43.1	r43.3	35.9
TENURE								
3. Owner without a mortgage	%	40.1	41.1	na	37.5	35.4	na	na
4. Owner with a mortgage	%	30.3	30.4	na	29.8	33.2	na	na
5. Renter-private landlord	%	20.8	22.6	na	23.4	22.4	na	na
6. Renter-state housing authority	%	6.1	5.0	na	5.5	5.0	na	na
HOUSING COSTS								
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income-Sydney(b)								
7. First home buyers-in the last 3 years	%	21	24	na	28	30	na	na
8. All owners with a mortgage	%	20	21	na	21	23	na	na
9. Private renter	%	23	23	na	22	22	na	na
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income-Balance of NSW(b)								
10. First home buyers-in the last 3 years	%	16	23	na	17	22	na	na
11. All owner with a mortgage	%	16	20	na	18	18	na	na
12. Private renter	%	25	23	na	25	20	na	na
13. Mean weekly private rent-Sydney	\$	226	246	na	260	267	na	na
14. Established house price index-percentage change-Sydney(c)	%	. .	. .	. .	. .	12.0	-3.9	-2.9
15. First home buyers, average loan-NSW	\$'000	169.3	155.5	180.9	204.6	241.0	259.4	260.8
16. Housing loan interest rate	%	7.0	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.3
HOUSING DEMAND (a)								
Finance commitments(d)								
17. Owner occupied dwellings-number	'000	185.9	188.2	210.4	203.2	205.2	185.0	204.5
18. Owner occupied dwellings-value	\$m	25 822.6	24 279.7	31 750.0	31 820.2	34 396.6	32 819.6	36 998.7
19. Investor dwellings-value	\$m	16 101.0	15 512.8	22 458.9	31 178.3	35 629.1	28 775.1	27 412.4
20. Proportion investor dwellings-of total dwelling value	%	38.4	39.0	41.4	49.5	50.9	46.7	42.6
HOUSING ASSISTANCE								
21. Households in social housing	'000	135.8	137.5	138.3	138.7	139.4	139.4	139.2
22. New public housing tenancies	'000	na	11.6	10.8	10.0	10.0	9.1	9.0
23. Households receiving private rental assistance	'000	na	38.4	39.6	38.3	36.1	35.5	35.4
24. Supported accommodation clients	'000	25.8	25.9	26.5	25.5	25.1	24.2	nya

. . not applicable

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Median values.

(c) Reference base of indexes used to calculate percentage change is 2003-04 = 100.

(d) Excludes refinancing, revolving credit, and alterations and additions.

7.2 DWELLING TYPE, By household type—2001

Structure of dwelling	DWELLINGS			HOUSEHOLD TYPE				
	Dwellings	Average bedrooms	Average household size (persons)	Family household	Lone person	Group household	Total households	Persons
	%	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	%
Private dwellings								
Separate house	70.1	3.3	2.9	80.2	50.1	44.2	70.4	75.3
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	9.3	2.6	2.3	7.8	12.9	15.7	9.3	7.7
Flat, unit or apartment								
High rise(a)	5.3	1.9	1.9	3.2	8.7	12.8	5.3	3.7
Other(b)	12.5	1.9	1.9	7.4	24.1	24.8	12.4	8.7
Other dwelling								
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.7
Other(c)	0.6	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5
Total private dwellings(d)	99.7	2.9	2.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3
Non-private dwellings	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7
Total occupied dwellings	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
Total occupied dwellings ('000)	2 350.2	..	..	1 625.1	522.5	85.2	2 338.6	6 309.7

.. not applicable

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

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

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

(d) Includes dwelling structure not stated.

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

7.3 HOUSING COSTS—2003–04

		RECENT HOME BUYERS WHO PURCHASED IN LAST THREE YEARS				ALL HOUSEHOLDS			
		First home buyers	Change- over buyers with a mortgage	Change- over buyers without a mortgage	All recent buyers	Private renters	All owners with a mortgage	All owners without a mortgage	Total households(a)
SYDNEY									
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income—median ratio(b)(c)	%	30.0	26.0	4.1	25.0	22.0	23.0	3.0	16.0
Median housing costs per week	\$	486	445	20	431	230	348	27	165
Median value of dwelling	\$'000	360	566	503	478	..	460	500	500
Median equity in dwelling	\$'000	97	280	503	250	..	304	500	400
Median amount of mortgage outstanding(d)	\$'000	264	245	..	218	..	149	..	149
Proportion of all households	%	4.2	6.2	1.7	12.0	24.2	34.5	33.0	100.0
All households	'000	64.5	96.2	26.3	187.0	376.6	535.4	513.3	1 554.0
BALANCE OF NSW									
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income—median ratio(b)(c)	%	22.3	19.2	3.8	15.2	20.0	18.0	4.0	11.0
Median housing costs per week	\$	299	269	19	187	160	216	22	75
Median value of dwelling	\$'000	260	350	300	300	..	300	270	280
Median equity in dwelling	\$'000	100	184	300	185	..	173	270	220
Median amount of mortgage outstanding(d)	\$'000	140	129	..	84	..	87	..	87
Proportion of all households	%	4.5	6.8	5.1	16.4	19.5	31.1	39.3	100.0
All households	'000	43.4	65.5	49.6	159.3	189.0	301.6	380.6	969.5
NSW									
Housing costs as a proportion of gross income—median ratio(b)(c)	%	26.4	21.7	3.8	20.2	21.0	21.0	3.0	14.0
Median housing costs per week	\$	387	364	20	299	205	296	25	113
Median value of dwelling	\$'000	338	455	343	398	..	400	400	400
Median equity in dwelling	\$'000	99	255	343	206	..	252	400	325
Median amount of mortgage outstanding(d)	\$'000	203	190	..	150	..	119	..	119
Proportion of all households	%	4.3	6.4	3.0	13.7	22.4	33.2	35.4	100.0
All households	'000	107.9	161.7	75.9	346.3	565.6	837.0	893.8	2 523.5

.. not applicable

(a) Includes other landlord type and tenure type.

(b) Comparisons between different tenure types should be made with caution. There are a number of limitations to the housing costs information obtained in this survey due to practical data collection considerations. These limitations should be especially borne in mind when comparing the costs of owner occupiers with the cost of renting households. See the Explanatory Notes in the source publication below for further information.

(c) Excludes households with nil or negative income.

(d) Only includes households with a mortgage.

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs* (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

7.4 HOUSING COSTS, By tenure and landlord type, and selected life cycle groups—2003–04

COUPLE, ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

	Couple only	Couple with dependent children only	Couple—other	Couple only, reference person aged 65 years and over	Total couples, one family	Lone parent with dependent child/ren—one family	Lone person aged 65 years and over	All households(a)
MEDIAN HOUSING COSTS PER WEEK (\$)								
Owner without a mortgage	23	31	30	21	27	29	18	25
Owner with a mortgage	328	332	235	**40	313	222	np	296
Renter								
State housing authority	92	*109	148	86	101	80	51	83
Private landlord	220	230	219	167	220	190	119	205
Total renters(b)	190	220	200	110	210	154	60	180
Total(c)	37	242	*50	24	148	150	21	113

MEDIAN RATIO OF HOUSING COSTS TO GROSS INCOME (d)(e) (%)

Owner without a mortgage	4	2	2	4	3	4	6	3
Owner with a mortgage	21	21	15	*6	20	24	np	21
Renter								
State housing authority	22	17	*20	22	21	19	24	22
Private landlord	19	21	17	32	20	31	*39	21
Total renters(b)	21	20	17	24	20	23	27	22
Total(c)	6	18	*4	4	12	20	7	14

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)

Owner without a mortgage	336.4	89.4	126.0	192.8	551.7	17.9	169.8	893.8
Owner with a mortgage	170.9	359.3	137.2	*8.8	667.4	43.9	*3.9	837.0
Renter								
State housing authority	18.9	*10.3	*5.8	*9.8	35.0	30.3	23.1	127.8
Private landlord	96.3	127.5	*27.4	*10.8	251.1	61.1	*11.7	565.6
Total renters(b)	126.0	144.9	39.7	25.0	310.6	98.7	35.8	738.8
Total(c)	641.7	606.1	304.9	226.6	1 552.7	165.2	217.4	2 523.5

HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING SIZE (no.)

Average persons in household	2.00	4.06	3.79	2.00	3.16	2.94	1.00	2.62
Average bedrooms in dwelling	2.96	3.41	3.64	2.98	3.27	3.01	2.55	3.02

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

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

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

(a) All households, not only those in the selected life cycle groups.

(b) Includes other landlord type.

(c) Includes other tenure type.

(d) Comparisons between different tenure and landlord types should be made with caution—see paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes.

(e) Excludes households with nil or negative income.

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs* (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

7.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS LIVING IN SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS (a)—2001

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

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

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

7.6 SOCIAL HOUSING, Assets, customers and assistance provided

	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ASSETS						
Dwellings under management						
Public housing	129 198	129 207	129 185	128 798	128 270	127 627
Community housing	9 444	r10 610	r11 358	r11 677	r12 241	12 892
Crisis accommodation	1 078	r1 241	r1 310	r1 379	r1 414	1 439
Aboriginal Housing Office dwellings	3 894	3 983	4 055	4 148	4 202	4 282
<i>Total dwellings under management</i>	<i>143 614</i>	<i>r145 041</i>	<i>r145 908</i>	<i>146 002</i>	<i>146 127</i>	<i>146 240</i>
Public and community dwellings completed in the year	1 323	r1 066	r813	662	r691	779
CUSTOMERS AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED						
Tenancies						
Public housing	124 098	123 602	123 262	123 310	122 884	121 870
Community housing	9 595	r10 844	11 499	12 075	12 494	13 227
Aboriginal Housing Office tenants	3 794	3 874	3 917	4 027	4 061	4 112
<i>Total tenancies managed</i>	<i>137 487</i>	<i>r138 320</i>	<i>138 678</i>	<i>139 412</i>	<i>139 439</i>	<i>139 209</i>
New public housing tenancies	11 555	10 840	10 024	10 034	9 082	8 988
Approved applicants for public housing	96 075	90 926	80 188	73 289	69 067	53 328

r revised

Source: NSW Department of Housing, 2005–06 Annual Report.

7.7 SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Support periods(a)	no.	55 400	51 150	49 250	47 850	47 900	48 600	41 350
Clients(a)(b)	no.	27 300	25 800	25 900	26 450	25 450	25 050	24 150
Average support periods per client(b)(c)	no.	2.02	1.98	1.90	1.81	1.88	1.94	1.71
Clients per 10,000 population(d)	rate	50	46	46	46	44	43	41
Nightly average support periods with accommodation	no.	2 450	2 400	2 500	2 700	2 600	2 650	2 600
Daily average support periods	no.	3 800	4 050	4 500	5 250	5 450	5 850	6 100
SAAP agencies	no.	384	391	403	394	397	394	386
Recurrent allocation(e)	\$m	78.3	80.4	84.6	88.2	102.7	105.7	107.3

(a) Weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

(b) Numbers of clients relate to clients that ever received assistance from a Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) agency in New South Wales.

(c) The method used to calculate the number of support periods per client was adjusted in 2002-03. The adjusted method has been applied to the mean number of support periods per client presented in this table.

(d) The rate is estimated by comparing the number of SAAP clients aged 10 years and over with the estimated resident population aged 10 years and over at 30 June just prior to the reporting period.

(e) Recurrent allocation excludes funds not allocated to agencies (e.g. funds allocated for administration, training, research and evaluation).

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2004-05, NSW Supplementary Tables* (AIHW cat. no. HOU 133).

7.8 ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS OF HOMELESS AND marginally HOUSED PEOPLE—7 August 2001(a)

		2001
Boarding house	%	29
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)	%	15
Friends/relatives	%	45
Improvised dwellings/sleepers out	%	11
<i>Total</i>	%	100
Total homeless persons	no.	26 676
Homelessness per 10,000 population	rate	42.2

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

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

7.9 HOUSING, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	1	7.2; 7.5
ABS Building Activity	2	. .
ABS Survey of Housing Occupancy and Costs	3–13	. .
<i>Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless</i> (ABS cat. no. 2050.0)	. .	7.8
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2004–05, NSW Supplementary Tables</i> (AIHW cat. no. HOU 133)	24	7.7
<i>House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities</i> (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)	14	. .
<i>Housing Finance Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)	15; 17–18; 20	. .
<i>Housing Occupancy and Costs</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001)	. .	7.3; 7.4
<i>Lending Finance Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0)	19–20	. .
NSW Department of Housing, <i>2005–06 Annual Report</i>	21–23	7.6
Reserve Bank Bulletin; Table F05, Indicator Lending Rates	16	. .

. . not applicable

SUMMARY

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

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

Crime statistics are used to understand the nature and extent of crime and how it is changing over time, to develop effective crime prevention strategies, and to evaluate criminal justice strategies and agencies to ensure the criminal justice system is adequately funded and achieving high levels of efficiency and effectiveness. This chapter provides statistics on crime in NSW, in particular:

- criminal incidents reported to or detected by police;
- criminal matters dealt with by courts;
- numbers of persons imprisoned or supervised in community corrections programs;
- reoffenders;
- non-reporting of crime;
- people's perceptions about the extent of crime; and
- the impact of crime on the quality of people's lives.

8.1**CRIME AND JUSTICE, Summary table**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CRIME SURVEY ESTIMATES								
Victims of personal crime								
1. Robbery	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7
2. Assault	%	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.5
3. Sexual assault(a)	%	*0.2	0.5	*0.4	*0.5	0.4	0.5	*0.2
4. Total persons	%	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.2
Victims of household crime								
5. Break and enter	%	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.5
6. Attempted break and enter	%	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.1
7. Motor vehicle theft	%	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0
8. Total households	%	9.4	11.4	9.6	9.4	7.4	6.8	6.8
REPORTED CRIME								
Selected crime reports								
9. Murder victims	no.	103	104	97	92	69	81	90
10. Assault victims	no.	69 486	76 795	80 570	80 819	78 883	80 993	80 468
11. Sexual assault victims	no.	3 757	3 901	3 942	4 151	4 476	4 267	4 095
12. Theft incidents(b)	no.	457 550	462 776	410 195	365 472	327 199	303 061	296 402
Crime incidents cleared within 90 days								
13. Murder victims	%	72.8	64.4	67.0	56.5	68.1	76.5	nya
14. Assault	%	62.6	62.2	63.1	63.0	64.5	63.8	nya
15. Sexual assault	%	32.2	28.8	25.8	23.0	22.3	21.7	nya
16. Theft(b)	%	11.9	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.5	nya
17. Sworn police officers(c)	no.	13 172	13 296	13 716	14 091	15 009	14 643	14 634
COURTS								
Local courts								
18. Persons charged	no.	121 362	130 888	130 555	133 105	135 808	139 407	nya
19. Charges determined	no.	203 807	238 595	240 525	237 487	241 210	246 386	nya
20. Proportion of finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	r87.9	r88.2	r86.5	r84.5	86.8	86.5	nya
21. Average imprisonment(d)	months	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	nya
Higher courts								
22. Persons charged	no.	3 831	3 733	3 664	3 673	3 623	3 556	nya
23. Charges determined	no.	6 812	6 808	7 014	7 248	7 386	7 687	nya
24. Proportion of finalised cases with persons found guilty	%	r75.9	r74.7	79.9	80.6	80.2	80.6	nya
25. Average imprisonment(d)	months	27.5	28.5	28.3	29.8	30.4	29.3	nya
26. Adults convicted and reoffending within 24 months(e)	%	30.9	30.5	29.8	28.3	nya	nya	nya
CORRECTIONS								
27. Persons in corrective custody(f)(g)	no.	8 545	8 717	8 604	8 811	9 271	9 760	9 911
28. Persons in community based corrections	no.	na	17 958	17 340	17 104	17 005	18 200	17 843
29. Indigenous prisoners	%	14.6	15.1	17.2	17.6	16.9	17.1	19.9
30. Prisoners with prior imprisonment(h)	%	51.5	54.3	54.4	53.3	55.8	61.8	57.3
<p>* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes</p> <p>na not available</p> <p>nya not yet available</p> <p>r revised</p> <p>(a) Females aged 18 years and over only.</p> <p>(b) Includes Break and enter dwelling, Receiving or handling stolen goods, Motor vehicle theft, Steal from motor vehicle, Steal from retail store, Steal from dwelling, Steal from person, Stock theft, Fraud and Other theft.</p> <p>(c) Counts are headcounts at 30 June, except for 2002–03.</p> <p>(d) Life imprisonments are excluded.</p> <p>(e) The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.</p> <p>(f) Includes persons in full-time custody and periodic detention. Includes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.</p> <p>(g) From October 2006, custodial data includes prisoners in court cells administered by corrective services and transitional centres.</p> <p>(h) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.</p>								

8.2 ESTIMATION OF CRIME, By type of crime—2006

	VICTIMISATION RATE(a)							Police told about most recent incident 2006(b)	Victims 2006 '000
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%
Persons									
Robbery	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	38.8	41.2
Assault	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.5	189.7	32.8
Sexual assault(c)	*0.2	0.5	0.4	*0.5	*0.4	0.5	*0.2	*6.4	np
Total(d)	4.4	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.5	5.4	4.2	226.7	. .
Households									
Break and enter	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	92.3	71.5
Attempted break and enter	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.1	81.1	22.2
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	26.2	np
Total(d)	9.4	11.4	9.6	9.4	7.4	6.8	6.8	181.1	. .

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

. . not applicable

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

(a) Proportion of total households/persons.

(b) Proportion of total household/person victims.

(c) Females aged 18 years and over.

(d) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals, as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence.

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

8.3**PERCEIVED PROBLEMS IN NEIGHBOURHOOD (a)—2006**

	Persons	Percentage(b)
	'000	%
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 553.8	28.8
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	1 434.5	26.6
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1 250.8	23.2
Louts/youth gangs	1 179.5	21.9
Drunkenness	1 014.0	18.8
Illegal drugs	758.5	14.1
Car theft	727.2	13.5
Other theft	485.1	9.0
Prowlers/loiterers	443.9	8.2
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	427.4	7.9
Other assault	285.0	5.3
Sexual assault	159.8	3.0
Other	67.7	1.3
Total perceived problems(c)	2 527.7	46.9
No perceived problems	2 861.1	53.1
Total	5 388.8	100.0

(a) Respondents aged 15 years and over were asked about problems from crime or public nuisance in their neighbourhood. The interpretation of this term was left to the respondent.

(b) Percentages (%) are calculated as a proportion of total persons.

(c) Figures do not sum to total, as a person may perceive more than one problem in the neighbourhood.

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

8.4**FEELINGS OF SAFETY WHEN HOME ALONE—2005**

	<i>Safe or very safe</i>	<i>Neither safe or unsafe</i>	<i>Unsafe or very unsafe</i>	<i>Never home alone during the period</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	%	%	%	%	'000
DURING THE DAY					
Sex					
Males	83.9	7.3	3.3	5.6	2 640.9
Females	81.0	10.7	4.6	3.7	2 707.2
Age group (years)					
15–19	84.9	8.0	3.2	3.9	446.5
20–24	81.4	9.7	2.8	6.1	462.1
25–34	82.4	8.7	3.9	4.9	963.1
35–44	85.7	6.9	3.5	3.9	987.5
45–54	83.0	8.4	4.4	4.2	912.8
55–64	81.2	10.5	4.1	4.1	717.0
65 and over	78.5	11.0	5.1	5.3	859.2
Area of usual residence					
Sydney	80.8	10.1	4.0	5.2	3 394.6
Balance of NSW	85.3	7.1	3.9	3.6	1 953.6
Total	82.4	9.0	4.0	4.6	5 348.2
AFTER DARK					
Sex					
Males	79.7	11.2	5.1	3.9	2 640.9
Females	65.0	19.0	11.1	4.9	2 707.2
Age group (years)					
15–19	71.1	17.0	7.4	4.5	446.5
20–24	68.0	17.4	10.8	3.7	462.1
25–34	69.1	17.7	10.1	3.1	963.1
35–44	76.6	13.3	7.7	2.5	987.5
45–54	75.3	13.7	7.2	3.9	912.8
55–64	74.8	13.2	7.2	4.7	717.0
65 and over	68.6	15.3	7.3	8.8	859.2
Area of usual residence					
Sydney	71.3	16.0	8.2	4.5	3 394.6
Balance of NSW	74.0	13.6	8.2	4.3	1 953.6
Total	72.3	15.1	8.2	4.4	5 348.2

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

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

8.5**VICTIMS OF ASSAULT, By age, sex, relationship to victim and location—2006 ...**

	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Age group (years)						
15–24	31.6	18.1	49.7	27.1	24.8	26.2
25–34	25.7	16.9	42.7	22.1	23.1	22.5
35–44	29.3	16.5	45.8	25.1	22.6	24.1
45–54	15.4	14.2	29.6	13.2	19.4	15.6
55–64	*9.9	*5.0	14.8	*8.5	*6.8	7.8
65 and over	*4.8	**2.4	*7.1	*4.1	**3.2	*3.8
Offender(s) known(a)						
Family member(b)	*4.1	13.3	17.4	*3.5	18.2	9.2
Other known person(c)	25.7	19.3	45.0	22.0	26.4	23.7
Total offender known(d)(e)	42.9	43.2	86.2	36.8	59.1	45.4
Offender(s) not known(f)	73.7	29.9	103.6	63.2	40.9	54.6
Location of most recent incident						
Residence(g)	26.0	27.7	53.6	22.3	37.8	28.3
Place of entertainment(h)	16.1	*4.7	20.8	13.8	*6.5	11.0
Other(i)	74.5	40.7	115.3	63.9	55.7	60.8
Total victims of assault	116.6	73.1	189.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

(a) Includes all offender(s) known or some offender(s) known.

(b) Includes partner, other family member and ex-partner.

(c) Includes friend, girlfriend/boyfriend, ex-girlfriend/boyfriend, neighbour, workmate, acquaintance and other known person.

(d) Includes offenders not known personally (e.g. recognised through role/uniform, known through professional association or recognised and not known).

(e) Figures for individual categories do not sum this row, as an individual could be assaulted by more than one person in the most recent assault

(f) Includes where the respondent answered 'Don't know'.

(g) Includes person's own home and another person's home.

(h) Includes car park.

(i) Includes place of work/study, vehicle, street, shopping centre and other.

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

8.6 APPREHENDED VIOLENCE ORDERS GRANTED, By area of residence of protected person(a)—2005

<i>Statistical Division/Subdivision</i>	DOMESTIC		PERSONAL	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate(b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>rate(b)</i>
Sydney				
Inner Sydney	791	253.8	313	100.4
Eastern Suburbs	296	123.1	98	40.8
St George-Sutherland	817	184.7	136	30.8
Canterbury-Bankstown	601	193.2	100	32.1
Fairfield-Liverpool	1 059	295.8	193	53.9
Outer South Western Sydney	864	355.5	213	87.6
Inner Western Sydney	248	145.8	41	24.1
Central Western Sydney	820	266.2	162	52.6
Outer Western Sydney	804	252.6	228	71.6
Blacktown	854	301.3	209	73.7
Lower Northern Sydney	265	88.6	75	25.1
Central Northern Sydney	374	87.6	62	14.5
Northern Beaches	285	120.8	55	23.3
Gosford-Wyong	1 021	332.9	246	80.2
Total Sydney	9 099	213.8	2 131	50.1
Hunter	2 388	391.1	711	116.5
Illawarra	1 507	363.9	380	91.8
Richmond-Tweed	928	410.8	418	185.0
Mid-North Coast	1 188	402.5	454	153.8
Northern	899	501.9	389	217.2
North Western	768	646.0	310	260.8
Central West	797	442.6	329	182.7
South Eastern	639	315.2	300	148.0
Murrumbidgee	686	445.8	400	260.0
Murray	381	329.8	170	147.2
Far West	187	798.2	83	354.3
New South Wales	19 467	287.4	6 075	89.7

(a) Excludes 270 people whose residence was recorded as interstate and 895 people whose residence was recorded as unknown.

(b) Rate per 100,000 population, based on preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2005.

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2005*.

8.7

SELECTED CRIME TRENDS, Recorded criminal incidents

								AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005-06	2001-06
								%	%
.....									
	NUMBER								
Murder(a)	103	104	97	92	69	81	90	11.1	-2.9
Assault	62 797	69 165	72 279	72 419	70 122	71 718	71 373	-0.5	0.6
Sexual assault and other indecent or sexual offences	9 023	8 988	9 521	9 390	9 717	9 700	9 257	-4.6	0.6
Robbery with and without a weapon	12 465	14 276	10 905	10 034	8 248	8 310	7 935	-4.5	-11.1
Break and enter-dwelling and non-dwelling	132 897	132 449	111 565	98 701	85 686	77 584	74 844	-3.5	-10.8
Motor vehicle theft and steal from motor vehicle	143 937	144 618	118 656	100 346	93 061	83 787	85 781	2.4	-9.9
Steal from retail store, from dwelling and from person	66 534	69 107	73 103	70 573	59 575	56 236	53 669	-4.6	0.5
Fraud	27 607	33 328	35 118	30 809	32 383	34 048	33 764	-0.8	0.3
Malicious damage to property	94 564	96 781	93 758	94 819	95 123	103 513	107 995	4.3	2.2
Drug offences	23 431	26 792	22 387	22 347	23 367	23 035	23 189	0.7	-2.8
Driving offences(b)	131 425	557 925	600 307	671 302	631 770	621 531	624 119	..	..
.....									
	RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION								
Murder(a)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	..	..
Assault	968.2	1 051.9	1 089.5	1 083.8	1 043.4	1 058.7	1 053.6	..	..
Sexual assault and other indecent or sexual offences	139.1	136.7	143.5	140.5	144.6	143.2	136.6	..	..
Robbery with and without a weapon	192.2	217.1	164.4	150.2	122.7	122.7	117.1	..	..
Break and enter-dwelling and non-dwelling	2 048.9	2 014.4	1 681.7	1 477.1	1 274.9	1 145.3	1 104.8	..	..
Motor vehicle theft and steal from motor vehicle	2 219.1	2 199.4	1 788.6	1 501.7	1 384.7	1 236.8	1 266.3	..	..
Steal from retail store, from dwelling and from person	1 025.8	1 051.0	1 101.9	1 056.2	886.4	830.1	792.3	..	..
Fraud	425.6	506.9	529.4	461.1	481.8	502.6	498.4	..	..
Malicious damage to property	1 457.9	1 471.9	1 413.3	1 419.0	1 415.4	1 528.0	1 594.2	..	..
Drug offences	361.2	407.5	337.5	334.4	347.7	340.0	342.3	..	..
Driving offences(b)	2 026.2	8 485.3	9 048.8	10 046.3	9 400.2	9 174.9	9 213.1	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Number of recorded victims.

(b) In July 2003, NSW Police changed the way they classify traffic incidents. The incidence of specific driving offences can no longer be determined directly from police incident categories. In response to this change, from 2003 onwards, the unit of measurement used by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research when reporting driving offences will be the number of legal actions commenced by police rather than the number of incidents recorded. Legal actions include infringement notices, court referrals, formal cautions under the Young Offenders Act and Youth Conference referrals. From 2003 onwards, the driving offences reported will accord with those in the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)* (ABS cat. no. 1234.0).

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

8.8 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND PERSONS OF INTEREST(a), By offence type—2006

	INCIDENTS		VICTIMS		PERSONS OF INTEREST(b)		Percentage of incidents where no Person of Interest was identified
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	
Homicide							
Murder	90	1.3	90	1.3	130	1.9	11.1
Attempted murder	62	0.9	72	1.1	74	1.1	16.1
Murder accessory, conspiracy	7	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.1	. .
Manslaughter	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	20.0
Assault							
Total assault	71 373	1 053.6	80 468	1 187.9	64 584	953.4	20.5
Non domestic violence related assault	44 760	660.7	51 077	754.0	37 034	546.7	31.5
Domestic violence related assault	26 613	392.9	29 391	433.9	27 550	406.7	2.1
Sexual offences							
Sexual assault	3 944	58.2	4 095	60.4	2 635	38.9	38.7
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3 441	50.8	3 749	55.3	2 372	35.0	35.5
Other sexual offences	1 872	27.6	1 331	19.6	905	13.4	54.6
Abduction and kidnapping	395	5.8	424	6.3	295	4.4	47.6
Robbery							
Robbery without a weapon	4 890	72.2	5 777	85.3	2 011	29.7	76.6
Robbery with a firearm	554	8.2	1 134	16.7	255	3.8	74.9
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	2 491	36.8	3 870	57.1	1 120	16.5	71.8
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	22 443	331.3	24 741	365.2	16 924	249.8	30.6
Other offences against the person	1 669	24.6	. .	. .	1 263	18.6	37.5
Theft							
Break and enter—dwelling	47 863	706.5	55 178	814.5	7 178	106.0	89.5
Break and enter—non-dwelling	26 981	398.3	. .	. .	4 982	73.5	89.3
Receiving or handling stolen goods	5 809	85.8	. .	. .	6 660	98.3	. .
Motor vehicle theft	28 304	417.8	28 745	424.3	4 129	61.0	90.7
Steal from motor vehicle	57 477	848.5	64 205	947.8	2 826	41.7	96.5
Steal from retail store	17 944	264.9	. .	. .	14 109	208.3	37.5
Steal from dwelling	23 956	353.6	24 830	366.5	4 008	59.2	86.4
Steal from person	11 769	173.7	12 512	184.7	1 072	15.8	92.4
Fraud	33 764	498.4	. .	. .	12 555	185.3	67.1
Other theft (includes stock theft)	42 535	627.9	555	8.2	7 432	109.7	86.5
Arson	7 671	113.2	. .	. .	1 121	16.5	90.8
Malicious damage to property	107 995	1 594.2	. .	. .	37 079	547.4	74.5
Drug offences							
Possession and/or use of drugs	17 249	254.6	. .	. .	17 825	263.1	3.4
Dealing/trafficking in drugs	2 096	30.9	. .	. .	2 330	34.4	3.1
Cultivating cannabis	1 022	15.1	. .	. .	986	14.6	15.0
Manufacture drug	48	0.7	. .	. .	74	1.1	2.1
Importing drugs	26	0.4	. .	. .	23	0.3	30.8
Other drug offences	2 748	40.6	. .	. .	1 919	28.3	40.4
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	7 906	116.7	. .	. .	7 971	117.7	9.3
Disorderly conduct	21 320	314.7	. .	. .	24 358	359.6	13.6
Betting and gaming offences	378	5.6	. .	. .	434	6.4	1.9
Liquor offences	15 104	223.0	. .	. .	18 311	270.3	2.8
Pornography offences	99	1.5	. .	. .	87	1.3	16.2
Prostitution offences	184	2.7	. .	. .	273	4.0	7.1

. . not applicable

(a) Rate per 100,000 population is based on 2005 preliminary estimated resident population.

(b) Note that more than one Person of Interest may be involved in an incident.

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

8.8 RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND PERSONS OF INTEREST(a), By offence type—2006 *continued*

	INCIDENTS		VICTIMS		PERSONS OF INTEREST(b)		Percentage of incidents where no Person of Interest was identified
	no.	rate	no.	rate	no.	rate	
Against justice procedures							
Escape custody	260	3.8	. .	. .	280	4.1	1.2
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	11 372	167.9	. .	. .	11 490	169.6	. .
Breach bail conditions	14 844	219.1	. .	. .	14 841	219.1	1.3
Other offences against justice procedures(c)	7 883	116.4	. .	. .	8 409	124.1	0.4
Driving offences	610 951	9 018.7	. .	. .	566 985	8 369.7	8.2
Transport regulatory offences	34 535	509.8	. .	. .	36 093	532.8	0.8
Other offences(d)	15 453	228.1	86	1.3	14 926	220.3	21.6

. . not applicable

(a) Rate per 100,000 population is based on 2005 preliminary estimated resident population.

(b) Note that more than one Person of Interest may be involved in an incident.

(c) Also includes fail to appear and register or hinder officer offences.

(d) Includes blackmail and extortion offences.

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

8.9**CLEARED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS(a), By selected offences—2005**

Offence type	CLEARED WITHIN		
	Recorded incidents	30	90
		days of reporting	days of reporting
	no.	%	%
Murder(b)	81	67.9	76.5
Assault	71 718	59.3	63.8
Sexual assault	4 109	16.4	21.7
Indecent assault, act of indecency	3 574	21.0	28.6
Other sexual offences	2 017	25.5	28.3
Abduction and kidnapping	400	25.8	30.8
Robbery without a weapon(c)	5 152	12.4	14.1
Robbery with a firearm(c)	490	9.6	11.2
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm(c)	2 668	13.9	17.4
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	21 996	49.3	52.3
Break and enter—dwelling	49 935	4.7	5.9
Break and enter—non-dwelling	27 649	4.4	5.5
Motor vehicle theft	29 171	4.2	5.1
Steal from motor vehicle	54 616	2.3	2.7
Steal from retail store	18 465	52.6	55.2
Steal from dwelling	25 149	7.6	8.7
Steal from person	12 622	4.5	5.1
Fraud	34 048	12.4	16.0
Arson	6 524	4.9	5.6
Malicious damage to property	103 513	16.6	18.1

- (a) A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of the police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise.
- (b) Number of victims for whom incident was cleared.
- (c) The composition of robbery offences changed significantly for the 2004 report. For robbery offences, reports from 2004 onwards cannot be compared with reports prior to 2004 (see source Explanatory Notes).

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

8.10**SUMMARY COURT STATISTICS**

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
LOCAL COURT						
Charges determined in Local Courts	no.	238 595	240 525	237 487	241 210	246 386
Persons charged in Local Courts	no.	130 888	130 555	133 105	135 808	139 407
Cases finalised by defended hearing	%	13.4	13.6	14.2	13.5	13.3
Median delay for defended cases	days	101.0	111.0	109.0	115.0	121.0
Persons charged having legal representation	%	54.2	55.7	56.3	55.5	55.3
Persons charged who were refused bail	%	5.7	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.6
Persons charged who were found guilty	no.	115 392	112 965	112 487	117 872	120 565
Proportion of persons charged who were found guilty	%	88.2	86.5	84.5	86.8	86.5
Proportion of persons found guilty who were sentenced to prison	%	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.1
Persons sentenced to prison						
Males	no.	6 104	6 387	6 316	6 792	6 596
Females	no.	675	709	703	766	713
Total	no.	6 779	7 096	7 019	7 558	7 309
Average length of minimum/fixed term imprisonment						
Males	months	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1
Females	months	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.2
Total	months	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0
DISTRICT COURT						
Cases registered	no.	3 552	3 695	3 595	3 685	3 195
Cases finalised by defended hearing	%	20.2	17.5	17.1	15.9	16.9
Median delays (from committal to outcome) for finalised trials	days	218.0	188.0	210.0	223.0	249.0
Persons who used Legal Aid	%	27.0	31.0	28.5	30.1	29.0
Persons who were refused bail	%	39.6	43.6	44.6	46.6	45.4
Persons charged who were found guilty	no.	2 706	2 857	2 881	2 830	2 774
Proportion of persons charged who were found guilty	%	74.8	80.1	80.7	80.5	80.8
Proportion of persons found guilty who were sentenced to prison	%	65.9	68.0	68.1	68.6	68.6
Persons sentenced to prison						
Males	no.	1 646	1 778	1 811	1 807	1 782
Females	no.	137	164	152	134	122
Total	no.	1 783	1 942	1 963	1 941	1 904
Average length of minimum/fixed term of imprisonment						
Males	months	25.9	26.3	27.2	27.8	26.2
Females	months	19.8	17.6	18.5	22.2	19.9
Total	months	25.4	25.6	26.6	27.4	25.8
SUPREME COURT						
Cases registered	no.	97	109	108	80	83
Cases finalised by defended hearing	%	56.0	60.2	55.8	59.4	48.8
Median delay (from committal to outcome) for finalised trials	days	258.0	234.0	292.0	292.0	328.0
Persons charged who were found guilty	no.	82	70	78	76	92
Proportion of persons charged who were found guilty	%	70.7	71.4	75.0	71.7	76.0
Proportion of persons found guilty who were sentenced to prison	%	92.7	91.4	92.3	92.1	90.2
Persons sentenced to prison	no.	76	64	72	70	83
Persons sentenced to prison	%	92.7	91.4	92.3	92.1	90.2
Average length of minimum/fixed term of imprisonment	months	104.1	116.0	119.9	115.5	110.8

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

8.11 CHILDREN'S COURT APPEARANCES FINALISED(a), By selected offences and penalties—2005

	OFFENCES		PENALTIES FOR PROVEN OFFENCES(b)			
	Persons charged	Persons with offence(s) proven	Control order	Community Service Order	Probation	Fine
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide and related offences	25	12	—	2	2	—
Acts intended to cause injury	1 216	833	75	60	122	35
Sexual assault and related offences	117	48	2	1	12	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	444	305	49	51	102	1
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary; break and enter	777	595	102	70	102	3
Theft and related offences	1 901	1 391	129	70	178	76
Illicit drug offences	236	187	5	6	19	46
Property damage and environmental pollution	823	600	31	26	73	40
Public order offences	908	658	6	10	48	149
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	510	437	6	14	11	192
Offences against justice procedures; government security and government operations	792	459	73	17	54	21
Other offences(c)	679	496	25	23	39	117
Total	8 428	6 021	503	350	762	680

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Children aged 0–17 years.

(b) Principal penalty, i.e. the most serious penalty for the appearance.

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

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2005*.

8.11**CHILDREN'S COURT APPEARANCES FINALISED(a), By selected offences and penalties—2005** *continued***PENALTIES FOR PROVEN OFFENCES(b)** *continued*

	<i>Bond(c)</i>	<i>Dismissed with caution</i>	<i>Other proven outcome(d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide and related offences	1	—	7	12
Acts intended to cause injury	311	107	123	833
Sexual assault and related offences	17	4	12	48
Robbery, extortion and related offences	84	3	15	305
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary; break and enter	204	52	62	595
Theft and related offences	487	227	224	1 391
Illicit drug offences	52	42	17	187
Property damage and environmental pollution	216	112	102	600
Public order offences	169	211	65	658
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	121	85	8	437
Offences against justice procedures; government security and government operations	167	88	39	459
Other offences(e)	113	154	25	496
Total	1 942	1 085	699	6 021

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Children aged 0–17 years.

(b) Principal penalty, i.e. the most serious penalty for the appearance.

(c) Also known as recognizance.

(d) Includes 'Bond and fine'.

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

Source: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW
Criminal Courts Statistics 2005.

8.12 CORRECTIVE SERVICES CUSTODY AND COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS

TRENDS, By type of order—December Quarter

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Persons in corrective services custody(b)(c)							
Sex							
Male(d)	7 920	8 180	8 094	8 332	8 826	9 064	9 401
Female(d)	565	583	571	578	653	676	766
Custody type							
Full time custody							
Indigenous	na	na	na	1 521	1 693	1 734	1 921
Indigenous(e)	1 138	1 264	1 444	1 506	1 686	1 737	1 952
Federally sentenced persons in full-time custody(e)	330	331	331	339	368	374	387
Total persons in full-time custody	7 373	7 692	7 767	8 153	8 709	8 899	9 415
Periodic detention	1 111	1 071	897	757	771	841	752
Total persons in corrective services custody	8 484	8 763	8 664	8 910	9 480	9 740	10 167
Persons in Community-based corrections(e)(f)(g)							
Sex							
Male	15 417	14 920	14 602	14 228	14 702	15 331	15 054
Female	2 765	2 671	2 598	2 472	2 582	2 677	2 670
Custody type							
Restricted movement	184	180	239	195	176	220	212
Reparation							
Fine option	128	112	3	12	156	115	74
Community service	5 343	4 696	4 351	4 363	4 537	4 679	4 215
Supervision (compliance)							
Parole	3 625	3 306	3 499	3 620	3 909	4 161	3 994
Bail	118	184	171	381	242	194	222
Sentenced probation	11 164	11 415	11 051	10 322	10 387	10 791	10 961
Total persons in community-based corrections(h)	18 344	17 643	17 326	16 811	17 342	18 066	17 783

na not available

(a) From October 2006, custodial data includes prisoners in court cells administered by corrective services and transitional centres.

(b) Includes ACT prisoners in full-time custody held in NSW prisons.

(c) Average daily number for quarter unless otherwise specified.

(d) Includes persons in full-time custody and periodic detention.

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

(f) Includes persons with breached or suspended orders.

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

(h) Includes persons whose sex is unknown.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

8.13**ADULT AND JUVENILE REOFFENDERS, Within 24 months of a previous conviction(a)(b)**

		2000	2001	2002	2003
ADULT REOFFENDERS (c)					
Sex					
Male	%	31.8	31.5	30.9	29.5
Female	%	26.8	26.0	24.8	23.2
Age group (years)					
18–24	%	37.4	36.4	35.5	34.5
25–34	%	33.6	33.3	32.4	31.5
35–44	%	26.8	27.5	27.0	25.8
45 and over	%	14.8	14.4	15.5	14.1
Indigenous	%	56.3	57.1	54.1	53.4
Total adult offenders who reoffended	%	30.9	30.5	29.8	28.3
Adult offenders	no.	80 911	85 614	86 085	89 550
JUVENILE REOFFENDERS (d)					
Sex					
Male	%	57.1	58.1	57.4	58.9
Female	%	39.7	43.1	41.5	44.1
Age group (years)					
10–13	%	64.5	62.2	66.0	70.0
14–17	%	53.5	55.1	53.9	55.4
Indigenous	%	74.1	75.2	76.9	76.2
Total juvenile offenders who reoffended	%	54.2	55.6	54.7	56.4
Juvenile offenders	no.	5 289	4 774	4 581	4 223

(a) Offenders who were convicted at a court/conference and who were convicted at court/conference within 24 months.

(b) The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.

(c) Offenders aged over 18 years at the time of reference court appearance.

(d) Offenders aged less than 18 years at time of reference court appearance.

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

8.14 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2001–02 2002–03 2003–04 2004–05 2005–06

FIRES

Reported fires and other primary incidents attended to by fire service organisations						
Fires in a structure, involving a structure	'000	7.8	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.3
Landscape fires, bush and grass	'000	21.3	21.5	16.3	17.2	19.6
Other fires	'000	20.2	18.1	18.0	19.0	19.1
<i>Total fires</i>	'000	49.3	46.9	41.5	43.1	46.1
<i>Total other emergencies and incidents(a)</i>	'000	96.9	102.3	104.1	105.5	108.8
Total fires, other emergencies and incidents	'000	146.2	149.2	(b) 148.8	148.5	154.8
Response times to structure fires(c)(d)						
50th percentile	minutes	6.4	5.9	7.0	7.0	7.1
90th percentile	minutes	10.6	10.5	12.6	12.4	12.5
Total fire deaths(e)	no.	45	44	39	na	na
Fire death rate (annual)(e)	per 100,000 people	0.7	0.7	0.6	na	na
Fire injury rate(f)	per 100,000 people	14.6	12.7	13.7	12.5	na
Median dollar loss from structure fire (2005–06 dollars)(g)	\$ per structure fire	2 311	2 242	2 177	2 094	2 000
Accidental structural fires structure fires contained to the object/room of origin(g)	%	80.2	80.7	83.4	82.8	80.9
Estimated households with an operational smoke alarm/detector installed(h)	%	na	72.9	72.7	71.6	76.9

AMBULANCE

Reported ambulance events(i)						
Incidents	'000	na	na	na	794	834
Responses	'000	859	na	na	947	999
Patients	'000	676	737	753	763	801
Ambulance response times (statewide)						
50th percentile	minutes	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.5
90th percentile	minutes	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.7	19.6

na not available

(a) Includes non-fire rescue including Road rescue; Hazardous conditions; Calls to flood, storm, tempest and other natural disasters; Good intent calls; Malicious false calls; System initiated false alarms; Other.

(b) Includes 3,270 incidents for which the incident type was not reported.

(c) Differences between jurisdictions in definition of response times, geography, personnel mix and system type affect the comparability of response times data.

(d) NSW data for 2001–02 are for NSW Fire Brigades only, but include responses to calls outside NSW Fire Brigades' designated fire district. Data for 2002–03 onwards include responses from the NSW Fire Brigades and NSW Rural Fire Service.

(e) Fire deaths are reported by the state or territory of the deceased's usual residence and by the year the death was registered.

(f) Fire injuries are defined as the number of persons admitted to public and private hospitals with fire related injuries. Fire injuries are reported by the state or territory where the injury is treated. Excludes emergency department non-admitted casualties and fire injuries arising from arson, secondary fires resulting from explosion, and transport accidents.

(g) NSW data are for NSW Fire Brigades only, but include responses to calls outside NSW Fire Brigades' designated fire districts.

(h) The data for 2005–06 are sourced from the NSW Population Health Survey (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health. Data represent the 2005 calendar year.

(i) An incident is an event that results in a demand for ambulance resources to respond. An ambulance response is a vehicle or vehicles being sent to an incident. There may be multiple responses/vehicles sent to a single accident. A patient is someone assessed, treated or transported by the ambulance service.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2007, *Report on Government Services 2007*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

8.14**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** *continued*

2001–02 2002–03 2003–04 2004–05 2005–06

ROAD RESCUE

Reported road rescue incidents	'000	na	5.5	7.6	6.5	6.4
Reported road rescue incidents	per 100,000 people	na	83.6	113.3	96.7	93.9

VOLUNTEERS

Ambulance service organisation	no.	67	57	115	118	84
Fire service organisation	no.	68 710	68 676	73 059	73 072	74 446
State Emergency Service (SES)	no.	na	9 072	10 026	9 835	10 302

na not available

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2007, *Report on Government Services 2007*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

8.15**CRIME AND JUSTICE, Data sources**

Summary
table
indicators

Chapter
tables

ABS National Crime and Safety Survey	. .	8.4
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2005	18–25	8.6; 8.10–8.11
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database	9–16	8.7–8.9
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Reoffending Database	26	8.13
<i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0)	27–28	8.12
<i>Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0)	1–8	. .
<i>Crime and Safety, New South Wales</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.1)	1–8	8.2–8.3; 8.5
NSW Department of Corrective Services, <i>Annual Reports 2003–04 - 2005–06</i>	17	. .
<i>Prisoners in Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4517.0)	29–30	. .
Steering Committee for the Review of Government Services Provision (SCRGSP) 2007, <i>Report on Government</i>	. .	8.14

. . not applicable

SUMMARY

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

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

Information about all aspects of transport and its support industries is used by governments and industry to support planning and investment decisions. This chapter presents data on:

- registration and household ownership of vehicles;
- road quality and traffic volume;
- crashes and casualties;
- motor vehicle use; and
- public transport and other transport indicators.

9.1

TRANSPORT, Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
MOTOR VEHICLES								
1. Passenger vehicles on register(a)	'000	..	3 007	3 088	3 163	3 250	3 327	3 396
2. Passenger vehicles on register(a)(b)	rate	..	461	r466	473	484	492	498
3. Motor fuel consumption(a)	ML	..	7 833	8 040	8 466	8 038	8 765	nya
4. Distance travelled(c)	million km	51 088	58 553	60 792	na	58 875	63 717	na
5. Freight transport(c)	billion tonne-km	na	26.5	27.7	na	30.0	35.9	na
ROAD TRAFFIC CRASHES AND CASUALTIES								
6. Fatalities	no.	603	524	561	539	510	508	510
7. Injured	no.	28 812	29 913	28 447	27 208	26 323	25 209	nya
8. Fatalities per 100,000 population	rate	9.3	8.0	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.5
9. Fatalities per 100 million vehicle km travelled	rate	1.18	0.89	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.80	nya
10. Injuries per 100,000 population	rate	444	455	429	407	392	372	nya
11. Crashes per 100,000 population	rate	816	788	760	737	704	673	nya
TRAVEL PATTERNS IN SYDNEY SD								
12. Average weekday trips per capita	no.	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	nya	nya
13. Average weekend trips per capita	no.	3.2	3.2	3.3	r3.3	3.3	nya	nya
14. Average duration work trips	min.	32	31	32	31	32	nya	nya
15. Average duration non-work trips	min.	18	18	18	18	18	nya	nya
MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK IN SYDNEY SD(d)								
16. Private vehicle(e)	%	69.7	68.8	69.3	69.6	70.8	nya	nya
17. Train	%	15.3	15.8	15.6	15.4	14.6	nya	nya
18. Bus	%	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	nya	nya
19. Walk only	%	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.3	nya	nya
20. Other	%	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	nya	nya
TRAFFIC VOLUME (f)								
21. Change in urban traffic volume—increase	%	..	..	..	2.2	1.4	r0.2	1.0
22. Travel speed: 7 major routes AM peak	km/hrs	..	..	..	34	34	31	32
23. Travel speed: 7 major routes PM peak	km/hrs	..	..	..	41	41	41	42
24. Road quality smoothness of State roads—good	%	..	..	..	89.6	89.5	89.4	90.8

.. not applicable

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) As at 31 March.

(b) Rate per 1,000 population.

(c) Year ended 31 October.

(d) Data are for an average weekday. Proportion of linked work trips only.

(e) Includes vehicle drivers and vehicle passengers.

(f) Year ended 30 June.

9.2 ROADS, By responsibility and class of road(a)—2006

	Length(b)	Sealed
	km	%
.....		
Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW		
AUSLINK National Network(c)	4 250	100
State roads	13 503	98
Regional roads in Unincorporated Areas(d)	506	25
Unclassified roads in Unincorporated Areas(d)	2 440	1
<i>Total Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW</i>	<i>20 699</i>	<i>85</i>
Councils		
Regional roads	18 486	74
Local roads	143 783	43
<i>Total Councils</i>	<i>162 269</i>	<i>46</i>
Private sector(e)		
Toll roads	152	100
Total	183 120	51

-
- (a) As at 30 June 2006.
- (b) Road length is defined as route (end-to-end) length plus ramps, connections, additional carriageways, etc. All reported lengths include road and bridge lengths and ferry route lengths.
- (c) Note change in definition as at 1 July 2005, with the cancellation of the National Highway network and the introduction of the AUSLINK National Highway Network. There has been a corresponding increase of around 1,200km in length due to the inclusion of sections of roads such as the Pacific, Great Western and Mitchell Highways. These increases in length have been offset by a corresponding drop in the lengths of the State Roads.
- (d) Unincorporated Areas are not under the control of local councils. The Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW has authority for all roads in these areas (whether public or private) under the *Roads Act 1993*.
- (e) To be transferred to Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW at end of contract.
- Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

9.3**MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, By type of vehicle**

	NUMBER OF VEHICLES REGISTERED			Average annual increase 2001-06	Motor vehicles on register 2006(a)
	1996	2001	2006		
	'000	'000	'000	%	rate
Passenger vehicles	2 776	3 007	3 396	2.5	498
Light commercial vehicles	452	502	588	3.2	86
Trucks					
Rigid	104	103	114	2.1	17
Articulated	15	15	16	1.3	2
Non-freight carrying(b)	9	10	12	3.7	1
Total trucks	128	129	142	1.9	20
Buses	15	17	21	4.3	3
Motorcycles	78	91	122	6.0	18
Total	3 449	3 746	4 269	2.6	626

(a) Per 1,000 population at 31 March 2006.

(b) Includes campervans.

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

9.4

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES(a), By region—2001

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

(a) Number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, garaged, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. Includes company owned vehicles garaged at, parked at or near private dwellings on Census Night. Includes motor bikes/motor scooters.

(b) Occupied private dwellings only.

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

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

(e) Includes Off Shore Areas and Migratory.

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

9.5

MOTOR VEHICLE USE, By type of vehicle—October 2005

Type of vehicle	Business use(a)	To and from work	Personal and other	Total
.....				
TOTAL KILOMETRES TRAVELLED (<i>million</i>)				
Passenger vehicles	^ 9 681	13 958	25 023	48 662
Motor cycles	*38	*91	^ 208	^ 337
Light commercial vehicles	6 828	^ 1 661	^ 1 862	10 350
Rigid trucks	2 291	^ 70	*32	2 393
Articulated trucks	1 369	**3	**—	1 372
Non-freight carrying trucks	*61	**—	**—	*61
Buses	529	**6	*6	541
Total	20 797	15 788	27 132	63 717
.....				
AVERAGE KILOMETRES TRAVELLED ('000) (b)				
Passenger vehicles	^ 10.3	8.1	8.7	14.5
Motor cycles	*2.9	*3.4	^ 2.2	^ 3.0
Light commercial trucks	17.8	^ 9.4	^ 6.6	18.0
Rigid trucks	24.0	^ 6.4	^ 4.0	21.8
Articulated trucks	93.4	*5.0	**0.7	88.5
Non-freight carrying trucks	^ 16.0	*2.1	^ 0.5	^ 15.4
Buses	31.6	*4.1	*5.9	30.9
Total	14.2	8.2	8.3	15.7

-
- ^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution
- * estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution
- ** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Including the business travel of non-freight carrying vehicles.
- (b) Average distance travelled for registered vehicles which were used.

Source: *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use* (ABS cat. no. 9208.0) and *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Data Cubes, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 9210.0.55.001).

9.6 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES AND CRASHES, By time series 1960–2005 and Statistical Division—2005

	PERSONS KILLED		PERSONS INJURED		ALL RECORDED CRASHES(a)		CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN RECORDED CRASHES		
	rate per 100,000		rate per 100,000		rate per 100,000		Alcohol(c)(d)	Fatigue(d)	Speed(d)
	no.	population(b)	no.	population(b)	no.	population(b)	%	%	%
Time series									
1960	978	25.5	22 655	591.1	51 316	1 339.0	na	na	na
1970	1 309	28.9	34 886	771.4	92 998	2 056.4	na	na	na
1980	1 303	25.2	38 816	750.6	66 770	1 291.1	8.0	na	na
1990	797	13.7	32 153	551.1	59 407	1 018.3	7.1	7.3	13.4
2000	603	9.3	28 812	444.2	52 914	815.8	4.9	7.4	16.2
2001	524	8.0	29 913	454.9	51 814	788.0	4.7	6.6	17.0
2002	561	8.5	28 447	428.8	50 448	760.4	4.7	7.6	17.4
2003	539	8.1	27 208	407.2	49 266	737.3	4.2	7.5	17.0
2004	510	7.6	26 323	391.7	47 310	703.9	3.8	7.5	16.9
2005	508	7.5	25 209	372.4	45 554	673.0	4.0	7.7	17.3
Statistical Division—2005									
Sydney	198	4.7	15 861	372.8	30 290	711.9	3.1	6.2	12.6
Hunter	62	10.2	2 307	377.9	3 850	630.6	5.6	8.4	20.5
Illawarra	23	5.6	1 387	334.9	2 431	587.0	4.6	7.8	20.6
Richmond-Tweed	28	12.4	952	421.5	1 754	776.5	6.4	11.5	34.9
Mid-North Coast	36	12.2	1 009	341.9	1 562	529.2	7.9	11.1	30.9
Northern	30	16.8	619	345.6	945	527.6	5.9	11.5	28.1
North Western	20	16.8	454	381.9	622	523.2	6.3	15.3	23.5
Central West	28	15.6	667	370.4	1 049	582.6	5.1	11.2	33.3
South Eastern	41	20.2	1 004	495.2	1 585	781.7	4.5	14.1	36.5
Murrumbidgee	22	14.3	489	317.8	757	492.0	5.8	14.5	28.1
Murray	18	15.6	384	332.4	609	527.2	5.7	9.7	20.5
Far West	2	8.5	76	324.4	100	426.8	6.0	9.0	14.0
New South Wales	508	7.5	25 209	372.4	45 554	673.0	4.0	7.7	17.3

na not available

(a) Criterion for recording crashes changed from 'casualty or at least \$50 damage' to 'casualty or at least one vehicle towed away' from 1 July 1975. Recorded crashes are reported to the police and involved at least one fatality or injury or at least one vehicle towed away. Crashes of a lesser severity are not included in the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW (RTA) crash database.

(b) Based on 2005 revised estimated resident population.

(c) Data for Alcohol contributing factor involvement in crashes refers to the applicable legal limits at that time. For example the general legal limit was 0.08g/100mL up to December 1980, after which the general legal limit was 0.05g/100mL. Special legal limits of 0.02g/100mL applied for novice or professional drivers from April 1985 and a further zero limit for novice drivers was introduced in 2004. Due to the relatively high proportion of alcohol unknowns, particularly prior to the 1990s, it is unwise to make direct comparisons of the percentage of crashes involving alcohol.

(d) Data for Fatigue and Speed contributing factor involvement in crashes are not available prior to 1986, Alcohol data not available prior to 1976.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

9.7**ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES, By age and sex—2005**

	PERSONS KILLED		PERSONS INJURED	
	no.	rate per 100,000 population(a)	no.	rate per 100,000 population(a)
.....				
Sex				
Male	363	10.8	13 469	399.8
Female	145	4.3	11 493	338.0
Age group (years)				
0–14	19	1.4	1 499	114.0
15–24	109	11.9	6 507	712.8
25–34	95	9.8	4 901	506.0
35–44	65	6.5	3 882	390.5
45–54	60	6.5	3 089	334.7
55–64	52	7.1	1 821	249.8
65–74	42	8.7	1 071	222.7
75 and over	63	14.2	881	198.1
Persons(b)	508	7.5	25 209	372.4

(a) Based on 2005 revised estimated resident population.

(b) Total includes unknown gender and age group.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW.

9.8 SELECTED TRANSPORT INDICATORS(a), Greater Metropolitan Area(b)—2004

		Sydney SD(c)	Newcastle SSD(d)	Illawarra SD(d)	Greater Metropolitan Area(b)
.....					
Trips(e)					
Trips on an average weekday	'000	15 829	1 948	1 559	19 336
Trips on an average weekend day	'000	13 701	1 589	1 215	16 504
Average weekday trips per capita per day	no.	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8
Average weekend trips per capita per day	no.	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3
Duration of trips(e)					
Average trip duration weekday	min.	21	16	18	20
Average commuting time	min.	32	22	26	31
Daily travel time per capita	min.	79	64	68	77
Mode(f)					
Vehicle driver	%	42.0	53.3	50.4	43.6
Vehicle passenger	%	18.4	22.7	22.5	19.2
Train	%	4.0	0.7	2.1	3.5
Bus	%	4.6	3.3	3.3	4.4
Walk only	%	14.7	13.0	12.9	14.3
Walk linked	%	14.4	5.1	6.7	13.0
Other modes	%	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Reason for travel(e)(g)					
Commuting	%	15.1	11.9	11.8	14.5
Work-related business	%	9.0	7.2	7.8	8.8
<i>Total work-related purposes</i>	%	<i>24.0</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>23.3</i>
Shopping	%	15.8	17.2	16.0	15.9
Social/recreation	%	23.4	24.3	23.7	23.3
Serve passenger(h)	%	17.6	17.9	20.3	17.9
Education or child care	%	8.3	8.4	8.9	8.4
Personal business	%	7.9	11.0	9.4	8.4
Other	%	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.7
<i>Total non-work related purposes</i>	%	<i>76.0</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>76.7</i>

- (a) Data is for the average weekday, unless otherwise stated. RSEs are not annotated for this survey.
- (b) Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD.
- (c) Based on three years of pooled data (2001–02, 2002–03 and 2003–04).
- (d) Based on 5 years of pooled data (1999 to 2004).
- (e) Based on linked trips. A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring change of mode.
- (f) Based on unlinked trips.
- (g) Trips to return home have been reallocated to the previous 'priority' purpose.
- (h) Trips where the purpose was to drop-off/pick-up or accompany another person.
- Source: Transport and Population Data Centre, 2004 Household Travel Survey.

9.9**AVERAGE WEEKDAY TRIPS(a), By selected characteristics and mode of travel,
Sydney SD—2004**

		<i>Private vehicle</i>	<i>Public transport(b)</i>	<i>Walk only</i>	<i>Other(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sex						
Males	%	71.5	10.2	15.7	2.6	100.0
Females	%	69.5	10.3	18.7	1.4	100.0
Age group (years)						
0–10	%	76.8	4.1	17.6	1.4	100.0
11–20	%	56.2	23.4	17.1	3.3	100.0
21–30	%	62.6	14.1	19.8	3.5	100.0
31–40	%	75.4	7.6	15.3	1.7	100.0
41–50	%	77.4	6.8	14.3	1.5	100.0
51–60	%	75.0	8.2	15.5	1.3	100.0
61–70	%	69.8	9.0	19.7	1.5	100.0
70 and over	%	58.3	11.9	27.7	2.2	100.0
<i>Total</i>	%	68.9	10.6	18.4	2.1	100.0
<i>Total unlinked trip legs(d)</i>	million	11.7	1.7	2.9	0.3	16.6

(a) RSEs are not annotated for this survey.

(b) Includes train, bus and ferry modes.

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

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

Source: Transport and Population Data Centre, 2004 Household Travel Survey.

9.10**PUBLIC TRANSPORT USE—March 2006**

	Number	Percentage
	'000	%
Reason for using public transport(a)		
Convenience, comfort or less stress	323.3	58.2
Parking concerns	135.3	24.4
Does not own motor vehicle	120.4	21.7
Cost	112.7	20.3
Public transport services near home	101.8	18.3
Reduced travel time	67.2	12.1
Cannot drive or unlicensed	62.3	11.2
Other household member uses car	26.6	4.8
Frequency of service	21.3	3.8
Environmental concerns	*4.4	*0.8
Personal safety	*0.8	*0.1
Other	28.6	5.1
<i>Persons aged 18 years and over using public transport(b)</i>	<i>555.0</i>	<i>. .</i>
Reason for not using public transport(c)		
No service available	698.1	28.9
Convenience, comfort or privacy in private vehicle	547.1	22.7
No service available at right or convenient time	528.0	21.9
Travel time too long	351.1	14.6
Own vehicle needed before, during, after hours	231.2	9.6
Carry equipment, tools, or passengers	123.6	5.1
Company or employers vehicle needed during work or study hours	123.6	5.1
Public transport services too far from home	108.1	4.5
Prefer to walk	106.7	4.4
Reliable parking near or at place of work or study	56.0	2.3
Cost	46.8	1.9
Concerned about personal safety	32.6	1.4
Prefer to cycle	17.8	0.7
Other	141.9	5.9
<i>Persons aged 18 years and over not using public transport(b)</i>	<i>2 411.7</i>	<i>. .</i>

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

. . not applicable

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

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

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

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

9.11

TRANSPORT, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing	. .	9.4
<i>Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices</i> (ABS cat. no. 4602.0)	. .	9.10
<i>Motor Vehicle Census, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 9309.0)	1–2	9.3
NSW Department of Planning, Transport and Population Data Centre, Household Travel Survey, 2004	12–20	9.8–9.9
Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW	6–11; 21–24	9.2; 9.6–9.7
<i>Survey of Motor Vehicle Use</i> (ABS cat. no. 9208.0)	. .	9.5
<i>Survey of Motor Vehicle Use: Data Cubes, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 9210.0.55.001)	3–5	9.5
. . not applicable		

SUMMARY

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

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

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

10.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY(a), Summary table

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS								
1. Gross state product(b)	\$m	278 094	286 354	291 678	298 879	303 493	305 859	310 091
2. Real gross state income(b)	\$m	264 731	271 951	279 135	287 676	298 368	305 589	312 525
3. State final demand(b)	\$m	260 610	258 957	265 182	278 308	290 362	300 032	306 648
4. Retail turnover—all industries(b)	\$m	56 837	57 617	60 198	62 989	66 317	67 926	68 711
5. Building work done(b)	\$m	20 253	13 533	15 405	18 181	18 642	17 631	16 704
6. Total private new capital expenditure(b)	\$m	13 028	12 875	11 781	13 102	14 053	16 805	18 748
7. Dwelling unit approvals	'000	52 291	34 550	r50 552	r50 143	r48 159	r38 765	33 064
8. New motor vehicle sales	no.	268 238	284 835	280 252	290 212	308 266	308 763	296 976
9. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	no.	185 933	188 169	210 423	203 166	205 192	184 958	204 493
10. Labour force participation rate	%	61.9	62.1	62.3	62.6	62.5	62.5	62.9
11. Employed persons	'000	2 979	3 037	3 066	3 128	3 169	3 211	3 262
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR								
12. Gross state product(b)	%	4.7	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.4
13. Real gross state income(b)	%	5.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.7	2.5	2.2
14. State final demand(b)	%	5.7	-0.6	2.4	4.9	4.3	3.3	2.2
15. Retail turnover(b)	%	5.1	1.4	4.5	4.6	5.3	2.4	1.2
16. Building work done(b)	%	5.1	-33.2	13.8	r18.0	r2.5	r-5.4	-5.3
17. Private new capital expenditure(b)	%	12.2	-1.2	-8.5	11.2	7.3	r19.6	11.6
18. Dwelling unit approvals	%	-0.6	-33.9	r46.3	r-0.8	r-4.0	r-19.5	-14.7
19. New motor vehicle sales	%	-6.6	6.2	-1.6	3.6	6.2	0.2	-3.8
20. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	%	16.1	1.2	11.8	-3.4	1.0	-9.9	10.6
21. Consumer price index (All groups)—Sydney	%	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	r2.2	2.5	3.0
22. Established House Price Index—Sydney(c)	%	. .	. .	. .	. .	12.0	-3.9	-2.9
23. Wage Price Index(d)	%	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.1
24. Employed persons	%	2.8	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6
PER CAPITA								
25. Gross state product(b)	\$	43 129	43 870	44 139	44 895	45 295	45 368	45 584
26. Real gross state income(b)	\$	41 056	41 663	42 241	43 212	44 530	45 368	45 942
27. State final demand(b)	\$	40 417	39 672	40 130	41 805	43 336	44 504	45 078
28. Dwelling unit approvals	per 1,000	8.1	5.3	7.6	7.5	7.2	r5.8	4.9
29. New motor vehicle sales	per 1,000	41.6	43.6	42.4	43.6	46.0	r45.8	43.7
30. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier	per 1,000	28.8	28.8	31.8	30.5	30.6	27.4	30.1

. . not applicable

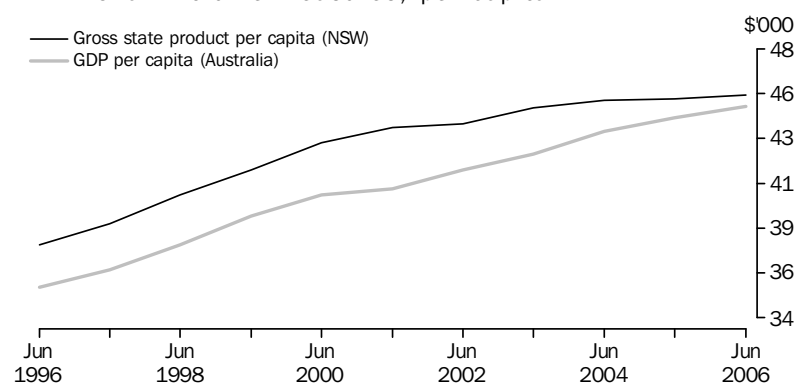
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(a) Data for 12 months to 30 June.

(b) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2004–05.

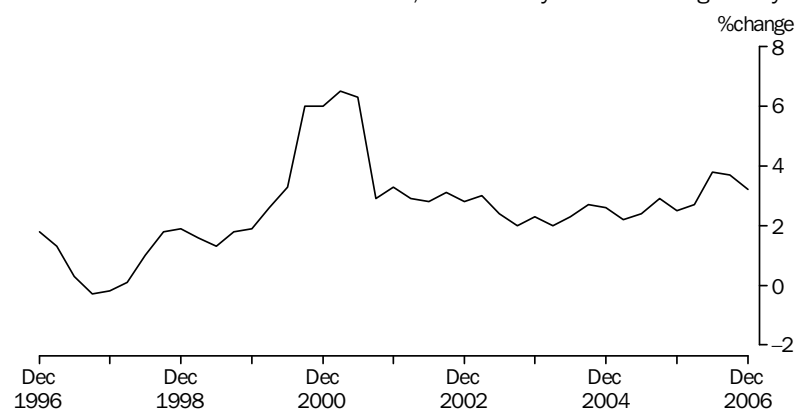
(c) Base of index: 2003–04 = 100.0.

(d) Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses.

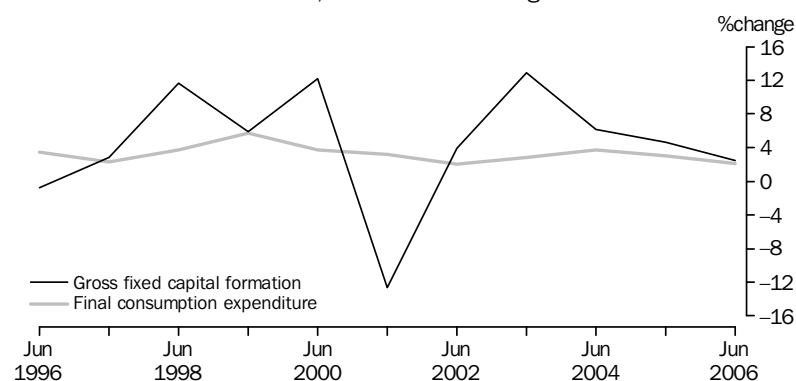
SUMMARY *continued***10.2** GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Chain volume measures, per capita

Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

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

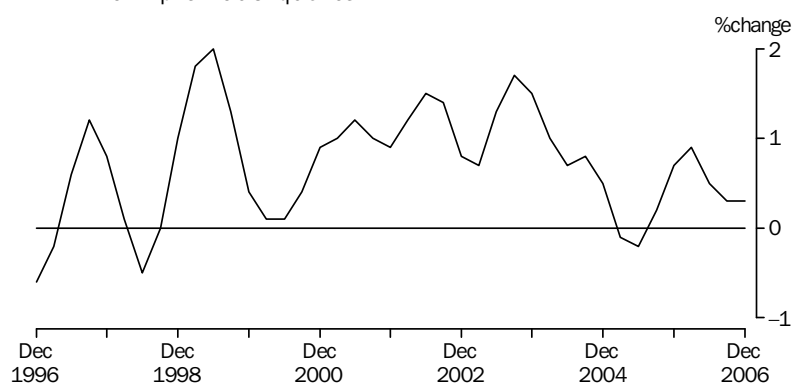
10.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Year on year % change—Sydney

Source: Consumer Price Index (ABS cat. no. 6401.0).

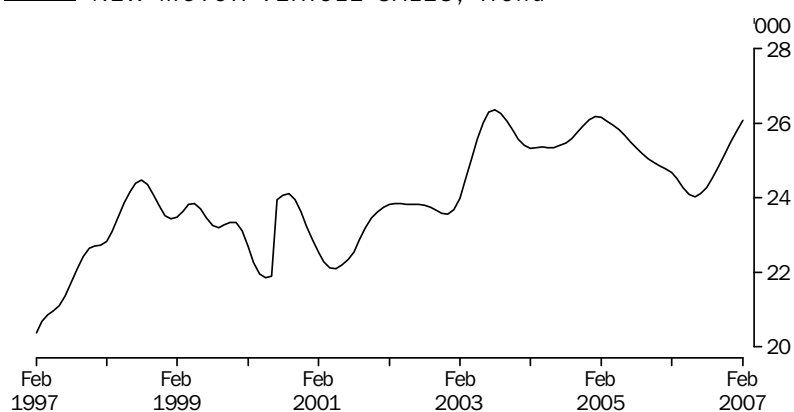
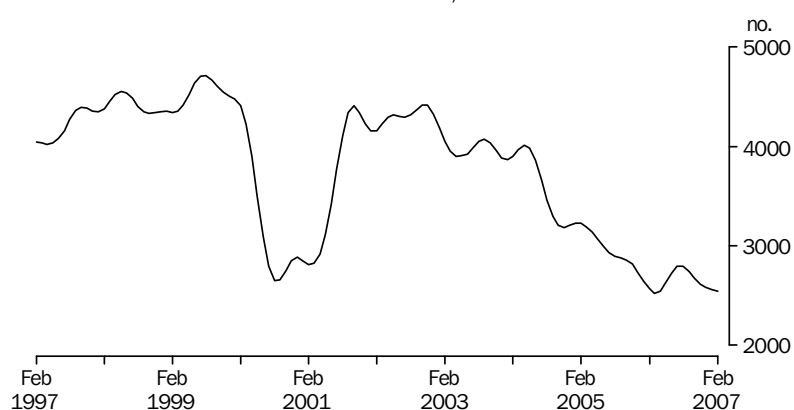
10.4 EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS OF STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Annual % change

Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004–05.

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

SUMMARY *continued***10.5** RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain volume measures, trend, % change from previous quarter

Reference year for chain volume measure is 2004–05.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).**10.6** NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, TrendSource: *Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, Electronic Delivery* (ABS cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).**10.7** DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS, TrendSource: *Building Approvals, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8731.0).

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

1999-00 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06

VALUE

Gross State Product	\$m	278 094	286 354	291 678	298 879	303 493	305 859	310 091
Real Gross State Income	\$m	264 731	271 951	279 135	287 676	298 368	305 589	312 525
Real Gross State Final Demand	\$m	260 610	258 957	265 182	278 308	290 362	300 032	306 648

PER CAPITA

Gross State Product	\$	43 129	43 870	44 139	44 895	45 295	45 368	45 584
Real Gross State Income	\$	41 056	41 663	42 241	43 212	44 530	45 368	45 942
Real Gross State Final Demand	\$	40 417	39 672	40 130	41 805	43 336	44 504	45 078

PERCENTAGE CHANGE-NSW

Gross State Product	%	4.7	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.4
Real Gross State Income	%	5.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.7	2.5	2.2
Real Gross State Final Demand	%	5.7	-0.6	2.4	4.9	4.3	3.3	2.2

PERCENTAGE CHANGE-AUSTRALIA

Gross Domestic Product	%	4.0	1.9	3.8	3.2	4.1	2.7	2.8
Real Gross Domestic Income	%	5.0	2.5	4.2	3.6	5.4	4.5	4.9
Domestic Final Demand	%	5.1	0.1	4.4	5.9	5.8	4.6	4.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05.

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

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

measures(a)(b)

PERCENTAGE
CONTRIBUTION

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Final consumption expenditure							
General government							
Australian government	15 336	15 071	15 478	16 120	17 043	17 521	5.7
State and local government	29 223	29 861	30 791	31 605	32 147	33 125	10.7
<i>Total general government</i>	44 589	44 930	46 265	47 723	49 191	50 647	16.3
Households	160 410	164 055	168 517	175 105	180 220	183 650	59.2
<i>Total final consumption expenditure</i>	204 967	208 981	214 775	222 829	229 411	234 296	75.6
Private gross fixed capital formation							
Private business investment	26 051	24 649	27 855	31 075	36 462	39 806	12.8
Dwellings	13 780	16 290	19 386	19 703	18 330	16 183	5.2
Ownership transfer costs	5 346	6 616	6 765	6 403	4 729	4 739	1.5
<i>Total private gross fixed capital formation</i>	45 477	47 045	53 506	56 901	59 522	60 728	19.6
Public gross fixed capital formation							
Public corporations							
Australian government	1 037	974	821	1 042	1 263	1 554	0.5
State and local government	2 498	2 965	3 409	3 497	3 698	4 000	1.3
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	3 623	4 001	4 227	4 536	4 961	5 554	1.8
General government							
Australian government	735	850	1 023	1 116	1 139	1 272	0.4
State and local government	4 443	4 502	4 846	5 023	4 999	4 798	1.5
<i>Total general government gross fixed capital formation</i>	5 121	5 319	5 873	6 146	6 138	6 070	2.0
<i>Total public gross fixed capital formation</i>	8 780	9 326	10 104	10 684	11 099	11 624	3.7
<i>Total gross fixed capital formation</i>	54 223	56 325	63 575	67 540	70 621	72 352	23.3
State final demand	258 957	265 182	278 308	290 362	300 032	306 648	98.9
International trade—exports of goods	25 759	26 398	25 492	25 524	26 432	28 481	9.2
Less International trade—imports of goods	40 702	41 518	47 356	52 662	60 106	65 100	21.0
International trade—exports of services	18 291	16 219	16 055	16 429	16 834	16 751	5.4
Less International trade—imports of services	13 944	13 392	13 765	16 461	17 573	17 848	5.8
Balancing item(c)	37 994	38 789	40 144	40 301	40 240	41 158	13.3
Gross state product	286 354	291 678	298 879	303 493	305 859	310 091	100.0

(a) Chain volume measures are not additive for most periods; the component measures do not sum to a total in the same way as the corresponding current price components.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05.

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

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

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

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Asset							
Building and structures	3 953	3 201	2 695	3 112	4 084	4 821	5 979
Equipment plant and machinery	11 528	11 821	10 822	11 311	10 287	11 985	12 606
<i>Total</i>	<i>15 483</i>	<i>15 022</i>	<i>13 515</i>	<i>14 425</i>	<i>14 371</i>	<i>16 805</i>	<i>18 585</i>
Industry							
Mining	506	521	859	1 103	1 110	1 197	1 761
Manufacturing	2 755	2 508	2 476	2 956	2 938	3 076	3 531
Other Selected Industries	12 220	11 993	10 182	10 365	10 323	12 532	13 292
<i>Total</i>	<i>15 483</i>	<i>15 022</i>	<i>13 515</i>	<i>14 425</i>	<i>14 371</i>	<i>16 805</i>	<i>18 585</i>

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

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

10.11**TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, By industry and principal components, current prices**

ANZSIC Subdivision	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE						VALUE	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06
	%	%	%	%	%	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.8	20.2	-22.1	-2.0	9.6	-3.6	5 250	1.9
Mining	14.9	11.0	-5.0	-3.5	33.9	29.7	7 182	2.5
Manufacturing	2.6	-0.8	9.3	7.5	0.5	0.3	31 371	11.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	11.2	7.1	10.0	2.4	3.1	11.1	5 952	2.1
Construction	-14.2	13.5	9.6	18.7	8.9	-1.3	19 338	6.9
Wholesale trade	4.4	5.8	11.4	4.9	2.8	1.6	15 209	5.4
Retail trade	0.7	7.5	8.3	5.2	3.2	3.3	16 904	6.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.5	-0.4	2.7	6.2	7.9	-2.4	7 080	2.5
Transport and storage	4.4	4.6	4.7	7.8	7.3	4.7	11 925	4.2
Communication services	4.0	0.1	3.7	3.0	2.6	-1.2	7 517	2.7
Finance and insurance	9.6	11.6	5.5	9.3	6.4	12.3	30 781	10.9
Property and business services	12.5	2.8	6.3	6.0	5.1	1.4	42 126	14.9
Government administration and defence	5.7	10.4	5.2	7.9	9.3	9.7	9 987	3.5
Education	8.1	3.9	4.5	6.3	4.9	10.5	12 638	4.5
Health and community services	10.1	8.4	5.1	7.8	7.4	9.3	18 122	6.4
Cultural and recreational services	12.2	5.0	13.9	11.0	5.3	3.2	4 590	1.6
Personal and other services	3.0	6.9	2.6	3.8	10.0	2.5	5 168	1.8
Ownership of dwellings	6.5	5.4	2.2	2.6	2.9	4.0	25 690	9.1
General government(a)	6.5	3.3	5.0	3.7	6.0	6.3	5 271	1.9
All industries	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.6	5.5	4.5	282 101	100.0

(a) This item represents the gross operating surplus of all general government operations in all industries for New South Wales.

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

10.12**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
INDEX NUMBER (a) (no.)							
Expenditure class							
Food	129.8	136.6	143.1	148.3	152.8	155.4	163.1
Alcohol and tobacco	179.6	200.6	208.1	212.7	223.0	232.5	239.9
Clothing and footwear	105.6	113.0	114.7	115.9	115.3	113.5	112.0
Housing	107.8	116.4	119.2	122.4	126.1	130.8	134.5
Household furnishings, supplies and services	111.1	115.4	118.2	120.0	120.4	119.8	120.7
Health	150.2	155.3	160.3	169.6	180.4	190.1	199.3
Transportation	130.0	138.5	138.8	142.0	143.7	148.5	156.2
Communication	97.9	104.8	104.9	108.2	109.6	110.6	109.0
Recreation	120.1	124.9	131.1	135.2	132.8	133.8	134.9
Education	179.5	189.8	199.2	209.7	227.3	247.0	263.3
Financial and insurance services(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.6
All groups							
Sydney	125.4	133.2	137.2	141.1	144.1	147.7	152.1
Weighted average of eight capital cities	124.7	132.2	136.0	140.2	143.5	147.0	151.7

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)							
Expenditure class							
Food	1.9	5.2	4.7	3.7	3.0	1.7	5.0
Alcohol and tobacco	3.5	11.7	3.8	2.2	4.9	4.2	3.2
Clothing and footwear	-1.1	7.1	1.5	1.0	-0.5	-1.5	-1.3
Housing	4.4	7.9	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.9
Household furnishings, supplies and services	-0.1	3.9	2.4	1.5	0.4	-0.5	0.8
Health	-1.8	3.4	3.2	5.8	6.4	5.4	4.8
Transportation	5.3	6.6	0.2	2.3	1.2	3.3	5.2
Communication	-4.9	7.1	0.2	3.1	1.3	0.9	-1.5
Recreation	1.3	4.0	5.0	3.1	-1.7	0.7	0.8
Education	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.3	8.4	8.7	6.6
Financial and insurance services(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6
All groups							
Sydney	2.4	6.2	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.0
Weighted average of eight capital cities	2.4	6.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	3.2

.. not applicable

r revised

(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index:
1989-90 = 100.0.

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

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

10.13**WAGE PRICE INDEX, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses**

	INDEX NUMBERS(a)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE(b)	
	NSW	Australia	NSW	Australia
	no.	no.	%	%
.....				
1999-00	86.9	87.3	3.1	2.9
2000-01	90.1	90.3	3.7	3.4
2001-02	93.0	93.3	3.2	3.3
2002-03	96.3	96.5	3.5	3.4
2003-04	100.0	100.0	3.8	3.6
2004-05	103.6	103.8	3.6	3.8
2005-06	107.8	108.1	4.1	4.1

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

(b) Change from previous financial year.

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

10.14**HOUSE PRICE INDEX**

	INDEX NUMBERS(a)		PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS PERIOD	
	Sydney	Weighted average of eight capital cities	Sydney	Weighted average of eight capital cities
	no.	no.	%	%
.....				
ESTABLISHED HOUSES				
1999-00	na	na	na	na
2000-01	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na
2002-03	89.3	86.6	na	na
2003-04	100.0	100.0	12.0	15.5
2004-05	96.1	101.2	-3.9	1.2
2005-06	93.3	105.1	-2.9	3.8
.....				
PROJECT HOMES				
1999-00	81.5	78.0	6.9	6.7
2000-01	91.5	87.2	12.4	11.8
2001-02	93.4	89.2	2.1	2.4
2002-03	96.1	93.1	2.9	4.4
2003-04	100.0	100.0	4.1	7.4
2004-05	105.3	106.1	5.3	6.1
2005-06	107.7	110.3	2.3	4.0

na not available

(a) Base of each index: 2003-04 = 100.0.

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

10.15**SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS(a), By industry—2004–05**

<i>ANZSIC Subdivision</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax</i>	<i>Operating profit before tax to total income</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	ratio
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 194	14 833	14 225	^ 725	0.05
Mining	1 342	13 873	10 671	3 437	0.25
Manufacturing	15 499	106 303	97 939	9 396	0.09
Electricity, gas and water supply	1 756	14 672	12 545	2 148	0.15
Construction	6 983	54 341	49 459	4 747	0.09
Wholesale trade	9 018	113 617	109 446	4 909	0.04
Retail trade	10 393	104 151	100 989	3 609	0.03
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3 978	18 324	17 038	1 268	0.07
Transport and storage	6 582	35 166	32 380	2 801	0.08
Communication services	2 994	19 897	17 429	2 527	0.13
Property and business services	23 736	101 979	87 968	14 225	0.14
Education (private)	3 080	6 445	5 947	^ 501	0.08
Health and community services (private)	6 664	20 874	17 506	3 377	0.16
Cultural and recreational services	2 405	15 088	13 552	1 470	0.10
Personal and other services	2 145	9 191	8 035	1 200	0.13
Total selected industries	97 768	648 753	595 130	56 340	0.09

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

(a) The scope of estimates exclude most entities classified as General government. This exclusion particularly affects data presented for Education and Health and community services in that the estimates relate only to private sector businesses. General government businesses classified to Electricity, gas and water supply are included.

(b) Includes capitalised wages and salaries; excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Australian Industry* (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

10.16**GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, Current prices**

	GROSS VALUE						
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
<i>Agricultural commodities produced</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....							
Crops (excluding pastures and grasses)							
Cereals for grain	r1 916	2 152	2 305	2 896	1 144	2 303	2 008
Cotton	825	834	890	^ 930	^ 665	^ 404	526
Crops for hay	48	19	30	28	107	82	72
Legumes for grain	75	99	97	135	47	67	59
Fruit and nuts (excluding grapes)	411	393	390	408	468	454	542
Grapes	249	229	254	315	275	323	300
Nursery production	176	160	173	^ 169	^ 185	^ 184	163
Oilseeds	306	321	273	301	96	201	176
Sugar cane for crushing	77	62	49	^ 80	66	*67	58
Vegetables	251	213	306	302	240	271	275
All other crops n.e.i.(a)	166	129	142	157	183	262	269
Total crops	4 499	4 610	4 909	5 720	3 477	4 619	4 449
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals							
Cattle and calves	951	1 060	1 359	1 565	1 430	1 310	1 620
Sheep and lambs(b)	256	231	340	572	551	521	493
Pigs	173	215	278	342	276	279	276
Poultry	412	389	425	452	456	476	450
Total livestock slaughterings and other disposals(c)	1 796	1 898	2 403	2 933	2 720	2 591	2 845
Livestock products							
Wool(d)	842	833	1 009	1 031	1 296	845	775
Milk	462	464	385	434	427	392	401
Eggs	113	116	113	115	^ 104	101	^ 90
Total livestock products(e)	1 433	1 429	1 524	1 580	1 826	1 338	1 266
Total agricultural commodities produced(e)	7 728	7 936	8 837	10 233	8 023	8 548	8 560

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

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

r revised

(a) Includes pastures and grasses.

(b) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(c) Includes other livestock.

(d) Includes dead wool and wool on skins.

(e) Includes honey and beeswax prior to 2000-01.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia*
(ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

10.17

MINING(a)(b), NSW and ACT

2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Sales and service income(c)	\$m	7 926	8 675	8 512	10 274
Wages and salaries(d)	\$m	1 126	1 186	1 139	1 113
Industry value added	\$m	3 415	4 435	3 508	4 229
Wages and salaries to sales and service income	ratio	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11
Industry value added to sales and service income	ratio	0.43	0.51	0.41	0.41

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Metallic mineral	\$m	1 192	1 325	1 469	1 735
Coal, oil and gas	\$m	6 159	4 955	4 790	7 048
Construction materials	\$m	389	394	342	303
Other non-metallic mineral	\$m	129	123	100	102

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

(b) Data are revised.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Mining Operations, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8415.0).

10.18**MANUFACTURING, By selected summary of operations items**

<i>ANZSIC Subdivision</i>	<i>Sales and service income(a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(b)</i>	<i>Industry value added</i>	<i>Wages and salaries to sales and service income</i>	<i>Industry value added to sales and service income</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>ratio</i>	<i>ratio</i>
2004–05					
Food, beverage and tobacco	22 595	2 803	6 351	0.12	0.28
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	2 988	501	876	0.17	0.29
Wood and paper product	5 725	865	1 839	0.15	0.32
Printing, publishing and recorded media	10 185	2 196	4 080	0.22	0.40
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	20 631	1 737	3 877	0.08	0.19
Non-metallic mineral product	4 513	752	1 600	0.17	0.35
Metal product	18 750	2 695	6 228	0.14	0.33
Machinery and equipment	15 783	3 157	5 441	0.20	0.34
Other manufacturing	4 181	717	1 273	0.17	0.30
<i>Total</i>	<i>105 352</i>	<i>15 425</i>	<i>31 564</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.30</i>
2003–04					
Food, beverage and tobacco	22 323	2 819	6 278	0.13	0.28
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	3 278	537	993	0.16	0.30
Wood and paper product	5 804	876	1 946	0.15	0.34
Printing, publishing and recorded media	8 976	1 946	3 592	0.22	0.40
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	17 718	1 672	3 453	0.09	0.19
Non-metallic mineral product	4 382	717	1 579	0.16	0.36
Metal product	16 433	2 624	5 021	0.16	0.31
Machinery and equipment	15 444	3 114	5 039	0.20	0.33
Other manufacturing	4 189	729	1 307	0.17	0.31
<i>Total</i>	<i>98 548</i>	<i>15 033</i>	<i>29 208</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.30</i>
2002–03 (c)					
Food, beverage and tobacco	22 423	2 780	6 040	0.12	0.27
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	3 391	565	911	0.17	0.27
Wood and paper product	5 762	849	1 945	0.15	0.34
Printing, publishing and recorded media	9 138	1 907	3 606	0.21	0.39
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	17 128	1 612	3 401	0.09	0.20
Non-metallic mineral product	4 135	683	1 496	0.17	0.36
Metal product	16 783	2 682	5 189	0.16	0.31
Machinery and equipment	15 012	2 924	4 765	0.19	0.32
Other manufacturing	3 870	696	1 172	0.18	0.30
<i>Total</i>	<i>97 642</i>	<i>14 700</i>	<i>28 526</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.29</i>

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Revised figures.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*

(ABS cat. no. 8221.0).

10.19**WHOLESALE TRADE, By selected summary of operations items**

1999-00 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06

SALES AND SERVICE INCOME (a) (\$m)

Basic material wholesaling	r24 427	r25 362	r23 975	r21 545	r19 538	r23 022	24 216
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	33 325	35 401	35 587	36 420	37 443	38 428	38 019
Personal and other household good wholesaling	27 059	31 057	34 364	34 802	31 001	32 315	35 059
<i>Total</i>	<i>r84 809</i>	<i>r91 823</i>	<i>r93 925</i>	<i>r92 768</i>	<i>r87 982</i>	<i>r93 763</i>	<i>97 293</i>

WAGES AND SALARIES (b) (\$m)

Basic material wholesaling	na	746	1 464	1 339	1 342	1 405	1 472
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	na	1 504	3 240	3 734	3 955	4 256	4 641
Personal and other household good wholesaling	na	1 514	2 798	2 779	2 668	2 971	3 373
<i>Total</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>3 765</i>	<i>7 503</i>	<i>7 852</i>	<i>7 965</i>	<i>8 633</i>	<i>9 488</i>

WAGES AND SALARIES TO SALES AND SERVICE INCOME (ratio)

Basic material wholesaling	na	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	na	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
Personal and other household good wholesaling	na	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10
<i>Total</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.10</i>

na not available

r revised

(a) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

(b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

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

10.20**RETAIL TURNOVER, By industry group**

1999-00 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06

VALUE OF TURNOVER (\$m)

Food retailing	19 332	20 251	22 237	23 673	25 106	26 164	27 888
Department stores	4 580	4 585	4 856	5 099	5 390	5 565	5 469
Clothing and soft good retailing	3 972	3 931	4 113	4 212	4 429	4 616	4 639
Household good retailing	6 140	6 590	7 030	8 125	r8 646	9 275	9 617
Recreational good retailing	2 118	2 338	2 349	2 356	2 654	2 604	2 477
Other retailing	5 285	5 603	6 267	6 678	7 106	6 652	6 274
Hospitality and service industries	9 803	11 100	11 422	11 779	12 558	13 050	13 609
<i>Total</i>	<i>51 229</i>	<i>54 399</i>	<i>58 273</i>	<i>61 921</i>	<i>r65 888</i>	<i>67 926</i>	<i>69 974</i>

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)

Food retailing	2.6	4.8	9.8	6.5	6.1	4.2	6.6
Department stores	6.7	0.1	5.9	5.0	5.7	3.2	-1.7
Clothing and soft good retailing	5.7	-1.0	4.6	2.4	5.1	4.2	0.5
Household good retailing	16.9	7.3	6.7	15.6	r6.4	7.3	3.7
Recreational good retailing	5.3	10.4	0.5	0.3	12.6	-1.9	-4.9
Other retailing	8.5	6.0	11.8	6.6	6.4	-6.4	-5.7
Hospitality and service industries	4.2	13.2	2.9	3.1	6.6	3.9	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>r6.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>

r revised

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).

10.21**SUMMARY OF ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS(a), By tourism region—
2005–06**

	<i>Establishments(b)</i>	<i>Guest rooms(b)</i>	<i>Persons employed(b)</i>	<i>Room nights occupied(c)</i>	<i>Room occupancy rate(d)</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation(c)</i>	<i>Average takings per room night occupied(d)</i>
<i>Tourism region</i>	no.	no.	no.	'000	%	\$'000	\$
.....							
South Coast	91	2 271	730	383	45.9	38 851	101
Illawarra	37	np	np	np	np	np	np
Sydney	298	32 126	19 688	8 574	73.2	1 395 315	163
Snowy Mountains	67	2 581	1 057	286	37.7	49 340	172
Capital Country	65	2 136	867	389	49.9	42 105	108
The Murray	100	2 904	1 022	558	53.4	51 283	92
Riverina	70	2 024	640	387	53.7	35 135	91
Explorer Country	130	3 726	1 133	720	53.2	62 662	87
Hunter	91	3 604	1 915	741	57.2	93 853	127
North Coast NSW	165	5 568	2 509	1 063	52.4	121 105	114
Northern Rivers	84	2 679	929	558	57.2	61 416	110
New England							
North West	95	2 659	789	491	50.9	41 361	84
Outback NSW	47	np	np	np	np	np	np
Central Coast	44	1 912	752	325	49.2	43 974	135
Blue Mountains	34	1 360	746	239	48.3	33 428	140
New South Wales	1 418	68 249	33 754	15 220	61.9	2 119 684	139
Year ended June							
2005	1 396	66 227	32 735	14 774	62.5	1 981 097	134
2004	1 350	64 321	32 527	14 557	62.3	1 897 010	130
2003	1 350	63 782	33 499	13 640	59.1	1 666 420	122
2002	1 313	64 072	33 568	13 536	57.1	1 661 513	123

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

(a) Hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

(b) As at 30 June 2006.

(c) Total for 2005–06.

(d) Average rate for 2005–06.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Tourist Accommodation, Australia*
(ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

10.22

LENDING ACTIVITY(a), by purpose and lender

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION							
Banks	25 150	23 899	29 303	31 995	36 599	35 898	40 626
Non-banks							
Permanent Building Societies	1 138	1 364	1 840	1 760	1 856	1 860	1 715
Wholesale lenders n.e.c.	3 738	4 611	6 906	7 155	8 082	7 345	7 914
Other	789	792	1 449	1 441	1 893	1 979	2 061
<i>Total non-banks</i>	5 665	6 768	10 195	10 357	11 832	11 184	11 690
Total lending activity	30 816	30 667	39 498	42 352	48 431	47 082	52 316
PERSONAL FINANCE							
Banks	13 144	13 243	14 214	18 122	21 414	17 474	17 816
Non-banks	3 991	4 209	4 408	5 025	5 291	5 149	5 118
Total lending activity	17 135	17 452	18 622	23 147	26 706	22 623	22 933
COMMERCIAL FINANCE							
Banks	69 775	77 788	84 941	115 491	116 234	130 000	160 303
Non-banks	16 397	17 681	22 371	19 201	28 375	26 721	27 609
Total lending activity	86 172	95 469	107 312	134 692	144 610	156 720	187 912
LEASE FINANCE (b)							
Banks	1 654	1 249	1 040	937	952	1 133	1 138
Non-banks	2 806	2 417	3 080	2 844	2 600	2 431	2 581
Total lending activity	4 460	3 666	4 120	3 781	3 552	3 564	3 719

r revised

(a) Fixed loans and revolving credit.

(b) Includes lease finance commitments and operating lease finance commitments.

Source: ABS data available on request, Housing and Lending Finance.

10.23**COMMERCIAL AND LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), Fixed loans and revolving credit**

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
COMMERCIAL FINANCE							
Commitments under fixed loan facilities							
Construction finance	4 235	3 416	4 566	9 587	6 823	9 447	7 370
Purchase of real property	17 507	16 554	25 022	33 226	38 962	31 692	33 396
Purchase of plant and equipment	2 581	2 981	5 026	4 687	4 877	4 655	8 876
Refinancing	5 162	4 092	6 128	5 326	7 805	7 890	10 525
Other(a)	16 282	19 936	23 281	25 577	32 119	42 886	59 862
<i>Total fixed loans</i>	<i>45 768</i>	<i>46 979</i>	<i>64 023</i>	<i>78 403</i>	<i>90 586</i>	<i>96 570</i>	<i>120 029</i>
Commitments under revolving credit facilities							
New and increased credit limits	40 404	48 490	43 289	56 289	54 024	60 151	67 883
Total commercial finance	86 172	95 469	107 312	134 692	144 610	156 720	187 912
LEASE FINANCING							
Motor vehicles	1 509	1 017	1 054	1 044	1 057	1 100	1 112
Agricultural, construction & manufacturing equipment	429	244	249	269	202	295	324
Office equipment	1 283	1 223	1 347	1 088	971	814	899
Other	325	295	284	282	241	249	274
Total lease finance	3 546	2 778	2 934	2 682	2 471	2 458	2 609
OPERATING LEASE FINANCING (b)							
Motor vehicles	531	515	577	565	569	641	734
Agricultural, construction & manufacturing equipment	9	31	16	42	27	53	81
Office equipment	335	279	404	414	422	323	252
Other	40	63	189	78	63	89	44
Total operating lease finance	915	888	1 186	1 099	1 081	1 106	1 111

(a) Includes wholesale finance.

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

Source: *Lending Finance, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

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

1999-00 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06

VALUE (ALL DWELLINGS) (\$m)

Owner occupation							
Construction of dwellings	3 057	1 942	2 795	2 662	2 753	2 483	2 390
Purchase of new dwellings	1 129	1 171	1 508	1 341	1 960	2 004	2 672
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	26 629	27 554	35 195	38 349	43 718	42 596	47 255
<i>Total owner occupation</i>	<i>30 816</i>	<i>30 667</i>	<i>39 498</i>	<i>42 352</i>	<i>48 431</i>	<i>47 082</i>	<i>52 316</i>
Refinancing of established dwellings	4 993	6 387	7 748	10 532	14 035	14 263	15 318
Investment housing							
Construction of dwellings for rent or resale	1 703	1 459	1 752	3 926	2 611	3 278	2 974
Purchase of dwellings by individuals for rent or resale	12 906	12 987	19 387	24 887	30 537	23 498	22 677
Purchase of dwellings by others for rent or resale	1 492	1 067	1 320	2 365	2 481	2 000	1 761
<i>Total investment housing</i>	<i>16 101</i>	<i>15 513</i>	<i>22 459</i>	<i>31 178</i>	<i>35 629</i>	<i>28 775</i>	<i>27 412</i>
Total	46 917	46 180	61 957	73 530	84 060	75 857	79 728

NUMBER (OWNER OCCUPATION) (no.)

Construction of dwellings	17 598	10 990	14 955	12 216	11 497	9 572	8 954
Purchase of new dwellings	5 801	6 046	7 182	5 441	7 054	6 972	9 019
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	162 534	171 133	188 286	185 509	186 641	168 414	186 520
Refinancing of established dwellings	36 781	44 475	46 470	55 687	64 824	58 644	62 034
Total	185 933	188 169	210 423	203 166	205 192	184 958	204 493

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

Construction of dwellings	173.7	176.7	186.9	217.9	239.5	259.4	266.9
Purchase of new dwellings	194.6	193.7	210.0	246.5	277.9	287.4	296.2
Purchase of established dwellings(b)	163.8	161.0	186.9	206.7	234.2	252.9	253.3
Refinancing of established dwellings	135.7	143.6	166.7	189.1	216.5	243.2	246.9
Total	165.7	163.0	187.7	208.5	236.0	254.6	255.8

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Housing Finance; Lending Finance.

(b) Includes refinancing.

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

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
APPROVED							
New houses	31 299	19 129	r27 648	r25 013	r23 515	r19 249	16 340
New other residential	20 079	14 401	r21 850	r23 788	r23 379	r18 807	16 048
Residential alterations and additions including conversions	759	985	966	1 263	1 112	r665	573
Total building(a)	52 291	r34 550	r50 552	r50 143	r48 159	r38 765	33 064
COMMENCED							
New houses	r30 754	r17 683	r25 367	r24 255	r22 248	r19 264	15 532
New other residential	19 430	r14 714	r20 524	r22 501	r20 693	r17 733	16 025
Conversions etc.(b)	723	r845	1 178	r1 406	1 076	r790	447
Total building	r50 907	33 242	r47 069	r48 162	r44 016	r37 788	32 005
COMPLETED							
New houses	28 551	r23 091	r21 579	r23 670	r21 974	r20 043	17 666
New other residential	21 475	18 491	r13 612	r19 566	r20 190	r21 969	17 212
Conversions etc.(b)	1 519	1 063	r899	861	r910	r1 267	1 007
Total building	51 545	r42 645	r36 091	r44 096	r43 075	r43 280	35 886

r revised

(a) Includes non-residential dwelling units.

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

Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8731.0); *Building Activity, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8752.0).

10.26**VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE(a), By ownership and class of building**

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<i>Class of building</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR (b)							
Residential building							
New houses	4 375	3 291	3 963	4 592	4 709	4 589	4 203
New other residential building	3 129	2 351	2 915	4 044	4 491	4 432	3 675
Alterations and additions	1 582	1 213	1 476	1 809	2 089	2 143	2 060
Non-residential building	4 874	3 234	3 187	3 928	4 760	5 205	6 057
Total	13 959	10 089	11 541	14 372	16 049	16 369	15 995
PUBLIC SECTOR							
Residential building							
New houses	25	22	19	19	37	60	46
New other residential building	87	119	87	44	69	59	67
Alterations and additions	25	16	24	25	22	28	30
Non-residential building	1 393	944	1 118	1 154	1 056	1 114	1 175
Total	1 530	1 101	1 248	1 242	1 184	1 261	1 318
TOTAL							
New houses	4 400	3 313	3 982	4 610	4 747	4 649	4 249
New other residential building	3 215	2 470	3 002	4 088	4 561	4 491	3 742
Alterations and additions	1 607	1 228	1 500	1 833	2 111	2 171	2 090
Non-residential building	6 267	4 178	4 306	5 083	5 815	6 319	7 232
Total	15 489	11 190	12 789	15 614	17 234	17 631	17 312

(a) Data for 2001-02 to 2004-05 are revised.

(b) The Private Sector is a stratified sample of residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more and non-residential jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8752.0).

10.27**VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, By sector**

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR							
Roads, highways and subdivisions	498	419	407	721	1 451	2 080	1 872
Bridges, railways and harbours	19	31	37	24	41	130	182
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	394	284	125	147	157	166	311
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	87	92	56	139	255	208	239
Telecommunications	156	320	107	126	345	411	544
Heavy industry	289	298	393	424	439	680	662
Recreation and other	221	185	165	259	338	388	410
<i>Total</i>	1 665	1 630	1 290	1 840	3 027	r4 063	4 220
PUBLIC SECTOR							
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 518	1 530	1 346	1 566	1 539	1 686	2 045
Bridges, railways and harbours	470	459	570	635	874	1 058	1 071
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	629	616	796	902	1 056	981	1 255
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	499	518	378	450	489	546	686
Telecommunications	1 300	1 298	1 129	985	728	852	1 103
Heavy industry	4	11	—	—	24	2	20
Recreation and other	147	95	90	105	152	151	123
<i>Total</i>	4 566	4 527	4 307	4 644	4 862	5 277	6 304
TOTAL							
Roads, highways and subdivisions	2 016	1 949	1 752	2 287	2 990	3 766	3 917
Bridges, railways and harbours	489	490	607	660	915	1 188	1 253
Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines	1 023	900	921	1 049	1 212	1 147	1 566
Water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage	586	611	434	589	744	754	925
Telecommunications	1 456	1 617	1 236	1 110	1 073	1 264	1 647
Heavy industry	293	309	393	424	463	682	683
Recreation and other	367	280	255	364	491	540	533
Total	6 231	6 156	5 598	6 484	7 888	r9 340	10 524

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia*
(ABS cat. no. 8762.0).

10.28**EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT(a), By sector**

	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
.....				
Business				
Mining	91	57	287	286
Manufacturing	705	731	827	990
Construction	18	28	69	122
Wholesale trade	115	133	179	215
Communication services	8	np	198	172
Finance and insurance	44	126	542	697
Property and business services	383	495	547	559
Other	28	np	66	116
Total	1 392	1 737	2 715	3 157
Government				
Australian	239	246	267	262
State	247	274	271	299
Higher education	761	811	992	1 193
Private non-profit	51	60	76	137
Total	2 689	3 129	4 322	5 047
.....				

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

(a) Revised figures.

Source: *Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8112.0); *Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 8104.0).

10.29**STANDARD PATENT APPLICATIONS(a), By ANZSIC description**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Food, beverage and tobacco	15	21	16	18	24	17	27
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	7	9	9	11	11	9	14
Wood and paper	9	12	12	14	13	13	18
Printing, publishing and recorded media	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing							
Basic chemicals	38	45	46	55	54	52	55
Pharmaceuticals	46	61	64	73	70	74	79
Other	56	72	73	79	79	79	93
Total	140	178	183	207	203	205	227
Non-metallic minerals	16	21	18	25	25	23	28
Basic metals	18	21	20	25	22	27	24
Fabricated metals(c)	25	34	31	34	34	38	42
Machinery and equipment							
Transport equipment manufacturing	63	82	79	98	88	89	99
Photographic and scientific equipment manufacturing	42	65	75	76	72	77	87
Electronic equipment manufacturing	104	166	253	273	344	267	231
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	26	32	35	46	45	48	41
Industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing	78	100	95	118	105	101	107
Total	313	445	537	611	654	582	565
Furniture and other goods	24	47	51	41	52	45	54
Not specified	58	12	3	—	—	—	—
Total patent applications	626	802	883	989	1 041	962	1 002

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data comprises 'real' applications - Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) national phase entries and non-PCT filings (including petty and innovation patents).

(b) Estimate only. Due to process changes, post-2005 classification data is not resolved until 18 months after year end.

(c) Includes prefabricated building manufacturing.

Source: IP Australia <www.ipaustralia.gov.au>.

10.30**INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE**

1999-00 2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06

IMPORTS (a)

Value of merchandise trade								
NSW	\$m	47 927	52 503	51 902	55 250	53 763	60 107	64 885
NSW as percentage of total Australian imports	%	43.5	44.4	43.4	41.5	41.0	40.2	38.7
Top trading partners								
China	\$m	3 286	4 354	5 130	6 500	7 423	9 778	11 479
United States of America	\$m	10 975	10 785	10 129	10 211	8 238	8 974	9 625
Japan	\$m	5 558	5 894	5 609	5 946	5 955	6 039	5 849
Germany	\$m	2 347	2 500	2 727	3 099	2 986	3 205	3 291
United Kingdom	\$m	3 488	3 550	3 382	2 864	2 850	3 083	3 010
Malaysia	\$m	1 824	2 018	1 788	2 029	2 230	2 655	2 830
Top commodities								
Boilers, machinery; mechanical appliances and nuclear reactors; Parts thereof	\$m	9 245	9 934	10 044	10 186	10 102	11 198	11 811
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; Sound recorders and reproducers, television image, and parts and accessories of such articles	\$m	8 296	9 299	8 037	8 176	8 560	9 420	9 692
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	\$m	3 921	4 466	4 484	5 222	5 536	5 806	5 944
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	\$m	1 775	3 005	2 412	2 523	2 514	3 745	5 509
Pharmaceutical products	\$m	2 570	3 015	3 463	3 653	4 199	5 053	5 230

EXPORTS (b)

Value of merchandise trade								
NSW	\$m	18 966	22 751	22 920	20 234	19 091	23 003	26 840
NSW as a percentage of total Australian exports(c)	%	19.5	19.0	18.9	17.5	17.5	18.1	17.6
Top trading partners								
Japan	\$m	4 026	4 799	4 864	4 382	4 439	5 405	6 491
United States of America	\$m	1 751	2 377	2 466	1 964	1 978	2 052	2 373
New Zealand	\$m	1 810	1 775	1 994	2 060	1 932	2 146	2 228
China	\$m	798	948	1 177	1 079	1 167	1 348	2 099
Korea, Republic of	\$m	1 218	1 396	1 464	1 457	1 218	1 635	1 815
Taiwan	\$m	1 051	1 277	1 198	1 082	916	1 359	1 471
Top commodities								
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	\$m	3 719	4 673	4 960	3 666	3 516	5 351	6 324
Aluminium and articles thereof	\$m	1 413	1 739	1 728	1 542	1 488	1 616	2 107
Ores, slag and ash	\$m	511	583	487	606	813	989	1 857
Pharmaceutical products	\$m	910	1 067	873	667	729	876	1 422
Meat and edible meat offal	\$m	1 007	1 350	1 539	1 151	1 092	1 327	1 146

(a) Australian Customs' value.

(c) Total Australian exports including re-exports.

(b) Free on board value.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade.

10.31

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables	Graphs
<i>Agricultural Commodities Produced</i> (ABS cat. no. 7503.0)	..	10.16	..
<i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0)	..	10.15	..
<i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)	1–3; 12–14; 25–27	10.8–10.9; 10.11	10.2; 10.4
<i>ABS Housing and Lending Finance</i>	9; 20; 30	10.22; 10.24	..
<i>ABS International Trade</i>	..	10.30	..
<i>ABS Quarterly Business Indicators Survey</i>	..	10.19	..
<i>Building Activity, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8752.0)	5; 16	10.25–10.26	..
<i>Building Approvals, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8731.0)	7; 18; 28	10.25	10.7
<i>Consumer Price Index, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)	21	10.12	10.3
<i>Engineering Construction Activity, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8762.0)	..	10.27	..
<i>House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities</i> (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)	22	10.14	..
<i>IP Australia</i> <www.ipaustralia.gov.au>	..	10.29	..
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed</i> (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	10–11; 24	..	..
<i>Labour Price Index</i> (ABS cat. no. 6345.0)	23	10.13	..
<i>Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0)	..	10.23	..
<i>Manufacturing Industry, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8221.0)	..	10.18	..
<i>Mining Operations, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8415.0)	..	10.17	..
<i>Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5625.0)	6; 17	10.10	..
<i>Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8112.0)	..	10.28	..
<i>Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8104.0)	..	10.28	..
<i>Retail Trade, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8501.0)	4; 15	10.20	10.5
<i>Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, Electronic Delivery</i> (ABS cat. no. 9314.0.55.001)	8; 19; 29	..	10.6
<i>Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8635.0)	..	10.21	..
.. not applicable			

SUMMARY

Measuring the environment and environmental change is required to determine whether the quality and quantity of Australia's natural resources and environmental assets are improving or declining, and whether actions undertaken to safeguard the environment are working effectively.

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

- biodiversity;
- climate;
- greenhouse gas emissions;
- air quality;
- energy consumption and generation;
- water consumption and recycling;
- waste; and
- environmental indicators affecting land.

11.1**ENVIRONMENT, Summary table**

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
BIODIVERSITY (a)								
1. Threatened species – Animals(b)	no.	na	291	296	302	326	316	317
2. Threatened species – Plants(b)	no.	na	539	573	587	615	608	609
3. Endangered ecological communities	no.	na	47	60	63	66	80	81
AIR								
4. Mean minimum temperature – Sydney	°C	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.7
5. Mean maximum temperature – Sydney	°C	22.7	23.1	23.1	22.7	23.4	23.4	23.1
Days NEPM standards exceeded – Sydney								
6. Photochemical oxidants as ozone – 4 hours	days	12	21	15	9	16	12	nya
7. Particulate concentrations PM ₁₀ – 10 microns	days	4	8	26	18	4	11	nya
8. Net greenhouse gas emissions CO _{2-e}	Mt	na	na	161	na	159	na	na
LAND								
9. Establishments with agricultural activity(c)	'000 ha	62 093	61 007	63 386	65 126	63 581	64 356	nya
10. Forest stock(d)	'000 ha	na	na	na	26 981	na	na	na
11. Native forest protected(d)	'000 ha	na	na	na	9 398	na	na	na
12. Land approved to be cleared(d)	'000 ha	r78	r92	r58	r64	r74	r45	na
13. Land showing signs of salinity(d)	'000 ha	na	na	124	na	na	na	na
WATER								
14. Annual total rainfall – Sydney	mm	822	1 359	860	1 200	995	816	994
15. Total consumption(e)	GL	na	r8 783	na	na	na	na	5 922
16. Agricultural use(e)	%	na	r77.4	na	na	na	na	69.8
17. Household use(e)	%	na	r7.7	na	na	na	na	9.7
18. Household use per capita	kL/capita	na	r97	na	na	na	na	84
ENERGY								
Energy consumption								
19. Black coal	PJ	713.6	737.5	743.5	758.6	793.5	805.1	na
20. Natural gas	PJ	143.2	146.1	144.2	144.3	144.8	143.1	na
21. Petroleum products	PJ	531.6	542.1	543.2	556.9	557.9	563.1	na
22. Electricity	PJ	249.1	257.4	259.2	265.1	277.0	284.6	na
23. Total energy consumption	PJ	1 426.3	1 455.6	1 451.1	1 480.1	1 520.0	1 541.3	na
Energy generation								
24. Renewable electricity generation(d)	PJ	na	na	na	na	na	17.1	19.5
WASTE DISPOSAL								
25. Municipal per capita(d)(f)	'000 tonnes	358	353	r349	r336	324	299	nya
26. Commercial and industrial per capita(d)(f)	'000 tonnes	565	500	r455	r475	510	519	nya
27. Construction and demolition per capita(d)(f)	'000 tonnes	278	207	r254	r284	317	315	nya
28. Households that recycle waste(g)	%	93.6	na	na	94.5	na	na	97.5
29. Total waste recycled(d)(f)	%	na	na	na	49	na	na	nya

na not available

nya not yet available

r revised

(a) Data at end of each calendar year.

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

(c) Data is at 30 March.

(d) Year end 30 June.

(e) Includes ACT.

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

(g) Data are at March.

11.2

BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS—2006(a)

SPECIES STATUS

	<i>Endangered</i>	<i>Presumed extinct</i>	<i>Vulnerable</i>	<i>Endangered population</i>	<i>Endangered ecological communities</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Animals					
Fish(b)	9	—	7	2	—
Amphibians	15	—	12	1	—
Reptiles	16	1	25	1	—
Birds	29	12	85	6	. .
Mammals	17	26	40	7	. .
Marine mammals	2	—	5	—	—
Invertebrates	15	1	—	1	—
Fungi	5	—	4	—	—
Plants					
Terrestrial plants	345	35	226	21	. .
Marine plants(c)	1	1	1	—	—
Total	454	76	405	39	81

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data for Fish and Marine Plants are for 15 December 2006. All other data are for 22 December 2006.

(b) Including aquatic invertebrates.

(c) Including alga.

Source: Schedules 1 and 2, *Threatened Species*

Conservation Act 1995 No. 101 (Last updated 22 December 2006); Schedules 4 and 5 *Fisheries Management Act 1994* No. 38 (Last updated 15 December 2006).

11.3

CLIMATE INDICATORS (a)

	<i>Mean minimum daily temperature</i>	<i>Mean maximum daily temperature</i>	<i>Rainfall</i>
	°C	°C	mm
10-YEAR PERIODS—AVERAGE			
1960–1969	10.4	23.8	530
1970–1979	10.7	23.8	609
1980–1989	11.0	24.1	548
1990–1999	11.0	24.1	560
YEARS			
2000	11.2	24.0	621
2001	10.9	24.7	480
2002	10.8	25.6	321
2003	11.3	24.6	489
2004	10.9	25.0	498
2005	11.4	25.3	500
2006	10.9	25.5	351

(a) Decadal averages were calculated using the mean of the annual state wide averages.

Source: Data available on request, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

11.4**AMBIENT AIR QUALITY**

	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
DAYS NEPM STANDARDS EXCEEDED (a) (days)							
Photochemical oxidants as ozone—4 hours (0.08ppm)(b)							
Sydney	2	12	21	15	9	16	12
Illawarra	—	7	4	4	4	3	1
Lower Hunter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Particulate concentrations PM ₁₀ —10 microns (50µg/m ³)(c)							
Sydney	1	4	8	26	18	4	11
Illawarra	3	5	5	13	8	4	6
Lower Hunter	6	1	5	26	7	1	2

AVERAGE OF DAILY MAXIMUM CONCENTRATIONS—SYDNEY (ppm)

Photochemical oxidants as ozone							
1 hour average	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6
4 hour average	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3

AVERAGE OF DAILY CONCENTRATION—SYDNEY (µg/m³)

Particulate concentration PM ₁₀ —10 microns	15	16	18	21	19	19	19
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality. See Glossary for details.

(b) Ozone is a photochemical air pollutant that can affect human health. The National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality sets the standard for ozone at 0.10 parts per million for a one-hour average and 0.08 parts per million for a four-hour average.

(c) Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres. The National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality sets a standard for PM₁₀ of 50 micrograms per cubic metre averaged over 24 hours.

Source: NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.

11.5**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)**

	1990	1995	2002	2004	Percent contribution 2004	Percent change in emissions 1990–2004
	Mt	Mt	Mt	Mt	%	%
SECTOR						
Energy						
Stationary	60	63	74	76	47.8	25.8
Transport	18	21	21	22	13.7	18.0
Fugitive emissions	16	14	15	15	9.4	–9.5
Total	95	98	110	112	70.9	18.2
Industrial	14	15	12	12	7.8	–10.0
Agriculture	23	21	20	18	11.6	–19.9
Land use, land use change and forestry	23	13	13	9	5.6	–60.4
Waste	6	6	7	6	4.1	6.6
GAS CONTRIBUTION TO CO₂						
CO ₂						
From land use, land use change and forestry	22	12	12	8	5.3	–61.1
Other(f)	91	97	105	108	65.1	18.4
Total(f)	113	109	117	116	70.4	3.0
CH ₄	43	39	38	36	22.9	–14.9
N ₂ O	5	5	6	5	3.1	7.2
HCFs	—	—	1	1	0.7	190.6
Net emissions CO _{2-e}	161	153	161	159	100.0	–1.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Year ending 30 June.

(b) These emissions estimates are made on a Kyoto accounting basis.

(c) Includes ACT emissions from the Stationary Energy and Agriculture sectors.

(d) Excludes Military Transport emissions.

(e) Data are revised.

(f) Includes confidential CO₂ and N₂O data from Industrial Processes reported as CO_{2-e}.Source: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage, *New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2004*.

11.6**AREA APPROVED TO BE CLEARED, BY REGION(a)(b)(c)(d)**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Barwon	33 312	7 003	9 133	1 169	1 398	2 759	357
Central West	52 089	8 965	5 344	10 097	11 739	7 072	3 268
Far West	38 654	33 598	42 393	16 440	17 714	34 078	25 959
Hunter	7 543	5 527	10 387	4 845	14 348	17 017	9 141
Murray-Murrumbidgee	26 808	8 003	13 519	22 284	11 157	5 521	1 664
North Coast	13 200	13 385	9 499	3 054	6 802	7 415	3 827
South Coast	3 075	1 350	1 819	365	398	368	687
Total(e)	174 681	77 831	92 094	58 254	63 556	74 230	44 903

- (a) The above figures are for clearing approvals and do not represent the actual area cleared. The method of recording clearing can exaggerate the impact because only a percentage of the total area may have been cleared.
- (b) The above figures do not include clearing carried out under exemptions, illegal clearing, clearing excluded under the *Native Vegetation Clearing Act* or clearing approved under other Acts.
- (c) Clearing approvals include management activities such as sustainable forestry, woody weed burning, exotics, invasive native species and utilities and clearing activities such as cropping, grazing and irrigation development.
- (d) Revised figures.
- (e) Columns may not tally exactly due to manual counting of current Department of Natural Resources Public Register of Clearing Applications, as compared with figures published in the *Draft Native Vegetation Regulation 2004: Regulatory Impact Statement*.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Public Register of Clearing Applications, *Draft Native Vegetation Regulation 2004: Regulatory Impact Statement*.

11.7**LAND USE**

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Area planted to crops(a)	6 114	6 723	6 635	6 040	7 241	7 674
Area of farms(b)	62 093	61 007	63 386	65 126	63 581	64 356
Area of non-agricultural land(c)	17 971	19 057	16 678	14 938	16 483	15 708
Total land area	80 064	80 064	80 064	80 064	80 064	80 064

r revised

- (a) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed, and pastures and grasses.
- (b) Total area of establishments with Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations of \$5,000 or more.
- (c) Non-agricultural land is the difference between agricultural land as reported in the Agricultural Survey and total area of the state or territory. It comprises conserved land, forestry, urban and unused land such as vacant Crown land, commercially unused land on Aboriginal and other Crown reserves and waste land, ephemeral lakes and mangrove swamps, as well as establishments not included in the scope of the Agricultural Survey.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 7121.0).

11.8**FORESTS**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
FOREST STOCKS						
Native forest	na	na	na	na	na	26 981
Hardwood	45	54	51	51	54	55
Softwood	271	270	270	280	287	274
<i>Total plantation (a)</i>	315	323	322	331	341	332
New areas planted	2	4	3	4	6	7
NATIVE FOREST PROTECTION (b)						
Formal reserve(c)	na	na	na	4 471	na	na
Informal reserve(c)	na	na	na	450	na	na
Australian Register of National Estate	na	na	na	3 216	na	na
World Heritage Area	na	na	na	1 261	na	na
FOREST CONVERSION						
Forest conversion	27.5	27.5	25.0	25.4	na	na
Re-clearing	59.8	59.8	48.5	49.6	na	na

na not available

(a) Includes other categories.

(b) The areas listed as protected should not be added up as parts of the World Heritage and National Estate areas overlap with other reserves.

(c) All nature conservation reserve tenure as supplied at end of 2002 and some forest areas have changed tenure status (e.g. new National Parks) since then. Data available only for Regional Forest Agreement areas.

Source: National Forest Inventory, *Australia's State of the Forest Report, 2003*, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra; National Plantation Inventory, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra; Australian Greenhouse Office, *National Carbon Accounting System, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use Change in Australia: Results of the National Carbon Accounting System 1988–2003*.

11.9**LAND SHOWING SIGNS OF SALINITY ON AGRICULTURAL FARMS, NSW and ACT—2002****SALINISED LAND UNABLE TO
BE USED FOR PRODUCTION**

<i>Land showing signs of salinity</i>	<i>Land area</i>	<i>Percentage(a)</i>
'000 ha	'000 ha	%
Irrigated farms	49	16
Non-irrigated farms	76	28
Total	124	44

(a) Salinised land unable to be used for production as a proportion of total farm land in NSW. Source for the denominator is data from the ABS 2001 Agricultural Census. The denominator is either total irrigated farms or total non-irrigated farms, within NSW, as per irrigated/non-irrigated farm split in table.

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

11.10**PASTURES AND CROPS IRRIGATION, NSW and ACT**

2002–03 2003–04

IRRIGATION

Agricultural establishments(a)	no.	41 184	40 915
Area under pasture or crop(a)	'000 ha	65 175	63 631
Agricultural establishments irrigated	no.	11 230	9 998
Area irrigated	'000 ha	939	892
Volume applied	ML	4 272 705	3 953 125
Application rate(b)	ML/ha	4.6	4.4

SOURCES OF IRRIGATION WATER (c)

Surface water	no.	9 301	7 957
Groundwater	no.	2 426	2 400
Town or country reticulated mains supply	no.	^ 605	^ 539
Recycled or reused water from off-farm sources	no.	^ 231	^ 310
Other	no.	*70	^ 415

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

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

(a) Sourced from *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 7121.0).

(b) Averaged across all irrigated pastures or crops.

(c) Establishments reporting more than one source are shown against each source reported.

Source: *Water Use on Australian Farms* (ABS cat. no. 4618.0).

11.11**WATER CONSUMPTION, By sector—2004–05**

Sector	WATER USE				WATER CONSUMPTION(a)	
	Self-extracted(b)	Distributed(c)	Reuse water(d)	In-stream(e)	ML	%
	ML	ML	ML	ML	ML	%
Industry						
Agriculture	2 388 242	1 584 192	160 103	—	4 132 537	69.8
Services to agriculture, hunting and trapping	1 060	305	—	—	1 365	—
Forestry and fishing	959	6 141	3 219	959	9 359	0.2
Mining	74 087	6 586	6 098	23 902	62 868	1.1
Manufacturing	22 995	103 971	169	—	125 995	2.1
Electricity and gas(f)	10 781 364	7 839	1 318	10 678 407	75 289	1.3
Water supply, sewerage and drainage services(g)	3 073 847	621 052	10 311	—	631 363	10.7
Other industries(h)	160 280	139 314	10 882	—	310 476	5.2
Total industry	16 502 834	2 469 400	192 100	10 703 268	5 349 252	90.3
Household	25 521	545 423	1 767	—	572 711	9.7
Environment	—	96 990	—	—	—	—
Total	16 528 356	3 111 812	193 866	10 703 268	5 921 964	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Water consumption = Self-extracted use + Distributed water use + Reuse water use – Distributed water supplied to other users – In-stream water use – Distributed water used by the environment.

(b) Includes water extracted directly from the environment for use.

(c) Includes water supplied to a user usually through a non-natural network (piped/open channel or other carrier) where an economic transaction has occurred for the exchange of water regardless of method of delivery.

(d) Refers to waste or drainage water that may have been treated to some extent before being used. It excludes 'on site' recycling.

(e) This is a subset of Self-extracted water use.

(f) The majority of water used by this industry is in-stream and is often used again downstream by other water users.

(g) Includes losses as well as water used by the Water supply, sewerage and drainage services industry.

(h) Other industries include CONSTRUCTION; WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS; TRANSPORT AND STORAGE; FINANCE, PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES; GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION; EDUCATION; HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES; AND CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES.

Source: *Water Account, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

11.12**ENERGY CONSUMPTION, NSW and ACT**

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Percent contribution 2004-05
	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ	PJ	%
INDUSTRY							
Agriculture	14.2	29.0	29.6	32.2	28.2	28.1	1.8
Mining	18.5	23.3	24.6	27.8	37.5	42.8	2.8
Manufacturing	353.9	347.2	356.9	389.8	385.2	383.5	24.9
Electricity generation	393.3	425.1	428.9	432.4	454.1	463.3	30.1
Construction	9.4	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.1	3.6	0.2
Transport	421.3	412.4	401.0	386.2	399.3	403.4	26.2
Commercial(a)	69.5	68.1	70.7	70.5	70.9	71.9	4.7
Residential	122.5	123.7	112.6	114.8	118.2	122.4	7.9
Other(b)	23.7	21.6	21.7	21.4	22.5	22.4	1.5
FUEL (c)							
Black coal	713.6	737.5	743.5	758.6	793.5	805.1	52.2
Coke	77.0	65.0	62.9	55.5	61.7	61.0	4.0
Wood, woodwaste	32.7	31.9	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.8	1.2
Bagasse	8.6	7.3	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.4	0.4
Petroleum products	531.6	542.1	543.2	556.9	557.9	563.1	36.5
Natural gas	143.2	146.1	144.2	144.3	144.8	143.1	9.3
Town gas	2.7	2.7	2.8	4.4	4.4	5.4	0.4
Electricity	249.1	257.4	259.2	265.1	277.0	284.6	18.5
Solar energy	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	—
Total energy consumption(d)	1 426.3	1 455.6	1 451.1	1 480.1	1 520.0	1 541.3	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q and the water, sewerage and drainage industries.

(b) Includes consumption of lubricants and greases, bitumen and solvents, as well as energy consumption in the gas production and distribution industries.

(c) Data concerning refinery input and output, production of petroleum products, and production and consumption of coal byproducts have not been shown for reasons of confidentiality, but are included in totals where appropriate.

(d) Total energy consumption is a net concept. For example, in the electricity generation industry, total energy consumption comprises fuel inputs of all types less the amount of electricity produced. In terms of primary energy consumption, the electricity generation industry accounts for around 30 percent of total energy consumed, while electricity represents 18 percent of final energy consumed.

Note: Excludes the conversion sector, e.g. electricity generation, to avoid double counting.

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), *Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1974-75 to 2004-05*.

11.13**ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY FUEL TYPE , NSW—2005–06**

	Petajoules	Percentage of total electricity generation
	no.	%
THERMAL		
Black coal	241.4	89.3
Brown coal	—	—
Oil	1.1	0.4
Gas	8.3	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>250.8</i>	<i>92.8</i>
RENEWABLES		
Hydro	15.9	5.9
Wind	0.1	—
Biomass	1.0	0.4
Biogas	2.4	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Total electricity generation	270.2	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
(ABARE) <http://www.abareconomics.com/interactive/energy_dec06/excel/ELEC06_aus.xls>.

11.14**INDICATORS OF HOUSEHOLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION(a)**

		1994	1999	2002	2005
Use of solar energy in dwellings	%	..	..	2.8	3.3
Use of off-peak electricity in heating water	%	..	..	45.9	46.5
Dwellings with insulation	%	44.5	47.6	50.5	54.4
Use of standard fluorescent lights	%	..	56.7	55.2	52.5
Use of other energy saving lights	%	..	..	23.2	37.2
Air conditioners in households	%	30.8	27.6	43.5	54.1
Cold water used in washing machines	%	69.4	70.6	71.9	73.6
Warm water used in washing machines	%	21.8	20.5	19.1	15.7
Total households	'000	2 157.7	2 385.4	2 472.1	2 590.4

.. not applicable

(a) Data for 1994 is June 1994. All other periods are March of that year.

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

11.15**WASTE GENERATION AND DISPOSAL(a), Greater Sydney Region(b)—2002–03**

	<i>Waste generated</i>	<i>Waste to landfill</i>	<i>Waste recycled</i>	<i>Waste to landfill</i>	<i>Waste recycled</i>
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	%	%
Municipal solid	2 358	1 572	786	67	33
Commercial and Industrial	3 568	2 277	1 291	64	36
Construction and demolition	4 362	1 385	2 977	32	68
Total	10 288	5 234	5 054	51	49

(a) Data revised to account for changes to Operational Purposes Regulations.

(b) Sydney Metropolitan area, Illawarra, Central Coast and Lower Hunter.

Source: NSW Department of Environment and Conservation, *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery NSW—A Progress Report 2004*.

11.16

ENVIRONMENT, Data sources

	Summary table indicators	Chapter tables
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), <i>Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1974–75 to 2004–05</i>	19–23	11.12
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), < http://www.abareconomics.com/interactive/energy_dec06/excel/ELEC06_aus.xls >	24	11.13
Australian Bureau of Meteorology	. .	11.3
Australian Bureau of Meteorology web site < http://www.bom.gov.au >	4–5; 14	. .
Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage, <i>National Carbon Accounting System, Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use Change in Australia: Results of the National Carbon Accounting System 1988–2003</i>	. .	11.8
Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage, <i>New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2004</i>	8	11.5
<i>Agricultural Commodities, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 7121.0)	9	11.7
Department of Natural Resources, Public Register of Clearing Applications, <i>Draft Native Vegetation Regulation 2004: Regulatory Impact Statement</i>	12	11.6
<i>Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices</i> (ABS cat. no. 4602.0)	28	11.14
National Forest Inventory, <i>Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> , Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra	10–11	11.8
National Plantation Inventory, Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra	. .	11.8
NSW Department of Environment and Conservation	6–7; 25–27	11.4
NSW Department of Environment and Conservation, <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery NSW–A Progress Report 2004</i>	29	11.15
<i>Salinity on Australian Farms</i> (ABS cat. no. 4615.0)	13	11.9
Schedules 1 & 2: <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 No. 101</i> , and Schedules 4 & 5: <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994 No. 38</i>	1–3	11.2
<i>Water Account, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0)	15–18	11.11
<i>Water Use on Australian Farms</i> (ABS cat. no. 4618.0)	. .	11.10
. . not applicable		

SUMMARY

This chapter presents comparisons of state, territory and international data for a range of social, economic and environmental indicators.

The state and territory comparisons table presents data for Australia and all the states and territories. It is intended to complement the other chapters in this publication by providing a national perspective to a number of key indicators, including:

- population composition and growth;
- number of households and household type, and families;
- life expectancy, health risk factors and death rates;
- education participation and qualifications;
- victims of crime;
- housing costs;
- labour force, and participation and unemployment rates;
- gross state product and finance; and
- water consumption and renewable energy

Placing Australia within a broader context of a selection of neighbouring and other countries, the international comparisons table presents data on a range of indicators for Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States of America, United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, China, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, including:

- population composition and growth;
- life expectancy and infant mortality;
- education participation and attainment;
- expenditure on health and education;
- gross domestic product;
- labour force; and
- renewable energy and greenhouse gas.

Note that the international statistics have been reproduced from international statistical compendia. National statistical systems differ from country to country and therefore caution should be exercised when comparing international data. Source publications may differ in their classification of China, specifically in regards to the inclusion or exclusion of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. Details of national differences and country classifications can be found in the country specific notes in the source publications.

12.1**NATIONAL COMPARISONS**

	Years	Units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
POPULATION											
1. Population(b)	2006	'000	6 828	5 092	4 053	1 555	2 051	489	207	329	20 605
2. Median age(b)	2006	years	37.1	37.0	36.1	39.0	36.4	39.0	31.0	34.7	36.9
3. Indigenous population(b)(c)	2006	'000	146.2	31.0	139.5	28.1	72.2	18.6	61.2	4.4	501.5
4. Speaks language other than English at home(d)	2001	%	18.9	19.8	7.1	11.8	11.3	3.1	24.4	13.6	15.2
5. Annual growth rate(e)	2006	%	0.87	1.36	1.92	0.81	1.99	0.67	1.61	0.93	1.31
6. Net interstate migration(e)	2006	'000	-24.0	-1.9	25.8	-2.9	3.1	0.1	-0.4	0.3	. .
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY											
7. Total households(b)(f)	2001	'000	2 455	1 817	1 383	613	724	192	63	120	7 367
8. Lone person households(b)(f)	2001	%	23.9	24.4	23.8	28.0	24.7	27.7	21.3	23.8	24.5
9. Total families(e)	2006	'000	1 877	1 407	1 116	441	557	141	40	89	5 667
10. Couple families without children—of all families(e)	2006	%	38.2	37.7	40.9	41.7	39.3	41.8	37.5	36.0	39.1
11. Families with dependent children(e)	2006	'000	899	681	523	202	260	64	21	44	2 695
12. One parent families with dependent children—of all families with dependent children(e)	2006	%	21.6	19.7	22.9	24.8	20.0	25.0	23.8	22.7	21.6
13. Children aged 0–17 with a natural parent living elsewhere(b)	2003	%	21.8	20.0	24.6	26.7	21.2	28.7	21.3	26.8	22.5
14. Children aged 0–14 years without an employed parent(e)	2004	%	15.7	13.1	17.3	17.1	16.5	24.4	15.4	8.0	15.7
15. Children aged 0–2 years who used formal child care(b)	2005	%	25.9	23.4	36.9	25.3	28.9	32.3	40.8	40.1	28.2
16. Children aged 3–4 years who used formal child care(b)	2005	%	46.0	42.6	53.7	38.8	36.0	49.1	42.6	58.6	45.5
17. Voluntary work—adults(g)(h)	2002	%	33.4	33.3	35.7	34.7	35.6	37.0	39.5	41.4	34.4
18. Participation in organised sport—adults(g)(h)	2002	%	31.1	32.2	32.3	30.7	38.2	32.2	36.6	40.8	31.4
19. Participation in organised sport—children(h)(i)	2006	%	64.7	62.9	60.9	64.1	65.2	59.3	66.5	70.9	63.5
HEALTH											
20. Life expectancy at birth—males(j)	2004	years	78.0	78.5	77.8	78.0	78.6	76.7	72.3	79.7	78.1
21. Life expectancy at birth—females(j)	2004	years	83.3	83.3	82.9	83.1	83.3	81.8	78.0	83.9	83.0
22. Smokers(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	22.4	23.3	24.6	22.5	21.6	25.4	na	17.6	23.2
23. Risky drinkers(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	7.2	7.7	8.7	7.7	9.6	7.0	na	9.0	7.9
24. Overweight or obese(e)(g)(k)(l)	2005	%	49.5	48.9	49.7	49.7	48.4	48.9	na	48.7	49.3
25. Persons with a disability(l)	2003	%	17.5	19.7	22.2	22.4	21.2	22.4	np	19.8	19.8
26. Standardised death rate per 1,000 population(l)	2004	rate	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.1	8.2	5.6	6.3
27. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	2004	rate	4.6	4.5	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.6	10.7	6.9	4.7
28. Road traffic fatalities per 100,000 population(j)(l)	2004	rate	7	7	8	10	9	10	22	5	8
29. Elective surgery waiting times, public hospitals—median days(e)	2005	days	34	28	22	27	35	34	45	29	29

. . not applicable

na not available

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

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) Low series population projections based on 2001 Census.

(d) At 7 August 2001, based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(e) Data are for 12 months ending 30 June.

(f) Australian total does not include Other Territories.

(g) Persons aged 18 years and over.

(h) Data are at March–July.

(i) Children aged 5–14 years.

(j) Based on 3 years to 2004.

(k) Separate estimates for NT are not available, but NT contributes to national estimates.

(l) Rates are age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

12.1**NATIONAL COMPARISONS** *continued*

	Years	Units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (a)
EDUCATION											
30. Students in government schools(b)	2006	%	66.7	64.6	69.3	65.6	67.2	72.8	75.9	58.9	66.8
31. Education participation –aged 15–19 years(c)	2005	%	77.7	81.4	71.8	72.0	69.7	74.8	65.9	76.7	76.0
32. Education participation –aged 20–24 years(c)	2005	%	40.4	42.4	34.1	38.2	34.8	34.0	26.4	48.1	38.9
33. Reading national benchmarks –Year 5 males(b)	2003	%	89.7	87.0	78.4	86.5	92.1	93.9	76.5	95.1	86.8
34. Reading national benchmarks –Year 5 females(b)	2003	%	93.9	92.2	84.8	90.7	94.8	96.6	81.2	97.1	91.6
35. Bachelor degree or above qualification–aged 25–64 years(c)	2005	%	24.5	21.0	19.0	18.2	21.2	18.3	22.7	39.5	22.7
CRIME											
36. Victims of personal crime	2005	%	5.4	4.5	6.1	5.0	5.6	4.7	6.6	5.8	5.3
37. Victims of household crime	2005	%	6.8	4.6	6.1	6.6	7.8	4.5	13.0	7.6	6.2
38. Investigations finalised within 30 days–assault	2005	%	61.8	58.6	43.5	56.8	61.2	77.8	69.2	61.6	59.3
39. Investigations finalised within 30 days–theft	2005	%	7.4	7.7	7.7	6.3	14.7	15.5	19.4	4.2	8.6
40. Prisoners with prior imprisonment(d)	2006	%	57.3	53.0	60.4	52.1	53.3	66.8	68.1	56.0	56.9
HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES (e)											
41. Gross weekly household income–mean	2004	\$	1 212	1 134	1 036	1 033	1 098	897	1 401	1 399	1 128
42. Equivalised weekly disposable household income–mean(f)	2004	\$	571	548	519	529	539	476	643	669	549
43. Household net worth–median	2004	\$'000	359.6	313.1	241.7	244.2	253.3	220.4	190.9	400.0	294.7
WORK (e)											
44. Labour force	2006	'000	3 444	2 635	2 110	783	1 103	239	104	188	10 605
45. Participation rate	2006	%	62.9	64.3	66.3	62.0	67.8	61.0	69.9	72.2	64.5
46. Unemployment rate	2006	%	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.1	6.5	5.7	3.2	5.1
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (e)											
47. Gross State Product –per capita(g)	2006	\$'000	45.6	45.1	42.1	39.3	53.1	33.9	55.9	58.3	45.0
48. Gross State Product –annual change(g)	2006	%	1.4	2.7	4.9	2.2	4.9	3.1	7.5	3.4	2.8
49. Retail turnover–annual change(g)	2006	%	1.2	1.8	4.5	0.3	4.7	5.5	2.8	3.3	2.4
50. New motor vehicle sales–annual change	2006	%	–3.8	–2.4	—	–2.7	10.7	–5.0	—	—	–1.1
51. Housing finance commitments for the owner occupier–annual change(g)	2006	%	10.6	8.0	11.8	7.0	19.6	5.6	23.7	10.0	11.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Other Territories.

(b) Data are at August.

(c) Data are at May.

(d) At 30 June.

(e) Data are for 12 months ending 30 June.

(f) Person weighted.

(g) Chain volume measures. Reference year is 2004–05.

12.1**NATIONAL COMPARISONS** *continued*

	Years	Units	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.(a)
--	-------	-------	-----	------	-----	----	----	------	----	-----	----------

HOUSING (b)

Housing costs as a proportion of gross income(c)

52. All recent home buyers in last 3 years	2004	%	25	22	19	20	20	14	19	21	21
53. All owners with a mortgage	2004	%	23	19	19	18	18	15	19	19	20
54. Private renters	2004	%	22	22	22	18	19	21	19	21	21
55. First home buyers average loan-mean	2005	\$'000	259.4	205.2	202.3	164.8	169.4	147.8	159.4	223.3	209.6
56. Established house price index -percentage change	2006	%	-2.9	4.4	3.8	4.4	27.4	7.1	19.8	3.6	3.9

ENVIRONMENT

57. Net household water consumption -per capita(b)	2006	kL	84	81	124	94	180	143	153	95	103
58. Renewable electricity generation	2006	%	7.2	2.2	2.9	7.1	1.8	89.5	—	na	7.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Data are for 12 months ending 30 June.

na not available

(c) Capital city median values.

(a) Includes Other Territories.

12.2

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

	Year	Unit	Australia	NZ	Canada	USA
POPULATION (a)						
1. Persons	2005	million	20.2	4.0	32.3	298.2
2. Median age	2005	years	36.6	35.8	38.6	36.1
3. Annual population growth rate(b)	2005–2010	%	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
4. Total Fertility Rate	2005–2010	rate	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0
HEALTH						
5. Life expectancy–persons(a)	2005–2010	years	81.0	79.9	80.7	77.9
6. Infant mortality rate–per 1,000 live births	2005–2010	rate	5	5	5	7
7. Health expenditure–proportion of GDP	2003	%	9.5	8.1	9.9	15.2
EDUCATION						
8. Participation in education or training–15–19 years	2003	%	82.1	67	na	75.4
9. Combined reading literacy score–males(c)	2003	score	506	508	514	479
10. Combined reading literacy score–females(c)	2003	score	545	535	546	511
11. Bachelor degree or above qualification–25–64 years(d)	2003	%	20	17	22	29
12. Education expenditure public and private–proportion of GDP	2003	%	6.0	6.8	na	7.2
ECONOMY						
13. GDP–per capita	2005	\$US	35 199	27 209	35 073	41 768
14. GDP–annual change(e)	2005–06	%	2.9	na	2.9	3.4
15. Consumer Price Index–annual change(f)	2005–06	%	3.2	2.9	2.1	4.4
16. Unemployment rate(g)	2004	%	5.6	3.9	7.2	5.5
17. Labour force participation rate–aged 15 years and over	2004	%	62.7	67.0	67.6	66.0
ENVIRONMENT						
18. Contribution of renewable energy to total	2005	%	5.3	29.2	16.4	4.5
19. Carbon dioxide emissions (CO _{2-e})–per capita	2003	tonnes	(h) 18.0	8.8	(i) 17.9	19.8

na not available

(a) Medium variant projection.

(b) Data are the average of exponential rate of growth.

(c) A scaling method assigns scores so that 500 is the OECD average.

(d) ISCED levels 5A and 6. For Australia this includes Bachelor degree level or higher.

(e) Data for Japan measures real gross national product.

(f) Excludes shelter due to international differences in the treatment of housing in Consumer Price Indexes.

(g) For most countries the unemployed population is 15 years and over, however the age range varies: Sweden 16–64 years for males, and 16–59 years for females; UK 16–59 years; USA 16 years and over.

(h) Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

(i) Based on natural gas data.

12.2INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS *continued*

	Year	Unit	UK	Sweden	Japan	China	Indonesia	PNG
POPULATION (a)								
1. Persons	2005	million	59.7	9.0	128.1	1 315.8	222.8	5.9
2. Median age	2005	years	39.0	40.1	42.9	32.6	26.5	19.7
3. Annual population growth rate(b)	2005–2010	%	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.8
4. Total Fertility Rate	2005–2010	rate	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.6
HEALTH								
5. Life expectancy–persons(a)	2005–2010	years	79.0	80.8	82.8	72.7	68.8	57.2
6. Infant mortality rate–per 1,000 live births	2005–2010	rate	5	3	3	31	34	64
7. Health expenditure–proportion of GDP	2003	%	8.0	9.4	7.9	5.6	3.1	3.4
EDUCATION								
8. Participation in education or training–15–19 years	2003	%	75.9	86.8	na	13.7	51.5	na
9. Combined reading literacy score–males(c)	2003	score	na	496	487	na	369	na
10. Combined reading literacy score–females(c)	2003	score	na	533	509	na	394	na
11. Bachelor degree or above qualification–25–64 years(d)	2003	%	19	18	21	na	na	na
12. Education expenditure public and private–proportion of GDP	2003	%	5.9	6.9	4.7	na	1.9	na
ECONOMY								
13. GDP–per capita	2005	\$US	36 851	39 561	35 593	1 533	1 263	905
14. GDP–annual change(e)	2005–06	%	2.2	na	2.5	na	na	na
15. Consumer Price Index–annual change(f)	2005–06	%	2.0	na	na	na	15.4	na
16. Unemployment rate(g)	2005	%	4.6	5.5	4.7	na	na	na
17. Labour force participation rate–aged 15 years and over	2004	%	62.6	70.6	60.4	79.2	67.9	72.5
ENVIRONMENT								
18. Contribution of renewable energy to total	2005	%	1.8	27.9	3.0	na	na	na
19. Carbon dioxide emissions (CO _{2-e})–per capita	2003	tonnes	9.4	5.9	9.7	3.2	1.4	0.4
na	not available		(e)	Data for Japan measures real gross national product.				
(a)	Medium variant projection.		(f)	Excludes shelter due to international differences in the treatment of housing in Consumer Price Indexes.				
(b)	Data are the average of exponential rate of growth.		(g)	For most countries the unemployed population is 15 years and over, however the age range varies: Sweden 16–64 years for males, and 16–59 years for females; UK 16–59 years; USA 16 years and over.				
(c)	A scaling method assigns scores so that 500 is the OECD average.							
(d)	ISCED levels 5A and 6. For Australia this includes Bachelor degree level or higher.							

12.3

NATIONAL COMPARISONS, Data sources

National indicators

ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2001	4
ABS Survey of Income and Housing	52
<i>Australian Demography Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)	1; 5–8
Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE) < http://www.abareconomics.com/publications_html/energy/energy_06/energy_06.html >	58
<i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)	47–48
<i>Australian Social Trends</i> (ABS cat. no. 4102.0)	12–18; 20–21; 25–28; 31–37
<i>Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4901.0)	19
<i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> (ABS cat. no. 3238.0)	3
<i>Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia—Detailed Tables</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0.55.001)	41–42
<i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0)	43
<i>Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)	51; 55
<i>Housing Occupancy and Cost, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).	53–54
<i>Housing Price Index: Eight Capital Cities</i> (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)	56
<i>Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery</i> (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)	44–46
<i>Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families—Electronic Delivery</i> (ABS cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)	9–11
<i>National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0)	22–24
<i>Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories</i> (ABS cat. no. 3201.0)	2
<i>Prisoners in Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4517.0)	40
<i>Retail Trade, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8501.0)	49
<i>Recorded Crime—Victims, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4510.0)	38–39
<i>Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery</i> (ABS cat. no. 9314.0.55.001)	50
<i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0)	30
Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2007, <i>Report on Government Services 2007</i> , Productivity Commission, Canberra	29
<i>Water Account, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0)	57

12.4

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS, Data sources

International indicators

<i>Australian Social Trends</i> (ABS cat. no. 4102.0)	1–12; 16–17
<i>Australian Economic Indicators</i> (ABS cat. no. 1350.0)	14–15
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, <i>OECD Factbook 2006: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics</i>	18
United Nations Statistical Division, < http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_advanced_data_extract >, accessed 13 April 2007	13; 19

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
Aust.	Australia
BOTPLS	Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loan Scheme
cat. no.	Catalogue number
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ -e	carbon dioxide equivalent
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
Gg	gigagram
GL	gigalitre
GP	General Medical Practitioner
GSP	gross state product
GWh	gigawatt hour
GWP	global warming potential
ha	hectare
hrs	hours
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HOIST	Health Outcomes Information Statistical Toolkit
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
kg	kilogram
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
min	minute
mm	millimetre

MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
ML	megalitre
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.f.d.	not further defined
nec	not elsewhere classified
no.	number
N₂O	nitrous oxide
NESB	non-English speaking background
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
PELS	Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme
PJ	petajoule
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSI	principal source of income
Qld	Queensland
RPI	regional pollution index
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TJ	terajoule
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
VET	vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
°C	degrees Celsius
µg/dL	micrograms per decilitre

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) region	An ATSIC region is a legally prescribed area for the purposes of administration by ATSIC and the Torres Strait Regional Authority. ATSIC regions can cross state or territory borders. For example, the ATSIC region of Queanbeyan crosses the borders of NSW, the ACT and Jervis Bay Territory (which is part of Other Territories). <i>Reference: Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians</i> (ABS cat. no. 4705.0).
Accommodation for retired or aged people	Accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self sufficient and do not provide their own meals. <i>Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Admitted patient	A patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process to receive treatment and/or care. This treatment and/or care is provided over a period of time and can occur in hospital and/or in the person's home (for hospital-in-the-home patients). <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Affective disorders	A mood disturbance. Includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia. <i>Reference: Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia</i> , (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).
Age-specific death rate	The number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Age-specific fertility rate	The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Anxiety disorders	Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes Agoraphobia, Social phobia, Panic disorder, Generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). <i>Reference: Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia</i> , (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).
Apparent retention rate	This is the number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10). In this publication, apparent retention rates are generally calculated for full-time school students who continued to Year 12 of secondary schooling. <i>Reference: Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Apprehended Violence Order	Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do. Depending on the relationship between the applicant and defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Police.</i>
Apprentices and trainees	Persons undertaking new apprenticeships and traineeships are covered by formal agreements known as either Training Agreements or Contracts of Training. Under these agreements, the employer is obligated to provide training, help and supervision; and the trainee or apprentice is obligated to work as well as undertake the training. <i>Reference: Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard—Standard for new apprenticeships 2005.</i>

Assault	An incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was physically attacked or threatened with force or violence. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)	A classification of businesses by type of activity. <i>Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993</i> (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).
Australian Customs value	The value for import duty purposes determined by Customs. The primary basis for its establishment is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important is that the buyer and seller must be independent. If these conditions are not met World Trade Organization (WTO) rules are used to determine the Customs value. It is the prime valuation method used by ABS for disseminating international merchandise import statistics. <i>Reference: International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001</i> (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).
Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)	The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) is a new Australian standard classification and replaces the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). ASCED is comprised of two component classifications, Level of Education and Field of Education. It provides a basis for comparable administrative and statistical data on educational activities and attainment classified by level and field. <i>Reference: Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001</i> (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).
Australia's Register of the National Estate	Australia's national register of places of natural, historical and Indigenous significance. <i>Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003.</i>
Available beds	Beds immediately available for use by admitted patients as required. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Average annual growth rate	The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula: $\left[\left(\frac{P_n}{P_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$ <p>where P_0 is the start of the period, P_n is the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_n and P_0 in years. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).</p>
Average length of stay	The average number of patient days for admitted patient episodes. Patients admitted and separated on the same day are allocated a length of stay of 1 day. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Average loan	The average loan series is calculated using the total value of lending commitments per month and the total number of dwellings financed per month. The average loan series does not necessarily represent the average loan size per dwelling. <i>Reference: Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).
Average takings per room night occupied	The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period. <i>Reference: Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).
Average weekly earnings	Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. <i>Reference: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).
Bail	This is generally a pre-sentence option where a person is released into the community for a period before they appear in court for trial or final sentencing. <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Balancing item	Calculated as the residual of Gross State Product (GSP) less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and a statistical discrepancy. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Before and after school care program	A type of formal care available to school-aged children before and/or after school hours. <i>Reference: Child care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Birth	The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Birthweight	The first weight of the baby (stillborn or liveborn) obtained after birth (usually measured to the nearest 5 grams and obtained within one hour of birth). <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. No. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Blended family	A couple family containing two or more children aged 0–17 years, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Body Mass Index (BMI)	A measure calculated from self-reported height and weight data. The formula is weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obesity in adults, BMI values are grouped in a way which allows categories to be reported against NHMRC guidelines. <i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Bond/recognizance	There are several different types of bonds which may be imposed by a court. Generally they all require the offender to be 'of good behaviour' for a certain length of time and may impose other conditions as well. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.</i>
Break and enter/attempted break and enter	An incident where a person's home, garage or shed had been broken into, or where an attempt was made to break into a person's home, garage or shed. Break and enter offences relating to a car or garden are excluded. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Bridging data	Data produced taking into account the quantification of differences in the scope of (usually) consecutive survey population characteristics, thus enabling serial analysis of selected data items. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Broadband	An 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 Kilobits per second. <i>Reference: Household use of Information Technology</i> (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).
Cancer case	These are individual cancers. A person may have more than one cancer giving rise to multiple cases in the same person. Second cases in one person are only counted if they are of different cell type or originate in a different organ. <i>Reference: NSW Central Cancer Registry, Cancer in NSW Incidence and Mortality Report 2006.</i>
Capital expenditure	Expenditure on large-scale fixed assets (for example, new buildings and equipment with a useful life extending over a number of years). <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Care and protection order	Care and protection orders can be grouped into four categories: guardianship orders involves the transfer of legal guardianship to an authorised department or to an individual, custody orders refer to a third party being responsible for the day-to-day requirements of the child while the parent retains guardianship, supervisory orders

Care and protection order <i>continued</i>	require authorised departments to supervise the level of care provided to the child, interim and temporary orders provide for a limited period of supervision and/or placement of a child. <i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Child Protection Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. CWS 26).
Carer	A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long term conditions, or older persons (i.e. aged 60 years and over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
Casualty	Any person killed or injured as a result of a crash. <i>Reference:</i> Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, <i>Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005</i> .
Causes of death	Underlying causes of death are classified to the <i>International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision</i> (ICD–10 for 1997 and onwards). <i>Reference:</i> <i>Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Chain volume measures	Estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices. Unlike current measure estimates, they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one year to the next. Annually re-weighted chain volume indexes are referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Child protection report	A child protection report is initiated when a person makes contact with the Department of Community Services about a concern for a child's or young person's welfare or safety. <i>Reference:</i> NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, <i>Annual Statistical Report, 2004–05</i> .
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Cleared criminal incidents	A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise. <i>Reference:</i> Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2003</i> .
Closed drug treatment episodes	Refers to a period of contact, with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and a treatment agency. A closed drug treatment episode may be for a specific treatment, such as information and education only, that may be part of a larger treatment plan; or it may be for a specific treatment, such as withdrawal management (detoxification), that is part of a long term overall treatment plan. <i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004–05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS–NMDs)</i> (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).
Community-based corrections	This refers to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Community Aged Care Packages	A Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community. <i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, <i>Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Community health	Non-residential health services offered by public or registered non-profit establishments to patients/clients, in an integrated and coordinated manner in a community setting, or the coordination of health services elsewhere in the community. <i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, <i>Health Expenditure Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).
Community mental health service	A service or facility that delivers specialised non-admitted mental health services, in hospitals, community-based settings, or residential care. <i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2005, <i>Mental health services in Australia 2003–04</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40).
Community Service Order	The offender is ordered to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community service work. <i>Reference:</i> Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Construction of dwellings	Construction of dwellings represents commitments made to individuals to finance, by way of progress payments, the construction of owner occupied dwellings. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).
Consumption of fixed capital	The reduction in the value of fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Contributing family workers	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Control order	Includes fixed term, minimum and additional term with Department of Juvenile Justice supervision, minimum and additional term with other supervision and minimum and additional term with no supervision. <i>Reference:</i> Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003</i> .
Conversions, etc.	A conversion is building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building (e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments). <i>Reference:</i> <i>Building Activity, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8752.0).
Convicted ex parte	Includes cases where the accused either: (i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence; or (ii) failed to appear, was convicted by the court on the evidence presented and a conviction warrant issued by the court for the offender in order to impose a penalty. <i>Reference:</i> Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Core activity limitation	<p>A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of the core activities (communication, mobility or self care). There are four levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core-activity task ■ severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core-activity task; or has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using non-spoken forms of communication ■ moderate: the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task ■ mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment; or cannot easily walk 200 metres or up and down stairs without a handrail or easily bend to pick up an object from the floor or has difficulty using public transport. <p><i>Reference:</i> <i>Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).</p>
Corrective services custody	Confinement in a place intended primarily for the purpose of confining prisoners, such as a prison, prison farm, Periodic Detention Centre or Community Custody Centre. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Couple family	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals. A couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Crash	Any apparently unpremeditated event reported to the police and resulting in death, injury or property damage attributable to the movement of a road vehicle on a road. <i>Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.</i>
Crude divorce rate	The number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. <i>Reference: Divorces, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).
Crude marriage rate	The number of marriages registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. <i>Reference: Marriages, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001).
Current prices	Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2003–04 are valued using 2003–04 prices. This contrasts to chain volume measures where the prices used in valuation refer to the prices of a previous period. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
De facto marriage	The relationship between two people who live together in a consensual union who are not registered as married to each other. A de facto marriage may exist between a couple of the opposite sex or of the same sex. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Death	For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Decile	Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into 10 equal groups, each comprising 10% of the estimated population. <i>Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).
Dependent child/ren	An individual who is either a child aged under 15 years or a child aged 15–24 years who is a full-time dependent student. To be regarded as a child the individual cannot have a partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Dial-up connections	Connection to the Internet via modem and dial-up software utilising the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN). <i>Reference: Household use of Information Technology</i> (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).
Disability	A limitation, restriction or impairment which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
Discouraged jobseekers	Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but were not actively looking for work, as they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young/too old by employers; lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; difficulties because of language or ethnic background; no jobs in their locality or line of work; no jobs available at all. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Disposable income	Gross income after income tax and the Medicare levy are deducted and family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink is added. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Drug-induced deaths	<p>Any death where the underlying cause of death was due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs. Included are deaths from accidental overdoses due to misuse of drugs, intentional self-harm, assault and deaths undetermined as to intent; or ■ an acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent. <p>The term 'drug' refers to substances classified as drugs, medicaments or biological substances under ICD-10 guidelines. These drugs may be used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes, or to produce a psychoactive effect. The term excludes alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents (e.g. petrol). <i>Reference: Information paper: Drug-Induced Deaths—A Guide to ABS Causes of Death Data</i> (ABS cat. no. 4809.055.001).</p>
Duration of imprisonment	Average duration of imprisonment is the mean length of time in months of the non-parole period imposed on the principal offence. Sentences of cumulative imprisonment are excluded, in which case, only the penalty for the principal offence is shown. The calculation of the average duration of imprisonment does not include sentences of life imprisonment. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.</i>
Duration of unemployment	<p>Under the redesigned Labour Force Survey questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the shorter of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or ■ the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week. <p><i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).</p>
Elective surgery	Elective care in which the procedures required by patients are listed in the surgical operations section of the Medicare Benefits Schedule, with the exclusion of specific procedures frequently done by non-surgical clinicians and some procedures for which the associated waiting time is strongly influenced by factors other than the supply of services. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Emergency department waiting time to service delivery	The time elapsed for each patient from presentation to the emergency department to commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. It is calculated by deducting the date and time the patient presents from the date and time of the service event. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work; or ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm but were not at work. <p><i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).</p>
Employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements	Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick and paid holiday leave. <i>Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements	Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both). <i>Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Employment injuries	All injuries resulting from accidents and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. <i>Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05.</i>
Employment restriction	An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if because of their disability they are: permanently unable to work; or are restricted in the type of work they can do; or need at least one day a week off work on average, or are restricted in the number of hours they can work; or require an employer to provide special equipment, or modify the work environment, or make special arrangements; or need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision; or require assistance from a disability job placement program; or would find it difficult to change jobs or get a preferred job. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
Endangered ecological communities	<p>An ecological community is eligible to be listed as an endangered ecological community if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival cease to operate; or ■ it might already be extinct. <p><i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i></p>
Endangered populations	A population is eligible to be listed as an endangered population if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a high risk of becoming extinct in nature in NSW and it is of conservation value at the State or regional level. The intention of the criteria is to exclude from listing isolated populations of limited conservation value. <i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i>
Endangered species	<p>A species is eligible to be listed as an endangered species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate; or ■ its numbers have been reduced to such a critical level, or its habitats have been so drastically reduced, that it is in immediate danger of extinction; or ■ it might already be extinct, but is not presumed extinct. <p><i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i></p>
Equivalised disposable household income	Equivalised income scales adjust household income according to the size and composition of the household to enable a better comparison of the economic wellbeing of different types of households. In the case of the ABS equivalised income scale, a lone person household has a factor of 1.0, that is, a lone person household's income is divided by 1.0 to get the equivalised household income (i.e. they are the same). For other households the factor is the sum of 1.0 for the first adult, 0.5 for each subsequent adult aged 15 years and over, and 0.3 for each child aged under 15 years. For example, a family with two parents (1.0 + 0.5) and two children under 15 years (0.3 + 0.3) has a factor of 2.1. The household income is then divided by 2.1 to derive the equivalised household income. Disposable income is obtained by subtracting income tax and the Medicare levy from gross income. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Established dwelling	A dwelling that has been completed, for 12 months or more, prior to the lodgement of a loan application, or has been previously occupied. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)	The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).
Exercise level	Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as Sedentary (includes no exercise), Low, Moderate, or High. <i>Reference: ABS National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)	The Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program delivers care at home that is equivalent to high level residential care. This program began as a pilot in 2000, but is now established as an ongoing program. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).
Extended labour force underutilisation rate	Extended labour force underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks, and (ii) discouraged jobseekers, as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii). <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent–child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Family day care	A type of formal care provided by experienced caregivers in their own homes, available for a full day or part day. Schemes are administered and supported by central coordination units. <i>Reference: Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Fatality	A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. <i>Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.</i>
Fatigue	The identification of fatigue as a contributing factor in road crashes cannot always be determined directly from police reports. Fatigue is considered to have been involved as a contributing factor to a road crash if that crash involved at least one fatigued motor vehicle controller. A motor vehicle controller is assessed as having been fatigued if the following conditions are satisfied together or separately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the vehicle's controller was described by police as being asleep, drowsy or fatigued; ■ the vehicle performed a manoeuvre which suggested loss of concentration of the controller due to fatigue. <i>Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.</i>
Federally-sentenced prisoner	Persons charged and sentenced under a Commonwealth statute or transferred from another country to serve their sentence in Australia. <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Fetal death	A fetal death is the delivery of a child, who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see perinatal death). <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Final consumption expenditure (general government)	Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public corporations, which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Final consumption expenditure (households)	Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Finance commitment	A firm offer of finance which either has been, or is normally expected to be, accepted. Commitments accepted and cancelled in the same month are included. Commitments to non-residents are excluded. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Finance lease	Refers to the leasing or hiring of tangible assets under an agreement, other than a hire purchase agreement, which substantially transfers from the lessor to the lessee all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without transferring the legal ownership. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Financial assets	An asset whose value arises not from its physical existence (as would a building, piece of land, or capital equipment) but from a contractual relationship. Financial assets are mostly financial claims (with the exception of shares). Financial claims entitle the owner to receive a payment, or a series of payments, from an institutional unit to which the owner has provided funds. Examples include accounts held with financial institutions, ownership of an incorporated business, debentures and bonds, trusts, superannuation funds, and loans to other persons. <i>Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).
Fine option	A community-based sentence type where the offender is serving a sentence for default of a fine. In most jurisdictions this order type requires an offender to complete community service as a reparatory act. Fine option is a sub-category of Reparation (see Reparation). <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Fixed loans	A commitment for a fixed amount for a fixed period for a specific purpose. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Formal child care	Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care and occasional care. Preschool has been excluded from the definition of formal care. This was due to the widely accepted view that the main focus of preschools is education and preparing children for school, rather than providing a child care service. Many child care services also include developmental and educational programs and preschools provide a child care service at the same time as they provide education, so there is some overlap. Data on preschool attendance continued to be collected as part of the survey but, where possible, preschool is presented separately from formal child care. <i>Reference: Child care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Formal reserves	Nature conservation reserves and reserves meeting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) categories as defined by the IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994). <i>Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003.</i>
Free on board (f.o.b.)	The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the

Free on board (f.o.b.) <i>continued</i>	goods. <i>Reference: International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001</i> (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).
Fugitive emissions	These emissions are not fully controlled, but in most cases are not accidental. Examples of fugitive emissions are leaks from gas pipelines and valves, venting and flaring of gases, methane emissions from coal seams and vapour given off by petroleum stores. <i>Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, The National Greenhouse Strategy, 1998.</i>
Full-time custody	A type of custody where a prisoner is required to be held in custody on a full-time basis. This includes prisons and work outreach camps. Full-time prison custody excludes periodic detention. <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Full-time equivalent (FTE)	A measure of the total level of staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. The calculation of FTE for part-time staff is based on the proportion of time worked compared with that worked by full-time staff performing similar duties. Casual relief staff are excluded. <i>Reference: Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Gestational age	The duration of pregnancy in completed weeks calculated from the date of the first day of a woman's last menstrual period and her baby's date of birth, or via ultrasound, or derived from clinical assessment during pregnancy or from examination of the baby after birth. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Gini coefficient	The Gini coefficient is a single statistic which summarises the distribution of income across the population. It ranges between zero when all incomes are equal and one when one unit receives all the income. The smaller the Gini coefficient the more even the distribution of income. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0)
Government income support	The data have been compiled using Centrelink data on income support customers. People receiving more than one Department of Family and Community Services payment are only counted once by using the main payment type. The main payments types include: Age pension; Disability Support Pension; Newstart Allowance; Parenting Payment Single; Youth Allowance; and other pensions and allowances. Excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart, and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B. The data includes both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. <i>Reference: Department of Family and Community Services.</i>
Government pensions and allowances/Government cash benefits	Regular, recurring receipts from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included here, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA)	Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD. <i>Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.</i>
Greenhouse gas	Gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆). In addition, the photochemically important gases—NMVOCs, oxides of nitrogen (NO _x) and carbon monoxide (CO)—are also considered. NMVOC, NO _x and CO are not direct greenhouse gases. However, they contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect by influencing the rate at which ozone and other greenhouse gases are produced and destroyed in the atmosphere. <i>Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, Nationals Greenhouse Gas Inventory, 2002.</i>

Gross domestic product (GDP)	The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus GDP, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Gross income	Regular cash receipts before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted. Excludes family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries	Refers to the sum of compensation payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year. <i>Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin 2004–05.</i>
Gross State Product (GSP)	GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Gross value of commodities produced	The value placed on commodities at the point of sale (i.e. market place). <i>Reference: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced</i> (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).
Group household	A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent–child relationships or other blood relationships in these households. <i>Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
High-level residential care	Care provided to residents in residential care facilities (RCS) who have been classified as having a need for and are receiving a very high level of care (i.e. patients classified in RCS categories 1–4). <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, Health Expenditure Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).
Higher court	There are two jurisdictions in the NSW Higher Courts, the Supreme Court and the District Court. The Supreme Court deals only with the most serious matters. The District Court deals with all other matters on indictment and appeals against conviction or sentence arising from Local Court cases. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.</i>
Higher education student	A person who has been admitted to a higher education institution and who is enrolled (either full-time, part-time or externally) in a higher education award course, an enabling course or a non-award course to be undertaken in the semester used as the reference period. <i>Reference: Department of Education Science and Training, Students 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics.</i>
Home and Community Care (HACC) Client	A client that receives HACC services because they are frail or disabled. <i>Reference: Department of Ageing and Health, Home and Community Care Program National Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), HACC MDS Annual Bulletins 2004–05.</i>
Home detention	An alternative means of serving sentences of full-time imprisonment of up to 18 months. The conditions of the Order constrain the offender's liberty to an extent that approximates confinement in minimum security custody with access to day release programs. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.</i>
Homelessness	Includes 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' homelessness. Primary homelessness: people without conventional accommodation (living on the streets, in deserted buildings, improvised dwellings, under bridges, in parks etc.). Secondary homelessness: people moving between various forms of temporary shelter including friends, emergency accommodation, youth refuges, hostels and boarding houses. Tertiary homelessness: people living in single rooms in private boarding houses—without their own bathroom, kitchen, or security of tenure. <i>Reference: Counting the Homeless</i> (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Hospital	A health care facility established under Commonwealth, state or territory legislation as a hospital or a free-standing day procedure unit and authorised to provide treatment and/or care to patients. <i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Household	A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
House price index	The Established House Price index refers to detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land. The Project Home Price index refers to dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land). <i>Reference:</i> <i>House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities</i> (ABS cat. no. 6416.0).
Illicit drugs	Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly or inappropriately, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. <i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), <i>National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004</i> .
Imprisonment	An order requiring a person to be detained within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration. Includes: Life and indeterminate imprisonment, Imprisonment with determined term and Periodic detention. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Criminal Courts, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4513.0).
Incorporated enterprise	An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners. Also known as a limited liability company. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Indigenous	A person is defined to be of Indigenous origin if he or she identifies themselves as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. <i>Reference:</i> <i>2001 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Indirect standardised death rate	Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current standard population is all persons in the 2001 Australian population. The indirect method of standardisation is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Industrial dispute	A state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise of strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Industrial Disputes, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001).
Industry value added (IVA)	Represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by businesses, in the selected industry, to gross domestic product. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Infant death	An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Infant mortality rate	The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Informal child care	Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent/guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or babysitters. It may be paid or unpaid. <i>Reference: Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Informal reserve	An area reserved on non-nature conservation reserve tenure through both legislated and non-legislated means. The status of informal reserves is not secure, relying on the state or territory management agency responsible for the interpretation and application of the guidelines applicable to the area within an informal reserve. <i>Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003.</i>
Injured	A person who is injured as a result of a crash, and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. <i>Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.</i>
In-stream water use	The use of freshwater in situ, such as water use for hydro-electricity generation and aquaculture purposes is classified as in-stream use, and is included in the accounts as self-extracted water use. In-stream volumes are considered to be a type of non-consumptive use, for although these volumes are also considered to be a form of regulated discharge, an economic benefit is gained from the use of the water prior to discharge. <i>Reference: Water Account, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).
Intact family	A couple family containing at least one child aged 0–17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no child aged 0–17 years who is the step child of either member of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural child of either parent. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
International Classification of Diseases (ICD)	The World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is used to code illness and death to produce Australia's morbidity and mortality statistics. As a statistical classification, it is designed to encompass the entire range of morbid conditions within a manageable number of categories. Further details of the ICD–10 codes are available from the World Health Organization 1994, <i>International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, (ICD–10)</i> . <i>Reference: Illicit Drug Use, Sources of Australian Data</i> (ABS cat. no. 4808.0).
Internet access	Availability of lines, points, ports, and modem to subscribers to access the Internet. <i>Reference: Household Use of Information Technology</i> (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).
Ischaemic heart disease deaths	Deaths where coronary heart diseases, including heart attack (acute myocardial infarction, coronary occlusion) and angina (angina pectoris), are identified as the underlying cause (ICD–10 codes I20–I25 for 1997 onwards). <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Job vacancy	A job vacancy is a job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action had been taken. <i>Reference: Job Vacancies, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6354.0).
Killed	A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. <i>Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005.</i>
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined. <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Labour force underutilisation rate	The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Labour Force Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Land showing signs of salinity	Land with dead trees, salt scalds or salt tolerant plants (e.g. sea barley grass, red weed, beadbush and samphire), land where crops and pastures are unable to be grown and land that is waterlogged for significant parts of the year. <i>Reference: Salinity on Australian Farms</i> (ABS cat. no. 4615.0).
Landlord type	Renters belong to one of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ state or territory housing authority: where the household pays rent to a state or territory housing authority or trust; ■ private landlords: where the household pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household; or ■ other: where the household pays rent to the owner/manager of a caravan park, an employer (including a government authority), a housing cooperative, a community or church group, or any other body not included elsewhere. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Life expectancy	Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. <i>Reference: Deaths, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).
Linked trip	A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring changes of modes. A linked trip comprises one or more unlinked trip legs. For example, a person who lives in Parramatta may travel to work in Sydney Central Business District by train with a walk trip to and from the train. This would be counted as one linked trip from home to work. <i>Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.</i>
Live birth	The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (World Health Organisation definition). <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	Values are published as one figure but include two distinct components: value of livestock slaughtered and value of net exports. <i>Reference: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced</i> (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).
Local court	A Lower Court level (also referred to as Magistrates' Court, Local Court or Court of Petty Sessions) which deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all the state and territory court levels. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003.</i>
Lone person	A person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He or she may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0); <i>2001 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Long day care centre	A type of formal care that is centre-based and is available to children between birth and school age for the full day or part day. Centres are usually open for most of the year. <i>Reference: Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Long term arrivals and departures	Long term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia. <i>Reference: Overseas Arrivals and Departures</i> (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

Long term health condition	A medical condition (illness, injury or disability) which has lasted at least six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more. Some reported conditions were assumed to be long term, including asthma, arthritis, cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes, rheumatic heart disease, heart attack and stroke. <i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Long term unemployed	Persons unemployed for 12 months or more, where duration of unemployment is based on the last job. See <i>Duration of unemployment</i> for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Long term unemployment rate	The number of long term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Low birthweight	Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Main treatment type—alcohol and other drug treatment	Refers to the principal activity, as judged by the treatment provider, that is necessary for the completion of the treatment plan for the principal drug of concern. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)</i> (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).
Manufacturing industries	Consists of the manufacturing division of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). <i>Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993</i> (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).
Marginal attachment to the labour force	Comprises two groups of persons marginally attached to the labour force: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week but available to start work within four weeks; and discouraged jobseekers. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Marginally housed	People in housing situations close to the minimum standard. <i>Reference: Counting the Homeless</i> (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).
Mean income	The total income received by a group of units divided by the number of units in the group. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Median income	That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Mental disorder	According to the <i>ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders</i> , a disorder implies 'the existence of a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in most cases with distress and with interference with personal functions' (World Health Organisation, 1992, p. 5). Most diagnoses require criteria relating to severity and duration to be met. <i>Reference: National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: Users' Guide</i> (ABS cat. no. 4327.0).
Migration adjustment	The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).
Mode of travel	Unlinked trips have only one mode and one purpose. Linked trips can comprise more than one mode so a priority mode is allocated to each trip based on a determined priority of modes. <i>Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.</i>

Motor vehicle theft	An incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It includes privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household. A motor vehicle includes cars, motorbikes and trucks; while caravans, trailers and floats were excluded. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality	Statutory agreement that outlines national objectives for protecting or managing particular aspects of ambient air quality. Includes national ambient air quality standards that designate the maximum allowable concentration for various air pollutants. <i>Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.</i>
Natural increase	Excess of births over deaths. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).
Natural parent	A parent who is related to his or her child/ren by either birth or adoption. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Neonatal death	A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of any child who, after delivery, breathed or showed any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see Perinatal death). <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Net capital expenditure	The value of total capital expenditure less proceeds received from the disposal of fixed tangible assets. <i>Reference: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8226.0).
Net interstate migration	The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).
Net overseas migration	Net overseas migration is net permanent and long term overseas migration, adjusted for change in traveller duration, intention and multiple movement error. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).
New dwelling	Is a dwelling that has been completed within 12 months of the lodgement of a loan application, and the borrower will be the first occupant. <i>Reference: Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).
Non-admitted patient occasion of service	Occurs when a patient attends a functional unit of the hospital for the purpose of receiving some form of service, but is not admitted. A visit for administrative purposes is not an occasion of service. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Non-financial assets	Non-financial assets are all assets other than financial assets. Examples include residential and non-residential property, household contents and vehicles. <i>Reference: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).
Non-government school	Any school not administered by a Department of Education, but including special schools administered by government authorities other than the state and territory education departments. <i>Reference: Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Non-medical drug use	The definition used in the survey questionnaire and for this publication is: either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience; or for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004.</i>
Non-private dwelling	Dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. <i>Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Non-school qualification	Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. <i>Reference: Education and Work, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).
Notifiable disease	Certification in an approved form of a disease listed in the Schedule 3 of <i>Notifiable Diseases of the NSW Public Health Act 1991</i> . <i>Reference: NSW Department of Health, The Health of the people of New South Wales—Report of the Chief Health Officer 2006</i> .
Not in the labour force	Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Occasional care	A type of formal care provided mainly for children who have not started school. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short term care for their children. <i>Reference: Child care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Occupation	A collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, which is used for the classification of occupations, applies skill level and skill specialisation as major criteria. <i>Reference: Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second edition</i> (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).
Occupational diseases	Includes diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which employment was a contributing factor. <i>Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05</i> .
Offence proven (Children's Court)	Proven offences include those appearances resulting in referral to drug programs, return to former custody, revoked or amended community service orders and referrals to other jurisdictions. Appearances resulting in Apprehended Violence Orders are not included. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
One parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually residing in the household. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).
Operating profit before tax (OPBT)	Profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid), i.e. total income, minus total expenses, plus change in inventories. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Original series	Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Other days of reduced activity	Days other than days away from work or from school/study on which a person had cut down on their usual activities for at least half the day, as a result of personal injury or illness. <i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Other formal care	A type of formal care other than before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care, occasional care and preschool. <i>Reference: Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Other health professional (OHP)	Comprises: Aboriginal health worker (n.e.c.), Accredited counsellor, Acupuncturist, Alcohol and drug worker (n.e.c.), Audiologist/Audiometrist, Chemist (for advice), Chiropodist/podiatrist, Chiropractor, Dietitian/Nutritionist, Herbalist, Hypnotherapist, Naturopath, Nurse, Occupational therapist, Optician/optometrist, Osteopath, Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, Psychologist, Social worker/welfare officer, Speech therapist/pathologist. <i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Other income	Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and

Other income <i>continued</i>	government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Other work-related injuries	Other work-related injuries are caused by incidents arising out of the injured person's employment while they are away from the workplace. They include injuries sustained while commuting to or from work or during a recess while the worker is away from work. <i>Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05.</i>
Out-of-Home Care (OOHC)	In certain circumstances children and young people may not be able to live at home with their families. OOHC services provide placement and support to children and young people and their families where children and young people have been assessed as being at risk of harm, or where their parents are unable, for a period of time, to provide care. <i>Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, Annual Statistical Report, 2004–05.</i>
Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)	Refers to the arrival or departure of persons, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded. Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted). <i>Reference: Overseas Arrivals and Departures</i> (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).
Overweight or obese adults	Overweight is defined by a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, while obesity is defined by a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres. <i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). <i>Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	Persons who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. <i>Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Own unincorporated business income	The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Parole	A parole order is made following a period of imprisonment and requires an offender to be subject to supervision in the community. Additional conditions may also be applied such as programs, counselling or drug testing. Parole is a sub-category of Supervision. <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Patient days	The total number of days for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who separated during a specified reference period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated one patient day. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Patient presentation	The presentation of a patient at an emergency department occurs following the arrival of the patient at the emergency department. It is the earliest occasion of being registered clerically, or triaged. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Perceived crime or public nuisance problems	Anything perceived by a person to be a problem arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Perinatal death	A perinatal death is a fetal death or neonatal death. Perinatal death statistics include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead. Period of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period to the date of birth and is expressed in completed weeks. <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Periodic detention	The offender is held in custody in prison periodically (e.g. at weekends) for a specified period. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.</i>
Permanent arrival and departures	Permanent arrivals comprise travellers who hold migrant visas and other persons eligible to settle, and permanent departures comprise Australian residents who intend to settle in another country. <i>Reference: Overseas Arrivals and Departures</i> (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).
Persons charged	A person charged refers to a group of one or more charges, against a single individual, which are finalised by the court on a single day. Such a group of finalised charges against a single individual is also referred to as a finalised court appearance. A company charged with an offence is treated as a person. If a person is a defendant in more than one court appearance during the counting period, such a person will be counted more than once in the report. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics.</i>
Person of interest (POI)	The person who is reported and/or identified as involved in a criminal incident. A POI may become an offender if charged, may be found not to be involved in the incident, or the allegation may be withdrawn. A single POI can be linked to one or more offences. POIs can also be involved in more than one incident in any reference period. <i>Reference: Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; NSW Police.</i>
Population growth	For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy. <i>Reference: Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).
Population projections	The ABS produces several series of population projections based on different combinations of assumptions about mortality, fertility and migration. The assumptions underlying series B most closely reflect prevailing trends and comprise: declining rates of mortality; the total fertility rate for Australia falling to 1.6 by 2001, and then remaining constant; low levels of overseas migration (Australian annual net gain of 100,000 from 2005–06); and medium levels of interstate migration. <i>Reference: Population Projections, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3222.0).
Preschool	Educational and developmental programs for children in the year (or in some jurisdictions, two years) before they begin full-time primary education. <i>Reference: Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Presumed extinct (species)	A species is eligible to be listed as a species that is presumed extinct at a particular time if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it has not been recorded in its known or expected habitat in NSW, despite targeted surveys, over a time frame appropriate, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, to its life cycle and form. <i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i>
Preterm birth	Birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Primary carer	A person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).
Primary education	Primary education typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. <i>Reference: Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Principal drug of concern	Refers to the main substance that the client states led them to seek treatment from the alcohol and other drug treatment agency. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)</i> (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).
Principal source of income	That source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Priority purpose	Return to home trips are coded according to the main previous purpose. For example, if a person is returning home from work and stopped off at the shops quickly on the way, the incidental trip is ignored and the main purpose remains work. <i>Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.</i>
Private dwelling	Normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office or rooms above a shop. <i>Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Private health insurance	Provides cover against all or part of hospital theatre and accommodation costs in either a public or private hospital, medical costs in hospital, and costs associated with a range of services, not covered under Medicare including private dental services, optical, chiropractic, home nursing, ambulance, natural therapies and other ancillary services. Ancillary insurance covers services such as dental, optical, therapies and other general non-accommodation services. <i>Reference: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.</i>
Private hospital	A privately owned and operated institution, catering for patients who are treated by a doctor of their own choice. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospital and relevant medical and paramedical practitioners. Acute care and psychiatric hospitals are included, as are private free-standing day hospital facilities. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Private new capital expenditure	Refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time. <i>Reference: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5625.0).
Proficiency in spoken English	An indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his or her ability. <i>Reference: 2001 Census Dictionary</i> (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).
Psychological distress	Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale -10 items (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. The K10 is scored from 10 to 50, with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; low scores indicate a low level of distress. In this publication, scores are grouped as follows: Low 10-15; Moderate 16-21; High 22-29 and Very high 30-50. <i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Public hospital	<p>A hospital controlled by a state or territory health authority. Public hospitals offer free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all eligible patients.</p> <p><i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).</p>
Qualification	<p>Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Education and Work, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).</p>
Quintiles	<p>Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20% of the estimated population. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).</p>
Real gross state income	<p>A measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by production within a state or territory. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of GSP for changes in the terms of trade. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).</p>
Recorded criminal incidents	<p>A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ involved the same offender(s); ■ involved the same victim(s); ■ occurred at the one location; ■ occurred during one uninterrupted period of time; ■ falls into one offence category; ■ falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', attempted', 'conspiracy'). <p>One incident may involve two offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that his neighbour demanded money from him, then assaulted him when he did not comply. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded because two distinct offence types are involved, even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. <i>Reference:</i> Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics</i>.</p>
Recorded victims	<p>For murder and manslaughter only, the counting units used are victims. Under the definition of a criminal incident one murder or manslaughter incident could involve two or more persons being killed. Because of the seriousness of these offences and their relatively small numbers, it was considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted. <i>Reference:</i> Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Recorded Crime Statistics</i>.</p>
Recurrent expenditure	<p>Expenditure incurred by organisations on a recurring basis, for the provision of health services. This excludes capital expenditure and depreciation (capital consumption). <i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, <i>Health Expenditure Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).</p>
Re-exports	<p>Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics. <i>Reference:</i> <i>International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001</i> (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).</p>

Refinancing	For personal and commercial finance, represents a commitment to refinance an existing loan. For secured housing finance, only those loans where the refinancing lender is not the original lender and the security is unchanged are included. The refinancing of a loan to fund a change of residence is treated as a new lending commitment. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Relative survival	This is the ratio of observed survival to that which would be expected in the absence of cancer. <i>Reference: Cancer in NSW; Incidence and Mortality 2003</i> , Cancer Council NSW.
Reparation	Reparation refers to all offenders with an order that requires them to undertake unpaid, justice agency-approved community service work. <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Reported rate	The total number of victims of an offence who reported the most recent incident to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Residential aged care places	The number of beds which are provided for long term nursing care to chronically ill, frail or disabled persons, and beds provided for people who are unable to live wholly independently but do not require nursing care, per 1,000 of the population aged 70 years and over. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).
Restricted movement	This refers to persons who are subject to a system of restricted movement, including supervision and/or electronic monitoring. This category includes home detention that may restrict residence to a nominated place. <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).
Retail turnover	Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the Goods and Service Tax. <i>Reference: Retail Trade, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).
Reuse water	Reuse water refers to wastewater that may have been treated to some extent and used again without first being discharged to the environment. It excludes water reused on-site, for example on-farm water reuse, or water constantly being recycled within a manufacturing plant. <i>Reference: Water Account, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).
Revolving credit	A commitment for a credit or borrowing limit is given for a specific period after which the commitment is reviewed. Examples include credit cards, lines of credit and approved overdrafts. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Risky/high risk alcohol status	Males aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 50 ml and up to and including 75 ml of absolute alcohol (risky) or more than 75 ml (high risk) per day, and females aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 25 ml and up to and including 50 ml of absolute alcohol (risky) and more than 50 ml (high risk) on average per day. <i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Robbery	An incident where individual(s) stole something from a person by threatening or attacking them. It includes incidents of attempted robbery where individual(s) attempted to steal something from the person but nothing was actually stolen. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Room occupancy rate	The room occupancy rate represents room occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. <i>Reference: Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).
Sales and service income	Includes sales of goods, income from services, and rent leasing and hiring. These are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of GST. Extraordinary items are also excluded. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Schooling restriction	<p>A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5–20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ are unable to attend school; ■ attend a special school; ■ attend special classes at an ordinary school; ■ need at least one day a week off school on average; or ■ have difficulty at school. <p><i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).</p>
Secondary education	<p>Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12 years, and lasts for five or six years. <i>Reference: Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).</p>
Self-extracted water	<p>Water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other water bodies). Some of this water is then distributed via a water provider to others. <i>Reference: Water Account, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).</p>
Sentenced probation	<p>A supervision order made following an original sentence handed down in court following conviction. A probation order generally requires 'good behaviour' and compliance with the directions of supervisors. The order may also require compliance with conditions such as program attendance and residential requirements. <i>Reference: Corrective Services, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).</p>
Separations	<p>The term used to refer an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care either by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).</p>
Service industries	<p>The combination of the following divisions of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC): Wholesale trade; Retail trade; 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. <i>Reference: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993</i> (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).</p>
Sex ratio	<p>The sex ratio relates to the number of males per 100 females. <i>Reference: Demography, NSW</i> (ABS cat. no. 3311.1.55.001).</p>
Sexual assault	<p>An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact: includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).</p>
Skill level	<p>Skill level is measured by: formal education and training, and previous experience usually required for entry into an occupation. ASCO Second Edition assigns each of the nine major groups in the classification to one of five ranked skill levels. Skill Level 1 — Managers and administrators and Professionals Skill Level 2 — Associate professionals Skill Level 3 — Tradespersons and related workers and Advanced clerical and service workers Skill Level 4 — Intermediate production and transport workers and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers Skill Level 5 — Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers. <i>Reference: Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second edition</i> (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).</p>

Smoker status	<p>The extent to which an adult was smoking at the time of interview, and refers to regular smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Categorised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Current daily smoker—an adult who reported at the time of interview that they regularly smoked one or more cigarettes, cigars or pipes per day; ■ Current smoker other—an adult who reported at the time of interview that they smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes at least once a week, but not daily; ■ Ex-smoker—an adult who reported they did not currently smoke, but had regularly smoked daily, or had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, or smoked pipes, cigars, etc at least 20 times in their lifetime; or ■ Never smoked—an adult who reported they had never regularly smoked daily, or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and had smoked pipes, cigars, etc less than 20 times. <p><i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary Results (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).</i></p>
Special school	<p>A special school provides special instruction for physically and/or mentally disabled or impaired students, or those with social problems. Students must exhibit one or more of the following characteristics before enrolment is allowed: mental or physical disability or impairment, slow learning ability, social or emotional problems, in custody, on remand or in hospital. <i>Reference: Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).</i></p>
Specific limitation or restriction	<p>A limitation in core activities, or a restriction in schooling and/or employment. <i>Reference: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).</i></p>
State final demand	<p>The aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is conceptually equivalent to the Australia level aggregate domestic final demand. <i>Reference: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).</i></p>
Step family	<p>A couple family containing one or more children aged 0–17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the step child of either member of the couple. A step family may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. <i>Reference: Family Characteristics, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).</i></p>
Student	<p>An individual who was enrolled in a subject or completed a qualification during the reporting period. <i>Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003.</i></p>
Substantiation reports	<p>Reports which determine risk of harm or actual harm. <i>Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, Annual Statistical Report, 2004–05.</i></p>
Supervision	<p>This includes community-based orders other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation (e.g. parole, bail and sentenced probation). <i>Reference: Corrective Services Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).</i></p>
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)	<p>A joint Commonwealth and State program to assist homeless people and those at risk of homelessness. <i>Reference: Counting the Homeless (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).</i></p>
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client	<p>A person aged 18 years or over, or a person of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian, who receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally one hour or more of a workers' time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day; or is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2002–03, New South Wales supplementary tables.</i></p>

Suspended sentence	A court may impose a sentence of imprisonment of up to two years duration and then suspend the sentence on the condition that the offender enters into a good behaviour bond. <i>Reference:</i> Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, <i>NSW Criminal Courts Statistics</i> .
Teaching staff	Teaching staff are staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students. For the purposes of this collection, teaching staff includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Teacher aides and assistants, and specialist support staff are excluded. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).
Total expenses	For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. Excluded are extraordinary expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, GST and excise payable to governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Total factor income	That part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian National Accounts, State Accounts</i> (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).
Total fertility rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Total hourly rates of pay index	Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).
Total income	Comprises sales and service income, interest income and other selected income. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Trade union members	Employees with membership in an organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members, in conjunction with their main job. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6310.0).
Triage category	<p>The triage classification is used in the emergency departments of hospitals to indicate the urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care. The triage category is allocated by an experienced registered nurse or medical practitioner. Patients will be triaged into one of five categories on the National Triage Scale that incorporate the time by which the patient should receive care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Resuscitation: immediate (within seconds); ■ Emergency: within 10 minutes; ■ Urgent: within 30 minutes; ■ Semi-urgent: within 60 minutes; ■ Non-urgent: within 120 minutes. <p><i>Reference:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, <i>Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).</p>
Underemployed workers	Employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Underlying cause of death	The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury. <i>Reference: Causes of Death, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then. <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. <i>Reference: Labour Force, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).
Unincorporated enterprise	A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. <i>Reference: Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).
Unlinked trip	An unlinked trip is each component of a linked trip, including each mode used. For example, for a person living in Parramatta and working in the Sydney Central Business District, who travels by train with a walk trip at either end of the train trip, this would be recorded as three unlinked trips. <i>Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.</i>
Usual daily serves of fruit	A serve of fruit was defined as approximately 150 grams of fresh fruit or 50 grams of dried fruit. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Usual daily serves of vegetables	A serve of vegetables was defined as approximately 75 grams of vegetables. <i>Reference: National Health Survey: Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Usual residence	Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year. <i>Reference: Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Very low birthweight	Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australia's mothers and babies</i> (AIHW cat. No. PER 34). AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.
Victim (Estimated crime)	A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Victimisation rate	The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population. <i>Reference: Crime and Safety, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).
Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools	A program which allows students to combine vocational studies with their general education curriculum. Students participating in VET in Schools continue to work towards their senior secondary School Certificate, while the VET component of their studies gives them credit towards a nationally recognised VET qualification. VET in Schools programs may involve structured work placements. <i>Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003.</i>
Vocational programs	Type of training programs (as distinct from non-vocational programs) designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. This includes general education programs designed for students who may want to undertake vocational programs in the future. <i>Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education</i>

Vocational programs <i>continued</i>	Research, <i>Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003</i> .
Voluntary work	The provision of unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills. <i>Reference: General Social Survey</i> (ABS cat. no. 4159.0).
Vulnerable species	A species is eligible to be listed as a vulnerable species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, the species is likely to become endangered in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate. <i>Reference: Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> .
Wages and salaries (Economic Activity)	The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the business. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, salaries and fees, retainers and commissions. Provision expenses for employee entitlements are also included. Payments related to salary sacrifice and payments to self-employed persons are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded. <i>Reference: Australian Industry</i> (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).
Wages and salaries (Household Economic Resources)	The gross cash income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business. <i>Reference: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).
Wage price index	Measures changes in the price of wages. The "Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses" index includes wages and salary but excludes overtime, bonuses, superannuation, annual and public holiday leave, payroll tax and workers' compensation. The effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid is not shown in this index. <i>Reference: Labour Price Index, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).
Waiting time at admission	The time elapsed for a patient on the elective surgery waiting list from the date they were added to the waiting list for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the procedure. <i>Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004–05</i> (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).
Wholesale finance	Comprises finance for the purchase of goods by retailers and wholesalers. <i>Reference: Lending Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).
Wholesale lenders	A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower. <i>Reference: Housing Finance, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).
Work arrangements	Arrangements, such as flexible working hours, permanent part-time work, shiftwork, job sharing or working at home, normally used by employed parents to assist them to care for their child(ren). <i>Reference: Child Care, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).
Working days lost	Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute. <i>Reference: Australian Labour Market Statistics</i> (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).
Workplace injuries	Workplace injury refers to an accident at the workplace, either during work or a work break, and when the worker's activity is under the control of an employer. Also included in this category are injuries that occurred while the employee was working at a location other than their normal workplace or base of operations (including in a motor vehicle). <i>Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05</i> .
Work related condition	Long term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related. <i>Reference: National Health Survey, Summary of Results</i> (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).
Work related fatalities	Fatalities included in this section are those for which a workers compensation claim has been lodged with an insurer and the person dies as a result of the compensable condition during that financial year. <i>Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004–05</i> .

World Heritage Areas	Places that have natural and/or cultural values of outstanding universal significance, as established by the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> . <i>Reference:</i> Bureau of Rural Sciences, <i>Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003</i> .
Year of occurrence	Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).
Year of registration	Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered. <i>Reference:</i> <i>Births, Australia</i> (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

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