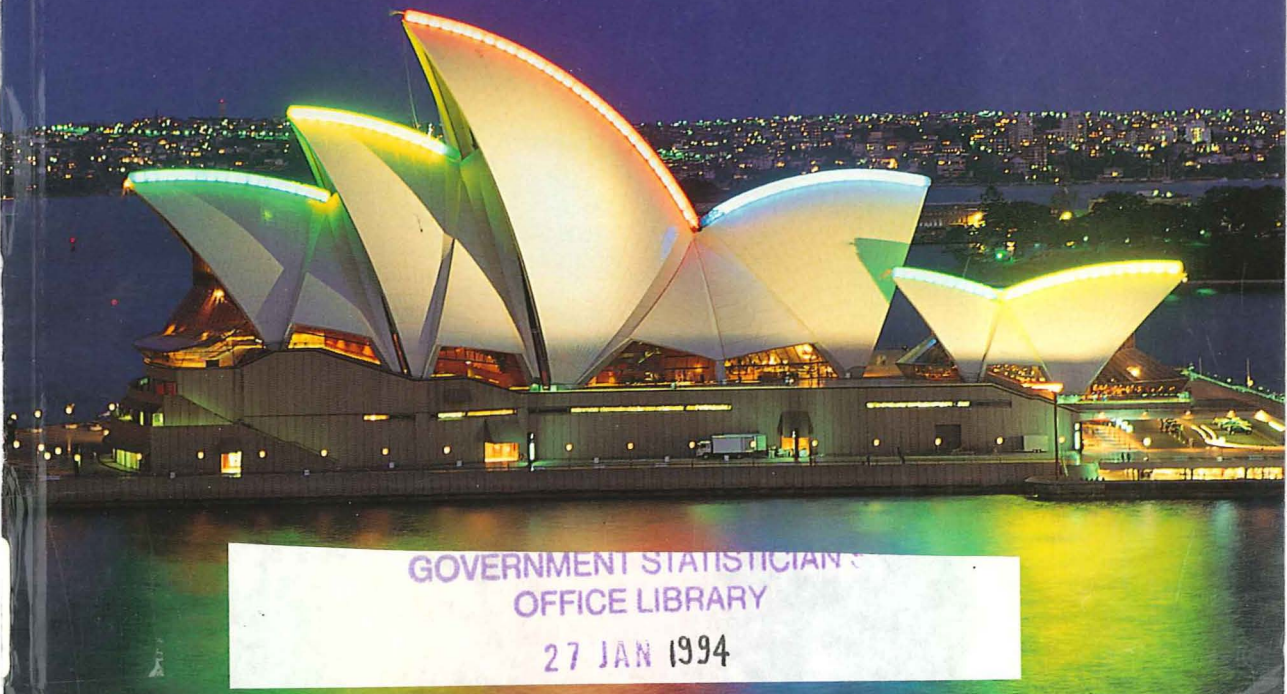


# NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

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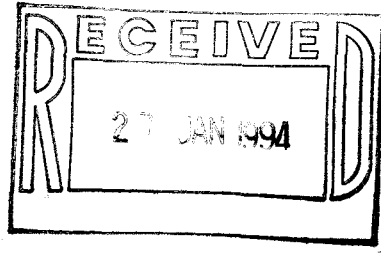
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NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK No. 74 1994

**COVER:** Sydney Opera House lit to celebrate  
Sydney's successful bid to host the year 2000  
Olympic Games.

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Carnemolla

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**NEW SOUTH WALES  
YEAR BOOK  
No. 74 1994**

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DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
NEW SOUTH WALES

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# Preface

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NSW Year Book has provided a description of the infrastructure and various aspects of the economic and social conditions in NSW since 1904. The 1994 edition is the 74th in this series and continues the tradition of producing a publication which is a central source of information about the State of NSW.

The ABS aims to meet the statistical needs of the community by providing a high quality, user-orientated and dynamic statistical service. To this end, research was undertaken in 1993 to review how the NSW Year Book is used by its current readers, in an effort to maximise its relevance and usefulness.

In response to this research the 'social' chapter has been expanded to four chapters, providing more substantial statistical coverage and commentary. For example, a short section on crime has been reworked with the help of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research to produce a new chapter 'Law and Order'. This chapter provides an overview of an important aspect of society with assistance from experts in the field. The other new chapters are: social welfare, health, and education and training.

Future editors of the NSW Year Book will continue to respond to readers' suggestions and advice. I encourage any readers with comments to write to me, or call the ABS NSW publishing staff.

More detailed statistics about most of the topics covered in this book may be obtained by reference to the list of related publications included at the end of each chapter, or by contacting the ABS Information Service.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication, and the ABS staff involved in its preparation. The continued cooperation received from individuals and community, business, and government agencies which provide information to the ABS, make it possible for these statistics to be produced.

DENIS FARRELL  
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician  
December 1993

The New South Wales Year Book is planned, compiled and edited in the Information and Publishing Branch of the Australian Bureau of Statistics NSW Office.

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Assistant Editor:	Ian Short
Design:	AGPS Design Studio
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Most of the material contained in the Year Book is prepared by the staff responsible for respective fields of statistics in the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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Department of Conservation and Land Management  
Department of Social Security  
Department of Transport and Communications  
Department of Veterans' Affairs  
Federal Office of Road Safety  
Home Care Service of NSW  
Joint Coal Board  
Maritime Services Board  
National Roads and Motorists' Association  
NSW Agriculture  
NSW Department of Community Services  
NSW Department of Health  
NSW Department of Housing  
NSW Department of Mineral Resources  
NSW Department of School Education  
NSW Department of Transport  
NSW Office of Energy  
NSW Police  
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority  
NSW Technical and Further Education Commission  
NSW Tourism  
NSW Water Resources Council  
NSW Workcover Authority  
Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages  
Reserve Bank of Australia  
State Rail Authority  
State Transit Authority  
Taronga Zoo  
Transport Study Group NSW

# For inquiries...

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

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

You may subscribe to any ABS publication. Subscribing ensures delivery on a regular basis.

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Sydney NSW 2001

# General information

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

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

**Reference periods** Yearly periods shown as 1991 refer to the year ended 31 December 1991; those shown as 1991–92 refer to the year ended 30 June 1992. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

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



**Circular Quay, Sydney,  
29 September 1993.**

Crowd celebrating the  
announcement that Sydney  
will hold the year 2000  
Olympic Games.

*Photo: Pearce/Fairfax*

# History

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## **Aboriginal settlement**

The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known—estimates range from 30,000 to 60,000 years ago. The Aboriginal people are thought to have crossed to Australia from south-east Asia as far back as 120,000 years ago. Remains of a camp site found at Lake Mungo in the far west of the state have been dated as 32,000 thousand years old. The pre-contact population in NSW was much greater than 40,000.

The Aborigines were not formed into the political structure of a nation but were separate groups, each with their own language and traditions. Each language group or clan was responsible for the management of certain areas of land. Groups had contact with each other for trade, initiations, marriages and other ceremonies. Some groups formed political alliances while others were at war.

## **1770: Captain Cook**

During 1770, Captain James Cook chartered the east coast of Australia, landing at Botany Bay on 28 April. Cook formally took possession of the whole of the eastern part of Australia in August on Possession Island, just off the north coast of Cape York Peninsula, naming the region *New South Wales*.

## **1788: European settlement**

Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding the First Fleet, sailed into Botany Bay on 18 January 1788. The fleet then moved to Sydney Cove where the British flag was raised on 26 January. One thousand and thirty-five persons, 850 of whom were convicts, disembarked. The colony was formally proclaimed on 7 February. NSW at this time was that part of Australia east of the 135th meridian of east longitude—a border which would now pass close to Coober Pedy in South Australia.

## **1790s: Coal discovered**

During the 1790s exploration of the east coast of Australia was undertaken with Tasmania being found to be an island. During the 1790s coal was discovered in the Hunter and Illawarra regions and the first merino sheep were imported into NSW. Convict fleets arrived in 1790 and 1791. Nearly 159,000 convicts arrived in the Australian colonies over the next 80 years, about 50 per cent were sent to NSW. The first free settlers arrived in 1793 on the *Bellona*.

**1807:** By 1800 Customs House had been built and a volunteer defence force was raised. Flinders circumnavigated Australia in 1802–03. It was Flinders who recommended in the published journal of his voyages that the name *Australia* be used rather than *New Holland*. The first export of wool was in 1807 when Captain Macarthur sent 245 pounds of wool to England.

**1809:** In 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Macarthur overthrew Governor Bligh in the 'Rum Rebellion'. Johnston and Macarthur were court martialled in London in 1809 for this act and Lachlan Macquarie assumed the position of Governor.

Macquarie's period was one of civic stability, establishment of new settlements and the erection of public buildings. With his convict architect Francis Greenway, Macquarie built structures, some of which can be seen today in Macquarie Street in Sydney. Among the buildings erected were the first Post Office (1810), Sydney Hospital (1816) and Hyde Park Barracks (1817).

**1813:** In 1812 the Governor's Court and the Supreme Court were established. In 1813 Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains which had been a barrier to inland exploration and settlement. A road over the mountains was built by 1815. The first trading bank—the Bank of New South Wales—opened in 1817. In 1819 there were 26,026 non-Aboriginal persons in NSW, of whom 9,986 were convicts. By 1821, ten ships were despatched to England with produce from NSW. Macquarie left in the same year.

**1823:** In 1823, a Legislative Council of leading citizens was appointed to advise the Governor. In 1824, NSW was proclaimed a crown colony; the first act of Parliament, the Currency Act, was passed; and the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was established. The first privately owned newspaper, the *Australian*, was published. The paper ceased publication in 1848.

In 1825 the boundary of NSW was moved to the 129th meridian of east longitude—now the eastern border of Western Australia—and Tasmania became a separate colony. Sydney's first Chamber of Commerce was established in 1825 and by 1827 the colony was self supporting. In 1828 the Legislative Council, appointed by the Governor, was expanded to 15.



The Imperial Act was passed which made all the laws and statutes in force in England applicable to NSW. The first full census of NSW was taken. There were 36,598 non-Aboriginal persons; Aborigines were not officially counted until 1971.

In 1830 beef was exported to England and horses to India. In 1831 the first steamer *Sophia Jane* arrived in Sydney and the *Sydney Herald* was first published. The paper became the *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842. Assisted immigration began in 1832 and by 1836 there were 77,096 persons in NSW. In that year the Australian Museum was founded and South Australia became a separate colony.

**1838: Myall Creek massacre** The Myall Creek massacre occurred in 1838 when 28 Aboriginal men, women and children were murdered by white men. Eleven white men were brought to trial and acquitted. A second trial found seven of them guilty and they were hanged. This was the first case in which Europeans were tried and punished for the murder of Aborigines.

**1843: First elections** 1841 saw the proclamation of New Zealand as a colony and Sydney being lit by gaslight. There were by this stage 116,731 persons in the colony. The Sydney Municipal Corporation was established in 1842 and in 1843 the first 24 elected representatives of the Legislative Council took their place in a chamber of 36, the rest being appointed by the Governor. By 1844 exports exceeded imports in value.

The transportation of convicts to NSW ceased after a long campaign by the settlers of NSW. In 1848, the *Marion* was the last ship to transport convicts to NSW.

In 1849 there was an exodus of the population to the California goldfields and in October 1850 the University of Sydney was incorporated.

**1851: Gold rush** Edward Hargreaves found payable gold near Bathurst in February 1851. Over the next decade the population increased at a rate never attained again. By August that year there were over 10,000 people on NSW diggings. Gold was declared Crown property. Victoria became an independent colony and gold was discovered there in July. Earlier, in June, Hargreaves found diamonds while looking for gold at Ready Creek, 25 kilometres south-west of Bathurst.

In 1852 revenue from gold was allocated to the Colonial Legislatures and Sydney University was formally opened. The following year, the two chambers of parliament were established.

**1855:  
Responsible  
government**

In 1855 the British approved a draft Constitution and NSW was granted responsible government. The first railway commenced operation between Sydney and Parramatta. The Royal Sydney Mint was established in the same year and the first Australian gun-boat, the *Spitfire*, was launched.

1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. Civil registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced. The population had now grown to 252,649. The following year electoral rolls were printed and Newcastle and Maitland were connected by rail.

**1858:  
Secret ballot**

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

In 1860 the Kiandra gold rush started and troops were sent to New Zealand to fight in the Maori wars. The following year the Lambing Flat gold rush started. Anti-Chinese riots at Lambing Flat and Back Creek, in which many Chinese were murdered, moved the government to restrict Chinese immigration.

**1862:  
State aid to  
religion  
abolished**

State aid to religion was abolished in 1862 and the railway was opened to Penrith. The western border of Queensland was moved to the 138th meridian of east longitude—its position today—and in the following year the Northern Territory was separated and annexed to South Australia. The railway was extended to Goulburn in 1869.

The Sydney Trades and Labour Council was formed and the NSW Academy of Art was founded in 1871. The Academy assisted in the establishment of the Art Gallery of NSW in 1875. The population had grown to 503,981. The telegraphic cable to England was completed in 1872. The duration of Parliament was reduced from five to three years in 1874 and the General Post Office was opened in George Street, Sydney. A telegraphic cable joining NSW and New Zealand was laid in 1876. The rail was extended to Bathurst in that year; to Orange and Cootamundra the following year; and to Wagga Wagga in 1878. In 1878 the discovery of artesian water near Bourke allowed settlement away from river fronts.

**1879:  
Royal National  
Park**

The first steam tramway started operations in Sydney, and the Royal National Park, Australia's first national park and the world's second, was created in 1879. In the

same year the first Intercolonial Trade Union congress was held in Sydney and the first consignment of frozen meat was shipped to England aboard the *Strathleven*.

In 1880, aid was abolished to denominational schools and it was decreed that all State schools must be sectarian. The first telephones were installed in Sydney that year and the *Bulletin* was founded. Women were admitted to Sydney University the following year. The Trade Unions Act gave workers the right to form unions. The first cricket test in NSW was played between England and Australia in February 1882.

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

1886 saw an industrial depression and there was large scale unemployment by 1887. Opals were discovered at Lightning Ridge. In 1886 silver-lead smelting works began operation at Broken Hill.

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

Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, committed NSW to federation and in October of 1889 he gave the famous Tenterfield oration urging a national parliament elected by the people rather than a council of colonies.

The great strike of 1890 saw miners, waterside workers, draymen and shearers defeated. In the following year the first Labor Electoral League—the beginning of the Australian Labor Party—was established in Balmain. Thirty-five Labor members were returned to the Legislative Assembly in the election in that year. Many building societies failed and the move towards federation quickened.

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

**1898:**  
**First wheat exported** In 1898 the first surplus of wheat was exported and a referendum on the Federation Constitution Bill was defeated. A second referendum was passed in 1899 and

the colonies agreed to federate. Soldiers were sent overseas to fight, this time to the Boer War in South Africa.

Queen Victoria gave assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill on 9 July 1900. The Bill also established the High Court of Australia.

**1901: Federation** On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, at Centennial Park in Sydney. The first federal elections were held in March and Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George V) in May. Edmund Barton became the first Prime Minister. The Commonwealth became responsible for Defence, Post and Telecommunications, and Customs and Excise. Interstate free trade was established and old age pensions were introduced in NSW.

**1902: Vote for women** In the following year the vote was given to women in NSW and in 1903 the High Court of Australia was set up. Ada Emily Evans was the first woman to graduate in law from the University of Sydney in the same year, although she was not permitted to practice.

The number of members of the Legislative Assembly was reduced from 125 to 90 that year. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was passed and the Australian Public Service was founded.

**1906: Free public schools** In 1905 the Children's Court was instituted and local government was extended to the whole State except the Western Division. Bondi Surf Club was established in the following year. Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme was approved in that year.

1907 saw the connection of Sydney and Melbourne by telephone. Invalidity and accident pensions were introduced and the medical inspection of school children was initiated. Rugby League commenced in the same year breaking away from Rugby Union over a disagreement about payment to injured players.

**1908: Canberra chosen as Australian capital** The Yass-Canberra district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the Minimum Wage Act was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the USA (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney.

The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. Amendments to the NSW Aborigines Act gave the NSW Protection Board greater power to remove children for training as domestic servants. In 1910, 'Saturday

half-holiday' was instituted in Sydney and the larger towns of NSW. The first Labor Government was formed in NSW that year.

**1911:  
First  
Australian  
census** In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was ceded to the Commonwealth by NSW. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was established and the first cruiser to be constructed locally the *Warrago* was launched from Cockatoo Island. Work commenced on the trans-continental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted. There were 4,455,005 non-Aboriginal persons in Australia.

The Australian fleet arrived in Sydney in 1913. It included the battle cruiser *Australia* and the cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne*.

**1914:  
First World War** The following year, 1914, the first aerial mail flight in Australia was flown between Sydney and Melbourne. The first double dissolution of Federal Parliament occurred and the First World War, the Great War, started in August of that year. Enlistment of the first Australian Imperial Force (AIF) began almost immediately. The RAN was placed under British control. On the way to Europe the cruiser *Sydney* sank the German cruiser *Emden* off the Cocos Islands. The first AIF servicemen left in November for Egypt.

Jervis Bay was ceded to the Commonwealth in 1915. In April the Australian and New Zealand soldiers (the Anzacs) landed at Gallipoli in Turkey. The steel and iron works were opened in Newcastle by BHP.

**1916:  
Six o'clock  
closing** In 1916 workmen's compensation was extended to all workers. A federal referendum for compulsory military service was defeated that year as was the second in 1917. Daylight saving was started and abandoned that year.

In 1918 the war finished. The lives of almost 60,000 Australian service personnel had been lost. An Act to introduce a system of proportional representation was passed in NSW. A State Housing scheme commenced in 1919.

**1922:  
State bank  
established** Multiple electorates and proportional representation were used in the State election in 1920. Compulsory school attendance was introduced in the same year. The 44 hour week was introduced in NSW in 1921 and in 1922 the Sydney Harbour Bridge Bill was passed as was the establishment of the Rural Bank (now the State Bank of NSW). The working week reverted to 48 hours that year.

The first radio station in Australia—2SB (now 2BL), started in Sydney in 1923. The first woman was admitted to legal practice in NSW in 1924 and the following year the first woman, Millicent Preston-Stanley won a seat in the NSW Parliament for the Nationalists.

**1926:  
Electrification  
of railways**

In 1926 the first section of the underground railway opened in Sydney and the electrification of the suburban railway lines began. The 44 hour week was reintroduced in NSW. The widows' pension and compulsory workers' compensation were instituted in NSW.

The first sitting of Federal Parliament in Canberra was in 1927 and the Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) was founded. Further social welfare legislation continued in NSW with the introduction of child endowment. A system of single seats and preferential voting was introduced for State elections. Burrinjuck Dam was completed.

The Australian Loan Council was reformed in 1928. The Commonwealth agreed to take over the States' debts and to continue paying revenue to them in return for the States agreeing to obtain loans through the Council.

**1929:  
Compulsory  
voting**

Compulsory voting was introduced for State elections in 1929 and a Royal Commission on the coal industry commenced following the death of a miner at Rothbury in a clash between unionists and the police.

The great depression worsened in 1930. The State Government introduced the Moratorium Act to stop the repossession of homes due to default in payments. Unemployment relief tax was imposed as was sales tax. In 1931 the NSW Government defaulted on interest payments on NSW Government bonds held in London. The State Lottery started in that year.

**1932:  
Government  
dismissed**

The Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened in 1932. The Governor, Sir Philip Game, dismissed the NSW Premier, J. T. Lang, that year and the NSW Industrial Court was constituted. Sydney and Brisbane were connected by a standard gauge rail link on the completion of the Clarence River Bridge.

In 1934 the Legislative Council was reconstituted as an elected chamber. In that year the QEA-Imperial Airways airmail service between England and Australia was inaugurated.

In 1935 the Sydney County Council (SCC) was formed to provide electricity. The Hume Reservoir was opened on the Murray River the following year.

The Commonwealth Court's *basic wage* was adopted for State awards and the Cooperative Home Building Societies were sponsored by the State Government.

In 1938 waterside workers at Port Kembla refused to load pig iron that was to go to Japan. Under government pressure the workers loaded the pig iron in 1939. Australia agreed to accept refugees from Nazi Germany.

**1939:  
The Second  
World War**

The Second World War broke out in 1939 and military conscription for home defence was introduced. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted 44 hours as the standard week.

Australian troops sailed for the Middle East in 1940 and Australia's first diplomatic posts were established. Petrol and newsprint were rationed and the compulsory attendance at school from the age of six (formerly seven) was introduced.

HMAS *Sydney* was sunk with all hands off Western Australia by the German raider *Kormoron* in 1941. Australia declared war on Japan and Australian troops were dispatched to Malaya.

**1942:  
Uniform  
income tax**

In 1942 Singapore fell and 15,000 Australian troops were taken prisoner. Darwin was bombed and three Japanese midget submarines entered Sydney Harbour sinking the barracks ship *Kuttabul*. The Commonwealth Uniform Income Tax replaced State income and entertainment taxes. The Commonwealth introduced the widows' pension. Daylight saving was reintroduced.

Conscription was introduced for overseas service in 1943. School attendance was made compulsory between six and 15 years of age and compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance was introduced. Butter was rationed.

**1945:  
War ends**

Meat rationing began in 1944 and the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax system was introduced. The war ended in 1945 and Australia was an original signatory to the United Nations Charter.

Non-Labor party factions united and formed the Liberal Party of Australia. The NSW Liberal Executive was appointed in 1945.

In 1946 the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for social services after a referendum and the first free and assisted passages for British ex-servicemen began.

**1947:  
40 hour week**

The 40 hour week was introduced in NSW in 1947 and voting became compulsory in local government elections. Immigration of displaced persons began.

In 1948, after a referendum was rejected the States assumed control of rents, prices and land sales. The first Holden car rolled off the assembly line in 1948. Don Bradman retired from cricket with a test average of 99.94.

**1949:  
Snowy  
Mountains  
Scheme**

There was a general strike in the coal fields in 1949 and gas and electricity were rationed. The strike was broken when troops were brought in to operate the mines. The second university, the NSW University of Technology—now the University of NSW—was incorporated by the State Government and the Snowy Mountains Irrigation scheme commenced. Australian troops were once again deployed overseas to Malaya and Korea in 1950. Rationing of petrol, tea and butter finished. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court raised the female basic wage to 75 per cent of the male rate.

Conscription was reintroduced in 1951 and long service leave for all workers was introduced in NSW. The first oil refinery was constructed at Kurnell in 1952 and Jimmy Carruthers became the first Australian to win a world boxing championship. In 1953 the Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of the basic wage.

**1954:  
First visit by  
monarch**

In 1954 Elizabeth II became the first reigning monarch to visit Australia. Ten o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in NSW after a referendum in 1955. The first power was generated by the Snowy Mountains Scheme. The death penalty was abolished in NSW that year. Quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were reintroduced in State awards.

**1956:  
TV starts**

Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax was reintroduced in NSW. The Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system was reorganised establishing a court to handle legal decisions and a commission to settle disputes and determine awards. The following year Joern Utzon of Denmark won a world-wide competition to design the Sydney Opera House.

The principle of equal pay for equal work was adopted by the State Government in 1958. Australia's first and only nuclear reactor started at Lucas Heights, and Lake Eucumbene (Australia's largest reservoir) was completed in the Snowy Mountains. Three weeks annual leave was introduced in NSW in 1959, the same year that Jack Brabham (now Sir Jack) became the first Australian to win the World Formula One motor driving championship.



**1961:** Compulsory national service training was abolished in  
**Parkes radio telescope** 1960. In 1961 a referendum to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated and a uniform divorce law for Australia came into operation. Legislation based on the 'Wyndham' report on secondary education was passed which introduced the Higher School Certificate (HSC) scheme.

A standard gauge railway connecting Sydney and Melbourne opened in 1962 as did the Cahill Expressway, Sydney's first freeway. Aborigines were given the right to vote in Commonwealth elections. The Commonwealth Arbitration Commission gave three weeks annual leave to all awards in 1963; the same year as uniform marriage laws were introduced.

**1964:** State public servants were given four weeks annual leave  
**TAB established** in 1964 and long service leave provisions were extended to Commonwealth public servants. Macquarie University was opened that year. The quarterly adjustment of the State basic wage was abolished again. In the same year Commonwealth funding of private schools recommenced after 100 years. The Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) was established to allow off-course betting on racing. Dawn Fraser of Balmain won the 100 metre freestyle gold medal at the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was her third Olympic gold medal in this event.

**1966:** In 1965 compulsory military training was reintroduced  
**Decimal currency** and Australia sent troops to Vietnam. Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. Decimal currency was introduced.

A referendum in 1967 gave the Commonwealth Government the power to legislate on Aborigines. Another referendum in North-East NSW proposing the establishment of a new State was defeated. The *total wage* concept was introduced in Commonwealth awards and the first HSC examinations were held.

Compulsory voting at local government elections was rescinded and breathalyser tests for car drivers were introduced in 1968. Australia's first heart transplant was carried out at St Vincents Hospital. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court accepted the principle of equal pay for women in the following year and the points system for driving offences was introduced in NSW.

**1971:  
Legal age  
eighteen**

In 1970 a standard gauge rail line opened linking Sydney and Perth. The gradual introduction of the metric system of weights and measures began. In 1970 the first woodchips were exported from NSW. In 1971 the State Government lowered the minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18. The control of payroll tax was transferred to the States from the Commonwealth. Daylight saving was introduced and the census included Aborigines for the first time. The total NSW population at that census was 4,766,600.

The staged implementation of equal pay for women was introduced in 1972. In that year national military service ended and Australia withdrew its troops from Vietnam. The Commonwealth Public Service was granted four weeks annual leave, annual leave loading and maternity leave in 1973. Also, the voting age for Federal elections was reduced to 18; tertiary education fees were abolished and the Sydney Opera House was opened in this year.

**1975:  
Order of  
Australia**

Four weeks annual leave and leave loading was granted under all State awards in 1974. The first NSW Ombudsman was appointed in 1975 and the Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation based on the quarterly CPI. The Order of Australia was awarded for the first time. Australian Savings Bonds were introduced in 1976; the same year as a referendum on daylight saving was carried in NSW. Voting at local government elections was made compulsory again.

In 1978 a referendum was held in NSW to provide for the election of members of the Legislative Council by popular vote.

**1979:  
Sunday trading**

State workers were granted a 37.5 hour week in 1979 and the Eastern Suburbs railway commenced operation—over 100 years after it was first mooted. The legislative powers of the States were extended to coastal waters in the following year. All female employees in NSW were given the right to 52 weeks unpaid maternity leave and the Land and Environment Court commenced operations.

**1981:  
Sir Roden  
Cutler retires**

Public funding of State parliamentary elections was introduced in 1981 and the Arbitration Commission abandoned wage indexation. Sir Roden Cutler, the longest serving Governor in NSW history retired. By 1982 most of NSW had been declared a drought area. Random breath testing for drivers commenced in NSW and BHP started to drastically cut its workforce in Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The drought broke in 1983 and Premier Neville Wran stepped down from office while a Royal Commission investigated allegations of miscarriage of justice. The Premier was exonerated. The Arbitration Commission returned to wage indexation. The Federal Government and the ACTU endorsed the Prices and Incomes Accord. In 1983 the NSW Aboriginal Land Act was introduced allowing Aboriginal people to apply for Crown land.

**1984:** The Legislative Assembly was elected for a maximum  
**Four year term** term of four years in 1984. *Advance Australia Fair* became the official National Anthem and green and gold were proclaimed as Australia's national colours. Retail shopping hours were extended to Friday night and Saturday afternoons. Homosexuality was decriminalised.

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

The NSW Institute of Technology became the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) in 1987. The stock market slumped 45 per cent in a two month period.

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

**1990:** In 1990 Australia supported the United Nations trade  
**Gulf war** sanctions against Iraq. The frigates *Darwin* and *Adelaide* left Sydney in August. In early 1990 an estimated one-third of the State was flooded in a two week period. Several thousand people, were evacuated from their homes. In December, Australia's oldest newspaper group, John Fairfax—publisher of the *Sydney Morning Herald*—went into receivership. Also in that year the National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour was opened.

In 1991 Pemulwuy Koori College, the first Aboriginal high school, opened in February. The Adoption Information Act came into effect in April. The legislation provided access to records for adopted children and their

parents. The State election in May 1991 saw the Greiner Government returned to power with the support of four independents.

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

Also in that year the Museum of Contemporary Art was opened at Circular Quay. Eight people were killed by a gunman in a suburban shopping complex in Strathfield, Sydney. Laws were introduced later in the year to curb access to military assault rifles. The Federal Government gave the final approval to a third runway at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport in November.

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

**Premier resigns**

In March 1993 it became legal to sell and serve kangaroo meat in NSW for human consumption. Ian Armstrong replaced Wal Murray as leader of the NSW National Party on 20 May 1993 following Mr Murray's resignation. In September 1993 the bid to hold the year 2000 Olympics in Sydney was successful.

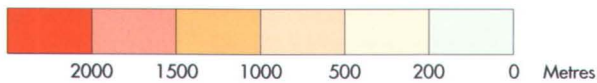


# New South Wales

Scale

0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometres

HYPSONETRIC TINTS



Populated Places

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

# Physical environment

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## Physical features

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

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

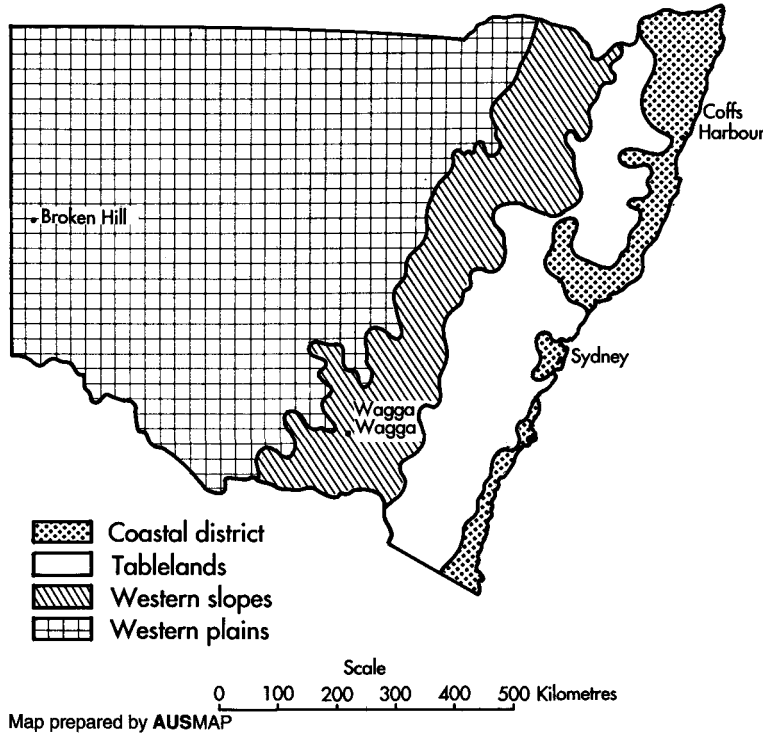
The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaus, forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude higher than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly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

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

### **Lord Howe Island**

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

### NSW physical features



## Water resources

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

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

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

Average monthly rainfall, NSW

Rainfall district	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	—millimetres—											
Coastal—												
North Coast—												
Upper	166	188	190	146	135	111	85	57	54	85	101	131
Lower	172	190	201	155	121	120	77	61	59	92	103	136
Manning	132	153	161	143	120	128	77	67	69	93	91	108
Hunter	97	95	94	83	74	84	58	51	54	65	65	84
Metropolitan—												
East	109	110	131	117	111	123	77	71	59	81	83	86
West	95	95	89	78	66	68	47	44	42	60	75	74
Illawarra	101	111	118	108	103	114	73	65	63	85	84	90
South Coast	85	94	97	91	86	89	57	54	59	77	80	81
Tablelands—												
Northern Tablelands—												
Eastern	145	142	129	77	64	55	49	33	40	69	83	119
Western	107	89	63	43	49	51	56	48	51	76	81	96
Central Tablelands—												
North	72	64	53	45	47	48	48	49	45	57	59	61
South	95	93	81	74	68	73	66	67	60	76	75	83
Southern Tablelands—												
Goulburn—Monaro	62	55	57	52	55	54	50	52	50	64	60	61
Snowy Mountains	65	58	67	65	75	75	74	80	79	91	75	70
Western Slopes—												
North-west Slopes—												
North	83	79	54	40	46	43	47	38	40	60	67	77
South	84	68	48	41	44	47	48	44	43	60	62	74
Central Western Slopes—												
North	78	69	53	45	44	47	46	43	41	52	53	61
South	59	54	50	45	48	49	48	49	42	55	50	52
South-west Slopes—												
North	50	42	47	49	52	53	55	56	47	58	46	49
South	53	45	54	62	73	79	87	91	72	83	58	58
Western Plains—												
North-west Plains—												
East	75	65	49	38	44	40	43	33	33	47	57	61
West	70	63	44	35	37	34	37	27	28	41	46	51
Central Western Plains—												
Northern	54	51	41	36	39	37	35	31	29	40	39	43
Southern	46	44	40	38	40	39	36	37	30	44	40	45
Riverina—												
East	34	32	35	37	44	44	43	46	40	48	33	36
West	28	26	30	28	35	33	30	32	29	37	25	28
Western—												
Far North-west	27	28	23	16	20	16	16	13	13	21	15	24
Lower Darling	22	20	20	18	25	21	21	20	21	26	20	21
Upper Darling	43	41	35	26	29	25	25	20	18	28	27	35
South-west Plains	30	29	31	24	32	29	27	29	26	34	26	30

Source: Bureau of Meteorology



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

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	—millimetres—												
Alstonville—													
Evaporation	183	141	136	111	87	78	90	115	141	158	171	189	1,600
Rainfall	180	235	281	209	193	156	93	78	55	114	133	157	1,869
Canberra—													
Evaporation	257	204	170	105	68	48	53	78	111	158	192	251	1,695
Rainfall	59	57	55	52	49	38	41	48	51	66	63	54	632
Cobar—													
Evaporation	366	297	260	162	102	66	74	109	159	229	294	363	2,484
Rainfall	47	40	40	31	35	25	28	33	23	36	32	41	410
Glen Innes—													
Evaporation	167	137	133	99	62	48	53	74	108	133	156	177	1,348
Rainfall	112	89	71	45	49	57	56	51	55	80	83	107	854
Griffith—													
Evaporation	267	232	186	111	65	42	50	74	105	161	216	273	1,781
Rainfall	34	25	38	37	42	35	35	42	36	39	29	34	413
Lake Victoria—													
Evaporation	316	263	226	135	78	54	59	87	126	189	243	304	2,080
Rainfall	19	19	15	20	26	23	25	25	24	28	23	19	264
Moree—													
Evaporation	291	235	223	147	96	69	71	99	144	211	258	301	2,147
Rainfall	72	66	49	42	47	26	46	37	32	47	54	66	584
Sydney Airport—													
Evaporation	217	174	164	123	87	78	87	115	141	174	192	233	1,786
Rainfall	99	115	126	109	97	129	68	80	59	76	83	79	1,119
Wagga—													
Evaporation	316	260	217	120	62	36	37	59	84	143	210	295	1,838
Rainfall	42	37	42	48	57	44	55	56	53	61	41	41	579
Wellington—													
Evaporation	270	216	192	129	81	51	53	75	105	158	210	276	1,814
Rainfall	67	64	52	47	49	41	45	50	43	63	53	50	623

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

## Groundwater resources, NSW

Aquifer type	Area of aquifers km <sup>2</sup>	Groundwater resource					Abstraction during 1983–84
		Divertible resource				Total	
		Fresh	Marginal	Brackish	Saline		
		—gigalitres—					
Major resources—							
Surficial	156,000	410	202	130	35	777	109
Sedimentary	438,000	461	350	301	269	1,380	130
Fractured	1,900	10	12	—	—	22	4
Total	..	881	564	431	304	2,180	242
Minor resources—							
Surficial	308,000	69	53	77	294	493	21
Sedimentary	202,000	223	173	212	265	873	7
Fractured	282,000	360	410	524	42	1,340	48
Total	..	652	636	813	601	2,700	76

Source: NSW Water Resources Council

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

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

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

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

#### Surface water resources, NSW

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

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

**Groundwater** Groundwater represents the single largest source of water in NSW. The estimated volume of groundwater in the state is 5,110 million megalitres or about 200 times more

water than is stored in dams. At least 130 communities in NSW, rely on groundwater for their drinking water supply.

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

## Climate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Time standard** The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for NSW. This is ten hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time

(GMT). However, South Australian standard time has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

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

## Land use

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

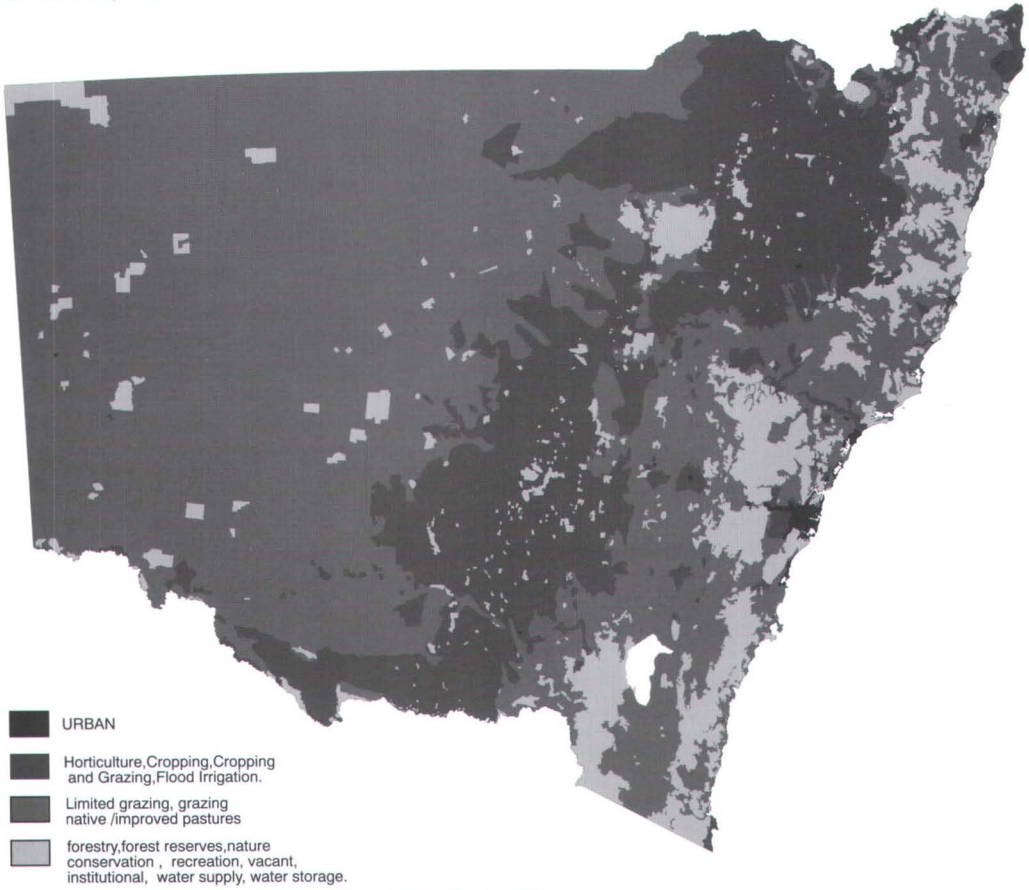
Nearly half of the land in the coastal and tablelands region is used for non-agricultural purposes. The highlands contain extensive areas of State forests and national parks, while the more amenable parts are urban areas and hobby farms. The land which is given over to agricultural purposes contains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

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

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

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

Land use, NSW



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

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**The Governor of NSW**

His Excellency Rear Admiral  
Peter Ross Sinclair  
A.C., A.O., R.A.N. (retired)

*Photo: Courtesy of the Private  
Secretary, Government House,  
Sydney*

# Government

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

Although forms of Aboriginal tribal government had existed from time immemorial in NSW, government as we know it began in Australia in 1788 with Captain Arthur Phillip, the first Governor of the colony of NSW.

Phillip and his successors exercised extensive power over the early convict colony. Through the use of daily orders and official promulgations the Governors regulated every aspect of daily life from wage and price controls through to land allocation and the power to decide whether capital sentences from the criminal courts should be carried out or reduced.

It was not until 1823 that the first restrictions were placed on the autocratic powers of the Governors, when a nominated Legislative Council comprising the executive officers of the colony was appointed to advise the Governor. The Legislative Council was enlarged over the following years in an attempt to make it more reflective of the range of colonists' opinions. In 1842 the first Legislative Councillors were elected. Under the terms of the Constitution Act of that year, the British authorities ensured that the Legislative Council became a composite body with two-thirds of its members elected on a restricted property franchise, and one-third still nominated by the Governor. The elected members were to be chosen from single-member constituencies for a five year period.

The Constitution Act of 1842 also established a system of local government under which the Governor was empowered to establish districts and create in each of them a District Council to be elected on the same franchise as the Legislative Council and to hold office for a three-year period.

The trend from 1842 onwards was for a progressive liberalising of the restricted franchise. In 1855 responsible government was granted to NSW, and for the first time the executive arm of government became answerable for its actions to the elected representatives of the people rather than, as previously, to the imperial authorities in Britain. By 1858 NSW had a two-tier form of legislature. The Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, was elected on a universal manhood suffrage (women did not receive the vote in NSW until 1902). The Upper House, the



Legislative Council, remained a nominated house of review and a check on the Lower House. The form of the Legislative Council remained essentially unchanged until 1978 when the Government of Neville Wran introduced a democratic franchise and the Upper House became an elected arm of the NSW legislature.

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

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

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

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

The Governor's more important duties are:

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

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

### The Executive Council

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

The Governor presides at the meetings of the Executive Council, or in his absence the Vice-President of the Council or the next most senior member. The quorum is two.

The meetings are formal and official in character. At the meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued and regulations approved.

### The Ministry or Cabinet

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

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

#### Ministries of NSW since 1973

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

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

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

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

Both Houses must meet at least once a year. The duration of Parliament is limited to four years.

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

#### Parliaments of NSW since 1965

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

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

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

**Legislative Council: membership by party affiliation**

Party	Year of election				
	1978	1981	1984	1988	1991
Australian Democrats	—	1	1	2	2
Australian Labor Party	23	24	24	21	18
Call to Australia Group	—	1	2	3	2
Liberal Party of Australia	14	12	11	12	13
National Party (a)	6	6	7	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>

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

**The Legislative Assembly**

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

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

**Legislative Assembly: membership by party affiliation**

Party	Year of election (a)				
	1978	1981	1984	1988	1991
Australian Labor Party	63	69	58	43	46
Independents	1	2	4	7	4
Liberal Party of Australia	18	14	22	39	32
National Party (b)	17	14	15	20	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>99</b>

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

**Franchise**

The elections of both Houses are conducted by secret ballot. Only Australian citizens resident in NSW who are 18 years of age or over are eligible to enrol to vote. British subjects who were already on the roll at that date also retain enrolment and voting rights. Enrolment and voting are compulsory.

**Optional preferential voting**

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

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

**Polling day**

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

**Local government authorities**

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

Each local government area is governed by an elected council. Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer—known as the Lord Mayor in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong and as the mayor in all other local government areas.

**Local Government Act**

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

With the introduction of the new Act, all councils, with the exception of one—Sutherland Shire—have abandoned the terms Municipality or Shire and have been designated as councils. Their elected representatives are now known as councillors (instead of aldermen in the case of municipalities) and all leaders of councils are called mayors (instead of presidents in the case of shires).

**Local  
government  
functions**

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

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

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



**Citizenship ceremony,  
Liverpool, Australia Day,  
1993**

Liverpool, a city south-west of Sydney had a population of 98,162 in 1991, 31 per cent of whom were born overseas.

*Photo: Kylie Pickett/Fairfax*

# Demography

## Population estimates

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

**Proportion of Australia's population** Although NSW comprises only 10.4 per cent of the total area of Australia, over one-third (34.1%) of Australian residents live in NSW. The proportion of the nation's population living in this State has changed markedly since first settlement but little change has occurred since the start of the twentieth century, when about thirty-six per cent of Australian residents lived in NSW.

**Area, estimated resident population and population density of states and territories, 30 June 1992p**

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>Area (a) (km<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Estimated resident population ('000) (b)</i>	<i>Population density (persons per km<sup>2</sup>) (b)</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian population (per cent) (b)</i>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>801,600</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>34.1</b>
Victoria	227,600	4,448.8	19.5	25.4
Queensland	1,727,200	3,030.5	1.8	17.3
South Australia	984,000	1,456.4	1.5	8.3
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,657.1	0.7	9.5
Tasmania	67,800	469.8	6.9	2.7
Northern Territory	1,346,200	167.1	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	294.2	122.6	1.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7,682,300</b>	<b>17,482.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) *Source:* Australian Surveying and Land Information Group. (b) *Figures are based on 1991 Census results.*

**Population growth** During the year ended 30 June 1992, NSW experienced the fourth highest growth rate (1.0%) of all Australian States and Territories, behind Queensland (2.3%), the



## Estimated resident population of states and territories (a)

State or territory	At 30 June					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992p
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION						
—'000—						
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>5,616.7</b>	<b>5,707.3</b>	<b>5,776.3</b>	<b>5,834.0</b>	<b>5,898.7</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>
Victoria	4,210.1	4,262.6	4,320.2	4,378.6	4,420.4	4,448.8
Queensland	2,675.1	2,739.9	2,827.6	2,899.3	2,961.0	3,030.5
South Australia	1,392.8	1,404.9	1,419.0	1,432.1	1,446.3	1,456.4
Western Australia	1,496.2	1,535.2	1,578.4	1,613.0	1,636.1	1,657.1
Tasmania	449.2	451.1	455.3	462.2	466.8	469.8
Northern Territory	158.2	159.0	161.2	163.7	165.5	167.1
Australian Capital Territory	265.5	272.1	276.4	282.2	289.3	294.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>16,263.9</b>	<b>16,532.2</b>	<b>16,814.4</b>	<b>17,065.1</b>	<b>17,284.0</b>	<b>17,482.6</b>

## PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA

State or territory	—per cent—					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992p
New South Wales	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.1	34.1
Victoria	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.4
Queensland	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.3
South Australia	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
Western Australia	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5
Tasmania	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Based on 1991 Census results.

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

Statistical area	At 30 June					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992p
—'000—						
Sydney (SD)	3,528.5	3,591.0	3,622.9	3,643.7	3,672.9	3,699.8
<i>Hunter (SD)</i>	<i>501.6</i>	<i>508.1</i>	<i>515.9</i>	<i>523.9</i>	<i>532.0</i>	<i>450.7</i>
Newcastle (SSD)	422.2	427.0	432.9	439.0	444.9	88.4
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	79.4	81.2	83.0	85.0	87.0	539.1
<i>Illawarra (SD)</i>	<i>325.3</i>	<i>331.2</i>	<i>337.8</i>	<i>344.1</i>	<i>349.6</i>	<i>247.4</i>
Wollongong (SSD)	235.9	238.4	240.6	242.8	244.9	107.7
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	89.4	92.8	97.2	101.3	104.6	355.1
Richmond-Tweed (SD)	156.5	161.7	168.0	174.0	179.5	184.7
Mid-North Coast (SD)	212.2	217.7	226.2	234.0	240.9	247.0
Northern (SD)	181.4	181.7	182.7	183.9	185.4	186.5
North Western (SD)	111.1	111.6	112.6	114.1	115.6	117.0
Central West (SD)	165.4	165.8	166.8	168.3	170.1	171.6
South Eastern (SD)	155.8	158.7	162.0	165.3	168.4	171.9
Murrumbidgee (SD)	144.3	144.7	145.5	146.1	147.3	148.3
Murray (SD)	105.5	106.2	107.2	108.1	108.9	109.6
Far West (SD)	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.1
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>5,616.7</b>	<b>5,707.3</b>	<b>5,776.3</b>	<b>5,834.0</b>	<b>5,898.7</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>

(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results.

Australian Capital Territory (1.7%) and Western Australia (1.3%). The growth rate for Australia as a whole was 1.1 per cent. The actual increase in NSW population in that period was 60,000, which comprised a natural increase of 42,800, a net overseas migration gain of 29,200 and a net interstate migration loss of 12,000.

**Regional distribution**

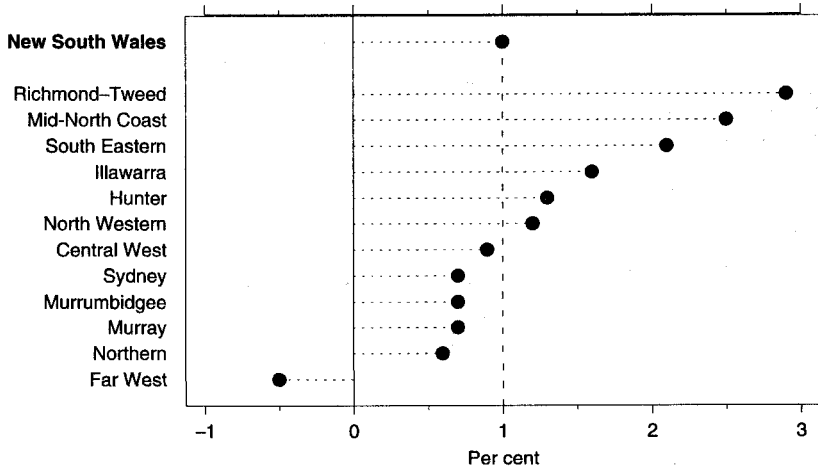
Most of the State's population is located around the three major coastal centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. In 1992, Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision and Wollongong Statistical Subdivision contained nearly three-quarters (73.8%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2 per cent of its area. The six coastal divisions of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, in aggregate, comprised 87.2 per cent of the State's population and 17.4 per cent of its area.

**Regional growth**

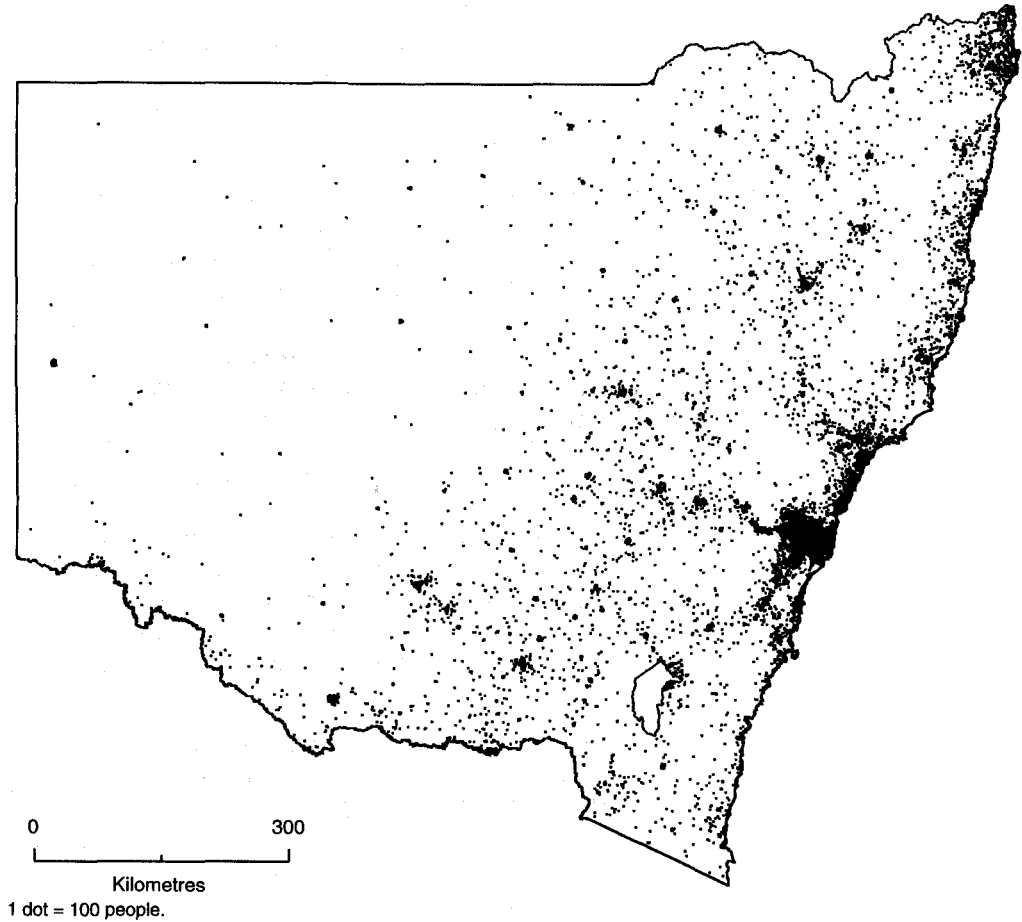
Sydney's population growth is predominantly due to overseas migration but growth in the other regions of the State is generally caused by an intrastate drift from Sydney to less populated coastal retreats or from rural areas into more populated urban cities or towns where work opportunities are greater.

Outside of Sydney SD, which had a growth of 0.7 per cent in 1992, the fastest growing areas are situated on the coast of NSW. The north coast divisions of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast had growth rates of 2.9 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively. On the south coast, the South Eastern SD, which also contains the developing areas near Canberra, and Illawarra SD grew by 2.1 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively.

**Population growth, 30 June 1991 to 1992p**



## Population, NSW, 30 June 1991



## Components of change in estimated resident population, NSW

<i>Component</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92p</i>
	—'000—					
Natural increase	41.3	42.1	44.4	41.6	47.1	42.8
Net overseas migration	52.7	61.5	62.6	52.2	36.5	29.2
Net interstate migration	-9.5	-13.3	-38.0	-36.0	-17.2	-12.0
<i>Total change(a)</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>60.0</i>
	—per cent—					
Total annual rate of increase (per cent)	1.54	1.61	1.21	1.00	1.11	1.02

(a) For 1986-87 to 1990-91, includes an adjustment for intercensal discrepancy.

Below division level, NSW had 177 local government areas at 30 June 1992, of which 14 had a growth rate of three per cent or more during the year ended 30 June 1992. These were all located within the six coastal divisions. Apart from one area in Sydney and two areas adjoining the Australian Capital Territory, all of the remaining 11 large-growth local government areas were situated on the NSW coastal strip.

### Estimated age distribution

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

#### Age distribution of the estimated resident population (a), NSW, 30 June 1992

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion
				of total
		—'000—		per cent
0-4	222.1	211.5	433.7	7.3
5-9	218.9	208.9	427.8	7.2
10-14	214.4	203.5	417.9	7.0
15-19	226.1	214.3	440.4	7.4
20-24	239.7	232.5	472.2	7.9
25-29	235.1	232.5	467.6	7.8
30-34	248.1	246.4	494.4	8.3
35-39	227.9	227.3	455.2	7.6
40-44	220.5	215.6	436.1	7.3
45-49	192.1	184.3	376.4	6.3
50-54	154.0	146.9	300.9	5.0
55-59	130.7	128.8	259.5	4.4
60-64	128.2	130.8	259.1	4.3
65-69	115.9	127.1	243.0	4.1
70-74	85.9	106.2	192.1	3.2
75-79	57.9	82.7	140.6	2.4
80-84	30.5	54.3	84.8	1.4
85 and over	16.1	40.8	56.9	1.0
<b>Total all ages</b>	<b>2,964.3</b>	<b>2,994.4</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results.

## Population census

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

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

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

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

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

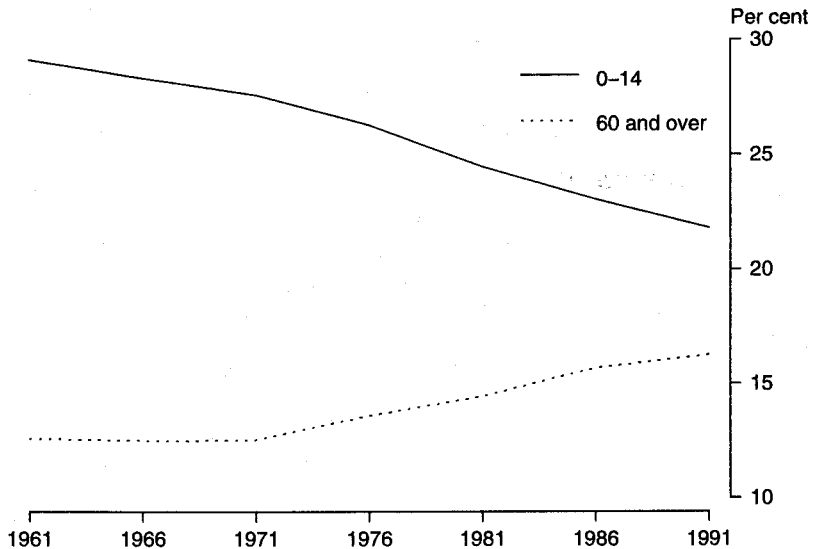
The largest increase in people counted in a Sydney statistical local area was in Fairfield where there were 175,107 people. This was 14.1 per cent (21,585) more people than the 153,522 counted in 1986. Population decreases between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses were recorded in 14 of the 45 statistical local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

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

**Age composition**

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

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



**Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Pattern of inward migration**

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

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

**Language spoken at home**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## Overseas arrivals and departures

### Scope of the data

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

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

### Overseas migration

For the purpose of estimating population, migration into and out of Australia is measured as the net of permanent and long-term arrivals less departures, with adjustments for persons who jump from one category to another. During the year ended 30 June 1993, there were 83,660 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 57,870 permanent and long-term departures. The net figure of 25,790 was the lowest recorded since 1984.

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

**Overseas arrivals and departures, NSW**

<i>Type of movement</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
<b>ARRIVALS</b>			
Permanent	47,570	44,070	32,090
Long-term—			
Australian residents	22,840	24,120	26,830
Overseas visitors	23,460	29,040	24,740
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	863,200	864,800	909,100
Overseas visitors	930,300	1,089,300	1,209,400
<b>Total arrivals</b>	<b>1,887,400</b>	<b>2,051,300</b>	<b>2,202,200</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>			
Permanent	10,480	10,560	10,470
Long-term—			
Australian residents	23,750	24,220	23,690
Overseas visitors	20,210	23,360	23,700
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	893,300	893,100	942,500
Overseas visitors	1,025,500	1,157,500	1,256,900
<b>Total departures</b>	<b>1,973,200</b>	<b>2,108,700</b>	<b>2,257,300</b>

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

**Country of last residence of settlers**

Historically, Australia's inward migration patterns have been dominated by persons whose previous residence was in the United Kingdom or New Zealand. While these countries still contribute a large proportion, Hong Kong now contributes the largest proportion. A changing migration policy in recent times has resulted in trends which have varied from year to year depending on political and economic circumstances in other countries.

In 1992-93, the most significant number of settlers to NSW came from Hong Kong (11.7%), New Zealand (8.8%), United Kingdom (8.6%) and the Phillipines (6.1%). The former Yugoslav Republic increased from 1,080 in 1991-92 to 1,650 in 1992-93, an increase of 53 per cent.

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

Country of last residence	1991-92		1992-93	
	Permanent	Long-term	Permanent	Long-term
Hong Kong	6,830	2,360	3,740	2,080
New Zealand	3,090	2,080	2,820	1,800
United Kingdom (b)	4,130	2,140	2,750	2,170
Philippines	3,090	270	1,960	220
India	2,510	200	1,680	260
Former Yugoslav Republics	1,080	80	1,650	70
Viet Nam	2,800	20	1,620	70
Fiji	1,260	260	990	270
China	740	5,440	890	1,860
Lebanon	1,060	10	730	20
Korea, Republic of	850	1,380	700	1,540
USA	900	2,140	660	2,020
Indonesia	540	1,150	590	1,340
Turkey	840	50	590	40
Taiwan	950	400	520	510
Sri Lanka	750	140	490	140
South Africa	480	70	480	150
Malaysia	890	1,150	460	940
Egypt	510	30	430	20
Thailand	1,020	500	400	500
Canada	550	560	370	400
Pakistan	550	120	300	100
Singapore	440	560	280	590
Poland	500	80	270	50
Germany, Federal Republic	320	350	260	310
Portugal	280	10	230	20
Greece	160	100	230	90
Japan	240	3,960	210	3,710
Ireland	260	140	200	170
Chile	320	10	140	30
France	110	400	120	310
Tonga	60	100	110	100
Netherlands	80	170	80	200
Papua New Guinea	60	230	60	240

(a) Excludes Australian residents returning. (b) It is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined.

## Births

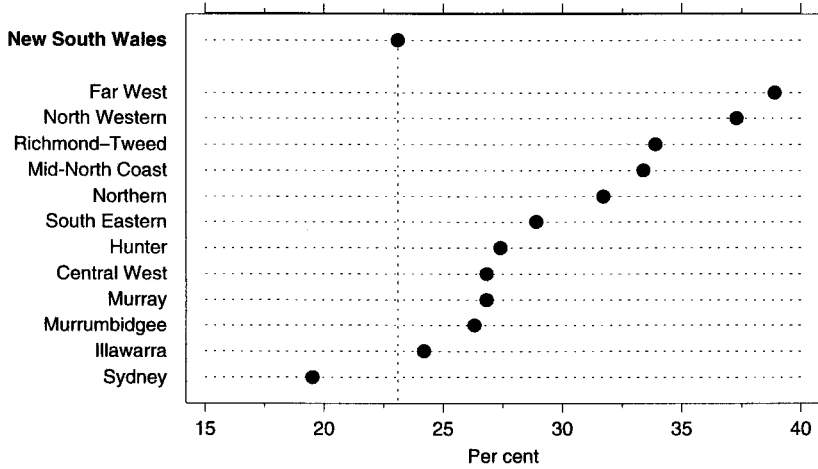
### Compilation of statistics

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

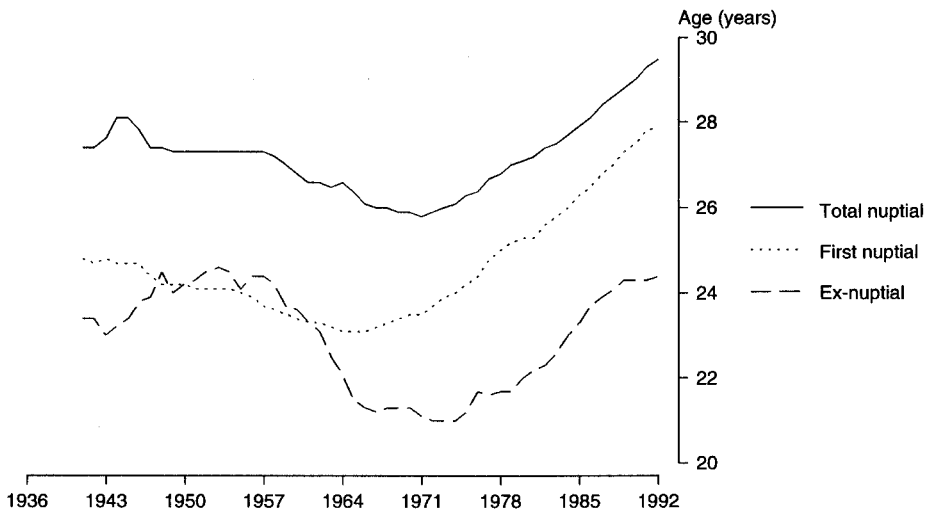
**Live births: nuptiality, NSW**

Particulars	1990	1991	1992
Nuptial	71,280	67,940	71,173
Ex-nuptial—			
Number	19,254	19,427	21,412
Proportion of total live births (per cent)	21.3	22.2	23.1
Paternity acknowledged births	15,150	15,709	17,494
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (per cent)	78.7	80.9	81.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,534</b>	<b>87,367</b>	<b>92,585</b>

**Ex-nuptial births, NSW, 1992 (Proportion of total births)**



**Median age of mother, NSW**



**Birth rate** In 1992, there were 92,585 live births registered to women whose usual residence was in NSW. The crude birth rate (15.5 per 1,000 population in 1992) has fallen steadily since 1971 and is about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 106 males born for every 100 females in 1992. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but has averaged at 105.

The total fertility rate was 1,975. The fertility rate is defined as the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetime if the birth rates of the year shown applied throughout their reproductive life. This is a significant reduction on the rate of 3,373 which existed in 1961.

**Live births: summary, NSW**

	1990	1991	1992
Live births—			
Males	46,752	44,942	47,710
Females	43,782	42,425	44,875
Persons	90,534	87,367	92,585
Sex ratio	107	106	106
Crude birth rate	15.5	14.8	15.5
Total fertility rate	1,956	1,874	1,975
Female gross reproduction rate	0.946	0.910	0.957
Female net reproduction rate	0.931	0.897	0.944

**Female population replacement** The female gross reproduction rate of 0.957 is an indication of the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child bearing period, while the female net reproduction rate of 0.944 adjusts for the effects of mortality. A net reproduction rate of one indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and the total population will ultimately become stationary if there is no migration. The net reproduction rate has been below this long term replacement level since 1976.

**Children born outside marriage** The proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births increased to 23 per cent in 1992. This proportion was fairly steady at four to five per cent for three decades up to the 1960s, when it began to increase sharply, and it has doubled since 1979.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from 56 per cent in 1976 to 82 per cent in 1992. These figures point to a significant increase in the number of *de facto* relationships.

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

Age group (years)	Nuptial live births		All live births		Age specific fertility rate (a)	
	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992
Under 20	2,423	897	5,948	4,879	28.3	22.8
20-24	19,150	11,009	23,506	18,516	104.5	79.6
25-29	28,578	26,692	30,812	31,707	144.7	136.4
30-34	16,376	23,294	17,517	26,545	83.7	107.8
35-39	4,578	8,041	4,993	9,422	27.2	41.5
40-44	613	1,190	680	1,450	4.6	6.7
45 and over	26	47	29	54	0.2	0.3
Not stated	1	3	4	12	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,745</b>	<b>71,173</b>	<b>83,489</b>	<b>92,585</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,975</b>

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

## Nuptial confinements: age group of mother and previous issue, NSW, 1992

Age group (years)	Total married mothers	Average number of children	Number of married mothers with previous issue of				
			0	1	2	3	4 and over
Under 20	895	1.2	720	162	12	1	—
20-24	10,897	1.5	6,473	3,446	807	150	21
25-29	26,349	1.8	11,813	9,449	3,777	1,013	297
30-34	22,910	2.2	6,927	8,610	4,951	1,716	706
35-39	7,922	2.5	2,020	2,603	1,867	869	563
40 and over	1,223	2.7	307	347	240	154	175
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>70,199</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>28,262</b>	<b>24,618</b>	<b>11,654</b>	<b>3,903</b>	<b>1,762</b>
Proportion of total married mothers (per cent)	100.0	..	40.3	35.1	16.6	5.6	2.5

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

## Live births: rates and nuptiality, 1992

Statistical division of usual residence	Live births			Proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births	Crude birth rate
	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	no.	no.	no.	per cent	(a)
Sydney	46,199	11,174	57,373	19.5	15.5
Hunter	5,726	2,157	7,883	27.4	14.6
Illawarra	4,197	1,338	5,535	24.2	15.6
Richmond-Tweed	1,758	901	2,659	33.9	14.4
Mid-North Coast	2,351	1,178	3,529	33.4	14.3
Northern	2,148	995	3,143	31.7	16.9
North Western	1,387	826	2,213	37.3	18.9
Central West	1,978	723	2,701	26.8	15.7
South Eastern	1,971	803	2,774	28.9	16.1
Murrumbidgee	1,884	673	2,557	26.3	17.2
Murray	1,276	467	1,743	26.8	15.9
Far West	269	171	440	38.9	15.6
Overseas (b)	29	6	35	17.1	..
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>71,173</b>	<b>21,412</b>	<b>92,585</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>

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

- Age of women having children** Women in NSW are now having children at a later age. The median age of all women who gave birth in 1992 was 28.7 years compared with 26.9 years in 1982. The proportion of married women who had their first child when aged 30 years and over increased from 16 per cent in 1982 to 33 per cent in 1992. The proportion of births to mothers aged 40 years and over has almost doubled since 1982 from 0.9 per cent to 1.6 per cent. On the other hand, teenage mothers decreased from 7.1 per cent in 1982 to 5.3 per cent in 1992. Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1982 for mothers aged under 25, but have increased significantly for mothers aged 30 and over. Women in the 25–29 age group remained the peak fertility group (136.4).
- Nuptial first births** At the beginning of this century, 60 per cent of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage and only 7.5 per cent after three or more years. The trend has altered dramatically and currently only 21 per cent occur during the first year, with almost 40 per cent delayed until three or more years and 17 per cent until five or more years.
- Size of families** Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers, who gave birth to a child in 1992, was 2.0 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only eight per cent of the children born in 1992 represented the fourth or later child compared with 17 per cent in 1951, and 50 per cent at the turn of the century.
- Regional births** Of the NSW women who gave birth during 1992, 62 per cent lived in Sydney SD. The crude birth rate in Sydney is equal to the birth rate for the State. The proportion of ex-nuptial to total births was substantially lower in Sydney (19.5%) than the balance of NSW (29.1%). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (38.9%) and North Western SD (37.3%).
- Multiple births** There were 1,151 cases of twins born to NSW mothers in 1992 (one in every 77 confinements). Thirty-five mothers gave birth to triplets in 1992. In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the birth of triplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five cases of triplets were born each year, but the average has more than doubled in the latter half. Only three cases of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been 25 cases of quadruplets and six cases of higher order multiple births. One case of quadruplets and two of quintuplets were recorded in 1992.



**Month of occurrence** There were, on average, 241 babies born each day in 1992. The highest daily average (255) occurred in the month of September, while the lowest (222) occurred in the month of December. Since the early 1960s when data were first tabulated by month of occurrence, the highest daily average (285) was recorded in March 1971 and the lowest (198) was recorded in November 1980.

**Hospital and home births** In 1992, 86.6 per cent of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 12.8 per cent occurred in private hospitals and 0.6 per cent (514) were home births.

## Deaths

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

**Death rate** There were 44,801 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1992—the crude death rate was 7.5 deaths per 1,000 population. The death rate has shown a steady decline from a level of 12.0 at the turn of the century with the most noticeable decline taking place between 1971 and the present time.

### Deaths: summary, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Deaths—			
Males	23,506	22,661	23,969
Females	20,307	19,806	20,832
Persons	43,813	42,467	44,801
Crude death rate (a)—			
Males	8.1	7.7	8.1
Females	6.9	6.7	7.0
Persons	7.5	7.2	7.5
Infant deaths—			
Males	425	354	408
Females	308	278	280
Persons	733	632	688
Infant death rate (b)	8.1	7.2	7.4
Median age at death (years)—			
Males	71.9	72.0	72.5
Females	78.7	78.8	79.3

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

**Age at death** In comparing death rates, the age and sex distributions of a population are the most important factors to be considered. However, long term comparisons must take into consideration the significant improvements in the standard of living and the effects of the eradication of preventable diseases, especially in the very young population. In 1901, children under five years accounted for 29 per cent of all male deaths and 36 per cent of all female deaths. In 1992 they each accounted for only two per cent of the total. Adults aged 75 years and over accounted for ten per cent of total deaths in 1901, but in 1992, males of that age represented 43 per cent of total male deaths and females in the same category comprised 63 per cent of total female deaths.

**Life expectation** The life expectancy of NSW residents at birth in 1992 was 80.24 years for females and 74.06 years for males. Expectation of life has been calculated on the NSW mortality experience since 1971. In the period 1972 to 1992, expectation of life at birth has improved by between five and six years for both males and females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement are the decrease in infant mortality from 17.5 to 7.4 per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

#### Expectation of life, NSW

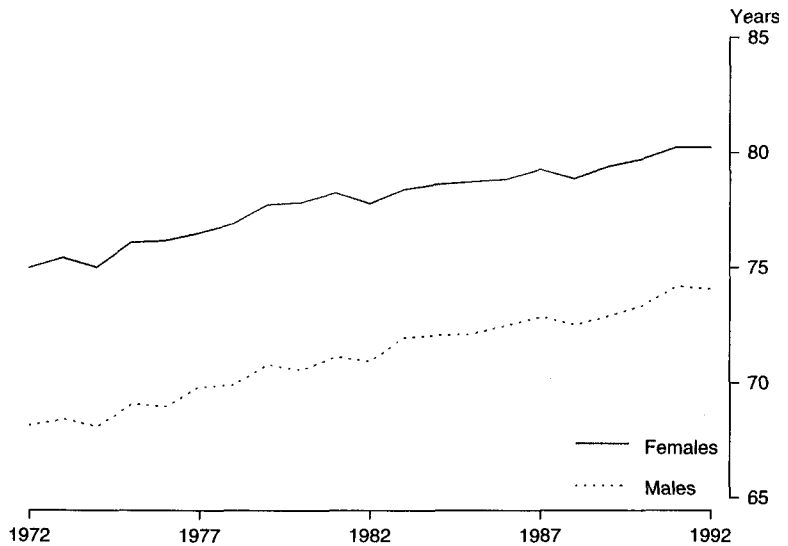
At age	Males			Females		
	1972	1982	1992	1972	1982	1992
	—years—					
0	68.16	70.94	74.06	74.98	77.80	80.24
10	59.95	62.05	64.83	66.41	68.73	70.87
20	50.39	52.51	55.12	56.61	58.95	61.00
30	41.05	43.28	45.76	46.90	49.22	51.22
40	31.68	33.84	36.41	37.37	39.55	41.53
50	22.97	24.87	27.23	28.34	30.30	32.08
60	15.46	16.92	18.83	20.01	21.67	23.21
70	9.62	10.59	11.92	12.64	14.06	15.16
80	5.70	6.15	6.82	7.13	7.89	8.61
90	3.47	3.49	3.81	4.03	4.12	4.38

**Deaths: number and age-specific death rates, NSW**

Age at death (years)	Number			Rate (a)		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
<b>MALES</b>						
Under 1	425	354	408	9.5	7.8	9.3
1-4	86	77	73	0.5	0.4	0.4
5-9	55	49	36	0.3	0.2	0.2
10-14	35	48	39	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	232	203	187	1.0	0.9	0.8
20-24	295	253	283	1.3	1.1	1.2
25-29	374	293	303	1.5	1.2	1.3
30-34	343	348	394	1.4	1.4	1.6
35-39	340	390	356	1.5	1.7	1.6
40-44	490	489	486	2.3	2.2	2.2
45-49	604	593	588	3.5	3.3	3.1
50-54	849	810	789	5.8	5.4	5.1
55-59	1,326	1,129	1,205	10.2	8.8	9.2
60-64	2,161	2,046	2,072	16.5	15.7	16.2
65-69	2,945	2,981	2,976	26.2	26.0	25.7
70-74	3,441	3,148	3,563	43.7	38.2	41.5
75-79	3,812	3,795	3,932	69.6	67.2	67.9
80-84	3,101	3,005	3,277	112.1	103.5	107.4
85 and over	2,587	2,646	2,996	185.7	178.0	186.2
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>23,506</b>	<b>22,661</b>	<b>23,969</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Under 1	308	278	280	7.3	6.5	6.7
1-4	58	48	56	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-9	35	27	32	0.2	0.1	0.2
10-14	29	33	18	0.1	0.2	0.1
15-19	89	74	59	0.4	0.3	0.3
20-24	106	100	92	0.5	0.4	0.4
25-29	109	114	87	0.5	0.5	0.4
30-34	122	120	146	0.5	0.5	0.6
35-39	152	176	177	0.7	0.8	0.8
40-44	244	250	226	1.2	1.2	1.0
45-49	336	314	339	2.0	1.8	1.8
50-54	474	415	514	3.4	2.9	3.5
55-59	652	621	643	5.1	4.9	5.0
60-64	1,054	1,068	1,065	7.9	8.0	8.1
65-69	1,736	1,686	1,645	13.7	13.3	12.9
70-74	2,390	2,283	2,334	24.2	22.2	22.0
75-79	3,213	3,187	3,261	40.4	39.2	39.4
80-84	3,412	3,403	3,643	68.6	65.3	67.0
85 and over	5,788	5,608	6,214	156.0	144.4	152.1
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>20,307</b>	<b>19,806</b>	<b>20,832</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>

(a) Per 1,000 population for each age group. (b) Includes age not stated.

## Expectation of life at birth, NSW



**Infant deaths** In 1992, there were 688 infant deaths (children under one year) and the infant death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate has shown a remarkable improvement since 1901 when it exceeded 100 per 1,000 live births. It fell below 50 in 1930, below 30 in 1947, below 20 in 1963 and below 10 in 1983. The sex ratio of infant deaths in 1992 was 146 males per 100 females, compared with the sex ratio at birth of 106.

## Total deaths and infant deaths, 1992

Statistical division of usual residence	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rate (a)	Persons	Rate (b)
Sydney	13,765	12,707	26,472	7.2	417	7.3
Hunter	2,385	2,049	4,434	8.2	61	7.7
Illawarra	1,513	1,126	2,639	7.4	31	5.6
Richmond-Tweed	858	675	1,533	8.3	17	6.4
Mid-North Coast	1,270	932	2,202	8.9	29	8.2
Northern	802	645	1,447	7.8	25	8.0
North Western	520	394	914	7.8	14	6.3
Central West	764	642	1,406	8.2	29	10.7
South Eastern	767	621	1,388	8.1	22	7.9
Murrumbidgee	598	526	1,124	7.6	23	9.0
Murray	475	354	829	7.6	12	6.9
Far West	167	120	287	10.2	6	13.6
Overseas (c)	85	41	126	..	2	..
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>23,969</b>	<b>20,832</b>	<b>44,801</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>7.4</b>

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

**Regional deaths** In 1992, 59 per cent of NSW deaths were of residents of the Sydney SD, where the death rate (7.2 per 1,000 population) was less than the death rate for the balance of NSW (8.1). The highest death rates occurred in Far West (10.2) and Mid-North Coast (8.9) SDs. Far West SD clearly recorded the highest infant death rate of 13.6 per 1,000 live births, while Illawarra SD recorded the lowest rate (5.6). The overall infant death rate for divisions outside Sydney SD was 7.7 per 1,000 live births.

**Seasonal variations in deaths** Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1992, 29 per cent of deaths occurred during winter, 25 per cent during spring, 24 per cent during autumn and 22 per cent during summer. The highest daily average (145) occurred in the month of June, while the lowest (104) occurred in February. Since 1961, the highest daily average was 168 recorded in July 1980, while the lowest was 83 recorded in March 1962.

## Marriage and divorce

**Marriage rate** There were 40,734 marriages registered in NSW in 1992, a rate of 6.8 marriages per 1,000 of total population. High marriage rates were recorded during both world wars with the peak of 12.2 experienced in 1942, while the lowest rate of 6.0 occurred in 1931.

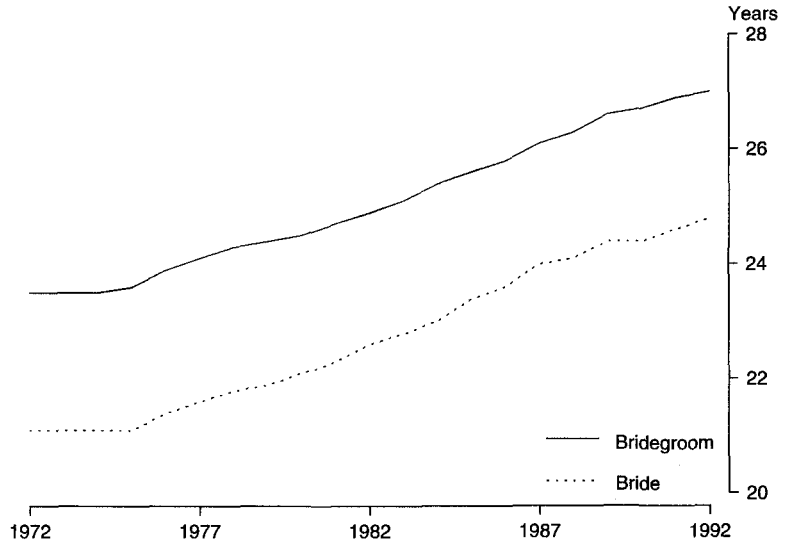
### Marriages: summary, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Marriages registered	41,450	39,594	40,734
Crude marriage rate (a)	7.1	6.7	6.8
Marriages performed by—			
Ministers of religion—			
Number	24,685	24,009	24,320
Proportion (per cent)	59.6	60.6	59.7
Civil celebrants—			
State registered officers—			
Number	4,582	4,157	4,218
Proportion (per cent)	11.1	10.5	10.4
Other civil celebrants—			
Number	12,183	11,428	12,196
Proportion (per cent)	29.4	28.9	29.9
Median age at marriage (years)—			
Bridegroom	28.3	28.5	28.7
Bride	25.9	26.1	26.3

(a) Per 1,000 population.

**Age at marriage** People in NSW are getting married at a later age than ever before. The median ages for all bridegrooms and brides in 1992 were 28.7 years and 26.3 years respectively, the highest ever recorded. By comparison, the lowest median ages were recorded in 1971, and were 23.9 years for bridegrooms and 21.5 years for brides.

**Median age at first marriage, NSW**



**Seasonal variations in marriage** In 1992, the most popular month for marriage was October with 5,227 marriages, the highest monthly figure ever recorded in NSW. The next most popular months in 1992 were November (3,971) and March (3,889). The least popular month was July (1,966) followed by June (2,080) and August (2,322). Saturday is by far the most popular day of the week for marriage and 72 per cent of 1992 marriages were celebrated on a Saturday.

**Marriage rites** Civil celebrants, other than State registered officers, have been authorised to celebrate marriages in NSW since 1975 and civil ceremonies have since increased significantly, especially for remarriages. At the beginning of this century, 90 per cent of all marriages were religious ceremonies, seven per cent took place in matrimonial agencies and three per cent were performed by district registrars. In 1992, 60 per cent were performed by ministers of religion, ten per cent by State registered officers and 30 per cent by other civil celebrants.

**Marriages: denomination of ceremony, NSW, 1992**

<i>Rites used in marriage ceremony</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	no.	per cent
Religious—		
Anglican Church of Australia	6,169	15.1
Assemblies of God	308	0.8
Baptist	689	1.7
Roman Catholic Church	8,776	21.5
Islam	245	0.6
Orthodox Churches	1,170	2.9
Presbyterian	987	2.4
Salvation Army	241	0.6
Uniting Church in Australia	3,601	8.8
Other denominations	2,134	5.2
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>24,320</i>	<i>59.7</i>
Civil—		
Official registrars	4,218	10.4
Other civil celebrants	12,196	29.9
<i>All civil rites</i>	<i>16,414</i>	<i>40.3</i>
<b>All rites</b>	<b>40,734</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Where both partners were marrying in 1992 for the first time, 71 per cent were married by ministers of religion, but where one or both partners were remarrying, 63 per cent were civil ceremonies. Of the religious ceremonies, 42 per cent of first marriages (for both partners) were celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, while 29 per cent of remarriages were celebrated in the Uniting Church in Australia and 24 per cent in the Anglican Church of Australia.

**Teenage marriage** One of the most significant trends in marriage statistics has been the dramatic decline in teenage marriages. Only 0.9 per cent of bridegrooms and 4.8 per cent of brides in 1992 were teenagers, compared with the peak figures of nine per cent and 30 per cent recorded in 1966. Only one out of every 200 marriages celebrated in 1992 involved two teenagers.

**Marriages: age group and marital status at marriage, NSW, 1992**

Age group (years)	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Single	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Total	Single	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Total
Under 20	359	—	1	360	1,939	—	9	1,948
20-24	9,535	1	67	9,603	14,497	8	272	14,777
25-29	12,635	8	755	13,398	10,103	47	1,377	11,527
30-34	5,921	19	1,631	7,571	3,558	85	1,877	5,520
35-44	2,417	98	3,329	5,844	1,401	190	2,879	4,470
45-59	384	273	2,300	2,957	181	346	1,403	1,930
60 and over	80	481	440	1,001	38	347	177	562
<b>All ages</b>	<b>31,331</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>40,734</b>	<b>31,717</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>7,994</b>	<b>40,734</b>

**Divorce rate** There were 13,949 divorces granted in NSW in 1992. The crude divorce rate was 2.3 divorces per 1,000 population. In 1976, the year in which the Family Law Act was introduced, 22,147 divorces were granted, a figure which more than doubled the number of divorces granted in the previous year. In recent years the number of divorces has steadily increased.

**Divorces: summary, NSW**

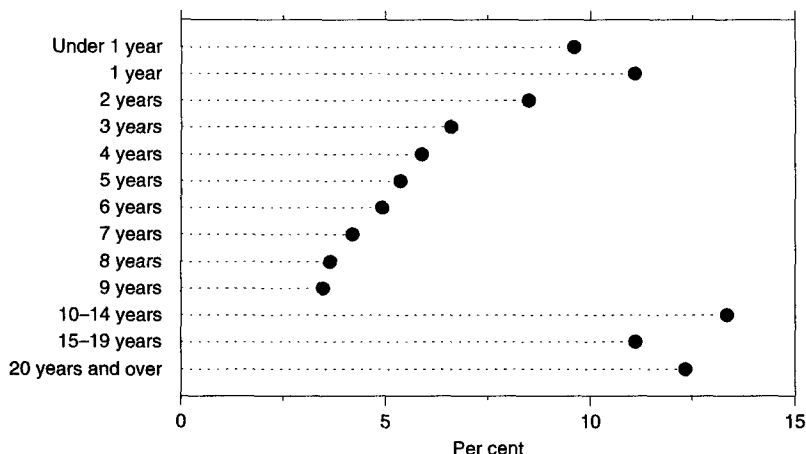
Particulars	1990	1991	1992
Divorces granted	12,414	13,151	13,949
Crude divorce rate (a)	2.1	2.2	2.3
Median duration of marriage (years)	9.3	9.6	9.7
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	6.5	6.6	6.6

(a) Per 1,000 of population.

**Trends** The median interval between marriage and separation has steadied at 6.6 years in 1992, and the median duration of marriage is 9.7 years. The median ages at divorce have increased slightly in recent years and in 1992 were 38.3 years for husbands and 35.4 years for wives.



## Interval between marriage and final separation, NSW, 1992

**Re-marriages resulting in divorce**

One out of every six husbands and wives who were divorced in 1992 had been divorced previously. In eight per cent of divorces both parties had been divorced previously.

**Children affected by divorce**

In 1992, 47 per cent of divorces involved at least one child who was under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. The predominant age of the youngest child was three years. Almost 40 per cent of divorces which did not involve children occurred within five years of the marriage, while only 11 per cent of divorces involving children occurred during this period.

**Divorces: age group of youngest child and number of children, NSW, 1992**

Age of youngest child (years)	Number of children of marriage				Total divorces
	1	2	3	4 and over	
Divorces involving children—					
Under 5	857	768	320	130	2,075
5-9	679	1,083	466	142	2,370
10-14	482	728	221	30	1,461
15-17	545	121	5	—	671
Not stated	2	6	1	—	9
<i>Total divorces involving children</i>	<i>2,565</i>	<i>2,706</i>	<i>1,013</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>6,586</i>
Divorces not involving children	..	..	..	..	7,363
<b>Total divorces</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>13,949</b>

## Related publications

- NSW** 1991 Census — Census Characteristics of NSW (2710.1)  
1991 Census — Census Counts for Small Areas: NSW  
(2730.1)  
1991 Census — Sydney—A Social Atlas (2840.1)  
Estimated Resident Population and Components of  
Change in Population of Statistical Local Areas in NSW  
(3208.1)  
Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in  
Statistical Local Areas, NSW (3209.1)  
Estimated Resident Population of Statistical Local Areas,  
NSW (3210.1)  
Demography, NSW (3311.1)  
Deaths, NSW (3312.1)

- Australia** 1991 Census — Census Characteristics of Australia  
(2710.0)  
Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)  
Australian Demographic Trends (3102.0)  
Estimated Resident Population, Australia, States and  
Territories of Australia (3201.0)  
Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex: States  
and Territories (3217.0)  
Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and  
Sex, Australia (3220.0)  
Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age  
and Sex, Australia (3221.0)  
Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and  
Territories, 1989–2031 (3222.0)  
Family Formation Survey, Australia (3223.0)  
Births, Australia (3301.0)  
Deaths, Australia (3302.0)  
Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)  
Perinatal Deaths, Australia (3304.0)  
Marriages, Australia (3306.0)  
Divorces, Australia (3307.0)  
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly)  
(3401.0)  
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Quarterly)  
(3402.0)

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



### **Inner City Care, Sydney**

Child care is one of many services supported by the NSW Department of Community Services. Data collected by the ABS enables the Department to identify and develop services to meet the community's needs.

*Photo: NSW Department of  
Community Services*

# Social welfare

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## Income and household expenditure

**Income** An individual's well-being, in terms of standard of living and quality of life, is largely dependent on their economic resources or those of the economic/social unit of which they are a member. Such resources may be in the form of income, accumulated wealth or assets, or home production of goods or services.

The amount of income individuals receive in their own right is important because of its influence on personal independence, life choices, financial security and the extent to which individuals can contribute to the economic well-being of their family/household.

In 1991, 40.2 per cent of people aged 15 years and over had annual individual incomes under \$12,001; of these people, 63.3 per cent were female. Conversely, 85.1 per cent of people with incomes over \$50,000 were male.

Low personal income is not necessarily an indication of economic deprivation or low standard of living. For example, most women with little or no income in their own right are supported to some extent by their families/households. In 1991 only 12.8 per cent of households had annual household incomes less than \$12,001, while 21.3 per cent of households had incomes over \$50,000.

**Household expenditure** While income is the most widely used indicator of relative economic well-being, information on levels and patterns of expenditure can enhance income analysis in several ways. For example, analysis of expenditure patterns of different population groups at different levels of income can provide some insight into the nature of disadvantage experienced by various low income groups and can indicate specific areas, such as housing or medical costs, where support is most needed.

The Household Expenditure Survey (HES) provides a measure of the levels and patterns of expenditure on commodities and services by private households. These

results are then used in reweighting the basket of goods and services used in compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

In 1988–89, NSW households spent an average of \$522.80 per week on commodities and services. This compares with an average of \$373.31 during 1984 when the previous survey was conducted. In the 1984 and 1988–89 surveys, the category with the largest expenditure was food and non-alcoholic beverages. Households spent, on average, \$73.14 per week on food and non-alcoholic beverages in 1984 and \$98.53 per week in 1988–89.

The overall increase in average household expenditure from 1984 to 1988–89 was 40.0 per cent. The largest proportionate increase was in medical care and health expenses (64.3%) and the smallest was on fuel and power (21.5%). In addition to medical care and health expenses, other areas of expenditure to show above average increases between 1984 and 1988–89 were personal care (57.2%), household services and operation (53.6%) and current housing costs (52.0%).

#### Annual household income (a), NSW, Census 1991

<i>Income</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
\$	no.	per cent
0–3,000	15,831	0.8
3,001–5,000	9,945	0.5
5,001–8,000	115,756	5.9
8,001–12,000	108,024	5.6
12,001–16,000	164,247	8.4
16,001–20,000	130,987	6.7
20,001–25,000	124,662	6.4
25,001–30,000	131,953	6.8
30,001–35,000	101,601	5.2
35,001–40,000	106,090	5.5
40,001–50,000	192,278	9.9
50,001–60,000	140,763	7.2
60,001–70,000	81,326	4.2
70,001–80,000	60,853	3.1
80,001–100,000	57,425	3.0
100,001–120,000	36,822	1.9
120,001–150,000	23,406	1.2
150,001 and over	13,451	0.7
Partial income stated (b)	274,041	14.1
No incomes stated (c)	56,683	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,946,153</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes dwellings which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the census but the collector had ascertained that it was normally occupied, or the household contained only persons under 15 years of age. (b) Comprises households where at least one, but not all, member(s) aged 15 years or more did not state an income and/or at least one spouse, offspring, or co-tenant was temporarily absent. (c) Comprises households where no members present stated an income.

**Annual individual income (a), NSW, Census 1991**

<i>Income</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
\$	no.	no.	no.	per cent
0-3,000	137,193	319,495	456,688	10.2
3,001-5,000	60,255	106,316	166,571	3.7
5,001-8,000	278,168	396,763	674,931	15.1
8,001-12,000	185,729	316,067	501,796	11.2
12,001-16,000	159,746	203,256	363,002	8.1
16,001-20,000	189,927	179,884	369,811	8.3
20,001-25,000	254,013	177,527	431,540	9.7
25,001-30,000	219,230	122,064	341,294	7.6
30,001-35,000	156,997	78,562	235,559	5.3
35,001-40,000	115,474	49,094	164,568	3.7
40,001-50,000	121,183	34,622	155,805	3.5
50,001-60,000	63,282	11,883	75,165	1.7
60,001-70,000	28,444	4,975	33,419	0.7
70,001 and over	58,881	9,546	68,427	1.5
No income stated (b)	167,982	262,178	430,160	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,196,504</b>	<b>2,272,232</b>	<b>4,468,736</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Comprises people who did not state an income.

**Average weekly household expenditure, NSW (a)**

<i>Commodity or service</i>	<i>1984</i>		<i>1988-89</i>		<i>Change 1984 to 1988-89</i>
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Sydney Statistical Division</i>	<i>Balance of NSW</i>	<i>NSW</i>	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	per cent
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	52.05	92.34	56.48	79.10	52.0
Fuel and power	9.76	11.87	11.85	11.86	21.5
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	73.14	105.87	86.00	98.53	34.7
Alcoholic beverages	13.13	16.58	17.23	16.82	28.1
Tobacco	5.65	7.40	6.22	6.96	23.3
Clothing and footwear	26.26	37.34	25.84	33.10	26.0
Household furnishings and equipment	28.85	43.89	32.77	39.79	37.9
Household services and operation	16.20	26.17	22.70	24.88	53.6
Medical care and health expenses	14.07	25.27	19.44	23.12	64.3
Transport	57.22	83.09	69.46	78.05	36.4
Recreation	42.34	70.67	49.72	62.93	48.6
Personal care	6.74	11.47	9.09	10.59	57.2
Miscellaneous commodities and services	27.91	41.02	30.29	37.06	32.8
<b>Total commodity or service expenditure</b>	<b>373.31</b>	<b>572.99</b>	<b>437.10</b>	<b>522.80</b>	<b>40.0</b>

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

## Income support

### Social welfare benefits

Income support is provided for individuals or families through the payment of pensions, benefits and allowances. The Commonwealth Government takes *primary responsibility* for the payment of benefits through the Department of Social Security.

Income security for the retired comprises the age pension and the wife/carer pensions. People with disabilities and the sick are supported by the disability support, wife or carer pensions. They may also apply for allowances such as the rehabilitation, sickness, mobility and child disability allowances.

People who have been unemployed for less than 12 months are supported by the Job Search allowance. Those who have been unemployed for more than 12 months and have participated in activities designed to facilitate their entry or re-entry into employment are supported by the Newstart allowance.

Families with children can be assisted by the family allowance, family allowance supplement and the double orphan pension. Sole parents with dependent children have access to the sole parent pension, the Jobs, Education and Training (JETS) Scheme and the Child Support Scheme. Widowed persons are supported by the class B widow pension and the widowed person allowance. People in special circumstances are supported by the special benefit.

In addition, other supplementary payments which may be included in social security benefits, depending on circumstance, are the guardian allowance, additional pension for children, rent assistance, bereavement allowance, remote area allowance, incentive allowance and telephone rental and postal concessions.

### Veterans' Affairs

The Repatriation Commission provides veterans and their dependants with a range of benefits, including service pensions and disability pensions, to compensate for the effects of war or defence service.

There were 122,989 service pensions payable to veterans or veterans' wives and widows and 118,492 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependants at the end of June 1992. World War II veterans and their dependants are the major recipients of these benefits.

## Pensions and benefits, NSW, 30 June 1992

<i>Pension or benefit</i>	<i>Pensions or benefits paid</i>	<i>Amount paid (a)(b)</i>
	no.	\$'000
Age pensions—		
Number of age pensions	501,699	
Wife/carer pensions	11,630	
<i>Total pensions</i>	<i>513,329</i>	<i>3,513,996</i>
Disability support—		
Number of disability support pensions	129,566	
Wife/carer pensions	36,518	
<i>Total pensions</i>	<i>166,084</i>	<i>1,238,928</i>
Rehabilitation allowance	616	9,075
Sickness allowance (c)	14,856	157,806
Mobility allowance (d)	4,289	3,662
Child disability allowance (number of disabled children)	16,142	32,189
Family allowance—		
Number of children and students in families	1,222,820	
Number of families	634,173	795,814
Family allowance support—		
Number of eligible dependent children	164,362	
Sole mothers	7,149	
Sole fathers	936	
Married couples	62,458	
<i>Total</i>	<i>70,543</i>	<i>221,449</i>
Double orphan pension—		
Number of orphans	639	
Number of guardians	505	605
Sole parent pension—		
Male	5,376	
Female	92,531	
<i>Total</i>	<i>97,907</i>	<i>1,079,178</i>
Special benefit (c)	14,107	132,143
Class B widow pension	25,770	215,475
Widowed person allowance	117	190
<i>Total allowances (c)</i>	<i>274,972</i>	<i>2,230,352</i>
Job Search allowance (c)	170,031	1,442,641
Newstart allowance (c)	104,941	787,711

(a) ACT expenditure included in NSW. (b) Depending on circumstance, can include the supplementary payments comprising the guardian allowance, additional pension for children, rent assistance, bereavement allowance, remote area allowance and incentive allowance. (c) June monthly average. (d) Both number and amount paid includes ACT.

Source: Department of Social Security



**Service pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1992**

	<i>Service pensions to veterans'</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Service pensions to veterans</i>	<i>wives and widows</i>	
World War I	157	162	319
World War II	58,167	42,019	100,186
Korea/Malaya and FESR (a)	2,314	1,603	3,917
Special Overseas Service	949	678	1,627
British Commonwealth forces	7,305	5,493	12,798
Allied forces	1,263	994	2,257
Australian mariners	815	578	1,393
British Commonwealth and Allied mariners	291	201	492
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,261</b>	<b>51,728</b>	<b>122,989</b>

(a) Far East Strategic Reserve.

Source: Repatriation Commission

**Disability pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1992**

	<i>Dependents of —</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Incapacitated veterans</i>	<i>Incapacitated veterans</i>	<i>Deceased veterans</i>	
World War I	86	624	1,628	2,338
World War II (a)	45,112	28,234	25,973	99,319
Korea/Malaya and FESR (b)	1,903	926	528	3,357
Special Overseas Service	2,853	2,600	235	5,688
Peacetime forces and Gulf War	5,406	2,027	264	7,697
World War II merchant navy	56	20	17	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,416</b>	<b>34,431</b>	<b>28,645</b>	<b>118,492</b>

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

Source: Repatriation Commission

## Services in the community

### Overview

A wide variety of services for special groups in the community or for the community as a whole are provided by state and local governments, welfare agencies and other organisations. These special groups include the aged, the disabled and children. Children and their families have a number of services catering to their needs, ranging from the provision of child care to services which protect children from abuse or neglect.

The NSW Department of Community Services assists in the provision of a range of child care services for the children of NSW. Much of this assistance is provided through funding allocations to community organisations

and local government which provide child care services and vacation care services for children aged five to twelve years. The Commonwealth Department of Health, Housing and Community Services also assists by providing funding for child care services.

**Child care** In 1990, 50 per cent of children in NSW under 12 years old were involved in formal or informal care arrangements. Formal care includes: before and after school care programs, pre-school/kindergarten, family day care and long day care centres. Formal care is regulated and occurs away from the child's home. In 1990, 16.2 per cent of NSW children aged under 12 years had formal care, compared to 14.8 per cent in 1987.

Informal care includes sibling care, care by other relatives, care by another person (non-relative) and may or may not be based at the child's home. In 1990, 41.0 per cent of children aged under 12 had informal care, compared to 38.4 per cent in 1987.

Children who use neither formal nor informal care are either always cared for by their parents or able to look after themselves and/or attend organisations such as girl guides, cubs, drama classes. These situations are not classed as either formal or informal care arrangements.

**Reasons for using child care** Almost half (47.1%) of the children who received formal care did so because it was either considered to be of benefit to the child or to prepare the child for school.

Parental work-related reasons accounted for 42.7 per cent of children using formal care and 47.7 per cent using informal care. For both formal and informal care the major reason within this category was so that parents could go to work.

Personal reasons accounted for 8.4 per cent of children attending formal care and 43.2 per cent of those using informal care.

## Child care (a), NSW

Combinations of child care categories	1987		1990	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Formal care	78.9	8.0	89.1	8.7
Informal care	311.8	31.7	342.6	33.6
Formal and informal care	66.3	6.7	75.6	7.4
Neither formal nor informal care	526.9	53.6	511.8	50.2
<b>Total children</b>	<b>983.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,019.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total formal care (b)	145.3	14.8	164.7	16.2
Total informal care (c)	378.1	38.4	418.2	41.0

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age. (b) Comprises the categories of *formal care* and *formal and informal care*.

(c) Comprises the categories of *informal care* and *formal and informal care*. Source: ABS Childcare Survey

## Main reason for using child care (a), NSW, November 1990

Main reason used child care	Formal child care	Informal child care
	—'000—	
Work related—		
Work	62.7	187.6
Look for work	*1.2	*0.9
Study/train for work	6.5	10.9
Personal—		
Sport	*2.3	12.0
Shopping	*1.8	43.6
Entertainment/social activity	*0.7	81.3
Give parents a break/time alone	7.9	16.0
Voluntary/community activity	*0.3	8.5
Care for relatives	*—	5.4
Visit a doctor/dentist, etc.	*0.6	13.8
Beneficial for child—		
Good for child	47.3	12.6
Prepare for school	30.2	*—
Other	*3.2	25.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>418.2</b>

(a) Children under 12 years of age who used formal or informal care. Source: ABS Childcare Survey

## Recurrent expenditure on children's services, NSW

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	—\$m—		
Long day care	9.40	8.81	8.77
Preschools	43.40	46.40	46.76
Vacation care	2.20	2.26	2.66
Occasional care	1.23	1.23	1.91
Early childhood services	2.95	3.05	2.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.24</b>	<b>61.75</b>	<b>62.83</b>

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

**Child protection**

The NSW Department of Community Services has a number of programs designed to assist and protect children. The Child Protection Program is designed to help protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation. During 1991-92, a total of \$33.1m was spent on protecting children and supporting their families. The number of notifications of suspected abuse increased significantly during 1991-92 to 23,818.

The Substitute Care Program provides appropriate care for children separated from their parents, including those who have no parents. In 1991-92, nearly 50 per cent of children who left substitute care were less than five years of age. The percentage of children leaving care after a stay of less than three months has increased from 59.0 per cent in 1990-91 to 70.7 per cent in 1991-92. The reasons children enter substitute care include parental circumstances (18.2%) and inadequate care (14.9%), while 56.6 per cent of children return to their parent(s) on leaving substitute care.

The Alternative Care Program allocates funds to non-government community organisations which organise foster care, or other kinds of care, in a residential setting for children who have become separated from their parents. A total of 129 services throughout the state were funded under this program.

The Department's adoption services are provided for children who are unable to remain with their birth parent(s). There were 296 children adopted by non-relatives in 1991-92. Of these, 145 children were born overseas.

**Child Protection Program, NSW**

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Number of notifications	17,458	20,657	23,818
Number of children notified	14,478	16,944	19,361
Proportion of assessed children for whom abuse is confirmed (%)	55.9	55.4	54.2

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

**Substitute Care Program, NSW**

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	—per cent—		
Aboriginal children in care	19.6	20.0	20.0
Children leaving care who were in care:			
Less than 3 months	56.0	59.0	70.7
More than 2 years	21.7	21.4	15.8
Children leaving care who are less than 5 years of age	41.9	41.8	47.2

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

**Reasons for entry and exit for children in substitute care, NSW, 1991-92**

<i>Reason for entry</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Reason for exit</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Abuse	12.9	Return to parent	56.6
Likely to be abused	10.0	Child returns	
Child homelessness	1.5	of own accord	3.8
Inadequate care	14.9	Court decision	9.5
Parental circumstances	18.2	Child attains 18 years	5.3
Irretrievable differences	12.3	Adoption	2.4
Offence committed	0.3	Other	22.3
Other	29.9		

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

**Supported accommodation**

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

In 1991-92, a total of 5,021 places were available for supported accommodation in NSW, almost half (46.3%) being general supported accommodation places which accommodated 67,826 persons. Women placed in emergency accommodation and youth averaged longer stays in supported accommodation (26 days and 24 days respectively) compared to persons placed in general supported accommodation (five days).

Three-quarters of women who found emergency supported accommodation, sought accommodation to escape domestic violence. One-third of youths in supported accommodation were aged 15 years or less.

**Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, NSW, 1991-92**

	<i>Places available</i>	<i>Persons accommodated</i>	<i>Average length of stay</i>
	no.	no.	days
Youth	1,019	6,825	24
General	2,326	67,826	5
Women's Emergency	1,676	10,949	26

*Source:* NSW Department of Community Services

### **Domiciliary services to the aged and disabled**

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

Although the NSW Department of Community Services has the overall responsibility for administering and coordinating the program across NSW, the administration of some services is undertaken by the Department of Health, the Home Care Service of NSW, the Department of Transport, the Department of Local Government and Cooperatives and the Department of Housing. Local Government is also an important provider of a number of HACC services and contributes to the cost of their provision.

### **Home and Community Care Program (a), NSW, May 1992**

<i>Service type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Home help	47,521
Home nursing	23,038
Home paramedical	922
Centre paramedical	2,540
Home-based respite care	5,682
Centre day care service	12,769
Home delivery meals	17,536
Centre delivery meals	5,500
Home maintenance/modification	8,027
Transport services	35,120
Program support and information	5,019

(a) Services administered by NSW Government agencies.

*Source:* NSW Department of Community Services

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

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

While the amount of housekeeping assistance dropped from 59.5 per cent of total service in 1990–91 to 53.0 per cent in 1992–93, the provision of this service remains Home Care's main activity. The proportion of hours of service to households for personal care continued to grow, from 22.1 per cent in 1990–91 to 27.0 per cent in 1992–93. The amount of respite care provided remained at 11.9 per cent of service.

#### Home Care Service of NSW, type of service, NSW

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Proportion of hours of service to households</i>		
	<i>1990–91</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>
	—per cent—		
General housework	59.5	56.1	53.0
Overnight care	0.2	0.2	0.2
Live-in care	0.9	0.9	0.6
Personal care	22.1	22.8	27.0
Handyperson	2.9	3.2	2.8
Respite care	9.9	11.9	11.9
Other	4.5	4.9	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Home Care Service of NSW

## Related publications

### *Child care*

**Australia** Child Care, Australia, November 1990 (4402.0)

### *Income and household expenditure*

**Australia** Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities:  
Income Units, Australia, 1990 (6523.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey: Summary of Results,  
Australia, 1988-89 (6530.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey: Household  
Characteristics, Australia, 1988-89 (6531.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey: States and Territories,  
Australia, 1988-89 (6533.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey: Detailed Characteristics,  
Australia, 1988-89 (6535.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey: The Effects of  
Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income,  
Australia, 1988-89 (6537.0)  
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities:  
Persons With Earned Income, Australia, 1990 (6546.0)

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





### **TAFE students, Sydney**

In 1992, 418,000 students were enrolled in technical and further education colleges. Thirty per cent were enrolled in vocational courses.

*Photo: David King, Technical and Further Education*

# Education and training

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**Overview** Most children start school at five years of age and continue to Year 12, completing their school education at about 18 years of age. During these years students undertake primary and secondary education. Attendance at school is compulsory in NSW for children between the ages of six and 15 years. Preschool education is also available for children up to five years of age.

Formal tertiary education is provided at technical and further education colleges, universities and other institutions. Non-formal education, often referred to as adult or continuing education, is offered by many government and private agencies in the State.

Most universities and technical and further education (TAFE) colleges offer non-award courses in addition to their formal credit courses, while evening colleges—located in government schools—offer courses designed to meet a wide range of learning needs of adults. There are also services provided by organisations such as the Adult Migrant English Service and the Workers' Educational Association of NSW.

## School education

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

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

On completion of their primary education, students proceed to a secondary school where they study English, mathematics, science and a broad range of elective subjects in Years 7 to 10 and English and selected subjects

in Years 11 and 12. The School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10 and students sit for the Higher School Certificate examination at the end of Year 12.

### Schools, teachers and students, NSW

	1990	1991	1992
Schools—			
Government	2,181	2,176	2,180
Non-government	850	857	857
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>3,037</b>
Teachers (a)—			
Government schools—			
Males	18,179	17,904	17,799
Females	27,440	27,727	28,143
Persons	45,620	45,631	45,942
Non-government schools—			
Males	6,318	6,391	6,554
Females	11,373	11,671	11,874
Persons	17,691	18,062	18,427
All schools—			
Males	24,497	24,295	24,353
Females	38,813	39,398	40,017
Persons	63,311	63,693	64,369
Full-time students—			
Government schools—			
Males	379,750	381,553	387,028
Females	363,436	364,864	369,824
Persons	743,186	746,417	756,852
Non-government schools—			
Males	144,664	146,798	148,324
Females	142,773	144,098	145,052
Persons	287,437	290,896	293,376
All schools—			
Males	524,414	528,351	535,352
Females	506,209	508,962	514,876
Persons	1,030,623	1,037,313	1,050,228

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

**Schools** In 1992, there were 3,037 schools in NSW with 1.1 million full-time students and 64,000 teachers (in full-time equivalent terms). Just over 70 per cent of schools, teachers and students were in the government sector.

The number of government schools rose by four in 1992, the first increase for seven years. Non-government schools remained steady at 857. This was 11 per cent higher than in 1978, the year in which the lowest number of non-government schools was recorded this century. Total school numbers fell for many years before reaching a minimum of just under 3,000 in 1978. Increases then

occurred until the middle of the 1980s when the number started to decline again. There have been small increases in the last two years.

### Schools, NSW



### Full-time students

There was a drift of students from government to non-government schools between 1978 and 1990. This slowed in 1991 and ceased in 1992. The proportion of full-time students enrolled at non-government schools increased from 21 per cent in 1978 to 28 per cent in 1991, then decreased slightly in 1992.

Government school enrolments have increased in three out of the last five years, the level in 1992 was 55,000 less than in 1978—the year in which the highest government school enrolments were recorded. Government school enrolments increased by 10,000 in 1992 following a rise of 3000 in 1991. Non-government school enrolments have been increasing since 1976 and in 1992 were one-third higher than in 1976. They rose by 2,500 in 1992.

Male students slightly outnumber female students in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. Female students are in the majority in Years 11 and 12.

In 1992, full fee paying students from overseas were a very small proportion of students in schools; government schools had 285 students and non-government schools had 2,000.

## Full-time school students, NSW



## Full-time school students, NSW, 1992

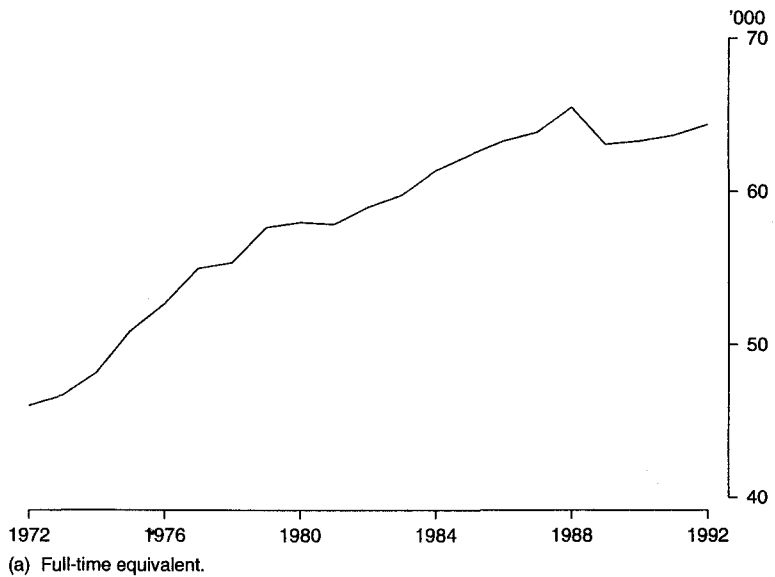
Year of education	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total students
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
<b>Primary—</b>					
Kindergarten	33,054	31,163	10,808	10,652	85,677
Year 1	33,254	31,389	11,157	10,620	86,420
Year 2	32,675	30,992	10,999	10,809	85,475
Year 3	31,916	30,513	11,098	10,606	84,133
Year 4	32,038	30,694	11,327	10,985	85,044
Year 5	31,472	29,969	11,451	11,022	83,914
Year 6	30,711	29,053	11,442	10,942	82,148
Ungraded	4,351	2,528	440	303	7,622
<b>Total primary</b>	<b>229,471</b>	<b>216,301</b>	<b>78,722</b>	<b>75,939</b>	<b>600,433</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>					
Year 7	28,176	26,860	12,728	11,854	79,618
Year 8	28,150	27,011	12,415	12,016	79,592
Year 9	28,380	27,069	12,298	12,124	79,871
Year 10	27,606	26,307	12,218	12,050	78,181
Year 11	22,448	23,330	10,246	10,893	66,917
Year 12	18,325	20,044	9,446	9,994	57,809
Ungraded	4,472	2,902	251	182	7,807
<b>Total secondary</b>	<b>157,557</b>	<b>153,523</b>	<b>69,602</b>	<b>69,113</b>	<b>449,795</b>
<b>Total students</b>	<b>387,028</b>	<b>369,824</b>	<b>148,324</b>	<b>145,052</b>	<b>1,050,228</b>

**Teachers** Teaching numbers (in full-time equivalent terms) have been increasing for many years, with the exception of 1981 and 1989. There were 40 per cent more teachers in

1992 than in 1972. In the same period, student numbers rose by only five per cent and the student to teacher ratio fell from 21.8 to 16.3.

Females accounted for 62 percent of all teachers in 1992. The proportion was a little higher in non-government schools than in government schools. There was a small rise in the number of male teachers in 1992 following falls in the previous couple of years. The number of female teachers continued to grow.

#### Teachers (a), NSW



#### Apparent retention rate

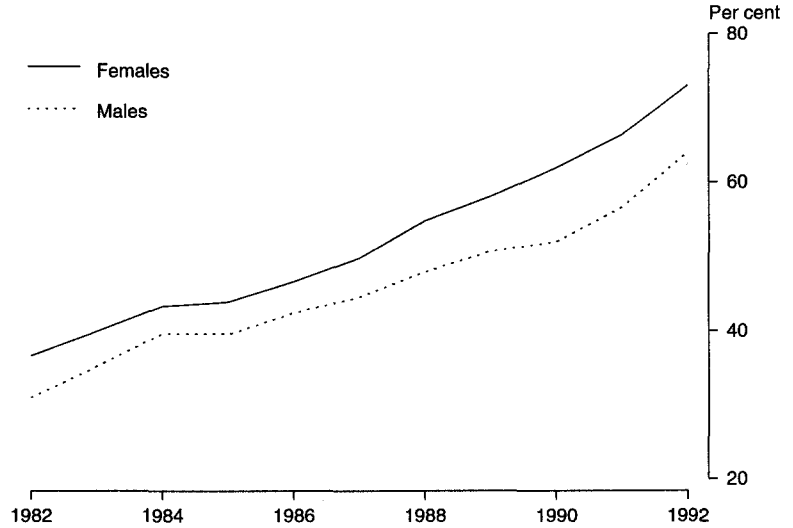
The proportion of Year 7 students remaining at school to the end of Years 10 and 12 continued to increase in 1992—97 per cent remained to the end of Year 10 and 68 per cent to the end of Year 12.

Ten years earlier, the corresponding rates were 90 per cent for Year 10 and 34 per cent (half the current rate) for Year 12.

Although the retention rates for non-government schools were higher than those for government schools, the latter appear to be closing the gap. In 1992, the retention rate to Year 12 was 78 per cent for non-government schools compared to 64 per cent for government schools. For Year 10, there was only a small difference between the two sectors.

Comparison of the Year 12 retention rates for males and females shows that both have doubled in the period from 1982 to 1992. The female rate was higher (73% in 1992 compared to 64% for males) and the gap between the two has increased in the last ten years.

#### Apparent retention rate to Year 12, NSW



### Higher School Certificate

Sixty thousand students (including 2,800 TAFE and self-tuition students) sat for the Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination in 61 subjects in 1992. All candidates studied English and 59,000 studied mathematics. The next most popular subjects were general studies (19,000), biology (19,000) and economics (18,000).

There is a proposal to allow students sitting for the HSC to have the option of incorporating recognised vocational education and training components in the course.

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

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

## Technical and further education

Technical and further education (TAFE) colleges are administered by the NSW Technical and Further Education Commission—a statutory authority reporting directly to the (State) Minister for Education. In 1992, there were 110 colleges in NSW (31 in Sydney Statistical Division and 79 in the country) as well as the Open Training and Education Network.

Most courses offered are vocational. These provide specialised instruction in particular job skills, supplement previous training or give sufficient instruction to permit entry to a new vocation. Other courses cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment. Courses are grouped into 13 training divisions and 16 streams.

**Enrolment** The stream with by far the largest number of enrolments was initial vocational (operatives) with 123,000 enrolments, almost 30 per cent of the total. Next came trade (technician/supervisor) and basic education and employment skills with about half that number.

The initial vocational (operatives) stream showed strong growth in 1992, rising by 13,000 (12%). This contrasted with the recreation, leisure and personal enrichment stream which fell by 31,000 (70%).

A large proportion (87%) of enrolments in 1992 were part-time. Eight per cent were full-time with the remaining five per cent external. Males had a slightly higher proportion of enrolments than females.

Nearly 700 full fee paying students from overseas were enrolled in April 1993.

**Training divisions** In 1992, enrolments totalled 418,000, a fall of 16,000 (4%) since the previous year. This followed a rise of 65,000 (18%) in 1991. Falls occurred across nine of the training divisions in 1992, the largest being in transport (4,600) and arts and media (4,500). By contrast, the basic work skills program showed strong growth of 6,200 (32%). The training divisions with the highest enrolments in 1992 were business services, engineering services and foundation studies.



**Technical and further education: enrolments by stream, NSW**

<i>Stream</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Recreation, leisure and personal enrichment	31,586	44,961	13,622
Basic education and employment skills	55,612	65,127	59,256
Educational preparation	16,775	28,395	29,098
Initial vocational (operatives)	87,879	109,709	122,761
Trade (partial exemption)	2,307	1,944	2,094
Trade (complete)	48,378	47,418	46,131
Other skills (partial exemption)	2,124	1,814	1,769
Other skills (complete)	11,702	12,689	12,824
Trade (technician/supervisor)	55,637	58,436	60,358
Para-professional/technician	2,265	1,003	430
Para-professional/higher technician	31,032	33,536	38,036
Professional	699	901	944
Post-initial (operative)	3,050	3,335	5,304
Post-initial (skilled)	14,320	17,768	18,771
Post-initial (technician/supervisor)	2,422	3,526	3,261
Post-initial (para-professional/ higher technician)	2,831	3,486	3,406
<b>Total enrolments</b>	<b>368,619</b>	<b>434,048</b>	<b>418,065</b>

Source: TAFE NSW

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

<i>Training division</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Arts and media	15,556	16,746	12,298
Building and construction	30,636	34,030	31,790
Business services	83,429	95,629	92,135
Computing and information services	14,800	20,288	20,103
Engineering services	44,149	48,365	49,210
Manufacturing	23,549	29,439	25,511
Personal and community services	16,025	22,520	23,814
Rural and mining	15,291	17,780	17,725
Tourism and hospitality	24,657	29,290	29,459
Transport	23,452	27,577	22,951
Basic work skills programs	14,720	19,284	25,521
Foundation studies	33,854	45,070	42,924
Pre-vocational programs	28,501	28,030	24,624
<b>Total enrolments</b>	<b>368,619</b>	<b>434,048</b>	<b>418,065</b>

Source: TAFE NSW

## Universities and higher education

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

**Students** In 1993, there were 174,000 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment with 30,000 students followed by the University of NSW with 26,000. A little more than half the higher education students in NSW were female.

There were 11,300 overseas students doing higher education courses in NSW, of whom 8,200 were full fee paying students. Overseas students comprised seven per cent of total higher education students in NSW.

**Type of enrolment** Fifty-nine per cent of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 27 per cent in part-time study and 14 per cent in external studies. Most institutions had a majority of full-time students. However 49 per cent of students at the University of Technology, Sydney were part-time. The majority of students at Charles Sturt University and the University of New England were external.

Almost three-quarters of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 1993. A further 14 per cent were enrolled for higher degrees.

Higher education courses are available in fields such as agriculture, applied science, architecture, arts, business and economics, education, engineering, medicine, nursing, law, visual and performing arts, science and veterinary science.

**Unmet demand** There is an unmet demand for university and higher education places. In 1993, the number of eligible applicants who failed to gain a university or higher education place in NSW was in the range 7,100 to 10,500, according to statistics provided by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee.

**Higher education: students by institution and course type, NSW, 1993 p**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	—	—	55	51	46	97
Avondale College	—	—	436	341	388	729
Charles Sturt University	1,096	1,307	11,385	6,848	8,392	15,240
Macquarie University	2,797	785	11,014	6,794	8,755	15,549
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	7	—	64	68	132
University of New England	2,100	3,071	13,001	8,986	11,335	20,321
University of New South Wales	5,895	1,081	18,432	14,196	11,877	26,073
University of Newcastle	847	728	11,837	6,685	7,536	14,221
University of Sydney	5,788	1,463	22,157	13,293	17,050	30,343
University of Technology, Sydney	2,558	2,613	14,722	11,023	9,495	20,518
University of Western Sydney	1,623	824	15,456	8,720	10,977	19,697
University of Wollongong	1,675	729	8,338	5,939	5,117	11,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,379</b>	<b>12,608</b>	<b>126,833</b>	<b>82,940</b>	<b>91,036</b>	<b>173,976</b>

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

**Higher education: students by institution, type of enrolment and sex, NSW, 1993 p**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Sex</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	92	5	—	51	46	97
Avondale College	589	140	—	341	388	729
Charles Sturt University	5,245	1,117	8,878	6,848	8,392	15,240
Macquarie University	7,985	5,950	1,614	6,794	8,755	15,549
National Institute of Dramatic Art	132	—	—	64	68	132
University of New England	7,697	1,280	11,344	8,986	11,335	20,321
University of New South Wales	17,684	7,515	874	14,196	11,877	26,073
University of Newcastle	9,997	3,886	338	6,685	7,536	14,221
University of Sydney	22,936	7,407	—	13,293	17,050	30,343
University of Technology, Sydney	10,408	10,110	—	11,023	9,495	20,518
University of Western Sydney	12,736	6,370	591	8,720	10,977	19,697
University of Wollongong	7,248	3,770	38	5,939	5,117	11,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,749</b>	<b>47,550</b>	<b>23,677</b>	<b>82,940</b>	<b>91,036</b>	<b>173,976</b>

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

## Attainment and transition

### Educational attainment

Each year, a survey is conducted on labour force status and educational attainment. The 1993 survey found that of the 4.2 million people aged 15 to 69 in NSW, 46 per cent held post-school qualifications (almost half of these being a certificate or diploma), 50 per cent were without such qualifications and five per cent were still at school.

A higher proportion of males (50%) held post-school qualifications than females (41%). The unemployment rate for people without post-school qualifications was almost twice as high as those with qualifications.

### Transition from education to work

Each year, a survey on the transition from education to work is conducted. The 1992 survey found that of the 115,000 people aged 15 to 64 who had left *full-time* education in NSW in the 16 months to May 1992, two-thirds were employed, a quarter were unemployed and the remainder were not in the labour force.

#### Educational attainment (a), NSW, 1993

Particulars	Unit	Males	Females	Persons
With post-school qualifications—				
Number	'000	1,043.6	857.1	1,900.7
In the labour force	'000	916.2	628.3	1,544.5
Unemployment rate	per cent	8.6	9.1	8.8
Without post-school qualifications—				
Number	'000	951.1	1,116.0	2,067.1
In the labour force	'000	727.0	533.9	1,260.8
Unemployment rate	per cent	18.7	13.4	16.5
Still at school—				
Number	'000	96.7	100.0	196.7
In the labour force	'000	18.6	32.2	50.8
Unemployment rate	per cent	*27.8	20.6	23.3
<b>Total population—</b>				
<b>Number</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>2,091.4</b>	<b>2,073.2</b>	<b>4,164.5</b>
<b>In the labour force</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>1,661.8</b>	<b>1,194.4</b>	<b>2,856.2</b>
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>

(a) People aged 15–69.

## Training

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

### How workers get their training

Of the wage and salary earners aged 15 to 64 in NSW, 78 per cent had undertaken some form of training in the 12 months to July 1989. Seventy-one per cent of all employees received on-the-job training, one-third undertook in-house training courses and nine per cent attended at least one external training course. In addition, 17 per cent studied for an educational qualification in the previous year. Some workers received more than one form of training. Twenty-two per cent of employees did not receive any training.

There was very little difference in the proportions of males and females receiving particular types of training, however the amount of training did vary significantly with age. Ninety-five per cent of 15 to 19 year olds received some form of training, compared to a little less than half of the 55 to 64 year olds.

More recent data will be available in 1994.

### Type of training undertaken by wage and salary earners in the last 12 months, NSW, 1989

Type of training	Males	Females	Persons
	—per cent—		
Studied for educational qualification in 1988	17.4	16.7	17.1
External training course—			
Employer supported	7.0	5.1	6.2
Total	9.7	8.5	9.2
In-house training course	32.8	34.7	33.6
On-the-job	70.1	72.4	71.1
Total with some training undertaken	77.9	78.9	78.3
No training undertaken	22.1	21.1	21.7
	—'000—		
<b>Total wage and salary earners</b>	<b>1,242.2</b>	<b>973.2</b>	<b>2,215.4</b>

**Apprentices** The apprenticeship system involves a combination of on-the-job training and prescribed technical education usually conducted through a TAFE college. In May 1992, there were 51,000 apprentices aged between 15 and 34 in NSW. Of these, 68 per cent were 15 to 19 year olds. The number of people in apprenticeships reached a peak of 62,000 in 1989, then declined by 19 per cent in the next two years. In 1992, while there was only a small increase in the total number of apprentices, first year apprentices jumped by a quarter.

In 1992, the building trade accounted for almost a quarter of all apprenticeships. This was followed by the electrical and electronics trade and the metal fitting, machining and other metal trade, both with 15 per cent of the total.

#### Apprentices, NSW

Age and field of trade	May				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	—'000—				
Age in May—					
15-19	38.6	45.9	42.4	34.7	34.8
15-17	15.3	16.9	17.5	13.4	10.2
18	12.3	14.7	13.6	11.1	11.8
19	10.2	14.3	11.6	10.2	12.8
20-24	13.2	14.0	11.4	14.3	15.8
25-34	*0.9	*2.3	*1.1	*1.6	*0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>
Field of trade—					
Metal fitting, machining and other metal	10.3	13.0	10.1	5.4	7.6
Electrical and electronics	8.8	10.5	6.0	7.6	7.7
Building	10.0	9.8	11.5	10.3	12.1
Vehicle	9.7	11.8	9.1	10.0	7.3
Food	*4.4	*4.4	*3.4	*3.8	*6.0
Hairdressers	*3.0	*3.8	5.2	*4.0	*3.7
Other	*6.5	9.0	10.0	9.6	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>

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

**Training expenditure** In recognition of the importance of education and training to Australia and Australia's economy, the Federal Government introduced the Training Guarantee Act on

1 July 1990, which stated that employers must spend a specified proportion of their payroll on training. In order to measure this training in dollar value, the ABS periodically conducts a training expenditure survey which collects information on employers' formal training expenditure.

From July to September 1990, NSW employers spent on average a net amount (training expenditure, less subsidies received) of \$165.20 per employee. This was just over three per cent of gross wages and salaries. The survey also found that employees spent an average of 7.49 hours undertaking formal training.

Data from the 1993 training expenditure survey will be available in 1994.

### Training expenditure, NSW, July to September 1990

<i>Components of expenditure</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total</i>
	—\$ per employee—		
Training expenditure—			
Wages and salaries costs—			
Employees' wages and salaries for time receiving training	65.9	123.6	84.3
Trainers' wages and salaries for time providing training	23.1	55.2	33.3
<i>Total wages and salaries costs (a)</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>178.8</i>	<i>117.6</i>
Costs other than wages and salaries—			
Fees to consultants and institutions	27.5	22.9	26.0
Other expenditure	25.1	30.0	26.7
<i>Total costs other than wages and salaries</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>52.7</i>
<b>Total training expenditure</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>170.3</b>
Training subsidies received	*5.1	5.0	5.1
<i>Net training expenditure</i>	<i>136.5</i>	<i>226.7</i>	<i>165.2</i>
	—per cent—		
Proportion of training expenditure to gross wages and salaries—	3.0	3.1	3.1
	—hours—		
Training time per employee	7.1	8.1	7.5
	—per cent—		
Proportion of employers reporting training expenditure (b)	23.3	87.5	23.9

(a) Employees' gross wages and salaries for time receiving and providing training.

(b) The percentage is based on the statistical unit for the survey.

## Related publications

- NSW** TAFE NSW, Statistics Newsletter, Enrolments 1989–1992  
NSW Department of School Education, Annual Report 1992
- Australia** A Directory of Education and Training Statistics (1136.0)  
Schools, Australia, preliminary (4220.0)  
Schools, Australia (4221.0)  
Education and Training in Australia (4224.0)  
Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)  
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment,  
Australia (6235.0)  
Participation in Education, Australia (6272.0)  
How Workers get their Training, Australia (6278.0)  
Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0)  
TAFE NSW, Statistics Newsletter, Enrolments 1989–1992  
NSW Department of School Education, Annual Report  
1992

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





**New born baby cared for by  
NSW public hospital staff.**

NSW Health use data from the ABS National Health Survey to monitor changes in the prevalence of risk factors related to the population's health. This includes factors which predict longer term health outcomes such as exercise, sunscreen use, diet, and immunisation.

*Photo: NSW Health*

# Health

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

**Administration** Health services in NSW are provided by the Commonwealth, the State, local government authorities, private individuals, companies and volunteer organisations. The NSW Department of Health coordinates all services offered by these bodies and administers Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods and sanitation.

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

Management of hospitals and community health services is undertaken by the Department of Health. Hospital services are provided by public and private institutions. All private hospitals must be licensed and meet prescribed standards for their operation. In 1991-92 there were several changes to the NSW hospital system. They include the closure of Marrickville, Parramatta, Wallsend, and Newcastle Western Suburbs Hospitals. Kiama Hospital is now closed for inpatients and Culcairn, Henty and Holbrook Hospitals were amalgamated.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the national health scheme known as Medicare. The scheme is available to all persons resident

**Registered health professionals, NSW**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Chiropractors	687	745	784	776	795
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	90	90	92	89	87
Dental technicians	644	651	645	615	614
Dental prosthetists	350	361	356	354	359
Dentists (a)	3,609	3,652	3,658	3,676	3,674
Enrolled nurses	16,483	16,894	16,720	16,992	16,818
Medical practitioners (a)	19,212	19,684	20,175	20,656	20,686
Optical dispensers	954	992	1,072	1,078	1,158
Optometrists	984	1,039	1,054	1,062	1,066
Osteopaths	126	140	161	166	172
Pharmacists (a)	6,289	6,409	6,501	6,292	6,304
Physiotherapists	3,633	3,773	3,830	3,953	4,092
Podiatrists (b)	505	522	520	526	532
Psychologists (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	818	2,242
Registered nurses	68,723	68,833	70,299	72,064	72,004

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

(c) Psychologists to be registered from 1 August 1992.

Source: NSW Department of Health

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

<i>Type of institution</i>	<i>1991</i>		<i>1992</i>	
	<i>Hospitals/ nursing homes, centres</i>	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Hospitals/ nursing homes, centres</i>	<i>Beds</i>
Public (a)—				
General hospitals (b)	208	20,115	203	20,115
Nursing homes	27	2,871	27	2,781
Other institutions (c)	14	2,867	17	2,756
Private (d)—				
General hospitals	93	6,371	90	6,105
Nursing homes	471	26,673	470	26,884
Commonwealth hospitals	2	895	2	879
<i>Total hospitals and nursing homes</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>60,618</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>59,520</i>
Community health centres (e)	265	n.a.	265	n.a.
Early childhood centres (f)	496	n.a.	496	n.a.

(a) Includes associated third schedule hospitals. (b) Beds are calculated as an average of the number of beds available at the end of each month but discounted for the adjustments affecting December and January. Includes DOHU hospitals.

(c) Other institutions consist primarily of units for the care of mental health patients. Beds includes Prison Medical Service.

(d) Includes private institutions primarily for the care of mental health. (e) These are comprehensive community health centres. They provide services which include child and family health, domiciliary nursing, geriatric/rehabilitation, ethnic health, adult mental health, health promotion and health information services. (f) Previously Baby Health Centres.

Source: NSW Department of Health

in Australia and provides access, without charge, to public hospitals and contributes towards the cost of doctors' fees.

The principal contribution of local councils is in preventative measures through their responsibility for sanitation and hygiene.

Registered private organisations offer optional health insurance cover in addition to the benefits available through Medicare. In June 1992, 50 per cent of people were covered by private health insurance in NSW.

### **Health professionals**

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

## **National Health Survey**

During 1989-90 the National Health Survey (NHS) was undertaken. The survey focussed on the health status of the population and its use of health facilities and services and lifestyle factors affecting its health. The following information on health status, risk factors, health related actions, women's health and children's immunisation is selected from the survey.

### **Health status**

The majority (78.1%) of people in NSW aged 18 years and over reported that their health was good or excellent. Seventeen per cent reported their health was fair and only five per cent reported poor health.

Seventy-two per cent (4.2 million persons) of the NSW population reported experiencing one or more illnesses/injuries during the two weeks prior to interview. This compares to 61.4 per cent (3.2 million persons) in NSW who reported a recent illness in the Australian Health Survey of 1983.

The most frequently reported single condition was headache (due to unspecified or trivial cause), affecting 11.9 per cent of the NSW population. Other frequently reported recent illnesses included the common cold (9.7%), hypertension (8.4%) and injuries (6.9%).

A long term condition was defined as one which had lasted or was expected to last for six months or more. Of the total NSW population, 63.8 per cent of people reported having one or more long-term conditions. Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation (including long and short sight) were the most frequently reported long-term conditions affecting 31 per cent of the population. Other frequently reported conditions included arthritis, which was reported as a long-term

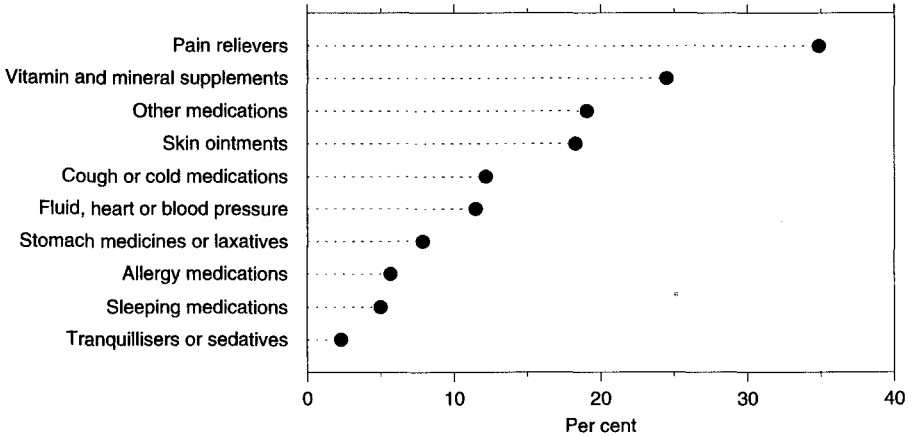
condition by 10.8 per cent of the population, hayfever (7.9%), asthma (7.6%), unspecified back trouble (7.4%), and hypertension (7.1%).

**Health related actions**

Over three-quarters of the NSW population (75.3%), reported taking a health-related action during the two weeks prior to interview. Use of medications (including vitamin and mineral supplements) was the most frequently reported health-related action—taken by 4.1 million people (70.2%). Pain relievers were the most commonly used medication (34.9%), followed by vitamin and mineral supplements (24.5%).

Twenty-one per cent of the NSW population (1.2 million persons) had at least one consultation with a doctor. Respiratory system conditions comprised the main reason for a doctor consultation.

**Type of medication used, NSW, 1989–90**

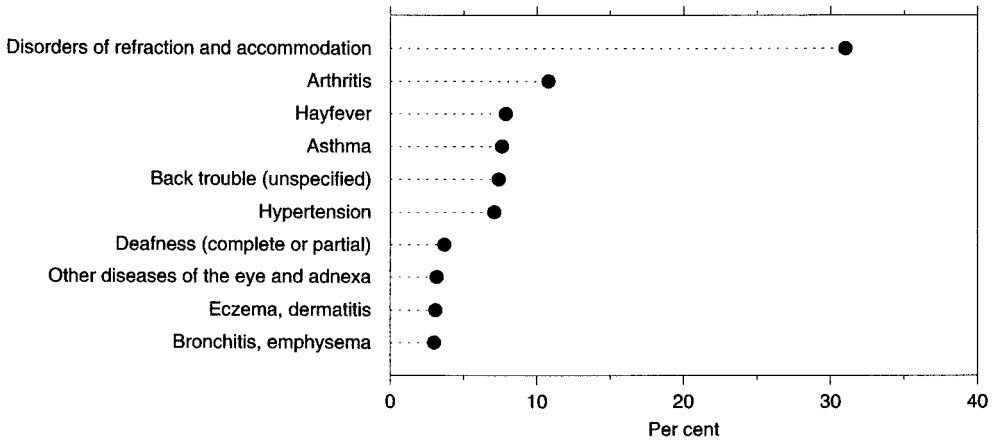


(a) In the two weeks prior to interview.

**Health risk factors** *Smoking*

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has identified smoking as the single greatest preventable cause of ill-health and premature death in developed countries such as Australia. Results of the National Health Survey showed that over 1.2 million people aged 18 years and over in NSW smoke (28.8% of the adult population). A further 22.7 per cent reported they were ex-smokers. Smoking was more prevalent among males (32.3%) than females (25.3%). The proportion of smokers was highest in the younger age groups with 34 per cent of those aged 18 to 24 and 36.2 per cent of those aged 25 to 34 reporting being smokers. Thirty per cent of those aged 35 to 44 years, and only 15.1 per cent aged 65 years and over smoked. Nearly half (48.6%) of the NSW population reported that they had never smoked.

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



### Health-related action (a), NSW, 1989-90

Type of action	Age group (years)								Total	
	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	75 and over		
	—per cent—									
Hospital in-patient episode	*0.9	*0.6	1.0	1.2	*0.7	1.0	*1.0	*0.9	*2.2	1.0
Visit to casualty/outpatients	3.9	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.9
Doctor consultation	24.6	14.7	16.2	19.3	17.3	20.4	26.7	34.7	38.3	21.0
Dental consultation (b)	*1.1	6.5	4.4	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	4.8	*2.0	5.1
Consultation with other health professional	14.1	5.5	8.4	9.4	8.3	9.3	8.5	9.7	11.7	8.9
Taken vitamins/minerals	15.4	19.5	22.6	27.5	27.5	27.1	27.0	27.1	25.0	24.5
Used other medications	59.9	46.7	55.2	59.4	64.9	70.3	78.5	83.4	89.6	63.7
Days away from work	..	..	9.4	10.9	7.5	6.8	8.3	..	..	8.7
Days away from study	..	14.3	12.8	*8.5	..	..	..	..	..	13.6
Other days of reduced activity (c)	8.7	8.8	7.2	8.6	8.7	9.1	10.7	12.6	17.0	9.4
<b>Total persons taking action (d)</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>

a) In the two weeks prior to interview. (b) People aged two years and over. (c) People aged one year and over. Refers to days on which people cut down their usual activities due to illness or injury, other than days in hospital and days away from work or study. (d) Each person may have taken more than one type of action during the two weeks prior to interview and therefore components do not add to totals.

Analysis of changes in tobacco use and alcohol consumption by people aged 18 years and over is possible by comparing data from the 1977 Australian Survey of Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption Patterns, the 1985 NSW Health Risk Factor Survey and the 1989-90 NHS.

In all three surveys it was found that a higher proportion of males than females smoked. From 1977 to 1989-90 the proportion of the population aged 18 years and over who smoked fell from 36.7 per cent to 28.8 per cent. The decrease for males of 11.4 percentage points was greater than that for females (4.8 percentage points).

#### Smoker status 1977-1990 (a), NSW

<i>Year of survey</i>	<i>Smoker</i>	<i>Ex-smoker</i>	<i>Never smoked</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES				
—per cent—				
1977	43.7	21.4	34.9	100.0
1985	36.3	27.5	36.2	100.0
1989-90	32.3	28.2	39.4	100.0
FEMALES				
—per cent—				
1977	30.1	10.5	59.4	100.0
1985	26.1	15.3	58.6	100.0
1989-90	25.3	17.3	57.4	100.0
PERSONS				
—per cent—				
1977	36.7	15.8	47.4	100.0
1985	31.1	21.3	47.6	100.0
1989-90	28.8	22.7	48.6	100.0

(a) People aged 18 years and over.

**Smoker status (a), NSW, 1989-90**

<i>Smoker status</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
<b>MALES</b>						
—per cent—						
Smoker	34.0	40.7	33.3	31.2	17.4	32.3
Ex-smoker	8.3	18.2	27.1	36.1	52.7	28.2
Never smoked	57.6	41.1	39.6	32.7	29.9	39.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
—per cent—						
Smoker	33.9	31.7	26.4	22.7	13.4	25.3
Ex-smoker	11.5	18.6	18.0	17.6	19.1	17.3
Never smoked	54.6	49.6	55.6	59.7	67.5	57.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>						
—per cent—						
Smoker	34.0	36.2	29.9	27.0	15.1	28.8
Ex-smoker	9.9	18.4	22.6	27.0	33.3	22.7
Never smoked	56.1	45.3	47.5	46.0	51.6	48.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) People aged 18 years and over.

**Alcohol consumption**

Nearly two thirds (62.1%) of the NSW adult population reported consuming alcohol during the week prior to interview. Approximately three quarters of males (72.6%) and half the females (52%) aged 18 years and over reported drinking alcohol. The proportion of drinkers was highest in the 25-34 years age group (67.9%) and lowest amongst people aged 65 years and over (47%).

Analysis of data from the surveys described above, found that more males than females drank alcohol in the week prior to the survey. Between 1977 and 1985 there was a decline in the prevalence of alcohol consumption for all ages except the 18-24 year age group, which increased from 59.9 to 63.3 per cent. This increase appeared to be due to an increase in female drinkers from 47.9 per cent in 1977 to 53.6 per cent in 1985. From 1985 to 1989-90 prevalence rose across all ages for both sexes except 18 to 24 year old males, for whom there was a decrease from 72.9 per cent in 1985 to 67.0 per cent in 1989-90.



## Alcohol risk level, NSW, 1989-90

Alcohol risk level	Age group (years)					Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>						
			—per cent—			
Did not consume alcohol	33.0	21.1	24.9	26.1	38.5	27.4
Consumed alcohol	67.0	78.9	75.1	73.9	61.5	72.6
Low	50.0	59.6	59.4	55.8	54.1	56.3
Medium	7.5	10.5	7.6	9.3	5.0	8.4
High	9.6	8.7	8.2	8.8	2.4	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
			—per cent—			
Did not consume alcohol	42.9	43.1	42.9	48.0	63.6	48.0
Consumed alcohol	57.1	56.9	57.1	52.0	36.4	52.0
Low	46.2	48.7	49.0	43.9	31.7	44.1
Medium	8.1	7.0	7.1	5.8	4.1	6.3
High	2.7	*1.3	*1.0	2.3	*0.6	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>						
			—per cent—			
Did not consume alcohol	37.9	32.1	33.8	36.9	53.0	37.9
Consumed alcohol	62.1	67.9	66.2	63.1	47.0	62.1
Low	48.1	54.2	54.3	50.0	41.1	50.1
Medium	7.8	8.8	7.3	5.8	4.1	7.3
High	6.2	5.0	4.6	5.6	1.4	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

## Alcohol consumption 1977-1990 (a), NSW

Year of survey	Age group (years)				Total
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>					
			—per cent—		
1977	72.0	78.9	71.9	62.7	74.0
1985	72.9	72.5	69.0	50.4	68.9
1989-90	67.0	77.1	73.9	61.5	72.6
<b>FEMALES</b>					
			—per cent—		
1977	47.9	54.0	44.0	33.5	47.0
1985	53.6	51.8	41.9	25.4	45.3
1989-90	57.1	57.0	52.0	36.4	52.0
<b>PERSONS</b>					
			—per cent—		
1977	59.9	66.7	57.8	45.0	60.2
1985	63.3	62.2	55.5	36.2	56.9
1989-90	62.1	67.1	63.1	47.0	62.1

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. Proportion who drank alcohol during the week prior to interview.

**Body Mass Index**

Body mass index (BMI) is a composite measure of the relationship of bodyweight to height. Based on self-reported height and weight, almost half (48.5%) the people aged 18 and over had a BMI in the acceptable range and a quarter (27.6%) were overweight. A far higher proportion of men (35.4%) than women (20.1%) were classified as overweight. The proportion of women who were underweight (17.8%) was more than twice that of men (7.1%). Notably, nearly one-third (32.2%) of women aged 18 to 24 and one quarter (24.2%) of women aged 25 to 34 were classified as being underweight.

**Body mass index (a), NSW, 1989–90**

Body mass index	Age group (years)					Total
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>						
—per cent—						
Underweight	13.3	7.6	5.3	4.1	8.3	7.1
Acceptable weight	55.8	53.6	45.6	40.3	48.2	47.8
Overweight	21.7	31.5	37.8	43.9	35.8	35.4
Obese	5.2	6.0	9.8	10.3	6.8	8.0
Not available	3.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	*0.9	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
—per cent—						
Underweight	32.2	24.2	14.6	9.2	14.6	17.8
Acceptable weight	50.1	52.2	51.6	47.4	44.1	49.1
Overweight	8.8	15.0	20.6	27.5	23.9	20.1
Obese	3.8	6.0	9.6	13.4	9.8	9.0
Not available	5.1	2.7	3.6	2.5	7.6	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>						
—per cent—						
Underweight	22.6	15.9	9.9	6.6	12.0	12.5
Acceptable weight	53.0	52.9	48.6	43.8	45.8	48.5
Overweight	15.4	23.3	29.3	35.8	28.9	27.6
Obese	4.5	6.0	9.7	11.8	8.5	8.5
Not available	4.5	2.0	2.6	2.0	4.8	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. Derived from self-reported height and weight.

## Preventative actions *Sunscreens*

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

In the 1989–90 NHS, over half the people in NSW (55.7%) reported that they usually use a sunscreen, 3.4 per cent reported being protected by clothing and 4.9 per cent were not exposed to strong sunlight. However, more than one-third (35.9%) reported no sunscreen use when they went out in strong sunlight. Among sunscreen users, the majority (77.9%) used a sunscreen with a maximum sun protection factor.

## *Immunisation*

Immunisation is recommended for all Australian children to protect them against childhood diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps, tetanus and whooping cough. Results of the NHS show that the immunisation status of NSW children aged six years and under varies with the type of immunisation involved. While 84.9 per cent of children were fully protected against diphtheria and tetanus, only 70.2 per cent of those in the same age group were fully immunised against whooping cough and 72.3 per cent against polio. A further 18.5 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively were partially immunised against the latter two diseases (they had received less than the number of vaccinations recommended for their age).

Of children in the 1–6 years age group, 84.6 per cent were immunised against measles and 78.2 per cent against mumps.

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

Type	Immunisation status (b)				Total
	Fully	Partial	Not known	Not immunised	
	—per cent—				
Diphtheria/tetanus	84.9	5.1	3.9	6.1	100.0
Whooping cough	70.2	18.5	5.2	6.0	100.0
Polio	72.3	13.6	5.8	8.2	100.0
Measles (c)	84.6	..	11.5	3.9	100.0
Mumps (c)	78.2	..	15.6	6.2	100.0

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

### Breast and cervical cancer screening

Women respondents to the NHS who were aged 18 to 64 years were invited to complete an additional questionnaire about women's health issues. Results of this component of the survey showed that of NSW women who completed the questionnaire:

- 64.5 per cent regularly examined their own breasts for lumps;
- 71.5 per cent reported having had a breast examination by a doctor or nurse;
- 20.9 per cent had had a mammogram, most had been screened within the three years prior to interview;
- 95.5 per cent had heard of the pap smear test; and
- 85 per cent had had a pap smear test for detection of cervical cancer, with 43.3 per cent having been tested in the twelve months prior to interview.

Survey results showed a tendency for older women to have pap smear tests less frequently than women in younger age groups.

### Infectious diseases

In NSW, the notifications of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) decreased in 1991 to 348. However its precursor, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), recorded an increase in notifications in 1991 to 830. As the latency period for HIV is long and varied, HIV notifications do not usually represent recent infections and therefore it is not possible to assess either the true incidence or prevalence of the disease from these statistics.

There were large increases in the notification of Hepatitis A (acute), Hepatitis B (unspecified) and Hepatitis C (unspecified) in 1991. Syphilis has also increased substantially.

#### Selected notifiable diseases, number of new notifications, NSW

<i>Condition</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
AIDS	245	318	336	383	348
Arbovirus	84	136	389	285	476
Gonorrhoea	875	746	603	403	415
Hepatitis A—acute	180	89	63	36	1,100
Hepatitis B—unspecified	417	388	465	426	1,352
Hepatitis C—unspecified	—	—	—	41	756
HIV infection	2,083	1,169	953	785	830
Measles	246	43	76	388	432
Salmonella infection (a)	835	1,048	1,333	1,486	1,274
Syphilis	1,271	1,158	315	333	622

(a) Not otherwise specified.

Source: NSW Department of Health

## Disability

The 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons was conducted to obtain information from disabled, handicapped and aged people about their need for, and receipt of, help.

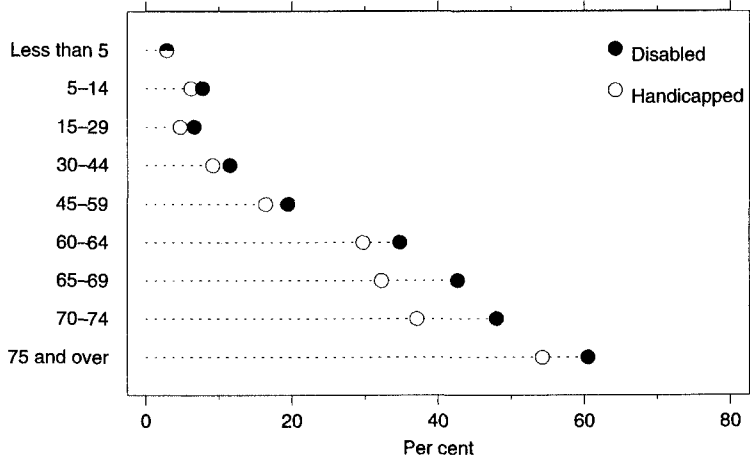
For the purposes of the survey a *disabled person* was defined as a person who had one or more of the following disabilities or impairments which had lasted, or were likely to last, for six months or more: loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses); loss of hearing; speech difficulties in native language; blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness; slowness at learning or understanding; incomplete use of arms or fingers; incomplete use of feet or legs; long term treatment for nerves or an emotional condition; restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; disfigurement or deformity; need for help or supervision because of a mental disability; and long term treatment or medication (but was still restricted in some way by the condition being treated).

In 1988, there were 894,100 disabled people in NSW. The incidence of disability increased significantly with age, with over 60 per cent of people aged 75 years or more being disabled.

A *handicapped person* was defined as a disabled person aged five years or over who was limited to some degree in his/her ability to perform certain tasks in relation to one or more of five areas: self care; mobility; verbal communication; schooling; and employment. Disabled people aged under five years were all regarded as being handicapped.

Approximately 80 per cent of the disabled population were handicapped. In 1988, there were 730,000 handicapped people in NSW. This represented 13 per cent of the population. Almost half of all handicapped people were aged 60 years or over.

**Handicapped and disabled people, NSW, 1988**

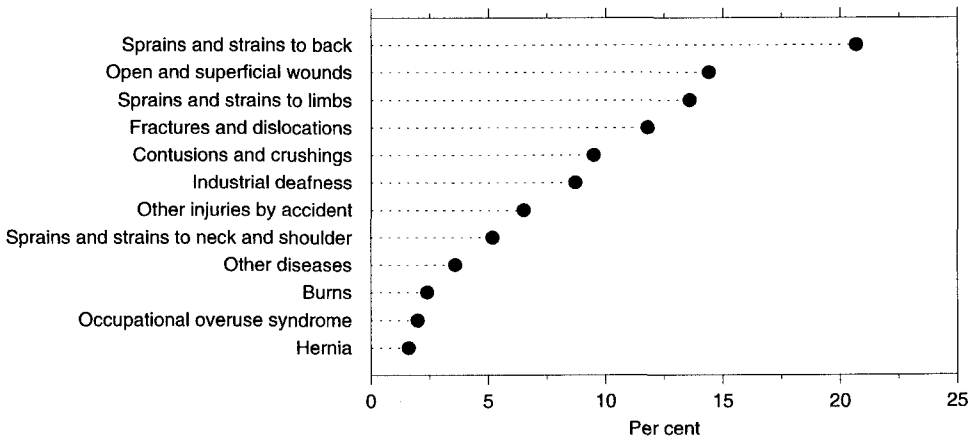


**Occupational health and safety**

The WorkCover Authority is a self-funding, commercially oriented State Government agency which operates to prevent work related injury and illness and their social and economic impacts.

Statistics from the WorkCover Authority show that, in 1990-91, the non-building construction industry (roads, bridges, etc.) had the highest rate of injuries/diseases with 73.2 per 1,000 workers. The highest percentage of new cases of injuries and diseases reported in 1990-91 were for sprains and strains to backs (20.7%) followed by open and superficial wounds (14.4%).

**New cases of injuries and diseases reported, NSW, 1990-91**



Source: WorkCover Authority

**Rate of injuries/diseases, NSW, 1990-91**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Incidence per 1,000 workers</i>
Agriculture	53.0
Mining (excluding coal mining)	63.0
Manufacturing—	
Food, beverages and tobacco	43.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	15.8
Wood and paper	24.8
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	25.2
Metal products	51.2
Non-metallic mineral products	59.1
Other manufacturing	43.9
Electricity, gas and water	37.9
Building construction	45.0
Non-building construction	73.2
Special trade construction	32.0
Wholesale trade	15.7
Retail trade	15.7
Transport (excluding road transport)	53.4
Road transport	44.9
Finance, property and business services	12.8
Public administration and community services	20.0
Recreation, personal and other services	18.4

*Source:* WorkCover Authority

## Causes of death

The four most significant cause groups in 1992 were diseases of the circulatory system (45.6% of deaths of NSW residents), malignant neoplasms (cancer) (25.6%), diseases of the respiratory system (8.1%) and accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (5.5%).

### Comparisons of causes of death over time

Completely accurate comparisons over time are difficult because of changes to classifications and developments in medical technology and diagnoses. However, reasonable comparisons can be made with data from 1950 onwards. The significant cause groups in 1992 were also the four most significant groups in 1950, with 49.4 per cent, 12.9 per cent, 6.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively.

The proportion of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system rose from 49.4 per cent in 1950 to 57.6 per cent in 1968, but fell to 45.6 per cent by 1992. This has been attributed to increasing community awareness of 'lifestyle' associated factors for cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases (e.g. smoking, blood pressure, diet, exercise) and improved medical and surgical technology and availability. In comparison, deaths from malignant neoplasms have increased steadily since 1950 and the proportion of deaths has doubled in that period.

## Causes of death, NSW, 1992

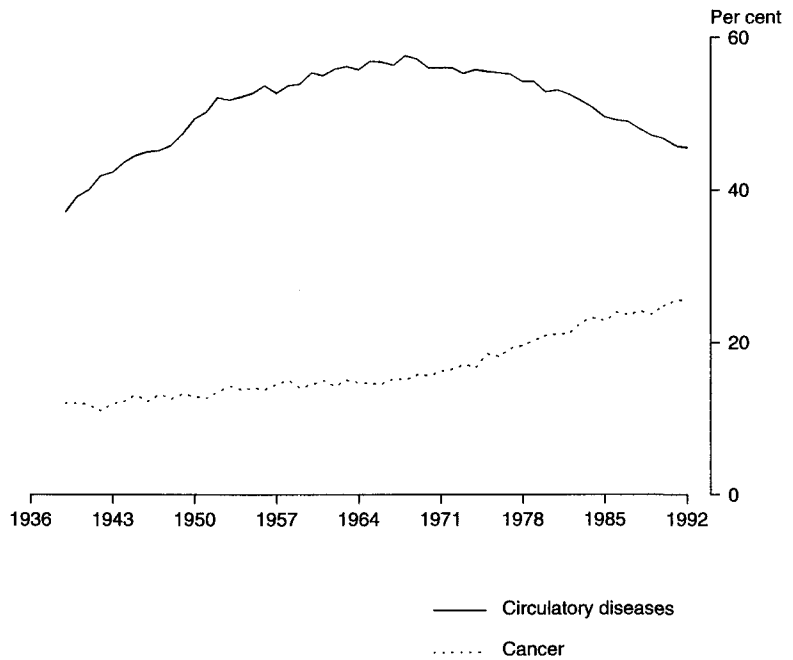
<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Infectious and parasitic diseases	206	164	370
Neoplasms—			
Malignant neoplasms—			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1,744	1,352	3,096
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1,745	637	2,382
Melanoma of skin	226	145	371
Breast	8	866	874
Uterus and ovary	..	398	398
Prostate	819	..	819
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	588	523	1,111
Other	1,497	926	2,423
<i>Total malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>6,627</i>	<i>4,847</i>	<i>11,474</i>
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	52	70	122
<i>Total neoplasms</i>	<i>6,679</i>	<i>4,917</i>	<i>11,596</i>
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders—			
Diabetes mellitus	347	379	726
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	231	10	241
Other	111	116	227
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>1,194</i>
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	102	90	192
Mental disorders	363	404	767
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	408	481	889
Diseases of the circulatory system—			
Ischaemic heart disease	6,296	5,298	11,594
Cerebrovascular disease	1,897	2,775	4,672
Other	1,813	2,340	4,153
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system</i>	<i>10,006</i>	<i>10,413</i>	<i>20,419</i>
Diseases of the respiratory system—			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1,571	961	2,532
Other	564	516	1,080
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>2,135</i>	<i>1,477</i>	<i>3,612</i>
Diseases of the digestive system—			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	303	113	416
Other	453	568	1,021
<i>Total diseases of the digestive system</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>1,437</i>
Diseases of the genitourinary system—			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	215	297	512
Other	71	92	163
<i>Total diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>675</i>
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	5	5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	22	45	67
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	80	181	261
Congenital anomalies	163	119	282
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	195	147	342
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	138	98	236
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)—			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	478	194	672
Suicide	586	146	732
Homicide	68	41	109
Other	609	335	944
<i>Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)</i>	<i>1,741</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>2,457</i>
<b>All causes</b>	<b>23,969</b>	<b>20,832</b>	<b>44,801</b>



In 1950, 3.4 per cent of all deaths were caused by infectious and parasitic diseases (the most significant being tuberculosis, syphilis, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and hepatitis), but this fell to 0.8 per cent in 1992 through improved medical treatment and vaccination. Deaths from diseases of the genitourinary system fell from 3.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent, due mainly to the introduction of kidney dialysis and transplant techniques. Deaths from congenital anomalies and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, which mainly affect children under five years of age, fell from 4.9 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

### Major causes of death, NSW

Proportion of total deaths



### Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

In 1992 there were 110 NSW infant deaths which were attributed to SIDS, commonly known as *cot death*. Recent research has suggested that the infants who sleep on their stomach (prone) have a higher risk of SIDS deaths than those who sleep in other positions. This research led to a survey of infant sleeping positions in 1992 which showed that 48.7 per cent of NSW infants aged less than two years are usually placed on their side to sleep, 41.7 per cent are placed on their back and 8.7 per cent on their stomach.

## Related publications

- NSW** State of Health in NSW (4330.1)  
National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, New South Wales (4370.1)  
National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, New South Wales (4375.1)  
National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, New South Wales (4380.1)  
Household Safety, Sydney, November 1992 (4387.1)

- Australia** Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)  
Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients (4306.0)  
Health Insurance Survey, Australia, June 1992 (4335.0)  
National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, Australia (4370.0)  
National Health Survey: Diabetes (4371.0)  
National Health Survey: Cardiovascular and Related Conditions (4372.0)  
National Health Survey: Asthma and Other Respiratory Conditions (4373.0)  
National Health Survey: Musculoskeletal Conditions (4374.0)  
National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, Australia (4375.0)  
National Health Survey: Consultations With Health Professionals (4376.0)  
National Health Survey: Use of Medications (4377.0)  
National Health Survey: Screening for Breast and Cervical Cancer (4378.0)  
National Health Survey: Children's Immunisation (4379.0)  
National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, Australia (4380.0)  
National Health Survey: Alcohol Consumption (4381.0)  
National Health Survey: Smoking (4382.0)  
National Health Survey: Exercise (4383.0)  
National Health Survey: Accidents (4384.0)  
A Social Health Atlas of Australia — Vols 1 and 2 (4385.0)  
Survey of Infant Sleeping Positions, Australia (4386.0)  
Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0)  
Disabled and Aged Persons, Australia, 1988 (4118.0)

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

## Child and household safety

In November 1992 the ABS conducted a survey on Household Safety in the Sydney Statistical Division.

The major aims of the survey were to collect data on:

- the prevalence of specific child injury risk factors in households;
- knowledge of first aid and emergency action procedures; and
- the extent of injuries to young children in and around the home.

### **Risk factors**

Risk factors include the storage of poisons, whether safety devices such as smoke detectors and electrical safety switches were installed, pool safety features and whether hot tap water was hot enough to scald. The risk factors identified relate to the three major causes of death in children aged under five years, namely poisoning, drowning and burns.

### **Presence of safety devices**

Of the estimated 1,301,600 households in Sydney Statistical Division, 10.2 per cent had smoke detectors installed, while electrical safety switches were present in 21.2 per cent of households. The majority of these safety switches were installed at the switchboard.

These safety devices were more prevalent in households which owned their homes than in households which rented. Of the households which owned their homes, 12.0 per cent had smoke detectors installed and 26.1 per cent had safety switches. Six per cent of rented households had smoke detectors and 9.7 per cent had safety switches.

### **Safety characteristics, Sydney, November 1992**

Safety item	Children 0-4 years usually resident in household		No children aged 0-4 resident in household		All households	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Had smoke detector	26.1	13.2	107.0	9.7	133.1	10.2
Had safety switch	59.5	30.1	216.0	19.6	275.5	21.2
Medicines stored						
in child-resistant cupboard (a)	27.4	13.9	50.6	4.6	78.0	6.0
Household cleaners stored						
in child-resistant cupboard (a)	42.1	21.3	29.5	2.7	71.7	5.5
Home maintenance products stored						
in child-resistant cupboard (a)	17.6	8.9	31.3	2.8	48.9	3.8
<b>Total households (b)</b>	<b>197.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1104.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1301.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) A child-resistant cupboard includes a cupboard with a lock or child-resistant latch. (b) Includes households that did not have any of the specified medicines, households that did not have any of the specified household cleaners, and households that did not have any of the specified home maintenance products.

### **Storage of poisons**

Fourteen per cent of the total households with young children (aged under five years), stored medicines in a cupboard with a child-resistant lock or latch. Where medicines were not stored in child-resistant cupboards they were commonly stored in a cupboard above 1.5 metres. This method of storage was used by 65.3 per cent of households with young children.

Twenty-one per cent of households with young children kept household cleaners such as detergents or bleach in child-resistant cupboards. In 10.7 per cent of households with young children, home maintenance products such as petrol, methylated spirits and weed killers were stored in a child-resistant cupboard.

### Pool safety

An estimated 213,200 households in Sydney had swimming pools. Information was collected regarding the safety characteristics of the fence surrounding the pool including the height, type and location of the fence, and gate safety features. Just over half (51.7 per cent) of households with swimming pools had at least one major safety feature missing from the fence.

### Swimming pool gate usage, Sydney, November 1992

Gate usage	Children aged 0-4 usually resident		Children aged 0-4 visit only		No children aged 0-4 present		Total	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Fence type —								
Does not provide foot-holds	33.7	94.1	68.1	96.5	96.6	90.5	198.5	93.1
Provides foot-holds	*2.1	*5.9	*2.1	*2.9	8.9	8.4	13.1	6.1
Fence height—								
1.2m or above	34.5	96.3	66.4	94.0	99.2	92.9	200.1	93.9
Below 1.2m	*1.3	*3.7	*3.8	*5.4	*5.4	*5.1	10.6	5.0
Not known	*—	*—	*—	*—	*0.9	*0.8	*0.9	*0.4
Fence location (a)—								
Prevents access from own dwelling	32.9	91.8	51.8	73.3	74.5	69.8	159.2	74.7
With access from own dwelling	*2.5	*7.0	17.6	24.9	30.2	28.2	50.3	23.6
Other	*0.4	*1.2	*0.8	*1.2	*0.8	*0.8	*2.1	*1.0
No gate	*0.9	*2.5	*4.3	*6.0	*5.0	*4.7	10.2	4.8
Total with fence (b)	35.8	100.0	70.2	99.4	105.5	98.8	211.5	99.2
No fence	*—	*—	*0.4	*0.6	*1.3	*1.2	*1.7	*0.8
<b>All households with swimming pools</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>213.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Prevents access from neighbouring properties and street. (b) Includes fence height not known.

### First aid training

Of the people who were usually responsible for the care of young children, 41 per cent had received first aid training, and one third of these had been trained within the last three years.

### Accidents

Thirty-two thousand children (11.8%) aged less than five years had accidents requiring medical attention in the 12 months prior to November 1992. Just over two-thirds of children who had accidents had their most recent accident in the home.



**NSW beat police, Sydney**

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research uses data from the annual Crime and Safety Surveys to provide advice to the public and government on law enforcement issues.

*Photo: Mike Combe, NSW Police Service*

# Law and order

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

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

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

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

**Recorded offences** In 1992 there were 468,432 offences recorded by police. Nearly two-thirds of these offences were theft (64% of all recorded offences). The major categories of theft were stealing (29%), breaking and entering (19%), motor vehicle theft (8%) and fraud (6%).

Assault accounted for seven per cent of all recorded offences (31,264 recorded offences); sexual assault for less than one per cent (3,850).

Over the past three years there has been a decreasing trend in recorded instances of motor vehicle theft and offensive behaviour. Motor vehicle theft fell by 29 per cent and offensive behaviour by 16 per cent between 1990 and 1992. During the same time period recorded offences for stealing from shops or businesses and malicious damage to property showed increasing trends with a 12 per cent increase for both offences.

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

At 30 June 1992, there were 12,903 police officers employed by the NSW Police Service.

## Selected recorded offences: type of offence, NSW

Type of offence	1990		1991		1992	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Murder	119	2	108	2	91	2
Assault	29,776	511	31,031	526	31,264	530
Sexual assault (a)	3,840	66	4,785	81	3,850	65
Robbery	5,571	96	5,998	102	5,634	95
Breaking and entering	95,501	1,639	94,090	1,594	90,856	1,540
Fraud (a)	46,048	790	52,443	889	29,110	493
Receiving, goods in custody	6,059	104	6,503	110	5,871	99
Motor vehicle theft	54,488	935	48,117	815	38,817	658
Stealing	131,570	2,258	133,462	2,262	134,362	2,277
Arson	2,301	39	3,021	51	2,364	40
Malicious damage to property	48,551	833	52,488	889	54,182	918
Drug offences	20,195	347	22,774	386	27,244	462
Offensive behaviour	13,812	237	13,132	223	11,537	196

(a) Data for this offence are not directly comparable over the three years 1990 to 1992.

(b) Recorded offences per 100,000 population

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

### Victims of crime

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

One example is assault. Surveys conducted in NSW in 1983 and 1990 showed that there was no change in the victimisation rate for assault. This was despite a 220 per cent increase in the numbers of assault offences recorded by police over this time period. The increase in recorded offences was found to be largely due to an increase in recorded domestic violence incidents and an increase in recorded assaults against police. The latter resulted from an increased emphasis on occupational health and safety.

The 1992 Crime and Safety Survey found that 4.6 per cent of NSW households had been victims of break and enter in the previous 12 months. It also found that 2.2 per cent of NSW residents aged 15 and over were victims of assault. Of women aged 18 and over, 0.6 per cent had been victims of sexual assault in the previous 12 months.

## Household and person victims of crime, NSW

Type of offence	12 months to—						Change April 1991 to April 1992  percentage point move- ment (b)
	April 1990		April 1991		April 1992		
	Victims	Pro- portion (a)	Victims	Pro- portion (a)	Victims	Pro- portion (a)	
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	
Household victims—							
Break and enter	113.2	5.6	115.7	5.6	96.1	4.6	-1.0
Attempted break and enter	93.0	4.6	79.5	3.8	70.2	3.3	-0.5
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (c)	179.7	8.9	172.4	8.3	144.8	6.9	-1.4
Motor vehicle theft	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44.5	2.1	..
<b>All household crime (c)</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>180.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>..</b>
Person victims—							
Robbery	69.9	1.6	68.4	1.5	50.3	1.1	-0.4
Assault or sexual assault (d)	92.8	2.1	120.5	2.7	107.9	2.4	-0.3
<b>Robbery, assault or sexual assault (c)</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>

(a) Of all households/persons. (b) Change in proportion, expressed as the difference in percentage points. (c) Refers to households or persons who were victims of any of the types of offence specified. Because an individual household or person could be a victim of any of the types of offence, figures given for individual offence types do not sum to the figures in this row. (d) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years and over but not separately identified in previous surveys.

## Perceptions of crime or public nuisance problems in the neighbourhood, NSW, April 1992

Crime or public nuisance problem	Perceived to be a problem (a)		Perceived to be the main problem	
	Number	Proportion (b)	Number	Proportion (b)
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1,333.0	29.5	810.9	18.0
Car theft	763.7	16.9	98.5	2.2
Other theft	354.0	7.8	35.0	0.8
Louts/youth gangs	697.1	15.4	201.9	4.5
Prowlers/loiterers	313.6	6.9	35.8	0.8
Vandalism/graffiti	659.3	14.6	132.4	2.9
Dangerous/noisy driving	1,145.8	25.4	433.1	9.6
Illegal drugs	450.6	10.0	115.8	2.6
Sexual assault	147.2	3.3	14.5	0.3
Other assault	180.7	4.0	13.6	0.3
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	341.0	7.6	98.3	2.2
Other	114.8	2.5	55.6	1.2
No perceived problem	2,470.1	54.7	2,470.1	54.7
All persons	4,515.6	..	4,515.6	100.0

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



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

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

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

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

The District Court decides appeals against decisions made in the Local Court; civil cases where the monetary value of a claim is between \$40,000 and \$250,000; and serious criminal charges against both juveniles and adults.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in NSW. The Supreme Court hears civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court has some jurisdiction not given to the lower courts, for example, equity and probate. Therefore, regardless of the money involved some civil cases go directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court conducts criminal trials for a few offences which are more serious than those heard in the District Court, such as murder trials.

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

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

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

**Criminal court statistics** In the Local Court in 1992 the most frequent criminal charges dealt with were driving offences (29% of all charges), followed by theft offences (20%) and drug offences (14%). Of the people charged, 88 per cent were found guilty (either by the court or plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (62%), while 5,239 of the people found guilty were sentenced to prison.

The most frequent charges dealt with in the District and Supreme Courts in 1992 were theft offences (27% of all charges), followed by assault (15%), drug offences (13%) and robbery offences (12%). Of the people charged, 73 per cent were found guilty (either by plea or trial verdict). Of these offenders 51 per cent were sentenced to prison. In the 1991-92 financial year the Children's Court dealt with criminal charges against 13,753 people.

#### People for whom criminal charges were finalised in 1992, NSW

	<i>Defended hearing or trial</i>	<i>Sentences following guilty plea</i>	<i>Otherwise finalised</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local Court	16,365	71,676	17,077	105,118
District Court	1,244	3,591	972	5,807
Supreme Court	90	78	14	182

**Prisons** There was a 50 per cent increase in the NSW prison population between 1988 and 1992, from about four thousand to about six thousand prisoners. The prison population appears to be stabilising in 1993.

The increase between 1988 and 1992 was due mainly to an increase in the sentenced prisoner population. Excluding fine defaulters, there were 617 sentenced prisoner receptions in June 1992 compared with 350 sentenced prisoner receptions in June 1988.

The trend in the prison population is consistent with the increasing numbers of criminal matters which were dealt with each year by the Local Court between 1986 and 1991 (except for a slight decrease between 1989 and 1990). The increase in the prison population between 1988 and 1992 was probably due to the increased number of cases being dealt with by the courts.

Another factor affecting the growth of the prison population over this period was the *Sentencing Act 1989*. Commonly known as 'truth in sentencing', the Act abolished remissions. The courts, particularly the higher courts, did not change their sentencing practices after the introduction of the legislation. That is, they did not shorten minimum custodial terms in order to take into account the abolition of remissions. Hence the effect of the legislation was to increase the time spent in prison.

**Prisoners in custody on first Sunday of month (a), NSW**

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Prisoners on remand (b)</i>	<i>Sentenced prisoners</i>
June 1988	4,153	1,008	3,145
June 1989	4,615	1,036	3,579
June 1990	5,321	1,244	4,077
June 1991	5,733	1,294	4,439
June 1992	6,114	1,322	4,792
May 1993	6,133	1,427	4,706

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

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prison Trends*

**Community corrections**

On the first day of June 1993 there were 17,443 people under some form of community supervision in NSW. These people included those serving Community Service Orders, those on supervised recognisances and people on probation or parole. There has not been the same growth in the community corrections population as in the prison population. On the first day of June 1989 there were 17,195 people under community supervision.

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

## Related publications

- NSW** Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1992  
(4509.1)
- Usage of Legal Services, New South Wales, October 1990  
(4510.1)
- New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1992, NSW  
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- New South Wales Criminal Courts Statistics 1992, NSW  
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.

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



**Officers from the NSW Department of Industrial Relations, Employment, Training and Further Education study labour force statistics.**

The Department uses ABS labour statistics to report on trends, identify gaps in services and monitor changes to the employment profile in NSW.

*Photo: NSW Department of Industrial Relations, Employment, Training and Further Education*

# Labour

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## The labour force

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

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

In May 1993 the labour force numbered 2,857,800 people of whom 2,560,000 were employed and 297,800 were unemployed. There were 1,841,700 people who were not in the labour force.

### **Labour force participation**

The measurement of movement into and out of the labour force is expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over. This percentage is called the participation rate and it measures the number of people who are participating in the labour force by either working or looking for work.

Participation rates provide the basis for monitoring changes in the size and composition of the labour force. Over the last five years the labour force has grown by nearly six per cent and participation rates have remained at, or slightly above, 60 per cent.

In May 1993 the overall participation rate was 60.8 per cent; the rate for males was 71.9 per cent and for females, 50.5 per cent. Since 1988 the rate for males has declined while the rate for females has recorded a slight increase. The most significant changes have occurred with married females where the rate has risen by nearly three percentage points. This increase followed a rise of seven percentage points in the five years between 1983 and 1988.

In the last five years most age groups have shown a decline in labour force participation. The largest movement was in the 15-19 age group with a decrease of 3.2 percentage points to 50.8 percent. The only exception has been the 45-54 age group where the rate rose by 4.2 percentage points to 77.3 per cent.

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

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1988</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
<b>MALES</b>			
		—'000—	
Labour force—			
Employed	1,489.5	1,506.3	1,474.8
Unemployed	118.0	174.8	188.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,607.5</i>	<i>1,681.1</i>	<i>1,662.9</i>
Not in labour force	561.1	606.1	649.0
		—per cent—	
Unemployment rate	7.3	10.4	11.3
Participation rate	74.1	73.5	71.9
<b>FEMALES</b>			
		—'000—	
Labour force—			
Employed	1,006.7	1,094.8	1,085.2
Unemployed	86.7	109.0	109.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,093.4</i>	<i>1,203.8</i>	<i>1,194.8</i>
Not in labour force	1,146.8	1,158.4	1,192.7
		—per cent—	
Unemployment rate	7.9	9.1	9.2
Participation rate	48.8	51.0	50.0
<b>PERSONS</b>			
		—'000—	
Labour force—			
Employed	2,496.2	2,601.2	2,560.0
Unemployed	204.6	283.7	297.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,700.9</i>	<i>2,884.9</i>	<i>2,857.8</i>
Not in labour force	1,707.8	1,764.5	1,841.7
		—per cent—	
Unemployment rate	7.6	9.8	10.4
Participation rate	61.3	62.0	60.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

**Participation rates (a), NSW**

<i>Age group</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1988</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
years		—per cent—	
15–19	54.0	52.5	50.8
20–24	83.0	81.6	81.0
25–34	79.5	80.0	78.0
35–44	81.5	83.0	81.8
45–54	73.1	77.0	77.3
55–64	41.9	43.4	41.2
65 and over	5.1	5.4	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>60.8</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

**Labour force experience**

An important aspect of labour market analysis is the time people work during a year. This topic is a major source of data for analysing the dynamic nature of the labour force.

During the year ended March 1993, 74 per cent of people aged 15 to 69 participated in the labour force at some time, an increase of four per cent over the previous 12 months. Of the labour force participants who were employed at some time during the year, 73 per cent of men and 64 per cent of women worked for the full year.

**Persons not in the labour force**

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

In September 1992 there were 275,800 people marginally attached to the labour force, of whom just over 70 per cent were women. Although men represented less than 30 per cent of this group their numbers increased by one-third between September 1991 and September 1992.

Overall, the main reason given for not actively looking for work related to child care, including 'preferred to look after child and the cost of care' (26%). A further 17 per cent were attending an educational institution.

There were also 50,400 discouraged job seekers, an increase of nearly 24 per cent since September 1991. About 31 per cent stated that they were discouraged because there were 'no jobs in the local area or their line of work' and a further 25 per cent were considered by employers to be 'too young or too old'.



**Persons not in the labour force, NSW, September 1992**

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	—'000—		
With marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work—			
Were available to start work within four weeks	4.7	6.0	10.7
Were not available to start work within four weeks	5.6	5.3	10.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>21.6</i>
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks—			
Discouraged jobseekers	15.4	34.9	50.4
Other	54.9	148.9	203.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>183.8</i>	<i>254.2</i>
<i>Total with marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>195.2</i>	<i>275.8</i>
Without marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	30.1	59.9	90.0
Did not want to work	295.9	587.9	883.8
Permanently unable to work	18.4	6.5	24.9
Institutionalised (a) and boarding school pupils	11.4	14.9	26.3
<i>Total without marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	<i>355.8</i>	<i>669.2</i>	<i>1,025.0</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>436.4</b>	<b>864.4</b>	<b>1,300.8</b>

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

## Unemployment

People are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria—not employed, available to work and taking active steps to find work. Individuals who cease to actively look for work are defined as not in the labour force.

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

There were 297,800 unemployed people in NSW in May 1993. The unemployment rate at that time was 10.4 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent in May 1988. Nearly 63 per cent of unemployed people were looking for full-time work and the remainder for part-time work. A greater proportion of women (28%) than men (7%) were looking for part-time work.

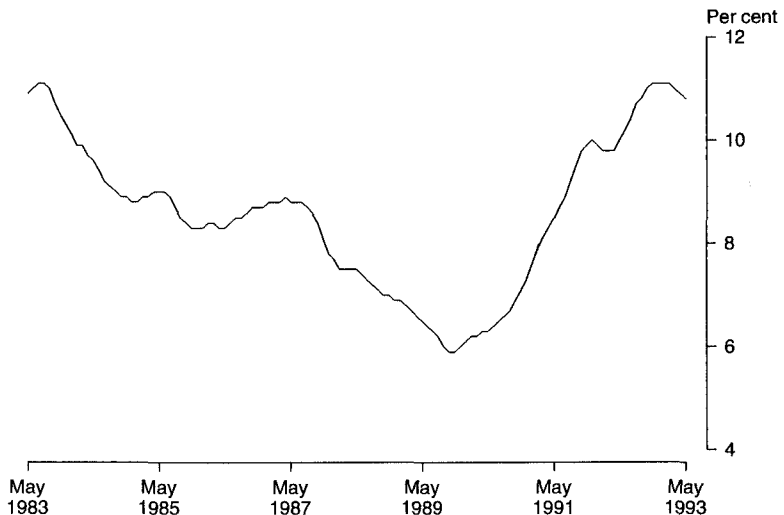
**Age groups** In May 1993 the unemployment rate for teenagers (15–19 years of age) was 19.7 per cent, a drop of 2.3 percentage points since May 1992, but still above the rate of five years ago. The 20–24 age group had the second highest rate at 14.3 per cent, a rise of 3.8 percentage points since 1988. Although the number of unemployed in the 55–64 age group was lower than other age groups, the rate had risen significantly, from 5.7 per cent in 1988 to 10.8 per cent in May 1993.

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

Age group (years)	May					
	Unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	1988	1992	1993	1988	1992	1993
years	—'000—			—per cent—		
15–19	45.0	50.6	42.9	18.0	22.0	19.7
20–24	37.4	54.8	54.6	10.5	14.7	14.3
25–34	50.4	74.4	76.5	6.9	10.0	10.6
35–44	36.3	50.6	59.2	5.3	6.8	8.0
45–54	22.8	31.5	41.6	5.3	6.0	7.5
55–64	12.6	20.5	23.1	5.7	9.1	10.8
65 and over	—	1.3	—	—	3.2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>204.6</b>	<b>283.7</b>	<b>297.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

### Unemployment rate, NSW—trend series



## Country of birth

Among people born outside Australia, those born in an English speaking country are less likely to find themselves unemployed than people from a non-English speaking country. In May 1993, for example, 8.4 per cent of those born overseas in English speaking countries were unemployed. The unemployment rate was considerably higher (13.9%) among those born in countries where English was not the main language spoken.

There is a relationship between the length of time overseas born people have lived in Australia and their unemployment rate. The most recent arrivals record the highest rate however this decreases with the length of time people have lived in Australia.

### Unemployed: country of birth, NSW

Country of birth	May				
	1988		1992		1993
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	—per cent—				
Born in Australia	7.3	8.9	10.8	8.4	9.8
Born outside Australia	9.8	12.5	12.4	11.4	12.0
Mainly English speaking countries	6.7	9.0	10.5	5.6	8.4
Other than mainly English speaking countries	11.8	14.5	13.4	14.6	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>

## Regional unemployment

It is possible to compile estimates of employment and unemployment for Statistical Regions within NSW. These estimates count people in the Statistical Region where they live rather than where they work.

In May 1993, Sydney recorded an unemployment rate of 9.6 per cent, compared to 11.9 per cent in the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney, the rates varied between 17.3 per cent in Fairfield–Liverpool SR and two per cent in Northern Beaches SR.

Outside of Sydney the lowest unemployment rate was 7.4 per cent in Murray–Murrumbidgee SR, rising to 15 per cent in Newcastle SR.

## Labour force status (a), NSW, May 1993

Region	Employed	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate	Particip- ation rate
	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
Inner Sydney and				
Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	176.7	20.8	10.5	60.6
Inner Sydney (SR)	113.3	11.4	9.1	60.0
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	113.3	9.3	7.6	59.7
St George-Sutherland (SR)	202.6	17.4	7.9	65.4
Canterbury-Bankstown (SR)	120.0	17.7	12.8	58.3
Fairfield-Liverpool and Outer				
South Western Sydney (SRs)	219.3	35.4	13.9	68.0
Fairfield-Liverpool (SR)	130.8	27.4	17.3	67.9
Central Western Sydney (SR)	88.2	12.6	12.5	50.8
Outer Western Sydney (SR)	121.1	10.2	7.8	61.7
Blacktown-Baulkham Hills (SR)	149.9	17.0	10.2	62.6
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	131.2	9.6	6.8	63.4
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai (SR)	114.4	7.7	6.3	60.7
Northern Beaches (SR)	117.9	2.4	2.0	67.5
Gosford-Wyong (SR)	96.1	15.1	13.6	54.3
<i>Sydney (MSR)</i>	<i>1,650.6</i>	<i>175.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>61.6</i>
Hunter (SR)	196.7	34.8	15.1	55.4
Newcastle (SRS)	168.7	32.5	16.2	55.2
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	246.0	28.6	10.4	62.6
Illawarra (SR)	167.9	22.2	11.7	61.6
Wollongong (SRS)	125.0	19.3	13.4	63.7
Richmond-Tweed and				
Mid-North Coast (SRs)	150.8	25.8	14.6	54.5
Northern, Far West, North- Western and Central West (SRs) (b)	208.0	23.5	10.2	62.7
Murray-Murrumbidgee (SR)	102.0	8.2	7.4	63.9
<i>Balance of NSW (MSR)</i>	<i>909.3</i>	<i>122.7</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>59.4</i>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>2,560.0</b>	<b>297.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>60.8</b>

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

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

## Duration of unemployment

In May 1993 the average duration of unemployment was 67 weeks for males and 60 weeks for females. The average increased with age, starting at 33 weeks for persons aged 15 to 19 years and rising to 86 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 1993 nearly 42 per cent of unemployed people fell into this category, compared with 33 per cent in May 1992.

**Duration of unemployment, NSW**

Duration of unemployment	May				
	1988		1992		1993
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
weeks	—'000—				
<i>Under 52</i>	133.4	190.6	104.1	69.3	173.4
under 2	15.3	12.2	5.8	6.0	11.8
2 and under 4	15.9	16.9	9.5	9.2	18.6
4 and under 8	21.4	27.0	12.0	7.6	19.5
8 and under 13	16.0	23.3	13.3	9.2	22.4
13 and under 26	36.8	53.2	32.7	21.3	54.0
26 and under 39	19.4	41.6	21.7	11.1	32.8
39 and under 52	8.5	16.5	9.2	*5.0	14.2
<i>52 and over</i>	71.3	93.1	84.1	40.3	124.4
52 and under 104	32.9	45.7	42.0	19.1	61.1
104 and over	38.4	47.4	42.1	21.2	63.3
Total unemployed	204.6	283.7	188.1	109.6	297.8
	—weeks—				
Average	57.1	53.7	67.3	59.5	64.4
Median	23	26	36	26	30

**Job search experience**

In the survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, in July 1992, nearly one-third of people stated 'no vacancies at all' as their main difficulty in finding work. A further 18 per cent stated that there were 'no vacancies in (their) line of work'.

The difficulties unemployed people experienced in searching for work varied with age. 'No vacancy at all' was the reason given by nearly one-third of those aged 15-44, but for the group aged 45 and over, 40 per cent were 'considered too young or too old by employers'. A further 30 per cent of those aged 15-24 stated that 'lack of skills/education' or 'insufficient work experience' was the reason for being unsuccessful.

**Job vacancies**

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

In May 1993 there was a total of 12,900 vacancies in NSW. The number of vacancies almost doubled in the 12 months since May 1992 when there were 6,500 vacancies. This was 41 per cent less than in May 1988. Eighty-one per cent of these vacancies were in the private sector in May 1993 compared with 70 per cent in May 1988.

**Job vacancies, NSW**

Sector or industry	May					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	—'000—					
Sector—						
Private	15.3	16.9	13.2	5.7	3.4	10.4
Government	6.7	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.1	2.5
Industry—						
Manufacturing	5.9	4.9	3.9	1.7	1.4	1.3
Other	16.1	21.4	16.0	8.8	5.1	11.6
<b>Total vacancies</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>
	—per cent—					
Job vacancy rate (a)	1.00	1.18	0.95	0.51	0.33	0.64

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

## Employment

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

The number of employed people in NSW increased steadily in the mid and late eighties to reach a peak of 2,674,600 in December 1990. Since then, the numbers have decreased by 4.3 per cent to 2,560,000 in May 1993.

There were 1,474,800 males and 1,085,200 females employed, with males representing just under 60 per cent of all employed persons. In the last five years the number of employed females has increased by nearly eight per cent. The number of males peaked in 1990 and has declined since then by 14,700.

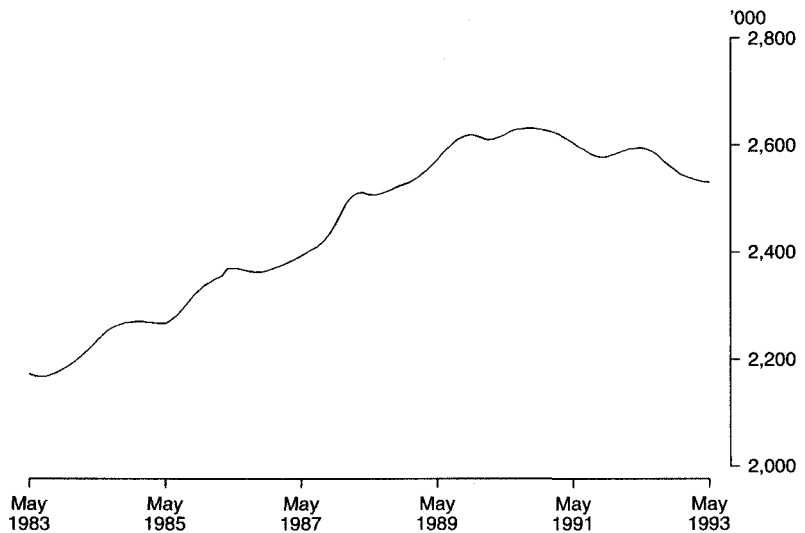
In the same period the 15–19 age group recorded a decrease of 15 per cent and the 45–54 age group an increase of 26 per cent. These two groups experienced the largest movements in the last five years.

Approximately 23 per cent of all people employed in May 1993 were part-time workers. The proportion of females employed part-time was significantly higher (nearly 40%) than that of males (10%).

**Employed persons, (a) NSW**

Age group	May		
	1988	1992	1993
years		—'000—	
15-19	205.4	179.6	175.0
20-24	319.6	317.3	326.1
25-34	682.0	671.6	646.9
35-44	643.9	694.5	681.0
45-54	403.9	495.1	509.5
55-64	208.6	205.2	190.6
65 and over	32.8	37.8	30.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,496.2</b>	<b>2,601.2</b>	<b>2,560.0</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

**Employed persons, NSW—trend series****Industry and occupation**

Industries which recorded a growth in employment between 1988 and 1993 included Recreation, personal and other services with an increase of 23 per cent and Public administration and defence with 17 per cent. Wholesale and retail trade recorded a similar numeric increase to Recreation, personal and other services, but this was slightly less than eight per cent above 1988 levels. The Communication industry recorded the largest fall, in percentage terms, with a decrease of 18 per cent while Manufacturing recorded the largest decline in actual numbers, decreasing by over 40,000 (10%).

The occupation group which showed the largest growth in the number employed was Sales persons and personal service workers, with an increase of nearly 27 per cent,

followed by Professionals at 16 per cent. The largest decline in employment occurred in the Plant and machine operators and drivers occupation group, with a decrease of nearly ten per cent since 1988.

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

Occupation	May				
	1988	1992	1993		
			Full-time	Part-time	Total
			—'000—		
Managers and administrators	292.7	305.2	273.2	24.6	297.8
Professionals	310.9	385.5	301.2	60.6	361.8
Paraprofessionals	148.3	141.8	113.0	29.3	142.3
Tradespersons	385.4	378.0	346.8	29.0	375.9
Clerks	466.4	459.8	313.6	121.7	435.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	316.4	377.3	216.6	184.9	401.5
Plant and machine operators and drivers	186.4	177.2	150.5	17.6	168.0
Labourers and related workers	389.9	376.3	270.6	106.8	377.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,496.2</b>	<b>2,601.2</b>	<b>1,985.5</b>	<b>574.5</b>	<b>2,560.0</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

### Underemployed workers

Related to the potential labour supply is the concept of underemployment. Statistics on underemployment and unemployment allow the measurement of *labour underutilisation*.

Underemployed workers are defined as:

- part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours; and
- full-time workers who did not work 35 hours or more in the reference week for economic reasons.

The May 1991 survey on underemployment revealed that almost 20 per cent of part-time workers were underemployed but less than one per cent of full-time workers were. Although two-thirds of all underemployed part-time workers were women, part-time employed men were more likely to be underemployed. Approximately 29 per cent of part-time employed men preferred to work more hours compared to 17 per cent for part-time employed women.



## Retirement intentions

Estimates of the future impact of retirement on the structure of the labour force are monitored through a survey of retirement intentions of persons aged 45 years and over who worked full-time, were looking for full-time work or intended to work full-time.

A survey in October 1992 of nearly 600,000 people who intended to retire from full-time work revealed that 44 per cent did not intend to retire early, 30 per cent did intend to retire early and 26 per cent did not know at what age they intended to retire. Of those people who indicated that they intended to retire early, nearly 58 per cent gave their main reason as 'decided not to work any more, more leisure time'. Twenty-eight per cent indicated that they would remain in the labour force after retirement from full-time work as they planned to work part-time.

### Retirement intentions NSW, October 1992

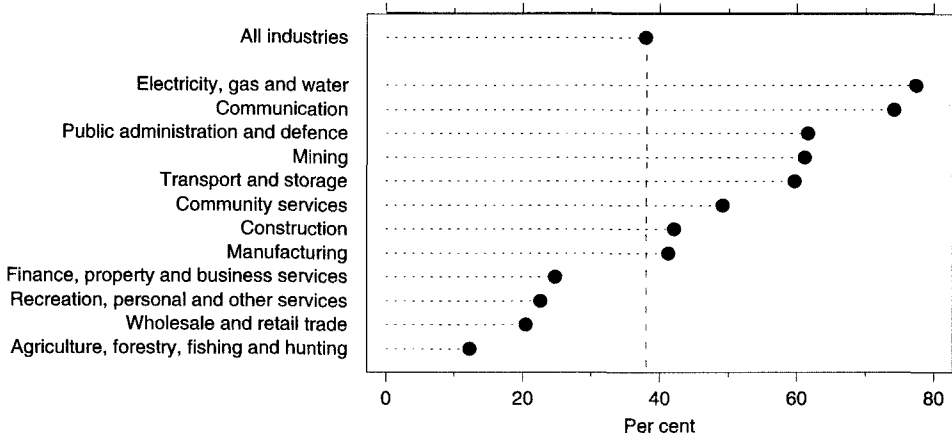
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	—'000—		
Age intend to retire from full-time work—			
45–49 years	—	1.0	1.0
50–54 years	3.2	8.2	11.4
55–59 years	47.7	40.5	88.2
60–64 years	77.6	57.0	134.6
65–69 years	175.7	16.2	191.9
70 years and over	10.3	0.9	11.2
Did not know	99.2	58.1	157.4
Whether intend to retire from full-time work—			
Intend to retire early	128.5	49.6	178.1
Did not intend to retire early	186.0	74.1	260.1
Did not know what age intended to retire	99.2	58.1	157.4
Whether intend to work part-time after retirement—			
Intend to work part-time	127.4	41.8	169.2
Did not intend to work part-time	184.1	99.4	283.5
Did not know	102.3	40.6	142.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>413.8</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>595.6</b>

**Trade unions** Statistics compiled from data provided by trade unions identified 124 unions in NSW at 30 June 1992. These unions reported a total membership of 1,112,300 amounting to 54 per cent of all employees. People who are members of more than one union are counted once for each union. The number of unions has decreased by 36 since June 1991 and 54 in the five years since 1987, mainly due to the amalgamation of industry related unions.

**Trade union membership** In the Survey of Trade Union Members in August 1992, 38 per cent of employees stated they were members of a trade union, compared with 42 per cent in 1988. The proportion of employed people who were trade union members varied between males and females. Men were more likely to be trade union members (42%) than women (33%).

The only industry groups with membership rates over 70 per cent were Electricity, gas and water and Communication. The industry group with the lowest proportion of union members was Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, with 12 per cent.

**Trade union membership, August 1992**



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

There were 279 industrial disputes in progress during 1992 in NSW. This was a fall of 36 per cent from the previous year and the fourth consecutive annual decrease. The number of working days lost due to disputes in progress was 174,300 and is the lowest figure since 1934.

The number of days lost was less than one-third of the 1990 figure and significantly lower than 1991, when a general strike accounted for nearly half of the time lost.

The mining industry continued to record the greatest number of disputes while manufacturing lost the greatest number of days.

### Industrial disputes in progress (a), NSW

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (b)						
—no.—						
Mining	162	220	299	279	199	119
Manufacturing—						
Metal products, machinery and equipment	198	183	133	121	91	70
Other	31	26	21	19	12	7
Construction	74	67	35	16	15	7
Transport and storage; and communication	67	97	89	71	70	39
Other industries	97	83	55	42	52	37
<b>Total number of disputes</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>279</b>
WORKING DAYS LOST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (c)						
—'000—						
Mining	258.6	274.0	122.4	111.8	107.1	48.4
Manufacturing—						
Metal products, machinery and equipment	104.6	117.6	112.5	344.6	433.7	42.6
Other	77.4	18.3	53.5	35.9	112.7	10.5
Construction	95.2	78.7	54.6	22.6	57.3	10.5
Transport and storage; and communication	21.2	23.2	31.6	12.7	80.2	9.1
Other industries	187.7	218.4	215.1	95.3	315.4	53.2
<b>Total working days lost</b>	<b>744.8</b>	<b>730.1</b>	<b>589.6</b>	<b>622.9</b>	<b>1,106.3</b>	<b>174.3</b>

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

**Award rates of pay indexes**

These indexes are designed to measure only the relative changes in award rates and unlike the statistics of earnings, they do not show actual levels.

In the accompanying table the index number for the weekly and hourly rates for females is higher than the rate for males. This shows that the rates for females have risen more than the rates for males, not that they are higher.

**Indexes of award rates of pay, full-time adults, NSW, August**

(Base: June 1985=100)

<i>Employees (a)</i>	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEX						
Males	113.1	120.3	127.5	130.7	136.9	137.6
Females	113.4	122.5	128.9	133.3	139.9	140.8
Person	113.2	121.0	127.9	131.5	137.9	138.6
HOURLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEX						
Males	114.0	120.1	128.2	131.5	137.8	138.5
Females	115.6	123.0	130.9	135.3	142.1	143.0
Persons	114.5	121.0	129.0	132.7	139.1	139.9

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

**Average weekly earnings**

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

**Average weekly earnings of employees (a), NSW**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
	—\$—		
<b>Males—</b>			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	600.40	648.60	644.30
Average weekly total earnings	647.70	694.10	694.10
All males average weekly total earnings	578.10	616.20	627.90
<b>Females—</b>			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	503.60	539.10	549.20
Average weekly total earnings	516.80	551.80	562.40
All females average weekly total earnings	385.10	413.20	432.40
<b>Persons—</b>			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	567.30	609.90	610.20
Average weekly total earnings	603.00	643.90	647.20
All persons average weekly total earnings	493.30	524.80	540.60

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

The average weekly total earnings in May 1993 was \$627.90 for males and \$432.40 for females. The female average is 69 per cent of the male figure, but some of this difference can be attributed to the fact that there is a larger proportion of women working part-time. A comparison of full-time employees reveals that average female earnings are 81 per cent of male earnings.

**Non-wage benefits**

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

In August 1992, 92 per cent of wage and salary earners in NSW received at least one type of benefit. The most common benefits received were annual and sick leave (79% of employees) followed by superannuation (78%). Since August 1989 the proportion of wage and salary earners covered by superannuation has risen from 46 per cent. Across industries, the proportion of wage and salary earners receiving benefits varied from more than 99 per cent in Electricity, gas and water, Communication and Public administration and defence to just under 94 per cent in Construction.

**Non-wage benefits, NSW**

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>August 1989</i>	<i>July 1991</i>	<i>August 1992</i>
		—'000—	
Total employees	2,203.8	2,113.3	2,112.9
		—per cent—	
Type of benefit received—			
No benefits	11.3	9.3	8.5
Holiday expenses	3.6	4.0	3.5
Low-interest finance	2.6	3.4	3.4
Goods and services	14.7	15.5	15.7
Housing	2.4	2.9	2.8
Electricity	1.6	2.1	2.1
Telephone	7.8	8.7	8.2
Transport	18.8	19.0	18.5
Medical	3.2	3.9	2.8
Union dues	3.1	3.5	3.0
Club fees	1.5	1.7	1.3
Entertainment allowance	2.0	1.9	2.1
Shares	2.4	3.1	2.6
Study leave	2.8	3.1	3.0
Superannuation	45.6	69.4	78.3
Childcare/education expenses	0.3	0.4	0.2
Sick leave	79.5	80.1	78.8
Annual leave	80.3	80.5	78.7
Long-service leave	63.4	66.9	65.6

**Distribution and composition of earnings**

Statistics on the distribution and composition of earnings and hours are compiled from a survey of employers conducted in May each year. In May 1992, 33 per cent of males earned more than \$700 per week while only 11 per cent of females fell into this category. Conversely, ten per cent of males and 30 per cent of females earned less than \$300 per week. The mean weekly total earnings of males was \$623.30 compared to \$419.00 for females.

On average, earnings from overtime amounted to seven per cent of total earnings for males and two per cent for females.

**Major labour costs**

The ABS conducts regular surveys which identify the major labour costs incurred by an employer. In 1991–92 total earnings made up 88 per cent of the average cost per employee. The majority of this was payment for time actually worked, with the balance composed of payment of leave, public holidays, infrequent bonuses, termination payments and fringe benefits. The remaining 12 per cent of costs incurred relate to superannuation, payroll tax, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

The figures vary slightly between the public and private sectors. Earnings from time worked represent 70 per cent of the average cost per employee in the public sector compared with 76 per cent in the private sector. Other costs, which include superannuation and workers' compensation, are greater in the public sector (13%)

compared with the private sector (11%). This difference is partly due to higher superannuation costs in the public sector where a greater proportion of employees are covered. Only 33 per cent of private sector employees contribute towards superannuation benefits compared to 68 per cent of public sector employees.

### Major labour costs, NSW, 1991-92

<i>Type of labour cost</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
		—\$—	
<b>Average cost per employee —</b>			
<i>Earnings</i>	27,634	32,374	28,893
Time worked	23,454	26,261	24,200
Other earnings	4,180	6,113	4,693
Annual leave	1,343	2,283	1,592
Sick leave	282	673	386
Other leave	94	369	167
Public holidays	620	905	696
Annual leave loading	199	312	229
Infrequent bonuses	222	35	172
Termination payments	680	1,197	817
Fringe benefits	740	339	633
<i>Other labour costs</i>	3,296	4,949	3,735
Superannuation (a)	1,290	2,671	1,657
Payroll tax	1,137	1,572	1,253
Workers' compensation	521	547	528
Fringe benefits tax	348	159	298
<b>Total labour costs</b>	<b>30,930</b>	<b>37,323</b>	<b>32,628</b>

(a) Estimates of superannuation are not directly comparable between the public and private sectors due to the funding methods adopted by the public sector.

## Related publications

- NSW** The Labour Force, New South Wales (6201.1 )  
Persons not in the Labour Force, New South Wales (6220.1)
- Australia** Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)  
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)  
Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)  
Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)  
Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0)  
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)  
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)  
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)  
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (6238.0)  
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia (6245.0)  
Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia (6246.0)  
Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)  
Labour Force Projections, Australia (6260.0)  
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0)  
Persons Employed at Home, Australia (6275.0)  
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Preliminary (6301.0)  
Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)  
Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)  
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)  
Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)  
Award Coverage, Australia (6315.0)  
Superannuation, Australia (6319.0)  
Industrial Disputes, Australia (Monthly) (6321.0)  
Industrial Disputes, Australia (Annual) (6322.0)  
Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)  
Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)  
Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)  
Labour Costs, Australia (6348.0)  
Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0)  
Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (6354.0)

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





#### **F4 Freeway**

The *Transport Study Group NSW* provides information about transport to government and private users in NSW. It conducts its own surveys of observed travel behaviour and makes extensive use of ABS data such as the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage.

*Photo: Rae/Fairfax*

# Transport and communication

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## Roads

There are more than 200,000 kilometres of public roads in NSW. The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has full or partial responsibility for some 39,000 kilometres of roads, 5,700 bridges and major culverts, four tunnels and nine ferries. The remainder are local roads and are the responsibility of councils.

The construction and maintenance of national highways is funded by the Commonwealth Government. From 1 January 1994, State roads will be fully funded by the State Government. The RTA contributes funding to councils for regional roads, and local roads are funded by councils with assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments. The RTA also maintains 2,500 km of local roads in western NSW where there is no council.

### Length of roads in NSW under the control of the Roads and Traffic Authority, 30 June 1993

<i>Class of road</i>	<i>Length</i>
	kilometres
National highways	2,900
State roads	14,000
Regional roads	19,900
Local roads	2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,300</b>

*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

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

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

Authority	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (b)						
—\$m—						
State Government	282.1	315.9	360.3	543.4	669.8	707.1
Local Government	249.7	262.3	270.1	388.1	428.1	457.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>531.8</b>	<b>578.2</b>	<b>630.4</b>	<b>931.5</b>	<b>1,097.9</b>	<b>1,164.5</b>
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
—\$m—						
State Government	626.8	536.6	573.6	662.4	721.0	619.2
Local Government	375.4	373.2	351.2	298.6	318.0	314.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,002.3</b>	<b>909.8</b>	<b>924.8</b>	<b>961.0</b>	<b>1039.0</b>	<b>933.3</b>

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

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

	Albury	Canberra	Coffs Harbour	Dubbo	Lismore	Newcastle	Nowra	Orange	Sydney	Taree	Tweed Heads	Wagga Wagga	Wollongong
—kilometres—													
Albury	..	337	1,110	551	1,305	724	495	480	559	879	1,428	127	484
Canberra	337	..	836	397	1,049	450	210	284	285	605	1,154	238	210
Coffs Harbour	1,110	836	..	644	213	398	706	811	551	231	318	1,011	628
Dubbo	551	397	644	..	782	377	519	150	410	468	913	420	451
Lismore	1,305	1,049	213	782	..	611	919	898	764	444	114	1,224	841
Newcastle	724	450	398	377	611	..	320	393	160	167	716	619	258
Nowra	495	210	706	519	919	320	..	354	155	475	1,024	396	78
Orange	480	284	811	150	898	393	354	..	260	585	1,063	311	301
Sydney	559	285	551	410	764	160	155	260	..	320	869	460	77
Taree	879	605	231	468	444	167	475	585	320	..	599	780	397
Tweed Heads	1,428	1,154	318	913	114	716	1,024	1,063	869	549	..	1,329	946
Wagga Wagga	127	238	1,011	420	1,224	619	396	311	460	780	1,329	..	413
Wollongong	484	210	628	451	841	258	78	301	77	397	946	413	..

Source: National Roads and Motorists Association

**Freeways and tollways**

Some of the major publically funded roads and freeways completed in 1992–93 were bypasses at Mittagong (\$83.0m) and Goulburn (\$81.8m), extension of the F4 motorway to Lapstone (\$27.7m) and upgrading of the Pacific Highway at Swansea (\$27.0m).

A recent development has been the construction of three tollways by the private sector. Private financing allows major road improvements to be undertaken much earlier than if government funds were used.

The three private venture tollways are the M4, the M5 and the Sydney Harbour Tunnel. The M4 runs from Mays Hill to Prospect. It was opened in May 1992 at a cost of \$246m. It will operate as a tollway for 17 years, after which the roadway will revert to the State.

The M5 duplicates the Hume Highway in south western Sydney and runs from Casula to Beverly Hills. The M5 was built for a total cost of \$300m, and will operate as a tollway for 30 years, after which ownership will also revert to the State.

**Sydney Harbour Bridge and Tunnel**

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is administered by the RTA. Tolls from the Bridge are used to help finance the Sydney Harbour Tunnel. In 1991–92 gross tolls amounted to \$47.5 million, an increase from 1990–91 (\$46.5 million).

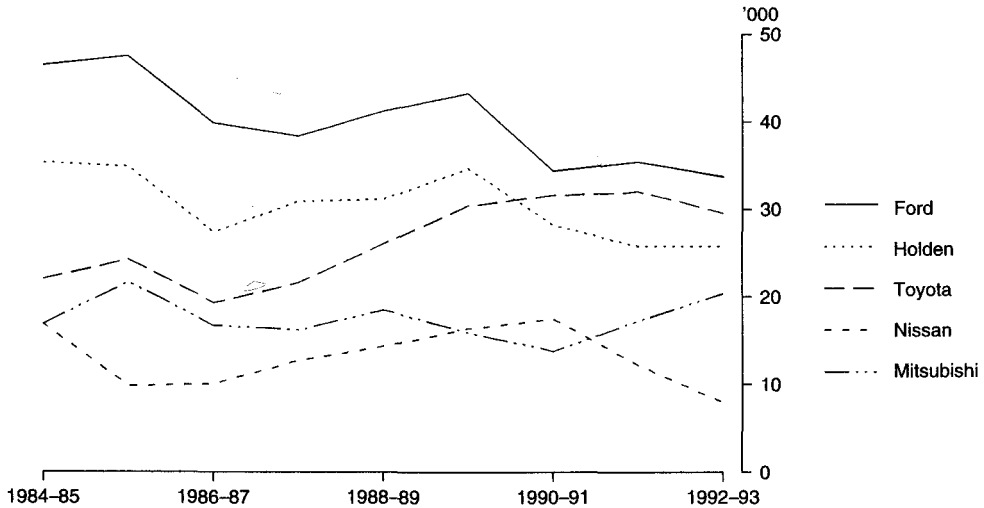
The Sydney Harbour Tunnel (2.3 kilometres in length) which opened on 30 August 1992, is wholly owned by joint venturers Transfield–Kumagai. They and the State Government entered into a fixed price contract to design and construct the Tunnel. The company will operate and maintain the Tunnel until the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

**Road transport****Motor vehicle registration**

The RTA is also the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in NSW. Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets and must display their registration label and number plates. Before renewal of registration of vehicles more than three years old, such vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations.

All new motor vehicles first registered in NSW since 1 January 1986 are required to run on unleaded petrol. Service stations also supply leaded petrol for older vehicles, but as the motor vehicle population ages, sales of unleaded petrol will increase.

## Registrations of new cars and station wagons, NSW: top five makes



## Motor vehicles (a), NSW

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93(b)
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
—'000—						
Passenger vehicles	2,313.0	2,371.8	2,414.5	2,437.5	(c) 2,467.6	2,480.1
Light commercial vehicles	401.0	422.6	437.0	409.0	(d) 524.6	537.4
Trucks—						
Rigid	176.4	186.3	190.9	106.9	(c) 104.9	107.5
Articulated	16.1	16.7	16.8	14.9	15.3	14.1
Non-freight carrying	14.7	15.1	15.2	10.4	10.1	8.3
Buses	54.4	57.1	59.5	10.6	(c) 9.3	10.0
Motor cycles	105.7	101.8	89.8	69.5	76.0	73.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,081.3</b>	<b>3,171.4</b>	<b>3,223.7</b>	<b>3,058.8</b>	<b>3,207.8</b>	<b>3,230.5</b>
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
—'000—						
Passenger vehicles	136.8	156.5	168.4	149.8	(c) 164.3	160.1
Light commercial vehicles	19.7	31.7	36.8	33.5	(d) 24.0	23.1
Trucks—						
Rigid	8.8	12.6	12.8	10.4	(c) 3.8	3.5
Articulated	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Non-freight carrying	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Buses	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	(c) 1.2	1.1
Motor cycles	5.9	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.0	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>175.6</b>	<b>212.8</b>	<b>229.8</b>	<b>205.1</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>193.2</b>

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) Statistics for motor vehicles on the RTA register for 1992-93 are at 16 May 1993. (c) Data prior to this period not comparable. From 1991-92 passenger vehicles include cars, station wagons, 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles (with 5-9 seats including the driver). (d) From 1991-92 light commercial vehicles (whether 4WD or not) and cab-chassis and similar vehicles with gross vehicle mass less than 3,500kg.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

**New registrations** Over the past ten years the total numbers of new motor vehicle registrations in NSW have fluctuated, with trends probably influenced by economic factors. The highest number of total new registrations in this period was 233,000 in 1984-85 which declined to 193,200 in 1992-93. Passenger vehicles indicated a similar trend with 168,400 new registrations in 1989-90 and 160,100 in 1992-93.

The total number of new motor vehicle registrations per 1000 of mean resident population declined from 43 in 1984-85 to 33 in 1991-92. Passenger vehicles declined from 31 to 28 and other vehicles from 12 to 5 respectively over the same period.

**Number of vehicles** The number of motor vehicles on the RTA register continued to rise over the past ten years, indicating, together with lower new vehicle registrations an aging vehicle population. Total motor vehicles on the register increased from 2,700,000 in 1982-83 to 3,157,400 in 1992-93. Passenger vehicles rose from 2,142,600 to 2,480,100 and other vehicles from 557,400 to 677,300 respectively over the same period.

The most accurate historical data for motor vehicles are available from the motor vehicle census (MVC), which is undertaken every three years. The 1982 census shows that there were 486 motor vehicles per 1000 mean resident population. Passenger vehicles were 389 per 1000 and other vehicles 97. The latest MVC data currently available are for 1991, when there were 514 vehicles per 1000 of mean resident population, the lowest number for any state or territory in Australia. Passenger vehicles were 421 and other vehicles 93.

**Motor vehicle usage** Sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage are conducted triennially. The 1991 survey sampled a selection of approximately 42,000 from an estimated 10.1 million vehicles across Australia, which were registered at 30 September 1991. Caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence service vehicles and vehicles with diplomatic or consular plates were not included in the sample.

The total distance travelled within NSW in the 12 months ending 30 September 1991, by vehicles registered in NSW, was 46 billion kilometres, with an estimated average of 14,900 kilometres per vehicle. In comparison with the figure from the corresponding period in 1988, there was a decrease of 8.5 per cent in total kilometres travelled.

For NSW registered vehicles, the 1991 survey showed that:

- ninety-seven per cent of all travel was undertaken within the State
- freight carrying vehicles carried 290.7 million tonnes
- passenger vehicles consumed 2,222.4 million litres of leaded and 1801.1 million litres of unleaded petrol
- average distance driven by males in 1991 was 11,400 kilometres as opposed to 7,400 kilometres by females
- passengers carried by bus numbered 310 million, 284 million were carried on route and dedicated school bus services and 12 million on charter services

**Distance travelled by vehicles registered in NSW  
twelve months ended 30 September 1991**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Average</i>		<i>Total</i>
	'000 kilometres	million kilometres	
Type of vehicle (a)—			
Passenger vehicles	14.2		35,904.0
Motor cycles	6.0		416.7
Light commercial vehicles	17.1		6,211.1
Rigid trucks	19.1		1,875.8
Articulated trucks	76.5		1,141.6
Other truck types	17.4		49.4
Buses	40.3		400.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.9</b>		<b>45,998.9</b>
Purpose—			
Business (b)	15.7		16,101.8
To and from work	6.6		10,558.3
Private	7.6		19,338.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.2</b>		<b>45,998.9</b>
Area of operation—			
Capital city	11.9		24,953.2
Provincial urban	5.8		5,661.8
Other areas of NSW	7.8		13,851.6
<b>Total within NSW</b>	<b>14.7</b>		<b>44,466.6</b>
Interstate	3.5		1,532.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.2</b>		<b>45,998.9</b>

(a) Includes vehicles not used during year. (b) Includes kilometres travelled for hire or reward, or charged to business expenses, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, irrespective of whether the vehicle is predominantly used for private purposes.

**Interstate road freight** Total interstate freight moved by road to and from the main NSW centres in 1991-92 was 14.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.9 per cent on 1990-91.

**Freight moved interstate by road, main centres, NSW**

Centre	Origin		Destination	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
—'000 tonnes—				
Sydney	6,346	6,412	7,224	6,629
Newcastle	374	418	250	234
Wollongong	357	449	119	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>7,279</b>	<b>7,593</b>	<b>6,959</b>

**Motor drivers' licences** Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. To qualify for a licence, applicants must be at least 17 years old and pass written and practical tests. A provisional licence is then issued for one year. A special permit must be obtained to drive a public vehicle.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1993 were 3,670,695 and 332,501 respectively.

**Driving offences** Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving under the influence of alcohol are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods unless the courts order longer or shorter periods of disqualification. Courts may also impose a period of disqualification for offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

A system of breath analysis for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood is in operation. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The system involves a preliminary roadside test (which is performed randomly) and if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at the police station.

Police officers are empowered to serve on the spot traffic infringement notices for the less serious driving offences which set out the offence and the standard fine for that offence. Persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.



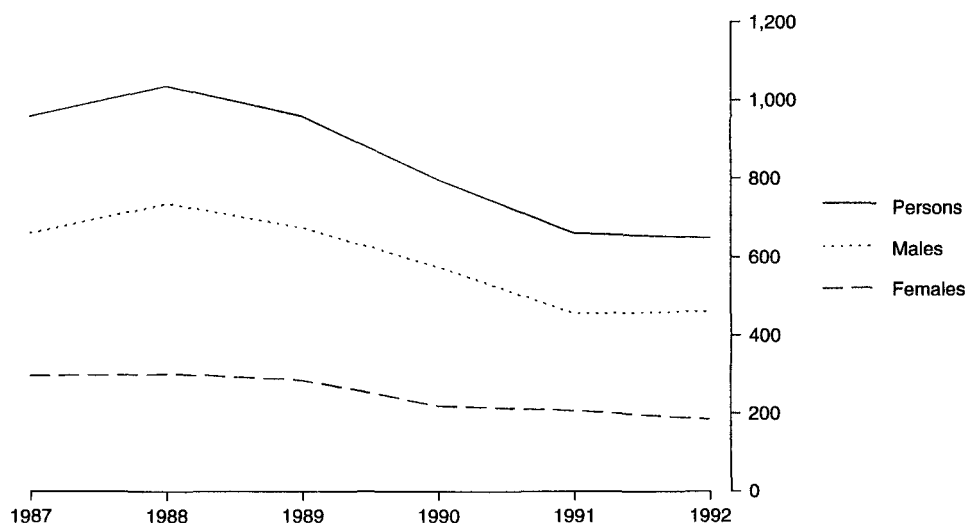
### Number of convictions (a) and number of traffic infringement penalties paid for driving offences in NSW

Driving offence	Year ended 30 June					
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence—</b>						
Culpable driving	227	199	274	279	336	368
Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	66	42	41	34	54	30
Drunken driving, etc.	21,276	22,630	23,929	28,177	31,176	31,369
Dangerous driving	3,023	2,976	3,161	3,653	4,110	3,367
Failure to stop after accident	80	107	66	68	116	76
Driving whilst disqualified	3,139	3,413	3,486	3,940	4,956	5,873
Breach of recognisance	9	5	6	7	25	27
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,820</i>	<i>29,372</i>	<i>30,963</i>	<i>36,158</i>	<i>40,773</i>	<i>41,110</i>
<b>Not involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence—</b>						
<b>Conviction by court—</b>						
Failure to stop after accident	1,233	1,075	1,260	1,249	825	749
Negligent driving	10,443	9,084	7,449	5,108	3,846	3,598
Exceeding speed limit	34,581	40,608	30,582	18,511	(b)	(b)
Other offences	42,382	46,613	37,837	29,369	40,667	42,526
<i>Total</i>	<i>88,639</i>	<i>97,380</i>	<i>77,128</i>	<i>54,237</i>	<i>45,338</i>	<i>46,873</i>
<b>Traffic infringement penalty paid (c)—</b>						
Negligent driving	33,403	32,780	31,690	26,142	21,957	26,210
Exceeding speed limit	224,210	226,857	301,428	326,119	(b)	(b)
Other offences	107,178	117,820	129,059	158,328	408,346	506,295
<i>Total</i>	<i>364,791</i>	<i>417,457</i>	<i>462,177</i>	<i>510,589</i>	<i>430,303</i>	<i>532,505</i>

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. (b) Not available separately; included in 'other offences'. (c) Infringement notices are not given for the offence 'Failure to stop after accident'.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority

### Persons killed in road traffic accidents (a), NSW



(a) Includes motor vehicle drivers and passengers, motor cycle riders and passengers, pedal cycle riders and passengers and pedestrians.

Sources: Road Safety Bureau, NSW and Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW

**Road traffic accidents**

In the 1992-93 financial year, there were 524 road traffic accidents in NSW in which there was at least one fatality. This represents a decrease of ten per cent from the 1991-92 figure. There were 601 people killed on NSW roads in 1992-93, which was 7.7 per cent lower than the previous year. The number of persons killed on NSW roads in the 1992 calendar year is the lowest annual figure since 1950.

Fatalities for all types of road users decreased from 1991-92 to 1992-93 (except pedal cycle riders which remained unchanged). The most significant decreases were for pedestrians (19.7%) and motor cycle riders (13.5%). Motor vehicle driver fatalities fell 7.1 per cent and motor vehicle passenger fatalities by 1.8 per cent.

Although the numbers of road traffic accident fatalities have declined overall in the period from 1987 to 1992, the proportion of male fatalities (approximately 70%) to female fatalities has remained almost constant.

The age groups with the greatest number of fatalities remain the 17-20 and 21-25 years, with only slightly more males than females in those groups.

## Air transport

The Commonwealth and State Government may exercise control over intrastate domestic aviation by virtue of their respective powers under the Constitution. Accordingly, both Commonwealth and State requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Commonwealth alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW Government licences air services within its borders.

The Commonwealth, through the Civil Aviation Authority, imposes safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry and in some cases regulates the industry on economic grounds.

**Aircraft**

At 30 June 1993, there were 3,035 aircraft registered in NSW, which represents 32.5 per cent of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprise 79.4 per cent of the total.

**Aircraft registrations at 30 June 1993**

	New South Wales		Australia	
	General aviation	Transport	General aviation	Transport
Aeroplanes	2,216	558	6,726	1,749
Helicopters	132	27	585	79
Other (a)	49	53	122	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>7,433</b>	<b>1,919</b>

(a) Includes amateur built, airships and hot air balloons, etc.

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

**Aerodromes** There were 390 Commonwealth and licensed aerodromes (including those used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1993. Eighty three of these are NSW-based, with:

- four aerodromes operated by the Federal Airports Corporation;
- two aerodromes operated by Defence, one of these jointly with local council; and
- twenty-five aerodromes owned by local government authorities.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, eight kilometres south of the city centre, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in NSW. A curfew is enforced at the airport which allows only approved type of aircraft to take off and land between 11.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m.

The construction of a third runway at Kingsford Smith to accommodate the increasing air traffic began in 1992 and is expected to come into operation in June 1995.

**Air accidents** Accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Civil Aviation Authority for investigation by the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation.

Numbers of civil aircraft accidents and persons killed and seriously injured in those accidents continued to decline between 1990 and 1992 in Australia. In NSW, although casualty accidents and persons killed declined between 1990 and 1991 and rose again in 1992, the increase was not major and the number of persons seriously injured in 1992 remained static.

There were no civil aircraft casualty accidents in NSW on regular air services or small commuter service airlines. The greatest number of accidents involving death or serious injury occurred with private flights.

**Civil aircraft accidents and casualties (a), NSW and Australia**

Nature of flight	New South Wales			Australia		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
Number of casualty accidents (b)	18	14	15	57	40	26
Persons killed	24	14	18	68	48	39
Persons seriously injured	17	7	7	44	26	19

(a) Excludes all accidents to Australian aircraft overseas; includes all accidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia. Excludes parachutists killed or injured on contact with earth after an uninterrupted fall. (b) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

Source: Bureau of Air Safety Investigation

**Freight** A large decline in freight moved interstate by air occurred in 1989–90, mainly due to an airline pilots' strike, although some of this trade has since been recovered. In 1990–91, 28,000 tonnes and in 1991–92, 27,000 tonnes of freight originating in Sydney were moved interstate. In the same periods, 27,000 tonnes and 30,000 tonnes of freight respectively were moved from interstate to Sydney.

## Shipping

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States. It is also responsible for navigation and shipping, quarantine and the administration and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Under Commonwealth legislation the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. These include vessels used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis.

Under State legislation, all ships involved in coastal trade must be licensed. Licensees of these ships are obliged to pay crew at the current wage rates ruling in Australia. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew manning and accommodation conditions which are imposed on those registered in Australia.

### Maritime Services Board of NSW

Control and administration of the trading ports of NSW is vested in the Maritime Services Board of NSW (MSB).

Three subsidiary MSB–Port Authorities are responsible for the administration and development of the State's principal trading ports and port facilities, the control of shipping movements within the ports, the administration and control of the commercial use of the State's ports and the protection of the marine environment.

MSB head office is responsible for the regional (minor) ports. The MSB Waterways Authority is responsible for the boating and recreational use of the State's waterways, including licensing of boat users, registration of boats, pollution control and education and promotion of safe boating.

## Harbours and anchorages

The principal ports of NSW are Sydney (Port Jackson and Botany Bay), Newcastle and Port Kembla. There are other ports at Eden, Trial Bay, Yamba and Lord Howe Island; the shipping trade of these ports is relatively small.

### Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of nine metres or more at low water. The maximum depth at any part is 47 metres at low water and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about six to eight kilometres from the harbour entrance (The Heads).

#### Commercial shipping berths in Sydney Harbour

<i>Location of berth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Depth (metres)</i>
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.3
Darling Harbour	6	9.8-11.2
Pyrmont	2	9.4-9.6
Glebe Island	4	8.4-12.0
CSR	3	5.2-9.1
Blackwattle Bay	3	3.4-5.4
White Bay	4	10.6-11.3
Balmain	1	11.6
Snails Bay Dolphins	4	10.1-11.4
AGL Mortlake	1	3.8
Balls Head	3	4.8-10.8
Gore Bay	3	9.4-14.0
Berrys Bay	3	8.2-9.4
Buoys	3	11.9-14.2

*Source:* Maritime Services Board

### Botany Bay

Botany Bay (Port Botany) is situated about 18 kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour and serves as the second port for Sydney.

Crude oil and petroleum product facilities are located on the southern side, approached by a channel with a minimum depth of 12.2 metres. A specialised wharf with tank farms nearby has been constructed on the northern side for bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical cargoes.

There are two container terminals capable of berthing four and five container ships respectively, a specialised wharf with tank farms nearby for bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical cargoes, two refined petroleum product berths and one submarine berth for crude oil ships.

Total trade for 1992-93 was 27.8 million revenue tonnes (mrt), an increase of 8.7 per cent over 1991-92. Imports, at 18.4 mrt showed an increase of 9.9 per cent and exports at 9.4 mrt, an increase of 6.2 per cent over 1991-92.

**Port Kembla** Port Kembla, which is situated about 80 kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. There are six berths in the outer harbour including one petroleum products berth. The inner harbour has ten berths including two roll-on roll-off berths, one grain berth and two coal loading berths.

Total trade for 1992-93 was 26.2 mrt. Imports totalled 6.8 mrt and exports 19.4 mrt, virtually unchanged from 1991-92.

**Newcastle Harbour** Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 kilometres by sea or 160 kilometres by road, north of Sydney.

Six berths are available for general cargo, with three of these currently being used for trawlers, two each at the eastern and western Carrington Basin for containers, grain and timber, five in the Steelworks Channel for coal and concentrates and eight at Kooragang Island for coal, bulk cargoes, alumina, petroleum products, steel products and raw materials.

Trade for 1992-93 totalled 51.0 million revenue tonnes (mrt), an increase of 11.3 per cent over 1991-92. Imports totalled 6.3 mrt, an increase of 5.4 per cent over 1991-92 and exports totalled 44.8 mrt, an increase of 12.2 per cent over 1991-92.

**International sea cargo discharged and loaded at NSW ports, 1992-93.**

Port	Discharged		Loaded	
	Gross weight	Value	Gross weight	Value
	'000 tonnes	\$m	'000 tonnes	\$m
Sydney	6,714	16,502	2,287	3,409
Newcastle	1,418	203	44,372	2,979
Port Kembla	969	94	17,222	1,477
Port Botany (a)	2,397	567	1,614	2,767
Other	2	6	846	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>66,341</b>	<b>10,716</b>

(a) Port Botany includes Kurnell.

## Visits by vessels, NSW

Port	1992-93					Total
	1990-91	1991-92	Over-seas	Inter-state	State	
NUMBER OF VISITS						
Sydney Harbour	1,574	1,275	870	101	83	1,054
Botany Bay	971	1,065	908	190	54	1,152
Newcastle	1,155	1,135	810	116	335	1,261
Port Kembla	543	612	418	200	31	649
Other Ports	126	126	85	43	1	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,369</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>4,245</b>
GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE						
—'000 tonnes—						
Sydney Harbour	22,530	19,456	15,005	1,686	991	17,682
Botany Bay	19,127	21,071	18,098	4,373	436	22,907
Newcastle	32,567	31,812	29,721	4,199	2,108	36,028
Port Kembla	16,854	18,465	13,342	6,034	220	19,596
Other Ports	1,534	1,434	980	288	1	1,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,612</b>	<b>92,238</b>	<b>77,146</b>	<b>16,580</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>97,428</b>

## Public transport

Public transport in NSW is controlled by two authorities:

- the State Rail Authority (SRA); and
- the State Transit Authority (STA).

The SRA is responsible for operating all passenger and freight rail services throughout the State and providing urban and interurban passenger rail services.

The STA operates publicly owned buses and ferries in the urban and interurban areas of Sydney and Newcastle.

Private bus services also operate in the transport districts of Sydney Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong. Private and public operators of public transport services must be accredited under the Passenger Transport Act. Operators of regular route passenger services must enter into a contract for the provision of those services with the Department of Transport. The contract specifies minimum service levels, maximum fare scales and service quality standards such as timetable information, customer service and age of buses.

### Railways

- The SRA is divided into three main operations.
- *CityRail* is responsible for all suburban and intercity passenger services throughout the Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle regions, with more than 1,700

**NSW Government railways: traffic**

Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	—'000—					
Passenger journeys	246,539	249,296	251,046	254,111	246,098	(a) 232,000
	—'000 tonnes—					
Freight—						
Coal	36,107	32,665	35,744	41,170	42,656	45,500
Wheat	4,677	2,889	3,775	3,302	1,761	3,400
Iron and steel	1,685	2,017	2,009	1,652	1,539	3,300
Containers	2,898	2,930	3,566	3,784	3,948	4,100
Other (b)	9,045	9,687	8,680	8,358	7,953	5,200
<b>Total freight carried</b>	<b>54,412</b>	<b>50,188</b>	<b>53,774</b>	<b>58,266</b>	<b>57,857</b>	<b>61,500</b>

(a) Includes 229.8 million passenger journeys in Sydney and Newcastle urban services. (b) Includes grains other than wheat, fruit and vegetables, limestone, cement, fertilisers, petroleum products, livestock, parcels and general freight.

Source: State Rail Authority

**NSW Government bus services: traffic (a)**

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
PASSENGER JOURNEYS						
	—'000—					
Sydney	189,053	184,369	178,469	181,748	176,230	174,909
Newcastle	15,353	14,972	14,493	14,760	14,311	14,182
<b>Total</b>	<b>204,406</b>	<b>199,341</b>	<b>192,962</b>	<b>196,508</b>	<b>190,541</b>	<b>189,091</b>
VEHICLE KILOMETRES						
	—'000 kilometres—					
Sydney	59,246	59,430	59,757	59,698	58,869	53,692
Newcastle	9,497	9,220	9,256	9,250	9,155	8,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,743</b>	<b>68,650</b>	<b>69,013</b>	<b>68,948</b>	<b>68,024</b>	<b>62,000</b>

(a) Includes charter operations. Data from 1988-89 are pro-rated between Sydney and Newcastle.

Source: State Transit Authority



kilometres of electrified track and some other services outside these areas. Assets include 294 stations and a fleet of 1,533 carriages.

- *Freight Rail* operates a freight transport and distribution service over 7,191 kilometres of track (excluding the electrified network), with a fleet of 525 locomotives and 7,163 wagons. In 1992–93, Freight Rail transported a record 61.5 million tonnes, of which 45.5 million tonnes was coal.
- *Countrylink* markets and operates long distance rail and coach passenger services within NSW and to some interstate capital cities.

In 1992–93 there were 232.0 million passenger journeys on NSW railways, down 5.7 per cent from the number of journeys in 1991–92.

### **State Government bus services**

Passenger journeys on State Government bus services totalled 189.1 million in 1992–93, a decrease of 0.8 per cent on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres travelled in 1992–93 (62 million) were 8.8 per cent lower than the previous year. At 30 June 1993, the STA operated a fleet of 1,442 buses servicing a network of over 300 routes comprising 1,260 kilometres. In August 1992, two new gas powered buses were introduced on routes in Sydney. These buses produce about 25 per cent less greenhouse emissions than diesel buses.

### **Harbour, river ferry and hydrofoil services**

Ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries is vested in the STA. At 30 June 1993, the STA had a fleet of 28 ferries, three Jetcats and four Rivercats. The number of ferry passenger trips for 1992–93 was 20.5 million, virtually unchanged from 1991–92.

In May 1992, two Rivercat ferries commenced operation along the Parramatta River between Meadowbank and Circular Quay. Dredging is currently in progress along the Parramatta River to allow an extended service for the Rivercats, thus resuming ferry services to Parramatta, which were discontinued in 1928.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River and on various other waterways of NSW.

# Communication

**Overview** Domestic and international communications services are provided by a mix of government, commercial and non-government service providers and are delivered by a range of technologies and media.

The Federal Government is responsible for posts, telecommunications and broadcasting. Three Commonwealth Government statutory agencies oversee aspects of planning and administration of electronic communications. Telecommunications are regulated by the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTRAL). Broadcasting services are planned and regulated by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). Radio frequency spectrum, used for telecommunications and other public and private communications applications, is managed by the Spectrum Management Agency.

Generally speaking, the print media are not subject to direct regulation by either the State or Commonwealth Governments. The Office of Film and Literature Classification, a Division of the Commonwealth Attorney General, classifies the content of certain types of publications and videos by arrangement for states including NSW.

Telecommunications and broadcasting are going through a period of unprecedented change. This is due to a number of factors including the program of microeconomic reform being pursued by the Commonwealth Government and rapid changes in communications technology. For example, the end to monopoly provision of basic telephone services, legislated in 1991, opened the field up to a range of new players. The trend to increasingly digitise information also makes possible more efficient and convergent uses of electronic communications delivery technologies.

Sydney is an important hub in Australian and regional communications activity. The control centre for the national satellite system is located in Sydney, as are the headends for major trans-Tasman and South East Asian coaxial and optic fibre cable links. The three national commercial television networks are also headquartered here. So too are the two government-owned national broadcasters and the operations of major print media owners and advertising agencies.

## Telecommunications

Historically, Australian telecommunications services have been provided on a monopoly basis by government-owned carriers. Until 1991 Telecom and OTC provided domestic and international telecommunications services respectively. Following a Commonwealth Government review of these arrangements a private enterprise—Optus Communications—was awarded a licence to install and maintain telecommunications infrastructure in competition with the government-owned carriers. The national satellite system forms the basis of the Optus network.

In 1992 Telecom and OTC were merged to form a single wholly government-owned carrier, AOTC, which trades as Telecom Australia domestically and Telstra internationally. AOTC is a wholly government-owned enterprise. As well as providing telecommunication services AOTC aims to cover operating costs and fund a significant proportion of its capital requirements.

A third carrier, Vodaphone, has been licensed to provide mobile telephony in competition with Telecom and Optus.

The liberalisation of telecommunications has resulted in carriers regarding data as commercially sensitive and are no longer available. Nevertheless, Telecom remains the major telecommunications carrier and its NSW network is the largest in Australia. The network includes 440,000 kilometres of optical fibre cable and in 1991 it was estimated that 93.9 per cent of households in NSW had at least one telephone connected.

Despite the lack of data it is clear that the number of people communicating via mobile telephone services is growing rapidly. Standard telephones are most commonly provided on fixed cable infrastructure. Mobile telephony uses radio technologies to switch users into the standard telephone network while they are on the move.

Telecom introduced its analogue MobileNet service in Sydney in 1987. By 1993 approximately 85 per cent of the NSW population had access to mobile services. There were approximately 214,000 connections to mobile services in NSW in 1993. Telecom estimates this number is increasing at rate of four per cent per month. The capacity of mobile telephone networks will increase following the implementation of a more efficient digital standard in 1993.

Mobile telephone networks provided by Optus and Vodaphone interconnect with Telecom's telephone network. This means that calls can be made across different networks regardless of who they are owned and operated by or whether they are mobile or fixed.

Recent changes to the telecommunications environment have facilitated the emergence of private network operators as increasingly significant telecommunications players. Private network operators lease telecommunications capacity from either of the two licensed carriers—Telecom and Optus—to create private networks for their own communications purposes. Some private network operators are in the business of competing with the licensed carriers, usually in the business end of the telecommunications market.

## Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation—trading as Australia Post—provides domestic and international postal services. Australia Post is a wholly government-owned enterprise which, in providing postal services, aims to cover operating costs and fund a significant proportion of its capital requirements. In 1993 the carriage of all standard letters up to the value of \$4.50 was reserved by law to Australia Post. Australia Post competes with private enterprises in providing parcels and other related postal services and products.

At 30 June 1992 Australia Post engaged 14,741 postal services workers in NSW. This number represents nearly 40 percent of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,352 post offices and post office agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW. At the same time the Australia Post delivery network in the State comprised over 2.5 million delivery points to households and businesses.

### Australia Post: mail delivery network, NSW (a), 30 June 1992

Type	Households	Business	Total
Street delivery	1,994,044	142,777	2,136,821
Private boxes	147,174	94,836	242,010
Private, locked and community bags	4,460	2,154	6,614
Roadside delivery	118,329	5,607	123,936
Counter delivery (Poste Restante)	41,269	3,647	44,916
Total delivery points	2,305,276	249,021	2,554,297

(a) Includes ACT.

In the financial year ending 30 June 1992 Australia Post handled 1,249 million standard postal articles in NSW destined for delivery in Australia. A further 57.7 million standard articles destined for delivery overseas were also handled in NSW and 92.8 million standard articles were received in NSW from overseas. These figures represent increases over those recorded for the previous year. In the same time period the number of non-standard articles handled by Australia Post in NSW in each of these categories declined.

**Australia Post: postal articles handled in NSW (a), 1990-91**

Article	1990-91			1991-92		
	Posted in Australia		For Received from overseas	Posted in Australia		For Received from overseas
	For delivery within Australia	For delivery overseas		For delivery within Australia	For delivery overseas	
	—million—					
Standard	1,220.0	54.9	90.8	1,249.0	57.7	92.8
Other	253.6	9.8	25.5	253.9	9.3	25.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,473.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>1,503.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>117.9</b>

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australia Post

## Media

### Broadcasting

Numerous broadcasting services provide a wide range of information and entertainment services in English and in many other community languages spoken throughout the State.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services rests with the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The Minister for Communications decides broadcasting policy and can receive advice from a number of sources including the Department of Transport and Communications and the ABA.

The Ministers portfolio also includes responsibility for the two national broadcasting organisations, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). These government-owned corporations are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

In NSW the ABC operates one television service and four radio networks including a fine music network and a youth network. The SBS has specific obligations to the multicultural and multilingual nature of Australian

society. In addition to a national multicultural television service the SBS provides a multilingual radio service which can be heard in the NSW metropolitan centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong.

At June 1993 there were 110 national broadcasting radio stations operating throughout NSW, of which 28 provided services in the AM band and 82 provided services in the FM band. In addition, 118 transmitters broadcast the television service of either the ABC or SBS.

**Broadcasting Stations in NSW, 30 June 1993**

Type of Station	AM	FM	Television
National	28	82	118
Commercial	41	14	213
Community	2	35	—
Open narrowcasting	2	90	3

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority

Services provided by the ABC and SBS are intended to complement the commercial broadcasting and community broadcasting sectors.

At 30 June 1993 there were 213 commercial television services broadcasting to NSW. A total of three commercial television services could be received in most parts of the State following the 1991 completion in NSW of a program to equalise the availability of services. Forty-one AM and 14 FM commercial radio services also operated in NSW.

New broadcasting services legislation enacted in 1992 liberalised broadcasting planning and licensing processes. The subsequent increase in the number of commercial broadcasting services was particularly noticeable in the new category of open narrowcasting services which was created to allow a variety of special interest services. At 30 June 1993 two such narrowcasting services were broadcasting in the AM band and 90 were located in the FM band. The bulk of these services were radio services while only three were television services. Services include tourist, sporting and religious information.

Community broadcasting is the third sector of broadcasting. The community broadcasting sector is non-profit and unlike the national broadcasters, is not government funded. At June 1993 there were two AM and 35 FM broadcasting services in NSW offering a range of community, educational and other special interest services. Community television licences have not yet been awarded in Australia. Test transmissions for community television have been conducted in Sydney and Lismore in NSW.

## Newspapers

Newspapers have been a major form of communication in the State since the last century. The number of metropolitan daily newspapers, particularly afternoon papers, has been contracting throughout Australia and overseas. Daily newspaper readership has also been in decline for a number of decades. These trends, which have been attributed to a number of factors including competition from electronic media, are also apparent in NSW. In addition to a number of national papers, the following four main types of newspapers are published and circulated in NSW:

- metropolitan dailies;
- Sunday papers;
- regional dailies; and
- suburban weeklies.

The circulation of Sydney's metropolitan daily newspapers has declined since 1986 from 1,074,226 to 745,979 in 1992. This decline follows major changes in the ownership and control of Australian print media in the second part of the 1980s. One afternoon daily ceased publication in 1988 and there was a merger of two papers in 1990.

### Newspapers, NSW at 30 September

Type	1986	1987	1990	1991	1992
NUMBER OF TITLES					
Metropolitan daily	4	4	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2	2	2
Regional daily	16	16	15	15	15
Suburban	—	31	34	38	37
CIRCULATION					
—'000—					
Metropolitan daily	1,074	1,054	781	728	746
Sunday	1,135	1,134	1,154	1,216	1,351
Regional daily	n.a.	n.a.	220	215	235
Suburban	n.a.	n.a.	1,947	2,004	2,088

Sources: Number of titles, Communications Update; circulation figures compiled from Audit Bureau of Circulation and Circulation Audit Board data.

The number of Sunday newspapers remained unchanged from 1986 to 1992 although circulation has increased in the same period from 1,135,166 to 1,350,704. The number of regional daily newspapers declined by one between 1986 and 1992 and circulation recovered from a slight decline in 1991 to peak again in 1992 at 234,748. Suburban newspaper titles increased from 31 in 1987 to 38 in 1991 then dropped to 37 in 1992. Total circulation in the same period increased from 1,947,402 to 2,088,495. Over 100 ethnic newspapers are also published in Australia and many of these originate in NSW.

## Related publications

- Australia** Household Telephone Connections, Australia (4110.0)  
Foreign Trade, Australia: International Cargo (5440.0)  
Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0)  
Interstate Freight Movement, Australia (9212.0)  
Interstate Road Freight Movement, Australia (9214.0)  
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Monthly) (9303.0)  
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual) (9304.0)  
Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0)  
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia  
(9401.0)  
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions  
to Hospitals), Australia (9405.0)

*The Communications section of this chapter was produced by  
the Communications Law Centre.*

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





**Agronomist and farmers  
discuss crop forecasts.**

Agricultural statistics are used to assist the farming sector more accurately predict yields and product options. NSW Agriculture uses ABS data to assist the food and fibre industries of NSW increase their overall productivity, and promote market opportunities for specific agricultural products.

*Photo: NSW Agriculture*

# Agriculture

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## Development, structure and finance

### **Agricultural development**

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in NSW has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, seed varieties, fertilisers, soil conditioners and breeding programs. Mechanisation and scientific research—such as the development of cultivators more suited to local conditions, and pest and disease control—together with a trend towards more intensive farming techniques, have also been major contributors.

The availability of water has been, and will remain, central to the nature and extent of the State's agricultural development. Over a wide area of NSW rainfall is low and irregular yet, at times, flooding can be a serious problem making control of water resources essential to the development of a viable agricultural sector. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops. Controlled use of artesian water has also influenced the agricultural development of inland regions.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in NSW was wool growing, although some contraction of this industry occurred with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the Central Districts. Subsequently, the widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reduced the dominance of single activity operations to the extent that using livestock in conjunction with growing cereals is now common practice. The principal agricultural activities in NSW are wool growing, wheat growing and the raising of cattle for meat production.

### **Administration**

NSW Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture, seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity, and ensures the marketing of safe produce. Statutory

## Australian National Accounts

Year	<i>Gross domestic product at factor cost, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries</i>			<i>Farm income (b)</i>		
	<i>New South Wales (a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>NSW as a proportion of Australia</i>	<i>New South Wales (a)</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>NSW as a proportion of Australia</i>
	\$m	\$m	per cent	\$m	\$m	per cent
1986-87	2,489	9,866	25.2	293	1,831	16.0
1987-88	3,149	11,431	27.5	965	3,525	27.4
1988-89	3,952	13,872	28.5	1,319	4,847	27.2
1989-90	4,049	14,002	28.9	1,120	4,062	27.6
1990-91	3,220	10,872	29.6	350	1,245	28.1
1991-92	2,800	10,967	25.5	-60	1,549	-3.9

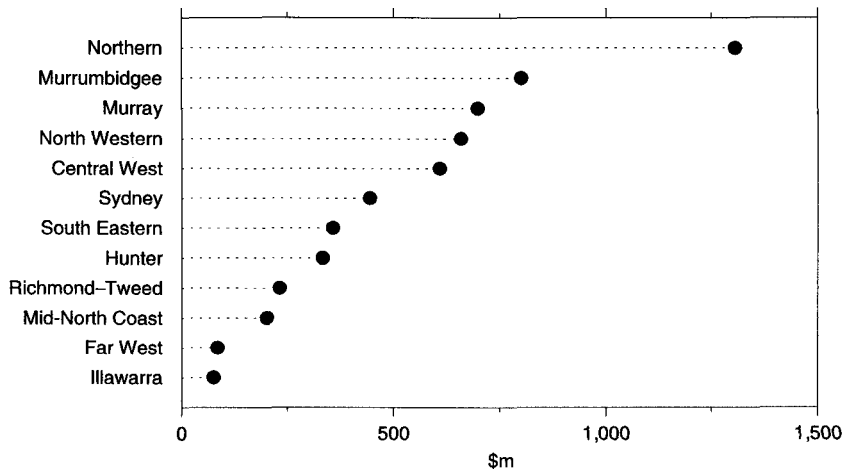
(a) Australian Capital Territory is excluded for GDP but included for farm income. (b) Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid).

## Value of agricultural commodities produced, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	<i>Gross value</i>			<i>Local value</i>		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	—\$m—					
Crops	2,449	2,522	2,610	2,151	2,158	2,310
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals (a)	1,887	1,740	1,588	1,782	1,620	1,451
Livestock products (b)	2,546	2,116	1,604	2,449	2,051	1,511
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>6,428</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>6,383</b>	<b>5,829</b>	<b>5,272</b>

(a) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. (b) Includes the value of goat products. (c) Includes the total value of goat slaughterings and goat products.

## Gross value of agricultural commodities produced, year ended 31 March 1991



marketing boards control overseas—and some domestic—sales of major agricultural commodities. These bodies include the Australian Wool Corporation, the Australian Wheat Board, the NSW Grains Board, the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation and the NSW Meat Industry Authority.

**Source of statistics**

The principal source of agricultural commodity statistics is the Agricultural Census conducted by the ABS at 31 March each year. The census collects detailed information from primary producers concerning their cropping and livestock activities, as well as information on selected inputs, such as usage of fertilisers and source of water. Establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production, however, are excluded from the scope of the census. Since 1991–92 those with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) less than \$22,500 have been excluded.

The ABS also conducts an annual survey of primary producers to gauge the financial performance of the agricultural sector. This survey provides a detailed breakdown of estimates of income and expenditure for agricultural industries where such estimates are compatible with economic statistics produced by the ABS for other sectors of the economy.

**NSW compared with Australia**

The NSW share of National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry was 25.5 per cent in 1991–92. The proportion has remained fairly constant over the last ten years, varying from the highest level of 29.8 per cent in 1990–91 to the lowest level of 22.5 per cent in 1982–83. In terms of total GDP for the State, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries contributed 2.4 per cent in 1991–92. This equals the previous lowest percentage reached in the last ten years which was recorded in 1982–83, while the highest contribution in that period was achieved in 1983–84 at 4.4 per cent.

**Value of commodities produced**

Estimates of the value of agricultural commodities produced are calculated using commodity data—mainly from the Agricultural Census—and prices relating to the marketing of agricultural commodities. The gross value of agricultural commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. The local value is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production. It is derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. In 1991–92 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced was \$5,802.8 million, a fall of 9.7 per cent from the 1990–91 value. The main components contributing to the variation were livestock

## Selected agricultural financial statistics (a), NSW

Item	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise (b)	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
	—\$m—		—'000—	
Current—				
Turnover	5,613.1	5,137.7	184.2	166.3
Less Purchases and selected expenses	3,268.1	2,943.2	107.2	95.3
Value added (c)	1,674.2	2,159.1	54.9	69.9
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	422.0	392.4	13.9	12.7
Adjusted value added (c)	1,252.3	1,766.7	41.1	57.2
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	549.8	572.5	18.0	18.5
Gross operating surplus (c)	702.5	1,194.2	23.0	38.7
Less Interest, land rent paid	729.5	680.7	24.0	22.0
Plus Interest, land rent received	155.0	121.4	5.1	3.9
<b>Cash operating surplus (d)</b>	<b>798.7</b>	<b>670.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Net capital expenditure	301.0	412.2	9.9	13.3
Assets—				
Value of assets	32,715.6	33,222.1	1,073.3	1,075.6
Less Gross indebtedness	4,325.6	4,691.1	141.9	151.9
<b>Net worth</b>	<b>28,390.0</b>	<b>28,531.1</b>	<b>931.4</b>	<b>923.7</b>
	—no.—			
Agricultural enterprises	30,480	30,887	..	..

(a) Excludes estimates for multi-State farm businesses. Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Averages have been calculated by dividing the item estimate by the estimated number of enterprises. (c) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (d) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

## Agricultural establishments: summary, 1991-92

Statistical division	Establishments with agricultural activity at 31 March		Area used for cropping (a)	Sheep at 31 March	Cattle at 31 March
	Establishments	Total area	year ended 31 March		
	no.	hectares	hectares	'000	'000
Sydney	1,488	92,381	8,625	14	49
Hunter	2,124	1,389,492	68,578	758	536
Illawarra	603	104,221	5,307	30	85
Richmond-Tweed	2,052	374,133	33,358	2	272
Mid-North Coast	2,200	860,999	21,477	16	365
Northern	5,974	7,018,599	1,075,190	8,993	1,620
North Western	4,105	16,699,538	770,911	10,977	753
Central West	5,148	4,812,933	786,759	9,556	553
South Eastern	3,565	2,580,590	120,591	7,533	466
Murrumbidgee	4,368	5,449,806	745,617	7,574	471
Murray	3,622	8,138,012	498,772	6,148	477
Far West	300	12,846,025	13,270	2,011	52
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>35,549</b>	<b>60,366,729</b>	<b>4,148,455</b>	<b>53,612</b>	<b>5,699</b>

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. Includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, and harvested for seed.

slaughterings and livestock products, which decreased by 8.7 per cent and 25.9 per cent respectively, while crops increased by 3.5 per cent. Much of the decline is attributable to wool, which dropped in value by 33.1 per cent.

### **Financial performance**

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1991–92 Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS). The financial details collected in the AFS relate to the agricultural and, where applicable, non-agricultural business activities of selected enterprises. In 1991–92 there were 30,887 farming enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of \$28,531 million. This is slightly up on the net worth for both 1990–91 and 1989–90. Over the last two years the turnover of these farming enterprises has decreased 18.5 per cent, while the cash operating surplus has fallen 49.4 per cent. The total value of assets was \$33,222 million, an increase of 1.5 per cent on 1990–91. In terms of net worth, mixed sheep–meat cattle enterprises was the highest class with 21.6 per cent, followed by sheep enterprises with 18.4 per cent and mixed sheep–cereal grains enterprises with 15.4 per cent.

### **Land use**

There were 35,549 establishments with agricultural activity in the 1991–92 Agricultural Census. These had a total area of holding of 60.4 million hectares. The statistical division containing the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity is Northern (5,974). This is followed by Central West (5,148) and Murrumbidgee (4,368). The statistical divisions with the largest areas devoted to agricultural activity are North Western (16.7 million hectares), Far West (12.8) and Murray (8.1). The major statistical division for crops is Northern, while Murrumbidgee is the main fruit producing region, Northern has the most cattle and North Western the most sheep.

## **Crops and pastures**

### **Wheat**

Wheat is the principal cereal grown in NSW. It was first planted in an area now part of the Royal Botanic Gardens soon after Governor Phillip landed at Port Jackson. Wheat growing in NSW remained dormant until the railway crossed the ranges in the late 1800s. Since that time wheat growing has spread to most areas of NSW. Progress in plant breeding has also been continuous since Farrar's work around the turn of the century. New varieties of wheat are continually introduced as scientists develop varieties with higher yield potential, as well as strains with greater resistance to disease, pests and extremes of weather.

## Principal crops, year ended 31 March, NSW

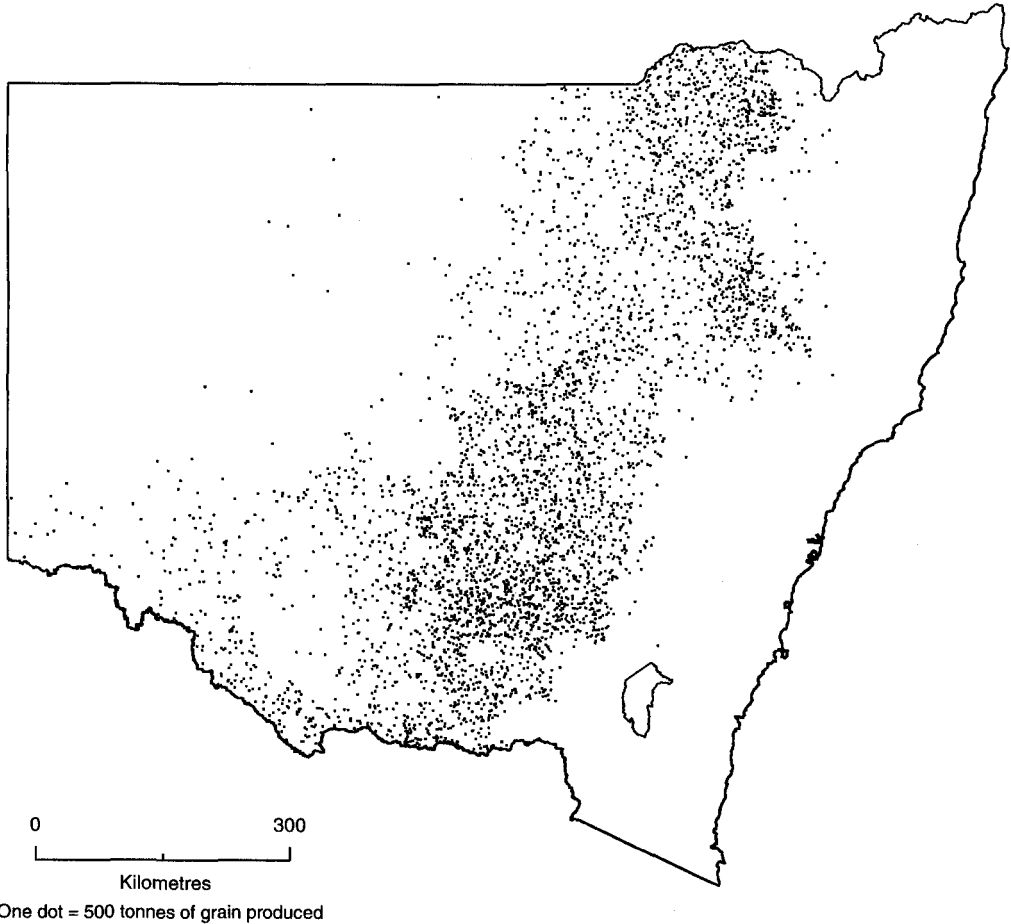
Crop	Establishments growing (a)			Area (b)		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
		—no.—			—hectares—	
<b>Cereals for grain—</b>						
Barley	3,916	4,128	4,558	412,898	463,250	517,464
Sorghum	887	604	955	138,229	83,649	146,957
Maize	304	279	239	16,662	17,753	16,796
Oats	6,621	6,948	7,414	365,226	374,283	456,662
Rice	1,272	1,238	1,288	99,506	85,102	109,186
Triticale	708	768	790	37,825	41,747	43,498
Wheat	9,561	9,529	8,019	2,126,342	2,165,755	1,499,321
<b>Oilseeds—</b>						
Linseed	11	13	35	659	1,128	2,722
Rapeseed	458	680	1,029	32,670	56,581	101,014
Safflower	30	17	53	5,880	4,944	9,695
Soybean	259	264	264	15,178	13,040	12,351
Sunflower	218	340	182	29,418	58,112	28,816
<b>Other crops—</b>						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	462	420	489	14,724	13,983	15,111
Cotton	364	404	491	174,965	202,036	225,100
Peanuts	1	2	3	240	311	288
Tobacco	19	18	21	170	169	183

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

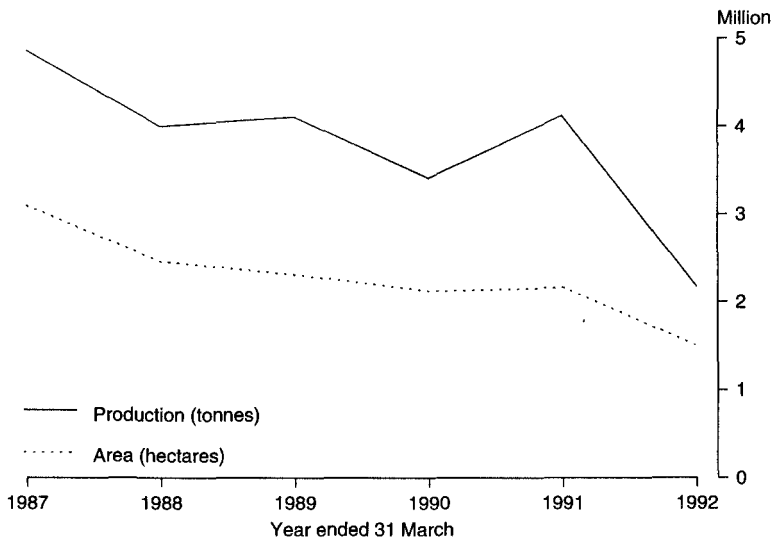
## Wheat for grain, NSW, year ended 31 March

Statistical division	Area			Production		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
		—hectares—			—tonnes—	
Sydney	50	—	75	30	—	160
Hunter	18,279	16,693	13,706	36,666	34,311	29,595
Illawarra	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond-Tweed	250	149	—	470	306	—
Mid-North Coast	228	416	256	490	810	374
Northern	555,676	548,072	369,378	880,996	1,147,647	497,269
North Western	537,561	537,353	385,254	670,637	881,733	343,579
Central West	447,201	444,238	319,255	757,813	810,863	503,167
South Eastern	32,632	32,218	24,265	81,683	80,256	72,145
Murrumbidgee	331,434	346,525	222,931	653,222	750,681	470,931
Murray	199,805	234,872	163,506	331,402	403,726	263,785
Far West	3,227	5,220	694	9,906	17,253	1,984
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>2,126,342</b>	<b>2,165,756</b>	<b>1,499,321</b>	<b>3,423,315</b>	<b>4,127,586</b>	<b>2,182,990</b>

Wheat grain production, year ended 31 March 1992



Wheat for grain, NSW

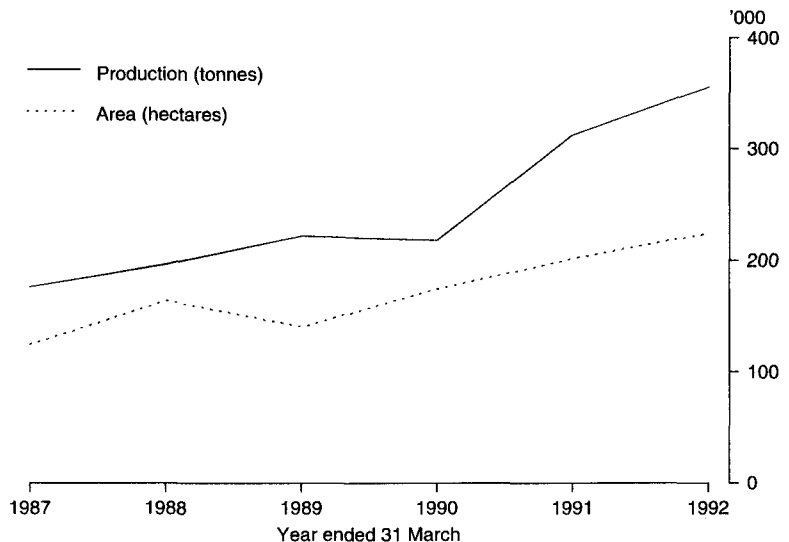




Due to unfavourable weather conditions and uncertainty engendered in international markets, the area sown to wheat for grain in 1991-92 decreased by 31 per cent from 1990-91 to 1.5 million hectares, and production fell by 47 per cent to 2.2 million tonnes. The yield per hectare also decreased, by 24 per cent, to 1.46 tonnes. Wheat for grain was produced in all statistical divisions except Illawarra and Richmond-Tweed, the major contributor being Central West with 503 thousand tonnes from 319 thousand hectares.

**Cotton** Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. The commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s, combined with improved seed varieties and more intensive farming practices, saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand to its present level of around 75 per cent. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Namoi, Macintyre, Barwon, Darling and Murray Rivers. The area sown to cotton in 1991-92 increased by 11 per cent over the previous year to 225 thousand hectares. This increase in area was the result of a favourable market outlook based on the continuing trend of world consumption exceeding production. For the 1991-92 season raw cotton production increased by 13 per cent to a record level due to favourable growing conditions and adequate supplies of water for irrigation.

**Cotton (a), NSW**



(a) Raw cotton.

**Cotton, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Area sown	hectares	174,965	202,036	225,100
Seed cotton—				
Production	tonnes	595,875	854,930	962,532
Yield	kg per hectare	3,405	4,232	4,276
Raw cotton—				
Production	tonnes	218,328	312,105	356,114
Yield	kg per hectare	1,248	1,545	1,582

**Rice** Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. The first commercial attempt at cultivation was made in 1924–25 in the MIA near Yanco on an area of around 60 hectares. In 1991–92 growers increased the area planted to rice to 109 thousand hectares, a rise of 28 per cent from the 1990–91 season. Production was up 29 per cent to 929 thousand tonnes, while the yield per hectare increased slightly to 8.50 tonnes, due to continued favourable growing conditions and more efficient farming methods. NSW accounts for 97 per cent of the Australian crop.

**Rice, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Area sown ('000 hectares)	100	85	109
Production ('000 tonnes)	816	719	929
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	8.20	8.45	8.50

**Oats** The majority of oats grown in NSW is used for livestock feed, either as grain, hay or green fodder. Only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. The area sown for grain increased by 22 per cent to 457 thousand hectares in 1991–92, most of which is also grazed by stock during the growing period. Production of grain reached 579 tonnes, an increase of 7.5 per cent, but the lower yield was due to drought conditions in parts of the State.

**Oats, NSW, year ended 31 March**

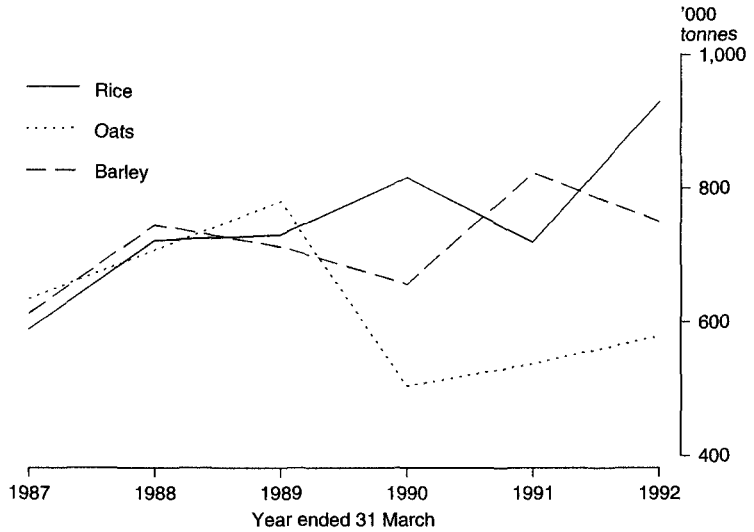
<i>Item</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
		—'000 hectares—	
Area sown—			
For grain	365	374	457
For hay	27	52	91
For fodder	264	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>548</b>
		—'000 tonnes—	
Production—			
For grain	504	538	579
For hay	76	144	252
		—tonnes per hectare—	
Yield—			
For grain	1.38	1.45	1.27
For hay	2.80	2.77	2.76

**Barley** Barley has been grown in NSW since the early days of colonisation, with the Surveyor-General recording approximately ten hectares under cultivation in 1793. Barley is used as a stock feed and, to a lesser extent, for malting. The two row varieties can be used for both purposes, while the six row varieties are suitable only for feed. The total area sown to barley in 1991–92 increased by 12 per cent to 517 thousand hectares, but a lower yield of 1.45 tonnes per hectare resulted in the grain harvested decreasing by nine per cent to 749 thousand tonnes. This decrease in production was due to drought conditions in northern NSW. Barley was produced in all statistical divisions of NSW except Sydney, with the major contributor being Murrumbidgee, which accounted for 27 per cent of production.

**Barley, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
Area sown	'000 hectares	413	463	517
Production	'000 tonnes	656	822	749
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.59	1.78	1.45

**Rice, oats and barley: production of grain, NSW**



**Oilseeds** Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in NSW. As a result of low wool and sheep meat prices and the introduction of wheat delivery quotas in the early 1970s, other oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow. The principal oilseed crops are sunflower, safflower, soybeans, rapeseed and linseed. Oil for both industrial and edible purposes is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed, which is obtained as a byproduct of ginning cotton. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used as a livestock feed. The area planted to oilseeds in the 1991-92 season was 155 thousand hectares, an increase of 16 per cent over 1990-91 while production rose by 13 per cent to 191 thousand tonnes. The increase is mainly attributable to an upsurge in rapeseed growing.

**Oilseeds, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1990	1991	1992
<b>LINSEED</b>				
Area sown	hectares	659	1,128	2,722
Production	tonnes	683	1,101	1,749
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.04	0.98	0.64
<b>RAPESEED</b>				
Area sown	hectares	32,670	56,581	101,013
Production	tonnes	55,060	81,456	117,654
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.69	1.44	1.16
<b>SAFFLOWER</b>				
Area sown	hectares	5,880	4,944	9,695
Production	tonnes	3,407	2,125	6,003
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.58	0.43	0.62
<b>SOYBEANS</b>				
Area sown	hectares	15,178	13,040	12,351
Production	tonnes	25,959	26,173	28,535
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.71	2.01	2.31
<b>SUNFLOWER</b>				
Area sown	hectares	29,418	58,112	28,816
Production	tonnes	33,783	59,057	37,544
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.15	1.02	1.30

**Sugarcane** The first development of the Australian sugar industry took place in the early 1860s in the coastal river flat areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland. As the crop matures faster in more northerly districts, expansion of the industry has been northwards along the coast. The cane fields in NSW are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers and, although accounting for a little less than seven per cent of Australian production, still remain an important agricultural activity in these regions. Production of sugarcane increased in 1991-92 to 1,416 thousand tonnes, a rise of 24 per cent over 1990-91, while the area cut for crushing increased by eight per cent to 15.1 thousand hectares. The yield per hectare increased to 93.7 tonnes.

**Sugarcane, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
<b>Area—</b>				
Cut for crushing	hectares	14,723	13,983	15,111
Not cut (a)	hectares	10,724	9,895	9,847
<i>Total area (b)</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>25,448</i>	<i>23,878</i>	<i>24,958</i>
Production	tonnes	1,388,078	1,137,445	1,415,726
Yield	tonnes per hectare	94.28	81.35	93.69

(a) Stand-over and newly planted cane. (b) Excludes small areas cut for plants.

**Grain legumes** Grain legumes were not grown as grain crops in NSW until recent years. They are of high nutritional value and are an important protein source for livestock and humans in many parts of the world. The main crops in NSW are lupins, chick peas and field peas. Soybeans, although a grain legume, have been included under OILSEEDS earlier in this chapter.

**Vegetables** Market gardening on the outskirts of growing population centres was an obvious development in the early days of colonisation. Improvements in transport facilities since then have extended the regions from which the supplies can be drawn. Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in the coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of Lower Murrumbidgee and Central Murray Statistical Subdivisions, while the principal selling centre for them is Sydney's Flemington Markets. Vegetables which are grown for processing—such as sweet corn, asparagus, tomatoes, peas and beans—are mainly grown on the Slopes and in the Riverina. Processing plants have been sited in these areas. Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and account for approximately one third of the total vegetable area in the State. Other significant vegetables grown are tomatoes, sweet corn, onions, melons and pumpkins.

**Fruit** With the exception of the macadamia nut, there are no indigenous fruits of commercial value in Australia. The early development of the fruit industry was haphazard with its basis in the domestic orchards, which evolved from plants and seeds brought by the early settlers from their native countries. In NSW the major fruit crops are citrus, grapes, pome and stone. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, with expansion in the tropical and sub-tropical, berry and nut industries.

**Citrus** Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit in NSW, both in terms of number of trees and production. In the 1991–92 season total production amounted to

## Grain legumes, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Area sown			Production			Yield		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	—hectares—			—tonnes—			—tonnes per hectare—		
Cow peas for seed	2,426	2,330	6,722	973	1,149	3,591	0.40	0.49	0.53
Chick peas	21,624	39,458	85,403	20,679	56,450	52,957	0.96	1.43	0.62
Field peas for grain	27,257	27,652	43,130	28,274	30,975	36,290	1.04	1.12	0.84
Lupins for grain	46,267	55,332	66,541	65,519	72,240	76,244	1.42	1.31	1.15
Mung beans	2,622	3,895	3,745	1,093	1,912	3,168	0.42	0.49	0.85
Other dried edible beans	90	91	1,350	182	330	1,284	0.28	1.48	0.95
Peanuts	240	311	288	550	750	570	2.29	2.41	1.98
Pigeon peas (a)	n.a.	n.a.	67	n.a.	n.a.	62	n.a.	n.a.	0.93

(a) Not collected separately for 1989-90 and 1990-91 seasons.

## Vegetables, NSW, year ended 31 March

Vegetable	Area			Production		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	—hectares—			—tonnes—		
Asparagus (a)	833	443	509	2,267	1,781	1,952
Beans, french and runner	512	439	610	2,020	1,474	2,225
Beetroot	98	77	33	3,024	2,240	1,133
Broccoli	376	341	306	1,608	1,478	1,323
Cabbages	561	529	521	16,290	12,133	13,433
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	47	46	52	505	429	639
Carrots	694	546	644	15,263	12,919	12,589
Cauliflowers	685	603	639	12,260	11,739	13,370
Cucumbers	312	286	114	2,811	2,434	913
Garlic	22	12	21	128	26	75
Lettuce	585	530	488	7,124	5,974	6,137
Mushrooms	52	52	55	8,048	10,505	10,003
Onions	887	1,296	1,018	21,031	32,655	26,596
Parsley	43	16	14	526	396	258
Parsnips	124	82	76	2,683	1,939	1,540
Peas, green (pod equivalent)	1,637	605	763	5,462	1,575	2,906
Potatoes	6,666	6,023	6,297	130,109	119,542	122,521
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1,457	1,536	1,346	16,960	18,291	16,056
Rock melons and cantaloupes	889	1,216	1,413	12,183	22,890	19,626
Swedes	45	71	48	572	836	478
Sweet corn	2,513	1,642	1,680	36,012	26,677	25,730
Sweet potatoes	128	116	111	1,519	2,473	1,638
Tomatoes	1,813	1,930	1,728	69,156	80,892	71,333
Watermelons	207	206	229	2,963	3,628	2,628
Zucchini	225	201	241	1,618	1,497	1,552
Other	389	375	320	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,800</b>	<b>19,219</b>	<b>19,278</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Includes area both bearing and not yet bearing.

188 thousand tonnes, a decrease of four per cent over 1990-91, although tree numbers increased by four per cent. Valencia is the main variety and accounts for 70 per cent of total State orange production. Orange production is concentrated in the Murrumbidgee, Murray and Sydney Statistical Divisions with Murrumbidgee alone accounting for 59 per cent of the State's production.

**Pome** Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1992 stood at 1.7 million, an increase of eight per cent from 1991, while production rose by 28 per cent to 75.4 thousand tonnes. The major apple growing areas in NSW are Central West, Murrumbidgee and Murray Statistical Divisions, which account for 91 per cent of the State's trees and 95 per cent of the State's production. The most popular varieties, in terms of production, continue to be Red Delicious and Granny Smith, which account for 46 per cent and 23 per cent of the total production respectively.

The growing of pears declined during 1991-92, with tree numbers at 31 March 1992 dropping to 135 thousand. Sixty thousand of these were less than six years old and had not reached their full production potential. The main decrease in tree numbers occurred in nashi pears.

**Stone** Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW and are grown in all statistical divisions except Far West. The leading peach producing area, with 54 per cent of production and 23 per cent of tree numbers, is the Murrumbidgee Statistical Division.

**Nuts** Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in the State. In 1991-92 4,037 tonnes were produced, a decrease of eight per cent over 1990-91, but an increase of 26 per cent over 1989-90. In recent years the growing of pecan nuts has become increasingly popular, especially in the Northern Statistical Division. Other notable nut crops in NSW are almonds and chestnuts.

**Grapes** The cultivation of grapes in the State is concentrated in the Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Hunter Statistical Divisions. Wine grape production predominates in the Murrumbidgee and Hunter regions, while dried grape production is pre-eminent in the Murray region. At 31 March 1992 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 11,347 hectares, which represented an increase of six per cent on the previous season. This area produced 121 thousand tonnes of wine grapes, 55 thousand tonnes of grapes for drying and nine thousand tonnes of table grapes. The red grape varieties were dominated by



## Tree fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

Fruit	1990		1991		1992	
	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production
	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes
Citrus fruit—						
Grapefruit	119	10,957	120	9,444	117	9,095
Lemons and limes	210	10,236	197	8,247	179	7,150
Mandarins	130	4,197	149	3,586	164	4,504
Oranges—						
Navel	1,236	59,106	1,226	53,738	1,372	55,993
Valencia	2,279	159,858	2,269	140,873	2,264	131,303
Other	6	172	7	153	11	268
Other citrus	12	210	9	176	8	92
Total citrus fruit	3,992	244,736	3,977	216,217	4,117	208,406
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)—						
Apples	1,807	69,052	1,569	59,023	1,692	75,393
Apricots	43	1,458	41	1,214	47	981
Avocados	117	2,874	105	2,316	87	2,871
Cherries	420	2,907	448	3,404	481	2,368
Nectarines	419	2,914	486	3,896	396	4,647
Peaches	731	12,509	751	13,018	615	13,169
Pears	256	5,926	234	3,750	135	5,138
Plums	275	3,349	202	3,261	239	2,673
Prunes	259	6,296	253	6,294	254	6,676
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	869	3,196	855	4,377	886	4,037
Other nuts	169	n.p.	124	n.p.	117	n.p.
Other	203	..	208	..	131	..
Total other tree fruit	5,568	..	5,276	..	5,180	..
<b>Total tree fruit</b>	<b>9,560</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9,253</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>..</b>

## Berry, vine (excluding grapes) and other fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

Fruit	1990		1991		1992	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Bananas	4,079	61,424	4,236	55,358	3,847	44,780
Blueberries	89	48	113	609	157	199
Kiwi fruit	126	604	131	751	100	575
Passionfruit	148	852	97	827	105	869
Pineapples	1	2	2	4	—	—
Strawberries	40	207	57	408	31	194
Other	39	104	60	141	42	80
<b>Total plantation and berry fruit</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>..</b>

Shiraz, with 1,285 hectares producing 14 thousand tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with 58 thousand tonnes produced from 2,216 hectares.

**Grapes, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
	—hectares—		
Area under vines at 31 March—			
Bearing	11,117	10,755	11,347
Not yet bearing	1,152	1,356	873
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,269</b>	<b>12,111</b>	<b>12,220</b>
	—tonnes—		
Production, year ended 31 March—			
Wine grapes	118,598	108,457	120,519
Table grapes	8,354	8,939	8,638
Grapes for drying (a)	38,527	45,248	54,502
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,479</b>	<b>162,644</b>	<b>183,659</b>

(a) Fresh weight.

**Plantation and other fruit**

The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. Production in 1991–92 was 45 thousand tonnes, representing a decrease of 19 per cent over 1990–91. The area planted also decreased (by nine per cent) to 3,847 hectares, which included 631 hectares which were not yet bearing. Other fruits produced include mangos, avocados, strawberries, passionfruit, kiwi fruit and blueberries.

**Pastures**

To improve their nutritional value for stock—especially beef cattle—pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses as well as with cereal grains, the most common being wheat, barley and oats. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products, and lead to a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality. The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1992 was 6.6 million hectares, an increase of eight per cent over the area at 31 March 1991. Pure lucerne comprised 569 thousand hectares, or 8.6 per cent, of the total.

**Lucerne and other sown pasture, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Statistical area	Pure lucerne			Other sown pasture		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	—'000 hectares—					
Sydney	1	1	1	18	14	13
Hunter	23	23	26	242	186	217
Illawarra	1	2	2	51	44	43
Richmond-Tweed	2	2	6	50	36	49
Mid-North Coast	1	4	7	118	103	100
Northern	132	162	147	1,142	843	944
North Western	167	191	197	787	522	616
Central West	98	98	80	1,435	1,169	1,312
South Eastern	25	45	35	1,172	974	1,023
Murrumbidgee	45	47	44	1,090	910	947
Murray	23	28	24	853	732	746
Far West	34	—	—	34	—	26
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>6,992</b>	<b>5,534</b>	<b>6,034</b>

**Hay and silage** In the 1991–92 season 189 thousand hectares of native and sown grass and pasture cut for hay accounted for 562 thousand tonnes (44%) of the total hay produced in NSW. Pure lucerne was the next major crop for hay, with 83.6 thousand hectares producing 385 thousand tonnes.

**Hay, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Crop or pasture	Area cut for hay			Production		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
	—hectares—			—tonnes—		
Grass and pasture (a)	137	184	189	432	562	562
Wheaten	11	19	30	29	52	64
Oaten	27	52	91	76	144	252
Pure lucerne	69	78	84	322	340	385
Other	5	4	7	10	10	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,280</b>

**Irrigation** The allocation of water resources to established irrigation areas and districts in NSW is undertaken by the Department of Water Resources. During the 1991–92 season 986 thousand hectares of pastures and crops were irrigated, of which 474 thousand hectares were native or sown pastures and 214 thousand hectares were cereal crops. The major statistical divisions in terms of area

irrigated were Murray, Murrumbidgee and Northern which together accounted for 75 per cent of the State's irrigated land.

The irrigation of crops and pastures can be undertaken from various water sources. In the 1990–91 season the most popular sources were a channel or pipe supply in an irrigation area, and a river or stream system, which serviced 419 and 395 thousand hectares respectively. Together they accounted for 90 per cent of the total area irrigated.

### **Artificial fertilisers**

The application of fertilisers and soil conditioners is essential in maintaining the quality of pastures and improving the production of crops. Because of their concentration of nutrients and ease of application, the most widely used fertilisers are artificial. During the 1991–92 season 3.9 million hectares of crops and pastures were treated with 522 thousand tonnes of artificial fertilisers. In the same season 122 thousand hectares were treated with soil conditioners.

## **Livestock and livestock products**

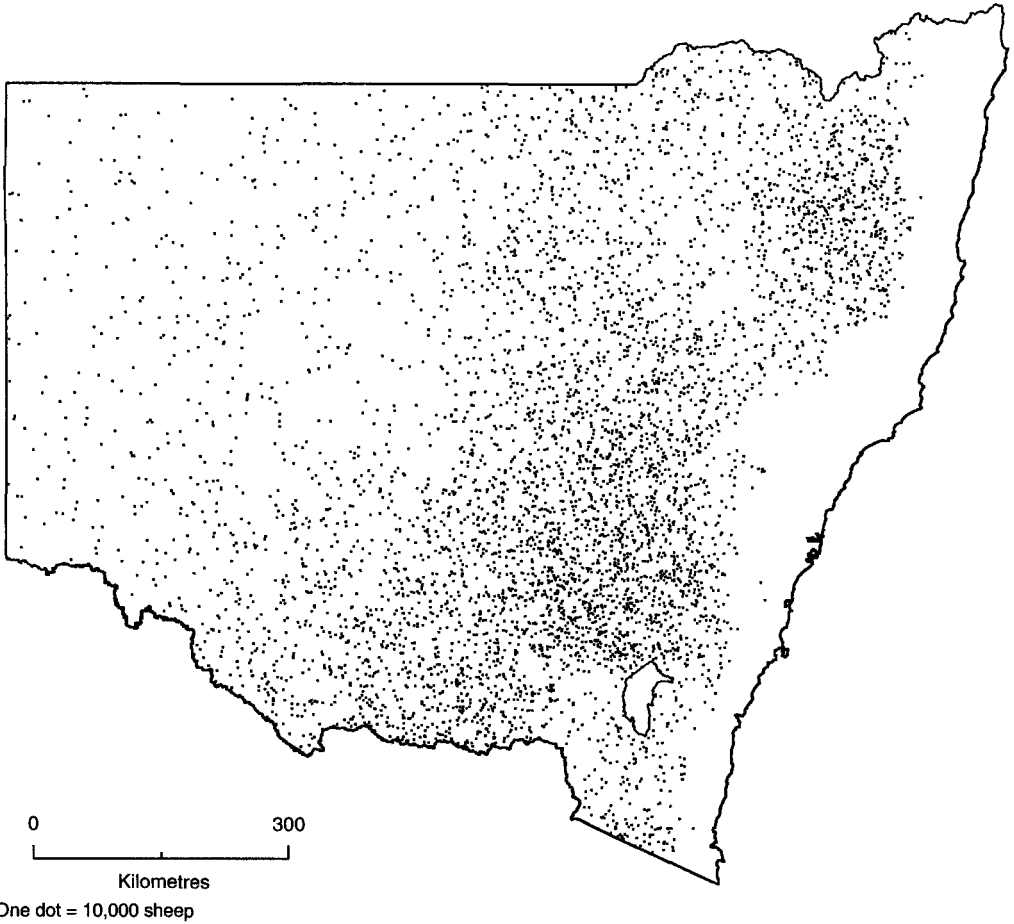
### **General**

The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry. Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock activity and is conducted in every statistical division in NSW, although this activity is very small in Sydney, Illawarra, Richmond–Tweed, and Mid-North Coast. Beef cattle, also, are found in all statistical divisions. The major statistical division in terms of herd size is Northern (30%) followed by North Western (14%) and Central West (10%). Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the State, with the main areas being Hunter, Mid-North Coast and Richmond–Tweed SDs. Pigs are mainly raised in Murray, Central West, Northern and Richmond–Tweed SDs, while poultry raising is largely undertaken in Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern.

### **Sheep**

The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. British breeds and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while the Australian breeds, such as Corriedale and Polwarth, are suited to the production of both meat and fleece.

**Sheep, NSW, at 31 March 1992**



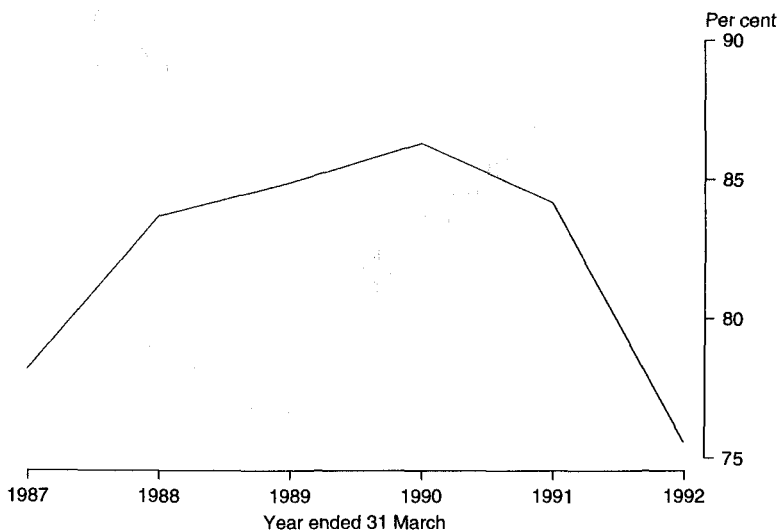
**Sheep, NSW, at 31 March**

Type	1990	1991	1992
		—'000—	
Sheep (1 year and over)—			
Rams	608	621	555
Ewes—			
Breeding	28,588	25,711	24,729
Other	1,933	3,404	2,844
Wethers	16,174	16,347	14,841
Total sheep (1 year and over)	47,304	46,083	42,969
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	14,805	13,680	10,643
<b>Total sheep and lambs</b>	<b>62,109</b>	<b>59,763</b>	<b>53,612</b>

The number of establishments reporting sheep, and total flock numbers, have been steadily decreasing over the last four years and at 31 March 1992 stood at 20.7 thousand establishments and 53.6 million sheep. The decrease in sheep numbers is due to the depressed economic climate for wool, the impact of the flock reduction scheme and to widespread drought conditions during 1991-92.

**Lambing** The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes is reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal changes, availability of fodder, and estimated returns for lambs wool and prime lambs for slaughter play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and the number of resultant lambs, and can cause wide variations in the natural increase of the State's flock. In 1991-92 the lambing percentage declined to 75.6 per cent compared with 84.2 per cent in 1990-91, while the number of lambs marked decreased by 23 per cent to 15.2 million.

**Lambing percentages (a), NSW**



(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated.

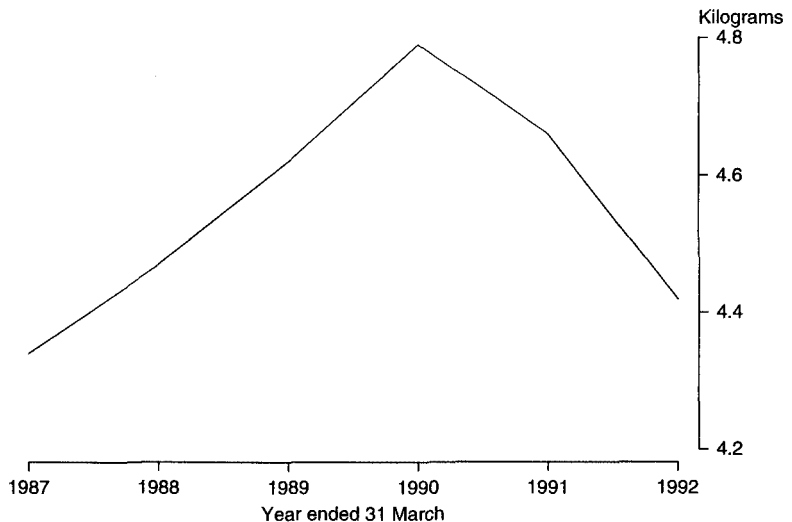
**Wool production** Most wool produced in NSW is exported and major variations in its value have been caused by the abolition of the minimum floor price, fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price and by changes in the level of local production. The 1991-92 season saw the number of sheep and lambs shorn decrease by nine per cent to 58.5 million, and the production of greasy wool fall by 14 per cent to 258 thousand tonnes. This production comprised 35 per cent of the total Australian wool clip.

**Sheep shorn and wool produced, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1990	1991	1992
Sheep—				
<i>Number shorn</i>	'000	51,692	53,818	50,130
Wool produced	tonnes	271,911	272,249	235,716
Lambs—				
<i>Number shorn</i>	'000	11,534	10,588	8,341
Wool produced	tonnes	22,743	20,376	15,664
Crutchings	tonnes	8,257	7,597	6,789
<b>Total shorn and crutched wool</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>302,911</b>	<b>300,222</b>	<b>258,170</b>

**Average wool clip**

The average wool clip fluctuates considerably from year to year, due mainly to variations in seasonal conditions. It can also be affected by changes in the sex structure, age profile and breed composition of the flock. Modern management practices together with breeding programs which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and suitability, are also reflected in it. In the 1991–92 season the average clip for NSW dropped to 4.42 kilograms from 4.66 kilograms in the 1990–91 season. The highest average clip occurred in Far West Statistical Division at 5.03 kilograms, while the lowest was in Illawarra Statistical Division at 3.43 kilograms.

**Average wool clip, NSW****Sheep meat**

In NSW during 1991–92, 6.1 million sheep were slaughtered for human consumption, up 12 per cent over 1990–91, with 127 thousand tonnes of mutton produced,

an increase of 12.6 per cent. The higher level of slaughtering has been largely the result of lower wool prices causing growers to release more animals for slaughter.

The lamb (meat) industry has been plagued by problems of low returns and depressed domestic consumption over the last three years. In 1991-92, 4.7 million lambs were slaughtered to produce 83 thousand tonnes of lamb meat. This represents a decrease of two per cent in numbers slaughtered and of four per cent in meat production over 1990-91.

**Sheep slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Sheep slaughtered	'000	5,021	5,427	6,090
Mutton produced	tonnes	108,894	112,400	127,007
Lambs slaughtered	'000	4,989	4,790	4,684
Lamb produced	tonnes	90,805	86,144	82,744

**Dairy cattle** The State's commercial dairy herd decreased slightly to 338 thousand head during 1991-92, while the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle remained fairly constant at 2,409.

**Dairy cattle (a), NSW, at 31 March**

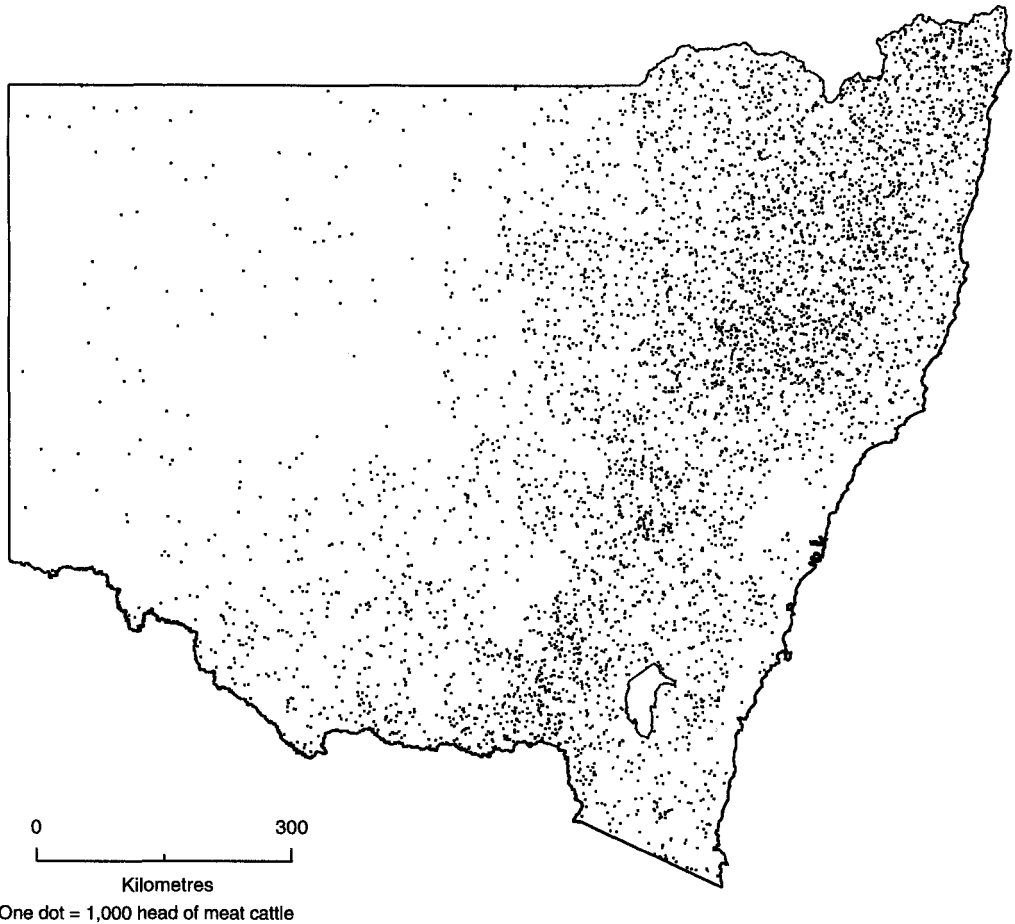
<i>Type</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
	—'000—		
Bulls and bull calves (b)	4	4	4
Cows in milk and dry	238	224	221
Heifers and heifer calves	126	115	113
<b>Total dairy cattle</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>338</b>

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers. (b) Used or intended for service.

**Dairy products** The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and the figures shown below represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories. The declining trend in whole milk production experienced over the past few years was reversed in 1991-92, when 894 million litres were produced. This represents an increase of 4.3 per cent over 1990-91 and 1.8 per cent over 1989-90, and caters to a demand created by increased production of manufactured dairy products. Butter production was 1,416 thousand



## Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 march 1992



## Cattle slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Cattle slaughtered	'000	1,899	1,965	2,077
Beef produced	tonnes	428,873	449,177	451,417
Calves slaughtered	'000	190	211	221
Veal produced	tonnes	12,145	13,682	14,353

tonnes in 1991-92, up 46 per cent from the previous year and 28 per cent from 1989-90. The production of cheese in NSW is not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable quantities have to be imported from interstate and overseas. In 1991-92, 14.2 thousand tonnes were produced, an increase of six per cent over 1990-91. Production of ice cream also rose in 1991-92, to 73.8 million litres, up eight per cent from the previous year. Manufacture of other frozen dairy products continued to rise. In 1991-92 production was 29.7 million litres, an increase of 10 per cent over 1990-91.

**Production of dairy products, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Wholemilk (a)	million L	880	857	894
Butter	tonnes	1,110	973	1,416
Cheese	tonnes	14,055	13,329	14,180
Ice cream	'000 L	75,807	68,346	73,789
Other frozen dairy products	'000L	24,402	27,088	29,732

(a) The actual production of wholemilk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and these figures represent the quantity of wholemilk received into NSW processing factories.

**Meat cattle** The herd size rose slightly to reach 5.4 million at 31 March 1992 while the number of establishments raising beef cattle fell marginally to 22,579. The major statistical divisions in terms of herd size are Northern and North Western, which together account for 44 per cent of the State's beef cattle.

**Beef cattle, NSW, at 31 March**

<i>Type</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
		—'000—	
Bulls and bull calves (a)	135	125	122
Cows and heifers	2,686	2,686	2,732
Other calves (under 1 year) (b)	1,509	1,563	1,542
Other cattle (1 year and over) (c)	796	937	963
<b>Total beef cattle</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>5,359</b>

(a) Used or intended for service. (b) Including vealers. (c) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

**Beef and veal** The number of cattle slaughtered for human consumption, and total beef and veal production, have increased steadily in recent years. In 1991-92 the number of cattle and calves slaughtered was 2.3 million, an increase of 5.6 per cent over the previous year. Beef and veal production increased slightly to 466 thousand

tonnes. The major causes of the increase in slaughterings were poor seasonal conditions in parts of NSW, and the continuation of depressed cattle prices and high debt levels, which forced producers to sell more animals to help maintain their incomes.

**Pigs** Pig numbers continued to fall since 31 March 1991 to 799 thousand at 31 March 1992, a fall of three per cent. The number of establishments reporting pigs continued to decrease, by seven per cent, to 1,648. As a result of the herd rebuilding, sow numbers have now risen to 111 thousand, an increase of 11 per cent. The decline in establishments reporting pigs is due to the continuing rationalisation within the industry, resulting in smaller establishments moving to other agricultural activity. The recent trend is towards fewer pig-raising establishments but carrying larger herds. The major statistical division in terms of pig numbers is Murray, which accounts for 33 per cent of the State's herd.

#### Pigs, NSW, at 31 March

Type	1990	1991	1992
			—'000—
Boars	7	7	6
Breeding sows and gilts (a)	99	100	111
Other pigs	749	715	682
<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>799</b>

(a) Intended for breeding.

**Pig meat** Pig production has become more specialised as smaller piggeries, forced out of the industry, have been replaced by larger, more intensive, operations. In 1991-92 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption was 1,546 thousand, an increase of 4.5 per cent over 1990-91, while pig meat production rose by seven per cent to 99 thousand tonnes.

#### Pigs slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

Item	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1,607	1,480	1,546
Pig meat produced	tonnes	100,874	92,562	98,791

**Goats** After the dramatic increase in the numbers of goats in the 1987–88 season, their popularity has been falling steadily over the last four years due mainly to poor returns for fibre, the difficulty in having the animals slaughtered in great numbers at single abattoirs, and increased international competition by China and Pakistan in the international fibre market. At 31 March 1992 the State's herd stood at 183 thousand, a decrease of 26 per cent from 1991 and 42 per cent from 1990. The major statistical divisions in terms of goat numbers are Northern, North Western and Central West, which account for 64 per cent of the State's herd.

#### Goats (a), NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1990	1991	1992
Establishments reporting goats (at 31 March)	number	934	1,071	945
Goats (at 31 March)—				
Milk	number	1,977	3,530	1,641
Fibre	number	247,370	186,422	128,935
Other	number	64,660	56,981	52,688
<i>Total</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>314,007</i>	<i>246,933</i>	<i>183,264</i>
Goat products (year ended 31 March)—				
Fibre—				
Mohair	kilograms	180,173	n.a.	n.a.
Cashmere	kilograms	26,408	n.a.	n.a.
Cashgora	kilograms	3,848	n.a.	n.a.
Milk for human consumption	litres	252,413	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Excludes feral goats.

**Poultry** Poultry farming in NSW is confined to two distinct and highly specialised industries—egg production and meat production. The fowls bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while meat-producing strains of fowls, ducks, turkeys, geese, and game birds are bred for fast growth and an improved feed–meat conversion rate. At 31 March 1992 fowl numbers were 26.1 million. This number has remained relatively stable over the last few seasons, due to the high breeding potential and short life span keeping flock replacement constant and to the rationalisation of the industry towards larger enterprises. Fowls are the dominant species and account for 93 per cent of the State's poultry flock. Their raising is concentrated in Sydney and Hunter Statistical Divisions, which account for 77 per cent of their numbers.

Turkey numbers at 31 March 1992 were 1.2 million, a decrease of 11 per cent over the previous year. There has been an increase in the popularity of raising ducks for meat during the last four seasons. The number of ducks at 31 March 1992 was 274 thousand, an increase of 15 per cent over 1991 and 89 per cent over 1990.

**Poultry, NSW, at 31 March**

<i>Type</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
	—'000—		
Fowls (a)	25,978	23,858	26,077
Ducks	145	237	274
Turkeys	1,077	1,306	1,162
Other poultry (b)	258	287	418

(a) Includes egg strain hens and pullets, meat strain chickens, and breeding stock. (b) Includes geese, game birds, etc.

The number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption in 1991–92 was 115 million, up two per cent on the previous year. The dressed weight of chicken meat produced was 172 thousand tonnes, an increase of seven per cent.

**Chickens slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1989–90</i>	<i>1990–91</i>	<i>1991–92</i>
Number slaughtered	'000	112,631	112,478	114,721
Dressed weight	tonnes	157,228	160,330	171,524

**Honey** The commercial beekeeping industry in NSW is well established, producing honey and beeswax for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiaries operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. The beekeeping industry is regulated and all beekeepers must register their hives with NSW Agriculture. In 1991–92 honey production was 6.7 million kilograms, a decrease of 18 per cent over the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 139 thousand kilograms, a fall of 11 per cent. The yield per hive was 68.5 kilograms of honey and 1.4 kilograms of beeswax.

**Apiculture (a), NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
		—no.—	
Beekeepers at 30 June	333	256	232
Bee hives—			
From which honey was taken	113,284	108,823	98,473
From which no honey was taken—			
Used for nuclei (b)	33,485	33,323	34,464
Other	15,434	16,027	18,903
		—kilograms—	
Production —			
Honey	7,679,547	8,216,486	6,749,911
Beeswax	142,250	155,058	138,664
Yield per productive hive—			
Honey	67.79	75.50	68.55
Beeswax	1.26	1.42	1.41

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 320 or more hives. (b) Includes small hives and pollination hives.

## Related publications

**NSW** Agriculture Statistics—Selected Small Area Data, New South Wales (7120.1)  
 Agriculture, New South Wales (7113.1)  
 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, New South Wales (7503.1)

**Australia** Characteristics of Australian Farms (7102.0)  
 Australian Farming in Brief (7106.0)  
 Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia (7211.0)  
 Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (7111.0)  
 Selected Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary (7112.0)  
 Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia, Preliminary (7210.0)  
 Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)  
 Livestock and Livestock Products, Australia (7221.0)  
 Viticulture, Australia (7310.0)  
 Viticulture, Australia, Preliminary (7311.0)  
 Summary of Crops, Australia (7330.0)  
 Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (7501.0)  
 Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (7502.0)  
 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)  
 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia (7507.0)  
 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, Preliminary (7508.0)  
 Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, First Preliminary (7509.0)

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







**Loading coal at Howick Mine, Hunter Valley**

The Department of Mineral Resources uses mineral production statistics in a range of operational services and projects, from economic forecasting to encouraging investment in the State.

*Photo: NSW Department of Mineral Resources*

# Mining and energy

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## Mining

The NSW Department of Mineral Resources is responsible for the management of the State's mineral resources. It provides advice to the government and the community on mineral matters and promotes the safe and efficient exploration, production and utilisation of the State's mineral resources. In addition, a number of other statutory bodies have specific administrative functions under State legislation, including the Joint Coal Board.

### Source of statistics

The ABS conducts an annual census of mining establishments as part of its economic statistics strategy. Complete censuses are conducted on a triennial basis, with the next one in respect of 1992-93. Intervening years' collections exclude the construction materials and other non-metallic industries.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the Joint Coal Board. Production data shown for the remainder of the industry are collected by the Department of Mineral Resources.

### Development of the mining industry

Coal was discovered early in the settlement of Sydney and by 1799 mining of coal had begun near Newcastle. The discovery of gold near Bathurst in 1851 led to the establishment of a valuable mineral industry that gave considerable stimulus to the economic development of the State. More extensive mineral prospecting and the discovery of other minerals followed. Copper and tin deposits were being mined by the 1870s. In 1883 a massive high grade ore deposit of silver, lead and zinc was found at Broken Hill. The subsequent production of these minerals soon surpassed gold in the value of annual yields. After the early 1900s, production levels of tin, copper and gold in NSW declined, and coal and silver-lead-zinc mining remained as the main mining industries in the State.

### NSW compared to Australia

NSW accounted for 27 per cent of employment in the metallic minerals and coal industries at the end of June 1992 and contributed about 16 per cent of turnover for these industries during 1991-92. The major reason for the predominance of employment in NSW is the location of more labour intensive underground mining operations.

For 1991–92, NSW ranked second in employment terms behind Western Australia, third in turnover behind Western Australia and Queensland, and fourth for value-added production behind Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria.

### Summary of operations

For the year ended 30 June 1992, turnover from NSW mining establishments in the metallic minerals and coal industries was \$4,582m. The major contributor was the coal industry with \$4,056m, an increase of 16 per cent over the previous financial year. Employment in the coal industry fell from 16,258 to 15,559, a decline of four per cent. Turnover in the metallic minerals industry decreased by 19 per cent from \$652m to \$525m. Employment also decreased, from 3,109 to 2,718, a fall of 12 per cent.

#### Mining establishments: summary of operations, NSW, 1991–92

Industry sub-division	Establishments	Employment	Wages and	Turnover
			salaries (a)	
	no.	no.(b)	\$m	\$m
Metallic minerals	16	2,718	126.8	525.4
Coal	87	15,559	1,015.1	4,056.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>18,277</b>	<b>1,141.9</b>	<b>4,581.9</b>

(a) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. (b) Includes working proprietors.

### Measuring output and valuing production

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Metallic minerals output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine or as concentrate if there has been treatment (for example ore dressing or elementary smelting). In the case of coal, quantity shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.

In general terms, production is valued by applying, for each mineral, unit selling values during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in moving the mineral to the point of sale.

### Metallic minerals

Broken Hill has been the major contributor to metallic mineral production in NSW over the years and remains the largest producer of zinc and one of the largest producers of lead and silver in Australia. Since the 1970s, mines at Cobar and at Woodlawn, near Goulburn, have become significant contributors to lead–zinc production. Most of the copper production in NSW also comes from mines at Cobar and Woodlawn—copper concentrations usually occur with gold, silver, lead and zinc deposits.

Gold production underwent a resurgence in the latter half of the 1980s in response to higher gold prices. As a result most producers were operating at capacity by the end of the decade. The period of expansion ended in 1990–91 as the price of gold fell and some marginal mines closed. The Peak, a major underground mine near Cobar, began production in 1992 and should be a significant producer of gold as well as copper, zinc and lead.

Base metal prices underwent strong growth in the late 1980s and high levels of production of lead, zinc and copper were achieved. Prices have since weakened with the slow down in the growth of overseas economies. Depressed prices in world markets were primarily responsible for the fall in the value of metallic mineral production from \$529m in 1990–91 to \$387m in 1991–92. The production level for zinc concentrates compared with the previous year fell by 12 per cent during 1991–92 but the value of the output decreased by 23 per cent to \$166m. The total value of gold concentrates and gold in alluvial and other forms produced for 1991–92 dropped by 31 per cent to \$75m. Production of lead concentrates decreased by four per cent during 1991–92; however, the value of lead output fell 23 per cent to \$77m. Although production of copper concentrate increased by 26 per cent, its value fell by 27 per cent to \$62m, reflecting significantly lower world prices.

In 1991–92, the main contributors to the total value of metallic minerals production were zinc concentrates (43%), lead concentrates (20%), gold concentrates and gold in other forms (19%) and copper concentrates (16%).

**Coal** Black coal production is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW and an important export earner for the State. Output rose rapidly from the mid 1960s in response to overseas demand and the requirements of local power stations and steel works. The long-term trend in coal prices, however, has been flat, placing pressures on the industry to maintain its competitiveness. Production has reached record levels through the opening of new mines and advances in productivity in existing mines through more efficient work practices and technological improvements. A significant development in the mining of coal in NSW since the 1960s has been the increase in the number of open cut mines which now account for 46 per cent of saleable coal production.

**Selected metallic minerals produced, NSW**

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
QUANTITY				
Antimony concentrates	tonnes	1,351	1,558	1,839
Copper concentrates	tonnes	70,801	103,933	130,567
Copper-gold concentrates	tonnes	8,240	396	..
Gold concentrates	tonnes	4,012	3,328	2,847
Other gold	kilograms	25,745	11,825	10,928
Lead concentrates	tonnes	300,344	312,793	300,051
Oxy-lead concentrates	tonnes	5,850	14,271	..
Silver concentrates	tonnes	5,048	6,296	..
Zinc concentrates	tonnes	679,034	655,070	579,163
Zinc-lead concentrates	tonnes	14,816	27,448	1,908
VALUE				
Antimony concentrates	\$'000	2,027	1,858	2,318
Copper concentrates	\$'000	47,222	84,247	61,576
Copper-gold concentrates	\$'000	7,440	734	..
Gold concentrates	\$'000	16,916	12,178	7,341
Other gold	\$'000	123,901	96,481	67,239
Lead concentrates	\$'000	148,438	100,517	77,424
Oxy-lead concentrates	\$'000	2,123	3,442	..
Silver concentrates	\$'000	9,831	4,769	..
Zinc concentrates	\$'000	359,035	215,327	165,634
Zinc-lead concentrates	\$'000	7,909	8,043	313
Other	\$'000	18,754	1,159	5,414
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$,000</b>	<b>743,595</b>	<b>528,692</b>	<b>387,259</b>

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

During 1991-92, the quantity of saleable coal produced rose five per cent from the previous year's figure of 80.1 million tonnes to 83.9 million tonnes. The value of saleable coal production is not available for 1991-92 but the 1990-91 figure was \$3,133m. Exports of NSW coal in 1991-92 amounted to 53.5 million tonnes (equivalent to around two-thirds of total saleable coal production) with a value of \$2,814m. Power stations accounted for 74 per cent, and the steel industry 22 per cent, of the 27.9 million tonnes of coal consumed in NSW in 1991-92.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are Gunnedah, and the Hunter Valley areas of Cessnock, Lake Macquarie and Singleton-Muswellbrook (northern district), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley areas (southern district), and the Lithgow, Portland and Ulan areas (western district). Coking coals are suited to the production of metallurgical coke used in steel works while high quality thermal coal is used by power stations. All districts produce bituminous grade steaming coal but the Singleton-Muswellbrook area also supplies high volatile coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal.

**Coal supply and disposal, NSW**

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	—'000 tonnes—		
Stocks at start of year	10,794	17,543	17,886
Net production of saleable coal—			
Northern district	50,753	52,530	54,655
Southern district	16,739	16,242	16,368
Western district	10,566	11,344	12,851
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,058</b>	<b>80,116</b>	<b>83,874</b>
Interstate movement—			
Imports (a)	306	134	109
Exports	1,045	911	901
Overseas exports	42,746	51,264	53,544
Consumption	27,858	27,482	27,915
In transit and unaccounted for	34	-250	-132
Stocks at end of year	17,543	17,886	19,377

(a) Imports may include a small amount from overseas sources.

Source: Joint Coal Board

**Construction materials**

Construction materials comprise sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, and dimension stone (sandstone, granite, slate and marble quarried in blocks or slabs). Sandstone quarrying and processing is situated mainly on the Hawkesbury sandstone formation in the Central Coast area which provides sandstone for architectural use. The resources are extensive, and the stone is fine grained, durable, and easily worked. Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in NSW. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, as used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Albion Park, Bass Point, Dunmore, Bombo, Peats Ridge, Kulnura and Prospect areas. Several large producers extract gravel and sand from the Penrith area.

The demand for minerals and stone mined for construction materials is typically responsive to the level of activity in the local building and construction industries. The value of construction materials quarried during 1991-92 was \$473m which represents a seven per cent decrease in value compared with the previous year. Production and value of output fell across most sectors of the industry due to the continuing effects of the recession on the construction industry. An exception to this trend is the value of dimension stone production which increased by 26 per cent. Crushed and broken stone is the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 38 per cent of the value of production. Gravel and construction sand are the next largest contributors, each representing 21 per cent.

**Construction materials produced, NSW**

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
PRODUCTION			
—'000 tonnes—			
Construction sand	11,609	10,269	10,035
Gravel	6,508	6,159	6,241
Crushed and broken stone	17,925	15,944	14,326
Dimension stone (building, ornamental and monumental)	35	40	35
Other materials (a)	16,568	17,776	16,441
VALUE			
—\$'000—			
Construction sand	105,327	100,810	99,231
Gravel	115,876	117,872	101,343
Crushed and broken stone	201,111	197,829	179,955
Dimension stone (building, ornamental and monumental)	7,571	9,046	11,374
Other materials (a)	69,083	81,455	80,955
<b>Total</b>	<b>498,967</b>	<b>507,012</b>	<b>472,857</b>

(a) Includes decorative aggregate (from 1991-92) and loam for horticultural purposes as well as 'unprocessed' materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or fill.  
Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

**Industrial minerals**

Industrial minerals includes minerals such as limestone, mineral sands, clays and gemstones. Mineral sands production had become a significant sector in the NSW mining industry by the late 1960s. Output decreased after the early 1970s primarily due to environmental constraints and low prices. Higher prices in the late 1980s encouraged the opening of new mines and greater production. More recently, as a consequence of increasing overseas output of heavy mineral sands and reduced world economic activity, prices have fallen to significantly lower levels.

All mineral sand production comes from sands along the mid north coast between Tomago and Taree, and the far north coast between Byron Bay and Cudgen. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. The metal titanium is derived from the titanium oxide in rutile.

Brick clay is won mainly in the Sydney, Newcastle-Maitland and Illawarra areas. Bentonitic clay is highly absorptive and has industrial applications as a bonding clay and as a suspending agent in emulsions.

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lighting Ridge and White Cliffs while sapphires are obtained around Glen Innes and Inverell. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones.

## Selected industrial minerals produced, NSW

Mineral	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
QUANTITY				
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	tonnes	15,805	20,265	10,170
Brick clay and shale	tonnes	2,694,837	2,548,938	2,584,453
Cement clay and shale	tonnes	105,496	80,628	111,113
Refractory clay (a)	tonnes	27,529	17,883	19,371
Kaolin and ball clay, industrial (b)	tonnes	43,077	26,174	31,110
Diatomite	tonnes	10,428	10,415	10,577
Gems				
Opal		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sapphire		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Limestone	tonnes	3,971,912	3,318,006	3,409,619
Magnesite, crude	tonnes	47,882	36,212	22,832
Magnetite for coal washing	tonnes	25,678	46,263	56,682
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	tonnes	61,820	62,837	55,693
Zircon concentrates	tonnes	46,253	47,128	54,807
Fine silica—				
Foundry sand	tonnes	168,115	182,197	157,277
Glass sand	tonnes	303,799	235,762	223,065
Other sand	tonnes	24,056	..	31,345
Coarse silica	tonnes	52,502	50,849	64,531
Peat, horticultural	cu. metres	6,218	19,248	25,271
VALUE				
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	\$'000	1,264	1,907	698
Brick clay and shale	\$'000	12,132	10,762	10,623
Cement clay and shale	\$'000	2,082	1,607	2,214
Refractory clay (a)	\$'000	2,074	1,874	1,360
Kaolin and ball clay, industrial (b)	\$'000	1,202	748	978
Diatomite	\$'000	1,830	1,982	2,068
Gems—				
Opal	\$'000	62,478	62,128	51,029
Sapphire	\$'000	10,199	3,415	4,786
Limestone	\$'000	22,038	22,667	19,882
Magnesite, crude	\$'000	2,331	1,728	1,089
Magnetite for coal washing	\$'000	2,480	4,682	6,039
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	\$'000	46,033	52,377	34,716
Zircon concentrates	\$'000	46,974	25,567	18,440
Fine silica—				
Foundry sand	\$'000	1,915	2,094	1,931
Glass sand	\$'000	4,768	3,328	2,785
Other sand	\$'000	1,403	1,537	1,453
Coarse silica	\$'000	1,040	1,081	1,367
Peat, horticultural	\$'000	180	1,013	1,033
Other industrial minerals	\$'000	4,304	3,106	3,133
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>226,729</b>	<b>203,603</b>	<b>165,621</b>

(a) Includes refractory kaolin and ball clay, flint clay and low grade refractory clay. (b) Includes industrial kaolin and ball clay for ceramic ware, fillers and extenders.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources



While limestone is commonly encountered in NSW and resources are immense, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market. The main producing areas are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

The value of production for industrial minerals for 1991–92 was \$166m, down 19 per cent from 1990–91. Mineral sands were the major contributors with a value of \$53m (representing 32%) followed by opals with \$51m (31%), limestone with \$20m (12%), brick clay and shale with \$11m (6%) and silica sand and magnetite each with \$6m (4%).

### Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations. During 1992–93, expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in NSW was \$61m, a decrease of four per cent over 1991–92. Exploration for base metals, gold and coal accounted for 51 per cent, 21 per cent and 13 per cent of expenditure respectively.

#### Private mineral exploration expenditure (a), NSW

<i>Mineral sought</i>	<i>1990–91</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>
	—\$m—		
Coal	9.1	11.4	7.7
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	22.9	20.3	31.2
Gold	10.3	15.9	13.0
Mineral sands	5.5	4.7	1.8
Other	12.8	11.0	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.9</b>

(a) Other than for petroleum.

## Energy

### Source of statistics

The Office of Energy estimates the production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users in the State annually. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are drawn from the Department of Mineral resources' studies. The ABS also conducts periodic surveys of domestic energy usage.

### Primary sources of energy

The six primary sources of energy in NSW are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry) and wood. Coal, which provided 79 per cent of total primary energy used in 1991-92 was the predominant energy source. Also of significance were oil (17%) and natural gas (3%).

All crude oil and natural gas used in the State are imported from overseas or interstate but all coal used is mined locally.

### Primary sources of energy for use in NSW (a)

Energy source	Energy			Proportion of total energy		
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1988-89	1990-91	1991-92
	—petajoules (b)—			—per cent—		
Oil (c)—						
Crude—						
Interstate	202	217	256	7	7	7
Overseas	158	175	229	5	6	7
Refined—						
Interstate	86	60	53	3	2	2
Overseas	21	33	31	1	1	1
Total oil	467	485	569	16	16	17
Natural gas	101	94	95	3	3	3
Coal (d)	2,353	2,475	2,638	79	80	79
Water power	12	12	12	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	31	31	35	1	1	1
<b>Total, all sources</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. (b) Quantities of individual sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (c) Oil usage figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill-Wilcannia and Riverina districts. (d) Includes coal for export.

Source: Office of Energy

### Consumption of energy

In 1991-92 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 47 per cent, whilst transport was the next largest sector, using 37 per cent. Domestic consumption accounted for only ten per cent. Of the total energy used in 1991-92, 43 per cent came from oil and 23 per cent from coal.

## Consumption of energy in NSW, 1991-92p

Consumer sector	Oil (a)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Bagasse and wood	All sources
PROPORTION OF ENERGY USED						
—per cent—						
Transport	84	7	—	3	—	37
Commercial	1	12	1	18	—	6
Industrial	14	70	99	46	26	47
Domestic	1	11	—	33	74	10
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
PROPORTION OF SECTOR'S USAGE						
—per cent—						
Transport	97	2	—	1	—	100
Commercial	8	29	4	59	—	100
Industrial	13	19	49	17	2	100
Domestic	4	14	1	55	26	100
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill-Wilcannia and Riverina districts.

Source: Office of Energy

### Domestic energy use

Although less prevalent than it was, electricity remains the fuel most often used for room heating. In October 1989, over 53 per cent of households used electricity compared with 17 per cent which used gas and 16 per cent which used wood or solid fuel. Gas and wood had higher recorded rates of use than five years earlier.

### Domestic energy use, NSW

Appliance	October 1984		October 1989	
	Households	Proportion(a)	Households	Proportion(a)
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Room heating—				
Electric	1,060.5	58.6	1,032.3	53.5
Gas	199.8	11.0	330.0	17.1
Oil	119.5	6.6	104.6	5.4
Wood/solid fuel	250.8	13.8	310.0	16.1
Ovens—				
Microwave	415.8	23.0	1,072.5	55.6
Other—				
Electric	1,377.1	76.1	1,449.1	75.1
Gas	370.4	20.5	423.3	21.9
Other	43.5	2.4	26.9	1.4
Total	1,791.5	98.9	1,899.2	98.4
<b>Total households</b>	<b>1,811.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,930.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Of total households.

### Consumption of petroleum products

In the absence of actual consumption figures, a guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products. Generally the consumption of petroleum fuels in industry has declined since 1978. Fuels previously used in process heating applications have largely been replaced by natural gas. In 1991-92, motor spirit accounted for 51 per cent and auto diesel oil for 26 per cent of petroleum products sold in NSW for use as energy sources.

### Electricity generation and distribution

The total electricity generated in NSW from all sources in 1991-92 was 55,566 gigawatt hours (GWh) while the total consumption was 45,443 GWh.

#### Primary electricity consumers, NSW, 1991-92

Consumer type	Total electricity consumed	Consumers	Average use
	GWh	number	KWh
Residential	15,135	2,231,018	6,784
Commercial/industrial	27,823	264,021	105,382
Other	2,485	29,300	84,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,443</b>	<b>2,524,339</b>	<b>18,002</b>

Pacific Power (the trading name and registered business name of The Electricity Commission of New South Wales) is the major authority responsible for generation and transmission of electric power throughout NSW. In 1991-92 the major power stations generated 49,290 GWh. The maximum demand for electricity from the Pacific Power system in 1991-92 was 9,519 megawatts (MW) on 9 June 1992.

At 30 June 1992, the major power stations of Pacific Power's system and their effective capacities were as follows:

- Bayswater (Hunter Valley) 2,640 MW
- Liddell (Hunter Valley) 2,000 MW
- Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes) 600 MW
- Vales Point (Lake Macquarie) 1,320 MW
- Eraring (Lake Macquarie) 2,640 MW
- Wallerawang (near Lithgow) 1,000 MW

Two 660 MW units are being installed in a power station at Mount Piper, which is located on the coalfields near Lithgow. It is due for commissioning by 1993-94.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is, in general, carried out by separate electricity supply authorities. At 30 June 1992 there were 25 retail supply authorities throughout the State, comprising 22 electricity county

councils, one city council, one shire council, and one private franchise holder. Pacific Power wholesales bulk electricity to those authorities and also makes supplies available directly to several large industrial consumers and to the State Rail Authority.

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydroelectric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740 MW.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, which consumed 670 GWh in 1991-92. The balance is shared between two States in the proportion of two-thirds to NSW and one-third to Victoria. NSW's share sent out over the Pacific Power system in 1991-92 was 3,088 GWh.

## Gas production and distribution

The total amount of gas (all types) available for issue through mains in NSW and ACT was 95,299 terajoules in 1991-92 while the amount sold was 89,369 terajoules.

### Primary gas consumers, NSW and ACT, 1991-92

<i>Consumer type</i>	<i>Total gas consumed</i>	<i>Consumers</i>	<i>Average use</i>
	terajoules	number	megajoules
Residential	11,934	585,073	20,397
Commercial	11,278	23,334	483,329
Industrial	66,157	2,319	28,528,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,369</b>	<b>610,726</b>	<b>146,332</b>

Natural gas was made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,300 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba field in South Australia in 1976. During the following five years, lateral pipelines were completed to Wollongong (1978), Bowral-Mittagong (1979), Goulburn (1980) and Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga (1981). A major trunk line between Sydney and Newcastle was completed in 1982 and a lateral pipeline to Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow was finished in 1987. Young and Junee were connected to natural gas in 1988 and 1990 respectively.

## Related publications

- NSW** Mining, New South Wales (8401.1)  
New South Wales Energy Survey: Part 1 — Household Appliances, Facilities, Insulation and Appliance Acquisition (8211.1)  
New South Wales Survey of Energy: Part 2 — Household Energy Consumption (8212.1)  
Electricity Consumption by Industry, New South Wales (8216.1)  
Domestic Energy Use, New South Wales (8217.1)
- Australia** National Energy Survey: Household Appliances, Facilities and Insulation, Australia (8212.0)  
National Energy Survey: Annual Consumption of Reticulated Energy by Households, Australia (8213.0)  
National Energy Survey: Demand in Industry, Australia (8217.0)  
National Energy Survey: Weekly Reticulated Energy and Appliance Usage Patterns by Season, Households, Australia (8218.0)  
Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8402.0)  
Australian Mineral Industry Quarterly (8403.0)  
Mineral Production, Australia (8405.0)  
Census of Mining Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Employment Size and Industry Class, Australia (8410.0)  
Census of Mining Establishments: Industry Concentration Statistics, Australia (8411.0)  
Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (8412.0)

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



**Manufacturing circuit boards at Jtec**

Jtec, a company based in NSW, produces Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) circuit boards for local and overseas markets.

*Photo: Martin Argles/Fairfax*

# Manufacturing

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## **Industry development**

Manufacturing industries in NSW grew quickly from the time of federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. This growth was interrupted during the depression years of the early 1930s when there was a decline in industrial activity. However, by 1938–39 the value of production was 22 per cent greater than a decade earlier.

Considerable development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the 1939–45 war. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth, the post-war backlog of consumer demand, the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques, the prosperity of most primary industries and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment.

The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, which supplied the postwar demand for consumer goods. Basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals took longer to plan and expand.

One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas. These cities, located to the north and south of Sydney respectively, are near large coalfields.

The 1960s saw a steady expansion in the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals, and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports and the general state of the world economy are now causing contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries; recent employment decreases in particular industries give some indication of the changes occurring.

## **Manufacturing in NSW today**

About one-third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant over the period 1984–85 to 1990–91. In May 1991 nearly 35 per cent of the 1.12 million people employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 32 per cent in Victoria and 12 per cent in



Queensland. Employment in manufacturing in the State decreased by about 2.7 per cent (10,800) over the period May 1985 to May 1991. Manufacturing plays an important role in the economy of NSW; the sector is the third largest employer in the State (at May 1991). It employed 15 per cent of the work force, compared with nearly 21 per cent for wholesale and retail trade, and just over 18 per cent for community services.

At the end of June 1991 there were more than 40,000 manufacturing establishments in Australia, 34 per cent of these were located in NSW, followed by 31 per cent in Victoria, and 15 per cent in Queensland. In 1990-91 this State's contribution to Australian manufacturing turnover was \$57,868.4m, or 34 per cent. The next largest state, Victoria, contributed a further 33 per cent. The NSW contribution has remained more or less constant since 1984-85. Between 1984-85 and 1990-91 turnover for both NSW and Victoria increased by 67 per cent. Over the same period the price of items produced in Australia (as shown in the ABS Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries) rose by just under 44 per cent.

**Summary of  
operations,  
1990-91**

Turnover from manufacturing establishments amounted to \$57,868.4m during 1990-91. The largest industry subdivisions in terms of contribution to total turnover are food, beverages and tobacco (18%), basic metal products (14%), other machinery and equipment (12%), chemical, petroleum and coal products (14%) and paper, paper products, printing and publishing (10%).

While fabricated metal products and wood, wood products and furniture subdivisions have a comparatively large number of establishments, they make a smaller contribution to employment and turnover than some of the other industry subdivisions.

**Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations by industry group,  
NSW, 1990-91**

Industry group	Establishments at end of June	Employment at end of June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco—</b>				
Meat products	158	12,631	341.5	2,097.4
Milk products	53	3,275	94.5	887.9
Fruit and vegetable products	60	2,820	92.4	529.6
Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.	11	1,105	50.7	415.4
Flour mill and cereal food products	54	5,192	164.8	1,486.1
Bread, cakes and biscuits	446	10,069	251.1	1,043.1
Other food products	210	8,823	238.1	1,894.3
Beverages and malt	80	6,550	243.5	2,123.0
Tobacco products	2			
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,074</i>	<i>50,465</i>	<i>1,476.4</i>	<i>10,476.8</i>
<b>Textiles—</b>				
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	80	3,628	96.8	625.9
Other textile products	203	3,398	97.2	587.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>7,026</i>	<i>193.9</i>	<i>1,212.9</i>
<b>Clothing and footwear—</b>				
Knitting mills	51	3,212	78.3	305.2
Clothing	805	13,699	269.4	1,360.4
Footwear	46	2,074	46.3	141.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>18,985</i>	<i>394.0</i>	<i>1,806.7</i>
<b>Wood, wood products and furniture—</b>				
Wood and wood products	1,205	13,607	325.4	1,587.9
Furniture and mattresses	840	9,964	243.1	965.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,045</i>	<i>23,571</i>	<i>568.4</i>	<i>2,553.5</i>
<b>Paper, paper products, printing and publishing—</b>				
Paper and paper products	104	5,764	211.3	1,444.6
Printing and allied industries	1,740	32,865	1,037.0	4,299.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,844</i>	<i>38,629</i>	<i>1,248.3</i>	<i>5,743.6</i>
<b>Chemical, petroleum and coal products—</b>				
Basic chemicals	92	4,634	n.p.	n.p.
Other chemical products	335	15,973	542.2	4,148.6
Petroleum refining	3	1,339	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.	14	235	9.1	113.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>22,181</i>	<i>815.6</i>	<i>8,350.0</i>
<b>Non-metallic mineral products—</b>				
Glass and glass products	59	2,538	120.1	436.5
Clay products and refractories	104	3,464	121.5	517.0
Cement and concrete products	260	5,367	158.5	1,308.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	116	2,042	63.6	408.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>13,411</i>	<i>463.7</i>	<i>2,670.1</i>
<b>Basic metal products—</b>				
Basic iron and steel	185	22,723	878.3	5,498.9
Basic non-ferrous metals	29	3,396	135.0	1,387.6
Non-ferrous metal basic products	66	4,429	169.1	1,219.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>30,548</i>	<i>1,182.4</i>	<i>8,105.5</i>

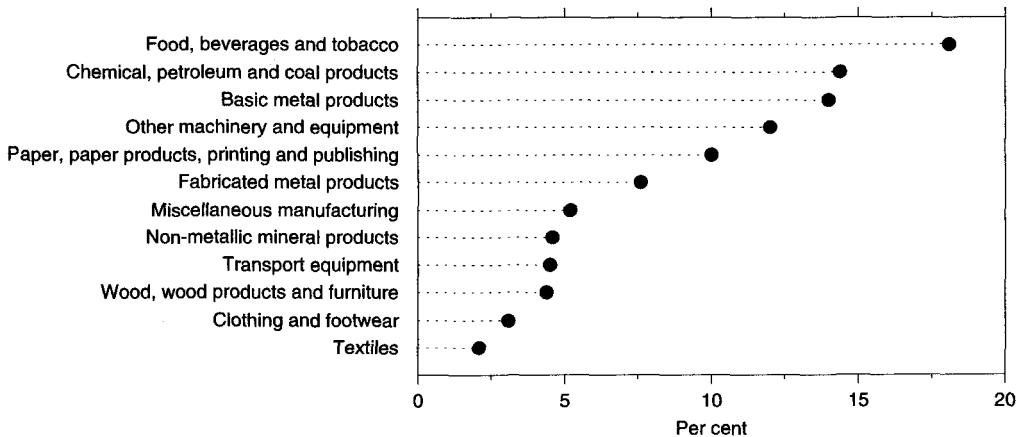
For footnotes see end of table.

**Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations by industry group, NSW, 1990-91—continued**

Industry group	Establishments at end of June	Employment at end of June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
<b>Fabricated metal products—</b>				
Structural metal products	840	12,739	357.2	1,851.4
Sheet metal products	520	8,648	241.5	1,093.7
Other fabricated metal products	1,101	13,476	360.7	1,443.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,461</i>	<i>34,863</i>	<i>959.4</i>	<i>4,388.9</i>
<b>Transport equipment—</b>				
Motor vehicles and parts	349	8,430	235.5	1,314.5
Other transport equipment	234	11,473	431.7	1,260.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>583</i>	<i>19,903</i>	<i>667.3</i>	<i>2,575.2</i>
<b>Other machinery and equipment—</b>				
Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	348	4,035	101.8	356.5
Appliances and electrical equipment	699	28,086	862.9	4,129.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,059	18,662	573.6	2,480.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,106</i>	<i>50,783</i>	<i>1,538.3</i>	<i>6,965.9</i>
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing—</b>				
Leather and leather products	86	963	21.9	173.8
Rubber products	92	1,439	41.5	182.5
Plastic and related products	460	12,392	349.3	2,063.7
Other manufacturing	697	5,171	122.3	599.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,335</i>	<i>19,965</i>	<i>535.1</i>	<i>3,019.1</i>
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>13,896</b>	<b>330,330</b>	<b>10,042.8</b>	<b>57,868.4</b>

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

**Turnover by industry subdivision, NSW, 1990-91**



**Principal products manufactured**

The information shown in the table Principal Products Manufactured is derived from the monthly manufacturing production collection. Details of NSW production for other significant commodities are confidential, and therefore not publishable, or are not collected.

Production for eight of the selected principal products declined between 1991-92 and 1992-93, 20 of the products increased while the remainder showed only small variations between the two years.

Of the food and drink items, production of dairy products continued to rise. Butter production for 1992-93, in particular, showed a significant increase from the level of the previous year. Vegetable production, which has fluctuated markedly in recent periods, recorded its lowest level for many years in 1992-93.

The meat items showed a varied pattern of production with a five per cent rise in beef and veal compared with falls of 17 per cent for mutton, 12 per cent for lamb and six per cent for pig meat. Dressed chicken production, with an increase of three per cent, continued its consistent pattern of growth.

Building and construction materials showed increases in production for some items. Output of clay bricks rose by three per cent and roof tiles by 15 per cent. Production of concrete blocks, bricks and pavers declined but only by two per cent, much less than in the previous year. Paints, enamels and clears production has levelled out after the decline of previous years. Production of aluminium and alloy rolled, extruded and drawn products increased by nine per cent. Electricity production, showing a four per cent increase, has continued to rise steadily whereas gas production has remained relatively constant since 1990-91.

Cotton and man-made fibre woven fabric production picked up in 1992-93 with increases of five per cent and six per cent respectively. Production for all the clothing items fell. Production of shirts and sports trousers has been falling since the mid eighties. Sports coats production rose to a peak in 1991-92 but suffered a 22 per cent drop in 1992-93. Footwear production showed little movement in 1992-93 after previous decreases.

In the miscellaneous group, output of polyethylene film recovered with a six per cent increase following its decline over the previous years. Production of meat and bone meals and other stock and poultry foods has remained relatively stable.

**Manufacturing establishments employing four or more persons:  
principal products manufactured, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
<b>Food and drink—</b>				
Whole milk	million L	858	894	997
Butter	tonnes	971	1,416	3,416
Cheese	tonnes	13,329	14,180	16,280
Ice cream	'000 L	68,346	73,789	75,499
Other frozen dairy foods	'000 L	27,088	29,732	32,532
Confectionery	tonnes	42,669	43,417	44,064
Aerated and carbonated waters	'000 L	472,523	537,345	543,811
Bacon and ham (incl. canned)	tonnes	24,943	27,402	27,060
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	tonnes	41,877	51,197	38,099
Wheat flour, other than self raising	tonnes	556,519	559,721	596,273
<b>Meat production—</b>				
Mutton	tonnes	112,400	127,007	105,866
Lamb	tonnes	86,144	82,741	72,584
Beef and veal	tonnes	462,859	465,770	487,648
Pig meats	tonnes	92,562	98,791	92,312
Dressed chicken	tonnes	160,330	171,524	176,465
<b>Building materials, steel, electricity and gas—</b>				
Bricks, clay	'000	725,000	665,674	687,018
Concrete blocks, bricks and pavers	tonnes	603,938	494,997	486,089
Roofing tiles	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	7,245	7,693	8,821
Ready mixed concrete	'000 m <sup>3</sup>	5,076	4,687	4,631
Aluminium and alloy rolled, extruded and drawn products	tonnes	164,345	166,829	182,202
Paints, enamels and clears	'000 L	71,452	64,744	63,169
Electricity	million kWh	55,346	55,566	57,794
Gas, mains	million MJ	91,329	91,131	91,435
<b>Textiles, clothing and footwear—</b>				
<b>Woven fabric—</b>				
Cotton	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	10,071	9,942	10,597
Man-made fibres	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	73,853	67,626	71,007
<b>Clothing, men's and boys'—</b>				
Shirts	'000	10,109	8,954	6,473
Sports coats	number	77,399	84,868	66,557
Sports trousers	number	868,510	698,635	580,057
<b>Footwear—</b>				
Men's	'000 pairs	1,558	1,394	1,448
Women's	'000 pairs	2,658	2,357	2,334
Children's	'000 pairs	312	448	447
<b>Miscellaneous products—</b>				
Polyethylene film	tonnes	34,859	33,864	35,887
Synthetic resins	tonnes	254,051	273,306	249,495
Meat and bone meals (excl. blood meal)	tonnes	107,083	104,113	107,340
Other stock and poultry foods	tonnes	1,100,787	1,092,399	1,086,385

## Environmental protection

The 1990–91 Manufacturing Census included questions related to environmental protection. The following three questions were asked of all manufacturers:

- Does this establishment recycle any materials?
- Does this establishment operate any sites licensed under Federal or State Acts relating to the environment?
- Does this establishment operate any equipment or use any processes to reduce, eliminate or control pollutants or wastes?

In all, 29 per cent of manufacturing establishments reported being involved in recycling activities and these contributed 60 per cent of total manufacturing turnover, reflecting the higher incidence of recycling activity among larger establishments. The incidence of manufacturing establishments licensed under Federal or State Acts relating to environmental protection was quite low overall, with only two per cent of all establishments reporting being licensed. Those establishments contributed eight per cent of total manufacturing turnover. A relatively high percentage (52%) of all manufacturing establishments reported that they use special equipment or processes designed for protection of the environment. Those establishments contributed 84 per cent of total manufacturing turnover.

### Environmental protection issues, NSW, 1990–91

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Proportion of total establishments</i>	<i>Proportion of total turnover</i>
	number	per cent	per cent
Establishments that recycle	4,043	29	60
Establishments with licensed site(s)	225	2	8
Establishments using special equipment or processes for environmental protection	7,300	52	84

## Related publications

- Australia** Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)  
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6412.0)  
Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, Australia (8202.0)  
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment, Australia (8357.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Clothing and Footwear, Australia (8358.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Food, Drink, Tobacco and Stock of Poultry Food, Australia (8359.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Fibres, Yarns, Fabrics, Bedding and Floor Coverings, Australia (8360.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Building Materials and Fittings, Australia (8361.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Paper, Plastics, Paints, Industrial Chemicals and Detergents, Australia (8362.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Transport Equipment, Australia (8363.0)  
Wine Production, Australia and States (8366.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Metal Products, Australia (8367.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Energy Products, Australia (8368.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Wood and Wood Products (8369.0)

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







**Public housing, Waterloo,  
Sydney**

Changes in the growth and distribution of the population have a major impact on the demand for housing. ABS data is used by the NSW Department of Housing to examine these trends when planning public housing.

*Photo: Eric, Sierins, Department  
of Housing*

# Housing and construction

## Housing

### Census of dwellings

Information concerning the housing of the population of NSW is obtained from the Censuses of Population and Housing. At 8 August 1991 there were 2,179,544 private dwellings in NSW. Almost three-quarters of these dwellings were separate houses.

### Number of private dwellings by type of dwelling, 8 August 1991

Type of private dwelling	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division	Illawarra Statistical Division	Balance of NSW	NSW
Occupied private dwellings—					
Houses (a)	930,418	162,153	101,858	404,936	1,599,365
Flat or apartment	263,820	13,394	13,111	35,982	326,307
Caravan etc. in caravan park	5,824	3,518	1,802	14,898	26,042
Other (b)	19,620	2,722	1,789	11,497	35,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,219,682</b>	<b>181,787</b>	<b>118,560</b>	<b>467,313</b>	<b>1,987,342</b>
Unoccupied private dwellings	94,612	19,842	18,365	59,383	192,202
<b>Total private dwellings</b>	<b>1,314,294</b>	<b>201,629</b>	<b>136,925</b>	<b>526,696</b>	<b>2,179,544</b>

(a) Includes separate house, semidetached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.

(b) Includes caravans etc. not in caravan parks, houseboats etc.; improvised homes and campers out; houses or flats attached to shops, offices etc.; not stated and multiple marks.

### Number of dwellings

Between 1901 and 1991 the number of occupied private dwellings in NSW increased almost nine fold, from 245,000 to 2,180,000. This represents a rate of increase more than double that of the population. In 1991 nine per cent of all private dwellings were unoccupied, mainly because the resident was absent, the dwelling was a holiday home or was for rent or sale.

### Type of dwellings

Almost three-quarters of NSW dwellings are separate houses. Other residential dwellings, such as flats and townhouses, have formed an increasing proportion of total dwellings since the 1950s when separate houses accounted for around 87 per cent of all dwellings.

### **Size of dwellings**

Census data show a general trend towards dwellings with an increasing number of rooms. (The number of rooms does not include kitchens, bathrooms and laundries). The proportion of one room dwellings declined significantly from 1911 to 1981. The proportion of dwellings with five rooms has fluctuated, but remained predominant from 1911 to 1976. In the 1981 Census, dwellings of six rooms were predominant. The number of rooms has not been collected since the 1981 Census. From the 1971 Census onwards, the number of bedrooms per dwelling has been collected. In all these Censuses, approximately 45 per cent of dwellings had three bedrooms.

### **Home ownership**

Levels of home ownership increased dramatically after World War II and peaked in the 1960s, with more than 70 per cent of dwellings at the 1966 Census being occupied by the owner or owner-purchaser. Since the 1960s home ownership has remained constant at around 70 per cent.

The number of households renting from the government has ranged from a low of three per cent in 1954 to a high of seven per cent in 1991. Private and other tenancy has ranged from a high of 34 per cent in 1954 to a low of 19 per cent in 1991.

There is a strong relationship between the nature of occupancy and the type of dwellings occupied. In 1991, 77 per cent of separate houses were owned or being purchased, compared to only 29 per cent of flats. The composition of a household also has an impact on the nature of occupancy of a dwelling. In 1991, more than 73 per cent of family households were owner-purchasers, compared with 59 per cent of one person households and 28 per cent of group households.

### **House price indexes**

These indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for each of the eight capital cities. Separate price indexes have been constructed for established houses and for project homes.

The indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in price level between cities.

In 1992-93 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989-90 =100.0) was 105.3. This represented an increase of 0.4 per cent over the previous year. For the same period the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 103.6, an increase of 0.5 per cent over 1991-92.

### **Affordability of housing**

Housing affordability refers to a household's ability to meet the costs of adequate housing, and is viewed in terms of a household's ability to pay for its basic needs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education after paying housing costs. Although measures of affordability require complex analysis, a basic measure is the ratio of housing costs to income.

Housing costs include rent payments, the interest component of mortgage payments, water and sewerage rates, council rates, house and contents insurance, repairs and maintenance (both materials and labour), interest payments on loans for alterations and additions and body corporate payments.

#### **Housing costs in Sydney as a proportion of average weekly household income**

	1974-75	1975-76	1984	1988-89
Proportion (per cent)	11.83	12.38	12.18	12.84

### **Commonwealth housing assistance**

The Commonwealth Government makes substantial grants to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes under the current Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. There have been several agreements since 1945.

The current housing agreement operates for ten years (1989-90 to 1998-99) with provision for review at least every three years. Its objectives are to alleviate housing-related poverty and to ensure that housing assistance is, as far as possible, delivered equitably to persons resident in different forms of housing.

The major proportion of the payments made under the agreement to NSW by the Commonwealth Government were provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

The Commonwealth Government also provides assistance to home buyers under various schemes such as the Mortgage Assistance Scheme, Defence Service Homes and Housing Loans Insurance.

**Commonwealth–State Housing Agreements:  
Commonwealth Government payments (a) to NSW**

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	—\$m—				
Pensioner housing	14.5	13.9	18.5	18.5	18.5
Aboriginal housing	12.3	13.6	17.8	17.8	17.8
Mortgage and rent relief	8.8	9.3	13.2	8.1	10.5
Crisis accommodation	5.4	6.8	13.7	13.6	13.5
Local community housing (b)	4.2	5.6	8.4	8.4	8.3
Other housing assistance (c)	184.4	179.0	244.9	252.9	259.0
<b>Total capital payments</b>	<b>229.8</b>	<b>228.2</b>	<b>316.5</b>	<b>319.3</b>	<b>327.6</b>

(a) Since 1984–85, all assistance has been provided in the form of grants. (b) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for low-cost rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations. (c) Erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

**Public housing** The NSW Department of Housing directs its resources towards public housing activities and is responsible for its administration and allocation. At 30 June 1992, the Department administered 124,559 rental dwellings across the State. During 1991–92 the number of homes that were allocated dropped nine per cent over the previous year to 13,045.

During 1991–92 the effects of the recession were experienced across all housing tenures. The waiting list for public housing increased by ten per cent to 71,458. The provision of rental assistance increased by 20 per cent, mainly in the form of rental bonds which allow people to continue to reside in non-public housing. Mortgage assistance grants increased by 31 per cent. Assistance was provided to over 1,000 borrowers who have HomeFund subsidised loans, who were granted reductions in their loan repayments due to declining incomes.

Income eligibility limits during 1991–92 ranged from \$395 maximum weekly income for one person to \$775 for six persons. Eligible applicants are allocated housing under one of three methods— general rental housing assistance to applicants on the waiting list, priority housing, or crisis housing.

Priority housing allocations are made when applicants' housing needs are critical—they can't afford to house themselves in the private rental market and all other avenues for assistance have been exhausted. In 1991–92 there were 1,962 priority housing applicants, an increase of 21 per cent on the previous year. Crisis housing is available to eligible people who have an urgent but short term housing need. In 1991–92, 32 applicants were granted crisis housing, a decrease of 32 per cent.

**Finance for home purchase**

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in NSW is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State Government or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include banks, permanent building societies, cooperative housing societies, credit unions/cooperative credit societies, life or general insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation and other trust funds and general government enterprises. Statistics are compiled of lending commitments (where a firm offer to provide finance which has been or is normally expected to be accepted) by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation.

A significant lender is defined as one that committed funds of more than \$14 million during the calendar year 1992.

The value of the housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals increased by 23 per cent for 1992-93 from the previous year, while finance for newly erected dwellings fell 25 per cent for the same period. The value of loans approved by banks in 1992-93 increased 57 per cent from the previous year, representing almost 94 per cent of all loans approved.

**Housing loans, NSW**

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
			—\$m—
Loans approved to individuals for housing—			
Loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings—			
Construction of dwellings	1,045	1,204	1,612
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	589	760	570
Purchase of established dwellings (a)	5,992	7,458	8,539
<i>Total dwellings—</i>			
Houses	6,701	8,364	9,551
Other residential buildings	924	1,057	1,170
Refinancing (a)	..	630	1,587
Loans approved for alterations and additions	425	481	650
<b>Total loans approved to individuals for housing</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>12,958</b>
Type of lender—			
Banks	5,338	7,799	12,234
Building societies	1,390	1,813	390
Other (b)	1,323	922	334
<b>All lenders</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>10,533</b>	<b>12,958</b>

(a) Prior to July 1991, refinancing was included in purchase of established dwellings.

(b) Comprises finance companies, governmental authorities, insurance companies and credit unions.

## Construction

### Building statistics

Building and construction statistics are viewed by economic analysts and commentators as leading indicators of the general level of economic activity, employment and investment, as well as being indicators of the building and construction industries..

In the private sector, major manufacturers or suppliers of building materials, building and construction firms, industry associations, market consultants and private individuals use the statistics for planning, decision making and researching the economic, social and financial aspects of residential and non-residential building activity.

Building statistics are used extensively in monitoring State/National building construction activity by both public and private sector organisations. For example, the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry uses quarterly building statistics relating to the construction of new houses and other residential buildings in deriving its forecasts of the demand for and supply of new housing. These are an essential input to its assessment of future trends in residential construction activity which it provides to the Commonwealth Government. Use is also made of the data by State Government and Local Government Authorities for management and planning purposes.

### Sources of building statistics

Statistics of building *approved* in NSW are compiled from returns of permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building *activity* are compiled from returns completed by builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity, individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account, and Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

### Scope and coverage of building statistics

The statistics relate to building structures and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of NSW. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

### Value of building jobs

The value of building jobs approved in 1991-92 was eight per cent lower than the previous year, decreasing for the third consecutive year. The value of office approvals decreased by 16 per cent from the previous year while there was a decrease of 42 per cent for shops approvals in the same period.

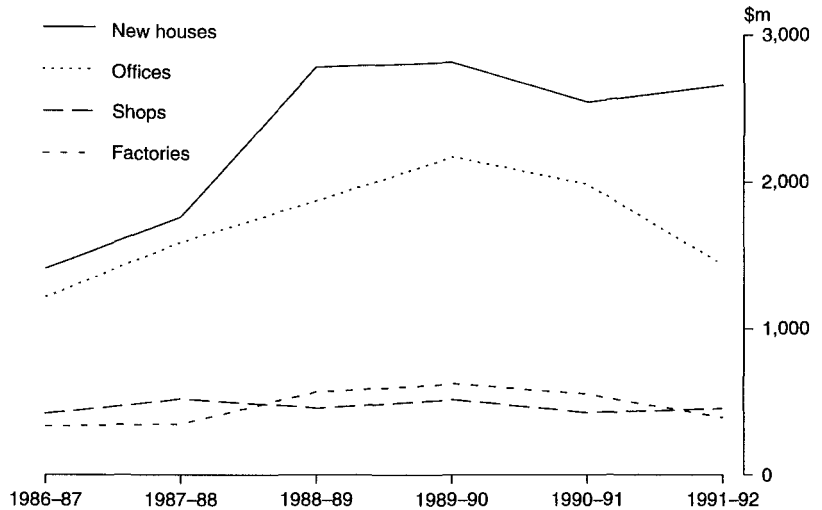
The value of building work under construction in 1991-92 (\$9,344m) decreased by 14 per cent from the previous financial year.

The value of building work done in 1991-92 decreased by 17 per cent from the previous year to \$8,798m. The value in the public sector decreased by 14 per cent, and by 17 per cent in the private sector.

The value of work done for alterations and additions to residential buildings decreased by nine per cent from the previous year to \$9,427m in 1991-92.

The value of work done on educational buildings in 1991-92 decreased 31 per cent from the previous year, with drops in both the public and private sectors.

#### Selected building types: value of building work done, NSW





## Value of jobs by class of building and stage of construction, NSW

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
APPROVED						
-\$m-						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,493.6	2,350.4	3,041.1	2,341.7	2,382.5	2,741.4
Other new residential	441.3	573.7	1,017.4	1,101.1	1,025.1	1,148.8
Alterations and additions (b)	463.2	639.4	885.7	873.4	900.4	902.2
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	338.2	373.5	390.5	431.4	605.7	349.0
Factories	264.2	343.9	667.7	583.8	468.5	275.1
Offices	1,010.6	1,173.9	2,268.5	1,824.2	886.5	741.9
Educational	296.1	284.9	304.6	397.4	341.8	291.5
Other	950.3	1,461.2	1,750.6	2,131.6	1,447.7	995.9
<b>Total building</b>	<b>5,257.6</b>	<b>7,200.7</b>	<b>10,326.0</b>	<b>9,684.6</b>	<b>8,058.2</b>	<b>7,445.8</b>
COMMENCED (d)						
-\$m-						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,423.9	1,982.8	2,933.9	2,521.1	2,363.0	2,664.2
Other new residential	479.4	590.5	961.9	1,056.6	985.8	1,142.4
Alterations and additions (b)	451.6	578.1	822.0	912.3	957.4	898.9
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	313.6	414.4	442.7	546.1	591.8	276.3
Factories	298.5	341.1	617.8	584.8	484.7	317.0
Offices	1,278.7	1,163.8	2,641.3	1,404.2	1,367.2	1,141.4
Educational	312.3	278.3	300.3	410.8	364.9	306.1
Other	969.7	1,336.6	1,779.3	2,385.0	1,416.5	1,105.8
<b>Total building</b>	<b>5,527.7</b>	<b>6,685.5</b>	<b>10,499.3</b>	<b>9,820.9</b>	<b>8,531.3</b>	<b>7,852.1</b>
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (d)						
-\$m-						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	907.9	1,427.9	2,075.5	1,871.2	1,691.3	1,792.7
Other new residential	548.5	702.9	1,101.0	1,243.3	998.9	1,101.1
Alterations and additions (b)	265.1	392.7	557.4	611.8	619.4	589.1
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	415.3	326.1	398.3	462.4	685.6	689.1
Factories	229.9	279.3	480.4	469.0	406.9	406.8
Offices	2,188.6	2,595.2	4,018.8	4,033.1	2,984.1	2,352.7
Educational	479.1	395.5	367.7	478.8	495.9	299.0
Other	1,259.8	1,991.3	2,580.7	3,512.4	2,964.1	2,113.1
<b>Total building</b>	<b>6,294.1</b>	<b>8,111.0</b>	<b>11,579.7</b>	<b>12,681.9</b>	<b>10,846.2</b>	<b>9,343.6</b>
COMPLETED (d)						
-\$m-						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,372.0	1,502.3	2,377.6	2,816.6	2,578.8	2,575.7
Other new residential	464.2	457.3	648.2	1,104.4	1,207.4	1,057.4
Alterations and additions (b)	434.2	479.5	711.2	924.4	1,010.3	973.1
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	372.3	581.5	396.4	559.2	364.2	287.4
Factories	313.9	328.1	465.2	633.3	578.0	308.9
Offices	630.8	1,087.6	1,525.4	1,726.2	2,526.6	1,719.4
Educational	202.0	367.6	357.1	331.8	368.5	487.6
Other	749.8	862.9	1,503.2	1,816.7	2,211.3	2,133.4
<b>Total building</b>	<b>4,539.2</b>	<b>5,666.8</b>	<b>7,984.3</b>	<b>9,912.6</b>	<b>10,845.1</b>	<b>9,542.9</b>

(a) From July 1990, valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000 or more). Prior to July 1988 valued at \$2,000 or more.

(b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) From July 1990, valued at \$50,000 or more (previously \$30,000 or more). Prior to July 1988 valued at \$10,000 or more. (d) From September quarter 1990, the scope of building activity statistics in respect of non-residential building was changed by raising the minimum value from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

## Value of building work done by class of building and ownership, NSW

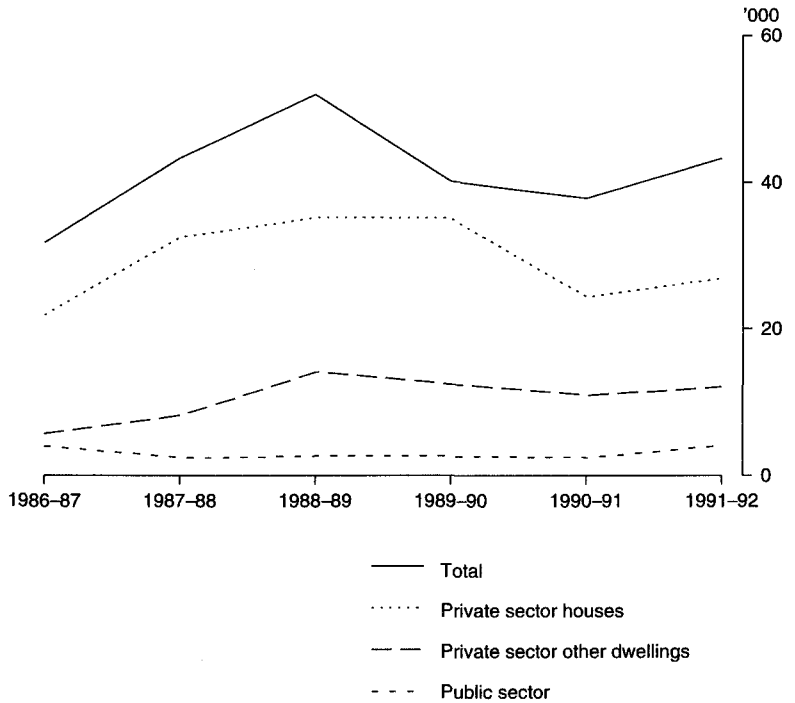
<i>Class of building</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>						
	—\$m—					
Residential buildings—						
New houses	1,360.7	1,732.4	2,745.7	2,772.4	2,494.5	2,579.6
Other new residential	337.4	366.7	760.1	961.6	881.1	823.0
Alterations and additions (a)	444.9	539.5	809.5	958.6	1,017.0	933.1
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	385.9	490.2	431.5	477.2	404.9	446.8
Factories	312.0	333.2	553.0	580.3	525.1	379.0
Offices	708.4	1,121.7	1,466.8	1,805.4	1,554.1	951.8
Educational	65.7	85.4	111.4	92.4	142.1	102.4
Other	555.4	863.9	1,238.4	1,512.9	1,728.6	1,018.6
<i>Total building</i>	<i>4,170.3</i>	<i>5,532.9</i>	<i>8,116.4</i>	<i>9,160.8</i>	<i>8,747.4</i>	<i>7,234.3</i>
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>						
	—\$m—					
Residential buildings—						
New houses	47.2	26.5	36.9	45.8	49.7	81.1
Other new residential	161.8	156.7	132.6	219.0	252.8	205.3
Alterations and additions (a)	11.5	18.8	16.7	15.8	19.6	8.7
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	38.0	33.2	23.6	39.3	22.4	9.7
Factories	22.6	18.0	17.2	43.2	27.8	12.4
Offices	511.0	468.2	405.5	364.4	428.8	481.3
Educational	227.8	275.8	227.6	274.0	328.6	224.1
Other	441.6	563.6	483.7	598.5	691.8	541.4
<i>Total building</i>	<i>1,461.5</i>	<i>1,560.9</i>	<i>1,343.7</i>	<i>1,600.0</i>	<i>1,821.3</i>	<i>1,564.0</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>						
	—\$m—					
Residential buildings—						
New houses	1,407.9	1,758.8	2,782.6	2,818.2	2,544.2	2,660.7
Other new residential	499.2	523.4	892.7	1,180.6	1,133.9	1,028.3
Alterations and additions (a)	456.3	558.3	826.2	974.4	1,036.6	941.8
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	423.9	523.4	455.1	516.5	427.3	456.6
Factories	334.6	351.2	570.3	623.5	553.0	391.4
Offices	1,219.5	1,589.9	1,872.3	2,169.8	1,982.9	1,433.1
Educational	293.5	361.2	339.0	366.3	470.7	326.5
Other	997.1	1,427.5	1,722.1	2,111.4	2,420.1	1,559.9
<b>Total building</b>	<b>5,631.9</b>	<b>7,093.8</b>	<b>9,460.1</b>	<b>10,760.8</b>	<b>10,568.7</b>	<b>8,798.3</b>

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (b) From September quarter 1990, the scope of building activity statistics in respect of non-residential building was changed by raising the minimum value from \$30,000 to \$50,000 for jobs commenced, under construction or completed.

**Number of new dwellings**

The number of new dwellings units approved in 1991-92 (43,336) increased by 14 per cent from the previous year, reversing the decreases of the previous two years.

**Dwelling units approved for new residential buildings, NSW**

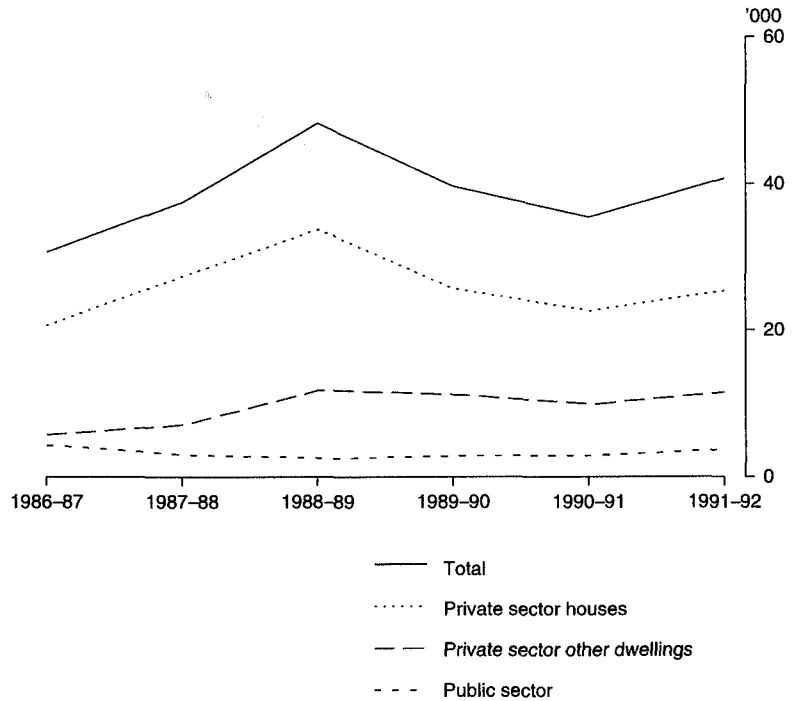


The number of new dwelling units commenced in 1991-92 was 15 per cent higher than the previous year. The number of new private sector dwelling units commenced increased by 13 per cent in 1991-92 from 1990-91, while public sector commencements increased by 30 per cent.

The number of dwelling units under construction increased by nine per cent in 1991-92 from the previous year, with other residential buildings increasing by 14 per cent.

## New dwellings by ownership, building class and construction stage, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
APPROVED						
Private sector—						
Houses	21,978	32,608	35,252	25,086	24,361	26,940
Other residential buildings	5,783	8,314	14,116	12,465	11,020	12,193
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>27,761</i>	<i>40,922</i>	<i>49,368</i>	<i>37,551</i>	<i>35,381</i>	<i>39,133</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	936	570	581	435	545	1,057
Other residential buildings	3,084	1,919	2,152	2,249	1,942	3,146
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>4,020</i>	<i>2,489</i>	<i>2,733</i>	<i>2,684</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>4,203</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>22,914</i>	<i>33,178</i>	<i>35,833</i>	<i>25,521</i>	<i>24,906</i>	<i>27,997</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>8,867</i>	<i>10,233</i>	<i>16,268</i>	<i>14,714</i>	<i>12,962</i>	<i>15,339</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>31,781</b>	<b>43,411</b>	<b>52,101</b>	<b>40,235</b>	<b>37,868</b>	<b>43,336</b>
COMMENCED						
Private sector—						
Houses	20,633	27,396	33,797	25,667	22,632	25,412
Other residential buildings	5,780	7,178	11,839	11,167	9,939	11,542
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>26,413</i>	<i>34,574</i>	<i>45,636</i>	<i>36,834</i>	<i>32,571</i>	<i>36,954</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	1,018	442	602	566	553	975
Other residential buildings	3,286	2,550	1,988	2,315	2,368	2,809
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>4,304</i>	<i>2,992</i>	<i>2,590</i>	<i>2,881</i>	<i>2,921</i>	<i>3,784</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>21,651</i>	<i>27,838</i>	<i>34,399</i>	<i>26,233</i>	<i>23,185</i>	<i>26,387</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>9,066</i>	<i>9,728</i>	<i>13,827</i>	<i>13,482</i>	<i>12,307</i>	<i>14,351</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>30,717</b>	<b>37,566</b>	<b>48,226</b>	<b>39,715</b>	<b>35,492</b>	<b>40,738</b>
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
Private sector—						
Houses	11,932	17,430	20,987	17,707	14,959	15,764
Other residential buildings	5,501	7,669	11,008	10,136	8,104	9,069
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>17,433</i>	<i>25,099</i>	<i>31,995</i>	<i>27,843</i>	<i>23,063</i>	<i>24,833</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	582	361	366	271	188	210
Other residential buildings	3,820	3,684	3,025	2,399	1,821	2,274
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>4,402</i>	<i>4,045</i>	<i>3,391</i>	<i>2,670</i>	<i>2,009</i>	<i>2,484</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>12,514</i>	<i>17,791</i>	<i>21,353</i>	<i>17,978</i>	<i>15,147</i>	<i>15,974</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>9,321</i>	<i>11,353</i>	<i>14,033</i>	<i>12,535</i>	<i>9,925</i>	<i>11,343</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>21,835</b>	<b>29,144</b>	<b>35,386</b>	<b>30,513</b>	<b>25,072</b>	<b>27,317</b>
COMPLETED						
Private sector—						
Houses	20,628	21,644	29,920	28,505	24,871	24,303
Other residential buildings	6,344	4,914	8,262	11,797	11,246	10,230
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>26,972</i>	<i>26,558</i>	<i>38,182</i>	<i>40,302</i>	<i>36,117</i>	<i>34,533</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	1,276	664	597	661	635	951
Other residential buildings	2,465	2,686	2,640	2,937	2,946	2,356
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>3,741</i>	<i>3,350</i>	<i>3,237</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,581</i>	<i>3,307</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>21,904</i>	<i>22,308</i>	<i>30,517</i>	<i>29,166</i>	<i>25,506</i>	<i>25,254</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>8,809</i>	<i>7,600</i>	<i>10,902</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>14,192</i>	<i>12,586</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>30,713</b>	<b>29,908</b>	<b>41,419</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>39,698</b>	<b>37,840</b>

**Dwelling units commenced for new residential buildings, NSW****Materials used in building**

Two building materials indexes are available for each of the State capital cities. In 1992-93 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1985-86=100.0) was 148.5, an increase of 1.6 per cent over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.2 per cent with the 1992-93 index number standing at 145.2.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1979-80=100.0) was 246.3, a decrease of 0.6 per cent over 1991-92. For the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.2 per cent to stand at 245.7.

The largest increases since 1979-80 in Sydney were the cost of sand, aggregate and filling; electrical materials; and paint. The smallest increases occurred in structural timber; aluminium windows; and structural steel.

**Engineering construction**

Estimates of engineering construction activity are available from the quarterly *Engineering Construction Activity* survey.

The survey aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in the State. The cost of land and the value of building construction is excluded. Statistics relating to engineering construction include the

construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams and water distribution systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other work of a non-building nature.

The value of engineering work commenced in NSW in 1991-92 was \$3,410m, 12 per cent lower than the previous year. Roads, highways and subdivisions fell 20 per cent to \$1,061m, Water storage and supply fell 14 per cent to \$435m, while Electricity generation, transmission and distribution work commenced remained virtually the same at \$401m.

The value of engineering construction work commenced for the private sector in 1991-92 (\$1,581m) was 121 per cent higher than 1989-90. In comparison, the corresponding value for the public sector decreased by 36 per cent.

## Engineering construction, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
COMMENCED			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1,201	1,323	1,061
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	370	504	435
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	437	402	401
Harbours	9	19	13
Heavy industry	268	320	256
Other (a)	1,283	1,291	1,243
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	717	894	1,581
<i>For the public sector</i>	2,851	2,966	1,829
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>3,410</b>
WORK DONE DURING YEAR			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1,284	1,465	1,403
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	359	462	554
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	322	445	521
Harbours	37	36	12
Heavy industry	309	352	380
Other (a)	1,281	1,366	1,145
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	914	1,025	2,080
<i>For the public sector</i>	2,678	3,101	1,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>4,126</b>	<b>4,015</b>
WORK YET TO BE DONE			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	514	493	1,767
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	349	490	2,264
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	240	218	698
Harbours	22	5	14
Heavy industry	151	161	534
Other (a)	157	76	1,057
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	463	393	3,270
<i>For the public sector</i>	971	1,050	3,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>6,334</b>

(a) Includes bridges, railways, pipelines, telecommunications structures and miscellaneous construction.

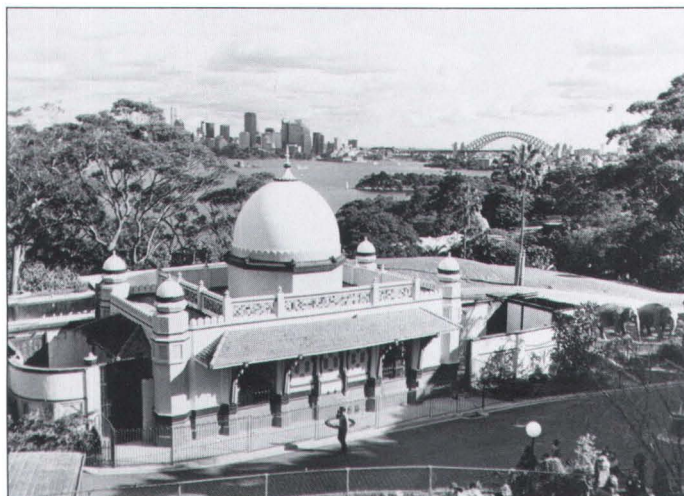
## Related publications

**NSW** Building Approvals, New South Wales (8731.1)  
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported By Approving  
Authorities, New South Wales (8741.1)  
Building Activity, New South Wales (8752.1)

**Australia** Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than  
House Building, Eight Capital Cities (6407.0)  
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State  
Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)  
Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0)  
Building Activity, Australia (8752.0)  
Engineering Construction Survey, Australia (8762.0)  
Construction Industry Survey: Private Sector  
Construction Establishments, Details of Operations,  
Australia (8772.0)  
Public Sector Construction Activity Survey, Australia  
(8775.0)  
Construction Activity at Constant Prices, Australia (8782.0)

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





**The Elephant House,  
Taronga Zoo**

Taronga Zoo is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Sydney. In 1992-93 over 1.2 million people visited the zoo; of these 23 per cent were overseas visitors. Taronga Zoo uses ABS data from the tourist accommodation survey to plan their marketing activities.

*Photo: Taronga Zoo*

# Commerce

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## External trade

**Administration** The Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. The Commonwealth Departments of: Foreign Affairs and Trade; Industry, Technology and Commerce; and Primary Industry and Energy deal with matters relating to trade and commerce. The NSW Office for Trade Development is responsible for promoting, encouraging and coordinating trade between NSW and overseas countries.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia as a trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing and export of minerals and fuels.

The Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce administers Commonwealth policy relating to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protection and advises whether reference to the Industries Commission is warranted. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods through the Australian Customs Service.

The Department of Primary Industry and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, participation in international conferences and the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which the Commonwealth marketing boards operate and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy.

### Compiling overseas trade statistics

Import statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which import entries were lodged with the Australian Customs Service in this State. This does not mean the goods were consumed in this State. The value of goods is on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value is known as the customs value and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules.

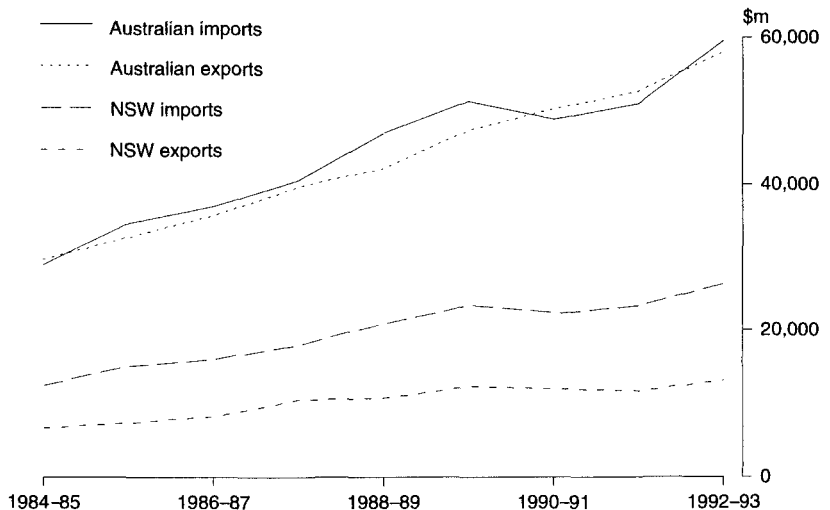
Export statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW and exclude re-exported goods. Goods sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price of shipment, while goods on consignment are valued at an estimated f.o.b. Australian port of shipment price.

### Overseas trade

NSW is Australia's largest trading state. In 1992-93 NSW accounted for 44.4 per cent of all Australia's imports, (a decrease of 1.3 per cent on the previous year) and 22.8 per cent of all exports (an increase of 0.7 per cent).

The value of imports into NSW in 1992-93 increased by \$3119.9m or 13.4 per cent from 1991-92 while exports for the same period increased by \$1,523.3m or 13.0 per cent.

Overseas trade, NSW and Australia



**Overseas trade: NSW and Australia**

<i>Particulars</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	—\$m—				
NSW trade—					
Imports	20,871	23,385	22,378	23,317	26,437
Exports	10,908	12,314	11,992	11,700	13,223
Australian trade—					
Imports	47,040	51,333	48,912	50,984	59,586
Exports	42,190	47,366	50,385	52,687	58,022
	—per cent—				
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade—					
Imports	44.4	45.6	45.8	45.7	44.4
Exports	25.9	26.0	23.8	22.2	22.8

**Imports** NSW principal import trading partners in 1992-93 were the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 48.3 per cent of all imports into NSW.

The largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1992-93 was Machinery and transport equipment at \$11,632.5m or 44.0 per cent of all imports. This was an increase of \$972.4m or 9.1 per cent from 1991-92. Manufactured articles, at \$3,454.4m was the next biggest group of commodities.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1992-93 were Computers (\$1,799.2m), Computer parts and accessories (\$1,285.8m), and Passenger motor vehicles (\$1,258m). Computers showed an increase of \$332m or 22.6 per cent from 1991-92 figures.

**Top ten imports into NSW (a), 1992-93**

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Automatic data processing machines (752)	1,799.2
Parts and accessories for automatic data processing machines (759)	1,285.8
Passenger motor vehicles; (other than public transport type vehicles) incl. station wagons and racing cars (781)	1,258.0
Aircraft and associated equipment (792)	1,131.9
Medical and pharmaceutical products (54)	1,099.5
Petroleum and petroleum products (333)	854.8
Telecommunication equipment n.e.s. and parts n.e.s. and accessories (764)	803.5
Musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof; records, tapes, etc. (898)	501.8
Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus (874)	489.7
Printed matter (892)	484.4

(a) Goods imported to NSW ports. (b) SITC—Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

**Top ten trading partners, 1992-93: imports into NSW (a)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
United States of America	6,706.9
Japan	4,391.2
United Kingdom	1,665.2
Germany	1,395.8
New Zealand	1,309.1
Taiwan	1,088.8
China	1,047.0
France	838.0
Korea, Republic of	770.8
Italy	670.7

(a) Goods imported to NSW ports.

**Imports, NSW, 1992-93**

<i>Item (a)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,137.6
Beverages and tobacco	245.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	546.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,178.8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	78.0
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3,115.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3,454.4
Machinery and transport equipment	11,632.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	4,468.5
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	579.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,436.5</b>

(a) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

**Exports** In 1992-93 the major export trading partners of NSW were Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. The three countries accounted for 41.3 per cent of all exports, however, Japan accounted for 26.0 per cent of NSW exports. New Zealand has become a more important partner, increasing its share from \$832.5m in 1991-92 to \$1,018.8m in 1992-93, an increase of 22.4 per cent.

The main groups of commodities exported from NSW in 1992-93 were Mineral fuels (\$3,764.4m), Manufactured goods (\$2,442.4m) and Food (\$1,833.4m). In percentage terms they made up 61 per cent of all exports.

The major commodities exported from NSW in 1992-93 were Coal (\$3158.3m), Iron and steel (\$1042.3m) and Wool (\$824.4m). Wool decreased by 23 per cent from \$1070.6m in 1991-92.

**Top ten exports from NSW (a), 1992-93**

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	3,158.3
Iron and steel (67)	1,042.3
Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops) (268)	824.4
Aluminium (684)	688.9
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	663.8
Cotton (263)	534.3
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (332, 335)	532.9
Office machines and automatic data processing machines (75)	471.9
Telecommunication equipment (764)	255.5
Wheat (041)	241.4

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) SITC—Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

**Top ten trading partners, 1992-93: exports from NSW (a)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Japan	3,428.8
New Zealand	1,018.8
Korea, Republic of	1,010.2
United States of America	923.7
Taiwan	777.4
Hong Kong	627.8
Indonesia	415.3
Singapore	400.9
United Kingdom	350.0
China	347.8

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

**Exports, NSW, 1992-93**

<i>Item (a)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,833.4
Beverages and tobacco	73.0
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,757.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,764.4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	19.9
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	619.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,442.4
Machinery and transport equipment	1,671.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	527.8
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	514.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,223.5</b>

(a) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3. Excludes re-exported goods.

## Wholesale and retail trade

**General** During the 1991-92 financial year the wholesale and retail trade sector contributed 15 per cent of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. This proportion has been stable during the past ten years, varying from a low of 13.3 per cent in 1982-83 to a high of 14.9 per cent in 1985-86.

In 1991-92 the NSW share of the national GDP for the wholesale and retail sector was 36.7 per cent. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 25.5 per cent.

At February 1993 there were 536,700 people employed in NSW in wholesale and retail trade. This is the largest employing sector; it represents 21.3 per cent of total State employment. Males accounted for 55 per cent of total employment and females 45 per cent.

The ABS undertook a wholesale industry survey for the 1991-92 financial year. Data will be available late in 1993.

**Retail trade** Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from a monthly sample survey covering the six States and two Territories.

Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists constitute the largest industry sector with 26.2 per cent of turnover in 1992-93, followed by Hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs with 15.1 per cent and Department and general stores with 10.6 per cent.

All retail sectors displayed a steady increase in turnover between 1990-91 and 1992-93, with a few exceptions. Decreases in turnover occurred in hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs (9.6%), floor covering stores (7.1%), and other food stores (4.3%). The largest increases in turnover occurred in other stores (28.6%), footwear stores (18.5%) and butchers (16.5%).

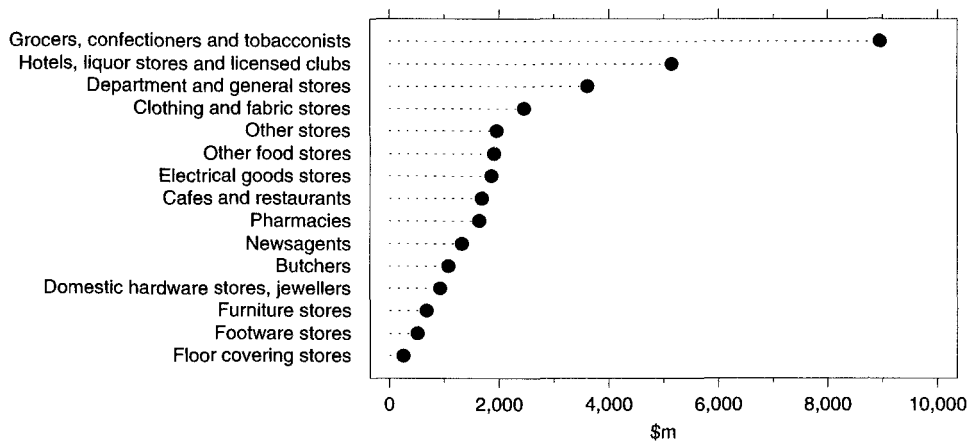
### Wholesale and retail trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
	—\$m—		
Australia	45,576	47,538	48,690
New South Wales	16,264	17,206	17,866
	—per cent—		
NSW as a proportion of Australia (%)	35.7	36.2	36.7

**Turnover of retail establishments at current prices, NSW**

<i>Industry description</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
		—\$m—	
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	7,762.2	8,374.2	8,945.5
Butchers	934.0	953.6	1,087.9
Other food stores	1,995.7	2,115.5	1,909.9
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	5,703.9	5,324.1	5,155.8
Cafés and restaurants	1,570.7	1,867.8	1,696.8
Clothing and fabric stores	2,375.9	2,700.3	2,468.6
Department and general stores	3,427.6	3,604.2	3,623.5
Footwear stores	438.4	448.3	519.6
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	860.1	931.2	940.9
Electrical goods stores	1,717.4	1,771.8	1,862.7
Furniture stores	650.0	682.3	685.6
Floor coverings stores	281.1	262.8	261.2
Pharmacies	1,583.6	1,622.1	1,650.6
Newsagents	1,243.2	1,394.9	1,329.1
Other stores	1,529.1	1,763.0	1,966.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,072.2</b>	<b>33,816.1</b>	<b>34,104.0</b>

**Turnover of retail establishments, NSW, 1992-93**



**Shop front retailing, NSW, 1991-92**

<i>Description</i>	<i>Locations at 30 June</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>			<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Turnover per person employed</i>
		<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$
Food retailing	18,195	63,665	72,763	136,432	1,266	14,111	103,428
Personal and household goods retailing	26,861	84,765	60,384	145,149	1,808	16,225	111,782
Selected personal services	13,902	42,510	30,324	72,834	648	2,782	38,191
<b>Total shopfront retailing</b>	<b>58,958</b>	<b>190,938</b>	<b>163,477</b>	<b>354,415</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>33,118</b>	<b>93,443</b>



**Retail Census** In 1991–92 the ABS conducted the Retail and Services Census, the emphasis of which was to collect data on shop front retailing at 30 June 1992. There were almost 59,000 retail locations in NSW which occupied 11,288,000 square metres of floorspace and employed 354,415 people. Fifty-four percent of persons were employed full-time and the remainder part-time. Turnover in these stores in 1991–92 amounted to \$33.1 billion which was 35 per cent of the turnover for Australia. Turnover per head of population in NSW was \$5,583 which was more than the average per head for Australia (\$5,464).

In terms of turnover, Personal and household good retailing—which includes stores such as clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture, domestic appliances, sports and toys, newsagents, florists, pharmacies and jewellers—was the largest subdivision (49% of total turnover). This was followed by Food retailing (43%) and Selected personal services (8%). Selected Personal services covers a range of shopfront businesses such as cafés, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaners and photographic film processing.

Personal and Household good retailing was the largest employing subdivision with 41 per cent of employees (including the largest percentage of full-time employees).

In addition to shopfront retailing, information from Motor vehicle and services locations was also collected, this sector had a turnover of \$16.2 billion.

Data from the Retail Census and a survey on retail activity which was conducted in conjunction with the Census will be available late in 1993.

## **Service industries**

As with the retail census, service industries surveys are conducted on a cyclical basis. The ABS will be undertaking surveys during the period 1993–1995. The industries to be surveyed will differ in each of these three years, but will include property and business services. Data will be available progressively from late 1993.

# Consumer price index

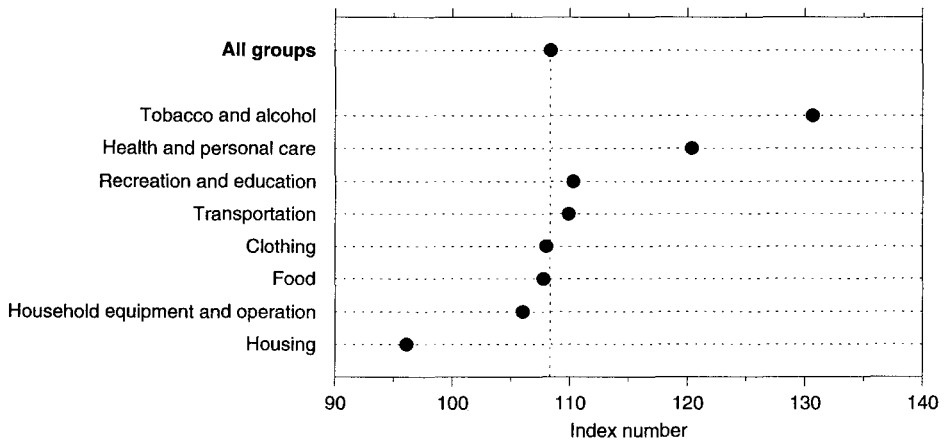
Price indexes are designed to measure the changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. The principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered. The prices of these commodities and services are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of items in that field.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important example of a price index compiled by the ABS. The current retail price index, the CPI, was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. The current series (the twelfth) of the CPI was introduced in September 1992.

**1992-93 CPI** For the year 1992-93, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 107.7 (base year 1989-90). This figure represented an increase of 0.9 per cent over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 108.4, which is an annual rise in the CPI of 1.0 per cent.

Since 1989-90 the largest price rises have been in Tobacco and alcohol and Health and personal care. Household equipment and operation experienced the lowest increase, while there was a decrease in Housing.

**Consumer Price Index, all groups (a), Sydney, 1991-92**



(a) Base of each group index: 1989-90=100.

The house price and materials used in building indexes can be found in the Housing and Construction chapter.

## Tourism

### Overseas visitors

Over the last five years there has been significant growth in the number of overseas visitors to NSW. In this period arrivals for short-term visits by overseas residents to NSW increased by 23.7 per cent, from 978,000 to 1.2 million. Departures from NSW after short-term visits by overseas residents increased by 37.9 per cent from 683,000 to 942,000.

The countries providing the most numbers of overseas arrivals to NSW for the year ended March 1993 were Japan, New Zealand, United States of America, United Kingdom and Germany.

### Tourism in NSW regions

NSW is the most popular destination for overseas tourists. According to the NSW Tourism Commission, in 1992 NSW attracted 65 per cent of all international visits and 32 per cent of the domestic market.

The principal attractions for visitors to Sydney are the Sydney Opera House, Sydney beaches and the Sydney Tower at Centrepont. Shopping is also a popular activity.

Outside of Sydney, the most popular regions for tourists are the North Coast, Hunter Valley and Outer Sydney (Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury).

### Surveys of tourist accommodation establishments

Tourist accommodation data for this chapter are from ABS quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (for periods of less than two months) to the general public. The current scope of the collection comprises: hotels; motels; guest houses with facilities (provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests); caravan parks with powered sites for caravans, and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests; back-packers' hostels; and holiday flats and units.

At 30 June 1993, there were 1,763 hotels and motels in NSW providing 57,586 rooms. The room occupancy rate for the June quarter 1993 was 50.9 per cent. Takings from accommodation for the year ended June 1993 were \$874m. The 149 hotels and motels classified as four and five star establishments accounted for 48 per cent of the takings.

At June 1993 there were 793 caravan parks providing 94,879 sites. Takings from accommodation for these caravan parks was \$159m for the 1992-93 financial year, an increase of 6.7 per cent from the previous year.

## Accommodation with facilities (a), NSW

Statistical division	Establish- ments at 30 June 1993	Capacity at 30 June 1993		Room occupancy rate			Takings from ac- commo- dation
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Dec.	Mar.	June	30 June 1992-93
				qtr 1992	qtr 1993	qtr 1993	
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	\$m
Sydney	353	26,267	67,398	54.8	59.2	55.0	541
Hunter	161	3,824	11,719	49.5	51.5	49.1	48
Illawarra	124	2,867	8,465	45.2	47.4	41.4	34
Richmond-Tweed	111	2,021	6,553	53.5	50.7	45.8	20
Mid-North Coast	201	4,175	13,428	54.9	55.7	47.6	48
Northern	127	2,721	8,358	49.1	47.4	52.2	27
North Western and Far West	126	2,689	8,393	48.5	43.1	53.7	28
Central West	95	2,136	6,382	48.5	44.0	51.0	21
South Eastern	222	5,266	17,687	33.8	36.6	31.6	51
Murrumbidgee	88	2,009	5,933	48.4	46.8	52.3	20
Murray	155	3,611	11,402	50.0	49.5	49.3	38
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>57,586</b>	<b>165,718</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>874</b>
By star grading—							
One	39	617	1,633	40.8	38.4	42.1	3
Two	573	12,086	36,822	43.8	44.3	43.5	106
Three	738	21,437	64,569	52.6	53.6	51.5	273
Four	121	11,159	32,050	59.0	63.9	58.0	221
Five	20	6,305	13,839	61.4	64.5	56.6	201

(a) Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with private facilities, excludes caravan parks

## Top ten overseas arrivals: country of last residence and main purpose of journey, NSW, year ended 31 March 1993

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey				Total
	Visiting relatives	Holiday accom- panying business traveller	Business employ- ment attending convention	Other and not stated	
Japan	3,900	235,800	12,900	9,200	261,800
New Zealand	51,400	81,200	41,700	22,800	197,200
USA	21,000	88,000	29,900	12,200	151,000
United Kingdom	45,400	56,500	12,900	7,400	122,200
Germany, FR	4,600	35,700	3,300	3,000	46,500
Taiwan	3,400	24,600	2,000	3,100	33,200
Hong Kong	9,100	12,800	4,500	3,900	30,200
Korea, South	3,900	16,600	2,900	4,100	27,500
Singapore	3,200	16,000	5,000	2,100	26,200
Canada	6,800	12,700	3,400	1,200	24,100

**Overseas visitors to NSW**

	Year ended 30 June					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	—'000—					
Overseas visitor						
short-term arrivals (a)	978.0	1061.0	976.1	930.3	1,089.3	1,209.4
NSW residents departing						
for short-term						
overseas visits	683.3	757.5	870.3	893.3	893.1	942.5

(a) Short-term visit is 12 months or less.

### **Participation in cultural activities**

Tourism also helps to foster and extend knowledge of the culture of a region. At the domestic level, participation in cultural activities can be assessed through the 1991 Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues Survey, which included libraries, art galleries, museums, popular music concerts, dance performances, musical and other theatre performances and classical music concerts. The survey also asked about the reasons for non-attendance.

Libraries were the most visited venue with 34.4 per cent of people making one or more visits in 1990–91. Museums and popular music concerts were also popular activities with participation rates of 29.7 and 28.5 per cent respectively.

The age group with the greatest participation rate for all activities with the exception of popular music were those aged 35–44. Young people (18–24) had the highest participation rate for popular music concerts. Classical music concerts were the only musical entertainment where the participation rate for people aged 66 years and over was higher than for the younger age groups.

Over 80 per cent of persons who did not attend an activity stated that there was no barrier preventing them from attending each venue/activity. In the case of library non-users, over 90 per cent stated that there was no barrier.

### **International participation**

The Bureau of Tourism Research found that between 1986 and 1991 attendances by international visitors at Australian museums, galleries, theatre and music performances increased by one-third.

Ninety-four thousand international visitors attended one or more performances of theatre or music in the December quarter 1991. One-third of these saw a musical performance at venues such as clubs, pubs or casinos.

## Cultural venue/activity attendance, NSW, 1990-91

Sex and age group (years)	Library	Art gallery	Museum	Popular music concert	Dance performance	Musical theatre	Other theatre performance	Classical music concert
—'000—								
<b>Males—</b>								
18-24	110.3	46.4	68.3	172.2	25.2	42.4	44.5	17.7
25-34	128.2	87.8	149.0	164.6	39.2	51.9	67.1	23.9
35-44	113.9	97.4	155.3	110.6	42.3	70.5	67.8	36.5
45-54	74.5	53.7	93.2	66.5	28.5	68.4	45.9	23.5
55-64	58.8	47.0	58.8	37.2	18.1	41.0	27.4	18.2
65 and over	85.1	52.1	58.2	26.0	15.2	42.4	28.8	20.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>570.9</b>	<b>384.4</b>	<b>582.7</b>	<b>577.1</b>	<b>168.5</b>	<b>316.5</b>	<b>281.6</b>	<b>140.4</b>
<b>Females—</b>								
18-24	148.9	63.7	92.3	170.8	42.8	78.5	65.0	23.3
25-34	177.9	106.8	156.4	160.5	60.3	88.4	107.7	34.9
35-44	216.9	112.9	161.1	117.1	73.0	105.0	94.8	54.0
45-54	102.7	79.9	85.3	70.4	32.9	93.5	62.2	28.4
55-64	81.7	69.9	65.9	37.7	35.6	68.0	46.0	27.8
65 and over	110.1	73.5	71.5	32.6	30.6	67.4	52.9	33.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>838.2</b>	<b>506.8</b>	<b>632.4</b>	<b>589.1</b>	<b>275.2</b>	<b>501.0</b>	<b>428.6</b>	<b>201.9</b>
<b>Persons—</b>								
18-24	259.3	110.2	160.6	343.0	68.0	121.0	109.5	41.0
25-34	306.1	194.6	305.4	325.1	99.5	140.3	174.8	58.8
35-44	330.9	210.3	316.4	227.7	115.3	175.5	162.6	90.5
45-54	177.1	133.6	178.4	136.9	61.5	161.9	108.1	51.9
55-64	140.5	116.9	124.7	74.9	53.7	109.0	73.4	45.9
65 and over	195.2	125.7	129.7	58.6	45.8	109.8	81.7	54.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,409.1</b>	<b>891.2</b>	<b>1,215.2</b>	<b>1,166.2</b>	<b>443.7</b>	<b>817.4</b>	<b>710.1</b>	<b>342.3</b>
PARTICIPATION RATE								
—per cent—								
<b>Males—</b>								
18-24	36.4	15.3	22.5	56.8	8.3	14.0	14.7	5.9
25-34	29.1	19.9	33.8	37.3	8.9	11.8	15.2	5.4
35-44	26.5	22.6	36.1	25.7	9.8	16.4	15.8	8.5
45-54	23.5	16.9	29.4	21.0	9.0	21.6	14.5	7.4
55-64	24.0	19.2	24.0	15.2	7.4	16.7	11.2	7.4
65 and over	31.0	19.0	21.2	9.5	5.5	15.4	10.5	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Females—</b>								
18-24	49.4	21.1	30.6	56.7	14.2	26.0	21.6	7.7
25-34	39.3	23.6	34.6	35.5	13.3	19.6	23.8	7.7
35-44	50.9	26.5	37.8	27.5	17.1	24.6	22.2	12.7
45-54	34.2	26.6	28.4	23.5	11.0	31.2	20.7	9.5
55-64	33.5	28.6	27.0	15.4	14.6	27.9	18.8	11.4
65 and over	30.6	20.4	19.9	9.1	8.5	18.7	14.7	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Persons—</b>								
18-24	42.9	18.2	26.6	56.7	11.2	20.0	18.1	6.8
25-34	34.3	21.8	34.2	36.4	11.1	15.7	19.6	6.6
35-44	38.6	24.5	36.9	26.6	13.5	20.5	19.0	10.6
45-54	28.7	21.7	28.9	22.2	10.0	26.2	17.5	8.4
55-64	28.7	23.9	25.5	15.3	11.0	22.3	15.0	9.4
65 and over	30.8	19.8	20.4	9.2	7.2	17.3	12.9	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>

## Related publications

- NSW** Retail Industry: Details of Operations, NSW (8622.1)  
 Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, NSW(8623.1)  
 Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics, NSW  
 (8626.1)  
 Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (8635.1)

- Australia** Foreign Trade, Australia, Comparative and Summary  
 Tables (5410.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports and  
 Imports by Country (5422.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports (5424.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports (5426.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports, Detailed  
 Commodity Tables (5436.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Imports, Detailed  
 Commodity Tables (5437.0)  
 Foreign Trade, Australia: International Cargo (5440.0)  
 Consumer Price Index (6401.0)  
 Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital  
 Cities (6403.0)  
 Export Price Index, Australia (6405.0)  
 Import Price Index, Australia (6414.0)  
 Student Finances, Australia (6550.0)  
 Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)  
 Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers  
 (8504.0)  
 Retail Trade, Australia: Commodity Details (8512.0)  
 Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)  
 Travel Agency Services (8653.0)  
 Motion Picture Theatres (8654.0)  
 Cafes and Restaurants (8655.0)  
 Hotels and Accommodation (8656.0)  
 Licensed Clubs (8657.0)  
 Laundries and Dry Cleaners (8658.0)  
 Hairdressers and Beauty Salons (8659.0)  
 Photography Services (8660.0)  
 Tourist Attractions (8661.0)  
 Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics,  
 Australia (8662.0)

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







**Banking chamber, Martin Place, Sydney**

At June 1992 banks operated 6,920 branches and 6,585 agencies in Australia. Of these, there were 2,264 branches and 1,618 agencies operating in NSW.

*Photo: Sewell/Fairfax*

# Finance

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## Public finance

### Structure of public finance

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in NSW are controlled by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the government of the State of NSW, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- Municipal, Shire and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

### Sources of revenue

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies and public debt charges.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services. The expenditure of the State includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (such as roads, bridges, harbours, and electricity generation and distribution), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by statutory bodies are also borne by the government.

The revenue of State statutory bodies such as those administering railways, buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services and electricity services is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of rateable properties within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage

services, and the supervision of building operations. In some cases, they are also responsible for the delivery of electricity and water. Generally, the cost of these services is paid from rates, but charges are also imposed for services rendered.

**State  
Government  
finance**

The tables in this section relate to the general government and public trading enterprise operations of the State Government. The statistics present a summary of outlays, revenue and financing transactions. Data in the tables include transactions recorded in the 'consolidated fund' and the 'special deposits accounts', as well as transactions of most statutory authorities.

In 1991-92, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled \$21,778m, which was 89.7 per cent of total outlays (\$24,277m). The difference was made up by financing transactions of \$2,499m, including net borrowings of \$2,469m.

**Financing  
transactions**

The three main measures of government financing are *financing*, *deficit/surplus* and *net financing requirement*.

- *Financing* is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays and revenue and grants received.
- *Deficit/surplus* comprises financing less increase in provisions. The deficit/surplus excludes increase in provisions because these financing transactions involve funds generated within the non-financial public sector itself (e.g. depreciation charges). As such, deficit/surplus is the broadest measure of the financing requirement for each sector involving funds from outside that sector.
- *Net financing requirement* comprises deficit/surplus less net advances received. It excludes net advances received from other parts of the non-financial public sector in order to provide an unduplicated measure of the sector's demand for financing from the rest of the economy and overseas.

## Economic transactions of NSW State Government

<i>Item</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
			—\$m—
Gross current expenditure	12,439	13,304	14,365
<i>less</i> Sales of goods and services	1,628	1,730	1,877
<i>equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	10,812	11,574	12,488
Interest payments	3,879	4,172	3,686
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	752	860	923
Current grants to governments	274	317	350
Other transfer payments	1,803	2,194	2,743
<b>Total current outlays</b>	<b>17,519</b>	<b>19,119</b>	<b>20,190</b>
Expenditure on new fixed assets	3,514	3,954	4,138
<i>plus</i> Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)	-504	-380	-359
<i>equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure	3,010	3,574	3,779
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-148	-49	-6
Capital grants to other governments	182	234	211
Other capital outlays	101	82	103
<b>Total capital outlays</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>4,087</b>
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>20,663</b>	<b>22,959</b>	<b>24,277</b>
Taxes, fees and fines	8,061	8,403	8,968
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1,532	1,724	1,991
Interest received	1,466	1,926	1,242
Grants received	7,948	8,509	8,783
Other revenue	671	654	794
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>19,678</b>	<b>21,215</b>	<b>21,778</b>
Increase in provisions—			
For depreciation	923	1,075	1,359
Other	141	-153	-32
Advances received	-111	-400	-910
Borrowing (net)	-588	2,240	2,469
Other financing transactions	620	-1,018	-387
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>2,499</b>
Current deficit	-2,048	-1,746	-1,599
Capital deficit	1,969	2,567	2,771
<b>Total deficit</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1,173</b>
<b>Net financing requirement</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>2,083</b>

**Outlays** Education is by far the largest item of outlays by the NSW State Government, accounting for 23.9 per cent of total outlays in 1991-92. The component 'other purposes' includes large items such as interest which cannot be classified to a purpose category. Health, with 14.1 per cent and transport and communications, with 12.0 per cent of total outlays are the other major items of government outlays.

## Outlays of NSW State Government by purpose

Purpose	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
		—\$m—	
General public services	745	995	1,372
Public order and safety	1,573	1,658	1,673
Education	5,213	5,532	5,805
Health	3,392	3,458	3,426
Social security and welfare	881	1,305	1,495
Housing and community amenities	1,096	1,127	1,378
Recreation and culture	419	443	504
Fuel and energy	-132	482	707
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	468	483	485
Mining, manufacturing and construction	103	60	16
Transport and communications	2,683	2,886	2,905
Other economic affairs	243	329	368
Other purposes	3,980	4,201	4,143
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,663</b>	<b>22,959</b>	<b>24,277</b>

**Revenue** Taxes, fees and fines of \$8,968m accounted for 41.2 per cent of NSW State Government total revenue in 1991-92. Grants of \$8,783m received from the Commonwealth Government accounted for a further 40.3 per cent.

**Taxation revenue** Details of NSW State government taxes, fees and fines are shown in the table below. All compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties) which are paid to a government authority and which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit, have been included.

*Employers' payroll tax* is a tax on wages paid or payable by employers and has been imposed by the State since 1971. Subject to some exemptions, the tax is levied at the base rate of seven per cent. Supplementary taxes are payable by employers with larger payrolls. Payroll tax concessions are offered to employers in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people and increase employment.

*Taxes on immovable property* comprise mainly land taxes, which totalled \$826m in 1991-92. Owners of land liable for tax are those who own land with an adjusted land value beyond the threshold of \$160,000. Exemptions from land tax include:

- land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as the owner's principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used primarily for primary production.

*Taxes on financial and capital transactions* comprise mainly stamp duties and financial institutions' taxes. In 1991-92, stamp duties totalled \$1,217m, and financial institutions' taxes totalled \$583m.

*Taxes on gambling* raised \$780m in 1991-92, including \$295m poker machine taxes, \$286m race betting taxes, and \$197m taxes on government lotteries.

The three main types of *motor vehicle taxes* in 1991-92 were vehicle registration fees and taxes (\$681m); stamp duty on vehicle registration (\$176m); and drivers' licences (\$31m).

*Franchise taxes* in 1991-92 raised \$1,051m, including petroleum products franchise taxes (\$446m); tobacco franchise taxes (\$388m); and liquor franchise taxes (\$210m).

*Compulsory fees* raised \$358m in 1991-92, including fees generally paid by producers (\$223m) and fees paid by both producers and households (\$135m).

*Fines* in 1991-92 of \$182m increased by 15 per cent per annum over the previous two years.

#### NSW State Government taxes, fees and fines, by type

Type	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
			—\$m—
Employers' payroll taxes	2,007	2,288	2,344
Taxes on property—			
Taxes on immovable property	749	859	935
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	1,679	1,580	1,823
Taxes on provision of goods and services—			
Excises and levies	—	17	16
Taxes on gambling	731	771	780
Taxes on insurance	562	536	570
Taxes on goods and performance of activities—			
Motor vehicle taxes	999	943	892
Franchise taxes	915	940	1,051
Other taxes on use of goods etc	—	—	17
Fees and fines—			
Compulsory fees	279	314	358
Fines	139	155	182
<b>Total taxes, fees and fines</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>8,403</b>	<b>8,968</b>

**Grants received** Commonwealth grants received by NSW in 1991–92 totalled \$8,783m. These Commonwealth grants take three main forms:

- *General purpose revenue payments*  
These grants are untied—that is, they are available to be used in accordance with the NSW government's budgetary priorities. The payment in 1991–92 was \$3,606m, 41 per cent of the total grants to NSW.
- *Specific purpose grants*  
These grants are made to assist NSW in purposes designated by the Commonwealth and/or are conditional upon the State agreeing to provide particular services or undertake particular projects. In addition to specific purpose payments made directly to the NSW government, these payments include payments through the NSW government to be passed on to other bodies (including local government) and individuals. In 1991–92, specific purpose current grants totalled \$4,004m, and specific purpose capital grants totalled \$1,093m.
- *General purpose capital grants*  
These are grants provided to assist with NSW capital outlays. In 1991–92 these capital grants totalled \$80m.

**Loan Council arrangements** The level of borrowings by NSW each year is the subject of consideration by the Australian Loan Council. The Council determines annual 'global' limits on borrowings by the states and territories in respect of public trading enterprises, local authorities and government owned companies and trusts.

In June 1992, the Loan Council agreed to a ten per cent increase in the states' and territories' aggregate basic borrowing limits for 1992–93. Prior to this, the global limits for the states and territories had been constant in nominal terms since 1989–90.

**Commonwealth Government payments to NSW local government authorities**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
		—\$m—	
General purpose assistance—			
General	237.1	243.1	247.3
Identified road funding	—	—	93.6
Direct payments—			
Recurrent grants—			
Children's services	25.0	24.4	41.6
Other	4.8	5.3	14.1
Capital grants	3.7	2.6	6.5
Specific purpose payments to States passed on to local government authorities—			
Roads assistance	83.6	86.2	—
Disaster relief	—	65.7	17.9
Other	11.7	18.6	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>365.9</b>	<b>445.9</b>	<b>445.8</b>

**Federal assistance to local government**

Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1991-92 were \$445.8m. Of this amount, \$340.9m (76.4%) was for general purpose assistance, \$55.6m (12.5%) was direct payments for recurrent grants, \$6.5m (1.5%) was direct payments for capital grants, and \$42.7m (9.6%) was specific purpose payments.

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974-75. This assistance comprises untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose grants to the States.

**Local government finance**

Final consumption expenditure for local government is the current expenditure less fees and charges for services rendered when providing such services. The major purposes of final consumption expenditure are administration, health, community amenities, recreation and culture, roads and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by the council. A final consumption expenditure in 1991 of \$1,617m was 52 per cent of total outlays.

The major component of gross fixed capital expenditure by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads. In 1991, gross fixed capital expenditure was \$1,072m, 34 per cent of total outlays.

The main component of taxes, fees and fines is local government rates. General rates are assessed on all



rateable land within a council area. In 1991, taxes, fees and fines of \$1,591m raised 65 per cent of total revenue of local government councils in NSW.

### Economic transactions of local government authorities in NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
		—\$m—	
Final consumption expenditure	1,360	1,517	1,617
Interest payments	385	416	308
Other transfer payments	29	30	32
<i>Total current outlays</i>	<i>1,774</i>	<i>1,963</i>	<i>1,957</i>
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,387	1,125	1,072
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	186	78	88
Other capital outlays	10	-2	4
<i>Total capital outlays</i>	<i>1,583</i>	<i>1,201</i>	<i>1,164</i>
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>3,120</b>
Taxes, fees and fines	1,352	1,483	1,591
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	183	77	-99
Interest received	371	328	232
Grants received	441	551	561
Other revenue	128	151	170
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>2,454</b>
Increase in provisions	204	277	316
Advances received	155	-9	-23
Borrowing (net)	597	-118	-92
Other financing transactions	-75	424	466
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>Total deficit</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>351</b>
<b>Net financing requirement</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>373</b>

## Private finance

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions including building societies, credit unions, money market dealers and corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

### Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank. A major purpose of the bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it also maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure.

### Banks

Since 1980 the Australian financial system has been progressively deregulated with the aim of creating a competitive, efficient and more equitable financial system.

In June 1992, there were 31 banking groups (comprising 43 banking companies) of which 14 were domestically owned, 14 were subsidiaries of foreign banks and three were branches of foreign banks.

At June 1992 banks operated 6,920 branches and 6,585 agencies in Australia. Of these, there were 2,264 branches and 1,618 agencies operating in NSW.

Total assets of all banks in Australia at 30 June 1992 were \$361.9 billion, an increase of 11 per cent over the previous two years. Loans, advances and bills discounted accounted for 61 per cent of total assets.

### Assets of all banks in Australia

Item	Average of weekly figures, June		
	1990	1991	1992
	—\$m—		
Cash	2,114	1,244	1,283
Non-callable deposits with Reserve Bank	2,733	2,541	2,608
Public sector securities	22,098	23,437	25,157
Loans, advances and bills discounted	201,496	226,757	238,822
Bills receivable	54,293	53,573	48,474
Premises	5,824	6,657	6,527
All other Australian \$ assets	17,640	22,465	24,660
Foreign currency assets	19,648	17,062	14,362
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>325,847</b>	<b>353,733</b>	<b>361,893</b>

### Non-bank financial institutions

Non-bank financial institutions include permanent building societies, credit cooperatives, finance companies and money market corporations. The Reserve Bank monitors the activities of financial corporations and those which have assets exceeding \$1 million. These corporations are required to register with the Reserve Bank and provide statistical information on a quarterly basis. Corporations with assets over \$5 million are required to provide such information monthly.

Total assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia fell by more than 15 per cent in the two years to 30 June 1992.

#### Assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia

Item	At 30 June		
	1990	1991	1992
	—\$m—		
Cash	5,090	6,132	4,904
Public sector securities	6,693	5,727	7,424
Loans, advances and bills discounted	109,450	101,327	92,671
Other assets (including assets of smaller financial corporations)	22,891	18,219	17,307
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>144,124</b>	<b>131,405</b>	<b>122,306</b>

### Purpose of loans

In NSW, banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions in all sectors. In 1991–92, almost two-thirds of their lending activity was in commercial finance. Banks accounted for 80 per cent of lending activity for housing finance for owner occupation.

#### Lending activity of financial institutions in NSW, 1991–92

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
	—\$m—			
Banks	810.9	364.2	2,304.7	137.6
Permanent building societies	155.8	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	102.0	—	—
Finance companies	—	96.9	112.4	90.2
Money market corporations	—	—	1,112.5	11.2
Other	48.3	54.4	72.7	9.6
<b>Total lending activity</b>	<b>1,015.1</b>	<b>617.5</b>	<b>3,602.3</b>	<b>248.5</b>

**Interest rates** Interest rates decreased between June 1991 and June 1993. The rate of interest paid by banks on fixed deposits of \$5,000 for 12 months has decreased from 10.00 per cent to 5.20 per cent. Interest rates for new housing loans by banks fell from 14.00 per cent to 9.50 per cent.

**Interest rates**

Type of deposit or loan	At 30 June		
	1991	1992	1993
	—per cent per annum—		
<b>Banks—</b>			
Fixed deposits—			
\$5,000–\$100,000 (a)—			
1 month	(b)9.25	5.75	4.85
3 months	(b)10.00	6.10	5.10
6 months	(b)10.00	5.80	4.90
1 year	(b)10.00	6.00	5.20
Transaction and investment accounts—			
Less than \$2,000	(c)3.75	3.00	2.25
\$2,000 to less than \$10,000	(d)6.00–10.50	3.00–4.00	2.25–2.75
\$10,000 and over	6.00–10.50	4.00–5.25	2.75–4.00
Loans—			
Large business	(e)15.00–16.50	10.25–10.75	9.50
Small/medium size business	(e)15.00–16.50	10.75–11.25	9.70–10.00
New housing loans to individuals for owner occupation	14.00	10.50	9.50
<b>NSW Treasury Corporation—</b>			
2 years	11.00	6.60	5.75
5 years	11.45	8.30	6.95
10 years	11.80	9.35	7.60
<b>Finance companies—</b>			
2-year debentures	10.00–10.40	7.25–7.60	5.75–6.20
3-year debentures	10.25–10.70	8.25–8.40	6.35–6.70
<b>Permanent building societies—</b>			
Call deposits	5.58	3.31	2.33
Fixed term shares	9.50–10.75	6.00–7.00	4.75–6.00
Housing loans	13.41	10.20	9.49
<b>Credit unions in NSW—</b>			
Statement investment accounts	7.00–10.00	5.50–7.00	3.50–5.00
Personal loans	16.00–19.50	14.50–17.00	13.00–16.50
Home loans	13.00–14.00	9.95–11.50	9.50–10.50

(a) Predominant rate. (b) For amounts less than \$50,000. (c) For amounts to \$4,000. (d) For amounts over \$4,000. (e) Overdraft rate.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

## Related publications

- NSW** Local Government Finance, New South Wales (5502.1)
- Australia** Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)  
 Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0)  
 Expenditure on Education, Australia (5510.0)  
 Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)  
 Public Sector Debt, Australia (5513.0)  
 Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)  
 Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia (5626.0)  
 Stocks and Manufacturers Sales, Australia (5629.0)  
 Cash Management Trusts, Australia (5635.0)  
 Personal Finance, Australia (5642.0)  
 Commercial Finance, Australia (5643.0)  
 Lease Finance, Australia (5644.0)  
 Public Unit Trusts, Australia (5645.0)  
 State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure  
 (5646.0)  
 Monthly Statistics for Corporations Registered under the  
 Financial Corporations Act (5647.0)  
 Company Profits, Australia (5651.0)  
 Average Monthly Exchange Rates (5654.0)  
 Managed Funds in Australia (5655.0)  
 Assets of Superannuation Funds and Approved Deposit  
 Funds (5656.0)  
 Common Funds, Australia (5657.0)  
 Assets and Liabilities of Friendly Societies, Australia  
 (5660.0)  
 Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0)

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

# Historical series tables

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The following pages show an historical summary of some statistics relating to NSW. Only brief footnotes have been included and readers should refer to publications listed in the 'Related publications' section at the end of each chapter.

The range of statistics for early years is very limited. It should also be borne in mind that perfect comparability over long periods of time is difficult to attain due to changes in definitions, and scope of statistical collections. While major breaks in series are shown, minor changes to series are not indicated and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind.

Generally, the series starts at 1901. The exceptions are industrial disputes (1912) and new buildings completed (1946) as these are the earliest years for which data are available.

## Population, NSW

Year	Population at 31 December			Masculinity (a)	Mean population		Population of Sydney
	Males	Females	Persons		Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	
1901	720,840	654,615	1,375,455	110	1,355,968	1,363,373	481,830
1902	736,142	665,801	1,401,943	111	1,375,994	1,389,635	
1903	748,821	676,362	1,425,183	111	1,402,321	1,413,741	
1904	765,713	689,745	1,455,458	111	1,426,102	1,439,943	
1905	782,897	704,987	1,487,884	111	1,455,128	1,470,916	
1906	800,820	720,798	1,521,618	111	1,487,509	1,504,732	
1907	823,413	738,159	1,561,572	112	1,523,399	1,543,663	
1908	832,419	751,504	1,583,923	111	1,561,439	1,573,347	
1909	845,228	768,671	1,613,899	110	1,583,627	1,598,015	
1910	858,181	785,674	1,643,855	109	1,616,514	1,632,990	
1911 (b)	890,578	808,798	1,699,376	110	1,644,699	1,663,237	629,503
1912	941,555	843,857	1,785,412	112	1,699,947	1,742,205	
1913	973,092	871,635	1,844,727	112	1,783,981	1,818,768	
1914	982,522	897,719	1,880,241	109	1,845,353	1,868,650	
1915	972,765	920,684	1,893,449	106	1,882,648	1,889,574	
1916 (c)	946,105	938,946	1,885,051	101	1,892,609	1,891,818	
1917	960,403	959,640	1,920,043	100	1,892,972	1,903,760	
1918	984,796	977,171	1,961,967	101	1,922,629	1,942,213	
1919	1,042,379	996,368	2,038,747	105	1,965,568	1,999,820	
1920	1,067,945	1,023,777	2,091,722	104	2,038,279	2,067,715	
1921	1,086,454	1,045,236	2,131,690	104	2,089,330	2,108,485	899,059
1922	1,112,319	1,069,198	2,181,517	104	2,130,297	2,155,522	
1923	1,134,444	1,088,435	2,222,879	104	2,180,329	2,201,531	
1924	1,160,794	1,112,229	2,273,023	104	2,221,767	2,244,403	
1925	1,184,465	1,137,875	2,322,340	104	2,270,024	2,295,516	
1926	1,212,046	1,164,632	2,376,678	104	2,320,184	2,346,903	
1927	1,241,763	1,191,892	2,433,655	104	2,375,204	2,403,881	
1928	1,266,254	1,216,875	2,483,129	104	2,432,731	2,460,410	
1929	1,283,241	1,236,452	2,519,693	104	2,484,071	2,503,026	
1930	1,294,419	1,251,934	2,546,353	103	2,518,553	2,532,289	
1931	1,302,893	1,263,421	2,566,314	103	2,544,691	2,555,871	1,235,267
1932	1,315,003	1,276,728	2,591,731	103	2,567,639	2,579,741	
1933	1,324,913	1,288,691	2,613,604	103	2,590,840	2,601,799	
1934	1,335,351	1,301,112	2,636,463	103	2,613,141	2,623,717	
1935	1,344,696	1,313,376	2,658,072	102	2,634,587	2,645,875	
1936	1,356,004	1,326,316	2,682,320	102	2,656,895	2,668,314	
1937	1,369,186	1,342,357	2,711,543	102	2,681,299	2,695,351	
1938	1,381,054	1,356,137	2,737,191	102	2,709,664	2,722,378	
1939	1,393,358	1,373,057	2,766,415	101	2,735,400	2,750,205	
1940	1,402,297	1,388,651	2,790,948	101	2,764,224	2,777,898	
1941	1,410,509	1,402,547	2,813,056	101	2,790,087	2,800,537	1,756,611
1942	1,427,739	1,420,401	2,848,140	101	2,813,385	2,831,080	
1943	1,436,177	1,434,534	2,870,711	100	2,845,805	2,857,547	
1944	1,449,551	1,451,488	2,901,039	100	2,871,452	2,886,204	
1945	1,464,686	1,468,312	2,932,998	100	2,901,459	2,917,415	
1946	1,480,644	1,481,748	2,962,392	100	2,932,366	2,945,220	
1947	1,501,399	1,501,235	3,002,634	100	2,963,056	2,983,810	
1948	1,523,810	1,524,496	3,048,306	100	3,001,662	3,020,058	
1949	1,579,257	1,570,549	3,149,806	101	3,040,051	3,093,277	
1950	1,627,618	1,613,439	3,241,057	101	3,145,699	3,193,208	

For footnotes see end of table.

## Population, NSW—continued

Year	Population at 31 December			Masculinity (a)	Mean population		Population of Sydney
	Males	Females	Persons		Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	
1951	1,667,566	1,647,106	3,314,672	101	3,238,406	3,279,415	
1952	1,695,899	1,672,087	3,367,986	101	3,311,840	3,341,476	
1953	1,713,639	1,695,370	3,409,009	101	3,366,358	3,386,556	
1954	1,739,535	1,722,997	3,462,532	101	3,405,414	3,428,549	2,008,832
1955	1,774,382	1,752,152	3,526,534	101	3,459,755	3,492,799	
1956	1,807,840	1,781,531	3,589,371	101	3,524,991	3,556,672	
1957	1,845,100	1,817,800	3,662,900	102	3,589,100	3,624,300	
1958	1,875,900	1,852,900	3,728,800	101	3,660,700	3,696,000	
1959	1,908,100	1,886,000	3,794,100	101	3,729,000	3,762,300	
1960	1,951,900	1,925,400	3,877,300	101	3,796,500	3,834,100	
1961	1,987,000	1,963,000	3,950,000	101	3,875,900	3,914,000	2,390,535
1962	2,019,700	2,000,500	4,020,300	101	3,950,600	3,984,900	2,443,170
1963	2,046,000	2,029,300	4,075,200	101	4,018,700	4,047,900	2,490,640
1964	2,077,500	2,061,800	4,139,300	101	4,076,400	4,106,900	2,536,380
1965	2,111,100	2,096,700	4,207,800	101	4,139,700	4,173,600	2,589,400
1966 (d)	2,140,200	2,127,200	4,267,500	101	4,206,400	4,238,800	2,644,105
1967	2,171,100	2,158,800	4,329,900	101	4,266,800	4,297,400	2,686,970
1968	2,206,900	2,194,300	4,401,200	101	4,329,800	4,364,200	2,736,460
1969	2,251,500	2,239,300	4,490,800	101	4,402,500	4,446,000	2,799,550
1970	2,292,500	2,281,200	4,573,700	100	4,490,000	4,530,400	2,864,480
1971 (e)	2,393,800	2,372,800	4,766,600	100	4,632,600	4,725,400	2,977,300
1972	2,419,000	2,401,800	4,820,800	101	4,763,700	4,794,600	3,017,700
1973	2,440,300	2,427,900	4,868,100	101	4,819,800	4,842,800	3,040,750
1974	2,466,500	2,459,500	4,926,000	100	4,867,700	4,894,800	3,063,250
1975	2,472,500	2,474,900	4,947,400	100	4,918,000	4,933,700	3,082,550
1976	2,485,000	2,493,500	4,978,500	100	4,946,500	4,960,800	3,094,750
1977	2,508,400	2,520,500	5,029,000	100	4,979,400	5,002,700	3,168,100
1978	2,531,500	2,547,900	5,079,400	99	5,028,500	5,055,000	3,197,650
1979	2,560,900	2,579,300	5,140,200	99	5,081,800	5,110,500	3,226,800
1980	2,593,300	2,612,100	5,205,400	99	5,140,000	5,171,800	3,257,450
1981	2,624,600	2,642,300	5,266,900	99	5,205,800	5,236,900	3,279,500
1982	2,655,500	2,672,700	5,328,200	99	5,267,900	5,300,800	3,318,650
1983	2,678,300	2,696,700	5,374,900	99	5,329,400	5,353,300	3,350,700
1984	2,706,600	2,725,200	5,431,800	99	5,376,400	5,402,900	3,382,850
1985	2,739,300	2,757,100	5,496,500	99	5,433,600	5,464,700	3,425,150
1986	2,777,200	2,797,000	5,574,300	99	5,497,300	5,533,200	3,471,550
1987	2,822,300	2,844,000	5,666,200	99	5,573,400	5,618,200	3,528,500
1988	2,865,400	2,886,900	5,752,300	99	5,664,500	5,709,300	3,591,000
1989	2,889,700	2,913,300	5,803,100	99	5,749,000	5,777,400	3,622,850
1990	2,918,900	2,943,600	5,862,500	99	5,802,600	5,833,700	3,643,650
1991	2,950,600	2,979,400	5,930,000	99	5,865,700	5,899,500	3,672,850
1992	2,976,300	3,008,200	5,984,500	99	5,932,000	5,959,300	3,699,800

(a) Number of males per 100 females. (b) Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911. (c) Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916. (d) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded from population estimates prior to 1966. (e) From 1971, estimates are based on the concept of estimated resident population.



## Population increase, NSW

<i>Year</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Apparent net migration (a)</i>	<i>Total increase</i>	<i>Rate of natural increase (b)</i>	<i>Rate of apparent migration (b)</i>	<i>Rate of population growth (c)</i>
1901	21,854	-6,704	15,150	16.03	-4.92	1.11
1902	21,189	5,299	26,488	15.25	3.81	1.93
1903	19,469	3,771	23,240	13.77	2.67	1.66
1904	23,307	6,968	30,275	16.18	4.85	2.12
1905	24,523	7,903	32,426	16.67	5.37	2.23
1906	25,973	7,761	33,734	17.26	5.16	2.27
1907	25,785	14,164	39,954	16.70	9.18	2.63
1908	26,435	-4,052	22,351	16.80	-2.58	1.43
1909	27,929	2,004	29,976	17.48	1.25	1.89
1910	29,342	670	29,956	17.97	0.41	1.86
1911 (d)	30,498	26,775	57,166	18.34	16.10	3.48
1912	33,107	53,037	86,036	19.00	30.44	5.06
1913	32,402	26,828	59,315	17.81	14.75	3.32
1914	34,838	593	35,514	18.64	0.32	1.93
1915	33,275	-20,138	13,208	17.61	-10.66	0.70
1916 (e)	32,221	-40,632	-8,398	17.04	-21.48	-0.44
1917	34,498	485	34,992	18.12	0.25	1.86
1918	31,860	10,031	41,924	16.40	5.16	2.18
1919	22,143	54,593	76,780	11.08	27.30	3.91
1920	33,013	19,967	52,975	15.96	9.66	2.60
1921	34,600	5,358	39,968	16.41	2.54	1.91
1922	36,036	13,823	49,827	16.72	6.41	2.34
1923	33,061	8,341	41,362	15.02	3.79	1.90
1924	32,849	17,274	50,144	14.63	7.70	2.26
1925	33,792	15,524	49,317	14.72	6.76	2.17
1926	30,938	23,381	54,338	13.19	9.96	2.34
1927	31,088	25,887	56,977	12.93	10.77	2.40
1928	32,106	17,340	49,474	13.05	7.05	2.03
1929	28,057	8,475	36,564	11.21	3.39	1.47
1930	30,884	-4,233	26,660	12.20	-1.67	1.06
1931	26,440	-6,490	19,961	10.34	-2.54	0.78
1932	23,548	1,865	25,417	9.13	0.72	0.99
1933	21,873	—	21,873	8.41	—	0.84
1934	19,861	2,998	22,859	7.57	1.14	0.87
1935	20,129	1,480	21,609	7.61	0.56	0.82
1936	21,817	2,431	24,248	8.18	0.91	0.91
1937	22,262	6,961	29,223	8.26	2.58	1.09
1938	21,214	4,434	25,648	7.79	1.63	0.95
1939	21,188	8,044	29,224	7.70	2.92	1.07
1940	23,239	1,320	24,533	8.37	0.48	0.89
1941	24,429	-1,109	22,108	8.72	-0.40	0.79
1942	23,428	15,622	35,084	8.28	5.52	1.25
1943	28,395	-2,722	22,571	9.94	-0.97	0.79
1944	32,960	-573	30,328	11.42	-0.20	1.06
1945	34,668	-221	31,959	11.88	-0.08	1.10
1946	38,668	-9,062	29,394	13.13	-3.08	1.00
1947	40,949	-671	40,242	13.72	-0.22	1.36
1948	36,831	8,841	45,672	12.20	2.93	1.52
1949	39,448	62,052	101,500	12.75	20.06	3.33
1950	40,627	50,624	91,251	12.72	15.85	2.90

For footnotes see end of table.

## Population increase, NSW—continued

Year	Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	Total increase	Rate of natural increase (b)	Rate of apparent migration (b)	Rate of population growth (c)
1951	40,137	33,478	73,615	12.24	10.21	2.27
1952	42,158	11,156	53,314	12.62	3.34	1.61
1953	43,183	-2,160	41,023	12.75	-0.64	1.22
1954	40,681	12,842	53,523	11.87	3.75	1.57
1955	41,854	22,148	64,002	11.98	6.34	1.85
1956	41,650	21,187	62,837	11.71	5.96	1.78
1957	46,139	27,400	73,500	12.73	7.56	2.05
1958	47,695	18,200	65,900	12.90	4.92	1.80
1959	45,617	19,700	65,300	12.12	5.23	1.75
1960	46,953	36,200	83,200	12.25	9.45	2.19
1961	51,344	21,400	72,700	13.12	5.46	1.87
1962	48,578	21,700	70,300	12.19	5.45	1.78
1963	46,839	8,100	55,000	11.57	2.01	1.37
1964	41,031	23,000	64,000	9.99	5.59	1.57
1965	39,120	29,400	68,500	9.37	7.04	1.66
1966	37,212	19,200	56,400	8.78	4.53	1.34
1967	39,228	23,200	62,500	9.13	5.41	1.46
1968	39,893	31,400	71,300	9.14	7.20	1.65
1969	45,371	44,200	89,600	10.20	9.94	2.03
1970	44,847	38,100	83,000	9.90	8.41	1.85
1971	56,775	32,400	89,100	12.13	6.91	1.95
1972	53,810	400	54,200	11.22	0.09	1.14
1973	46,487	800	47,300	9.60	0.16	0.98
1974	42,376	15,500	57,900	8.66	3.17	1.19
1975	40,539	-19,100	21,400	8.22	-3.87	0.44
1976	36,535	-5,500	31,000	7.36	-1.11	0.63
1977	37,831	12,700	50,500	7.56	2.53	1.01
1978	37,379	13,100	50,400	7.39	2.58	1.00
1979	38,317	22,500	60,800	7.50	4.40	1.20
1980	39,173	26,000	65,200	7.57	5.03	1.27
1981	41,857	19,700	61,500	7.99	3.75	1.18
1982	41,381	19,900	61,300	7.81	3.76	1.16
1983	42,760	3,900	46,700	7.99	0.73	0.88
1984	(f) 38,692	18,100	56,800	(f) 7.16	3.36	1.06
1985	(f) 43,522	21,200	64,700	(f) 7.96	3.88	1.19
1986	42,364	35,400	77,800	7.66	6.40	1.42
1987	43,904	48,100	92,000	7.81	8.56	1.65
1988	39,971	46,100	86,000	7.00	8.07	1.52
1989	40,730	10,100	50,800	7.05	1.75	0.88
1990	46,721	12,700	59,400	8.01	2.18	1.02
1991	44,900	22,600	67,500	7.61	3.83	1.15
1992	47,784	6,700	54,500	8.02	1.12	0.92

(a) Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures. (b) Rate is the increase per 1,000 of mean population. (c) Rate is the percentage increase based on the population at the end of the previous year. (d) Australian Capital Territory separated from NSW on 1 January 1911. (e) Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916. (f) Estimated due to delays at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

## Marriages, divorces, births, and deaths, NSW

Year	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Rate (a)	Decrees granted	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (b)
1901	10,538	7.7	272	0.2	37,875	27.8	16,021	11.8	3,929	103.7
1902	10,486	7.5	266	0.2	37,835	27.2	16,646	12.0	4,152	109.7
1903	9,759	6.9	220	0.2	35,966	25.4	16,497	11.7	3,969	110.4
1904	10,422	7.2	224	0.2	38,667	26.9	15,360	10.7	3,187	82.4
1905	10,970	7.5	190	0.1	39,501	26.9	14,978	10.2	3,182	80.6
1906	11,551	7.7	185	0.1	40,948	27.2	14,975	10.0	3,052	74.5
1907	12,189	7.9	171	0.1	42,195	27.3	16,410	10.6	3,740	88.6
1908	12,642	8.0	220	0.1	42,525	27.0	16,090	10.2	3,223	75.8
1909	13,048	8.2	306	0.2	43,769	27.4	15,840	9.9	3,251	74.3
1910	14,294	8.8	269	0.2	45,533	27.9	16,191	9.9	3,397	74.6
1911	15,267	9.2	222	0.1	47,677	28.7	17,179	10.3	3,313	69.5
1912	16,664	9.6	361	0.2	51,993	29.8	18,886	10.8	3,707	71.3
1913	16,311	9.0	327	0.2	52,134	28.7	19,732	10.8	4,084	78.3
1914	17,353	9.3	307	0.2	53,615	28.7	18,777	10.0	3,738	69.7
1915	18,129	9.6	369	0.2	52,885	28.0	19,610	10.4	3,603	68.1
1916	16,320	8.6	372	0.2	52,075	27.5	19,854	10.5	3,533	67.8
1917	13,261	7.0	396	0.2	52,467	27.6	17,969	9.4	3,016	57.5
1918	13,199	6.8	391	0.2	50,700	26.1	18,840	9.7	3,000	59.2
1919	15,818	7.9	434	0.2	48,528	24.3	26,385	13.2	3,507	72.3
1920	20,183	9.8	567	0.3	53,974	26.1	20,961	10.1	3,770	69.8
1921	18,518	8.8	807	0.4	54,634	25.9	20,034	9.5	3,436	62.9
1922	17,583	8.2	693	0.3	55,214	25.6	19,178	8.9	2,980	54.0
1923	17,507	8.0	752	0.3	54,112	24.6	21,051	9.6	3,302	61.0
1924	18,077	8.1	845	0.4	53,670	23.9	20,821	9.3	3,191	59.5
1925	18,522	8.1	1,082	0.5	54,615	23.8	20,823	9.1	2,999	54.9
1926	19,219	8.2	846	0.4	53,126	22.6	22,188	9.5	3,060	57.6
1927	20,052	8.3	1,088	0.5	53,858	22.4	22,770	9.5	2,960	55.0
1928	20,076	8.2	927	0.4	54,800	22.3	22,694	9.2	3,004	54.8
1929	19,535	7.8	1,095	0.4	52,672	21.0	24,615	9.8	2,983	56.6
1930	17,383	6.9	951	0.4	52,136	20.6	21,252	8.4	2,597	49.8
1931	15,377	6.0	1,087	0.4	47,724	18.7	21,284	8.3	2,077	43.5
1932	17,362	6.7	870	0.3	44,905	17.4	21,357	8.3	1,844	41.1
1933	18,399	7.1	1,036	0.4	44,195	17.0	22,322	8.6	1,739	39.3
1934	20,210	7.7	1,105	0.4	43,335	16.5	23,474	8.9	2,009	46.4
1935	22,361	8.5	1,148	0.4	44,676	16.9	24,547	9.3	1,762	39.4
1936	22,873	8.6	1,172	0.4	46,193	17.3	24,376	9.1	2,008	43.5
1937	23,188	8.6	1,283	0.5	47,497	17.6	25,235	9.4	1,932	40.7
1938	24,579	9.0	1,440	0.5	47,319	17.4	26,105	9.6	1,980	41.8
1939	25,471	9.3	1,553	0.6	48,003	17.5	26,815	9.8	1,969	41.0
1940	30,364	10.9	1,497	0.5	49,382	17.8	26,143	9.4	1,927	39.0
1941	29,983	10.7	1,577	0.6	51,729	18.5	27,300	9.7	2,264	43.8
1942	34,533	12.2	1,611	0.6	52,647	18.6	29,219	10.3	2,116	40.2
1943	26,302	9.2	1,840	0.6	57,265	20.0	28,870	10.1	2,072	36.2
1944	26,426	9.2	2,049	0.7	59,612	20.7	26,652	9.2	1,829	30.7
1945	25,283	8.7	3,139	1.1	61,662	21.1	26,994	9.3	1,889	30.6
1946	31,684	10.8	2,798	1.0	67,247	22.8	28,579	9.7	2,032	30.2
1947	30,172	10.1	3,784	1.3	69,398	23.3	28,449	9.5	2,069	29.8
1948	30,164	10.0	3,277	1.1	67,234	22.3	30,403	10.1	2,037	30.3
1949	28,757	9.3	2,631	0.9	68,812	22.2	29,364	9.5	1,878	27.3
1950	30,036	9.4	3,419	1.1	71,592	22.4	30,965	9.7	1,936	27.0

For footnotes see end of table.

**Marriages, divorces, births, and deaths, NSW**

Year	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Rate (a)	Decrees granted		Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (b)
			Rate (a)	Rate (a)						
1951	30,341	9.3	3,303	1.0	72,069	22.0	31,932	9.7	1,895	26.3
1952	29,351	8.8	3,335	1.0	74,196	22.2	32,038	9.6	1,818	24.5
1953	27,573	8.1	3,725	1.1	74,890	22.1	31,707	9.4	1,846	24.6
1954	27,503	8.0	2,816	0.8	73,125	21.3	32,444	9.5	1,850	25.3
1955	27,645	7.9	2,874	0.8	74,407	21.3	32,553	9.3	1,850	24.9
1956	27,313	7.7	3,125	0.9	75,714	21.3	34,064	9.6	1,777	23.5
1957	28,767	7.9	2,975	0.8	79,456	21.9	33,317	9.2	1,804	22.7
1958	28,554	7.7	3,217	0.9	80,045	21.7	32,350	8.8	1,704	21.3
1959	28,201	7.5	3,363	0.9	80,866	21.5	35,249	9.4	1,832	22.7
1960	29,328	7.6	3,243	0.8	81,983	21.4	35,030	9.1	1,735	21.2
1961	29,773	7.6	3,156	0.8	86,392	22.1	35,048	9.0	1,800	20.8
1962	30,360	7.6	3,113	0.8	85,439	21.4	36,861	9.3	1,825	21.4
1963	30,999	7.7	3,293	0.8	84,065	20.8	37,226	9.2	1,673	19.9
1964	32,633	7.9	3,024	0.7	80,518	19.6	39,487	9.6	1,634	20.3
1965	35,176	8.4	3,440	0.8	78,069	18.7	38,949	9.3	1,492	19.1
1966	35,575	8.4	4,515	1.1	77,776	18.3	40,564	9.6	1,492	19.2
1967	37,077	8.6	4,555	1.1	78,841	18.3	39,613	9.2	1,452	18.4
1968	39,213	9.0	4,880	1.1	81,696	18.7	41,803	9.6	1,525	18.7
1969	41,286	9.3	5,123	1.2	86,036	19.4	40,665	9.1	1,625	18.9
1970	42,928	9.5	5,606	1.2	88,448	19.5	43,601	9.6	1,743	19.7
1971	43,038	9.1	5,467	1.2	98,466	20.8	41,691	8.8	1,710	17.4
1972	41,520	8.7	7,036	1.5	95,278	19.9	41,652	8.7	1,663	17.5
1973	40,722	8.4	7,396	1.5	87,332	18.0	41,122	8.5	1,491	17.1
1974	39,327	8.0	7,117	1.5	86,162	17.6	43,999	9.0	1,428	16.6
1975	36,958	7.5	10,723	2.2	80,918	16.4	40,497	8.2	1,231	15.2
1976	38,487	7.8	22,147	4.5	78,492	15.8	42,122	8.5	1,152	14.7
1977	36,159	7.2	15,781	3.2	77,996	15.6	40,380	8.1	953	12.2
1978	35,904	7.1	13,797	2.7	77,773	15.4	40,394	8.0	1,004	13.1
1979	36,906	7.2	12,606	2.5	77,134	15.1	38,817	7.6	878	11.7
1980	38,965	7.5	13,449	2.6	79,455	15.4	40,282	7.8	847	10.9
1981	40,679	7.8	14,532	2.8	81,971	15.7	40,114	7.7	840	10.2
1982	41,955	7.9	14,378	2.7	83,908	15.8	42,527	8.0	851	10.1
1983	39,995	7.5	14,023	2.6	83,307	15.6	40,547	7.6	827	9.9
1984 (c)	33,938	6.3	13,203	2.4	77,994	14.4	39,302	7.3	721	9.2
1985	41,183	7.5	11,871	2.2	87,786	16.1	44,264	8.1	860	9.8
1986	41,319	7.5	11,661	2.1	84,531	15.3	42,167	7.6	759	9.0
1987	40,650	7.2	12,044	2.1	86,093	15.3	42,189	7.5	731	8.5
1988	40,812	7.1	11,880	2.1	84,647	14.8	44,676	7.8	775	9.2
1989	41,300	7.1	12,743	2.2	85,790	14.8	45,060	7.8	744	8.7
1990	41,450	7.1	12,414	2.1	90,534	15.5	43,813	7.5	733	8.1
1991	39,594	6.7	13,151	2.2	87,367	14.8	42,467	7.2	632	7.2
1992	40,734	6.8	13,949	2.3	92,585	15.5	44,801	7.5	688	7.4

(a) Number per 1,000 of mean estimated population. (b) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births. (c) Figures were affected by registration delays in 1984 at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, which were made up in subsequent years.

**Manufacturing, NSW**

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Value of output
	number	'000	\$m	\$m
1901	3,367	66.2	9.9	51.3
1902	3,396	66.3	10.2	48.8
1903	3,476	65.6	9.7	52.8
1904	3,632	68.0	10.0	50.5
1905	3,700	72.2	10.4	55.7
1906	3,861	77.8	11.1	64.8
1907	4,432	86.5	13.3	75.1
1908	4,453	89.1	14.4	74.7
1909	4,581	91.7	15.3	80.5
1910	4,823	99.7	17.4	99.2
1911	5,039	108.6	20.1	108.7
1912	5,162	115.6	23.2	122.3
1913	5,346	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914-15 (a)	5,269	116.6	25.3	136.6
1915-16	5,210	116.4	26.8	142.0
1916-17	5,356	118.0	28.7	171.9
1917-18	5,414	120.6	29.4	192.4
1918-19	5,460	127.6	33.9	209.6
1919-20	5,662	144.5	43.4	246.4
1920-21	5,837	139.2	51.2	275.7
1921-22	6,536	148.9	53.6	265.6
1922-23	6,703	152.6	54.3	265.7
1923-24	7,321	159.7	59.5	292.7
1924-25	7,906	165.8	63.0	319.2
1925-26	8,196	174.1	67.1	339.9
1926-27	8,222	183.2	74.2	358.6
1927-28	8,362	182.7	75.6	362.8
1928-29	8,456	180.8	77.1	370.6
1929-30	8,208	162.9	69.8	334.5
1930-31	7,544	127.6	50.4	237.0
1931-32	7,397	126.4	45.5	228.9
1932-33	7,444	138.5	47.6	248.9
1933-34	7,818	160.0	51.5	273.2
1934-35	8,254	175.0	59.0	308.9
1935-36	8,486	193.2	66.6	349.3
1936-37	8,726	208.5	73.3	385.6
1937-38	9,097	224.9	84.4	429.8
1938-39	9,464	228.7	89.3	436.8
1939-40	9,458	236.9	95.4	478.5
1940-41	9,919	265.8	115.5	571.8
1941-42	10,166	298.2	151.5	679.0
1942-43	10,110	315.5	177.8	747.0
1943-44	10,755	323.0	187.0	798.3
1944-45	11,359	314.7	178.5	775.3
1945-46	12,287	310.9	175.3	734.2
1946-47	13,961	343.1	207.2	891.9
1947-48	15,194	363.4	250.7	1,057.0
1948-49	16,087	378.4	293.1	1,219.4
1949-50	16,346	382.4	324.3	1,386.4

For footnotes see end of table.

## Manufacturing, NSW—continued

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Value of output
	number	'000	\$m	\$m
1950-51	17,129	407.0	422.7	1,847.8
1951-52	18,144	406.0	527.3	2,278.7
1952-53	19,251	380.2	531.8	2,278.7
1953-54	20,199	402.6	587.1	2,259.6
1954-55	20,837	419.8	653.2	2,893.3
1955-56	21,602	433.1	718.0	3,190.3
1956-57	21,838	436.4	756.7	3,452.2
1957-58	22,270	445.8	793.4	3,696.5
1958-59	22,684	449.5	826.0	3,904.9
1959-60	23,274	467.1	922.3	4,419.6
1960-61	23,515	472.0	980.0	4,590.2
1961-62	23,629	461.0	976.1	4,566.8
1962-63	23,729	475.2	1,027.2	4,902.0
1963-64	23,642	487.7	1,101.0	4,337.7
1964-65	24,368	508.9	1,230.0	5,951.7
1965-66	24,531	519.4	1,303.7	6,154.8
1966-67	24,849	524.0	1,399.7	6,632.4
1967-68	24,864	531.1	1,498.0	7,096.5

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment	Wages and salaries paid	Turnover
	number	'000	\$m	\$m
1968-69 (b)	13,633	520.3	1,617.8	7,399.1
1969-70	13,631	532.1	1,788.1	8,275.7
1970-71 (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971-72	13,943	516.9	2,164.5	9,292.7
1972-73	13,619	503.6	2,332.0	10,119.0
1973-74	13,809	516.2	2,841.9	11,932.5
1974-75 (d)	10,134	478.2	3,365.3	13,237.8
1975-76	10,329	453.7	3,670.3	14,555.1
1976-77	9,982	438.9	4,027.1	16,433.3
1977-78	9,696	429.0	4,321.1	17,906.2
1978-79	9,803	433.2	4,688.6	20,650.1
1979-80	10,158	436.4	5,252.9	24,109.0
1980-81	10,334	436.1	5,883.9	26,897.7
1981-82	10,625	431.7	6,622.7	29,538.0
1982-83	10,471	384.6	6,638.4	29,023.8
1983-84	10,278	363.3	6,555.5	30,949.6
1984-85	10,218	364.8	6,988.3	34,087.4
1985-86 (c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87 (d)	14,644	368.4	7,996.2	41,088.3
1987-88	15,906	379.0	8,845.4	47,024.7
1988-89	14,629	370.4	9,105.5	52,150.3
1989-90	14,237	347.4	9,671.5	55,827.5
1990-91	13,896	330.3	10,042.8	57,868.4

(a) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calendar to a financial year. (b) Different classification methods introduced in this year (ASIC) mean that figures from this point forward are not comparable with earlier years. (c) No manufacturing census conducted in these years. (d) From 1974-75 to 1984-85 figures do not include any data for single establishment enterprises with less than four people employed. Figures for 1986-87 and later relate to all manufacturing enterprises.

## Wheat, oats, and barley for grain, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield
	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1901	619,416	440,179	0.71	11,891	10,769	0.91	3,818	2,596	0.68
1902	563,351	403,028	0.72	13,049	12,468	0.96	2,437	2,349	0.96
1903	517,901	43,139	0.08	17,398	6,382	0.37	1,844	414	0.22
1904	631,760	743,915	1.18	20,890	22,719	1.09	4,070	3,958	0.57
1905	718,704	448,089	0.62	16,378	11,841	0.72	6,042	6,063	1.00
1906	784,867	564,375	0.72	15,598	16,022	1.03	3,852	2,529	0.66
1907	755,246	593,788	0.79	22,837	25,484	1.12	3,189	3,471	1.09
1908	562,583	249,183	0.44	30,660	15,454	0.50	4,812	1,708	0.35
1909	564,155	421,387	0.75	24,233	20,313	0.84	3,851	3,785	0.98
1910	805,398	776,516	0.96	32,962	35,681	1.08	6,107	6,197	1.01
1911	861,506	759,684	0.88	31,562	30,893	0.98	2,866	1,864	0.65
1912	963,440	682,788	0.71	28,752	20,960	0.73	4,372	2,932	0.67
1913	903,062	884,162	0.98	34,469	30,374	0.88	6,846	6,584	0.96
1914	1,297,179	1,34,747	0.80	41,851	33,301	0.80	8,341	6,896	0.83
1915	1,116,134	349,190	0.31	17,594	9,324	0.53	1,967	1,057	0.54
1916	1,695,175	1,817,047	1.07	23,729	24,416	1.03	2,577	2,610	1.01
1917	1,540,479	996,037	0.65	27,159	19,686	0.72	2,102	1,667	0.79
1918	1,347,350	1,026,355	0.76	33,423	26,401	0.79	2,578	2,223	0.86
1919	975,159	498,726	0.51	34,999	23,110	0.66	3,229	1,962	0.61
1920	596,578	119,423	0.20	30,803	10,646	0.34	2,167	884	0.41
1921	1,265,606	1,513,868	1.20	31,448	29,805	0.95	2,416	2,802	1.16
1922	1,292,951	1,163,930	0.90	28,245	21,226	0.75	2,036	1,908	0.94
1923	1,190,933	780,217	0.66	29,949	22,694	0.76	1,578	1,262	0.80
1924	1,191,936	902,905	0.76	35,193	28,491	0.81	1,763	1,634	0.93
1925	1,436,667	1,626,595	1.13	49,986	45,566	0.91	2,686	2,689	1.00
1926	1,183,711	920,037	0.78	40,913	29,314	0.72	2,477	2,390	0.89
1927	1,356,805	1,293,857	0.95	42,539	34,450	0.81	2,278	2,279	1.00
1928	1,226,178	735,964	0.60	46,534	30,020	0.65	2,264	1,497	0.66
1929	1,655,199	1,340,559	0.81	51,291	39,624	0.77	2,033	1,839	0.90
1930	1,608,248	936,407	0.58	73,391	45,878	0.62	3,216	2,587	0.80
1931	2,078,046	1,792,882	0.86	71,491	58,822	0.82	4,664	4,287	0.92
1932	1,490,436	1,495,933	1.00	61,350	45,839	0.75	3,379	3,123	0.92
1933	1,944,088	2,146,494	1.10	66,291	63,753	0.96	3,131	3,512	1.12
1934	1,855,118	1,552,840	0.84	82,432	57,669	0.70	4,049	3,753	0.93
1935	1,575,349	1,324,801	0.84	96,074	69,974	0.73	3,836	3,841	1.00
1936	1,558,597	1,328,720	0.85	113,159	85,924	0.76	4,687	4,883	1.04
1937	1,611,809	1,515,038	0.94	95,432	71,986	0.75	4,858	4,679	0.96
1938	1,806,787	1,499,688	0.83	103,253	61,600	0.60	4,671	3,792	0.81
1939	1,882,143	1,630,160	0.87	161,651	87,654	0.54	5,744	4,947	0.86
1940	1,772,765	2,083,409	1.18	164,004	125,263	0.76	9,823	10,586	1.08
1941	1,802,456	651,354	0.36	95,874	36,203	0.38	8,129	3,993	0.49
1942	1,606,101	1,319,957	0.82	122,968	74,717	0.61	8,329	6,900	0.83
1943	1,227,391	1,406,857	1.15	174,541	133,142	0.76	5,786	5,074	0.88
1944	1,089,942	1,292,741	1.19	151,436	127,921	0.84	8,124	8,629	1.06
1945	1,151,252	466,309	0.41	220,296	31,873	0.14	11,379	2,766	0.24
1946	1,527,245	1,701,519	1.11	249,720	181,378	0.73	11,693	11,271	0.96
1947	1,810,927	426,801	0.24	225,810	37,115	0.16	10,804	2,436	0.22
1948	2,040,838	2,591,654	1.27	246,538	248,095	1.01	9,501	11,806	1.24
1949	1,634,303	1,760,947	1.08	153,075	104,857	0.68	7,701	7,316	0.95
1950	1,623,497	2,230,019	1.37	151,648	127,292	0.84	5,186	6,011	1.16

## Wheat, oats, and barley for grain, NSW—continued

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield
	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1951	1,346,993	1,177,698	0.87	134,420	72,467	0.54	3,360	2,936	0.87
1952	1,114,229	1,080,168	0.97	241,406	170,462	0.71	4,509	3,808	0.84
1953	1,093,607	1,542,308	1.41	295,405	223,645	0.76	7,121	7,745	1.09
1954	1,358,486	1,733,117	1.28	205,078	154,815	0.75	12,853	15,464	1.20
1955	1,181,145	1,026,511	0.87	265,997	139,111	0.52	14,919	11,378	0.76
1956	1,188,676	1,555,356	1.31	365,104	300,036	0.82	21,929	25,463	1.16
1957	705,098	775,378	1.10	170,171	113,837	0.67	17,861	17,745	0.99
1958	913,537	288,560	0.32	289,548	71,560	0.25	27,865	15,571	0.56
1959	1,286,097	1,808,241	1.41	457,415	501,464	1.10	42,832	66,407	1.55
1960	1,598,667	2,050,917	1.28	229,595	201,844	0.90	47,862	58,656	1.22
1961	1,649,545	2,303,983	1.40	371,306	389,473	1.05	76,657	108,769	1.42
1962	1,820,376	2,132,348	1.17	288,675	239,950	0.83	81,243	94,018	1.16
1963	2,026,752	2,966,550	1.46	286,459	290,940	1.02	89,223	121,846	1.36
1964	2,008,785	3,333,152	1.66	321,349	359,456	1.12	85,614	121,604	1.42
1965	2,331,028	4,122,709	1.77	344,043	415,220	1.21	96,713	152,434	1.58
1966	1,852,121	1,064,579	0.57	417,903	228,731	0.55	95,544	86,392	0.90
1967	2,887,453	5,511,186	1.91	551,428	743,942	1.35	155,874	268,093	1.72
1968	3,324,457	2,376,548	0.71	367,152	149,410	0.41	148,714	109,867	0.74
1969	4,031,352	5,854,593	1.45	479,452	498,115	1.04	196,819	254,812	1.29
1970	3,489,467	4,430,323	1.27	365,513	349,044	0.95	219,309	280,330	1.28
1971	2,215,691	3,010,156	1.36	405,344	456,004	1.12	301,237	430,383	1.43
1972	2,426,270	2,409,797	0.99	261,264	221,241	0.85	373,433	347,027	0.93
1973	2,618,065	1,954,105	0.74	285,182	196,485	0.69	335,841	265,932	0.79
1974	2,882,971	3,961,525	1.37	405,034	327,576	0.81	385,705	448,085	1.16
1975	2,646,336	3,808,658	1.44	269,913	293,068	1.09	326,596	407,553	1.25
1976	2,774,081	4,310,485	1.55	289,563	349,902	1.21	486,033	697,376	1.43
1977	3,115,757	5,141,000	1.65	249,558	307,112	1.23	417,066	571,279	1.37
1978	3,377,413	3,846,187	1.14	288,407	241,815	0.84	485,576	445,993	0.92
1979	3,162,108	6,640,401	2.10	431,466	594,251	1.38	467,638	675,937	1.44
1980	3,415,027	6,000,000	1.76	348,743	460,652	1.32	445,195	686,330	1.54
1981	3,345,000	2,865,000	0.86	363,250	309,867	0.85	455,481	413,325	0.91
1982	3,600,000	5,910,000	1.64	555,694	741,275	1.33	539,967	766,362	1.42
1983	3,161,659	1,499,406	0.47	394,356	134,899	0.34	386,555	189,398	0.49
1984	3,999,275	8,960,784	2.24	812,578	1,120,377	1.38	554,154	941,131	1.70
1985	3,602,630	5,804,702	1.61	311,687	401,787	1.29	604,815	914,974	1.51
1986	3,647,638	5,898,015	1.62	422,250	530,726	1.26	538,754	811,780	1.51
1987	3,098,826	4,855,244	1.57	482,257	635,185	1.32	408,315	613,646	1.50
1988	2,463,707	3,996,913	1.62	525,798	707,412	1.35	464,746	743,948	1.60
1989	2,309,463	4,105,301	1.78	547,961	779,626	1.42	412,668	712,310	1.73
1990	2,126,342	3,423,315	1.61	365,226	503,500	1.38	412,898	655,589	1.59
1991	2,165,755	4,127,568	1.91	374,283	538,350	1.44	463,250	822,453	1.78
1992	1,499,321	2,182,990	1.46	456,662	578,830	1.27	517,464	748,749	1.45



## Maize for grain, hay, and potatoes, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield
	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1901	83,386	159,843	1.92	188,679	534,706	2.83	11,901	64,268	5.40
1902	67,717	97,667	1.44	178,937	480,207	2.68	10,586	39,774	3.76
1903	81,923	77,455	0.94	199,072	247,285	1.24	7,869	31,225	3.97
1904	91,797	173,661	1.89	200,731	829,920	4.13	8,438	57,654	6.83
1905	75,353	125,765	1.60	176,323	372,172	2.11	9,654	49,537	5.13
1906	76,629	140,716	1.84	177,267	466,552	2.63	10,673	51,195	4.80
1907	70,462	146,387	2.08	185,416	631,827	3.41	14,899	116,699	7.83
1908	65,146	115,013	1.77	219,648	382,848	1.74	12,916	56,779	4.40
1909	73,172	132,494	1.81	289,713	741,731	2.56	10,644	72,946	6.85
1910	86,116	180,304	2.09	255,221	996,949	3.91	14,457	101,750	7.04
1911	86,286	192,900	2.24	258,423	856,611	3.31	17,989	122,976	6.84
1912	67,899	114,492	1.69	264,725	740,166	2.80	17,461	76,372	4.37
1913	71,415	129,851	1.82	383,263	1,126,063	2.94	13,809	93,113	6.74
1914	63,463	113,119	1.78	324,206	970,376	2.99	15,671	108,564	6.93
1915	58,138	80,644	1.39	318,060	623,165	1.96	12,310	41,362	3.36
1916	62,374	95,854	1.54	448,764	159,9200	3.56	7,927	45,158	5.70
1917	62,879	110,076	1.75	347,436	1,192,894	3.43	9,085	46,059	5.07
1918	58,985	88,903	1.51	251,166	796,792	3.17	9,138	50,786	5.56
1919	96,370	53,137	1.15	329,803	765,726	2.32	8,449	30,843	3.65
1920	55,243	102,926	1.86	379,757	589,904	1.55	8,111	50,788	6.23
1921	58,317	106,075	1.82	345,708	1,396,719	4.04	11,199	64,271	5.74
1922	59,362	101,003	1.70	303,890	1,045,641	3.44	11,936	58,763	4.92
1923	55,915	83,506	1.49	359,951	1,078,008	2.99	9,133	36,299	3.97
1924	67,572	117,430	1.74	414,284	1,191,874	2.88	8,854	62,059	7.01
1925	59,312	106,893	1.80	308,892	1,171,112	3.79	9,471	58,193	6.14
1926	48,949	83,274	1.70	303,759	880,179	2.90	9,199	43,829	4.76
1927	52,009	91,407	1.76	253,178	891,855	3.52	8,879	54,143	6.10
1928	60,218	99,841	1.64	275,558	766,281	2.78	8,732	48,158	5.52
1929	43,235	63,667	1.47	277,101	805,987	2.91	6,001	26,762	4.46
1930	43,795	77,114	1.76	323,099	697,988	2.16	5,174	24,291	4.69
1931	42,502	70,276	1.65	362,910	1,210,823	3.34	6,193	32,801	5.30
1932	42,916	67,811	1.58	247,729	824,263	3.33	7,091	34,250	4.83
1933	45,864	74,556	1.63	261,269	923,519	3.53	8,393	43,084	5.13
1934	47,442	79,605	1.68	293,210	935,254	3.19	8,130	44,231	5.44
1935	46,770	82,264	1.76	306,515	1,020,887	3.33	7,957	46,772	5.88
1936	48,501	84,453	1.74	266,611	850,826	3.19	9,204	63,891	6.94
1937	47,059	83,888	1.78	302,676	932,225	3.08	10,080	67,318	6.68
1938	50,606	86,444	1.71	307,384	838,555	2.73	8,649	51,649	5.97
1939	49,453	73,791	1.49	432,579	1,200,223	2.77	6,825	40,017	5.86
1940	46,885	71,957	1.53	285,951	981,177	3.43	7,783	41,182	5.29
1941	57,525	102,722	1.79	289,603	627,171	2.17	7,218	51,197	7.09
1942	47,454	79,803	1.68	289,003	726,481	2.51	7,157	39,254	5.48
1943	41,922	71,498	1.71	297,912	1,001,564	3.36	9,910	65,767	6.64
1944	41,779	70,337	1.68	216,293	747,448	3.46	12,168	66,709	5.48
1945	38,084	61,911	1.63	237,077	377,110	1.59	14,081	81,880	5.81
1946	37,399	65,045	1.74	303,803	995,741	3.28	9,253	62,759	6.78
1947	44,531	63,679	1.43	219,530	381,969	1.74	8,623	62,287	7.22
1948	35,199	59,863	1.70	254,003	993,937	3.91	8,867	66,587	7.51
1949	31,493	62,892	2.00	151,511	504,848	3.33	7,325	62,248	8.50
1950	29,490	61,170	2.07	137,225	504,043	3.67	7,457	70,509	7.46

For footnotes see end of table.

## Maize for grain, hay, and potatoes, NSW—continued

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield
	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1951	21,316	38,399	1.80	96,692	319,995	3.31	7,436	43,794	5.89
1952	21,940	35,824	1.63	135,168	458,009	3.39	7,703	52,855	6.86
1953	24,543	53,664	2.19	156,947	587,938	3.75	7,333	51,953	7.08
1954	23,697	44,137	1.86	182,207	648,953	3.56	6,683	58,978	8.83
1955	20,484	44,890	2.19	211,965	691,430	3.26	5,624	48,466	8.62
1956	22,532	47,443	2.11	227,220	859,856	3.78	5,370	44,871	8.36
1957	21,539	49,415	2.29	148,347	546,234	3.68	6,054	55,333	9.14
1958	23,275	56,816	2.44	224,512	543,623	2.42	7,012	67,759	9.66
1959	25,191	72,640	2.88	302,246	1,201,423	3.97	7,075	85,805	12.13
1960	20,938	63,131	3.02	195,106	791,777	4.06	7,753	83,223	10.73
1961	19,938	56,569	2.84	303,596	1,262,878	4.16	7,432	86,549	11.65
1962	20,815	59,670	2.87	240,393	937,209	3.90	8,178	84,638	10.35
1963	18,833	54,488	2.89	237,643	979,916	4.12	11,096	135,103	12.18
1964	18,081	53,069	2.94	236,190	1,021,988	4.33	9,855	99,886	10.14
1965	16,859	47,705	2.83	242,739	1,056,885	4.35	8,308	76,873	9.25
1966	16,997	40,824	2.40	296,714	993,319	3.35	8,868	106,327	11.99
1967	19,837	62,767	3.16	333,230	1,505,059	4.52	9,547	128,208	13.43
1968	20,869	58,940	2.82	236,942	818,665	3.46	9,848	124,766	12.67
1969	22,049	78,305	3.55	333,004	1,461,714	4.39	11,831	163,404	13.81
1970	32,691	101,747	3.11	302,805	1,428,192	4.72	10,467	144,327	13.79
1971	33,313	106,450	3.20	307,767	1,376,846	4.47	8,945	145,688	16.29
1972	33,243	114,448	3.44	289,254	1,176,544	4.07	9,987	171,801	17.20
1973	23,850	67,312	2.82	304,177	1,041,420	3.42	9,134	130,301	14.27
1974	17,950	47,916	2.67	370,816	1,401,127	3.78	8,502	124,586	14.65
1975	22,177	59,628	2.69	258,497	968,765	3.75	9,302	117,902	12.67
1976	17,419	50,624	2.91	242,368	882,755	3.64	8,331	117,875	14.15
1977	19,659	65,387	3.33	233,105	771,659	3.31	8,399	111,861	13.32
1978	15,964	48,392	3.03	173,356	482,649	2.78	8,694	114,777	13.20
1979	15,216	55,398	3.64	235,730	788,939	3.35	8,256	124,156	15.04
1980	13,031	45,486	3.49	163,673	544,152	3.32	7,443	102,408	13.76
1981	12,780	58,537	4.58	209,216	593,794	2.84	6,262	86,526	13.82
1982	12,122	47,700	3.93	205,944	984,855	3.22	6,185	107,500	17.38
1983	11,286	55,568	4.92	164,782	485,779	2.95	7,010	108,799	15.52
1984	19,284	74,183	3.85	425,178	1,600,140	3.74	6,807	129,564	19.03
1985	18,212	90,085	4.95	185,311	651,893	3.52	6,601	109,258	16.55
1986	17,693	88,719	5.01	225,473	789,590	3.50	5,910	108,568	18.37
1987	16,243	77,085	4.75	274,772	978,323	3.56	6,225	121,573	19.53
1988	14,721	72,062	4.90	267,181	914,007	3.42	6,440	119,875	18.61
1989	13,654	78,269	5.73	311,072	1,087,931	3.50	6,346	110,126	17.35
1990	16,662	97,632	5.86	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,666	130,109	19.52
1991	17,753	90,642	5.11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,023	119,542	19.85
1992	16,796	119,093	7.09	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,297	122,521	19.46

(a) Figures for hay from 1901 to 1947 do not include grass and pasture cut for hay due to unavailability of data.

## Livestock and pastoral production, NSW

Year	Livestock (a)			Milk production for all purposes (b)	Greasy wool pro- duction (a)	Butter production (factory and farm) (b)	Cheese production (factory and farm) (b)
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				
	'000	'000	'000	ML	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1901	2,047	41,857	266	557	140,624	17,712	1,740
1902	1,741	26,649	193	480	98,599	13,582	1,881
1903	1,881	28,657	222	590	102,950	17,562	2,153
1904	2,149	34,527	331	720	113,805	24,304	1,915
1905	2,338	39,507	311	740	134,764	24,053	2,098
1906	2,550	44,132	243	844	147,592	26,729	2,475
1907	2,751	44,462	216	832	166,642	27,229	2,080
1908	2,956	44,680	216	856	158,631	27,835	2,160
1909	3,028	48,980	238	914	182,132	28,510	2,165
1910	3,140	51,580	322	1,070	182,464	34,750	2,354
1911	3,194	48,830	371	1,079	183,517	37,733	2,476
1912	3,041	42,930	294	1,024	148,098	34,742	2,473
1913	2,823	43,740	288	1,052	172,086	35,273	3,002
1914	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1915	2,478	36,900	287	1,080	167,535	38,154	2,882
1916	2,406	36,490	281	836	138,868	27,043	2,712
1917	2,766	40,090	360	1,026	144,327	35,992	3,550
1918	3,162	42,520	396	1,124	146,420	36,492	3,537
1919	3,281	42,170	295	940	154,627	29,935	2,713
1920	3,084	33,150	254	925	159,669	28,631	3,067
1921	3,375	37,750	306	1,136	124,839	38,216	2,905
1922	3,547	41,070	384	1,295	151,409	45,655	3,341
1923	3,251	38,760	341	1,031	152,789	33,433	2,358
1924	2,939	41,440	323	1,024	137,429	32,962	2,861
1925	2,876	47,100	340	1,439	167,400	53,155	3,494
1926	2,937	53,860	383	1,317	182,535	49,870	2,931
1927	2,819	55,930	333	1,263	226,450	43,786	3,054
1928	2,849	50,510	302	1,285	201,297	46,073	3,303
1929	2,785	50,185	312	1,260	219,011	43,647	2,874
1930	2,686	48,720	323	1,289	208,603	47,627	2,877
1931	2,840	53,366	334	1,354	193,751	51,791	2,955
1932	2,994	52,986	386	1,509	227,505	56,165	2,988
1933	3,141	53,698	388	1,456	241,306	58,740	3,262
1934	3,361	52,104	367	1,674	219,678	67,511	4,115
1935	3,483	53,327	398	1,624	224,481	66,259	3,830
1936	3,389	51,936	437	1,568	214,324	56,764	3,336
1937	3,288	53,166	391	1,442	228,397	49,808	3,364
1938	3,020	51,563	357	1,489	224,502	54,820	3,630
1939	2,812	48,877	377	1,414	198,250	53,885	3,395
1940	2,763	54,372	451	1,429	247,743	51,615	3,086
1941	2,769	55,568	508	1,398	243,496	49,233	2,934
1942	2,878	56,737	454	1,271	225,600	40,463	2,386
1943	3,031	56,044	487	1,378	203,614	44,568	2,388
1944	3,143	56,837	561	1,349	222,372	41,884	2,506
1945	3,145	46,662	524	1,194	180,770	34,567	2,037
1946	3,117	44,076	433	1,266	175,385	35,500	2,253
1947	2,983	43,105	358	1,154	174,010	29,199	2,063
1948	3,130	46,065	365	1,341	173,307	36,310	2,684
1949	3,253	50,404	375	1,326	191,651	35,732	2,531
1950	3,440	53,298	333	1,415	213,146	39,457	2,872

For footnotes see end of table.

## Livestock and pastoral production, NSW—continued

Year	Livestock (a)			Milk production for all purposes (b)	Greasy wool pro- duction (a)	Butter production (factory and farm) (b)	Cheese production (factory and farm) (b)
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				
	'000	'000	'000	ML	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1951	3,703	54,111	317	1,313	206,762	36,703	3,006
1952	3,621	53,676	293	1,095	183,022	25,642	2,027
1953	3,649	57,461	299	1,441	234,245	39,491	3,213
1954	3,554	59,639	372	1,281	227,518	31,851	3,261
1955	3,461	59,200	375	1,434	226,711	40,763	2,548
1956	3,679	62,988	343	1,516	249,868	43,242	3,433
1957	3,911	67,670	387	1,391	280,215	35,858	4,083
1958	3,736	65,410	397	1,310	234,491	31,891	4,106
1959	3,663	67,936	349	1,488	287,295	39,747	5,124
1960	3,841	71,000	399	1,582	300,079	43,434	4,417
1961	4,242	68,087	455	1,450	275,381	35,941	5,380
1962	4,399	69,498	472	1,565	296,021	40,078	6,048
1963	4,569	70,021	392	1,472	290,481	36,887	5,388
1964	4,789	71,764	391	1,464	307,493	36,975	5,227
1965	4,619	72,396	449	1,326	296,847	30,421	4,192
1966	4,153	61,396	480	1,366	241,929	33,514	4,121
1967	4,146	63,848	514	1,468	262,683	39,179	5,134
1968	4,555	67,786	645	1,410	273,731	32,333	5,025
1969	4,864	68,153	690	1,268	282,747	23,665	5,155
1970	5,637	72,284	708	1,413	318,738	28,976	7,863
1971	6,494	70,605	796	1,237	292,888	21,288	6,910
1972	7,410	62,000	1,059	1,171	260,204	19,338	6,527
1973	7,918	52,037	1,065	1,177	205,941	17,541	8,059
1974	8,456	53,296	835	1,069	202,681	13,287	7,874
1975	8,935	54,983	729	958	232,271	9,831	8,131
1976	9,138	53,200	709	980	240,272	10,323	10,350
1977	8,384	49,700	760	943	232,883	6,014	6,200
1978	7,330	48,000	737	876	210,655	4,089	10,225
1979	6,484	48,400	759	908	219,360	4,087	11,828
1980	6,097	48,600	829	907	232,476	3,196	12,720
1981	5,459	46,000	787	820	220,605	1,388	10,823
1982	5,429	48,700	766	874	234,650	1,582	11,362
1983	5,018	48,095	794	905	238,804	1,956	11,667
1984	5,036	50,997	799	940	248,874	2,832	14,140
1985	5,226	55,498	814	940	275,134	2,639	13,768
1986	4,790	51,498	782	904	223,453	1,220	13,048
1987	4,868	52,192	830	906	229,712	829	13,411
1988	4,962	54,932	853	931	251,610	1,057	13,142
1989	5,329	59,109	858	922	273,530	1,226	14,455
1990	5,506	62,109	865	878	302,910	1,106	14,165
1991	5,653	59,763	821	857	300,222	971	14,180
1992	5,697	53,612	1,022	894	258,170	1,416	14,180

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1915 to 1931 are as at 30 June; and from 1932 are as at 31 March. (b) Year ended 30 June.

## Industrial disputes (a) and trade unions, NSW

Year	Industrial disputes in progress during year			Trade unions			
	Disputes	Employees involved	Working days lost (b)	Separate unions	Members		
					Males	Females	Persons
	no.	'000	'000	no.	'000	'000	'000
1912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	185.5	7.1	192.6
1913	134	40.0	448.0	201	221.6	9.1	230.7
1914	235	56.3	727.7	197	231.4	8.6	240.0
1915	272	69.6	565.1	203	231.1	11.0	242.0
1916	336	123.4	1,174.0	199	230.1	13.9	244.1
1917	296	134.0	3,335.4	220	233.0	15.8	248.9
1918	138	33.0	169.2	217	227.1	16.1	243.2
1919	267	100.0	2,525.4	211	236.2	19.7	255.9
1920	249	90.4	2,265.2	214	253.4	24.1	277.5
1921	535	138.5	680.0	213	260.3	25.3	285.6
1922	342	102.3	586.5	217	256.9	27.8	284.7
1923	200	60.2	892.3	204	241.6	25.7	267.3
1924	416	133.7	607.8	202	249.6	25.2	274.8
1925	430	140.2	649.8	188	279.7	29.3	309.0
1926	256	96.6	1,111.2	191	295.2	34.1	329.3
1927	339	148.5	1,134.0	186	318.7	36.4	355.1
1928	230	80.4	480.4	197	317.9	39.5	357.4
1929	231	79.3	3,146.0	195	314.0	40.4	354.4
1930	156	48.6	1,443.4	203	303.5	39.7	343.1
1931	87	22.8	136.0	202	272.3	43.5	315.7
1932	92	20.0	63.4	202	271.9	42.2	314.1
1933	54	15.1	53.1	183	262.1	40.9	303.0
1934	117	36.0	213.8	185	273.5	40.2	313.7
1935	134	33.4	301.3	182	266.1	44.7	310.7
1936	188	52.3	432.5	184	273.8	43.0	316.7
1937	296	87.8	434.6	184	286.7	48.7	335.3
1938	340	124.5	1,029.4	194	298.3	50.1	348.4
1939	386	148.5	410.2	200	310.2	49.9	360.1
1940	313	174.0	1,238.2	196	312.5	53.6	366.1
1941	513	220.1	778.1	193	357.4	69.9	427.3
1942	552	151.1	320.1	194	n.p.	n.p.	483.0
1943	689	256.4	796.5	192	396.2	104.0	500.1
1944	801	221.2	575.3	189	399.2	111.7	510.9
1945	845	261.8	1,792.9	184	393.5	110.3	503.8
1946	771	229.5	719.6	207	424.9	105.1	530.0
1947	921	297.8	929.4	212	441.4	116.9	558.3
1948	1,071	242.5	645.0	214	470.5	114.8	585.4
1949	739	200.9	1,005.3	212	494.9	115.6	610.5
1950	1,030	311.8	639.3	222	527.4	120.5	647.9

For footnotes see end of table.

## Industrial disputes (a) and trade unions, NSW—continued

Year	Industrial disputes in progress during year			Trade unions			
	Disputes	Employees involved	Working days lost (b)	Separate unions	Members		
					Males	Females	Persons
	no.	'000	'000	no.	'000	'000	'000
1951	1,052	303.6	682.4	225	552.8	131.3	684.1
1952	1,316	347.1	763.9	223	547.7	106.4	654.0
1953	1,080	308.4	759.4	224	557.0	114.0	671.0
1954	1,063	222.3	501.6	228	597.0	142.0	738.7
1955	1,072	274.0	673.3	235	597.7	140.1	737.8
1956	878	226.3	611.3	237	600.2	141.9	742.1
1957	761	259.0	505.9	235	599.2	143.7	742.9
1958	624	141.8	231.5	231	596.4	141.4	737.9
1959	547	126.1	211.4	234	604.2	144.8	749.0
1960	736	296.9	416.8	231	622.6	154.6	777.2
1961	529	137.0	318.6	226	608.0	143.9	751.8
1962	752	209.0	303.4	222	625.9	150.6	776.5
1963	817	219.0	307.4	227	638.8	159.6	798.4
1964	828	229.1	320.6	223	648.3	164.8	813.1
1965	832	251.1	367.9	222	671.1	173.8	844.9
1966	835	210.0	400.1	220	659.5	178.4	837.9
1967	836	320.2	468.0	213	667.1	187.6	854.8
1968	965	355.5	583.4	212	671.9	193.6	865.5
1969	1,133	521.7	743.8	211	683.6	205.3	888.8
1970	1,484	740.6	1,393.6	211	692.6	223.8	916.4
1971	1,236	643.7	1,887.5	209	724.3	251.8	976.0
1972	1,174	516.1	866.8	202	717.1	275.2	492.4
1973	1,299	387.5	1,098.1	194	739.4	296.7	1,036.1
1974	1,427	893.6	2,665.0	193	745.4	306.8	1,052.2
1975	1,053	496.4	1,477.8	191	749.2	328.9	1,078.2
1976	955	941.9	1,456.5	188	724.9	321.3	1,046.1
1977	1,162	258.3	538.2	188	703.3	312.4	1,015.7
1978	1,240	503.8	970.8	190	732.3	315.1	1,047.5
1979	1,072	640.4	1,369.9	192	727.9	333.0	1,060.8
1980	1,245	382.8	1,208.1	192	751.3	357.4	1,108.7
1981	1,537	549.0	1,915.5	191	772.3	373.3	1,145.6
1982	897	302.1	784.0	187	745.7	381.9	1,127.5
1983	746	229.0	801.2	186	730.6	378.1	1,108.7
1984	828	308.6	660.6	190	741.4	373.1	1,114.5
1985	863	226.3	398.7	183	756.2	392.7	1,148.9
1986	824	338.8	598.8	182	757.0	391.3	1,148.2
1987	629	350.1	744.8	178	772.2	433.5	1,205.8
1988	676	452.8	730.1	170	795.3	423.1	1,218.3
1989	632	382.7	589.6	169	807.6	461.5	1,269.0
1990	548	340.9	622.9	163	812.9	450.5	1,263.5
1991	439	867.9	1,106.3	150	762.5	454.6	1,217.1
1992	279	163.5	174.3	124	683.9	428.4	1,112.3

(a) Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. (b) Working days lost refer to days lost by:

(i) employees who were directly involved in the dispute; and (ii) employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes; excluded is the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

## Metallic content of minerals produced, coal mined and gold prices, NSW

Year	Gold			Black coal production ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Lead production	Zinc production
	Production	Official price	Market price (a)			
	fine oz	\$A	\$A	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1901	173,543	8.50	8.50	6,064	n.a.	227
1902	161,256	8.50	8.50	6,037	n.a.	—
1903	254,260	8.50	8.50	6,457	123,957	7,342
1904	269,817	8.50	8.50	6,116	168,202	22,395
1905	274,267	8.50	8.50	6,739	164,830	42,078
1906	253,987	8.50	8.50	7,749	140,833	41,725
1907	247,363	8.50	8.50	8,797	194,777	96,017
1908	224,792	8.50	8.50	9,294	175,647	112,144
1909	204,709	8.50	8.50	7,133	157,618	151,966
1910	188,857	8.50	8.50	8,305	191,659	209,234
1911	181,121	8.50	8.50	8,831	209,837	241,892
1912	165,295	8.50	8.50	10,044	233,426	232,734
1913	149,657	8.50	8.50	10,581	243,958	219,639
1914	124,507	8.50	8.50	10,557	194,365	168,395
1915	132,498	8.50	8.50	9,601	157,753	133,608
1916	108,145	8.50	8.50	8,258	140,789	120,589
1917	82,171	8.50	8.50	8,426	156,990	160,111
1918	87,045	8.50	8.50	9,209	189,592	184,662
1919	65,839	8.50	10.21	8,770	63,503	66,101
1920	48,908	8.50	11.25	10,888	7,787	10,238
1921	51,173	8.50	10.60	10,967	78,558	141,698
1922	25,222	8.50	9.39	10,347	143,155	198,671
1923	18,833	8.50	8.85	10,647	154,962	145,513
1924	18,685	8.50	9.30	11,805	141,833	109,956
1925	19,422	8.50	8.50	11,579	175,088	141,010
1926	19,435	8.50	8.50	11,060	171,993	145,779
1927	18,032	8.50	8.50	11,305	191,877	166,105
1928	12,831	8.50	8.50	9,600	173,281	141,930
1929	7,496	8.50	11.98	7,740	188,091	148,394
1930	12,493	8.88	8.88	7,207	192,799	121,533
1931	19,673	11.75	11.75	6,536	131,132	75,403
1932	27,491	14.57	14.57	6,893	161,307	117,529
1933	29,252	15.42	15.42	7,233	175,803	125,688
1934	36,123	16.99	16.99	8,000	187,191	138,955
1935	50,102	17.54	17.54	8,838	189,686	143,966
1936	60,739	17.32	17.32	9,347	189,150	143,434
1937	68,607	17.38	17.38	10,213	199,636	149,308
1938	88,698	17.60	17.60	9,725	224,961	167,585
1939	87,189	19.45	19.45	11,376	226,698	159,146
1940	100,255	21.32	21.32	9,703	230,117	183,239
1941	88,091	21.37	21.37	11,955	239,218	192,234
1942	77,249	20.91	20.91	12,402	221,357	173,967
1943	63,779	20.90	20.90	11,658	190,650	152,141
1944	62,610	21.02	21.02	11,220	182,265	149,738
1945	43,129	21.40	21.40	10,340	158,033	132,553
1946	32,009	21.53	21.53	11,366	163,769	140,177
1947	50,082	21.53	21.53	11,871	157,501	135,805
1948	52,164	21.53	21.53	11,910	172,724	147,926
1949	51,793	24.22	24.22	10,908	166,178	146,909
1950	51,350	30.98	30.98	13,004	178,393	158,931

For footnotes see end of table.

## Metallic content of minerals produced, coal mined and gold prices, NSW—continued

Year	Gold			Black coal production ( <sup>000</sup> tonnes)	Lead production tonnes	Zinc production tonnes
	Production fine oz	Official price	Market price (a)			
		\$A	\$A			
1951	48,910	30.98	30.98	13,730	171,267	156,898
1952	39,030	30.98	30.98	15,263	176,217	160,772
1953	26,461	30.98	30.98	14,401	221,066	205,525
1954	31,374	31.16	31.16	15,325	234,090	219,821
1955	30,067	31.25	31.25	14,973	238,623	228,508
1956	28,821	31.25	31.25	15,048	242,144	246,930
1957	31,043	31.25	31.25	15,637	271,212	260,389
1958	18,709	31.25	31.25	16,105	250,859	231,090
1959	13,275	31.25	31.25	15,965	250,405	220,476
1960	13,628	31.25	31.25	18,022	239,654	252,147
1961	12,034	31.25	31.25	19,326	215,076	241,651
1962	11,234	31.25	31.25	19,336	297,074	248,793
1963	11,395	31.25	31.25	19,244	333,734	269,900
1964	10,569	31.25	31.25	21,031	301,720	260,110
1965	9,640	31.25	31.25	24,516	301,423	275,285
1966	9,078	31.25	31.25	25,877	287,587	279,608
1967	10,716	31.25	31.25	27,242	286,702	303,466
1968	8,668	31.25	36.66	30,834	253,492	284,717
1969	10,850	31.25	37.63	33,973	284,863	348,993
1970	10,079	31.25	32.91	35,900	279,209	325,507
1971	9,675	31.25	36.91	34,567	257,609	293,480
1972	9,175	31.21	49.76	39,175	249,259	309,508
1973	9,564	29.36	70.13	37,885	246,191	290,992
1974	9,059	29.42	111.08	38,694	227,558	263,249
1975	12,482	32.25	123.18	40,210	244,638	288,831
1976	16,146	(b)	102.40	44,744	218,268	274,799
1977	13,815		133.72	47,888	234,627	289,337
1978	13,553		168.99	50,679	230,574	267,925
1979	15,150		275.44	50,888	244,357	325,281
1980	18,427		539.28	50,720	240,668	327,404
1981	18,873		401.89	60,749	221,045	306,610
1982	19,587		373.76	64,877	245,124	372,063
1983	24,035		472.08	66,129	243,293	381,621
1984	35,770		411.80	68,323	214,719	329,136
1985	49,356		457.72	75,039	252,920	393,681
1986	35,425		552.47	80,310	210,696	320,716
1987	135,077		641.80	83,605	229,758	401,673
1988	187,407		564.95	78,357	209,580	346,511
1989	281,255		485.60	87,675	232,689	381,147
1990	261,391		496.22	94,429	242,374	382,564
1991	203,461		465.64	97,386	216,738	342,970
1992	186,103		468.82	102,200	222,109	338,612

(a) From 1901 to 1967 the market price shown is the price paid for gold received by the Australian Mint, from 1968 to 1975 the price shown is the selling price of the Gold Producers Association for sales to Australian industrial users, from 1976 onwards, the price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader. (b) The Australian Gold Market was de-regulated from 30 January 1976.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW



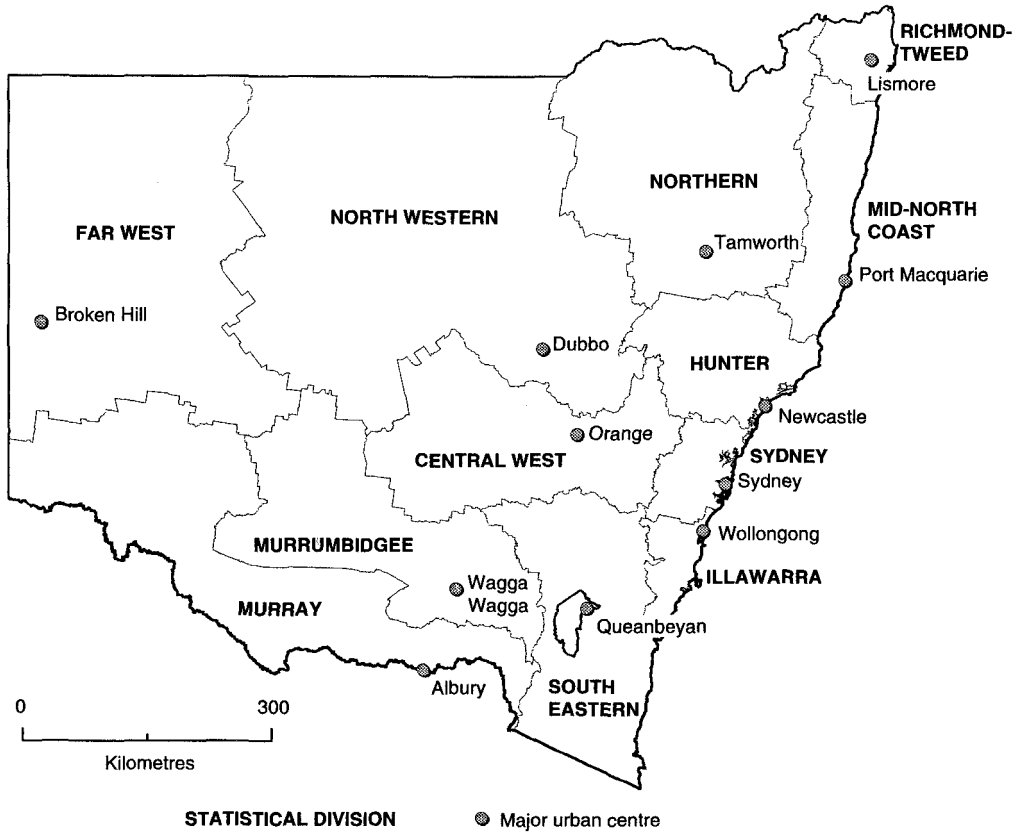
## New buildings completed, NSW

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings (a)
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	\$'000
1946	9,500	21,394	56	136	25,998
1947	13,191	33,434	365	1,026	40,524
1948	17,252	50,056	789	2,380	59,916
1949	18,276	60,522	1,019	3,404	75,204
1950	19,319	70,766	969	3,212	88,800
1951	20,379	90,684	1,120	4,984	116,236
1952	24,884	123,750	1,379	6,314	181,652
1953	25,598	131,582	1,555	6,998	202,604
1954	28,176	148,500	685	3,190	215,304
1954-55 (b)	27,413	156,174	682	3,104	221,388
1955-56	26,369	153,170	776	3,562	248,508
1956-57	22,267	136,988	861	4,596	266,644
1957-58	25,114	155,116	1,331	6,744	339,048
1958-59	28,095	174,356	1,935	10,924	320,398
1959-60	29,538	184,526	3,870	22,472	356,346
1960-61	29,778	195,692	6,619	39,224	419,466
1961-62	26,411	179,136	5,938	39,172	417,250
1962-63	25,591	178,100	5,753	35,310	412,708
1963-64	25,954	193,044	7,776	44,828	473,228
1964-65	26,764	211,596	13,126	79,294	533,538
1965-66	25,904	222,972	14,862	93,919	585,134
1966-67	24,779	225,754	12,088	81,843	627,908
1967-68	27,270	253,883	14,108	96,289	640,479
1968-69	28,794	289,627	16,362	119,620	722,773
1969-70	29,679	328,509	18,774	153,031	809,354
1970-71	29,051	353,766	20,346	182,133	947,481
1971-72	30,031	397,514	17,989	170,458	1,139,035
1972-73	28,565	418,001	19,348	200,436	1,147,600
1973-74	28,721	522,006	19,400	223,434	1,326,620
1974-75	26,261	580,478	18,648	259,425	1,472,629
1975-76	25,141	651,199	10,973	194,672	1,564,863
1976-77	26,376	777,643	9,497	176,898	1,781,157
1977-78	26,151	852,054	7,661	162,354	1,721,939
1978-79	27,193	984,963	7,751	182,589	1,923,176
1979-80	31,551	1,295,036	10,519	289,089	2,627,866
1980-81	36,200	1,460,200	13,793	427,200	3,261,900
1981-82	32,690	1,525,100	16,088	611,600	3,867,800
1982-83	23,090	1,133,000	12,576	542,600	3,529,400
1983-84	25,560	1,199,800	6,780	343,800	3,144,600
1984-85	27,250	1,413,100	8,571	424,100	3,971,100
1985-86	28,400	1,599,600	9,010	502,100	4,723,300
1986-87	21,900	1,372,000	8,809	464,200	4,539,200
1987-88	22,310	1,502,300	7,600	457,300	5,666,800
1988-89	30,517	2,377,584	10,902	648,222	7,984,276
1989-90	29,166	2,816,647	14,734	1,101,351	9,912,633
1990-91	25,506	2,578,799	14,192	1,207,352	10,845,099
1991-92	25,254	2,575,728	12,586	1,057,419	9,542,927

(a) Includes alterations and additions to existing residential buildings. (b) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures; after 1955, a financial year was used.

# Statistical division reference map

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The Year Book is a user-friendly source of financial and social information about NSW.

The book leads the reader through the statistics with the help of commentary, maps and graphs.

Topics in this issue include:

- population
- health
- employment
- housing
- trade
- finance

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