

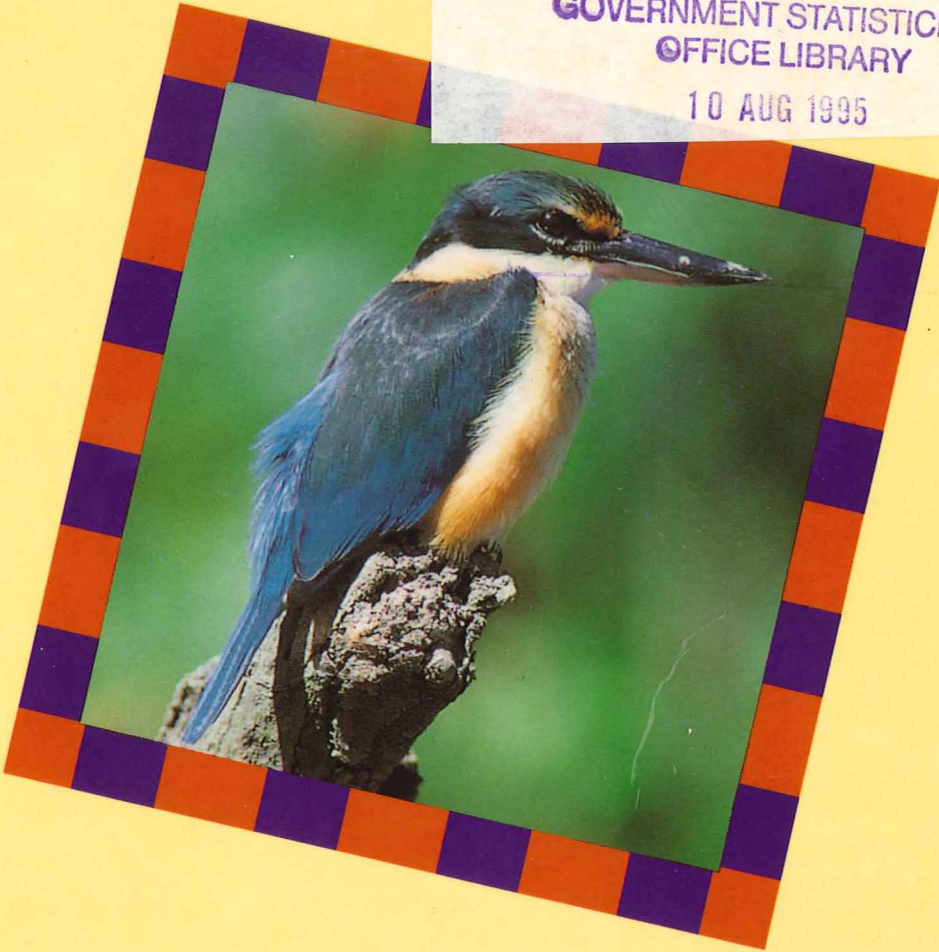
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S
OFFICE LIBRARY

Australian
Bureau of
Statistics

1 9 9 5

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S
OFFICE LIBRARY

10 AUG 1995



New South Wales

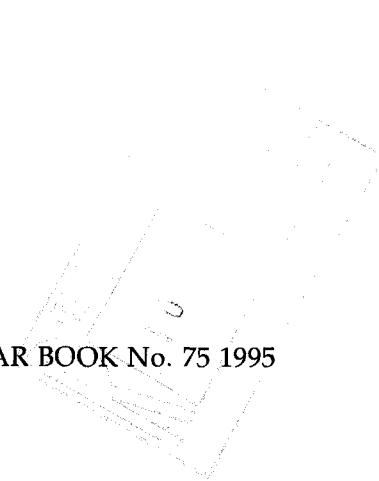
YEAR BOOK

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to include the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK No. 75 1995



COVER: Sacred Kingfisher (*Halcyon Sancta*), an inhabitant of woodlands, rivers, mangroves and mudflats.

Photograph: C.& D.Frith; Frithfoto

Design: Sean O'Donnell

**NEW SOUTH WALES
YEAR BOOK
No. 75 1995**

GREG BRAY
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NEW SOUTH WALES

This edition was published in 1995 by the
New South Wales Office of the
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
St. Andrew's House,
Sydney Square, Sydney

National Library of Australia card number and
ISSN 0810-9338

Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number 1300.1

© Commonwealth of Australia 1995

Printed and bound in Australia by
Quality Images Australia Pty Ltd

Contents

Contents	v
Preface	vii
Acknowledgments	ix
For inquiries...	x
General information	xi
History	1
Physical environment	17
Physical features	17
Water resources	18
Climate	22
Land use	24
Government	27
Demography	35
Population estimates	35
Population census	40
Overseas arrivals and departures	45
Births	47
Deaths	52
Marriage and divorce	56
Social and welfare	63
Services in the community	69
Domiciliary services to the aged and disabled	74
Family lifestyle	76
Education and training	81
School education	81
Technical and further education	87
Universities and higher education	89
Participation, attainment and transition	91
Training	92
Health	97
National Health Survey	99
Occupational health and safety	106
Disability	107
Causes of death	111
Law and order	117

Labour	125
The labour force	125
Unemployment	128
Employment	133
Transport and communication	147
Roads	147
Road transport	151
Air transport	155
Shipping	157
Public transport	161
Communication	163
Telecommunication	164
Postal services	166
Media	167
Agriculture	173
Development, structure and finance	173
Crops and pastures	177
Livestock and livestock products	191
Mining and energy	203
Mining	203
Energy	211
Manufacturing	217
Housing and construction	227
Housing	227
Construction	232
Commerce	243
External trade	243
Wholesale and retail trade	248
Consumer price index	251
Service industries	252
Tourism	254
Finance	261
Public finance	261
Private finance	269
Historical series tables	273
Statistical division reference map	293
Index	295

Preface

NSW Year Book has provided a description of the infrastructure and various aspects of the economic and social conditions in NSW since 1904. The 1995 edition is the 75th in this series and continues the tradition of producing a publication that 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, objective and responsive national statistical service.

The structure of the 1995 edition of the NSW Year Book remains similar to that of the 1994 Edition. The Social and welfare chapter has been expanded to include information on 'Domiciliary services to the aged and disabled' and 'Family lifestyle'.

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, makes it possible for these statistics to be produced.

GREG BRAY
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
June 1995

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

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

Cover design:

Sean O'Donnell

Acknowledgments

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

Association of NSW Credit Unions Ltd
Audit Bureau of Circulation
Australia Post
Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation
Australian Broadcasting Authority
Australian Institute of Criminology
Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee
Board of Studies, NSW
Bureau of Air Safety Investigation
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
Bureau of Meteorology
Civil Aviation Authority
Communications Law Centre
Department of Employment, Education and Training
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 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 Local Government Grants Commission
NSW Office of Energy
NSW Police Service
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority
NSW Technical and Further Education Commission
NSW Tourism
NSW Water Resources Council
NSW WorkCover Authority
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Rail Authority
State Transit Authority

For inquiries...

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

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

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

**Sales and
inquires:** Telephone: (02) 268 4611
Fax: (02) 268 4668

**Subscriptions
service:** 1800 020 608

**Bookshop
location** Level 5
St Andrew's House
Sydney Square

Postal address Information Services
GPO Box 796
Sydney NSW 2001

General information

Symbols and other usages

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

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

Reference periods

Yearly periods shown as 1994 refer to the year ended 31 December 1994; those shown as 1993–94 refer to the year ended 30 June 1994. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Rounding

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



Bushfires, January 1994

During January 1994 fire storms ravaged NSW. In ten days 600,000 hectares of bush were burnt out, 185 homes destroyed and 4 lives lost.

Photo: Jones/Fairfax

History

Aboriginal settlement The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known — estimates range from 30,000 to 60,000 years ago. 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 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% 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 dispatched 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: In 1855 the British Government 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.

Responsible government

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: 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.

Secret ballot

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 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.

State aid to religion abolished

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: 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

Royal National Park

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

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) now known as Sydney Electricity 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% 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 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.

Parkes radio telescope

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 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.

TAB established

1966: In 1965 compulsory military training was reintroduced 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.

Decimal currency

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 Vincent's 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% 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 12 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. Also in that year the National Maritime Museum at Darling Harbour was opened.

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

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

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

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

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

**1994:
Bush fires** During January 1994 fire storms ravaged NSW. In ten days 600,000 hectares of bush were burnt out, 185 homes destroyed and 4 lives lost and over 12,000 people went through evacuation centres. In November a third runway for Sydney's Kingsford-Smith Airport was opened and the State Bank of NSW was sold. The drought in NSW continued to worsen with 98% of the State drought-declared by December.



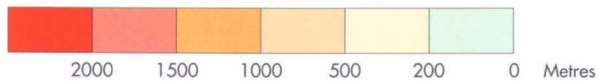


New South Wales

Scale

0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometres

HYPSOMETRIC TINTS



Populated Places

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

Physical environment

Physical features

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

The coastal districts are undulating, well watered and fertile. The coastline 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.

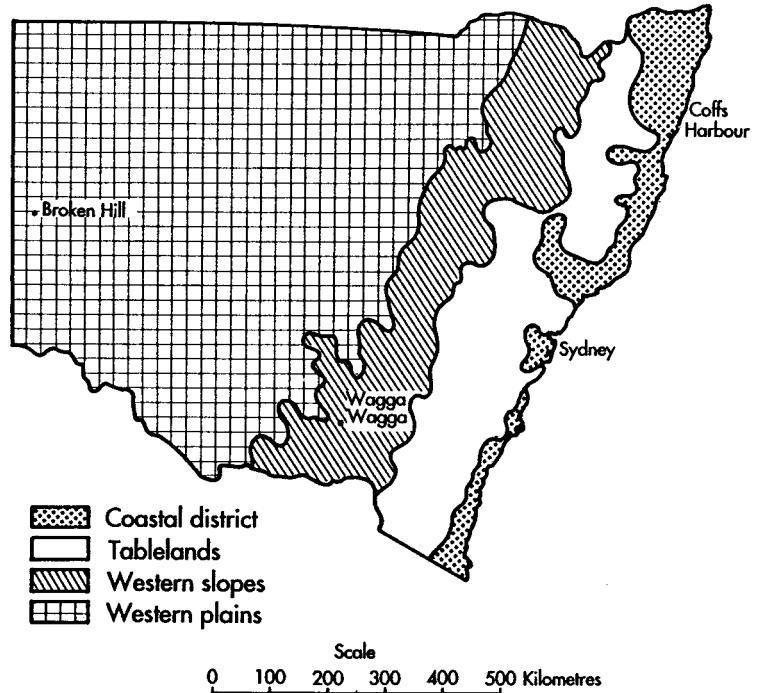
The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaus, forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude higher than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly 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 kilometres east of Port Macquaire. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant. Due to the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Howea* (kentia) palm seed. The Lord Howe Island group is included on the World Heritage List.

NSW physical features



Water resources

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

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

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

Average monthly rainfall, NSW

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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

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

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

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

Surface water resources, NSW

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

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

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

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

Climate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land use

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

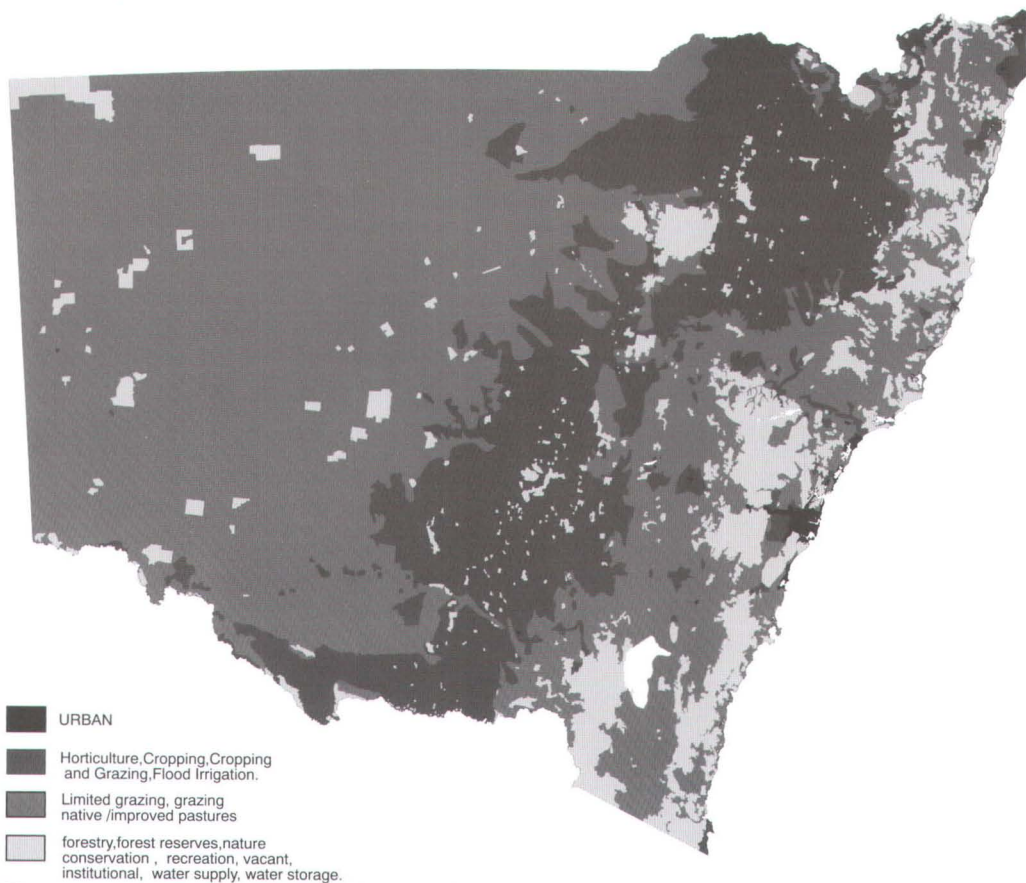
Nearly half of the land in the coastal and tablelands region is used for non-agricultural purposes. The highlands contain extensive areas of State forests and national parks, while the more amenable parts are urban areas and hobby farms. The land which is given over to agricultural purposes contains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

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

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

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

Land use, NSW



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

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



**NSW Governor Rear
Admiral Peter Sinclair
opens State Parliament**

Photo: Stevens/Fairfax

Government

The history of Government in NSW

Although forms of Aboriginal tribal government had existed from time immemorial in NSW, government as we know it began in Australia 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 principal ministers from members of the party, or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the Lower House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly). The

Ministry chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State and should resign if it ceases to command the confidence of the House.

The Executive Council

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

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

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

The Ministry or Cabinet

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

The Ministry consists of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. Most ministers come from the Legislative Assembly. The Constitution limits the numbers of ministers to 20. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration. It continues in office only 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	4 April 1995
83	Carr (Labor)	4 April 1995	In office

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

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

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

Both Houses must meet at least once a year. The 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	3 Mar. 1995	3	8	1	4
51	28 Apr. 1995	2 May 1995	In office				

The Legislative Council

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

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

Legislative Council: membership by party affiliation

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

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

The Legislative Assembly

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

A Speaker presides over the House and the election for the position is the first business of the House after an election. The Speaker presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its

wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. The Chairman presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy Speaker.

Legislative Assembly: membership by party affiliation

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

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

**Local
government
functions**

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

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

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



Using ABS statistics in planning

Most of the State's population is located around the three major coastal centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong.

Photo: NSW Department of Planning

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% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (34.0%) of Australian residents live in NSW. The proportion of the nation's population living in this State has changed markedly since first settlement but little change has occurred since the start of the twentieth century, when about 36% of Australian residents lived in NSW.

Area, estimated resident population and population density of States and Territories, 30 June 1993

State or territory	Area (a) (km ²)	Estimated resident population (b) ('000)	Population density (b) (persons per km ²)	Proportion of Australian population (b) (%)
New South Wales	801,600	5,997.4	7.5	34.0
Victoria	227,600	4,464.2	19.6	25.3
Queensland	1,727,200	3,116.0	1.8	17.6
South Australia	984,000	1,462.9	1.5	8.3
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,676.3	0.7	9.5
Tasmania	67,800	471.4	7.0	2.7
Northern Territory	1,346,200	169.3	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	298.9	124.5	1.7
Australia	7,682,300	17,656.4	2.3	100.0

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

Population growth During the year ended 30 June 1993, NSW experienced the fifth highest growth rate (0.6%) of all Australian States and Territories, behind Queensland (2.7%), the

Estimated resident population of States and Territories (a)

State or territory	At 30 June					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION						
—'000—						
New South Wales	5,707.3	5,776.3	5,834.0	5,898.7	5,958.7	5,997.4
Victoria	4,262.6	4,320.2	4,378.6	4,420.4	4,451.0	4,464.2
Queensland	2,739.9	2,827.6	2,899.3	2,961.0	3,032.8	3,116.0
South Australia	1,404.9	1,419.0	1,432.1	1,446.3	1,457.6	1,462.9
Western Australia	1,535.2	1,578.4	1,613.0	1,636.1	1,657.4	1,676.3
Tasmania	451.1	455.3	462.2	466.8	469.7	471.4
Northern Territory	159.0	161.2	163.7	165.5	167.4	169.3
Australian Capital Territory	272.1	276.4	282.2	289.3	294.5	298.9
Australia	16,532.2	16,814.4	17,065.1	17,284.0	17,489.1	17,656.4
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA						
—%—						
New South Wales	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.0
Victoria	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.3
Queensland	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.6
South Australia	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3
Western Australia	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Tasmania	2.7	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	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results.

Estimated resident population (a) in statistical areas of NSW

Statistical area	At 30 June					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
—'000—						
Sydney (SD)	3,591.0	3,622.9	3,643.7	3,672.9	3,699.8	3,713.2
<i>Hunter (SD)</i>	<i>508.1</i>	<i>515.9</i>	<i>523.9</i>	<i>532.0</i>	<i>539.1</i>	<i>544.4</i>
Newcastle (SSD)	427.0	432.9	439.0	444.9	450.7	454.8
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	81.2	83.0	85.0	87.0	88.4	89.6
<i>Illawarra (SD)</i>	<i>331.2</i>	<i>337.8</i>	<i>344.1</i>	<i>349.6</i>	<i>355.1</i>	<i>359.6</i>
Wollongong (SSD)	238.4	240.6	242.8	244.9	247.4	249.5
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	92.8	97.2	101.3	104.6	107.7	110.1
Richmond-Tweed (SD)	161.7	168.0	174.0	179.5	184.7	189.0
Mid-North Coast (SD)	217.7	226.2	234.0	240.9	247.0	251.8
Northern (SD)	181.7	182.7	183.9	185.4	186.5	186.9
North Western (SD)	111.6	112.6	114.1	115.6	117.0	117.9
Central West (SD)	165.8	166.8	168.3	170.1	171.6	172.5
South Eastern (SD)	158.7	162.0	165.3	168.4	171.9	174.8
Murrumbidgee (SD)	144.7	145.5	146.1	147.3	148.3	149.4
Murray (SD)	106.2	107.2	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.0
Far West (SD)	29.0	28.7	28.4	28.3	28.1	27.9
New South Wales	5,707.3	5,776.3	5,834.0	5,898.7	5,958.7	5,997.4

(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results.

Australian Capital Territory (1.5%), Western Australia (1.1%) and the Northern Territory (1.1%). The growth rate for Australia as a whole was 1.0%. The actual increase in NSW population in that period was 38,700, which comprised a natural increase of 45,200, a net overseas migration gain of 12,600 and a net interstate migration loss of 19,100.

Regional distribution

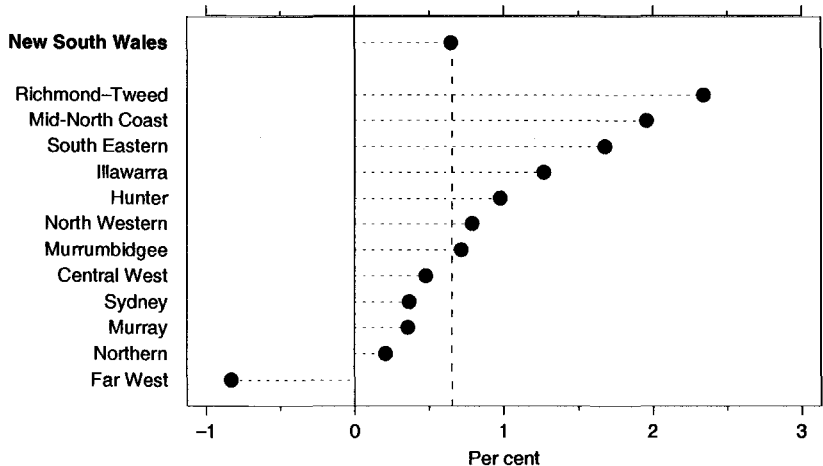
Most of the State's population is located around the three major coastal centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. In 1993, Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Wollongong SSD contained nearly three-quarters (73.7%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2% of its area. The six coastal divisions of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, in aggregate, comprised 87.3% of the State's population and 17.4% of its area.

Regional growth

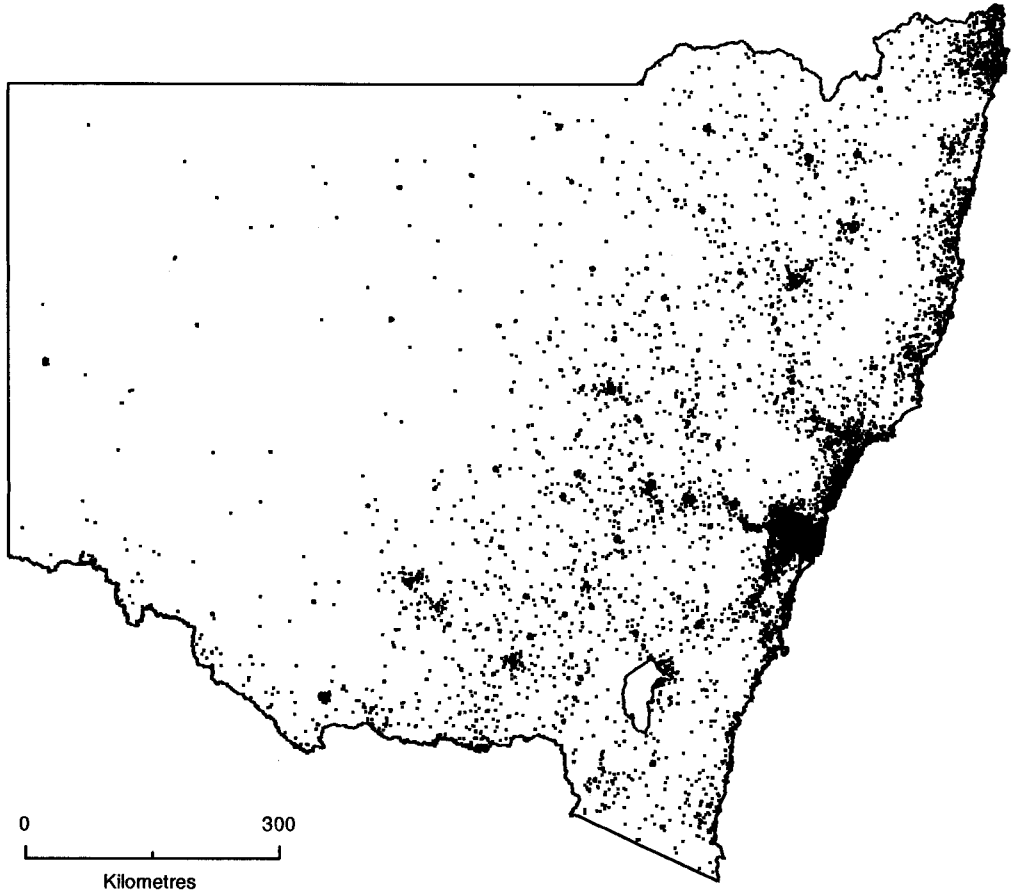
Sydney's population growth is predominantly due to overseas migration but growth in the other regions of the State is generally caused by an intrastate drift from Sydney to less populated coastal retreats or from rural areas into more populated urban cities or towns where work opportunities are greater.

Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas are situated on the coast of NSW. During 1993 the north coast divisions of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast had growth rates of 2.3% and 2.0% respectively. On the south coast, South Eastern SD — which contains the developing areas near the Australian Capital Territory — and Illawarra SD grew by 1.7% and 1.3% respectively.

Population growth, 30 June 1992 to 1993



Population, NSW, 6 August 1991



1 dot = 100 people.

Components of change in estimated resident population, NSW

Component	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	—'000—					
Natural increase	42.1	44.4	41.6	47.1	44.0	45.2
Net overseas migration	61.5	62.6	52.2	36.5	31.2	12.6
Net interstate migration	-13.3	-38.0	-36.0	-17.2	-15.2	-19.1
<i>Total change (a)</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>38.7</i>
	—%—					
Total annual rate of increase	1.61	1.21	1.00	1.11	1.02	0.65

(a) For 1987-88 to 1990-91, includes an adjustment for intercensal discrepancy.

NSW had 177 local government areas at 30 June 1993, of which eight had a growth rate of 3% or more during the year ended 30 June 1993. Of these eight areas, five 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 1993

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
0-4	223.4	212.7	436.1	7.3
5-9	218.4	208.9	427.3	7.1
10-14	215.8	204.9	420.6	7.0
15-19	220.1	209.1	429.2	7.2
20-24	243.3	235.4	478.7	8.0
25-29	230.2	227.6	457.8	7.6
30-34	248.8	247.5	496.3	8.3
35-39	230.5	230.1	460.6	7.7
40-44	219.6	216.8	436.4	7.3
45-49	202.5	194.9	397.4	6.6
50-54	156.6	149.3	305.9	5.1
55-59	133.6	131.6	265.2	4.4
60-64	125.4	127.4	252.7	4.2
65-69	117.3	127.8	245.0	4.1
70-74	89.4	109.3	198.7	3.3
75-79	58.5	83.4	141.9	2.4
80-84	32.1	56.3	88.4	1.5
85 and over	16.7	42.5	59.3	1.0
Total all ages	2,982.1	3,015.3	5,997.4	100.0

(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% increase in the census count of the State since the 1986 Census. Final figures show that 61.7% (3,538,749) of those counted were in Sydney SD. This was 173,891 more people than in 1986 (up 5.2%). The sex ratio of the NSW population in this census was 98.5 males to 100 females, compared with 98.8 males to 100 females in the 1986 Census.

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

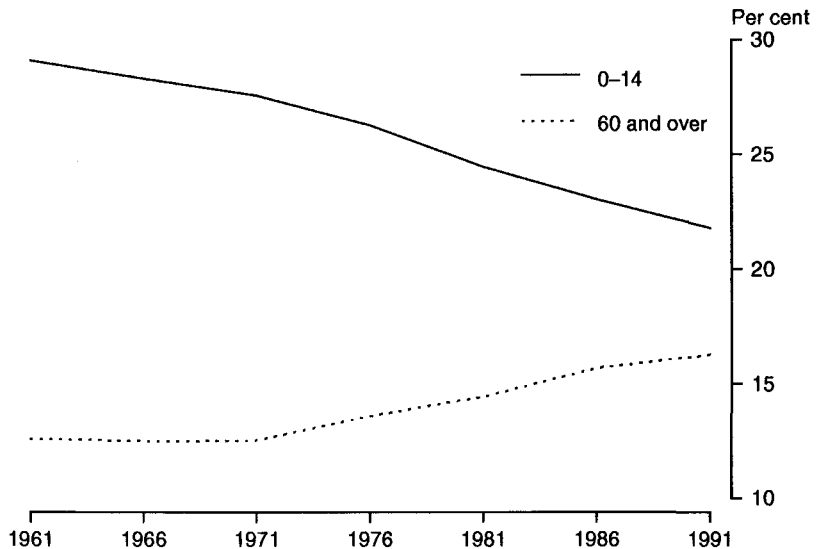
The largest increase in people counted in a Sydney statistical local area was in Fairfield where there were 175,107 people. This was 14.1% (21,585) more people than the 153,522 counted in 1986. Population decreases between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses were recorded in 14 of the 45 statistical local areas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

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

Age composition

The median age of the population is now 32, compared with 31 for the 1986 Census. 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% of the total population while the proportion of children (persons aged under 15) has declined from its 1961 Census peak of 29.1%, to 22% in the 1991 Census.

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



Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders

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

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

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

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

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

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

Birthplace by sex, NSW, 1991 Census

<i>Country</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	no.	no.	no.	%
Main English speaking countries—				
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>
Other countries—				
China	23,686	21,028	44,714	0.8
Germany	16,598	17,362	33,960	0.6
Greece	22,651	21,679	44,330	0.8
Hong Kong	15,855	16,599	32,454	0.6
India	10,376	10,055	20,431	0.4
Italy	38,141	32,424	70,565	1.2
Lebanon	26,978	24,398	51,376	0.9
Malaysia	9,765	10,351	20,116	0.4
Malta	11,389	10,170	21,559	0.4
Netherlands	12,650	10,934	23,584	0.4
Philippines	14,543	22,734	37,277	0.7
Poland	10,569	9,798	20,367	0.4
USSR (a)	7,267	8,400	15,667	0.3
Viet Nam	25,721	23,501	49,222	0.9
Yugoslavia	32,599	28,647	61,246	1.1
Other	155,923	152,060	307,983	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>434,711</i>	<i>420,140</i>	<i>854,851</i>	<i>14.9</i>
Not stated	70,526	66,850	137,376	2.4
Total (b)	2,844,532	2,886,415	5,730,947	100.0

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

Pattern of inward migration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overseas arrivals and departures

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

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

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

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

Overseas arrivals and departures, NSW

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

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

Country of last residence of settlers

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

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

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

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

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

Births

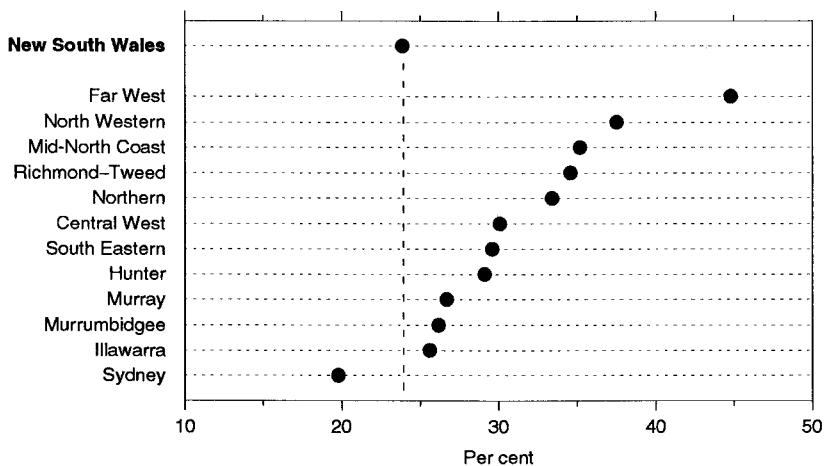
Compilation of statistics

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

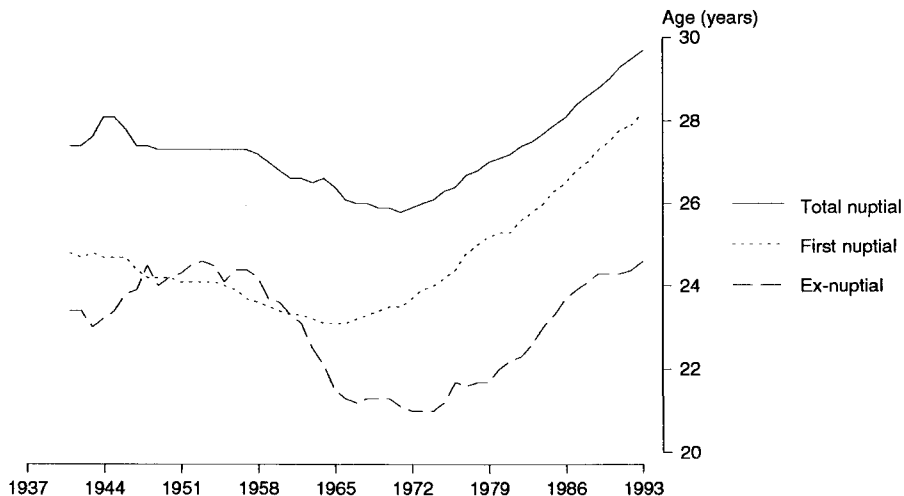
Live births: nuptiality, NSW

Particulars	1991	1992	1993
Nuptial	67,940	71,173	68,003
Ex-nuptial—			
Number	19,427	21,412	21,351
Proportion of total live births (%)	22.2	23.1	23.9
Paternity acknowledged births (no.)	15,709	17,494	17,504
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (%)	80.9	81.7	82.0
Total	87,367	92,585	89,354

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



Median age of mother, NSW



Birth rate In 1993, there were 89,354 live births registered to women whose usual residence was in NSW. The crude birth rate (14.9 per 1,000 population in 1993) 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 1993. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but has averaged at 105.

The total fertility rate was 1,912. 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

	1991	1992	1993
Live births—			
Males	44,942	47,710	45,906
Females	42,425	44,875	43,448
Persons	87,367	92,585	89,354
Sex ratio	106	106	106
Crude birth rate	14.8	15.5	14.9
Total fertility rate	1,874	1,975	1,912
Female gross reproduction rate	0.910	0.957	0.930
Female net reproduction rate	0.897	0.944	0.918

Female population replacement The female gross reproduction rate of 0.930 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 0.918 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 24% in 1993. This proportion was fairly steady at 4–5% for three decades up to the 1960s, when it began to increase sharply, and it has doubled since 1979.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 to 82% in 1993. 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)	
	1983	1993	1983	1993	1983	1993
Under 20	2,140	689	5,663	4,423	27.2	21.2
20-24	18,562	10,215	23,079	17,625	101.7	74.9
25-29	28,540	24,680	31,105	29,837	143.9	131.1
30-34	16,322	23,089	17,615	26,403	83.4	106.7
35-39	4,649	8,079	5,113	9,503	26.3	41.3
40-44	633	1,202	710	1,497	4.7	6.9
45 and over	15	47	21	61	0.2	0.3
Not stated	—	2	1	5	..	..
Total	70,861	68,003	83,307	89,354	1,937	1,912

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

Nuptial confinements: age group of mother and previous issue, NSW, 1993

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	683	1.2	536	133	14	—	—
20-24	10,122	1.5	5,909	3,163	881	144	25
25-29	24,332	1.8	10,961	8,806	3,394	897	274
30-34	22,727	2.1	7,027	8,539	4,908	1,608	645
35-39	7,947	2.5	2,004	2,671	1,852	840	580
40 and over	1,236	2.7	366	353	221	129	167
Total (a)	67,049	2.0	26,805	23,665	11,270	3,618	1,691
Proportion of total married mothers (%)	100.0	..	40.0	35.3	16.8	5.4	2.5

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

Live births: rates and nuptiality, 1993

Statistical division of usual residence	Live births			Proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births	Crude birth rate
	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	no.	no.	no.	%	(a)
Sydney	44,049	10,860	54,909	19.8	14.8
Hunter	5,602	2,294	7,896	29.1	14.5
Illawarra	4,026	1,384	5,410	25.6	15.0
Richmond-Tweed	1,700	901	2,601	34.6	13.8
Mid-North Coast	2,286	1,243	3,529	35.2	14.0
Northern	1,980	991	2,971	33.4	15.9
North Western	1,362	818	2,180	37.5	18.5
Central West	1,861	801	2,662	30.1	15.4
South Eastern	1,872	788	2,660	29.6	15.2
Murrumbidgee	1,821	647	2,468	26.2	16.5
Murray	1,200	436	1,636	26.7	14.9
Far West	223	181	404	44.8	14.5
Overseas (b)	21	7	28	25.0	..
New South Wales	68,003	21,351	89,354	23.9	14.9

(a) Births 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 1993 was 28.9 years compared with 27.0 years in 1983. The proportion of married women who had their first child when aged 30 years and over increased from 18% in 1983 to 33% in 1993. The proportion of births to mothers aged 40 years and over has almost doubled since 1983 from 0.9% to 1.7%. On the other hand, teenage mothers decreased from 6.8% in 1983 to 4.9% in 1993. Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1983 for mothers aged under 25 years, but have increased significantly for mothers aged 30 years and over. Women in the 25–29 years age group remained the peak fertility group at 131.1 per 1,000.

Nuptial first births At the beginning of this century, 60% of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage and only 7.5% after three or more years. The trend has altered dramatically and currently only 20% occur during the first year, with almost 40% delayed until three or more years and 17% until five or more years.

Size of families Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers who gave birth to a child in 1993 was 2.0 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only 8% of the children born in 1993 were the fourth or later child compared with 17% in 1951, and 50% at the turn of the century.

Regional births Of the NSW women who gave birth during 1993, 61% lived in Sydney SD. The proportion of ex-nuptial to total births was substantially lower in Sydney (19.8%) than the balance of NSW (30.1%). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (44.8%) and North Western SD (37.5%).

Multiple births There were 1,161 cases of twins born to NSW mothers in 1993 (one in every 76 confinements). Twenty-six mothers gave birth to triplets in 1993. In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the birth of triplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five cases of triplets were born each year, but the average has more than doubled in the latter half. Only three cases of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been 26 cases of quadruplets and six cases of higher order multiple births. One case of quadruplets was recorded in 1993.

Month of occurrence There were, on average, 238 babies born each day in 1993. The highest daily average (248) occurred in the month of September, while the lowest (226) occurred in the month of November. Since the early 1960s when data were first

tabulated by month of occurrence, the highest daily average (285) was recorded in March 1971 and the lowest (198) was recorded in November 1980.

Hospital and home births

In 1993, 85.5% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 14.0% occurred in private hospitals and 0.5% (466) were home births.

Deaths

Compilation of death statistics

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

Death rate

There were 43,069 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1993; the crude death rate was 7.2 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>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Deaths—			
Males	22,661	23,969	22,925
Females	19,806	20,832	20,144
Persons	42,467	44,801	43,069
Crude death rate (a)—			
Males	7.7	8.1	7.7
Females	6.7	7.0	6.7
Persons	7.2	7.5	7.2
Infant deaths—			
Males	354	408	318
Females	278	280	234
Persons	632	688	552
Infant death rate (b)	7.2	7.4	6.2
Median age at death (years)—			
Males	72.0	72.5	72.8
Females	78.8	79.3	79.5

(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 aged under 5 years accounted for 29% of all male deaths and 36% of all female deaths. In 1993 they each accounted for less than 2% of the total. Adults aged 75 years and over accounted for 10% of total deaths in 1901, but in 1993, males of that age represented 43% of total male deaths and females in the same category comprised 63% of total female deaths.

Life expectation The life expectancy of NSW residents at birth in 1993 was 80.79 years for females and 74.84 years for males. Expectation of life has been calculated on the NSW mortality experience since 1971. In the period 1973 to 1993, expectation of life at birth has improved by six years for males and five years for females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement are the decrease in infant mortality from 17.1 to 6.2 per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

Expectation of life, NSW

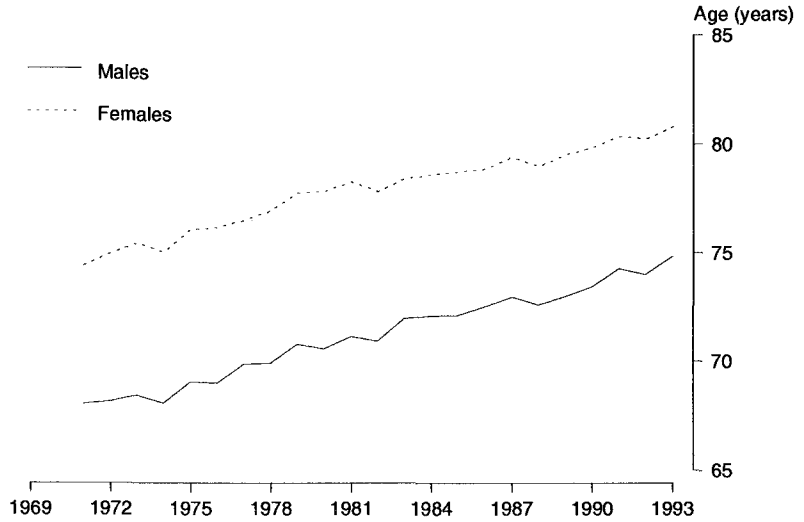
At age	Males			Females		
	1973	1983	1993	1973	1983	1993
	—years—					
0	68.43	71.98	74.84	75.43	78.40	80.79
10	60.16	63.01	65.53	66.82	69.29	71.37
20	50.60	53.41	55.78	57.06	59.47	61.51
30	41.28	44.08	46.40	47.36	49.72	51.70
40	31.89	34.56	37.04	37.82	40.03	42.02
50	23.23	25.49	27.86	28.74	30.72	32.56
60	15.63	17.51	19.38	20.36	22.05	23.61
70	9.81	10.99	12.31	12.93	14.37	15.50
80	5.79	6.34	6.99	7.21	8.13	8.81
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)		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
MALES						
Under 1	354	408	318	7.9	8.6	6.9
1-4	77	73	70	0.4	0.4	0.4
5-9	49	36	43	0.2	0.2	0.2
10-14	48	39	43	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	203	187	145	0.9	0.8	0.7
20-24	253	283	259	1.1	1.2	1.1
25-29	293	303	314	1.2	1.3	1.4
30-34	348	394	351	1.4	1.6	1.4
35-39	390	356	395	1.7	1.6	1.7
40-44	489	486	448	2.2	2.2	2.0
45-49	593	588	602	3.3	3.1	3.0
50-54	810	789	774	5.4	5.1	4.9
55-59	1,129	1,205	1,115	8.8	9.2	8.3
60-64	2,046	2,072	1,822	15.7	16.2	14.6
65-69	2,981	2,976	2,830	26.0	25.7	24.1
70-74	3,148	3,563	3,468	38.2	41.5	38.8
75-79	3,795	3,932	3,654	67.2	68.0	62.6
80-84	3,005	3,277	3,305	103.5	108.0	102.6
85 and over	2,646	2,996	2,966	178.0	189.2	175.0
Total (b)	22,661	23,969	22,925	7.7	8.1	7.7
FEMALES						
Under 1	278	280	234	6.6	6.2	5.4
1-4	48	56	56	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-9	27	32	29	0.1	0.2	0.1
10-14	33	18	27	0.2	0.1	0.1
15-19	74	59	59	0.3	0.3	0.3
20-24	100	92	81	0.4	0.4	0.3
25-29	114	87	77	0.5	0.4	0.3
30-34	120	146	134	0.5	0.6	0.5
35-39	176	177	190	0.8	0.8	0.8
40-44	250	226	234	1.2	1.0	1.1
45-49	314	339	362	1.8	1.8	1.9
50-54	415	514	450	2.9	3.5	3.0
55-59	621	643	606	4.9	5.0	4.6
60-64	1,068	1,065	993	8.0	8.1	7.8
65-69	1,686	1,645	1,586	13.3	12.9	12.4
70-74	2,283	2,334	2,293	22.2	22.0	21.0
75-79	3,187	3,261	3,030	39.2	39.4	36.4
80-84	3,403	3,643	3,700	65.3	67.3	65.5
85 and over	5,608	6,214	6,003	144.4	153.4	140.6
Total (b)	19,806	20,832	20,144	6.7	7.0	6.7

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

Expectation of life at birth, NSW



Infant deaths In 1993, there were 552 infant deaths (children aged under 1 year) and the infant death rate was 6.2 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 1993 was 136 males per 100 females, compared with the sex ratio at birth of 106.

Total deaths and infant deaths, 1993

Statistical division of usual residence	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rate (a)	Persons	Rate (b)
Sydney	13,103	12,215	25,318	6.8	313	5.7
Hunter	2,301	1,978	4,279	7.9	49	6.2
Illawarra	1,429	1,120	2,549	7.1	39	7.2
Richmond-Tweed	854	657	1,511	8.0	9	3.5
Mid-North Coast	1,195	929	2,124	8.4	23	6.5
Northern	792	619	1,411	7.6	20	6.7
North Western	509	368	877	7.4	25	11.5
Central West	732	642	1,374	8.0	13	4.9
South Eastern	724	574	1,298	7.4	17	6.4
Murrumbidgee	595	511	1,106	7.4	19	7.7
Murray	456	359	815	7.4	17	10.4
Far West	165	131	296	10.6	4	9.9
Overseas (c)	70	41	111	..	4	..
New South Wales	22,925	20,144	43,069	7.2	552	6.2

(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 1993, 59% of NSW deaths were of residents of Sydney SD, where the death rate (6.8 per 1,000 population) was less than the death rate for the balance of NSW (7.8). The highest death rates occurred in Far West (10.6) and Mid-North Coast (8.4) SDs. North Western SD recorded the highest infant death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 live births, while Richmond-Tweed SD recorded the lowest rate (3.5). The overall infant death rate for divisions outside Sydney SD was 6.9 per 1,000 live births.

Seasonal variations in deaths

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1993, 29% of deaths occurred during winter, 25% during spring, 24% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (135) occurred in the month of August, while the lowest (103) occurred in January. 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 39,993 marriages registered in NSW in 1993, a rate of 6.7 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.

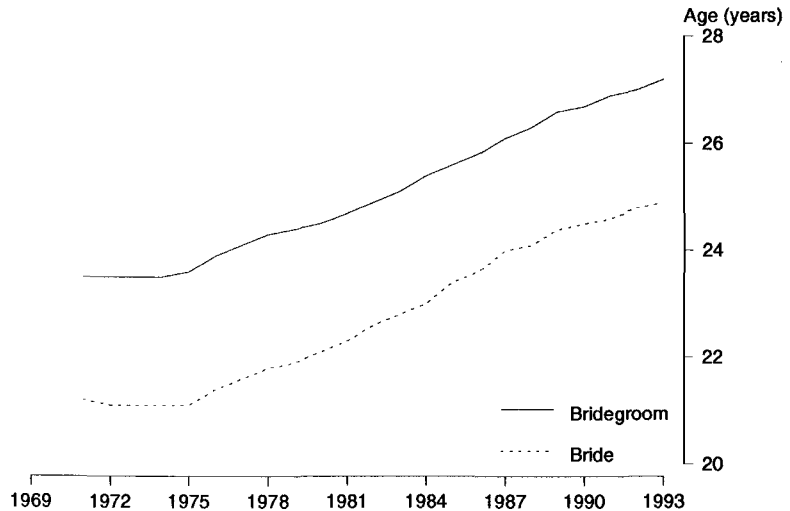
Marriages: summary, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Marriages registered	39,594	40,734	39,993
Crude marriage rate (a)	6.7	6.8	6.7
Marriages performed by—			
Ministers of religion—			
Number	24,009	24,320	24,093
Proportion (%)	60.6	59.7	60.2
Civil celebrants—			
State registered officers—			
Number	4,157	4,218	3,876
Proportion (%)	10.5	10.4	9.7
Other civil celebrants—			
Number	11,428	12,196	12,024
Proportion (%)	28.9	29.9	30.1
Median age at marriage (years)—			
Bridegroom	28.5	28.7	28.9
Bride	26.1	26.3	26.4

(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 1993 were 28.9 years and 26.4 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 1993, the most popular month for marriage was October with 5,078 marriages, the fourth highest monthly figure ever recorded in NSW. The next most popular months in 1993 were November (3,857) and September (3,727). The least popular month was August (1,956) followed by July (2,017) and June (2,059). Saturday is by far the most popular day of the week for marriage and 71% of 1993 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% of all marriages were religious ceremonies, 7% took place in matrimonial agencies and 3% were performed by district registrars. In 1993, 60% were performed by ministers of religion, 10% by State registered officers and 30% by other civil celebrants.

Marriages: denomination of ceremony, NSW, 1993

<i>Rites used in marriage ceremony</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	no.	%
Religious—		
Anglican Church of Australia	6,141	15.4
Assemblies of God	343	0.9
Baptist	721	1.8
Roman Catholic Church	8,428	21.1
Islam	251	0.6
Orthodox Churches	1,206	3.0
Presbyterian	896	2.2
Salvation Army	264	0.7
Uniting Church in Australia	3,410	8.5
Other denominations	2,433	6.1
<i>All religious rites</i>	<i>24,093</i>	<i>60.2</i>
Civil—		
Official registrars	3,876	9.7
Other civil celebrants	12,024	30.1
<i>All civil rites</i>	<i>15,900</i>	<i>39.8</i>
All rites	39,993	100.0

Remarriage In one out of every three marriages, one or both of the partners had been married previously. In 10% of all marriages, both parties had previously been divorced, compared with less than 3% in 1971.

Where both partners were marrying in 1993 for the first time, 71% were married by ministers of religion, but where one or both partners were remarrying, 63% were civil ceremonies. Of the religious ceremonies, 41% of first marriages (for both partners) were celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, while 27% of remarriages were celebrated in the Uniting Church in Australia and 24% in the Anglican Church of Australia.

Teenage marriage One of the most significant trends in marriage statistics has been the dramatic decline in teenage marriages. Only 0.8% of bridegrooms and 4.4% of brides in 1993 were teenagers, compared with the peak figures of 9% and 30% recorded in 1966. Only one out of every 237 marriages celebrated in 1993 involved two teenagers.

Marriages: age group and marital status at marriage, NSW, 1993

Age group (years)	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Single	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Total	Single	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Total
Under 20	331	—	—	331	1,744	—	5	1,749
20-24	9,182	—	58	9,240	14,138	8	266	14,412
25-29	12,124	7	689	12,820	9,780	53	1,258	11,091
30-34	5,947	30	1,703	7,680	3,727	74	1,918	5,719
35-44	2,556	106	3,236	5,898	1,410	198	2,765	4,373
45-59	385	301	2,296	2,982	201	389	1,489	2,079
60 and over	73	551	418	1,042	43	352	175	570
All ages	30,598	995	8,400	39,993	31,043	1,074	7,876	39,993

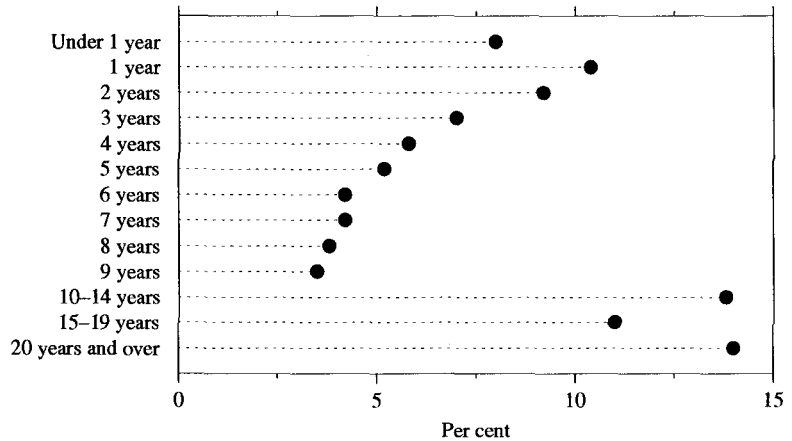
Divorce rate Commencing in 1993, divorce statistics relate to divorces granted in Australia, where the usual residence at separation was in NSW. There were 16,358 divorces granted in 1993, where the usual residence at separation was in NSW. Divorce statistics prior to 1993 relate to divorces granted in NSW only. It is not possible to revise data to the new basis prior to 1993. The crude divorce rate was 2.7 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	1991	1992	1993
Divorces granted	13,151	13,949	16,358
Crude divorce rate (a)	2.2	2.3	2.7
Median duration of marriage (years)	9.6	9.7	10.3
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	6.6	6.6	7.1
Median age at divorce (years)—			
Husband	38.0	38.3	39.1
Wife	35.2	35.4	36.2

(a) Per 1,000 of population.

Interval between marriage and final separation, NSW, 1993

**Re-marriages resulting in divorce**

One out of every six husbands and wives who were divorced in 1993 had been divorced previously. In 8% of divorces both parties had been divorced previously.

Children affected by divorce

In 1993, 51% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. The predominant age of the youngest child was 4 years. Almost 40% of divorces which did not involve children occurred within five years of the marriage, while only 11% of divorces involving children occurred during this period.

Divorces: age group of youngest child and number of children, NSW, 1993

Age of youngest child (years)	Number of children of marriage				Total divorces
	1	2	3	4 and over	
Divorces involving children—					
Under 5	1,008	1,030	387	183	2,608
5-9	808	1,293	585	185	2,871
10-14	651	961	267	46	1,925
15-17	716	156	3	1	876
Not stated	—	1	—	—	1
Total divorces involving children	3,183	3,441	1,242	415	8,281
Divorces not involving children					
	..	..	..	..	8,077
Total divorces	..	..	..	..	16,358

Related publications

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

- Australia** 1991 Census — Census Characteristics of Australia (2710.0)
Australian Demographic Statistics (Quarterly) (3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (3102.0)
Estimated Resident Population, Australia, States and
Territories of Australia (3201.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex: States
and Territories (3217.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and
Sex, Australia (3220.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age
and Sex, Australia (3221.0)
Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and
Territories, 1989–2031 (3222.0)
Family Formation Survey, Australia (3223.0)
Births, Australia (3301.0)
Deaths, Australia (3302.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)
Perinatal Deaths, Australia (3304.0)
Marriages, Australia (3306.0)
Divorces, Australia (3307.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly)
(3401.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Quarterly)
(3402.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Annual)
(3404.0)

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 care, Sydney

The Department of Community Services provides and supports many community services including a range of flexible children's services to cater for the needs of the changing population. The Department used ABS data to assist in identifying community needs.

Photo: NSW Department of Community Services

Social and welfare

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

The number of families in NSW increased from 1.4 million in 1982 to 1.6 million in 1992. Of all NSW families in 1992:

- 86% were couple families;
- 13% were lone parent families; and
- 1% were 'other' families of related individuals.

There were 691,200 couple families with dependent children in NSW in 1992 representing 43% of all NSW families.

Lone parent families with dependent children represented 9% of all NSW families.

Registered married couples accounted for 93% of all couples in 1992. Only 7% of couple families were de facto couples.

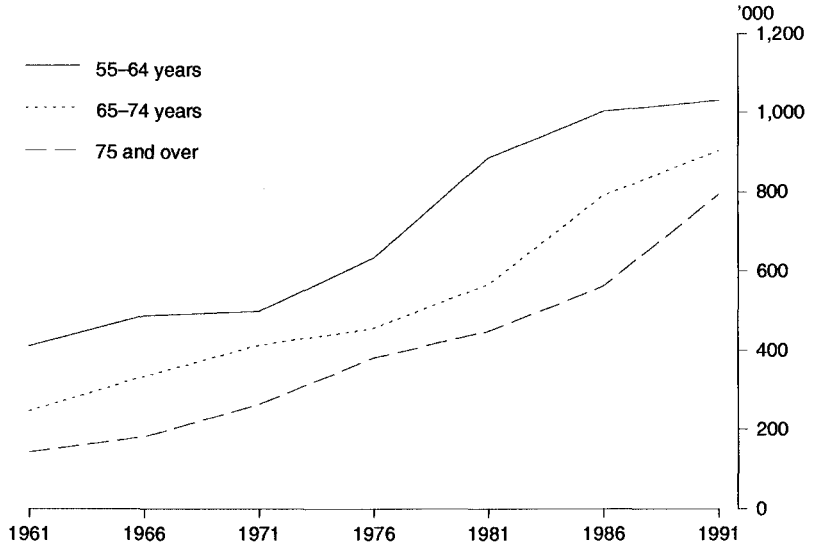
Older people

A significant number of people aged 65 years and over (201,000) were living alone in 1992, accounting for almost 10% of NSW households.

The population of older people is increasing significantly and the annual growth rate of this group is nearly twice that of the general population. By the year 2031 it is projected that there will be 2.7 million people in NSW in this age group, representing 34% of the projected population.

As people get older, the ratio of men to women changes. In 1991, there were almost equal numbers of males and females aged between 55 and 64 years. There were slightly more women than men in the group aged 65–74 years. For those aged 75 years and over there were substantially more women and by age 90 years and over there were three and a half times as many women as men.

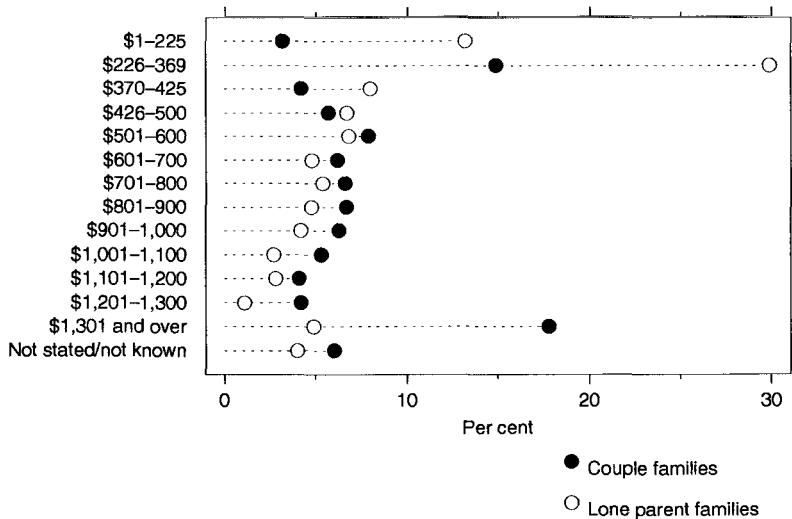
People aged 55 years and over, 1961 to 1991



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

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

Weekly family income by family type, NSW, 1992



Weekly family income, NSW, 1992

Gross weekly family income	Couple family		Lone parent family		Other family	Total
	With dependants	Without dependants	With dependants	Without dependants		
	—'000—					
\$1-225	17.4	27.4	26.4	**1.7	..	73.0
\$226-369	46.1	159.6	51.7	12.2	5.2	275.0
\$370-425	30.9	27.6	12.0	*5.0	**1.8	77.4
\$426-500	39.2	40.4	*10.3	*4.0	**1.2	95.0
\$501-600	59.0	50.3	*10.6	*4.0	**0.6	124.5
\$601-700	56.2	29.5	*5.1	*5.2	**0.6	96.5
\$701-800	57.4	34.0	*4.5	*7.1	**2.5	105.3
\$801-900	57.2	35.1	*6.1	*4.1	..	102.4
\$901-1,000	45.5	42.4	*4.9	*4.1	**0.6	97.5
\$1,001-1,100	43.8	29.9	*3.4	**2.5	**1.2	80.8
\$1,101-1,200	33.6	23.5	**2.4	*3.5	**0.6	63.7
\$1,201-1,300	31.7	26.3	**1.1	**1.2	**0.5	60.8
\$1,301 and over	128.3	117.8	*4.2	*6.3	*2.3	258.9
Not stated/not known	40.2	**2.8	*5.1	*3.4	**2.3	93.4
Total (a)	691.2	694.4	149.3	64.3	19.4	1,618.6

(a) Includes families with negative income.

Average weekly household expenditure, NSW (a)

Commodity or service	1984	1988-89		Change 1984 to 1988-89	
	NSW	Sydney Statistical Division	Balance of NSW		NSW
	\$	\$	\$	\$	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
Total commodity or service expenditure	373.31	572.99	437.10	522.80	40.0

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

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%).

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

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

Income security for the retired is made up of the age pension and the wife/carer pensions. People with disabilities and the sick are supported by the disability support pension, wife/carer pensions, rehabilitation allowance, sickness allowance and mobility allowance.

People who have been unemployed for less than 12 months are supported by the Job Search Allowance. Those who have been unemployed for 12 months or more and are actively seeking employment and improving their employment opportunities by undertaking training courses or rehabilitation, are supported by the Newstart allowance.

Families with children are assisted by the family payment, additional family payment, child disability allowance and the double orphan pension. Sole parents with dependent children have access to the sole parent pension. The Jobs, Education and Training Scheme and the Child Support Scheme are designed to reduce outlays on the sole parent pension. Widowed people are supported by the Class B widow pension and the widowed person allowance, while people in special circumstances are supported by the special benefit.

In addition to the above, other supplementary payments which may be included in social security benefits, depending on circumstance, are the guardian allowance, 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 116,505 service pensions payable to veterans or veterans' wives and widows and 115,690 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their

Pensions and benefits, NSW, 30 June 1993

<i>Pension or benefit</i>	<i>Pension or benefit paid</i>	<i>Amount paid(a)(b)</i>
	no.	\$'000
Age pensions—		
Number of age pensions	523,218	
Wife/carer pensions	13,111	
<i>Total pensions</i>	<i>536,329</i>	<i>3,730,014</i>
Disability support—		
Number of disability support pensions	139,600	
Wife/carer pensions	39,404	
<i>Total pensions</i>	<i>179,004</i>	<i>1,349,169</i>
Rehabilitation allowance	199	4,312
Class B widow pension	24,466	209,225
Widowed person allowance	24	188
Child disability allowance—		
Number of disabled children	21,265	
Number of allowees	19,534	42,869
Family Payment—		
Number of children and students in families	1,225,066	
Number of families	635,534	710,247
Additional family payment (workforces) (c)—		
Number of eligible dependent children	201,074	
Sole mothers	11,606	
Sole fathers	1,506	
Married couples	75,537	
<i>Total</i>	<i>88,649</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Additional family payment (auto) (c)—		
Number of eligible dependent children	341,218	
Sole mothers	98,419	
Sole fathers	6,682	
Married couples	77,698	
<i>Total</i>	<i>182,799</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Double orphan pension—		
Number of orphans	589	
Number of guardians	484	551
Sole parent pension—		
Male	5,863	
Female	96,068	
<i>Total</i>	<i>101,931</i>	<i>1,010,570</i>
Allowances—		
Sickness allowance (c)	15,222	126,235
Special benefit (c)	12,247	123,187
Mobility allowance (d)	5,010	5,521
Job Search allowance (c)	157,138	1,322,352
Newstart allowance (c)	145,323	1,237,037
<i>Total allowances (c)</i>	<i>302,461</i>	<i>2,559,389</i>

(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 number current. (d) Both number and amount paid includes ACT.

dependants at the end of June 1993. World War II veterans and their dependants are the major recipients of these benefits.

Service pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1993

	<i>Service pension to veterans</i>	<i>Service pensions to veterans' wives and widows</i>	<i>Total</i>
World War I	73	119	192
World War II	53,812	38,526	92,338
Korea/Malaya and FESR (a)	2,770	1,925	4,695
Special Overseas Service	1,606	1,154	2,760
British Commonwealth forces	7,040	5,245	12,285
Allied forces	1,289	1,015	2,304
Australian mariners	848	586	1,434
British Commonwealth and Allied mariners	293	204	497
Total	67,731	48,774	116,505

(a) Far East Strategic Reserve.
Source: Repatriation Commission.

Disability pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1993

	<i>Dependants of—</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Incapacitated veterans</i>	<i>Incapacitated veterans</i>	<i>Deceased veterans</i>	
World War I	40	461	1,184	1,685
World War II (a)	42,829	24,863	28,319	96,011
Korea/Malaya and FESR (b)	1,944	845	614	3,403
Special Overseas Service	3,218	2,296	269	5,783
Peacetime forces and Gulf War	6,571	1,764	353	8,688
World War II merchant navy	74	19	21	114
Total	54,676	30,248	30,766	115,690

(a) Including Interim Forces. (b) Far East Strategic Reserve.
Source: Repatriation Commission.

Services in the community

Family care

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

community to the provision of services to protect children from abuse or neglect or where children are separated from their parents.

Child care Almost half (46.8%) of the NSW children under 12 years of age in 1993 were involved in formal or informal care arrangements. Formal care includes the following different types of care arrangements: before and after school care programs; pre-school/kindergarten; long day care centres; family day care and other formal care e.g. occasional care centres and child minding places such as those at shopping centres; sporting venues; etc. Formal care is regulated and occurs away from the child's home. In 1993, 17.9% of NSW children aged under 12 years received formal care, compared to 16.2% of children in 1990.

Informal care includes sibling care, care by other relatives, care by another person (non-relative) and may or may not be based at the child's home. In 1993, 36.2% of children aged under 12 years received informal care, compared to 41.0% in 1990.

Over half (53.2%) of all children under 12 years of age used neither formal nor informal care. These children were either in a situation where their parents were always able to look after them or they looked after themselves and/or attended organisations such as girl guides, cubs, drama classes, etc. These situations were not classed as either formal or informal care arrangements.

Child care (a), NSW

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

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

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

Parental work-related reasons accounted for 44.5% of children using formal care and 49.6% of children using informal care. For both formal and informal care the major reason within this category was to attend work duties.

Personal reasons accounted for 8.9% of children attending formal care and 36.6% of those using informal care.

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

<i>Main reason used child care</i>	<i>Formal child care</i>	<i>Informal child care</i>
		—'000—
Work	75.1	174.5
Look for work	*1.4	*1.3
Study/train for work	6.9	12.6
Sport	*4.3	9.1
Shopping	*0.3	32.3
Entertainment/social activity	*0.6	46.7
Give parents a break/time alone	11.0	23.0
Voluntary/community activity	**	3.9
Care for relatives	**	3.6
Visit a doctor/dentist, etc.	*0.4	20.2
Good for child	50.4	14.2
Prepare for school	33.9	**
Other	*3.0	38.3
Total	187.3	379.7

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

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

Recurrent expenditure on children's services, NSW

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
		—\$m—	
Long day care	8.81	8.77	10.39
Preschools	46.40	46.76	51.05
Vacation care	2.26	2.66	2.59
Occasional care	1.23	1.91	1.21
Early childhood services	3.05	2.73	3.07
<i>Total</i>	<i>61.75</i>	<i>62.83</i>	<i>68.31</i>

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

Child protection

The NSW Department of Community Services has a number of programs designed to care and protect children. The Child Protection program is designed to help protect children from abuse, neglect and exploitation. During 1992-93, a total of \$36.7m was spent on protecting children and supporting their families. The number of notifications investigated by the Department increased significantly during 1992-93 to 26,500.

Child protection, NSW

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Number of notifications	20,654	23,759	26,730
Number of children notified	16,941	19,312	21,567
Proportion of located and assessed children for whom abuse is confirmed (%)	60.3	58.5	59.4

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

The Substitute Care program provides appropriate care for children separated from their parents, including those who have no parents. In 1992-93, nearly 50% of children who left substitute care were less than 5 years of age. The proportion of children leaving care who were in care less than three months has increased from 70.7% in 1991-92 to 78.0% in 1992-93. The reasons children enter substitute care include parental circumstances (17.2%) and inadequate care (13.6%). On leaving substitute care 60.3% of children return to their parent(s).

Substitute Care Program, NSW

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
		—%—	
Aboriginal children in care	20.0	20.0	20.0
Children leaving care who—			
were in care less than 3 months	59.0	70.7	78.0
were in care more than 2 years	21.4	15.8	10.4
were less than 5 years of age	41.8	47.2	47.1

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

Reasons for entry and exit for children in substitute care, NSW, 1992-93

<i>Reason for entry</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Reason for exit</i>	<i>%</i>
Abuse	12.8	Return to parent	60.3
Likely to be abused	6.7	Child returns of own accord	4.0
Child homelessness	0.9	Court decision	8.1
Inadequate care	13.6	Child attains 18 years	2.8
Parental circumstances	17.2	Adoption	3.6
Irretrievable differences	12.6	Other	19.7
Offence committed	0.3		
Other	31.4		

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

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.

The Department's adoption services are provided for children who are unable to remain with their birth parent(s). The adoption of children from other countries was again the most significant area of the Department's adoption program, with a total of 95 overseas adoptions being finalised by June 30 1993. There were 205 children adopted by non-relatives in 1992-93. Of these, almost half (95 children) were born overseas.

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 1992–93, a total of 5,162 places were available for supported accommodation in NSW, almost half (46.3%) being general supported accommodation places which accommodated 65,831 persons. Women placed in emergency accommodation and youths averaged longer stays in supported accommodation (23 days and 25 days respectively) compared to persons placed in general supported accommodation (6 days).

Of the women who found emergency supported accommodation, 79.0% sought accommodation to escape domestic violence.

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, NSW, 1992–93

	<i>No. of places available</i>	<i>No. of persons accommodated</i>	<i>Average length of stay (days)</i>
Youth Supported Accommodation places	1,072	8,195	25
General Supported Accommodation places	2,388	65,831	6
Women's Emergency Supported Accommodation places	1,702	12,795	23

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

Domiciliary services to the aged and disabled

Home and Community Care (HACC) Program

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

Although the 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.

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

Home and Community Care Program (a), NSW, May 1993

<i>Service type</i>	<i>No.</i>
Home help	43,456
Home nursing	21,012
Home paramedical	627
Centre paramedical	2,836
Home-based respite care	6,010
Centre day care service	12,834
Home delivery meals	16,988
Centre delivery meals	5,797
Home maintenance/modification	7,005
Transport services	41,730
Program support and information	7,235

(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.

The proportion of service for personal care continued to grow, from 27% in 1992-93 to 30.5% in 1993-94. The amount of respite care provided remained at 12.7% of service. While the amount of housekeeping assistance dropped from 53% of total service in 1992-93 to 50% in 1993-94, the provision of this service remains Home Care's main activity.

Home Care Service of NSW

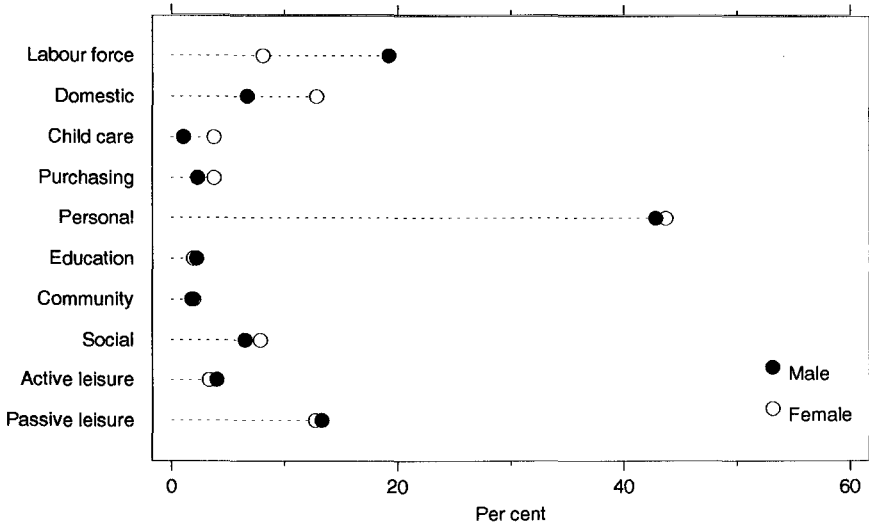
<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Proportion of hours of service to households</i>		
	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
		—%—	
General housework	56.1	53.0	50.0
Overnight care	0.2	0.2	0.2
Live-in care	0.9	0.9	0.6
Personal care	22.8	27	30.5
Handyperson	3.2	2.8	2.0
Respite care	11.9	11.9	12.7
Other	4.9	4.5	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Home Care Service of NSW.

Family lifestyle

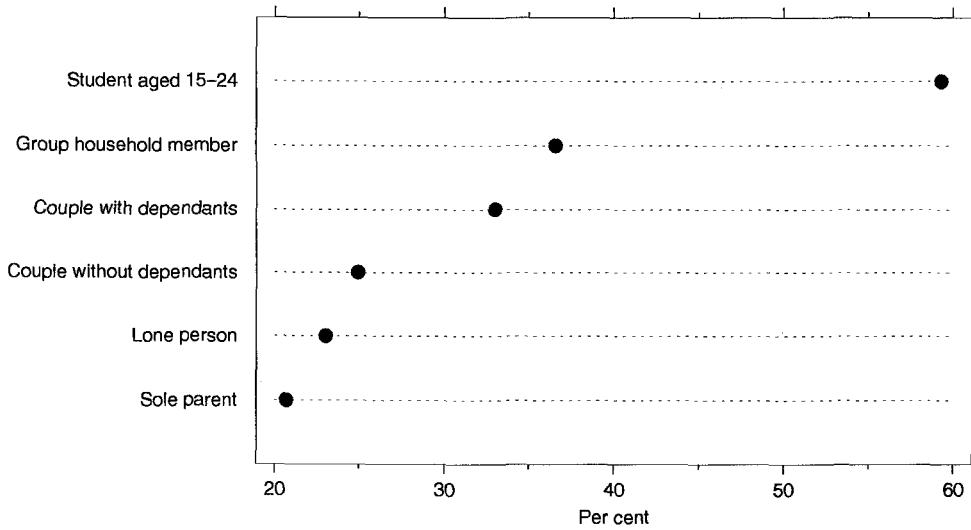
Time use The proportion of the day that people spend on activities varies according to whether they are male or female, employed or not employed, and especially whether or not they have dependent children. In NSW in 1992 males spent 19.2% of their day on labour force activities and 10.1% on household activities. By comparison females spent 8.1% of their day on labour force activities and 19% on household activities.

Proportion of time spent on main activities by sex



Involvement in sport Australians are nationally characterised by their involvement in sport. The following graph includes both paid and unpaid participation in sport but excludes spectator involvement.

In NSW in March 1993, students aged 15–24 had the highest participation rate for involvement in sport at nearly 60%. Family members in general had a participation rate of 32%, while couples with dependent children had a participation rate of 33%. Sole parents had the lowest participation rate at 21%.

Involvement in sport, NSW, March 1993

Entertainment Activities conducted outside the home for the purpose of enjoyment are an important component of leisure time. In June 1991 the ABS collected information about participation in eight activities in the previous 12 months, including visiting a library, museum or art gallery and attending concert, theatre or dance performances.

Libraries attracted the highest attendance rate in NSW in the 12 months ended June 1991 with a participation rate of 34%. Full-time students aged 18-24 had the highest library participation rate of 77%. Sole parents with children aged 0-14 years also had a high library participation rate of 50%.

Museums, with a participation rate of 30%, were also well attended, particularly by people who lived in group households (40% participation rate).

Popular music concerts were attended most often by full-time students aged 18-24 (participation rate of 64%) and people who lived in group households (participation rate of 52%).

Families and the environment

The environment in which we live impacts on everybody — our lifestyle and our health, both present and future. The family in particular has a major role to play in the efficiency of recycling items used in the household.

Nearly 60% of all NSW families recycled old clothing or rags. Paper was also recycled by almost 60% of all families, while glass was recycled by over 50% of families. The high recycling rates of paper and glass may be due to regular local council kerbside collections.

Participation rate of persons attending cultural venues/activities, NSW, 12 months ended June 1991

Family status	Library	Art		Popular music concert	Dance performance	Musical theatre performance	Other theatre performance	Classical music concert
		gallery	Museum					
—%—								
Member of a family	34.0	20.8	29.2	27.4	10.4	19.3	16.6	7.3
Husband or wife	33.2	21.5	30.7	22.5	10.3	19.9	16.5	7.7
With dependants present	37.3	19.9	33.5	25.0	11.4	17.8	18.1	7.5
Without dependants present	28.8	23.3	27.7	19.9	9.2	22.1	14.9	7.9
Sole parent	45.3	23.6	31.6	28.5	16.4	18.8	22.3	7.8
With children aged 0–14 present	49.8	22.5	32.7	28.7	17.9	17.0	22.3	*6.5
Without children aged 0–14 present	*24.3	*28.5	*26.5	*27.5	**	*27.0	*22.3	*13.8
Full-time student aged 18–24	77.3	27.7	33.8	64.5	13.5	25.9	33.9	11.1
Not a member of a family	35.7	27.2	31.5	33.5	13.6	22.7	20.3	13.5
Living alone	32.2	24.6	26.3	22.2	12.2	21.7	16.7	13.2
Not living alone	41.5	31.5	39.8	51.7	15.8	24.3	26.1	13.9
Total (a)	34.4	21.8	29.7	28.5	10.8	20.0	17.3	8.4

(a) Includes other children of married couple or family head, other relative of married couple or family head, other family head and persons in non-private dwellings and visitors to private dwellings.

Proportion of items recycled and recycling method (a), NSW, May 1992

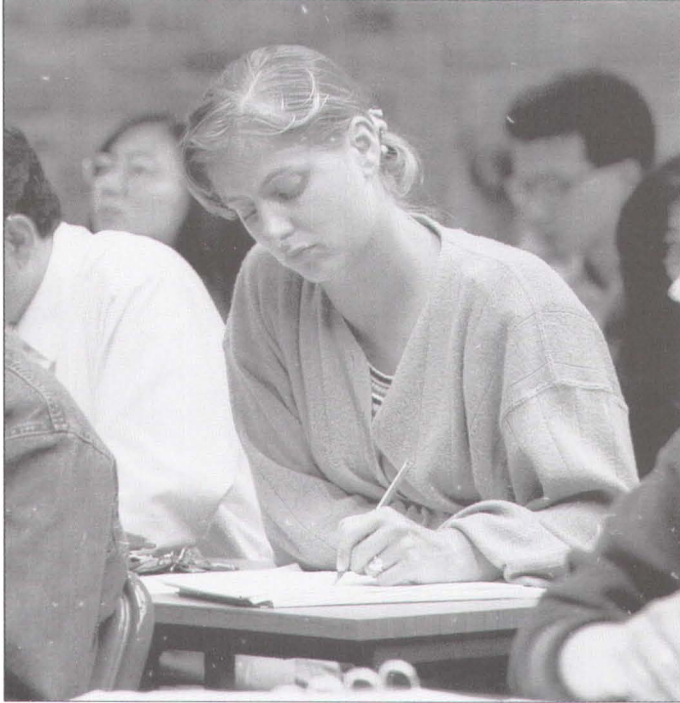
	Couple family		Sole parent		Non-family member	Total
	With dependants	Without dependants	With dependants	Without dependants		
ITEM RECYCLED						
—%—						
Paper	57.4	60.4	39.7	67.7	52.3	57.5
Glass	53.8	55.6	36.0	50.3	42.5	51.0
Cans	42.7	43.1	36.7	38.0	29.4	39.4
Plastic	39.6	35.8	31.2	36.4	22.3	33.9
Motor oil	9.1	10.3	0.9	8.4	3.0	7.9
Kitchen or food waste	37.1	35.6	17.1	28.0	20.6	30.3
Garden waste	52.9	51.4	28.3	41.0	24.9	42.3
Old clothing or rag	69.5	61.6	57.8	63.2	41.3	58.5
RECYCLING METHOD						
—%—						
Central collection point	57.9	53.3	47.3	44.1	39.3	50.0
Collection from house	50.4	53.7	40.5	63.2	48.6	52.3
Special areas at dump	12.0	6.7	2.8	6.5	4.2	7.3
Compost or mulch	48.7	46.7	25.4	38.5	24.7	39.3
Re-use within household	44.5	36.6	30.5	36.3	21.5	34.7
Other	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.9	1.8	2.6
No recycling by the household	9.8	16.1	23.1	13.7	27.8	17.3

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of either items recycled or recycling methods used as more than one item or method may be used.

Related publications

- Australia** Child Care, Australia, June 1993 (4402.0)
Environmental Issues, Australia, May 1992 (4602.0)
1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia:
 Summary of Results (6530.0)
1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia:
 Household Characteristics (6531.0)
1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States
 and Territories (6533.0)
1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia:
 Detailed Characteristics (6535.0)
1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: The
 Effect of Government Benefits and Taxes on Household
 Income (6537.0)
How Australians Use Their Time, Australia, 1994 (4153.0)
1990 Income and Housing Costs and Amenities Survey,
 Australia: Income Units (6523.0)
1990 Income and Housing Costs and Amenities Survey,
 Australia: Persons with Earned Income (6546.0)
NSW Families: A Profile, July 1994 (4426.1)
Student Finances, Australia 1991 (6550.0)

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.



**Taking lecture notes,
Sydney University**

In 1993, there were 174,000 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW. A little more than half the higher education students in NSW were female.

Photo: White/Fairfax

Education and training

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

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

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

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

School education

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

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

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

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

Schools, teachers and students, NSW

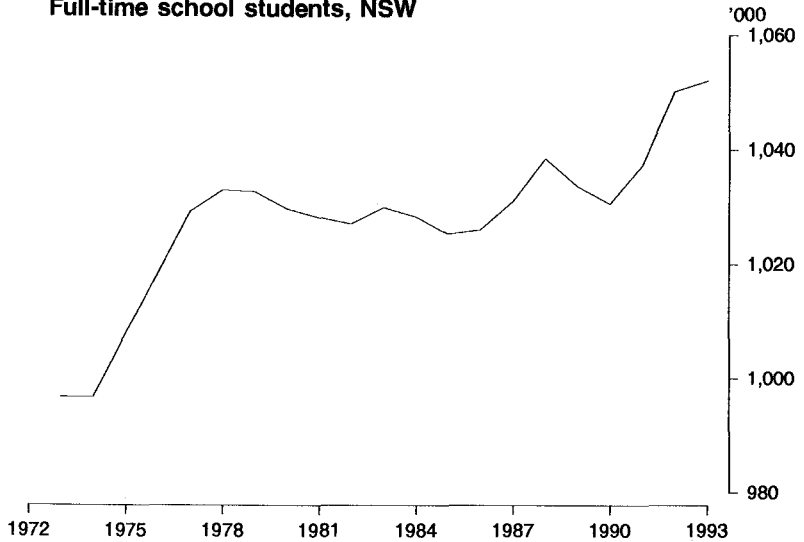
	1991	1992	1993
Schools—			
Government	2,176	2,180	2,184
Non-government	857	857	851
Total	3,033	3,037	3,035
Teachers (a)—			
Government schools—			
Males	17,904	17,799	18,087
Females	27,727	28,143	29,110
Persons	45,631	45,942	47,197
Non-government schools—			
Males	6,391	6,554	6,649
Females	11,671	11,874	12,112
Persons	18,062	18,427	18,761
All schools—			
Males	24,295	24,353	24,736
Females	39,398	40,017	41,223
Persons	63,693	64,369	65,958
Full-time students—			
Government schools—			
Males	381,553	387,028	387,218
Females	364,864	369,824	370,757
Persons	746,417	756,852	757,975
Non-government schools—			
Males	146,798	148,324	148,713
Females	144,098	145,052	145,408
Persons	290,896	293,376	294,121
All schools—			
Males	528,351	535,352	535,931
Females	508,962	514,876	516,165
Persons	1,037,313	1,050,228	1,052,096

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

Students There were just over a million full-time students at school in NSW in 1993. Boys slightly outnumbered girls in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. However, girls were in the majority in Years 11 and 12.

Just over 70% of the students were attending government schools and just under 30% were at non-government schools. About three-quarters of the students in the non-government school sector attended Catholic schools.

Full-time school students, NSW



The number of full-time students increased by 1,900 (0.2%) in 1993. This was the third year in succession that both total enrolments and government school enrolments had risen. Non-government school enrolments have been rising for many years.

In 1993, full fee paying students from overseas were a very small proportion of students in schools; government schools had 337 students and non-government schools had 2,000.

Full-time school students, NSW, 1993

Year of education	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total students
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Primary—					
Kindergarten	32,695	31,081	10,717	10,675	85,168
Year 1	33,513	31,363	10,849	10,640	86,365
Year 2	32,406	30,853	11,062	10,607	84,928
Year 3	31,978	30,626	11,094	10,863	84,561
Year 4	31,658	30,388	11,109	10,643	83,798
Year 5	31,766	30,517	11,669	11,162	85,114
Year 6	31,293	29,692	11,574	11,158	83,717
Ungraded	4,501	2,581	495	316	7,893
<i>Total primary</i>	<i>229,810</i>	<i>217,101</i>	<i>78,569</i>	<i>76,064</i>	<i>601,544</i>
Secondary—					
Year 7	29,193	27,649	12,780	12,172	81,794
Year 8	28,199	26,890	12,703	11,835	79,627
Year 9	28,018	27,009	12,348	11,980	79,355
Year 10	27,062	26,155	12,184	12,019	77,420
Year 11	22,441	23,265	10,359	10,921	66,986
Year 12	18,177	19,908	9,428	10,225	57,738
Ungraded	4,318	2,780	342	192	7,632
<i>Total secondary</i>	<i>157,408</i>	<i>153,656</i>	<i>70,144</i>	<i>69,344</i>	<i>450,552</i>
Total students	387,218	370,757	148,713	145,408	1,052,096

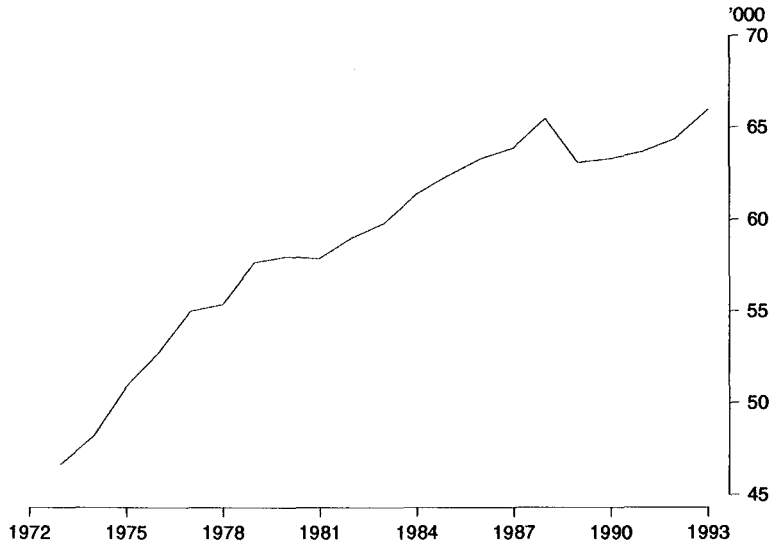
Schools The number of schools in NSW fell by two in 1993 to 3,035. Just over 70% of the schools were in the government sector and a little under 30% in the non-government sector.

Schools, NSW

Teachers In 1993, the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms was 66,000, a rise of 2.5% since 1992. Over 60% of teachers were female.

The average number of students per teacher in NSW in 1993 was 13. Primary schools averaged 16 and secondary schools averaged 10. There was little difference between the government and non-government sectors.

Teachers (a), NSW



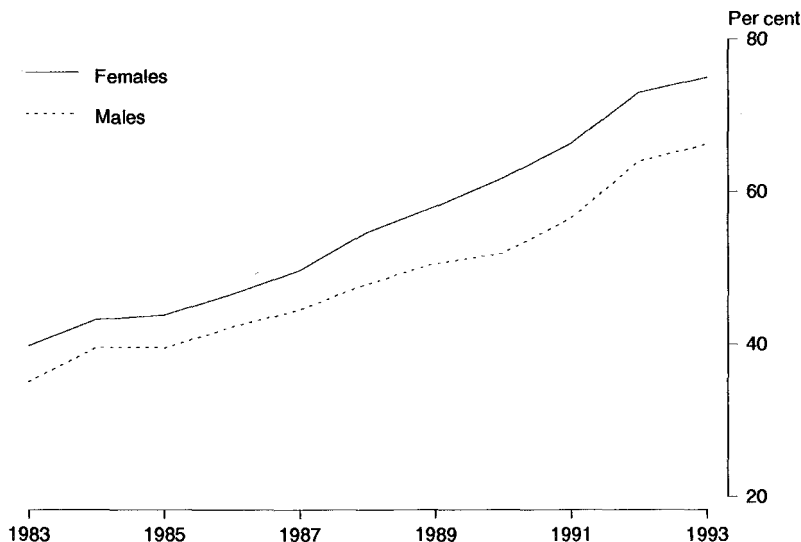
(a) Full-time equivalent.

Apparent retention rates In recent years, the number of children remaining at school to complete their full secondary education has been increasing. Indeed, the proportion of Year 7 students remaining at school to the end of Year 12 (the apparent retention rate) has almost doubled over the last ten years and by 1993 had reached 71%.

Female retention rates have been higher than those for males (75% compared to 66% in 1993) and the gap between the two has widened over the last decade.

The increase in retention rates in the last few years has also coincided with an increase in the levels of unemployment. By staying at school to the end of Year 12 students aim to improve their prospects of employment and possibly qualify for higher education.

The proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 10 has also continued to increase and in 1993 stood at 97%.

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

Sixty-one thousand students (including 2,500 TAFE and self-tuition students) sat for the Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination in 67 subjects in 1993. All candidates studied English and 60,000 studied mathematics. The next most popular subjects were general studies (20,000), biology (19,000) and economics (14,000).

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

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

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

Technical and further education

Technical and further education (TAFE) colleges are administered by the NSW Technical and Further Education Commission — a statutory authority reporting directly to the (State) Minister for Education. In 1993, there were 112 colleges in NSW (32 in Sydney Statistical Division and 80 in the country) as well as the Open Training and Education Network.

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

Enrolments In 1993, enrolments in TAFE in NSW totalled 423,000, a rise of a little over 1% since 1992. The largest number of enrolments was in business studies with 92,000 or just over 20% of the total. Next came engineering services and foundation studies with only about half that number. The stream of study with easily the largest number of enrolments was initial vocational (operatives) with 135,000 or over 30% of the total.

A large proportion (86%) of TAFE enrolments in 1993 were part-time. This reflects the vocational nature of the courses offered. Only 9% were full-time and the remaining 6% were external.

Males had a slightly higher proportion of enrolments (at 53%) than females. Enrolments in 1993 were the equivalent of 145,000 full-time students.

Nearly 900 full fee paying overseas students were enrolled in TAFE in February 1994.

Technical and further education: enrolments by training division, NSW

<i>Training division</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Arts and media	16,746	12,298	9,681
Building and construction	34,018	31,786	31,260
Business services	95,671	92,219	91,620
Computing and information services	20,334	20,103	23,451
Engineering services	48,512	49,352	46,885
Manufacturing	29,539	25,518	20,490
Personal and community services	22,425	23,730	27,578
Rural and mining	17,541	17,581	18,856
Tourism and hospitality	29,249	29,459	30,879
Transport	27,569	22,950	22,458
Basic work skills	19,284	25,521	29,880
Foundation studies	45,089	42,924	40,964
Pre-vocational programs	28,071	24,624	26,833
TAFE options	..	..	343
TAFE plus (Category 3)	..	..	2,436
Total enrolments	434,048	418,065	423,614

Source: TAFE NSW

Technical and further education: enrolments by stream, NSW

<i>Stream of study</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Recreation	44,900	14,290	1,757
Basic education and employment skills	69,943	66,808	68,356
Educational preparation	21,494	20,947	23,498
Initial vocational (operatives)	112,415	123,008	134,517
Trade (partial exemption)	1,923	2,079	7,933
Trade (complete)	47,418	46,131	41,974
Other skills (partial exemption)	1,814	1,769	1,119
Other skills (complete)	13,338	13,603	13,317
Trade (technician/supervisor)	57,616	59,398	56,417
Para-professional/higher technician	34,096	38,175	40,674
Professional	908	945	969
Post-initial (operative)	3,722	5,536	7,494
Post-initial (skilled)	17,818	18,855	19,035
Post-initial (technician/supervisor)	2,959	2,880	3,266
Post-initial (para-professional/higher technician)	3,684	3,641	3,288
Total enrolments	434,048	418,065	423,614

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 11,700 overseas students doing higher education courses in NSW, of whom 9,300 were full fee paying students. Overseas students comprised 7% of total higher education students in NSW. There were also 1,600 Aboriginal students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW. This was just under 1% of total students.

Type of enrolment Fifty-nine per cent of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 27% in part-time study and 14% in external studies. Most institutions had a majority of full-time students. However, 49% 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% 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 1994, the number of eligible applicants who failed to gain a university or higher education place in NSW was in the range 5,800 to 8,500, according to statistics provided by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee. This was approximately 8-12% of all eligible applicants.

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

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Other post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other under-graduate</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	—	—	55	—	42	97
Avondale College	—	—	436	284	9	729
Charles Sturt University	1,096	1,307	11,385	1,019	433	15,240
Macquarie University	2,797	785	11,014	—	953	15,549
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	7	—	125	—	132
University of New England	2,100	3,071	13,001	2,017	132	20,321
University of New South Wales	5,895	1,081	18,432	237	428	26,073
University of Newcastle	847	728	11,837	589	220	14,221
University of Sydney	5,788	1,463	22,157	850	85	30,343
University of Technology, Sydney	2,558	2,613	14,722	398	227	20,518
University of Western Sydney	1,623	824	15,456	1,552	242	19,697
University of Wollongong	1,675	729	8,338	215	99	11,056
Total	24,379	12,608	126,833	7,286	2,870	173,976

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

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

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Type of enrolment</i>			<i>Sex</i>		
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>External</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</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
Total	102,749	47,550	23,677	82,940	91,036	173,976

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

Participation, attainment and transition

Participation in tertiary education

An estimated 233,000 young people aged 15–24 years were attending a tertiary education institution in NSW in September 1993. This was an increase of 30% since 1988. The proportion of young people participating in tertiary education increased from 20% to 26% over this period.

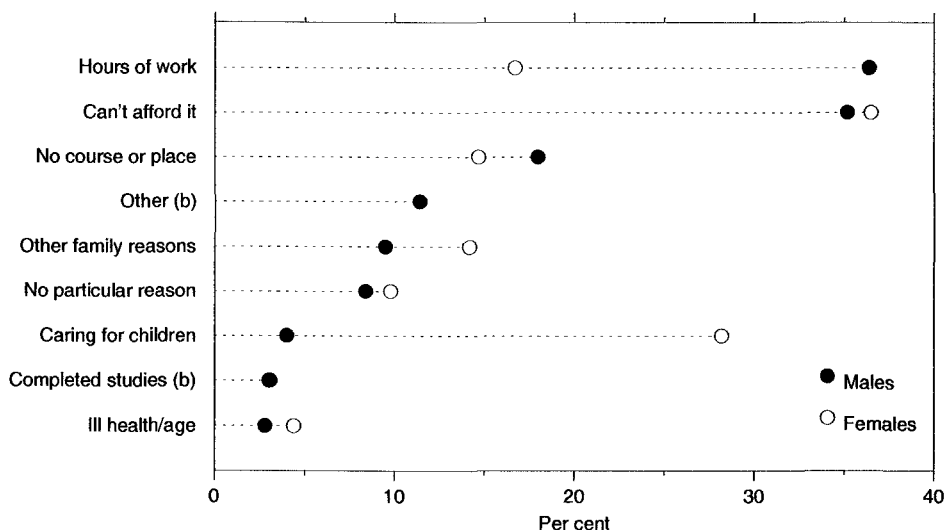
Barriers to education participation

Many people would like to enrol to study at an educational institution but do not do so for various reasons. Others, who are currently studying part-time at such an institution, would like to enrol full-time. In NSW in 1992, over 900,000 people over 15 years of age (excluding school children) reported that they wanted to study but faced various barriers.

The most common reason given by women for not studying over the last six months was not being able to afford it. Over one-third of women were affected in this way. The next most common reason, given by 28% of women, was caring for children.

By way of contrast, only 4% of men gave caring for children as a reason for not studying. The most common barriers to education for men were not being able to afford to study and being barred by business or work hours (both affecting over one-third of males).

Reasons for not studying in the last 6 months (a), NSW, 1992



(a) More than one reason could be given. (b) Male and female proportions were (almost) identical.

Source: 1992 Family survey

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 15–69 years in NSW, 46% held post-school qualifications (almost half of these being a certificate or diploma), 50% were without such qualifications and 5% 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 1993 survey found that of the 103,000 people aged 15–64 years who had left *full-time* education in NSW in the 16 months to May 1993, 68% were employed, 21% were unemployed and the remainder were not in the labour force.

Training

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

How workers get their training

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

Apprentices

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

Apprenticeships in NSW slumped by 25% in 1993 to 38,000. First year apprentices fell by one-third to 9,000. The number of apprentices aged 15–34 years reached a peak of 62,000 in 1989 and has declined by almost 40% since then.

Two-thirds of the apprentices in 1993 were 15–19 year olds and over a quarter of all apprentices were in the building trade.

Apprentices aged 15 to 34, NSW

Age and field of trade	May				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	—'000—				
Age in May—					
15–19 years	45.9	42.4	34.7	34.8	25.5
15–17 years	16.9	17.5	13.4	10.2	6.2
18 years	14.7	13.6	11.1	11.8	8.7
19 years	14.3	11.6	10.2	12.8	10.6
20–24 years	14.0	11.4	14.3	15.8	12.3
25–34 years	*2.3	*1.1	*1.6	*0.8	*0.7
Total	62.3	55.2	50.6	51.3	38.5
Field of trade—					
Metal fitting, machining and other metal	13.0	10.1	5.4	7.6	*5.7
Electrical and electronics	10.5	6.0	7.6	7.7	*4.7
Building	9.8	11.5	10.3	12.1	10.8
Vehicle	11.8	9.1	10.0	7.3	*4.9
Food	*4.4	*3.4	*3.8	*6.0	*4.6
Hairdressers	*3.8	5.2	*4.0	*3.7	*2.1
Other	9.0	10.0	9.6	6.9	*5.7
Total	62.3	55.2	50.6	51.3	38.5

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 operated the Training Guarantee Act from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1994. Under the legislation, Australian employers with an annual payroll over a certain threshold had to spend a set proportion of their payroll on the formal training of their employees. The Act was suspended from 1 July 1994 for a period of two years.

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

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

Training expenditure by sector, NSW, July to September 1993

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

Related publications

NSW TAFE NSW, Statistics Newsletter, May 1994
NSW Families: A Profile (4426.1)
Board of Studies NSW, 1993 Higher School Certificate
Examination Statistics

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)
Training and Education Experience, Australia, 1993
(6278.0)
Employer Training Expenditure, Australia,
July–September 1993 (6353.0)

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.



Dental care, Sydney Dental Hospital

The NSW Department of Health coordinates health services including home nursing, health education, care for special groups, screening, counselling, dental health, immunisation and blood transfusion services.

Photo: Cummins/Fairfax

Health

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 Health Department coordinates all services offered by these bodies.

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. The Department also administers Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods and sanitation.

Management of hospitals and community health centres is undertaken by the NSW Health Department. Hospital services are provided in a range of institutions, both public and private. All private hospitals must be licensed and meet prescribed standards for their operation.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the national health scheme known as Medicare. The scheme is available to all people resident in Australia and provides access, without charge, to public hospitals and contributes towards the cost of doctors' fees.

Registered health professionals, NSW

<i>Occupation</i>	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Chiropractors	745	784	776	795	799
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	90	92	89	87	90
Dental technicians	651	645	615	614	631
Dental prosthetists	361	356	354	359	354
Dentists (a)	3,652	3,658	3,676	3,674	3,715
Enrolled nurses	16,894	16,720	16,992	16,818	16,569
Medical practitioners (a)	19,684	20,175	20,656	20,686	20,779
Optical dispensers	992	1,072	1,078	1,158	1,197
Optometrists	1,039	1,054	1,062	1,066	1,078
Osteopaths	140	161	166	172	177
Pharmacists (a)	6,409	6,501	6,292	6,304	6,321
Physiotherapists	3,773	3,830	3,953	4,092	4,240
Podiatrists	522	520	526	532	546
Psychologists (b)	n.a.	n.a.	818	2,242	2,825
Registered nurses	68,833	70,299	72,064	72,004	71,361

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

Source: NSW Health Department.

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

<i>Type of Institution</i>	1992		1993	
	<i>Hospitals/ nursing homes, centres</i>	<i>Beds</i>	<i>Hospitals/ nursing homes, centres</i>	<i>Beds</i>
Public units (a)—				
General hospitals (b)	203	(b) 19,781	198	19,293
Nursing homes	27	2,836	31	2,674
Other institutions (c)	17	(d) 2,633	15	2,415
Private units (d)—				
General hospitals	90	6,105	90	6,094
Nursing homes	470	26,884	470	26,963
Commonwealth hospitals	2	879	2	825
<i>Total hospitals and nursing homes</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>59,520</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>58,264</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. Changes in 1991-92 were: closure of Marrickville, Parramatta, Wallsend, and Newcastle Western Suburbs Hospitals. Kiama Hospital is now closed for inpatients and counted under 'Other institutions'. Culcairn, Henty and Holbrook Hospitals were amalgamated. (b) 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 Royal Alexandria Hospital for Children and DOHU hospitals. (c) Other institutions consist primarily of units for the care of mental health patients. (d) Includes private institutions primarily for the care of mental health. (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 Health Department

Health concession cards are issued by the Department of Social Security to pensioners, beneficiaries, low income earners and some other people who are entitled to a range of health concessions and benefits subject to a means test.

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 NSW in June 1992, about 45% of people were covered by private health insurance.

Health professionals

To ensure the standard of service is maintained, all people working as health professionals are required to register annually with the board established under statutory authority for each profession.

National Health Survey

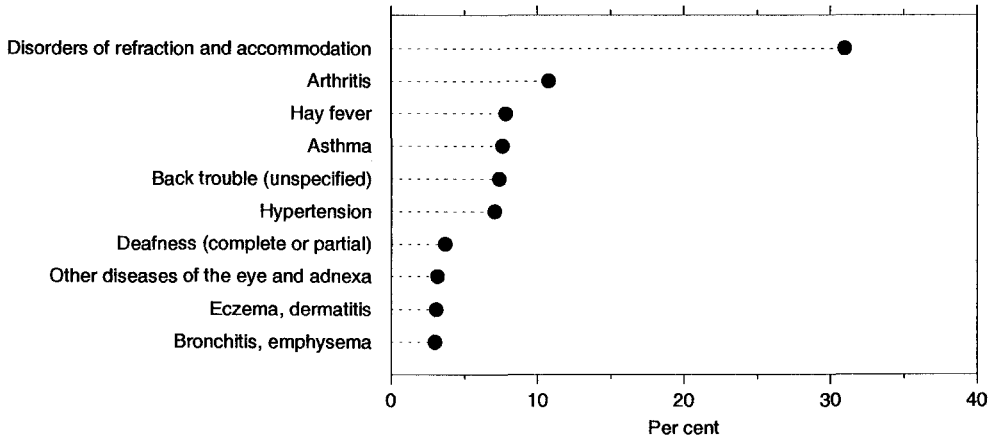
During 1989-90 the National Health Survey (NHS) was undertaken. The survey focused on the health status of the population, the use of health facilities and services and lifestyle factors affecting health. The following information on health status, risk factors, health related actions, women's health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

The majority (78.1%) of people in NSW aged 18 years and over reported that their health was good or excellent while 17% reported their health was fair and only 5% reported poor health.

Of the NSW population 72% (4.2 million persons) reported experiencing one or more illnesses/injuries during the two weeks prior to interview.

The most frequently reported single condition was headache (due to unspecified or trivial cause), affecting 11.9% of the NSW population in the two weeks prior to interview. Other frequently reported recent illness conditions included the common cold (9.7%), hypertension (8.4%) and injuries (6.9%). Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation (including long and short sight) were the most frequently reported long-term conditions affecting 31% of the population, or approximately 1.8 million people. Other frequently reported conditions included arthritis, which was reported as a long-term condition by 626,800 persons or 10.8% of the population, hay fever (7.9%), asthma (7.6%), unspecified back trouble (7.4%), and hypertension (7.1%).

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	65-74	75 and over	
	—%—									
Hospital inpatient 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
Total persons taking action (d)	71.6	62.4	67.6	75.2	76.1	79.2	85.7	89.5	93.2	75.3

(a) In the two weeks prior to interview. (b) Persons aged 2 years and over. (c) People aged 1 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.

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, 21% 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.

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 1989–90 NHS showed that over 1.2 million people aged 18 years and over in NSW smoke, which is equivalent to 28.8% of the adult NSW population. A further 22.7% 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% of those aged 18–24 years and 36.2% of those aged 25–34 years reporting being smokers compared with 29.9% of those aged 35–44 years, and only 15.1% of those aged 65 years and over. Nearly half (48.6%) of the NSW population reported that they had never smoked.

Smoker status (a) by age, NSW, 1989–90

Smoker status	Age group (years)					Total
	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65 and over	
MALES						
—%—						
Smokers	34.0	40.7	33.3	31.2	17.4	32.3
Ex-smokers	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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES						
—%—						
Smokers	33.9	31.7	26.4	22.7	13.4	25.3
Ex-smokers	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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS						
—%—						
Smokers	34.0	36.2	29.9	27.0	15.1	28.8
Ex-smokers	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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) People aged 18 years and over.

Alcohol risk level (a), NSW, 1989-90

Alcohol risk level	Age group (years)					Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	
MALES						
	—%—					
Did not consume alcohol	33.0	21.1	24.9	26.1	38.5	27.4
Consumed alcohol—						
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
<i>Total who consumed alcohol</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>72.6</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES						
	—%—					
Did not consume alcohol	42.9	43.1	42.9	48.0	63.6	48.0
Consumed alcohol—						
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
<i>Total who consumed alcohol</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>52.0</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS						
	—%—					
Did not consume alcohol	37.9	32.1	33.8	36.9	53.0	37.9
Consumed alcohol—						
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
<i>Total who consumed alcohol</i>	<i>62.1</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>62.1</i>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Alcohol consumption

Nearly two-thirds (62.1% or 2,647,700) of the NSW adult population reported consuming alcohol during the week prior to interview in the 1989-90 NHS. Almost three-quarters of males (72.6%) and approximately half the females (52%) aged 18 years and over in NSW reported drinking alcohol. The proportion of drinkers was highest in the 25-34 years age group (67.9%) and lowest amongst people aged 65 years and over (47%).

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 the people aged 18 and over had a BMI in the acceptable range (48.5%) and a quarter (27.6%) were overweight. A far higher proportion of men (35.4%) than women (20.1%) were classified as overweight and 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 18-24 and one-quarter (24.2%) of women aged 25-34 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	
MALES						
—%—						
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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES						
—%—						
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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

In the 1989–90 NHS, over half the people in NSW (55.7%) reported that they usually use a sunscreen, 3.4% reported being protected by clothes, hat, etc. and 4.9% 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 as a protection against childhood diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps, tetanus and whooping cough. Results from the NHS show that the immunisation status of NSW children aged 6 years and under varies with the type of immunisation involved. While 84.9% of children were fully protected against diphtheria and tetanus, only 70.2% of those in the same age group were fully immunised against whooping cough and 72.3% against polio, although a further 18.5% and 13.6% respectively were partially immunised against the latter two diseases (i.e. they had received less than the number of vaccinations recommended for their age). Of children in the 1–6 years age group, 84.6% were immunised against measles and 78.2% against mumps.

Three-quarters of women aged 15–44 years (75%) had been vaccinated against rubella, ranging from 92.3% of 15–24 year old women to 48.8% of 35–44 year old women.

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

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

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

Breast and cervical cancer screening

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

- 64.5% regularly examine their own breasts for lumps;
- 71.5% reported having had a breast examination by a doctor or nurse;
- 20.9% had a mammogram, (most had last been screened within the three years prior to interview); and
- 85% had a pap smear test, for detection of cervical cancer, with 43.3% having been tested in the 12 months prior to interview.

Infectious diseases

In NSW, the notifications of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) decreased in 1992 to 311. Its precursor, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), also recorded a decrease in notifications in 1992 to 690. 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 B (unspecified) and Hepatitis C (unspecified) in 1992. Syphilis has also increased substantially.

Selected notifiable diseases, number of new notifications, NSW

<i>Condition</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
AIDS	318	336	383	348	311
Arbovirus	136	389	285	476	344
Gonorrhoea	746	603	403	415	504
Hepatitis A—acute	89	63	36	1,106	983
Hepatitis B—unspecified	388	465	426	1,364	3,169
Hepatitis C—unspecified	—	—	41	799	4,249
HIV infection	1,169	953	786	800	690
Measles	43	76	388	431	830
Salmonella infection (a)	1,048	1,333	1,486	1,243	860
Syphilis	1,158	315	333	637	948

(a) Not otherwise specified.

Source: NSW Health Department

Occupational health and safety

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

Statistics from the WorkCover Authority show that in 1992–93 there were 50,850 employment injuries. Of these 35,925 were workplace injuries and 11,941 were occupational diseases. Compared to 1991–92, the number of employment injuries in 1992–93 has remained relatively unchanged. The number of workplace injuries has fallen by 6%, whilst the number of occupational disease claims has risen by 22%. The non-building construction industry (roads, bridges, etc.) had the highest incidence of workplace injuries/diseases with 61.7 per 1,000 workers. The highest proportion of workplace injuries reported during 1992–93 was for sprains and strains to the back (28.6%), followed by sprains and strains to limbs (17.3%) and open and superficial wounds (15.9%).

Of the total reported cases of occupational diseases, industrial deafness was the most prevalent (65%), followed by occupational overuse syndrome (9%) and hernia (8%), collectively accounting for nearly 82% of all occupational diseases.

The gross incurred cost of employment injuries in 1992–93 was \$494 million.

New cases of injuries and diseases reported, NSW, 1992-93

Type	No.
Fractures and dislocations	4,815
Sprains and strains—	
Back	10,262
Limb	6,220
Neck and shoulder	2,212
Open and superficial wounds	5,696
Contusions and crushing	3,697
Burns	941
Industrial deafness	7,726
Overuse syndrome	1,127
Hernia	946

Source: WorkCover Authority

Disability

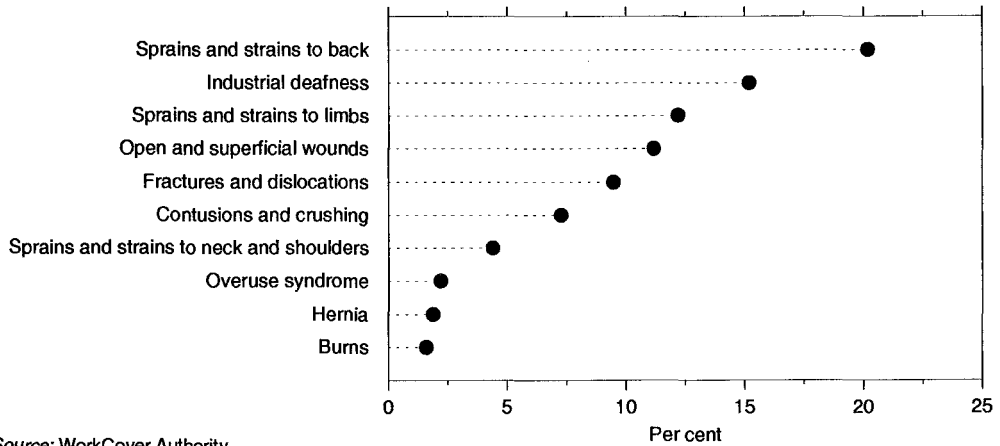
The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers was conducted to collect detailed information on people with disabilities, people aged 60 years and over and the carers of these population groups.

For the purpose of the survey, people were identified as having a *disability* if they had one or more of the following limitations, restrictions or impairments which had lasted, or was 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 languages; blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness; slowness at learning or understanding; incomplete use of arms or fingers; difficulty gripping or holding things; incomplete use of feet or legs; treatment for nerves or an emotional condition; a restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; a disfigurement or deformity; need for help or supervision due to a mental illness; long term effects of head injury, stroke or any other brain damage; treatment or medication for a long-term condition or ailment and still restricted; and any other long-term condition resulting in a restriction.

A *handicap* results from a disability which limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks associated with daily living, in relation to one or more of the following areas: self-care; mobility; verbal communication; schooling; or employment. Children with a disability, aged less than 5 years, were all regarded as having a handicap, but the area and severity of handicap was not determined.

In 1993, it was estimated that 1,015,600 people or about 17% of the New South Wales population had a disability. About 79% of those with a disability were classified as

New cases of injuries and disease reported, NSW, 1992-93



Source: WorkCover Authority

Rate of injuries/diseases, NSW, 1992-93

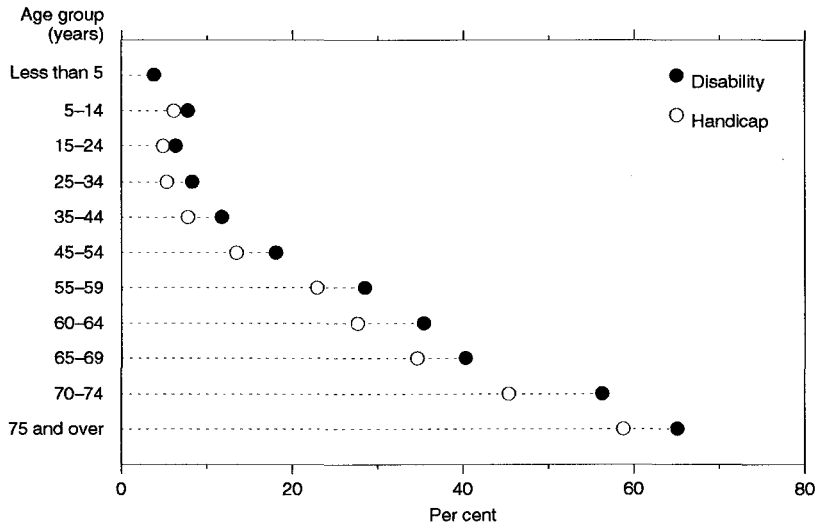
<i>Industry</i>	<i>Incidence per 1,000 workers</i>
Agriculture	53.4
Mining	105.4
Manufacturing—	
Food, beverages and tobacco	41.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	14.0
Wood and furniture	35.0
Paper, printing and publishing	15.1
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	19.6
Metal products	55.7
Non-metallic mineral products	42.0
Other manufacturing	32.0
Electricity, gas and water	27.7
Construction—	
Building construction	39.4
Non-building construction	102.9
Special trade construction	34.6
Wholesale trade	14.9
Retail trade	14.3
Transport and storage	48.7
Finance, property and business services	12.6
Public administration	51.4
Community services	15.3
Recreation, personal and other services	18.4

Source: WorkCover Authority.

having a handicap. Overall, 13.4% of the total NSW population had a handicap. Nearly 2.5% of the NSW population had a profound handicap and always needed help from another person to perform one or more designated tasks. About 1.6% of the total State population was classified as having a severe handicap and sometimes needed help to carry out personal tasks.

For people with a handicap, the most frequently reported area of handicap was mobility (75%) followed by employment limitation (58.8%). Limitation to schooling was reported by 49,200 persons (6.1%).

People with disabilities and handicaps, NSW, 1993



Disabling conditions

The conditions most frequently reported by people with a disability were arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions 27.7% (281,700); disorders of the ear and mastoid process 14.1% (143,600); and circulatory diseases 9.8% (99,500). Almost 90% reported having a physical disability and the remaining 10% reported a mental disorder as their main disabling condition.

Disability and handicap are closely related to age. The rates for both increased rapidly for those aged 55 years and over. Of the total State's population who had a disability, 53.4% were aged 55 years and over.

Need for help

Of people aged 60 years or more with a disability, a larger proportion of females than males, reported a need for help. The most frequently reported activity requiring help for both the sexes, was home maintenance (314,400).

Handicap and disability status, New South Wales, 1993

Age group (years)	Disability			No disability	Total
	Handicap	No handicap	Total		
0-4	17.0	..	17.0	423.8	440.8
5-14	52.8	13.4	66.2	782.2	848.3
15-24	44.2	14.5	58.7	852.0	910.7
25-34	50.8	28.3	79.1	878.8	957.8
35-44	70.1	35.9	106.0	790.7	896.7
45-54	93.9	32.2	126.0	517.4	697.4
55-59	60.5	14.8	75.3	188.5	263.8
60-64	70.3	19.8	90.1	164.0	254.1
65-69	84.5	14.0	98.5	145.9	244.4
70-74	89.6	21.5	111.1	86.2	197.3
75 and over	169.6	18.2	187.8	100.8	288.5
Total	803.2	212.5	1,015.6	4,984.3	5,999.9

Selected activities for which help was needed by a person with a disability, NSW, 1993

Selected activities for which help was needed by a person with a disability	Age group					Total
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80 and over	
MALES						
Home help	*6.8	*7.7	11.2	*7.8	16.4	50.0
Home maintenance	10.2	11.9	18.1	*7.0	20.4	67.6
Meal preparation	**0.7	**2.1	**2.0	*3.5	*7.8	16.1
Personal affairs	*4.1	**2.1	*3.2	**2.2	*5.4	17.0
Transport	*4.8	*3.5	*6.4	*6.4	14.2	35.4
<i>Total needing help (a)</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>84.7</i>
FEMALES						
Home help	*7.3	15.6	20.6	18.2	28.2	90.0
Home maintenance	15.7	27.1	35.8	30.6	37.0	146.2
Meal preparation	**0.7	**2.7	*2.7	*5.2	*6.2	17.5
Personal affairs	**	**2.7	*3.9	*5.2	15.7	27.5
Transport	*9.9	23.0	29.1	29.4	31.4	122.7
<i>Total needing help (a)</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>174.6</i>
PERSONS						
Home help	14.1	23.3	31.8	26.0	44.7	139.9
Home maintenance	25.9	39.1	53.9	37.6	57.4	213.8
Meal preparation	**1.4	*4.8	*4.7	*8.7	14.0	33.6
Personal affairs	*4.1	*4.8	*7.0	*7.4	21.1	44.5
Transport	14.6	26.6	35.5	35.8	45.6	158.0
Total needing help (a)	33.3	48.7	63.8	50.2	63.4	259.3

(a) Needs help with at least one activity. Total may be less than sum of components since persons may need help with more than one activity.

Three-quarters of these people were aged 55 years or more. The next most important activity for which help was needed was transport (242,900).

Principal carers

There were 194,400 principal carers aged 15 years and over who cared for a person with a handicap. For both people who cared for a person in the same household (usual resident) and people who cared for a person who lived outside the household (non-usual resident carers), females provided the majority of care. There were 127,000 (or 66%) female carers compared to 65,500 (or 34%) male carers. The difference was even greater for carers living outside the household with over 71% of the carers in this category being female.

Principal carers, NSW, 1993

Principal carers	Age group (years)						Total
	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Principal carer of a usual resident—							
Males	**1.3	9.9	*9.0	*9.3	12.7	10.4	52.6
Females	*3.2	37.4	19.1	16.1	*9.0	*9.3	94.0
Persons	*4.5	37.3	28.1	25.4	21.7	19.7	146.6
Principal carer of a non-usual resident—							
Males	**0.6	*4.1	**1.8	*5.3	**1.1	**	12.9
Females	**2.4	11.0	14.4	**1.9	*3.2	**	32.9
Persons	*3.1	*15.1	16.3	*7.2	*4.3	**	45.9
All principal carers—							
Males	**1.9	14.0	10.9	14.6	13.8	10.4	65.5
Females	*5.6	48.3	33.5	18.0	12.2	*9.3	127.0
Persons	*7.5	62.3	44.4	32.6	26.0	19.7	192.4

Causes of death

The four most significant cause groups in 1993 were diseases of the circulatory system (44.9% of deaths of NSW residents), malignant neoplasms (cancer) (27%), diseases of the respiratory system (7.3%) and accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (5.2%).

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.

Causes of death, NSW, 1993

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Infectious and parasitic diseases	207	154	361
Neoplasms—			
Malignant neoplasms—			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1,783	1,401	3,184
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1,583	625	2,208
Melanoma of skin	230	104	334
Breast	8	902	910
Uterus and ovary	..	430	430
Prostate	871	..	871
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	630	494	1,124
Other	1,443	976	2,419
<i>Total malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>6,548</i>	<i>4,932</i>	<i>11,480</i>
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	78	85	163
<i>Total neoplasms</i>	<i>6,626</i>	<i>5,017</i>	<i>11,643</i>
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders—			
Diabetes mellitus	354	359	713
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	315	14	329
Other	129	129	258
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>1,300</i>
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	63	82	145
Mental disorders	374	448	822
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	477	495	972
Diseases of the circulatory system—			
Ischaemic heart disease	5,762	4,950	10,712
Cerebrovascular disease	1,748	2,710	4,458
Other	1,947	2,236	4,183
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system</i>	<i>9,457</i>	<i>9,896</i>	<i>19,353</i>
Diseases of the respiratory system—			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1,360	891	2,251
Other	445	435	880
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system</i>	<i>1,805</i>	<i>1,326</i>	<i>3,131</i>
Diseases of the digestive system—			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	283	102	385
Other	432	563	995
<i>Total diseases of the digestive system</i>	<i>715</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>1,380</i>
Diseases of the genitourinary system—			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	239	302	541
Other	58	99	157
<i>Total diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>698</i>
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	..	7	7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	31	40	71
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	85	168	253
Congenital anomalies	141	114	255
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	138	104	242
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	91	73	164
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)—			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	394	166	560
Suicide	567	136	703
Homicide	84	47	131
Other	575	302	877
<i>Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)</i>	<i>1,620</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>2,271</i>
All causes	22,925	20,143	43,068

The significant cause groups in 1993 were also the four most significant groups in 1950, with 49.4%, 12.9%, 6.4% and 6.3% respectively.

The proportion of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system rose from 49.4% in 1950 to 57.6% in 1968, but fell to 44.9% by 1993. 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.

In 1950, 3.4% 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% in 1993 through improved medical treatment and vaccination. Deaths from diseases of the genitourinary system fell from 3.5% to 1.6% 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 5 years of age, fell from 4.9% to 1.4%.

**Sudden Infant
Death
Syndrome
(SIDS)**

In 1993 there were 110 NSW 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% of NSW infants aged less than 2 years are usually placed on their side to sleep, 41.7% are placed on their back and 8.7% on their stomach.

Related publications

- NSW** State of Health in New South Wales (4330.1)
 National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, New South Wales (4370.1)
 National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, New South Wales (4375.1)
 National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, New South Wales (4380.1)
 Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, New South Wales, (6301.1)
- Australia** Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia (4306.0)
 Health Insurance Survey, Australia, June 1992 (4335.0)
 National Health Survey: Users' Guide (4363.0)
 National Health Survey: Summary of Results (4364.0)
 National Health Survey: Women's Health (4365.0)
 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: Alcohol Consumption (4381.0)
 National Health Survey: Smoking (4382.0)
 National Health Survey: Exercise (4383.0)
 National Health Survey: Accidents (4384.0)
 Inventory of Australian Health Data Collections (4320.0)
 A Social Health Atlas of Australia - Vols 1 and 2 (4385.0)
 Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0)
 Disability Ageing and Carers, User Guide, Australia, 1993 (4431.0)
 Disability Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia, 1993 (4430.0)
 Disability Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package, Australia, 1993 (4432.0)

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.





Police graduates celebrate

At 30 June 1993, there were 12,936 police officers employed by the NSW Police Service.

Photo: Pearce/Fairfax

Law and order

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

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

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

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

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

At 30 June 1993, there were 12,936 police officers employed by the NSW Police Service.

Recorded offences In 1993 there were 495,103 offences recorded by police in NSW. Nearly two-thirds of these were theft offences (64% of all recorded offences). The major categories of theft were stealing (29%), breaking and entering (19%), motor vehicle theft (8%) and fraud (5%).

Assault accounted for 7% of all recorded offences (36,076); sexual assault for less than 1% (4,513).

Over the past three years there has been a decreasing trend in recorded offences for robbery with a firearm, motor vehicle theft, arson and offensive behaviour. Between 1991 and 1993, robbery with a firearm fell by 31%, motor vehicle theft by 19%, arson by 19% and offensive behaviour by 16%. Over the same period there have been increasing trends in assault, stealing and malicious damage to property. Recorded offences for assault rose by 16%, stealing by 9% and malicious damage to property by 17%.

Victims of crime

Not all offences are reported to police and the willingness of people to report offences to police may vary over time. The ABS Crime and Safety Survey provides 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, e.g. drug offences, are discovered by police in the course of their investigations.)

One example is assault. Surveys conducted in NSW in 1983 and 1990 show that there was no change in the victimisation rate for assault. This was despite a 220% 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 1993 Crime and Safety Survey found that 3.7% of NSW households had been victims of break and enter in the previous 12 months. It also found that 2.6% of NSW residents aged 15 years and over were victims of assault. Of women aged 18 years and over, 0.8% had been victims of sexual assault in the previous 12 months.

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

<i>Crime or public nuisance problem</i>	<i>Perceived to be a problem (a)</i>		<i>Perceived to be the main problem</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion (b)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion (b)</i>
	'000	%	'000	%
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.

Selected recorded offences: type of offence, NSW

Type of offence	1991		1992		1993	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
Murder	115	2.0	101	1.7	110	1.9
Assault	31,014	525.8	31,773	533.2	36,076	605.4
Sexual assault	4,983	84.5	4,618	77.5	4,513	75.7
Robbery	5,980	101.4	5,656	94.9	5,930	99.5
Breaking and entering	93,993	1,593.5	91,191	1,530.4	92,415	1,550.9
Fraud (a)	54,144	917.9	40,317	676.6	26,811	450.0
Receiving, goods in custody	6,521	110.6	6,220	104.4	6,603	110.8
Motor vehicle theft	49,758	843.5	39,423	661.6	40,169	674.1
Stealing	133,321	2,260.2	135,494	2,273.9	144,814	2,430.3
Arson	3,020	51.2	2,386	40.0	2,460	41.3
Malicious damage to property	52,437	889.0	54,437	913.6	61,238	1,027.7
Drug offences	22,760	385.8	27,680	464.5	23,740	398.4
Offensive behaviour	13,119	222.4	11,714	196.6	10,967	184.1

(a) Because of a considerable reporting lag for this offence, the data in this table underestimate the total recorded offences for 1993.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Household and person victims of crime, NSW

Type of offence	12 months to—						
	April 1991		April 1992		April 1993		Change April 1992 to April 1993
	Victims	Proportion (a)	Victims	Proportion (a)	Victims	Proportion (a)	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	percentage point movement (b)
Household victims—							
Break and enter	115.7	5.6	96.1	4.6	79.1	3.7	-0.9
Attempted break and enter	79.5	3.8	70.2	3.3	55.3	2.6	-0.7
Break and enter or attempted break and enter (c)	172.4	8.3	144.8	6.9	120.4	5.7	-1.2
Motor vehicle theft	n.a.	n.a.	44.5	2.1	42.2	2.0	-0.1
All household crime (c)	..	..	180.8	8.6	159.2	7.5	-1.1
Person victims—							
Robbery	68.4	1.5	50.3	1.1	59.3	1.3	0.2
Assault	120.5	2.7	98.6	2.2	114.8	2.6	0.4
Sexual assault (d)	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	0.6	17.7	0.8	0.2
Robbery, assault or sexual assault (c)	176.7	4.0	146.4	3.2	173.2	3.9	0.7

(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 surveys prior to 1992.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Criminal court statistics

In the Local Court in 1993 the most frequent criminal charges dealt with were driving offences (34% of all charges), followed by theft offences (18%), assault offences (12%) and drug offences (12%). Of the people charged, 88% were found guilty (either by the court or plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (62%). There were 5,186 persons sentenced to prison (6% of those found guilty).

The most frequent charges dealt with in the District and Supreme Courts in 1993 were theft offences (27% of all charges), followed by drug offences (17%), assault offences (13%), robbery offences (11%) and sexual assault offences (10%). Of the people charged, 73% were found guilty (either by plea or trial verdict). Of these offenders 51% were sentenced to prison. In the 1992-93 financial year the Children's Court dealt with criminal charges against 12,537 people.

People for whom criminal charges were finalised in 1993, NSW

	<i>Defended hearing or trial</i>	<i>Sentences following guilty plea</i>	<i>Otherwise finalised</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local Court	16,368	70,030	18,832	105,230
District Court	1,237	3,427	788	5,452
Supreme Court	61	43	7	111

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Prisons

Between 1990 and 1993 there was an 18% increase in the NSW prison population. While the remand population remained relatively stable, the sentenced prisoner population increased by 22% over this time period.

There are two factors that can account for an increase in the prison population: an increase in the numbers of people sent to prison or an increase in their average length of stay in prison. Excluding fine defaulters, the numbers of sentenced prisoner receptions each month were relatively stable over the period that the prison population was increasing. Hence the increase in the sentenced prisoner population over this time can be attributed to an increase in the average length of stay in prison.

Prisoner receptions for fine defaulters increased over the period but their length of stay in prison is so short that their numbers had no significant impact on the prison population (they account for less than 2% of the sentenced prisoner population).

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

Prison population and prisoner receptions, NSW

	<i>Prisoners in custody on first Sunday of month (a)</i>			<i>Sentenced prisoner receptions (c)</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Prisoners on remand</i>	<i>Sentenced prisoners (b)</i>	
<i>June—</i>				
1990	5,321	835	4,486	418
1991	5,733	809	4,924	481
1992	6,114	767	5,347	477
1993	6,301	832	5,469	450

(a) Excludes prisoners on periodic detention and ACT prisoners serving sentences in NSW prisons. (b) Includes appellants and fine defaulters. (c) Excludes fine defaulters.
 Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prison Trends*

Community corrections

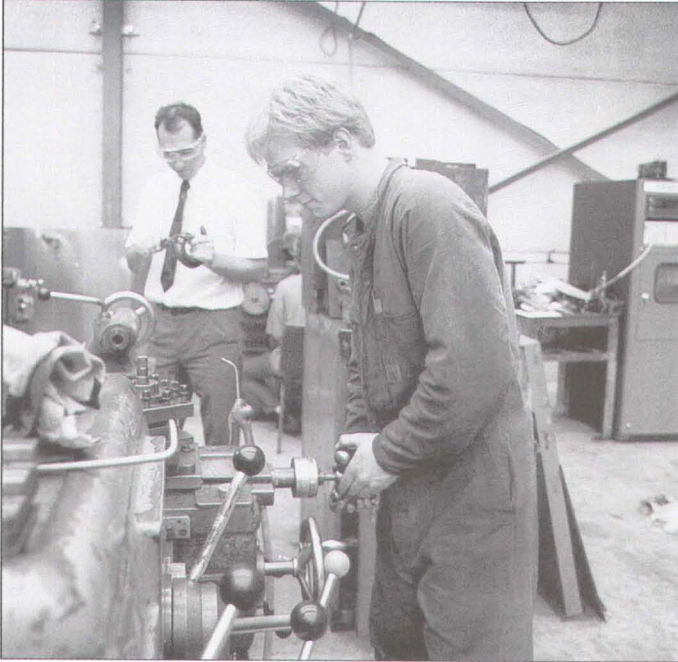
On the first day of June 1993 there were 17,443 persons under some form of community supervision in NSW. These people included those serving Community Service Orders, those on supervised recognisances and people on probation or parole. There has not been the same growth in the community corrections population as in the prison population. On the first day of June 1990 there were 17,061 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 1993, NSW
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
New South Wales Criminal Courts Statistics 1993, NSW
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney.
- Australia** Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993 (4509.0)
National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993
(4510.0)

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.



Trainee metal fabricator

During the year ended March 1994, 75% of people aged 15-69 participated in the labour force at some time, an increase of 1% over the previous 12 months.

Photo: Hayes/Fairfax

Labour

The labour force

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

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

In May 1994 the labour force numbered 2,921,600 people of whom 2,645,400 were employed and 276,200 were unemployed. There were 1,816,400 people who were not in the labour force.

Labour force participation

When the number of people in the labour force is expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years and over it gives a participation rate. This rate provides 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 just over 5%. In that time the civilian population 15 years and over has also grown and the participation rate has remained close to 62%.

In May 1994 the overall participation rate was 61.7%; the rate for males was 72.1% and for females, 51.6%. Since 1989 the rate for males has declined while the rate for females has increased. The most significant changes have occurred with married females where the rate increased just over three percentage points in the last five years and by just under ten percentage points in the ten years since 1984.

In the last five years there has been a decrease in the participation rate for each age group up to 44 years of age. The older age groups have each shown an increase in their participation rate.

Labour force status (a), NSW

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1989</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
MALES			
		—'000—	
Labour force—			
Employed	1,539.6	1,470.8	1,504.8
Unemployed	103.0	186.8	172.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,642.6</i>	<i>1,657.6</i>	<i>1,677.6</i>
Not in labour force	563.1	647.6	649.4
		—%—	
Unemployment rate	6.3	11.3	10.3
Participation rate	74.5	71.9	72.1
FEMALES			
		—'000—	
Labour force—			
Employed	1,053.8	1,088.7	1,140.6
Unemployed	83.9	109.2	103.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,137.7</i>	<i>1,197.9</i>	<i>1,244.0</i>
Not in labour force	1,141.5	1,189.1	1,167.1
		—%—	
Unemployment rate	7.4	9.1	8.3
Participation rate	49.9	50.2	51.6
PERSONS			
		—'000—	
Labour force—			
Employed	2,593.4	2,559.6	2,645.4
Unemployed	186.9	296.0	276.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,780.3</i>	<i>2,855.5</i>	<i>2,921.6</i>
Not in labour force	1,704.6	1,836.6	1,816.4
		—%—	
Unemployment rate	6.7	10.4	9.5
Participation rate	62.0	60.9	61.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Participation rates (a), NSW

<i>Age group</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1989</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
years		—%—	
15–19	57.2	50.9	54.8
20–24	83.9	81.0	81.6
25–34	79.6	78.1	78.5
35–44	81.1	81.7	79.5
45–54	74.7	77.2	78.3
55–64	42.1	41.1	44.7
65 and over	5.6	4.3	5.8
Total	62.0	60.9	61.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

During the year ended March 1994, 75% of people aged 15–69 years participated in the labour force at some time, an increase of 1% over the previous 12 months. Of the labour force participants who were employed at some time during the year, 82% of men and 66% 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 counted 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 1993 there were 300,400 people aged 15–69 years who were marginally attached to the labour force, of whom nearly three-quarters were women. Since September 1992 the total number of people marginally attached to the labour force increased by nearly 9%, with the number of men decreasing by 3% and the number of women increasing by nearly 14%.

Child care was given as the main reason for not actively looking for work by just under one-quarter of all people (one-third of women). Attending an educational institution was the main reason given by men (31%) and the second most likely reason for women (14%).

There were also 47,500 discouraged job seekers, a decrease of nearly 6% since September 1993. Of these, 40% stated they were discouraged because they were considered by employers to be 'too young or too old' and 24% stated that there were 'no jobs in the locality or (their) line of work'.

Persons not in the labour force, NSW, September 1993

<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	7.2	*5.4	12.6
Were not available to start work within four weeks	6.6	*4.3	11.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>23.5</i>
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks—			
Discouraged jobseekers	13.1	34.4	47.5
Other	51.2	178.1	229.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>212.5</i>	<i>276.8</i>
<i>Total with marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>222.3</i>	<i>300.4</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	37.5	60.3	97.8
Did not want to work	302.2	575.4	877.6
Permanently unable to work	18.4	8.3	26.7
Institutionalised (a) and boarding school pupils	13.7	9.6	23.3
<i>Total without marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	<i>371.7</i>	<i>653.6</i>	<i>1,025.4</i>
Total	449.9	875.9	1,325.8

(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 276,200 unemployed people in NSW in May 1994. The unemployment rate at that time was 9.5% compared with 6.7% in May 1989. Nearly 85% 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 Between May 1993 and May 1994 decreases in the number of unemployed people were recorded by all age groups except teenagers (15–19 years of age) and people aged 65 years and over. The number of unemployed teenagers

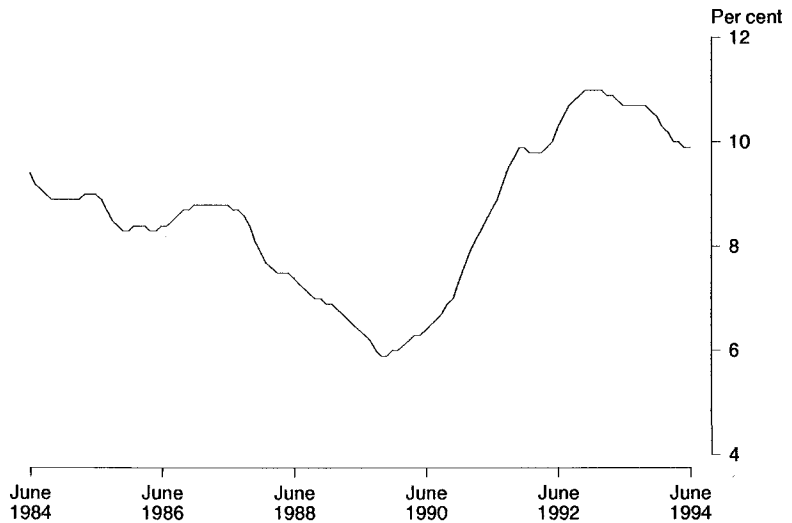
increased by 15%. Teenagers recorded the highest unemployment rate at 21.4% with those aged 20–24 years recording the second highest rate at 13.5%. Although unemployment rates were generally lower than at May 1993 they were higher than the rates recorded five years ago.

Unemployed persons and unemployment rate (a), NSW

Age group	May					
	Unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	1989	1993	1994	1989	1993	1994
years	—'000—			—%—		
15–19	36.8	42.8	49.3	13.7	19.6	21.4
20–24	33.4	53.8	52.3	9.1	14.1	13.5
25–34	51.7	77.4	68.5	6.9	10.5	9.2
35–44	31.1	58.4	49.0	4.5	8.0	6.8
45–54	20.6	40.8	35.8	4.6	7.5	6.3
55–64	12.6	22.8	20.6	5.7	20.6	8.9
65 and over	*0.7	*—	*0.9	*2.0	*—	*2.0
Total	186.9	296.0	276.2	6.7	10.4	9.5

(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 1994 the unemployment rate for those born overseas in English

speaking countries was 7.3%. This rate was considerably higher (14.9%) 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				
	1989		1993		1994
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	—%—				
Born in Australia	6.3	9.7	9.3	7.3	8.5
Born outside Australia	7.8	12.1	12.8	11.4	12.2
Mainly English speaking countries	4.3	8.4	8.6	5.6	7.3
Other than mainly English speaking countries	9.9	14.0	15.0	14.8	14.9
Total	6.7	10.4	10.3	8.3	9.5

Regional unemployment

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

In May 1994, Sydney recorded an unemployment rate of 8.5%, compared with 11.2% in the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney, the rates varied between 18.9% in Fairfield–Liverpool SR and 4.1% in Northern Beaches SR.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 6.8% in the combined Northern, Far West, North Western and Central West regions, rising to 16.4% in the combined Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast regions.

Labour force status (a), NSW, May 1994

Region	Employed	Unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate	Particip- ation rate
	'000	'000	%	%
Inner Sydney and				
Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	193.1	20.7	9.7	63.9
Inner Sydney (SR)	119.2	14.5	10.8	66.7
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	115.7	8.1	6.5	62.6
St George-Sutherland (SR)	216.9	10.5	4.6	65.4
Canterbury-Bankstown (SR)	134.0	19.9	12.9	65.3
Fairfield-Liverpool and Outer				
South Western Sydney (SRs)	222.4	34.3	13.4	66.5
Fairfield-Liverpool (SR)	122.2	28.4	18.9	64.1
Central Western Sydney (SR)	95.8	16.8	15.0	55.2
Outer Western Sydney (SR)	129.4	12.4	8.7	64.7
Blacktown-Baulkham Hills (SR)	165.3	10.8	6.1	66.6
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	138.6	7.2	4.9	64.7
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai (SR)	122.6	7.0	5.4	64.4
Northern Beaches (SR)	119.0	5.1	4.1	68.4
Gosford-Wyong (SR)	99.8	10.9	9.8	58.0
<i>Sydney (MSR)</i>	<i>1,752.8</i>	<i>163.8</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>64.1</i>
Hunter (SR)	208.0	29.0	12.2	56.1
Newcastle (SRS)	177.0	26.6	13.1	55.5
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	237.1	30.1	11.3	59.3
Illawarra (SR)	155.2	22.8	12.8	57.9
Wollongong (SRS)	114.5	18.5	13.9	59.8
Richmond-Tweed and				
Mid-North Coast (SRs)	145.0	28.5	16.4	53.9
Northern, Far West, North Western and Central West (SRs) (b)	191.8	14.1	6.8	58.4
Murray-Murrumbidgee (SR)	104.2	9.2	8.1	60.6
<i>Balance of NSW (MSR)</i>	<i>892.6</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>57.4</i>
New South Wales	2,645.4	276.2	9.5	61.7

(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 1994 the average duration of unemployment was 72 weeks for males and 49 weeks for females. The average increased with age, starting at 26 weeks for people aged 15-19 years and rising to 104 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 1994, nearly 39% of unemployed people fell into this category, compared with 42% in May 1993.

Duration of unemployment, NSW

Duration of unemployment	May				
	1989	1993	1994		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
weeks	—'000—				
<i>Under 52</i>	128.2	173.1	100.5	68.8	169.3
under 2	15.3	11.8	7.3	4.9	12.2
2 and under 4	18.8	18.5	8.6	10.4	18.9
4 and under 8	20.9	19.5	10.7	9.8	20.5
8 and under 13	19.6	22.5	14.7	7.3	21.9
13 and under 26	33.0	53.9	36.4	22.5	58.9
26 and under 39	15.4	32.7	14.1	10.2	24.3
39 and under 52	5.3	14.1	8.8	3.8	12.6
<i>52 and over</i>	58.7	122.9	72.3	34.7	107.0
52 and under 104	16.4	60.6	30.3	18.0	48.3
104 and over	42.3	62.3	42.1	16.7	58.7
Total unemployed	186.9	296.0	172.8	103.5	276.2
	—weeks—				
Average	62.9	64.3	72.1	48.9	63.4
Median	19	30	30	22	26

Job search experience

In the survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, in July 1993, 26% of people stated 'no vacancies at all' as their main difficulty in finding work. A further 16% 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 33% of those aged 15–24 years, but for the group aged 45 years and over, 49% were considered too old by employers. A further 28% of those aged 15–24 years 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 taken place.

In May 1994 there was a total of 17,700 vacancies in NSW. The number of vacancies increased by 37% in the 12 months from May 1993 and was the highest level in May for four years. Nearly three-quarters of these vacancies were in the private sector in May 1994 compared with 64% in May 1989.

Job vacancies, NSW

Sector or industry	May					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	—'000—					
Sector—						
Private	16.9	13.2	5.7	3.4	10.4	13.1
Government	9.5	6.7	4.8	3.1	2.5	4.6
Industry—						
Manufacturing	4.9	3.9	1.7	*1.4	*1.3	*2.1
Other	21.4	16.0	8.8	5.1	11.6	15.6
Total vacancies	26.3	19.9	10.5	6.5	12.9	17.7
	—%—					
Job vacancy rate (a)	1.18	0.95	0.51	0.33	0.64	0.85

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

Employment

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

The number of people employed in NSW increased steadily in the mid and late 80s to reach a peak of 2,684,400 in December 1990. Since then, the numbers have fluctuated, reaching a low point of 2,519,700 in February 1993 and rising to 2,645,400 in May 1994.

There were 1,504,800 males and 1,140,600 females employed, with males representing just under 57% of the total. In the last five years the number of employed females has increased by just over 8% while the number of males has declined by just over 2%.

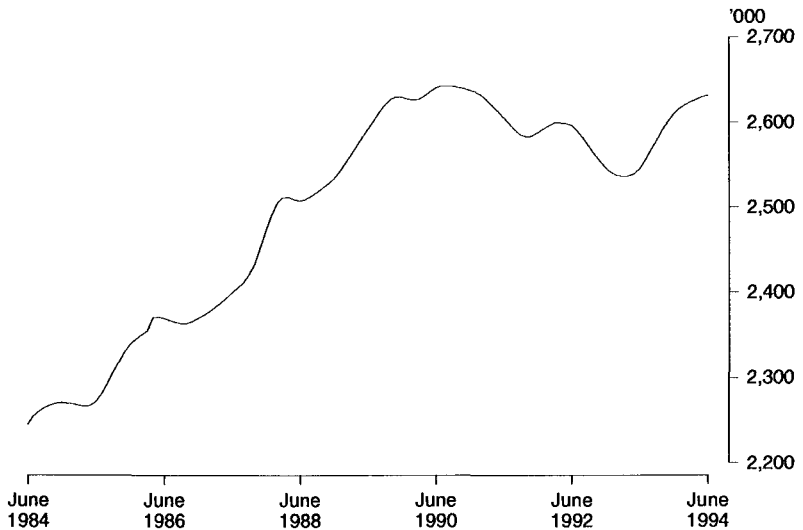
Since May 1989 an increase in the number of people employed has occurred in most age groups. The exceptions were people aged 15–19 years with a decrease of 21% and those aged 25–34 years with a decrease of 3%. The largest increase was in the group aged 45–54 years where the numbers increased by nearly one-quarter.

Approximately 23% of all people employed in May 1994 were part-time workers. The proportion of females employed part-time was significantly higher (40%) than that of males (10%).

Employed persons, (a) NSW

Age group	May		
	1989	1993	1994
years		—'000—	
15-19	230.9	175.0	181.6
20-24	333.6	334.9	334.9
25-34	696.4	673.4	673.4
35-44	658.3	672.4	667.6
45-54	429.3	500.3	534.0
55-64	208.8	190.1	211.3
65 and over	36.0	31.1	42.6
Total	2,593.4	2,559.6	2,645.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

Wholesale and retail trade was the largest industry in May 1994 with just over 21% of employed people. The second largest industry was Community services with just under 20% of people. The industry which recorded the largest growth between May 1989 and May 1994 was Public administration and defence with an increase of 29%. Manufacturing recorded the largest decline in actual numbers, decreasing by 10% since May 1989.

The occupation group which showed the largest growth in the number employed was Sales persons and personal service workers, with an increase of 18% in the last five

years. The largest decline in employment occurred in the Tradespersons occupation group, with a decrease of over 14%.

Employed persons (a) by occupation, NSW

Occupation	May				
	1989	1993	1994		Total
			Full-time	Part-time	
			—'000—		
Managers and administrators	266.8	297.7	272.3	21.5	293.8
Professionals	342.1	361.1	306.7	69.5	376.2
Paraprofessionals	149.8	142.6	125.9	35.8	161.7
Tradespersons	411.3	374.0	325.6	26.4	352.0
Clerks	462.6	438.1	342.1	127.1	469.1
Salespersons and personal service workers	349.2	402.9	224.6	187.3	411.9
Plant and machine operators and drivers	186.6	167.3	161.9	16.2	178.1
Labourers and related workers	425.0	376.0	275.6	127.0	402.5
Total	2,593.4	2,559.6	2,034.7	610.7	2,645.4

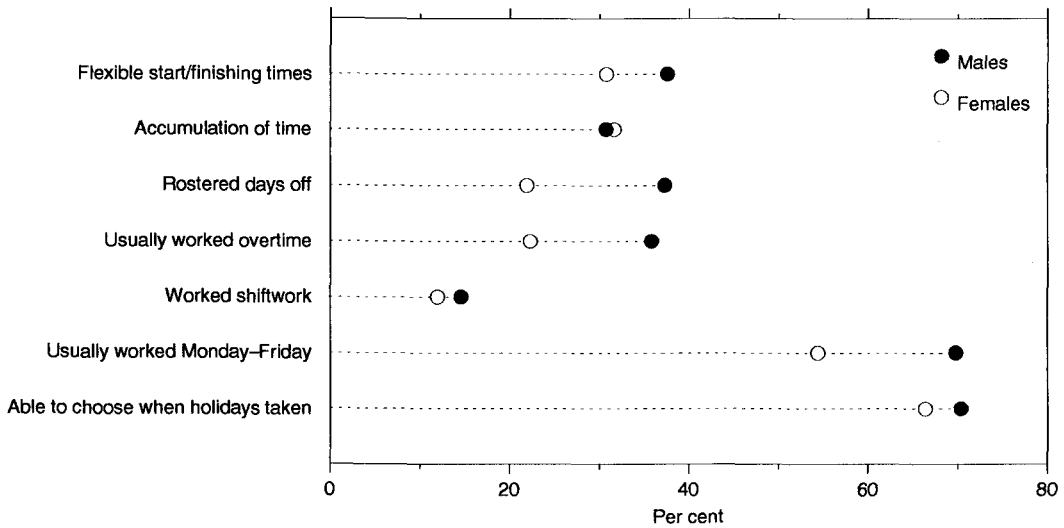
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Working arrangements

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

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

Employees participating in selected flexible working arrangements, NSW, August 1993



Underemployed workers

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

In May 1994, 27% of part-time workers wanted to work more hours. A greater proportion of males (37%) than females (23%) wanted to increase the number of hours they worked. Among full-time workers who did not work 35 hours or more, the majority worked short hours for reasons such as leave and illness.

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% did not intend to retire early, 30% did intend to retire early and 26% did not know at what age they intended to retire. Of those people who indicated that they intended to retire early, 28% said 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

	Males	Females	Persons
	—'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
Total	413.8	181.8	595.6

Trade unions

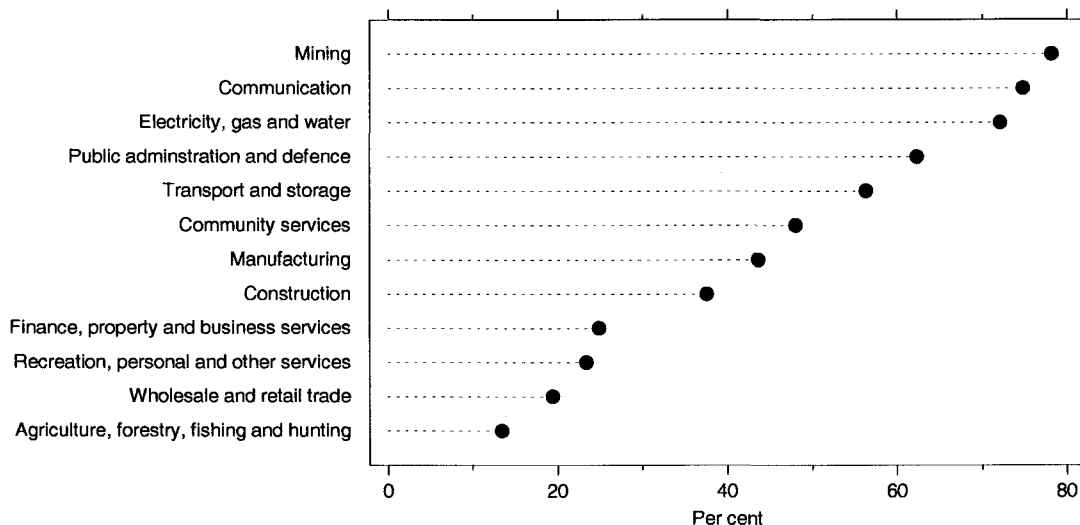
Statistics compiled from data provided by trade unions identified 93 unions in NSW at 30 June 1993. These unions reported a total membership of 1,037,500 people. People who are members of more than one union are counted once for each union. The number of unions has decreased by 31 since June 1992 and by 77 in the five years since 1988, mainly due to the amalgamation of industry related unions.

Trade union membership

A survey conducted in August 1993 revealed that 38% of employees were members of a trade union. The proportion varied between males and females with men more likely to be trade union members (42%) than women (33%).

The only industry groups with membership rates over 70% were Mining, Electricity, gas and water and Communication. The industry group with the lowest proportion of union members was Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, with 13%.

Trade union membership, August 1993



Industrial disputes in progress (a), NSW

Industry	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
----------	------	------	------	------	------	------

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (b)

	—no.—					
Mining	220	299	279	199	119	93
Manufacturing—						
Metal products, machinery and equipment	183	133	121	91	70	60
Other	26	21	19	12	7	n.p.
Construction	67	35	16	15	7	n.p.
Transport and storage; and communication	97	89	71	70	39	18
Other industries	83	55	42	52	37	55
Total number of disputes	676	632	548	439	279	241

WORKING DAYS LOST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (c)

	—'000—					
Mining	274.0	122.4	111.8	107.1	48.4	46.5
Manufacturing—						
Metal products, machinery and equipment	117.6	112.5	344.6	433.7	42.6	57.4
Other	18.3	53.5	35.9	112.7	10.5	11.2
Construction	78.7	54.6	22.6	57.3	10.5	5.0
Transport and storage; and communication	23.2	31.6	12.7	80.2	9.1	5.0
Other industries	218.4	215.1	95.3	315.4	53.2	53.3
Total working days lost	730.1	589.6	622.9	1,106.3	174.3	178.3

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

Industrial disputes

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

There were 241 industrial disputes in progress during 1993 in NSW. This was a fall of 14% from the previous year and the fifth consecutive annual decrease. The number of working days lost due to disputes in progress was 178,300 and was slightly higher than in 1992.

The Mining industry continued to record the greatest number of disputes while Manufacturing lost the greatest number of days.

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, May

(Base: June 1985=100)

<i>Employees (a)</i>	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEX						
Males	119.9	127.5	130.7	136.9	137.7	139.1
Females	114.3	128.9	133.3	139.9	140.7	142.1
Person	113.9	127.9	131.5	137.9	138.6	140.0
HOURLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEX						
Males	114.2	128.2	131.5	137.8	138.6	140.2
Females	115.3	130.9	135.3	142.1	142.9	144.3
Persons	114.6	129.0	132.7	139.1	140.0	141.5

(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.

The average weekly total earnings (trend series) in May 1994 were \$633.80 for males and \$439.50 for females. The female average is 69% 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 80% of male earnings.

Average weekly earnings of employees (a), NSW

Particulars	May		
	1992	1993	1994
	--\$--		
Males—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	648.00	644.30	670.70
Average weekly total earnings	693.40	695.30	728.90
All males average weekly total earnings	618.60	631.30	633.80
Females—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	534.80	545.40	565.90
Average weekly total earnings	547.10	559.10	581.10
All females average weekly total earnings	414.80	432.00	439.50
Persons—			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	607.50	608.80	632.70
Average weekly total earnings	641.00	646.30	675.10
All persons average weekly total earnings	526.90	541.70	546.80

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

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% 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%). Across industries, the proportion of wage and salary earners receiving benefits varied from more than 99% in Electricity, gas and water, Communication and Public administration and defence industries to just under 94% in Construction.

Non-wage benefits, NSW

	August 1989	July 1991	August 1992
		—'000—	
Total employees	2,203.8	2,113.3	2,112.9
		—%—	
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

Superannuation

A detailed study of superannuation coverage was conducted in November 1993. This revealed that 80% of employed people were covered by a superannuation scheme, compared with 69% in 1991 and 49% in 1988. The proportion of females covered (78%) was nearly as high as the proportion of males (82%). Five years ago there was a substantial difference between the two (58% of males compared with 36% of females).

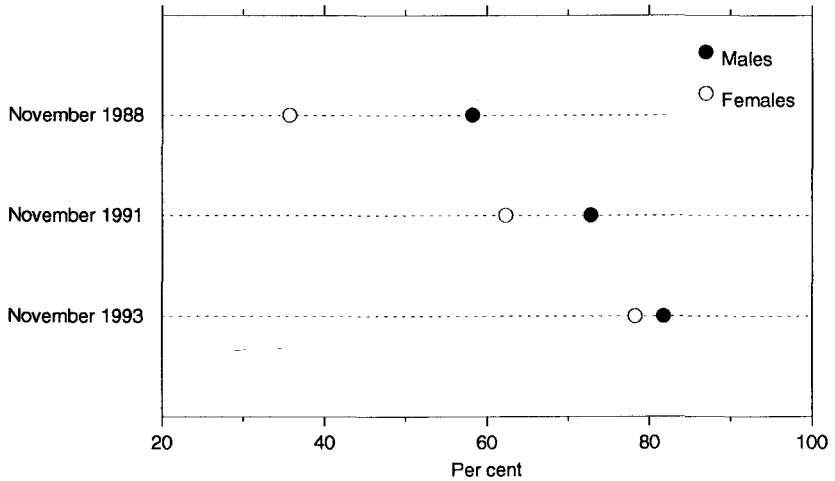
The level of superannuation coverage for employed people who were Australian born (81%) was only slightly higher than that for those born overseas (78%).

Among occupation groups the level of coverage varied between 93% for Paraprofessionals and 68% for Managers and administrators. The industry with the highest proportion of people covered was Communication with 99% followed by Public administration and defence with 98%. The lowest proportion was in the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry group with 40% of people covered.

Just over half of the people who were covered by a superannuation scheme personally contributed to the scheme. Of these people, the largest group (28%) contributed less than 3% of their earnings. A further 18%

contributed between 6% and 10%. People who did not make personal contributions were covered by contributions from their employer and/or business.

Employed people covered by superannuation scheme, NSW, November 1993



Distribution and composition of earnings

Statistics on the distribution and composition of earnings and hours are compiled from an annual survey of employers. In May 1993, 35% of males earned more than \$700 per week while only 13% of females fell into this category. Conversely, 12% of males and 30% of females earned less than \$300 per week. A comparison of full-time adult employees revealed that 41% of males and 22% of females earned more than \$700 per week and that just under 2% of males and just over 2% of females earned less than \$300 per week.

On average, earnings from overtime by full-time adults, amounted to 7% of total earnings for males and 2% 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 89% of the average cost per employee. The majority of this was payment for time worked, with the balance composed of payment of leave, public holidays, infrequent bonuses, termination payments and fringe benefits. The remaining 11% of costs incurred relate to superannuation, payroll tax, workers' compensation and fringe benefits tax.

The figures varied slightly between the public and private sectors. Earnings from time worked represented 70% of the average cost per employee in the public sector

compared with 76% in the private sector. Other costs, which included 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 were covered.

Major labour costs, NSW, 1991-92

<i>Type of labour cost</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
		—\$—	
Average cost per employee —			
<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
Total labour costs	30,930	37,323	32,628

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

Related publications

- NSW** The Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (6201.1)
- Australia** Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)
 The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)
 Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)
 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 Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia (6250.0)
 Career Experience, Australia (6254.0)
 Australia's Long-term Unemployed, A Statistical Profile (6255.0)
 Labour Force Projections, Australia (6260.0)
 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)
 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)
 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.





**Countrylink passenger train
leaving Yass Junction**

in 1993-94 there were 237.5 million passenger journeys on NSW railways, up 2.3% from the number of journeys in 1992-93.

Photo: Taylor/Fairfax

Transport and communication

Roads

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

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

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

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	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (b)						
—\$m—						
State Government	315.9	359.9	543.4	667.4	700.8	789.1
Local Government	262.3	270.1	388.1	428.1	457.4	427.3
Total	578.2	630.0	931.5	1,095.5	1,158.2	1,116.4
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
—\$m—						
State Government	536.6	573.4	662.4	721.0	619.2	806.2
Local Government	373.2	351.2	298.6	318.0	314.1	310.4
Total	909.8	924.6	961.0	1,039.0	933.3	1,116.6

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

Road distances between major population centres in NSW and ACT

	Albury	Canberra	Coffs Harbour	Dubbo	Lismore	Newcastle	Nowra	Orange	Sydney	Taree	Tweed Heads	Wagga Wagga	Wollongong
—km—													
Albury	..	337	1,107	551	1,302	704	495	480	556	876	1,425	127	483
Canberra	337	..	834	397	1,047	433	210	283	285	603	1,153	238	210
Coffs Harbour	1,107	834	..	644	213	398	706	811	551	231	318	1,008	628
Dubbo	551	397	644	..	782	365	519	150	410	468	913	420	451
Lismore	1,302	1,047	213	782	..	611	919	898	764	444	114	1,221	841
Newcastle	704	433	398	365	611	..	320	393	148	167	716	604	225
Nowra	495	210	706	519	919	320	..	354	155	475	1,024	396	78
Orange	480	284	811	150	898	393	354	..	260	585	1,063	311	301
Sydney	556	283	551	410	764	148	155	260	..	320	869	445	77
Taree	876	603	231	468	444	167	475	585	320	..	549	765	397
Tweed Heads	1,425	1,153	318	913	114	716	1,024	1,063	869	549	..	1,315	946
Wagga Wagga	127	238	1,008	420	1,221	604	396	311	445	765	1,315	..	412
Wollongong	483	210	628	451	841	225	78	301	77	397	946	412	..

Source: NRMA Ltd

Freeways and tollways

Major publicly funded roadworks completed during 1993–94 included the Cullarin Range Deviation (\$120m) on the Hume Highway and the final section of the Sydney–Newcastle freeway (\$175m).

On the Pacific Highway, a deviation north of Taree (\$17m), a highway duplication north of Newcastle (\$38m), and a new bridge north of Grafton (\$10m) were completed.

Other roadworks were completed on the Great Western Highway west of Lithgow (\$40m) and bridgeworks on the Mitchell Highway at Nyngan (\$4m).

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

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

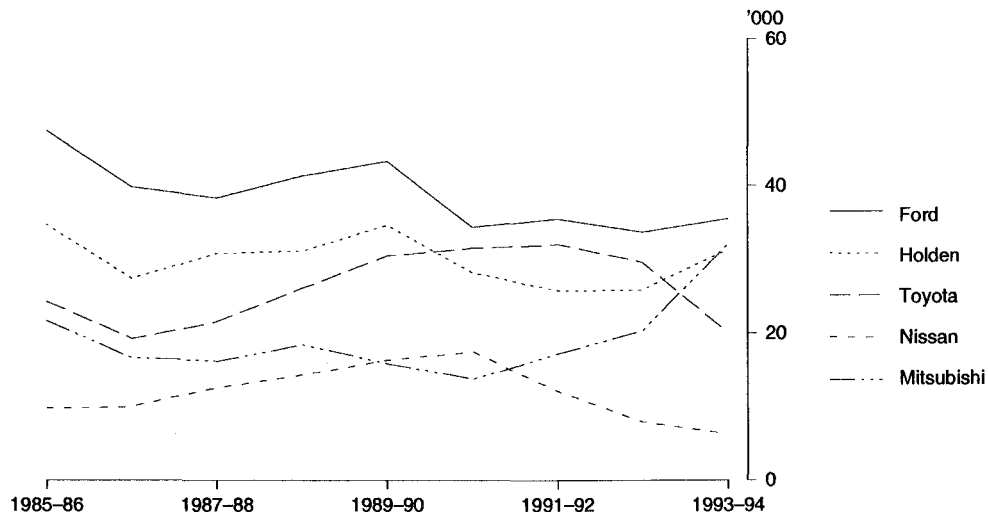
The private sector will construct a fourth tollway, the North-West Transport Link, M2, from North Ryde to Baukham Hills at an estimated cost of \$644m.

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 1992–93 gross tolls and other revenue amounted to \$48.4 million.

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

Registrations of new cars and station wagons (a), NSW: top five makes



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

Motor vehicles (a), NSW

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94(b)
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
	—'000—					
Passenger vehicles	2,371.8	2,414.5	2,437.5	(c) 2,467.6	2,561.5	2,498.8
Light commercial vehicles	422.6	437.0	409.0	(d) 524.6	405.8	550.1
Trucks—						
Rigid	186.3	190.9	106.9	(c) 104.9	102.3	108.4
Articulated	16.7	16.8	14.9	15.3	13.1	14.5
Non-freight carrying	15.1	15.2	10.4	10.1	9.3	7.4
Buses	57.1	59.5	10.6	(c) 9.3	11.3	11.0
Motor cycles	101.8	89.8	69.5	76.0	69.2	72.3
Total	3,171.4	3,223.7	3,058.8	3,207.8	3,172.4	3,262.6
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
	—'000—					
Passenger vehicles	156.5	168.4	149.8	(c) 164.3	160.1	170.2
Light commercial vehicles	31.7	36.8	33.5	(d) 24.0	23.1	24.7
Trucks—						
Rigid	12.6	12.8	10.4	(c) 3.8	3.5	3.4
Articulated	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9
Non-freight carrying	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Buses	4.1	4.2	4.0	(c) 1.2	1.1	1.0
Motor cycles	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.0	4.6	5.1
Total	212.8	229.8	205.1	199.0	193.2	205.6

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

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

Road transport

Motor vehicle registration

The RTA is 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 petrol-powered motor vehicles first registered in NSW after 1 July 1988 are required to use unleaded petrol, a requirement which has applied to passenger cars since 1 January 1986. Service stations will continue to supply leaded petrol for older vehicles, but as the motor vehicle population ages, sales of leaded petrol will decrease.

New registrations

Over the past ten years the total numbers of new motor vehicle registrations in NSW have fluctuated, 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 200,514 in 1993-94. Passenger vehicles indicated a fluctuating trend with new registrations of 168,400 in 1989-90 and 170,200 in 1993-94.

This increase will have been affected by the inclusion in the passenger vehicle category of 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles with 5-9 seats including the driver from 1991-92.

The total number of new motor vehicle registrations per 1,000 of mean resident population declined from 43 in 1984-85 to 32 in 1992-93. Passenger vehicles declined from 31 to 27 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 ageing vehicle population. Total motor vehicles on the register increased from 2,756,200 in 1983-84 to 3,262,649 in 1993-94. Passenger vehicles rose from 2,168,800 to 2,498,845 and other vehicles from 587,400 to 691,470 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 showed that there were 486 motor vehicles per 1,000 mean resident population. Passenger vehicles were 389 per

1,000 and other vehicles 97. The latest MVC data currently available are for 1991, when there were 514 vehicles per 1,000 of mean resident population of NSW, 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 in the 12 months ending 30 September 1991, by vehicles registered in NSW, was 46 billion kilometres, with an estimated average of 14,900 km per vehicle. In comparison with the figure from the corresponding period in 1988, there was a decrease of 8.5% in total kilometres travelled.

Distance travelled by vehicles registered in NSW 12 months ended 30 September 1991

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

(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.

For NSW registered vehicles, the 1991 survey showed that:

- 97% of all travel was undertaken within the State;
- freight carrying vehicles carried 290.7 million tonnes;
- passenger vehicles consumed 2,222.4 million litres of leaded and 1,801.1 million litres of unleaded petrol;
- average distance driven by males in 1991 was 11,400 km as opposed to 7,400 km 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.

Interstate road freight

Total interstate freight moved by road to and from the main NSW centres in 1992-93 was 10.9 million tonnes, a decrease of 23.2% on 1991-92.

Freight moved interstate by road, main centres, NSW

Centre	Origin		Destination	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
—'000 tonnes—				
Sydney	6,412	4,776	6,629	5,140
Newcastle	418	291	234	191
Wollongong	449	411	96	126
Total	7,279	5,478	6,959	5,457

Motor drivers' licences

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

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1994 were 3,733,159 and 339,759 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

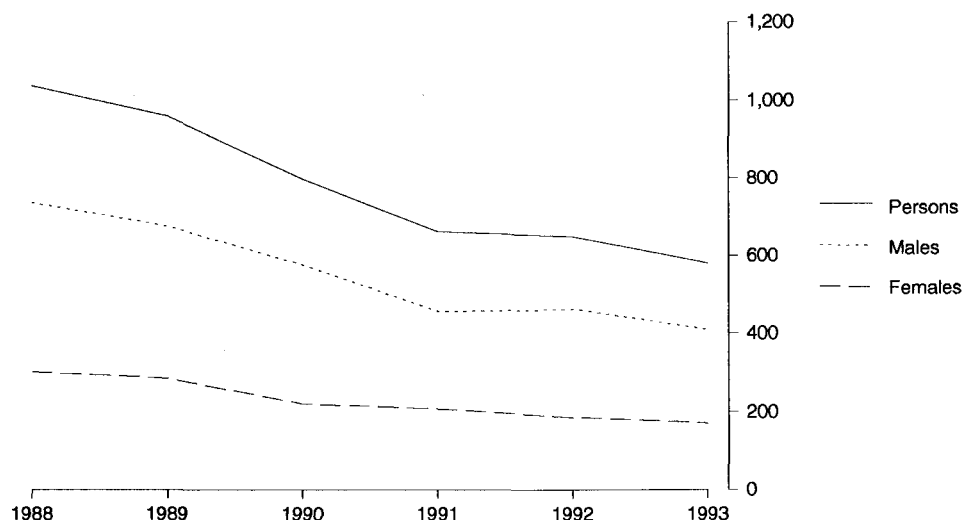
Number of convictions (a) and number of traffic infringement penalties paid for driving offences in NSW

Driving offence	Year ended 30 June					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence—						
Culpable driving	279	336	368	248	235	252
Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	34	54	30	20	10	10
Drunken driving, etc.	28,177	31,176	31,369	28,700	25,528	21,473
Dangerous driving	3,653	4,110	3,367	2,134	1,818	1,716
Failure to stop after accident	68	116	76	45	45	43
Driving whilst disqualified	3,940	4,956	5,873	5,145	4,637	4,329
Breach of recognisance	7	25	27	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	<i>36,158</i>	<i>40,773</i>	<i>41,110</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Not involving automatic disqualification of driver's licence—						
Conviction by court—						
Failure to stop after accident	1,249	825	749	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Negligent driving	5,108	3,846	3,598	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Exceeding speed limit	18,511	(b)	(b)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other offences	29,369	40,667	42,526	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	<i>54,237</i>	<i>45,338</i>	<i>46,873</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>
Traffic infringement penalty paid (c)—						
Negligent driving	26,142	21,957	26,210	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Exceeding speed limit	326,119	(b)	(b)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other offences	158,328	408,346	506,295	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	<i>510,589</i>	<i>430,303</i>	<i>532,505</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>

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

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority

Persons killed in road traffic accidents (a), NSW



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

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

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, setting 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.

Road traffic accidents

In the 1993–94 financial year, there were 561 road traffic accidents in NSW involving at least one fatality. This represents an increase of 8.1% from the 1992–93 figure. There were 631 people killed on NSW roads in 1993–94, which was 5.9% higher than the previous year. The number of persons killed on NSW roads in the 1993 calendar year is the lowest annual figure since 1950.

Fatalities for all types of road users increased from 1992–93 to 1993–94 (except motor vehicle passengers which decreased by 9%). The most significant increases were for pedal cycle riders (114.3%) and pedestrians (32.0%). Motor vehicle driver fatalities rose 0.4% and motor vehicle passenger fatalities fell by 9.0%.

Although the number of road traffic accident fatalities has declined overall in the period from 1989 to 1993, the proportion of male fatalities (approximately 70%) to female fatalities has remained almost constant.

In 1993, the age group with the greatest number of fatalities was 30–39 years, with more than twice as many males as females killed, followed by those aged 70 years and over with approximately one-third more males killed. The 17–20 and 21–25 years age groups followed, both with approximately three times as many male as female fatalities.

Air transport

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

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 1994, there were 3,005 aircraft registered in NSW, which represents 31.9% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprise 80.1% of the total.

Aircraft registrations at 30 June 1994

	New South Wales		Australia	
	General aviation	Transport	General aviation	Transport
Aeroplanes	2,099	547	6,466	1,708
Helicopters	133	19	590	78
Other (a)	161	46	476	89
Total	2,393	612	7,532	1,875

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

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

Aerodromes There were 398 Commonwealth and licensed aerodromes (including those used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1994. Of these, 77 are NSW based, including Canberra, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island with:

- four aerodromes operated by the Federal Airports Corporation;
- two aerodromes operated by Defence, jointly with local councils; and
- 25 aerodromes owned by local government authorities.

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

The construction of a third runway at Kingsford Smith to accommodate the increasing air traffic began in 1992 and came into operation in November 1994.

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 increased between 1992 and 1993 in Australia. In NSW, during the same

period, casualty accidents and persons injured declined, while the number of persons killed increased marginally. This was due to one civil aircraft casualty accident on a small commuter service airline in which seven fatalities occurred. However, the greatest number of accidents involving death or serious injury occurred with private flights.

Civil aircraft accidents and casualties (a)

Nature of flight	New South Wales			Australia		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
Number of casualty accidents (b)	14	15	13	40	26	45
Persons killed	14	18	20	48	39	53
Persons seriously injured	7	7	4	26	19	44

(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 1991–92, 27,000 tonnes of freight originating in Sydney were moved interstate compared with 29,000 tonnes in 1992–93. In the same periods, 30,000 tonnes and 33,000 tonnes of freight respectively, were moved from interstate to Sydney.

Shipping

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

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

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

Maritime Services Board

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; although the shipping trade of these ports is relatively small. Commercial shipping operations ceased in Trial Bay in 1992.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth at any part is 47 metres at low water and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 km and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6–8 km from the harbour entrance (The Heads).

Commercial shipping berths in Sydney Harbour

<i>Location</i>	<i>Berths</i>	<i>Depth</i>
	no.	metres
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.3
Darling Harbour	7	9.8–11.2
Glebe Island	4	8.4–12.0
CSR	2	5.2–9.1
Blackwattle Bay	2	3.4–5.4
White Bay	6	10.6–11.3
Snails Bay Dolphins	4	10.1–11.4
Gore Bay	3	9.4–14.0
Berrys Bay	2	8.2–9.4
Ballast Point	1	9.4
Buoys	3	11.9–14.2

Source: Maritime Services Board

Botany Bay Botany Bay (Port Botany) is situated about 18 km to the south of Sydney Harbour. Its facilities include the major container and petro-chemical terminals for NSW.

Situated on the northern foreshores of the Bay are two 40 hectare container terminals, a Bulk Liquids Berth with tank farms servicing part of the bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical industries. On the southern foreshores is a petroleum refinery and associated berths.

Total trade for 1993-94 was 28.5 million revenue tonnes (mrt), an increase of 2.6% over 1992-93. Imports, at 18.7 mrt showed an increase of 1.9% and exports at 9.8 mrt, an increase of 5.9% over 1992-93.

Port Kembla Port Kembla, which is situated about 80 km south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. There are four berths in the outer harbour, including one petroleum products berth. The inner harbour has ten berths, including two roll-on roll-off berths, one grain berth and two coal loading berths.

Total trade for 1993-94 was 27.0 mrt. Imports totalled 8.5 mrt and exports 18.5 mrt, indicating a small increase in imports and a small decrease in exports from 1992-93.

Newcastle Harbour Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies at the mouth of the Hunter River about 100 km by sea or 160 km by road, north of Sydney.

A variety of berths are available for the handling of both bulk and general cargoes, including containers. Major bulk cargoes include coal, grains and raw materials for the aluminium and steel industries. General cargoes include timber, aluminium, frozen meat and steel.

General cargo activity is concentrated in the Eastern Basin area, whilst bulk cargo facilities are located in the Steelworks Channel and at Kooragang Island.

Trade for 1993-94 totalled 53.7 mrt, an increase of 5.2% over 1992-93. Imports totalled 6.8 mrt, an increase of 9.1% over 1992-93 and exports totalled 46.9 mrt, an increase of 4.7% over 1992-93.

International sea cargo discharged and loaded at NSW ports, 1993-94.

Port	Discharged		Loaded	
	Gross weight	Value	Gross weight	Value
	'000 tonnes	\$m	'000 tonnes	\$m
Sydney	10,001	18,161	3,190	3,500
Newcastle	1,602	317	46,932	3,225
Port Kembla	1,369	198	16,215	1,506
Port Botany (a)	2,294	385	1,730	3,176
Other	7	13	759	80
Total	12,480	19,078	68,827	11,486

(a) Port Botany includes Kurnell.

Visits by vessels, NSW

Port	1993-94					Total
	1991-92	1992-93	Overseas	Interstate	State	
VISITS						
—no.—						
Sydney Harbour	1,275	1,054	877	89	59	1,025
Botany Bay	1,065	1,152	963	203	40	1,206
Newcastle	1,135	1,261	887	132	323	1,342
Port Kembla	612	649	408	216	27	651
Other ports	126	129	74	54	10	138
Total	4,213	4,245	3,209	694	459	4,362
GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE						
—'000 tonnes—						
Sydney Harbour	19,456	17,682	15,005	1,797	803	17,605
Botany Bay	21,071	22,907	18,098	4,698	276	23,072
Newcastle	31,812	36,028	29,721	4,798	2,177	36,696
Port Kembla	18,465	19,596	13,342	6,789	219	20,350
Other ports	1,434	1,269	979	295	4	1,278
Total	92,238	97,428	77,145	18,377	3,479	99,001

Public transport

Government transport in NSW is provided by two authorities:

- the State Rail Authority (SRA); and
- the State Transit Authority (STA).

The SRA is responsible for operating passenger and freight rail services throughout the State and providing urban and interurban passenger rail services.

The STA operates publicly owned buses and ferries in the urban and interurban areas of Sydney and Newcastle.

Private bus services also operate in the transport districts of Sydney Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong. Private and public operators of public transport services must be accredited under the Passenger Transport Act. Operators of regular route passenger services must enter into a contract for the provision of those services with the Department of Transport. The contract specifies minimum service levels, maximum fare scales and service quality standards such as timetable information, customer service and age of buses.

Railways The SRA is divided into three main operations.

- *CityRail* is responsible for all suburban and interurban passenger services throughout the Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle regions, with more than 1,700 km of electrified track and some other services outside these areas. Assets include 294 stations and a fleet of 1,533 carriages.
- *Freight Rail* operates a freight transport and distribution service over 7,181 km of track (excluding the electrified network), with a fleet of 495 locomotives and 7,271 wagons. In 1993–94, Freight Rail transported a record 65.5 million tonnes, of which 47.6 million tonnes was coal.
- *Countrylink* markets and operates long distance rail and coach passenger services within NSW and to some interstate capital cities.

In 1993–94 there were 237.5 million passenger journeys on NSW railways, up 2.3% from the number of journeys in 1992–93.

State Government bus services

Passenger journeys on State Government bus services operated by the State Transit Authority totalled 188.9 million in 1993–94, a decrease of 0.1% on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres travelled in 1993–94 (69.8 million) were 12.5% higher than the previous year. At 30 June 1994, the STA operated a fleet of 1,462 buses servicing a network of over 300 routes comprising 1,260 km. In July

NSW Government railways: traffic

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
			—'000—			
Passenger journeys (a)	249,296	251,046	254,111	246,098	232,000	237,500
			—'000 tonnes—			
Freight—						
Coal	32,665	35,744	41,170	42,656	45,500	47,700
Wheat	2,889	3,775	3,302	1,761	3,400	3,800
Iron and steel (b)	2,017	2,009	1,652	1,539	3,300	3,300
Containers	2,930	3,566	3,784	3,948	4,100	3,708
Other (c)	9,687	8,680	8,358	7,953	5,200	6,993
Total freight carried	50,188	53,774	58,266	57,857	61,500	65,501

(a) Includes passenger journeys in Sydney and Newcastle urban services (229.8 million in 1993-94). (b) From 1993-94 includes other minerals. Iron and steel are now mainly transported by National Rail. (c) Includes grains other than wheat, fruit and vegetables, fertilisers, petroleum products, other general freight and National Rail traffic.

Source: State Rail Authority

NSW Government bus services: traffic (a)

	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
PASSENGER JOURNEYS						
			—'000—			
Sydney	184,369	178,469	181,748	176,230	174,909	176,356
Newcastle	14,972	14,493	14,760	14,311	14,182	12,500
Total	199,341	192,962	196,508	190,541	189,091	188,856
VEHICLE KILOMETRES						
			—'000 km—			
Sydney	59,430	59,757	59,698	58,869	53,692	60,571
Newcastle	9,220	9,256	9,250	9,155	8,308	9,235
Total	68,650	69,013	68,948	68,024	62,000	69,806

(a) Includes charter operations. Data from 1988-89 are pro-rated between Sydney and Newcastle.

Source: State Transit Authority

1994, 19 compressed natural gas powered buses were in service on routes in Sydney. These buses produce 15% 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 1994, the STA had a fleet of 28 vessels (26 in Sydney and 2 in Newcastle) including 3 Jetcats and 6 Rivercats. The number of ferry passengers carried for 1993-94 was 21.8 million, an increase of 6.3% from 1992-93.

In May 1992, two Rivercat ferries commenced operation along the Parramatta River between Meadowbank and Circular Quay. An extended service commenced in December 1993 resuming ferry services to Parramatta which were discontinued in 1928. Over 300,000 passengers have been carried on this service since 1992.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River and on various other waterways of NSW.

Communication

Overview Domestic and international communications services are provided by a mix of government, 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 (AUSTEL); broadcasting services are planned and regulated by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA); and radiofrequency spectrum, used for telecommunications and other public and private communications applications, is managed by the Spectrum Management Agency (SMA).

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. In broadcasting, Pay TV commenced in January 1995 and new services will follow. 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, as 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. As well as providing telecommunication services, AOTC aims to cover operating costs and fund a significant proportion of its capital requirements.

A third carrier, Vodafone, 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 much of this information is, therefore, no longer available. 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 1994, approximately 87% of the NSW population had access to mobile services. By August 1994, there were approximately 480,000 MobileNet connections in NSW and the ACT. Optus interconnects to Telecom's analogue mobile service and, therefore, has the same coverage area in NSW. At 22 September 1994, Optus had connected in excess of 460,000 customers to its mobile services in NSW.

The interconnection of Optus' mobile (analogue) telephone network with Telecom's telephone network 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.

The capacity of mobile telephone networks will increase following the implementation in 1993 of a more efficient digital standard. Each of the three mobile carriers, Telecom, Optus and Vodafone, are developing their own mobile digital networks. Information regarding the progress of the development of these networks is not available, given the levels of competition between the operators.

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.

In NSW, the State Government has contracted BT Australasia to provide the largest private communications network in Australia to link the city and country for the supply of city-based administration and support services. The digital network will increase the State Government's ability to deliver services to country regions through new technologies such as interactive video for distance education, health service delivery and video conferencing for a range of uses.

Postal services

The Australian Postal Corporation — trading as Australia Post — provides domestic and international postal services. Australia Post is a wholly government-owned enterprise which, in providing postal services, aims to cover operating costs and fund a significant portion of its capital requirements. In 1993 the carriage of all standard letters up to the value of \$4.50 was reserved by law to Australia Post. Australia Post competes with private enterprises in providing parcels and other related postal services and products.

At 30 June 1993 Australia Post engaged 14,267 postal services workers in NSW. This number represents nearly 38% of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,322 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 1993

Type	Households	Business	Total
Street delivery	1,990,174	155,606	2,145,780
Private boxes	154,849	103,778	258,627
Private, locked and community bags	4,693	2,402	7,095
Roadside delivery	124,752	6,143	130,895
Counter delivery (Poste Restante)	40,709	3,790	44,499
Total delivery points	2,315,177	271,719	2,586,896

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australia Post

In 1993–94 Australia Post handled 1,344.2 million standard postal articles in NSW and the ACT destined for delivery in Australia. A further 61.6 million standard articles destined for delivery overseas were also handled in NSW and the ACT and 89.3 million standard articles were received in NSW from overseas. These figures represent increases over those recorded for the previous year.

Australia Post: postal articles handled in NSW (a)

<i>Article</i>	<i>Posted in Australia</i>		<i>Received from overseas</i>
	<i>For delivery within Australia</i>	<i>For delivery overseas</i>	
1992-93			
	—million—		
Standard	1,261.7	56.2	88.5
Other	266.4	10.2	24.3
Total	1,528.1	66.4	102.8
1993-94			
Standard	1,344.2	61.6	89.3
Other	291.6	12.1	23.9
Total	1,635.8	73.7	113.2

(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 Communications and the Arts and the ABA.

The Minister's portfolio also includes responsibility for the two national broadcasting organisations, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). These government-owned corporations are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

In NSW the ABC operates one television service and four radio networks including a classical music network and a youth network. In early 1995, the ABC expanded its youth network, 2JJJ, to 13 regional areas in NSW. 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 September 1994 there were 116 national broadcasting radio stations operating throughout NSW, of which 26 provided services in the AM band and 90 provided services in the FM band. In addition, 111 transmitters broadcast the television service of either the ABC or SBS.

Broadcasting stations in NSW, 30 June 1993

<i>Type of station</i>	<i>AM</i>	<i>FM</i>	<i>Television</i>
National	26	90	111
Commercial	34	21	11
Community	2	42	2
Open narrowcasting	2	145	3

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority

Services provided by the ABC and SBS are intended to complement the commercial broadcasting and community broadcasting sectors.

At 15 September 1994 there were 11 commercial television services broadcasting in NSW. A total of three commercial television services could be received in most parts of the State following the 1991 completion in NSW of a program to equalise the availability of services. Also operating in NSW were 34 AM and 21 FM commercial radio services.

New broadcasting services legislation enacted in 1992 liberalised broadcasting planning and licensing processes. The subsequent increase in the number of 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 29 September 1994 two radio narrowcasting services were broadcasting on the AM band and 145 were located on the FM band. At 30 June 1993 there were three television open narrowcasting services in operation. However, the total number of television narrowcasting services is difficult to estimate, given the use of technologies other than those planned and licensed by the ABA, including the MDS and cable. Open narrowcasting services are predominantly tourist information services, but also include sporting, real estate 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 19 September 1994 there were two AM and 42 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. However, two temporary community television services currently operate in NSW in Lismore and Sydney.

Pay TV services commenced in January 1995. These services are provided by various technologies, including satellite, cable and Multi-point Distribution System (MDS — microwave signals), and supply a range of programming services to viewers, such as movies, sport, children's programs, music, news, etc.

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 705,929 in 1993. 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	1987	1990	1991	1992	1993
NUMBER OF TITLES					
Metropolitan daily	4	2	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2	2	2
Regional daily	16	15	15	15	15
Suburban	31	34	38	37	37
CIRCULATION					
—'000—					
Metropolitan daily	1,054	781	728	746	706
Sunday	1,134	1,154	1,216	1,351	1,305
Regional daily	n.a.	220	215	235	229
Suburban	n.a.	1,947	2,004	2,088	2,128

Sources: Number of titles, Communications Update; circulation figures compiled from Audit Bureau of Circulation.

The number of Sunday newspapers remained unchanged from 1986 to 1993 although circulation has increased in the same period from 1,135,166 to 1,304,817. The number of regional daily newspapers declined by one between 1986 and 1993 and while circulation recovered to 234,748 in 1992 from a slight decline in 1991, there was a further decline in 1993 to 229,191. Suburban newspaper titles increased from 31 in 1987 to 38 in 1991 then dropped to 37 in 1992. Total circulation from 1990 to 1993 has increased from 1,947,402 to 2,128,265. 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.



**District livestock officer
analyses breeding data with
stud merino breeder.**

Agricultural statistics are used to assist the farming sector to 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.

Photo: NSW Agriculture

Agriculture

Development, structure and finance

Agricultural development

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in NSW has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, seed varieties, fertilisers, soil conditioners and breeding programs. Mechanisation and scientific research — such as the development of cultivators more suited to local conditions, and pest and disease control — together with a trend towards more intensive farming techniques, have also been major contributors.

The availability of water has been, and will remain, central to the nature and extent of the State's agricultural development. Over a wide area of NSW rainfall is low and irregular yet, at times, flooding can be a serious problem making control of water resources essential to the development of a viable agricultural sector. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops. Controlled use of artesian water has also influenced the agricultural development of inland regions.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in NSW was wool growing, although some contraction of this industry occurred with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the Central Districts. Subsequently, the widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reduced the dominance of single activity operations to the extent that using livestock in conjunction with growing cereals is now common practice. The principal agricultural activities in NSW are wool growing, the raising of cattle for meat production and wheat growing.

Administration

NSW Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture, seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity, and ensures the marketing of safe produce.

Australian National Accounts

Year	<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	%	\$m	\$m	%
1987-88	3,186	11,655	27.3	979	3,600	27.2
1988-89	3,991	14,047	28.4	1,305	4,823	27.1
1989-90	4,105	14,220	28.9	1,098	3,995	27.5
1990-91	3,325	11,244	29.6	371	1,325	28.0
1991-92	2,703	11,181	24.2	-130	1,901	6.8
1992-93	2,802	12,147	23.1	73	3,169	2.3

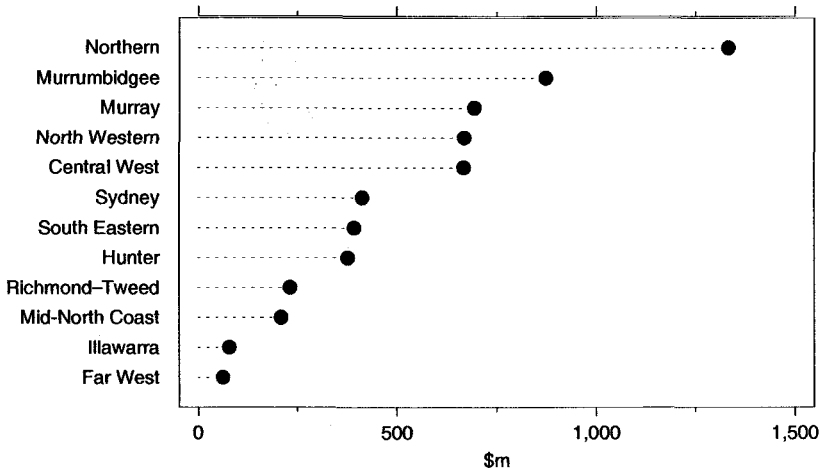
(a) Australian Capital Territory is excluded for GDP but included for farm income. (b) Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid).

Value of agricultural commodities produced, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	<i>Gross value</i>			<i>Local value</i>		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	—\$m—					
Crops	2,522	2,610	2,653	2,158	2,310	2,241
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals (a)	1,740	1,588	1,697	1,620	1,451	1,565
Livestock products (b)	2,116	1,604	1,455	2,051	1,511	1,356
Total (c)	6,428	5,803	5,804	5,829	5,272	5,163

(a) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. (b) Includes the value of goat products. (c) Includes the total value of goat slaughterings and goat products.

Gross value of agricultural commodities produced in statistical divisions, year ended 31 March 1993



Statutory marketing boards control overseas — and some domestic — sales of major agricultural commodities. These bodies include the Australian Wheat Board, the NSW Grains Board, the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation and the NSW Meat Industry Authority.

Source of statistics The principal source of agricultural commodity statistics is the Agricultural Census conducted by the ABS at 31 March each year. The census collects detailed information from primary producers concerning their cropping and livestock activities, as well as information on selected inputs, such as usage of fertilisers and 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 23.1% in 1992–93. The proportion has remained fairly constant over the last ten years, varying from the highest level of 29.6% in 1990–91 to the lowest level of 23.1% in 1992–93. In terms of total GDP for the State, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries contributed 2.3% in 1992–93. This equals the previous lowest proportion reached in the last ten years which was recorded in 1991–92, while the highest contribution in that period was achieved in 1983–84 at 4.4%.

Value of commodities produced Estimates of the value of agricultural commodities produced are calculated using commodity data — mainly from the Agricultural Census — and prices relating to the marketing of agricultural commodities. The gross value of agricultural commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. The local value is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production. It is derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. In 1992–93 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced was \$5,804.1 million, practically unchanged from the 1991–92 value. A rise in value of 6.3% for livestock slaughterings and of 1.6% for crops

Selected agricultural financial statistics (a), NSW

Item	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise (b)	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
	—\$m—		—\$'000—	
Current—				
Turnover	5,137.7	5,156.6	166.3	179.1
Less Purchases and selected expenses	2,943.2	3,033.8	95.3	105.4
Value added (c)	2,159.1	2,248.8	69.9	78.1
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	392.4	386.8	12.7	13.4
Adjusted value added (c)	1,766.7	1,862.0	57.2	64.7
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	572.5	556.7	18.5	19.3
Gross operating surplus (c)	1,194.2	1,305.3	38.7	45.3
Less Interest, land rent paid	680.7	475.7	22.0	16.5
Plus Interest, land rent received	121.4	107.7	3.9	3.7
Cash operating surplus (d)	670.2	811.3	21.7	28.2
Net capital expenditure	412.2	383.8	13.3	13.3
Assets—				
Value of assets	33,222.2	31,225.2	1,075.6	1,084.6
Less Gross indebtedness	4,691.1	4,355.1	151.9	151.3
Net worth	28,531.1	26,870.1	923.7	933.3
	—no.—			
Agricultural enterprises	30,887	28,789	..	..

(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, 1992-93

Statistical division	Establishments with agricultural activity at 31 March		Area used for cropping (a) year ended 31 March	Sheep at 31 March	Cattle at 31 March
	Establishments	Total area			
	no.	hectares	hectares	'000	'000
Sydney	1,474	80,373	8,409	10	46
Hunter	2,106	1,355,255	64,277	626	559
Illawarra	617	106,898	8,771	30	89
Richmond-Tweed	2,255	412,082	34,947	—	272
Mid-North Coast	2,270	860,688	21,836	11	365
Northern	5,901	6,934,298	982,402	7,937	1,551
North Western	4,018	16,119,524	773,493	9,378	762
Central West	5,033	4,666,787	808,075	8,809	581
South Eastern	3,505	2,530,770	127,724	7,305	491
Murrumbidgee	4,294	5,367,448	804,433	6,825	500
Murray	3,520	7,943,047	542,685	5,357	494
Far West	292	13,038,064	11,072	1,820	70
New South Wales	35,285	59,415,235	4,188,124	48,109	5,781

(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.

was offset by a fall of 9.3% for livestock products. The latter decline is attributable to wool, which dropped in value by 15.8%.

Financial performance

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1992–93 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 1992–93 there were 28,789 farming enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of \$26,870 million. This is a decrease of 5.8% on the net worth for 1991–92. The turnover of these farming enterprises has increased slightly, while the cash operating surplus rose 21% over 1991–92. The total value of assets was \$31,225 million, a decrease of 6% on 1991–92. In terms of net worth, mixed grain–sheep–beef enterprises was the highest class with 21.5%, followed by sheep enterprises with 21.3% and mixed sheep–beef cattle enterprises with 14.2%.

Land use

There were 35,285 establishments with agricultural activity in the 1992–93 Agricultural Census. These had a total area of 59.4 million hectares. The area containing the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity is Northern SD (5,901). This is followed by Central West SD (5,033) and Murrumbidgee SD (4,294). The areas with the largest areas devoted to agricultural activity are North Western (16.1 million hectares), Far West (13.0) and Murray (7.9) SDs. The major area for crops is Northern SD, while Murrumbidgee SD is the main fruit producing region, Northern SD has the most cattle and North Western SD the most sheep.

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 Farrer's work around the turn of the century. New varieties of wheat are continually introduced as scientists develop varieties with higher yield potential, as well as strains with greater resistance to disease, pests and extremes of weather.

Due to improved weather conditions and rising confidence in international markets, the area sown to wheat for grain in 1992–93 rose by 13% to 1.7 million

Principal crops, year ended 31 March, NSW

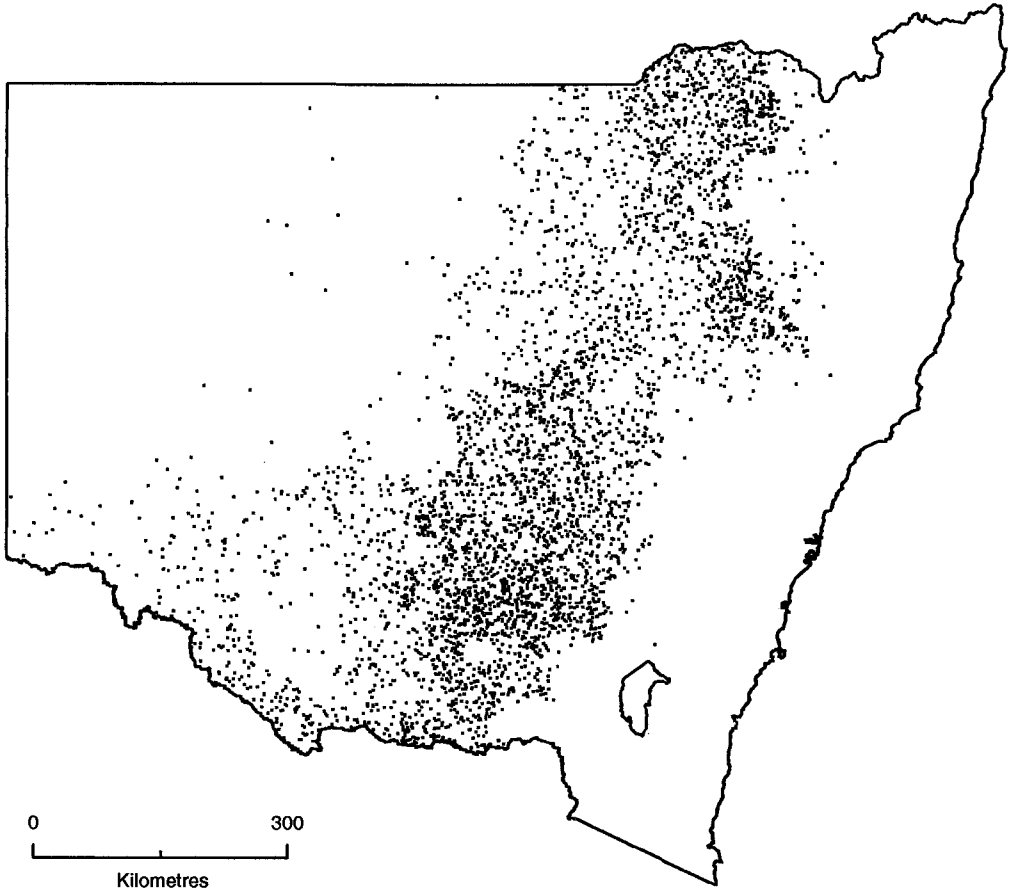
Crop	Establishments growing (a)			Area (b)		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	—no.—			—hectares—		
Cereals for grain—						
Barley	4,128	4,558	4,773	463,250	517,464	559,711
Sorghum	604	955	805	83,649	146,957	117,684
Maize	279	239	246	17,753	16,796	15,554
Oats	6,948	7,414	7,720	374,283	456,662	447,638
Rice	1,238	1,288	1,229	85,102	109,186	104,598
Triticale	768	790	876	41,747	43,498	48,544
Wheat	9,529	8,019	8,561	2,165,755	1,499,321	1,694,016
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	13	35	18	1,128	2,722	1,376
Rapeseed	680	1,029	873	56,581	101,013	70,452
Safflower	17	53	49	4,944	9,695	9,102
Soybean	264	264	282	13,040	12,351	12,655
Sunflower	340	182	169	58,111	28,816	25,055
Other crops—						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	420	489	480	13,983	15,111	15,536
Cotton	404	491	493	202,035	225,100	204,453
Peanuts	2	3	9	311	288	665
Tobacco	18	21	23	168	182	252

(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

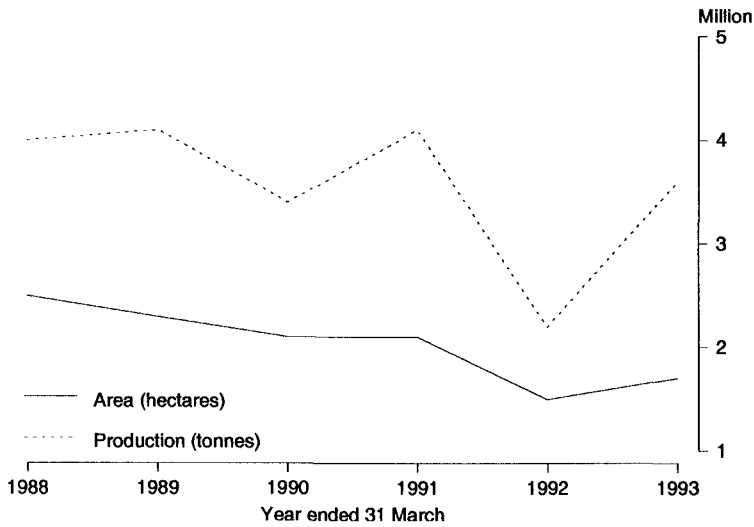
Statistical division	Area			Production		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	—hectares—			—tonnes—		
Sydney	—	75	18	—	160	59
Hunter	16,693	13,706	15,167	34,311	29,595	43,341
Illawarra	—	—	47	—	—	227
Richmond-Tweed	145	—	400	306	—	600
Mid-North Coast	416	256	290	810	374	260
Northern	548,072	369,579	383,399	1,147,647	497,269	701,809
North Western	537,353	385,254	411,906	881,733	343,579	599,339
Central West	444,238	319,255	364,518	810,863	503,167	842,584
South Eastern	32,218	24,265	31,466	80,256	72,145	121,637
Murrumbidgee	346,525	222,931	284,769	750,681	470,931	814,956
Murray	234,872	163,506	200,711	403,726	263,785	453,094
Far West	5,220	694	1,325	17,253	1,984	4,722
New South Wales	2,165,756	1,499,321	1,694,016	4,127,586	2,182,990	3,582,628

Wheat grain production, year ended 31 March 1992



One dot = 500 tonnes of grain produced

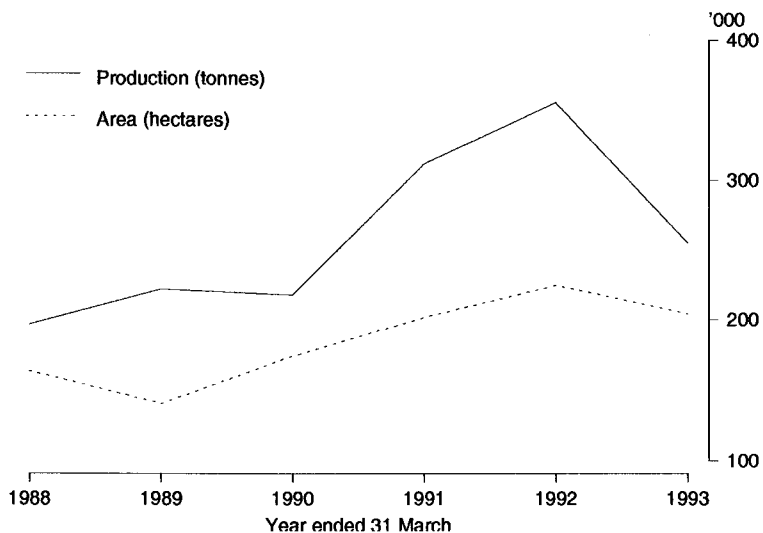
Wheat for grain, NSW



hectares. Good seasonal growing conditions produced a 45% increase in yield to 2.11 tonnes per hectare and a 64% increase in harvest to 3.6 million tonnes. Wheat for grain was produced in all statistical divisions, the major contributor being Central West with 843,000 tonnes from 365,000 hectares.

Cotton Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. The commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s, combined with improved seed varieties and more intensive farming practices, saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand to its present level of around 71%. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Namoi, Macintyre, Barwon, Darling and Murray Rivers. Due to a contraction in the supply of water available for irrigation, the area sown to cotton in 1992-93 decreased by 9% from the previous year to 204,000 hectares. Raw cotton production fell by 28% to 255,000 tonnes.

Cotton (a), NSW



(a) Raw cotton.

Cotton, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Area sown	hectares	202,035	225,100	204,053
Seed cotton—				
Production	tonnes	854,930	962,532	707,237
Yield	kg per hectare	4,232	4,276	3,459
Raw cotton—				
Production	tonnes	312,105	356,114	255,497
Yield	kg per hectare	1,545	1,582	1,250

Rice Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. The first commercial attempt at cultivation was made in 1924–25 in the MIA near Yanco on an area of around 60 hectares. As a result of oversupply in international markets, in 1992–93 growers reduced the area planted to rice to 105,000 hectares, a fall of 4% from the 1991–92 season. The yield per hectare decreased 5% to 8.09 tonnes. NSW accounts for 99% of the Australian crop.

Rice, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Area sown ('000 hectares)	85	109	105
Production ('000 tonnes)	719	929	846
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	8.45	8.50	8.09

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 decreased slightly to 448,000 hectares in 1992–93, most of which is also grazed by stock during the growing period. Production of grain reached 761,000 tonnes, an increase of 32%, due to a 34% increase in yield caused by favourable growing conditions.

Oats, NSW, year ended 31 March

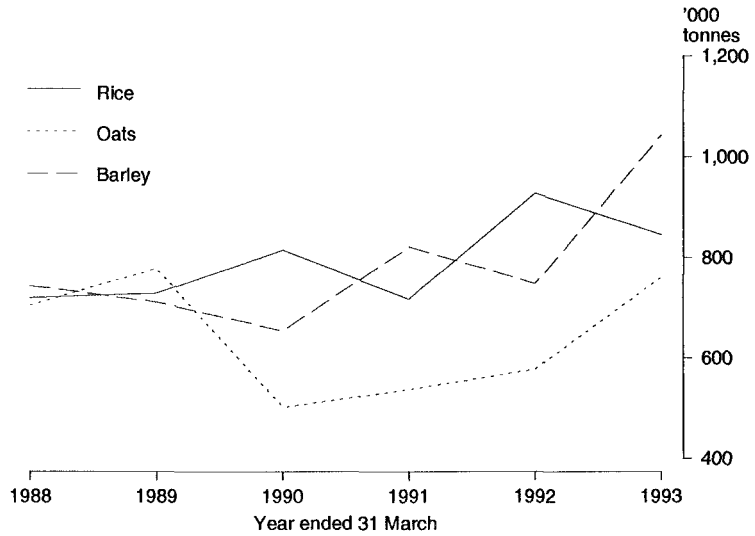
<i>Item</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
		—'000 hectares—	
Area sown—			
For grain	374	457	448
For hay	52	91	65
For fodder	—	—	—
Total	426	548	513
		—'000 tonnes—	
Production—			
Grain	538	579	761
Hay	144	252	225
		—tonnes per hectare—	
Yield—			
Grain	1.44	1.27	1.70
Hay	2.77	2.76	3.48

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 1992–93 rose by 8% to 560,000 hectares, while the grain harvested increased by 39% to 1.04 million tonnes mainly due to a 28% growth in yield. This increase was the result of favourable growing conditions in the State. Barley was produced in all areas of NSW except Sydney SD, with the major contributors being Murrumbidgee, Central West and Mid-North Coast SDs, which accounted for 25%, 24% and 23.5% of production respectively.

Barley, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Area sown	'000 hectares	463	517	560
Production	'000 tonnes	822	749	1,044
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.78	1.45	1.86

Rice, oats and barley: production of grain, NSW



Oilseeds Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in NSW. As a result of low wool and sheep meat prices and the introduction of wheat delivery quotas in the early 1970s, other oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow. The principal oilseed crops are canola/rapeseed, sunflower, soybeans, safflower and linseed. Oil for both industrial and edible purposes is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed, which is obtained as a by-product of ginning cotton. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used as a livestock feed. Although the area planted to oilseeds in the 1992-93 season decreased by 23% over 1991-92 to 119,000 hectares, production rose by 3.6% to 198,000 tonnes. These variations are mainly attributable to canola/rapeseed growing.

Oilseeds, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1991	1992	1993
LINSEED				
Area sown	hectares	1,128	2,722	1,376
Production	tonnes	1,101	1,749	1,980
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.98	0.64	1.44
CANOLA/RAPESEED				
Area sown	hectares	56,581	101,013	70,452
Production	tonnes	81,456	117,654	133,024
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.44	1.16	1.89
SAFFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	4,944	9,695	9,102
Production	tonnes	2,125	6,003	5,631
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.43	0.62	0.62
SOYBEANS				
Area sown	hectares	13,040	12,351	12,655
Production	tonnes	26,173	28,535	28,098
Yield	tonnes per hectare	2.01	2.31	2.22
SUNFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	58,111	28,816	25,055
Production	tonnes	59,057	37,544	29,668
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.02	1.30	1.18

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 6% of Australian production, still remain an important agricultural activity in these regions. Production of sugarcane increased in 1992-93 to 1.67 million tonnes, a rise of 18% over 1991-92, while the area cut for crushing increased by 3% to 15,500 hectares. The yield per hectare increased to 107.3 tonnes.

Sugarcane, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Area—				
Cut for crushing	hectares	13,983	15,111	15,536
Not cut (a)	hectares	9,895	9,847	10,010
<i>Total area (b)</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>23,878</i>	<i>24,958</i>	<i>25,546</i>
Production	tonnes	1,137,445	1,415,726	1,666,572
Yield	tonnes per hectare	81.35	93.69	107.27

(a) Stand-over and newly planted cane. (b) Excludes small areas cut for plants.

Grain legumes Grain legumes were not grown as grain crops in NSW until recent years. They are of high nutritional value and are an important protein source for livestock and humans in many parts of the world. The main crops in NSW are lupins, chick peas and field peas. Soybeans, although a grain legume, have been included under OILSEEDS earlier in this chapter.

Vegetables Market gardening on the outskirts of growing population centres was an obvious development in the early days of colonisation. Improvements in transport facilities since then have extended the regions from which the supplies can be drawn. Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in the coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of Lower Murrumbidgee and Central Murray Statistical Subdivisions, while the principal selling centre for them is Sydney's Flemington Markets. Vegetables which are grown for processing — such as sweet corn, asparagus, tomatoes, peas and beans — are mainly grown on the Slopes and in the Riverina. Processing plants have been sited in these areas. Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and account for approximately one-third of the total vegetable area in the State. Other significant vegetables grown are tomatoes, sweet corn, onions and pumpkins.

Fruit With the exception of the macadamia nut, there are no indigenous fruits of commercial value in Australia. The early development of the fruit industry was haphazard with its basis in the domestic orchards, which evolved from plants and seeds brought by the early settlers from their native countries. In NSW the major fruit crops are citrus, grapes, pome, bananas and stone. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, with expansion in the tropical and sub-tropical, berry and nut industries.

Citrus Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit in NSW, both in terms of number of trees and production. In the 1992–93 season total production amounted to 275,000

Grain legumes, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Area sown			Production			Yield		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	—hectares—			—tonnes—			—tonnes per hectare—		
Cow peas for seed	2,330	6,722	4,708	1,149	3,591	1,992	0.49	0.53	0.42
Chick peas	39,458	85,403	28,098	56,450	52,957	24,655	1.43	0.62	0.88
Field peas for grain	27,652	43,130	31,511	30,975	36,290	34,537	1.12	0.84	1.10
Lupins for grain	55,332	66,541	98,827	72,240	76,244	187,747	1.31	1.15	1.90
Mung beans	3,895	3,745	4,538	1,912	3,168	2,088	0.49	0.85	0.46
Other dried edible beans	91	1,350	681	330	1,284	301	1.48	0.95	0.44
Peanuts	311	288	665	750	570	1,200	2.41	1.98	1.80
Pigeon peas (a)	n.a.	67	48	n.a.	62	25	n.a.	0.93	0.52

(a) Not collected separately for 1990-91 season.

Vegetables, NSW, year ended 31 March

Vegetable	Area			Production		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	—hectares—			—tonnes—		
Asparagus (a)	443	509	388	1,781	1,952	2,039
Beans, french and runner	439	610	506	1,474	2,225	1,464
Beetroot	77	33	36	2,240	1,133	1,280
Broccoli	341	306	323	1,478	1,323	1,578
Cabbages	529	521	531	12,133	13,433	13,071
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	46	52	71	429	639	817
Carrots	546	644	586	12,919	12,589	13,572
Cauliflowers	603	639	663	11,739	13,370	12,841
Cucumbers	286	114	87	2,434	913	658
Garlic	12	21	25	26	75	65
Lettuce	530	488	488	5,974	6,137	6,530
Mushrooms	52	55	47	10,505	10,003	10,020
Onions	1,262	1,018	944	32,105	26,596	24,126
Parsley	16	14	26	396	258	1,026
Parsnips	82	76	45	1,939	1,540	4,753
Peas, green (pod equivalent)	605	763	592	3,223	2,906	3,382
Potatoes	6,023	6,297	6,487	119,542	122,521	137,444
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1,536	1,346	1,238	18,291	16,056	14,847
Rock melons and cantaloupes	1,216	1,413	715	22,890	19,626	13,367
Swedes	71	48	73	836	478	1,586
Sweet corn	1,642	1,680	2,154	26,677	25,730	27,875
Sweet potatoes	116	111	123	2,473	1,638	1,674
Tomatoes	1,930	1,728	1,442	80,892	71,333	54,640
Watermelons	206	229	332	3,628	2,628	5,741
Zucchini	201	241	196	1,497	1,552	1,398
Other	375	320	454	..	..	..
Total	19,121	19,278	18,574	..	..	..

(a) Includes area both bearing and not yet bearing.

tonnes, an increase of 47% over 1991–92, although tree numbers increased only slightly. Valencia is the main variety and accounts for 74% of total State orange production. Orange production is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray and Sydney SDs with Murrumbidgee SD alone accounting for 64% of the State's production.

Pome Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1993 stood at 1.7 million, while production, between 31 March 1992 and 1 April 1993, fell by 7% to 70,200 tonnes. The major apple growing areas in NSW are Central West, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs, which account for 91% of the State's trees and 94% of the State's production. The most popular varieties, in terms of production, continue to be Red Delicious and Granny Smith, which account for 44% and 24% of the total production respectively.

The growing of pears expanded during 1992–93, with tree numbers at 31 March 1993 rising to 147,000. Half of these were less than six years old and had not reached their full production potential.

Stone Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW and are grown in all statistical divisions except Far West. The leading peach producing area, with 53% of production and 26% of tree numbers, is Murrumbidgee SD.

Nuts Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in the State. In 1992–93, 5,298 tonnes were produced, an increase of 31% over 1991–92. In recent years the growing of pecan nuts has become increasingly popular, especially in Northern SD. Other notable nut crops in NSW are almonds and chestnuts.

Grapes The cultivation of grapes in the State is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Hunter SDs. Wine grape production predominates in Murrumbidgee and Hunter SDs, while dried grape production is pre-eminent in Murray SD. At 31 March 1993 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 11,992 hectares, which represented an increase of 6% on the previous season. This area produced 139,000 tonnes of wine grapes, 28,000 tonnes of grapes for drying and 7,000 tonnes of table grapes. The red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz, with 1,407 hectares producing 17,000 tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with 39,000 tonnes produced from 2,261 hectares.

Tree fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

Fruit	1991		1992		1993	
	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production
	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes
Citrus fruit—						
Grapefruit	120	9,444	117	9,095	99	9,114
Lemons and limes	197	8,247	179	7,150	411	6,321
Mandarins	149	3,586	164	4,504	173	4,113
Oranges—						
Navel	1,226	53,738	1,372	55,993	1,360	71,934
Valencia	2,269	140,873	2,264	131,303	2,308	202,259
Other	7	153	11	268	28	867
Other citrus	9	176	8	92	14	313
Total citrus fruit	3,977	216,217	4,117	208,406	4,393	294,922
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)—						
Apples	1,569	59,023	1,692	75,393	1,663	70,227
Apricots	41	1,214	47	981	53	1,194
Avocados	105	2,316	87	2,871	100	2,706
Cherries	448	3,404	481	2,368	536	3,046
Nectarines	486	3,896	396	4,647	444	5,546
Peaches	751	13,018	615	13,169	656	12,894
Pears	234	3,750	135	5,138	147	5,289
Plums	202	3,261	239	2,673	279	3,469
Prunes	253	6,294	254	6,676	235	8,455
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	855	4,377	886	4,037	972	5,298
Other nuts	124	n.p.	117	n.p.	192	n.p.
Other	208	..	131	..	120	..
Total other tree fruit	5,276	..	5,180	..	5,397	..
Total tree fruit	9,253	..	9,297	..	9,789	..

Berry, vine (excluding grapes) and other fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

Fruit	1991		1992		1993	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Bananas	4,236	55,358	3,847	44,780	3,966	45,409
Blueberries	113	609	157	199	262	869
Kiwi fruit	131	751	100	575	121	1,287
Passionfruit	97	827	105	869	105	802
Pineapples	2	4	—	—	—	—
Strawberries	57	408	31	194	57	430
Other	60	145	42	80	51	73
Total plantation and berry fruit	4,696	..	4,385	..	4,564	..

Grapes, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
	—hectares—		
Area under vines at 31 March—			
Bearing	10,756	11,347	11,992
Not yet bearing	1,356	873	689
Total	12,111	12,220	12,681
	—tonnes—		
Production, year ended 31 March—			
Wine grapes	108,457	120,519	139,336
Table grapes	8,938	8,638	7,195
Grapes for drying (a)	45,248	54,502	28,082
Total	162,644	183,659	174,613

(a) Fresh weight.

Plantation and other fruit

The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. Production in 1992–93 was 45,000 tonnes, representing a 1% increase over 1991–92. The area planted also increased (by 3%) to 3,966 hectares, which included 788 hectares not yet bearing. Other fruits produced include mangos, avocados, strawberries, passionfruit, kiwi fruit and blueberries.

Pastures

To improve their nutritional value for stock — especially beef cattle — pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses as well as with cereal grains, the most common being oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products, and lead to a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality. The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1993 was 6.1 million hectares, a decrease of 7% over the area at 31 March 1992. Pure lucerne comprised 442,000 hectares, or 7.2% of the total.

Lucerne and other sown pasture, NSW, year ended 31 March

Statistical area	Pure lucerne			Other sown pasture		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	—'000 hectares—					
Sydney	1	1	—	14	13	11
Hunter	23	26	21	186	217	175
Illawarra	2	2	1	44	43	44
Richmond-Tweed	2	6	3	36	49	48
Mid-North Coast	4	7	2	103	100	97
Northern	162	147	128	843	944	869
North Western	191	197	130	522	616	564
Central West	98	80	72	1,169	1,312	1,246
South Eastern	45	35	23	974	1,023	999
Murrumbidgee	47	44	42	910	947	894
Murray	28	24	19	732	746	719
Far West	—	—	—	—	26	—
New South Wales	604	569	442	5,534	6,034	5,666

Hay and silage In the 1992-93 season 163,000 hectares of native and sown grass and pasture cut for hay accounted for 536,000 tonnes (42%) of the total hay produced in NSW. Pure lucerne was the next major crop for hay, with 87,500 hectares producing 447,000 tonnes.

Hay, NSW, year ended 31 March

Crop or pasture	Area cut for hay			Production		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
	—'000 hectares—			—'000 tonnes—		
Grass and pasture	184	189	163	562	562	536
Wheaten	19	30	21	52	64	60
Oaten	52	91	65	144	252	225
Pure lucerne	78	84	88	340	385	447
Other	4	8	5	10	17	14
Total	337	401	342	1,107	1,280	1,281

Irrigation The allocation of water resources to established irrigation areas and districts in NSW is undertaken by the Department of Water Resources. During the 1992-93 season 930,000 hectares of pastures and crops were irrigated, of which 517,000 hectares were native or sown pastures and 229,000 hectares were cereal crops. The major regions in terms of area irrigated were Murray, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs which together accounted for 76% 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 419,000 and 395,000 hectares respectively. Together they accounted for 90% 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 1992–93 season 3.8 million hectares of crops and pastures were treated with 537,000 tonnes of artificial fertilisers. In the same season 259,000 hectares were treated with soil conditioners.

Livestock and livestock products

General

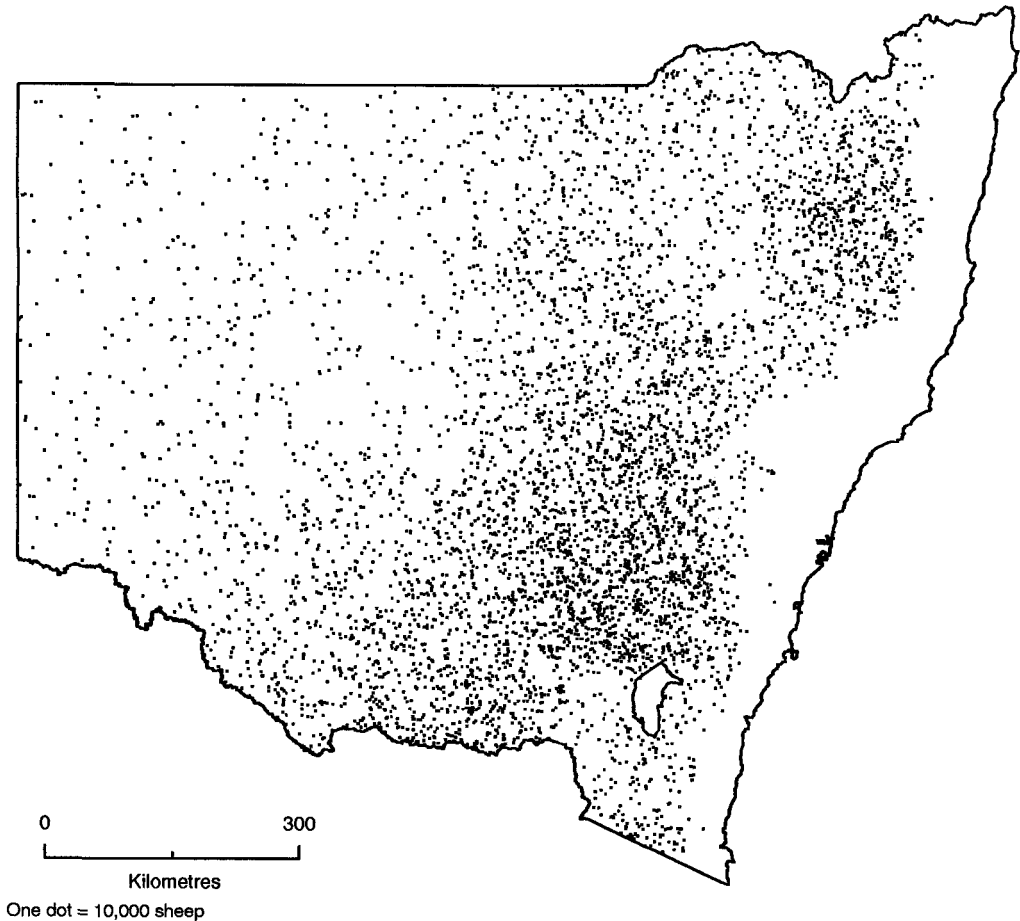
The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry. Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock activity and is conducted in every statistical division in NSW, although this activity is very small in Sydney, Illawarra, Richmond–Tweed, and Mid-North Coast SDs. Beef cattle are also found in all statistical divisions. The major statistical divisions in terms of herd size are Northern (28%) followed by North Western (14%) and Central West (11%). 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, Richmond–Tweed and Northern SDs, while poultry raising is largely confined to Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs.

Sheep

The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. British breeds and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while the Australian breeds, such as Corriedale and Polwarth, are suited to the production of both meat and fleece.

The number of establishments reporting sheep, and total flock numbers, has been steadily decreasing over the last five years and at 31 March 1993 stood at 19,300

Sheep, NSW, at 31 March 1992



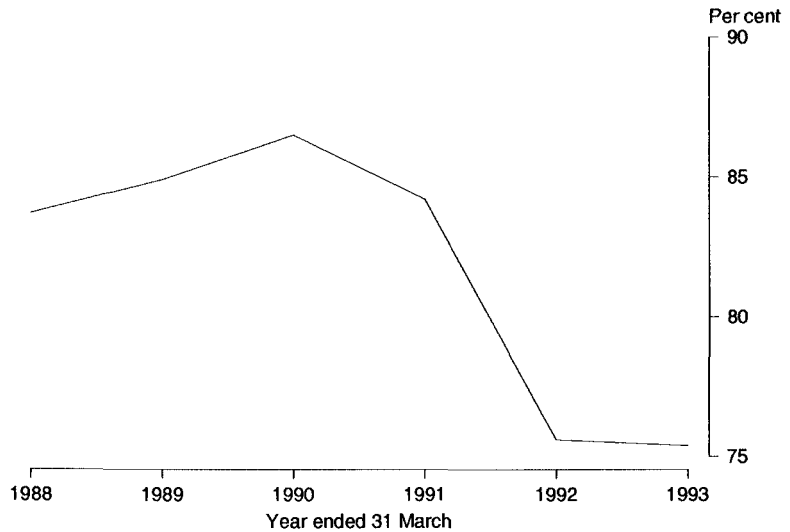
Sheep, NSW, at 31 March

Type	1991	1992	1993
		—'000—	
Sheep (1 year and over)—			
Rams	621	555	486
Ewes—			
Breeding	25,711	24,729	22,487
Other	3,404	2,844	2,315
Wethers	16,347	14,841	12,799
Total sheep (1 year and over)	46,083	42,969	38,087
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	13,680	10,643	10,022
Total sheep and lambs	59,763	53,612	48,109

establishments and 48.1 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.

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 1992-93 the lambing percentage declined to 75.4% compared with 75.6% in 1991-92, while the number of lambs marked decreased by 2.5% to 14.9 million.

Lambing percentages (a), NSW



(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated.

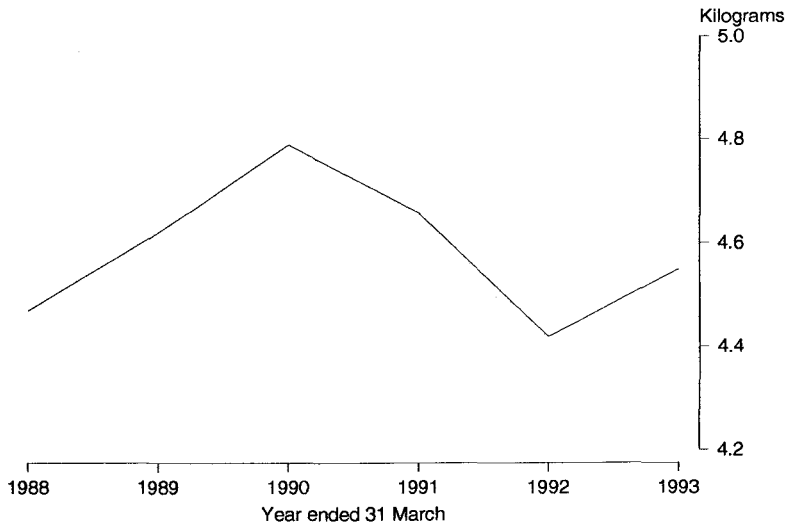
Wool production Most wool produced in NSW is exported and major variations in its value have been caused by the abolition of the minimum floor price, fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price and by changes in the level of local production. The 1992-93 season saw the number of sheep and lambs shorn decrease by 11% to 52.1 million, and the production of greasy wool fall by 8% to 237,000 tonnes. This production comprised 33% of the total Australian wool clip.

Sheep shorn and wool produced, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1991	1992	1993
Sheep—				
<i>Number shorn</i>	'000	53,818	50,130	44,454
Wool produced	tonnes	272,249	235,716	216,892
Lambs—				
<i>Number shorn</i>	'000	10,588	8,341	7,614
Wool produced	tonnes	20,376	15,664	13,932
Crutchings	tonnes	7,597	6,789	6,010
Total shorn and crutched wool	tonnes	300,222	258,170	236,834

Average wool clip

The average wool clip fluctuates considerably from year to year, due mainly to variations in seasonal conditions. It can also be affected by changes in the sex structure, age profile and breed composition of the flock. Modern management practices together with breeding programs which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and suitability, are also reflected in the average wool clip. In the 1992-93 season the average clip for NSW rose to 4.55 kilograms from 4.42 kilograms in the 1991-92 season. The highest average clip occurred in Far West SD (5.04 kilograms), while the lowest was in Richmond-Tweed SD (3.41 kilograms).

Average wool clip, NSW

Sheep meat In NSW during 1992-93, 5.2 million sheep were slaughtered for human consumption, down 14% over 1991-92, with 106,000 tonnes of mutton produced, a decrease of 16.7%.

The lamb (meat) industry has been plagued by problems of low returns and depressed domestic consumption over the last four years. In 1992-93, 4.1 million lambs were slaughtered to produce 73,000 tonnes of lamb meat. This represents a decrease of 12% in both numbers slaughtered and meat production over 1991-92.

Sheep slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Sheep slaughtered	'000	5,427	6,090	5,234
Mutton produced	tonnes	112,400	127,007	105,819
Lambs slaughtered	'000	4,790	4,684	4,140
Lamb produced	tonnes	86,144	82,744	72,608

Dairy cattle The State's commercial dairy herd increased slightly to 341,000 head during 1992-93, while the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle remained fairly constant at 2,415.

Dairy cattle (a), NSW, at 31 March

<i>Type</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
	—'000—		
Bulls and bull calves (b)	4	4	3
Cows in milk and dry	224	221	221
Heifers and heifer calves	115	113	117
Total dairy cattle	343	338	341

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers. (b) Used or intended for service.

Dairy products The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and the figures shown below represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories. The production of whole milk continued to increase in 1992-93, when 997 million litres were produced. This represents an increase of 10.3% over 1991-92, and caters to a demand created by increased production of manufactured dairy products. Butter production was 3,400 tonnes in 1992-93, up 138% from the previous year. The production of cheese in NSW is not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable

quantities have to be imported from interstate and overseas. In 1992-93, 16,900 tonnes were produced, an increase of 19% over 1991-92. Production of ice cream also rose in 1992-93, to 75.5 million litres, up 2% from the previous year. Manufacture of other frozen dairy products continued to rise. In 1992-93 production was 32.5 million litres, an increase of 9% over 1991-92.

Production of dairy products, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Whole milk (a)	million L	857	894	997
Butter	tonnes	971	1,416	3,377
Cheese	tonnes	13,329	14,180	16,919
Ice cream	'000 L	68,346	73,789	75,499
Other frozen dairy products	'000L	27,088	29,732	32,532

(a) The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and these figures represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories.

Meat cattle The herd size remained steady at 5.4 million at 31 March 1993 while the number of establishments raising beef cattle rose slightly to 22,907. The major statistical divisions in terms of herd size are Northern and North Western, which together account for 42% of the State's beef cattle.

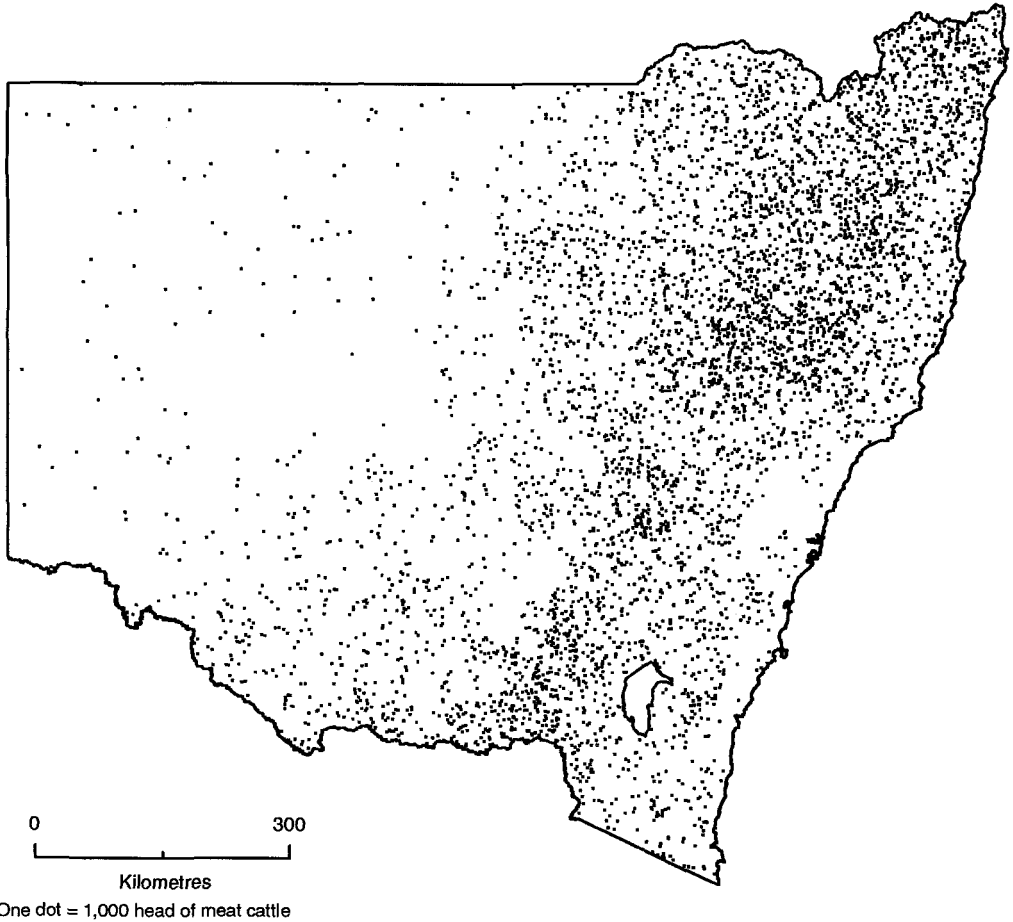
Beef cattle, NSW, at 31 March

<i>Type</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
		—'000—	
Bulls and bull calves (a)	125	122	120
Cows and heifers	2,686	2,732	2,889
Other calves (under 1 year) (b)	1,563	1,542	1,516
Other cattle (1 year and over) (c)	937	963	916
Total beef cattle	5,311	5,359	5,440

(a) Used or intended for service. (b) Including vealers. (c) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

Beef and veal The number of cattle and calves slaughtered for human consumption, in 1992-93 also remained steady at 2.3 million. Beef and veal production increased 5% to 488,000 tonnes.

Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 March 1992



Cattle slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Cattle slaughtered	'000	1,965	2,077	2,058
Beef produced	tonnes	449,177	451,417	472,313
Calves slaughtered	'000	211	221	224
Veal produced	tonnes	13,682	14,353	15,448

Pigs Pig numbers have risen by 2% since 31 March 1992 to 818,000 at 31 March 1993. The number of establishments reporting pigs decreased, by 6%, to 1,557. 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 36% of the State's herd.

Pigs, NSW, at 31 March

Type	1991	1992	1993
	—'000—		
Boars	7	6	6
Breeding sows and gilts (a)	100	111	98
Other pigs	715	682	713
Total	821	799	818

(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 1992-93 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption was 1.5 million, a decrease of 4.2% over 1991-92, while pig meat production fell by 4% to 95,000 tonnes.

Pigs slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

Item	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1,480	1,546	1,480
Pig meat produced	tonnes	92,562	98,791	94,760

Goats After the dramatic increase in the number of goats in the 1987-88 season, their popularity has been falling steadily over the last five 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 1993 the State's herd stood at 121,000, a decrease of 34% from 1992 and 51% from 1991. The major statistical divisions in terms of goat numbers are Northern, Central West and North Western which account for 65% of the State's herd.

Goats (a), NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Establishments reporting goats (at 31 March)	number	1,071	945	754
Goats (at 31 March)—				
Milk	number	3,530	1,641	1,242
Fibre	number	186,422	128,935	78,124
Other	number	56,981	52,688	42,077
<i>Total</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>246,933</i>	<i>183,264</i>	<i>121,443</i>

(a) Excludes feral goats.

Poultry Poultry farming in NSW is confined to two distinct and highly specialised industries — egg production and meat production. The fowls bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while meat-producing strains of fowls, ducks, turkeys, geese, and game birds are bred for fast growth and an improved feed-meat conversion rate. At 31 March 1993 fowl numbers were 29.5 million. This number has increased steadily over the last two seasons, due to the high breeding potential of the flock and to the rationalisation of the industry towards larger enterprises. Fowls are the dominant species and account for 95% of the State's poultry flock. Their raising is concentrated in Sydney and Hunter SDs, which account for 79% of their numbers.

Turkey numbers at 31 March 1993 were 964,000, a decrease of 17% over the previous year. The number of ducks at 31 March 1993 was 232,000, a decrease of 15% over 1992.

Poultry, NSW, at 31 March

<i>Type</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
		—'000—	
Fowls (a)	23,858	26,077	29,538
Ducks	237	274	232
Turkeys	1,306	1,162	964
Other poultry (b)	287	418	253

(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 1992-93 was 117 million, up 2% on the previous year. The dressed weight of chicken meat produced was 176,000 tonnes, an increase of 3%.

Chickens slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Number slaughtered	'000	112,478	114,721	117,086
Dressed weight	tonnes	160,330	171,524	176,465

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 1992-93 honey production was 9.0 million kilograms, an increase of 34% over the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 165,000 kilograms, a rise of 19%. The yield per hive was 88.4 kilograms of honey and 1.6 kilograms of beeswax.

Apiculture (a), NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
		—no.—	
Beekeepers at 30 June	256	232	210
Bee hives—			
From which honey was taken	108,823	98,473	102,181
From which no honey was taken—			
Used for nuclei (b)	33,323	34,464	31,090
Other	16,027	18,903	7,408
		—kilograms—	
Production —			
Honey	8,216,486	6,749,911	9,028,522
Beeswax	155,058	138,664	165,367
Yield per productive hive—			
Honey	75.50	68.55	88.36
Beeswax	1.42	1.41	1.62

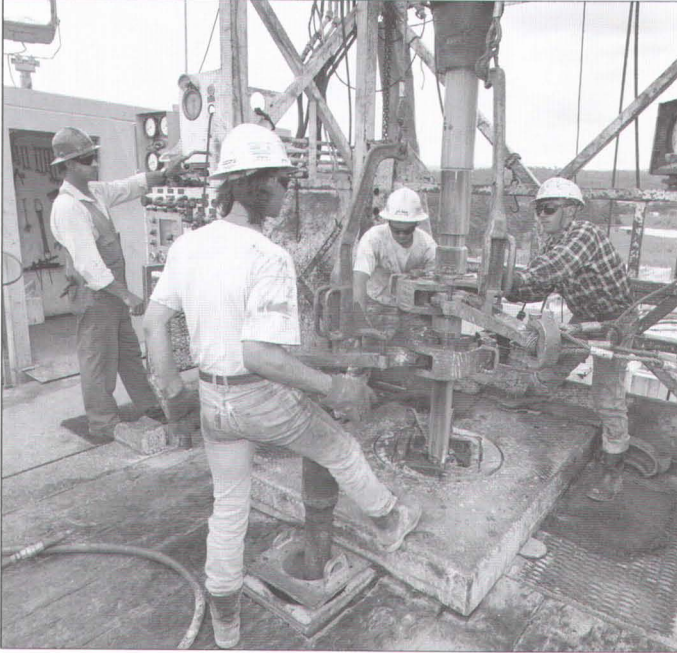
(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 320 or more hives. (b) Includes small hives and pollination hives.

Related publications

NSW Agriculture Statistics—Selected Small Area Data, New South Wales (7120.1)
Agriculture, New South Wales (7113.1)

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)
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.



**Methane exploration by
AMOCO, Sydney Basin**

The total amount of gas (all types) available for issue through mains in NSW and ACT was 96,215 terajoules in 1992-93 while the amount sold was 91,921 terajoules.

*Photo: NSW Department of
Mineral Resources*

Mining and energy

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 1995–96. 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. With more extensive mineral prospecting the discovery of other minerals followed and by the 1870s copper and tin deposits were being mined. In 1883 a massive high grade ore deposit of silver, lead and zinc was found at Broken Hill and the subsequent production of these minerals soon surpassed gold in the value of annual yields. However, after the early 1900s production levels of tin, copper and gold in NSW declined, and coal and silver–lead–zinc mining remained as the main mining industries in the State.

NSW compared to Australia

NSW accounted for 29% of employment in the metallic minerals and coal industries at the end of June 1993 and contributed about 16% of turnover for these industries during 1992–93. The major reason for the relatively higher levels of employment in NSW is that the State has more labour intensive underground mining operations.

For 1992-93, NSW ranked second in employment terms behind Western Australia, and third in turnover behind Western Australia and Queensland.

Summary of operations

For the year ended 30 June 1993, turnover from NSW mining establishments in the metallic minerals and coal industries was \$4,662m. The major contributor was the coal industry with \$4,182m, an increase of 4% over the previous financial year. Employment (at the end of June) in the coal industry fell from 15,101 in 1992 to 14,760 in 1993, a decline of 2%. Turnover in the metallic minerals industry decreased by 8% from \$525m to \$481m. Employment also decreased, from 2,718 to 2,073, a fall of 24%.

Mining establishments: summary of operations, metallic minerals and coal, NSW, 1992-93

Industry sub-division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment		Turnover
		at end of June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Metallic minerals	14	2,073	112.2	480.8
Coal	88	14,760	1,009.8	4,181.7
Total	102	16,833	1,122.0	4,662.5

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Measuring output and valuing production

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Metallic minerals output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine or as concentrate if there has been treatment (for example ore dressing or elementary smelting). In the case of coal, the quantity shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.

In general terms, production is valued by applying, for each mineral, unit selling values during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in moving the mineral to the point of sale.

Metallic minerals

Broken Hill has been the major contributor to metallic mineral production in NSW over the years and remains the largest producer of zinc and one of the largest producers of lead and silver in Australia. Since the 1970s, mines at Cobar and at Woodlawn, near Goulburn, have become significant contributors to lead-zinc production. Most of the copper production in NSW also comes from mines at Cobar and Woodlawn — copper concentrations usually occur with gold, silver, lead and zinc deposits.

Gold production underwent a resurgence in the latter half of the 1980s in response to higher gold prices. As a result most producers were operating at capacity by the end of the decade. The period of expansion ended in 1990-91 as the price of gold fell and some marginal mines closed. The Peak, a major underground mine near Cobar, began production in 1992 and is a significant producer of gold as well as copper, zinc and lead.

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 have eased and there has been an increase in the value of metallic mineral production from \$387m in 1991-92 to \$423m in 1992-93. The production level for zinc concentrates compared with the previous year rose by 1% during 1992-93 but the value of the output decreased by 10% to \$149m. The total value of gold concentrates and gold in alluvial and other forms produced for 1992-93 increased by 51% to \$113m mainly due to new production from The Peak mine. Production of lead concentrates increased by 5% during 1992-93, to a value of \$65m. The production of copper concentrates increased by 25%, and its value increased by 40% to \$86m.

In 1992-93, the main contributors to the total value of metallic minerals production were zinc concentrates (35%), gold concentrates and gold in other forms (27%), copper concentrates (20%) and lead concentrates (15%).

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 51% of saleable coal production.

Selected metallic minerals produced, NSW

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
QUANTITY				
Antimony concentrates	tonnes	1,558	1,839	2,114
Copper concentrates	tonnes	103,933	130,567	174,703
Copper-gold concentrates	tonnes	396	..	..
Gold concentrates	tonnes	3,328	2,847	3,499
Other gold	kilograms	11,825	10,929	10,309
Lead concentrates	tonnes	312,793	300,051	315,997
Oxy-lead concentrates	tonnes	14,271	..	..
Silver concentrates	tonnes	6,296	..	..
Zinc concentrates	tonnes	655,070	580,080	586,300
Zinc-lead concentrates	tonnes	27,448	3,377	..
VALUE				
Antimony concentrates	\$'000	1,858	2,318	2,666
Copper concentrates	\$'000	84,247	61,576	86,196
Copper-gold concentrates	\$'000	734	..	..
Gold concentrates	\$'000	12,178	7,341	12,534
Other gold	\$'000	96,481	67,239	99,972
Lead concentrates	\$'000	100,517	77,424	64,751
Oxy-lead concentrates	\$'000	3,442	..	..
Silver concentrates	\$'000	4,769	..	..
Zinc concentrates	\$'000	215,327	166,284	149,312
Zinc-lead concentrates	\$'000	8,043	554	..
Other	\$'000	1,159	4,536	7,196
Total	\$,000	528,692	387,272	422,627

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

During 1992-93, the quantity of saleable coal produced increased slightly from the previous year's figure of 83.9 million tonnes to 84.2 million tonnes. (The value of saleable coal production is not available.) Exports of NSW coal in 1992-93 continued at a record level and amounted to 57.4 million tonnes (equivalent to around two-thirds of total saleable coal production) with a value of \$3,128m. Power stations accounted for 74%, and the steel industry 22%, of the 28.1 million tonnes of coal consumed in NSW in 1992-93.

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

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	—'000 tonnes—		
Stocks at start of year	17,543	17,886	19,377
Net production of saleable coal—			
Northern district	52,530	54,655	55,919
Southern district	16,242	16,368	16,313
Western district	11,344	12,851	11,979
Total	80,116	83,874	84,211
Interstate movement—			
Imports (a)	134	109	115
Exports	911	901	744
Overseas exports	51,264	53,544	57,361
Consumption	27,482	27,915	28,105
In transit and unaccounted for	-250	-132	136
Stocks at end of year	17,886	19,377	17,629

(a) Imports may include a small amount from overseas sources.

Source: Joint Coal Board

Construction materials

Construction materials comprise sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, and dimension stone (sandstone, granite, slate and marble quarried in blocks or slabs). Sandstone quarrying and processing is situated mainly on the Hawkesbury sandstone formation in the Central Coast area which provides extensive resources of sandstone for architectural use. Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in NSW. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, as used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Albion Park, Bass Point, Dunmore, Bombo, Peats Ridge, Kulnura and Prospect areas. Several large producers extract gravel and sand from the Penrith area.

The demand for minerals and stone mined for construction materials is typically responsive to the level of activity in the local building and construction industries. The value of construction materials quarried during 1992-93 was \$438m which represents a 14% decrease in value compared with the revised value for 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. Crushed and broken stone is the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 40% of the value of production. Construction sand and gravel are the next largest contributors, representing 23% and 22% respectively.

Construction materials produced, NSW

<i>Mineral</i>	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
PRODUCTION			
	—'000 tonnes—		
Construction sand	10,269	10,127	10,647
Gravel	6,159	6,131	5,823
Crushed and broken stone	15,944	14,960	14,647
Dimension stone	40	35	33
Other materials (a)	17,776	22,610	13,149
VALUE			
	—\$'000—		
Construction sand	100,810	99,871	99,546
Gravel	117,872	100,861	96,351
Crushed and broken stone	197,829	199,907	174,587
Dimension stone	9,046	11,419	7,583
Other materials (a)	81,455	99,672	59,522
Total	507,012	511,729	437,589

(a) Includes decorative aggregate (from 1991-92) and loam for horticultural purposes as well as 'unprocessed' materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or fill.
Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

Industrial minerals

Industrial minerals include limestone, mineral sands, clays and gemstones. Mineral sands production had become a significant sector in the NSW mining industry by the late 1960s. Output decreased after the early 1970s primarily due to environmental constraints and low prices. Higher prices in the late 1980s encouraged the opening of new mines and greater production. 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 sands 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. Zircon sand is used as a valuable refractory material.

Brick clay is won mainly in the Sydney, Newcastle-Maitland and Illawarra areas. Bentonitic clay is highly absorptive and has industrial applications as a bonding clay and as a suspending agent in emulsions.

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs while sapphires are obtained around Glen Innes and Inverell. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones.

Selected industrial minerals produced, NSW

Mineral	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
QUANTITY				
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	tonnes	20,265	10,170	9,995
Brick clay and shale	tonnes	2,548,938	2,584,453	2,728,819
Cement clay and shale	tonnes	80,628	111,113	142,890
Refractory clay (a)	tonnes	17,883	19,371	8,294
Kaolin and ball clay, industrial (b)	tonnes	26,174	31,110	9,944
Diatomite	tonnes	10,415	10,577	10,736
Gems				
Opal		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sapphire		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Limestone	tonnes	3,318,006	3,409,619	3,553,642
Magnesite, crude	tonnes	36,212	22,832	26,159
Magnetite for coal washing	tonnes	46,263	56,682	45,670
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	tonnes	62,837	55,693	50,386
Zircon concentrates	tonnes	47,128	54,807	44,510
Fine silica—				
Foundry sand	tonnes	182,197	157,277	105,004
Glass sand	tonnes	235,762	223,065	226,796
Other sand	tonnes	..	31,345	121,379
Coarse silica	tonnes	50,849	96,334	41,793
Peat, horticultural	cu. metres	19,248	25,271	30,736
VALUE				
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	\$'000	1,907	698	692
Brick clay and shale	\$'000	10,762	10,632	10,763
Cement clay and shale	\$'000	1,607	2,214	2,848
Refractory clay (a)	\$'000	1,874	1,360	978
Kaolin and ball clay, industrial (b)	\$'000	748	978	430
Diatomite	\$'000	1,982	2,068	2,038
Gems—				
Opal	\$'000	62,128	51,028	44,527
Sapphire	\$'000	3,415	3,092	11,915
Limestone	\$'000	22,667	18,490	20,590
Magnesite, crude	\$'000	1,728	1,089	1,254
Magnetite for coal washing	\$'000	4,682	6,039	4,769
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	\$'000	52,377	34,716	26,893
Zircon concentrates	\$'000	25,567	18,440	10,855
Fine silica—				
Foundry sand	\$'000	2,094	1,931	1,639
Glass sand	\$'000	3,328	2,785	3,097
Other sand	\$'000	1,537	1,572	1,896
Coarse silica	\$'000	1,081	1,367	922
Peat, horticultural	\$'000	1,013	1,033	1,264
Other industrial minerals	\$'000	3,106	3,164	2,935
Total	\$'000	203,603	162,696	150,305

(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 1992-93 was \$150m, down 9% from 1991-92. Mineral sands were the major contributors with a value of \$38m (representing 25%) followed by opals with \$45m (30%), limestone with \$21m (14%), brick clay and shale with \$11m (7%) and silica sand and magnetite with \$7m (4%) and \$5m (3%) respectively.

Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations. During 1992-93, expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in NSW was \$61m, a decrease of 4% on 1991-92. Exploration for base metals, gold and coal accounted for 51%, 21% and 13% 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
Total	60.6	63.3	60.9

(a) Other than for petroleum.

Energy

Source of statistics

The Office of Energy estimates the State's annual production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are drawn from the Office of Energy's studies. The ABS also conducts periodic surveys of domestic energy use.

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 80% of total primary energy used in 1992-93, was the predominant energy source. Also of significance were oil (16%) and natural gas (3%).

All crude oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all coal used is mined locally.

Primary sources of energy for use in NSW (a)

Energy source	Energy			Proportion of total energy		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
	—petajoules (b)—			—%—		
Oil (c)—						
Crude—						
Interstate	217	256	185	7	7	6
Overseas	175	229	216	6	7	7
Refined—						
Interstate	60	53	65	2	2	2
Overseas	33	31	51	1	1	2
Total oil	485	569	517	16	17	15
Natural gas	94	95	96	3	3	3
Coal (d)	2,475	2,638	2,680	80	79	80
Water power	12	12	14	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	31	35	35	1	1	1
Total, all sources	3,099	3,349	3,342	100	100	100

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. (b) Quantities of individual sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (c) Oil usage figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill-Wilcannia and Riverina districts. (d) Includes coal for export.

Source: Office of Energy

Consumption of energy

In 1992-93 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 45% of consumption. Transport was the next largest sector (using 38%) with domestic consumption accounting for over 10%. Of the total energy used in 1992-93, 46% came from oil and 23% from coal.

Consumption of energy in NSW, 1992-93

Consumer sector	Oil (a)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Bagasse and wood	All sources
PROPORTION OF ENERGY USED						
—%—						
Transport	82	—	—	2	—	38
Commercial	2	12	1	19	—	6
Industrial	15	74	99	46	26	45
Domestic	1	14	—	33	74	11
All sectors	100	100	100	100	100	100
PROPORTION OF SECTOR'S USAGE						
—%—						
Transport	99	—	—	1	—	100
Commercial	15	19	4	62	—	100
Industrial	15	15	50	18	2	100
Domestic	4	12	1	57	26	100
All sectors	46	9	23	18	4	100

(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 (the latest reference period for the ABS survey on domestic energy use), over 53% of households used electricity compared with 17% which used gas and 16% which used wood or solid fuel. Gas and wood had higher recorded rates of use than five years earlier.

Domestic energy use, NSW

Appliance	October 1984		October 1989	
	Households	Proportion(a)	Households	Proportion(a)
	'000	%	'000	%
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
Total households	1,811.1	100.0	1,930.2	100.0

(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 1992-93, motor spirit accounted for 56% and auto diesel oil for 25% 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 1992-93 was 57,794 gigawatt hours (GWh) while the total consumption was 47,192 GWh.

Primary electricity consumers, NSW, 1992-93

Consumer type	Total electricity consumed	Consumers	Average use
	GWh			no.	KWh
Residential	15,712	2,302,524	6,824
Commercial/industrial	29,102	260,095	111,890
Other	2,378	29,637	80,238
Total	47,192	2,592,256	18,205

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 1992-93 the major power stations generated 51,224 GWh. The maximum demand for electricity from the Pacific Power system in 1992-93 was 9,792 megawatts (MW) on 20 July 1992.

At 30 June 1993, 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
• Mount Piper (near Lithgow)	1,320 MW

The retail sale of electricity to the public is, in general, carried out by separate electricity supply authorities. At 30 June 1993 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 hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water is diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation. In the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts it is used to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740 MW.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, which consumed 670 GWh in 1992–93. The balance is shared between two States in the proportion of two-thirds to NSW and one-third to Victoria. The NSW share sent out over the Pacific Power system in 1992–93 was 3,661 GWh.

Gas production and distribution

The total amount of gas (all types) available for issue through mains in NSW and ACT was 96,215 terajoules in 1992–93 while the amount sold was 91,921 terajoules.

Primary gas consumers, NSW and ACT, 1992–93

<i>Consumer type</i>	<i>Total gas consumed</i>	<i>Consumers</i>	<i>Average use</i>
	terajoules			no.	megajoules
Residential	13,615	613,949	22,176
Commercial	12,352	24,822	497,623
Industrial	65,954	2,306	28,601,040
Total	91,921	641,077	143,385

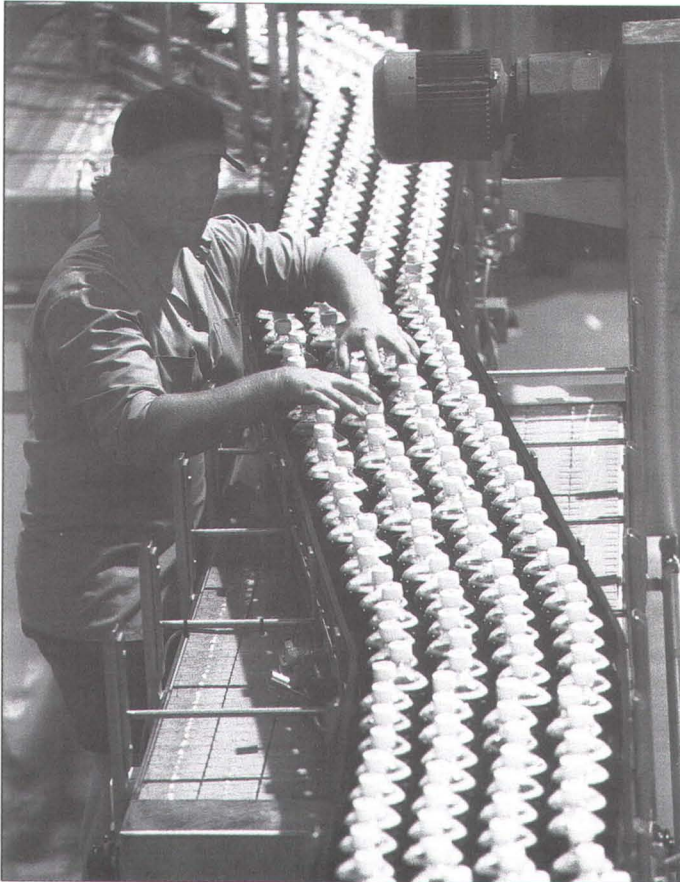
Natural gas was made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,300 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba field in South Australia in 1976. Since then, lateral pipelines were completed to Wollongong (1978), Bowral–Mittagong (1979), Goulburn (1980) and Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga (1981), Newcastle (1982), Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow (1987), Young (1988), Junee (1990), Oberon and Blayney (1992) and Yass, Coolamon, Narrandera, Leeton and Griffith (1993).

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.



**Factory technician checks
the production line**

Turnover from manufacturing establishments in NSW amounted to \$57,795.0m during 1991-92. The largest industry subdivision in terms of contribution to total turnover is Food, beverages and tobacco (20%).

Photo: White/Fairfax

Manufacturing

Industry development

Manufacturing industries in NSW grew quickly from the time of federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. This growth was interrupted during the depression years of the early 1930s when there was a decline in industrial activity. However, by 1938–39 the value of production was 22% greater than a decade earlier.

Considerable development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the Second World War. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth, the post-war backlog of consumer demand, the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques, the prosperity of most primary industries and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment.

The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, which supplied the 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 both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports and the general state of the world economy are now causing contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries; recent employment decreases in particular industries give some indication of the changes occurring.

Manufacturing in NSW today

About one-third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant over the period 1986–87 to 1991–92. As measured by the May 1992 Labour Force Survey, 34% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across

Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 32% in Victoria and 15% in Queensland. Employment in manufacturing in the State decreased by 8.4% (34,000) over the period May 1987 to May 1992. Manufacturing plays an important role in the economy of NSW; the sector is the third largest employer in the State (at May 1992). It employed just over 14% of the work force, compared with nearly 21% for Wholesale and retail trade, and just over 18% for Community services.

At the end of June 1992 there were more than 41,000 manufacturing establishments in Australia, 34% of these located in NSW, 31% in Victoria, and 16% in Queensland. In 1991-92 this State's contribution to Australian manufacturing turnover was 35%. The next largest State, Victoria, contributed a further 32%. The NSW contribution has remained more or less constant since 1986-87. Between 1986-87 and 1991-92 turnover for NSW increased by 41% and for Victoria by 30%. Over the same period the price of items produced in Australia rose by just under 28%.

**Summary of
operations,
1991-92**

Turnover from manufacturing establishments in NSW amounted to \$57,795m during 1991-92. The largest industry subdivisions in terms of contribution to total turnover are: Food, beverages and tobacco (20%); Chemical, petroleum and coal products (15%); Basic metal products (14%); Other machinery and equipment (12%); 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, 1991-92**

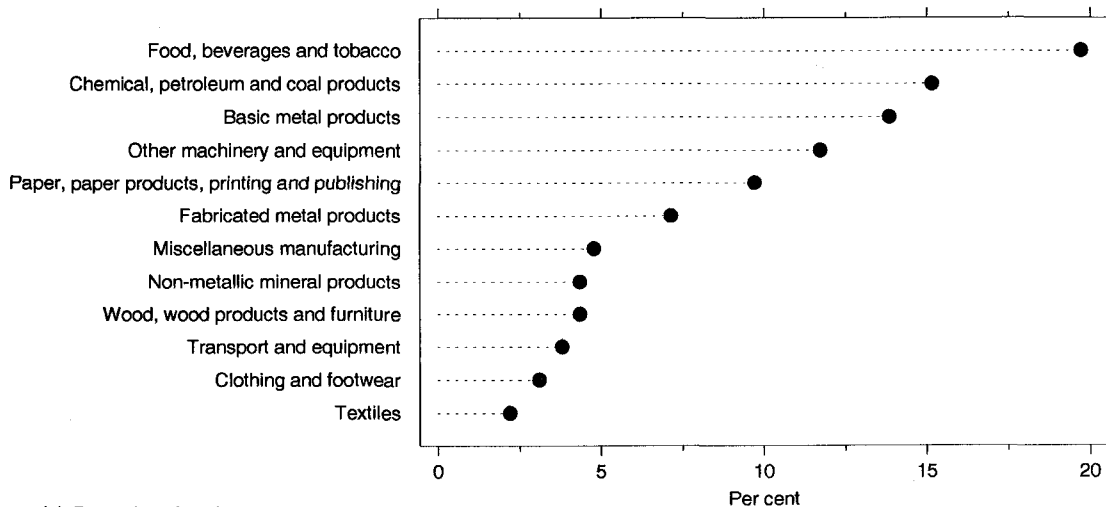
<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Establishments at end of June</i>	<i>Employment at end of June (a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (b)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco—				
Meat products	157	13,582	360.6	2,334.9
Milk products	59	3,594	106.9	1,146.2
Fruit and vegetable products	57	2,473	82.9	545.2
Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.	12	1,109	55.0	377.9
Flour mill and cereal food products	52	4,327	139.3	1,520.7
Bread, cakes and biscuits	534	10,172	234.0	1,122.7
Other food products	218	8,987	265.2	2,009.1
Beverages and malt	84	6,175	238.9	2,356.7
Tobacco products				
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,173</i>	<i>50,419</i>	<i>1,482.9</i>	<i>11,413.4</i>
Textiles—				
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	84	3,210	100.6	704.4
Other textile products	194	3,214	94.0	566.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>6,424</i>	<i>194.7</i>	<i>1,270.6</i>
Clothing and footwear—				
Knitting mills	50	1,691	42.6	212.4
Clothing	775	13,516	301.6	1,447.4
Footwear	50	1,996	40.0	132.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>875</i>	<i>17,203</i>	<i>384.1</i>	<i>1,792.5</i>
Wood, wood products and furniture—				
Wood and wood products	1,155	13,342	325.1	1,606.0
Furniture and mattresses	844	9,139	221.0	914.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,999</i>	<i>22,481</i>	<i>546.1</i>	<i>2,520.7</i>
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing—				
Paper and paper products	119	5,490	204.9	1,372.8
Printing and allied industries	1,831	32,292	1,051.3	4,244.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,950</i>	<i>37,782</i>	<i>1,256.2</i>	<i>5,617.6</i>
Chemical, petroleum and coal products—				
Basic chemicals	97	4,232	n.p.	n.p.
Other chemical products	340	16,193	578.7	4,232.9
Petroleum refining	7	1,199	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.	11	185	6.9	81.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>21,809</i>	<i>860.8</i>	<i>8,763.2</i>
Non-metallic mineral products—				
Glass and glass products	77	2,226	99.7	387.6
Clay products and refractories	107	3,126	113.2	484.1
Cement and concrete products	252	4,722	151.5	1,250.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	120	1,739	58.2	397.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>11,813</i>	<i>422.6</i>	<i>2,520.5</i>
Basic metal products—				
Basic iron and steel	217	20,452	889.6	5,508.7
Basic non-ferrous metals	33	3,350	141.6	1,342.3
Non-ferrous metal basic products	69	4,017	150.9	1,156.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>27,819</i>	<i>1,182.1</i>	<i>8,007.7</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations by industry group, NSW, 1991-92—continued

Industry group	Establishments	Employment at	Wages and	Turnover
	at end of June	end of June (a)	salaries (b)	
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Fabricated metal products—				
Structural metal products	825	10,740	303.0	1,589.6
Sheet metal products	496	8,144	231.0	1,113.3
Other fabricated metal products	1,113	12,965	346.2	1,433.2
Total	2,434	31,849	880.3	4,136.1
Transport equipment—				
Motor vehicles and parts	344	6,656	194.9	983.5
Other transport equipment	248	9,903	400.3	1,212.1
Total	592	16,559	595.2	2,195.6
Other machinery and equipment—				
Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	406	3,740	98.6	364.5
Appliances and electrical equipment	683	25,380	785.4	4,078.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,067	17,451	559.8	2,345.4
Total	2,156	46,571	1,443.9	6,788.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing—				
Leather and leather products	80	1,047	24.1	144.2
Rubber products	87	1,305	36.1	170.3
Plastic and related products	446	11,057	328.9	1,860.0
Other manufacturing	716	5,006	119.4	593.9
Total	1,329	18,415	508.5	2,768.3
All manufacturing industries	14,116	309,144	9,757.3	57,795.0

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Turnover by industry subdivision (a), NSW, 1991-92


(a) Proportion of total turnover.

Principal products manufactured

The information shown in the table of 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.

Of the food and drink items, production of dairy products continued to rise. Vegetable production, which has fluctuated markedly in recent periods, continued the low level of the previous year.

The meat items showed a varied pattern of production with a 1% fall in beef and veal compared with a rise of 21% for mutton, 5% fall for lamb and 4% rise for pig meats. Dressed chicken production, with an increase of 9%, continued its consistent pattern of growth.

Building and construction materials showed increases in production for most items. Output of clay bricks and ready mixed concrete rose by 4% while roof tiles fell by 3%. Production of concrete blocks, bricks and pavers rose by 14%. Paints, enamels and clears production rose 8% after declines in the two previous years. Production of aluminium and alloy rolled, extruded and drawn products increased by 6%. Electricity production remained constant, whereas gas production rose by 1%.

Cotton and Man-made fibre woven fabric production picked up in 1993-94 with increases of 35% and 2% respectively. Production of men's and boys' shirts and long trousers continued the fall experienced since the mid-80s. Men's and women's footwear production increased by 17% and 3% respectively, but children's footwear decreased by 38%.

In the miscellaneous group, output of polyethylene sheeting and film decreased by 3% while plastics and synthetic resins production increased by 6% in 1993-94.

**Manufacturing establishments employing four or more persons:
principal products manufactured, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Food and drink—				
Whole milk	million L	894	997	1,098
Butter	tonnes	1,416	3,377	4,598
Cheese	tonnes	14,180	16,919	19,163
Ice cream	'000 L	73,789	75,499	75,783
Other frozen dairy foods	'000 L	29,732	32,532	31,060
Confectionery	tonnes	43,417	43,374	43,853
Aerated and carbonated waters	'000 L	537,345	543,806	582,893
Bacon and ham (incl. canned)	tonnes	27,402	27,060	24,267
Vegetables, prepared or preserved	tonnes	51,197	38,099	34,451
Wheat flour, other than self raising	tonnes	559,721	596,273	649,128
Meat production—				
Mutton	tonnes	127,007	105,819	127,582
Lamb	tonnes	82,744	72,608	69,246
Beef and veal	tonnes	465,770	487,761	483,938
Pig meats	tonnes	98,791	94,760	98,606
Dressed chicken	tonnes	171,524	176,465	193,137
Building materials, steel, electricity and gas—				
Bricks, clay (a)	'000	665,674	686,670	716,226
Concrete blocks, bricks and pavers	tonnes	494,997	486,089	551,742
Roofing tiles (a)	'000 m ²	7,693	8,821	8,572
Ready mixed concrete	'000 m ³	4,687	4,631	4,794
Aluminium and alloy rolled, extruded and drawn products	tonnes	166,829	182,202	193,218
Paints, enamels and clears	'000 L	64,744	63,571	69,100
Electricity	million kWh	55,566	57,794	57,792
Gas, mains	million MJ	91,131	91,435	92,508
Textiles, clothing and footwear—				
Woven fabric—				
Cotton	'000 m ²	9,942	10,597	14,345
Man-made fibres	'000 m ²	67,626	71,007	72,138
Clothing, men's and boys'—				
Shirts	'000	8,954	6,437	5,266
Sports coats	number	84,868	66,557	59,353
Long trousers	number	698,635	579,912	484,453
Footwear—				
Men's	'000 pairs	1,394	1,448	1,687
Women's	'000 pairs	2,357	2,334	2,398
Children's	'000 pairs	448	447	278
Miscellaneous products—				
Polyethylene sheeting, film	tonnes	33,864	35,887	34,914
Plastics and synthetic resins	tonnes	273,306	282,968	298,802
Meat and bone meals (excl. blood meal)	tonnes	104,113	107,340	98,462
Other stock and poultry foods	tonnes	1,092,399	1,086,385	1,129,653

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Environmental protection

The 1991–92 Manufacturing Census included questions related to environmental protection. The following three questions were asked of all manufacturers:

- During 1991–92, did this business conduct any environmental impact assessments (for proposed new production) or any environmental audits (on existing production processes)?
- Does this business permit and/or encourage the return of its own packaging (e.g. returnable bottles, cardboard boxes, polystyrene, etc.)?
- Does this business market or produce any goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment?

In all, 5% of manufacturing establishments in NSW reported conducting environmental impact assessments or environmental audits, with these establishments contributing 37% of the State's total manufacturing turnover. The proportion of manufacturing establishments that encouraged the return of their own containers or packaging was 22%. These establishments contributed 31% of the State's total manufacturing turnover. The proportion of total manufacturing establishments engaged in the marketing or production of goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment was 6%. These establishments contributed 5% of the State's total manufacturing turnover.

Environmental protection issues, NSW, 1991–92

	<i>Estab- lishments</i>	<i>Proportion of total estab- lishments</i>	<i>Proportion of total turnover</i>
	no.	%	%
Establishments that conducted environmental impact assessments or environmental audits	691	5	37
Establishments that encouraged the return of their own containers or packaging	3,152	22	31
Establishments engaged in the marketing or production of goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment	857	6	5

Related publications

- Australia** Cost of Environment Protection, Australia (4603.0)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (6412.0)
Quarterly Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia (8125.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia, Preliminary (8301.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment (8357.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Clothing and Footwear (8358.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Food, Drink, Tobacco, Stock and Poultry Food (8359.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Fibres, Yarns, Fabrics, Bedding and Floor Coverings (8360.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Building Materials and Fittings (8361.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Plastics, Rubber, Paints, Detergents and Industrial Chemicals (8362.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Transport Equipment (8363.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced (8365.0)
Wine Production, Australia and States (8366.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Metal Products (8367.0)
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Energy Products (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 ABS NSW.





Housing construction at a new Sydney estate

Between 1901 and 1991 the number of occupied private dwellings in NSW increased almost nine fold, from 245,000 to 2,180,000.

Photo: Rial/Fairfax

Housing and construction

Housing

Census of dwellings

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information concerning the housing of the population of NSW. At 6 August 1991 there were 2,179,544 private dwellings in NSW. Almost three-quarters of these dwellings were separate houses.

Number of private dwellings by type of dwelling, 6 August 1991

Type of private dwelling	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division	Illawarra Statistical Division	Balance of NSW	NSW
Occupied private dwellings—					
Houses (a)	930,418	162,153	101,858	404,936	1,599,365
Flat or apartment	263,820	13,394	13,111	35,982	326,307
Caravan etc. in caravan park	5,824	3,518	1,802	14,898	26,042
Other (b)	19,620	2,722	1,789	11,497	35,628
Total	1,219,682	181,787	118,560	467,313	1,987,342
Unoccupied private dwellings	94,612	19,842	18,365	59,383	192,202
Total private dwellings	1,314,294	201,629	136,925	526,696	2,179,544

(a) Includes separate house, semidetached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.

(b) Includes caravans etc. not in caravan parks, houseboats etc.; improvised homes and campers out; houses or flats attached to shops, offices etc.; not stated.

Number of dwellings

Between 1901 and 1991 the number of occupied private dwellings in NSW increased almost nine fold, from 245,000 to 2,180,000. This represents a rate of increase more than double that of the population. In 1991, 9% of all private dwellings were unoccupied, mainly because the resident was absent, the dwelling was a holiday home or was for rent or sale.

Type of dwellings

Almost three-quarters of NSW dwellings are separate houses. Other residential dwellings, such as flats and townhouses, have formed an increasing proportion of total dwellings since the 1950s when separate houses accounted for around 87% of all dwellings.

Size of dwellings Census data show a general trend towards dwellings with an 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, the last time number of dwellings was collected, dwellings of six rooms were predominant.

From the 1971 Census onwards, the number of bedrooms per dwelling has been collected. In all these Censuses, approximately 45% of dwellings had three bedrooms.

Home ownership Levels of home ownership increased dramatically after World War II and peaked in the 1960s, with more than 70% of dwellings at the 1966 Census being occupied by the owner or owner-purchaser. Since the 1960s home ownership has remained constant at around 70%.

The number of households renting from the Government has ranged from a low of 3% in 1954 to a high of 7% in 1991. Private and other tenancy has ranged from a high of 34% in 1954 to a low of 19% in 1991.

There is a strong relationship between the nature of occupancy and the type of dwellings occupied. In 1991, 77% of separate houses were owned or being purchased, compared to only 29% of flats. The composition of a household also has an impact on the nature of occupancy of a dwelling. In 1991, more than 73% of family households were owner-purchasers, compared with 59% of one person households and 28% of group households.

House price indexes House price indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for each of the eight capital cities. Separate price indexes have been constructed for established houses and for project homes.

The indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in price level between cities.

In 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% 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% 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 (%)	11.83	12.38	12.18	12.84

Commonwealth housing assistance

The Commonwealth Government makes 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 was provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

The Commonwealth Government also provides assistance to home buyers under various schemes such as the Mortgage Assistance Scheme, Defence Service Homes and Housing Loans Insurance.

**Commonwealth–State Housing Agreements:
Commonwealth Government payments to NSW**

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	—\$m—				
Pensioner housing	13.9	18.5	18.5	18.5	19.4
Aboriginal housing	13.6	17.8	17.8	17.8	28.6
Mortgage and rent relief	9.3	13.2	8.1	10.5	10.5
Crisis accommodation	6.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	12.3
Local community housing (a)	5.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	20.5
Other housing assistance (b)	179.0	244.9	252.9	259.0	277.9
Total capital payments	228.2	316.5	319.3	327.6	369.2

(a) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for low-cost rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations. (b) Erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

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 1993, the Department administered 127,302 rental dwellings across the State. During 1992–93 accommodation was allocated to 13,312 clients, an increase of 2% over the previous year.

Demand for housing assistance was high during 1992–93 reflecting the economic circumstances. Compared with 1991–92, the waiting list for public housing increased by 15% to 81,833 and the provision of rental assistance increased by 21%. There were 2,088 grants of mortgage assistance to home buyers, a 25% increase from the previous year. Changes were made to the Mortgage Assistance Scheme during the year increasing the benefits available.

Income eligibility limits remained unchanged in 1992–93 ranging from \$395 maximum weekly income for one person, to \$775 for six persons. Applicants who meet the eligibility criteria are assisted on a 'wait turn' basis. The names of eligible applicants are placed on the waiting list according to the size, type and location of accommodation required.

A decision by the Department to request Orders of Performance for breaches of tenancy wherever possible, rather than pursuing eviction, resulted in a substantial drop in the number of evictions. The number of evictions during 1992–93 was 64, a decrease of 65% from the previous year. The Department applied for 2,026 Orders of Performance which require that tenants arrange a mutually satisfactory agreement with the Department.

Finance for home purchase Finance for the building or purchase of homes in NSW is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State 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.

The value of the housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals for 1992-93 increased by 23% from the previous year, while finance for newly erected dwellings fell 25% for the same period. The value of loans approved by banks in 1992-93 increased 57% from the previous year, representing almost 94% of all loans approved.

Housing loans, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
		—\$m—	
Loans approved to individuals for housing—			
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>			
<i>Houses</i>	6,701	8,364	9,551
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	924	1,057	1,170
Refinancing (a) (b)	..	630	1,587
Loans approved for alterations and additions	425	481	650
Total loans approved to individuals for housing	8,051	10,533	12,958
Type of lender—			
Banks	5,338	7,799	12,234
Building societies	1,390	1,813	390
Other	1,323	922	334
All lenders	8,051	10,533	12,958

(a) Prior to July 1991, refinancing was included in purchase of established dwellings.

(b) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

Construction

Building statistics

Building and construction statistics are viewed by economic analysts and commentators as leading indicators of the general level of economic activity, employment and investment.

In the private sector, major manufacturers or suppliers of building materials, building and construction firms, industry associations, market consultants and private individuals use the statistics for planning, decision making and researching the economic, social and financial aspects of residential and non-residential building activity.

Building statistics are used extensively in monitoring State/National building construction activity by both public and private sector organisations. For example, the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry uses quarterly building statistics relating to the construction of new houses and other residential buildings in deriving its forecasts of the demand for and supply of new housing. These are an essential input to its assessment of future trends in residential construction activity which it provides to the Commonwealth Government. The State Government and local government authorities also make use of the data for management and planning purposes.

Sources of building statistics

Statistics of building *approved* in NSW are compiled from returns of permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building *activity* are compiled from returns completed by builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity, individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account, and Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Scope and coverage of building statistics

The statistics relate to building structures and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of NSW. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

Value of building jobs

The value of building jobs approved in 1992-93 was 18% higher than the previous year, reversing the trend of the previous three years. The value of office approvals decreased by 9% from the previous year while all other categories increased over 1991-92.

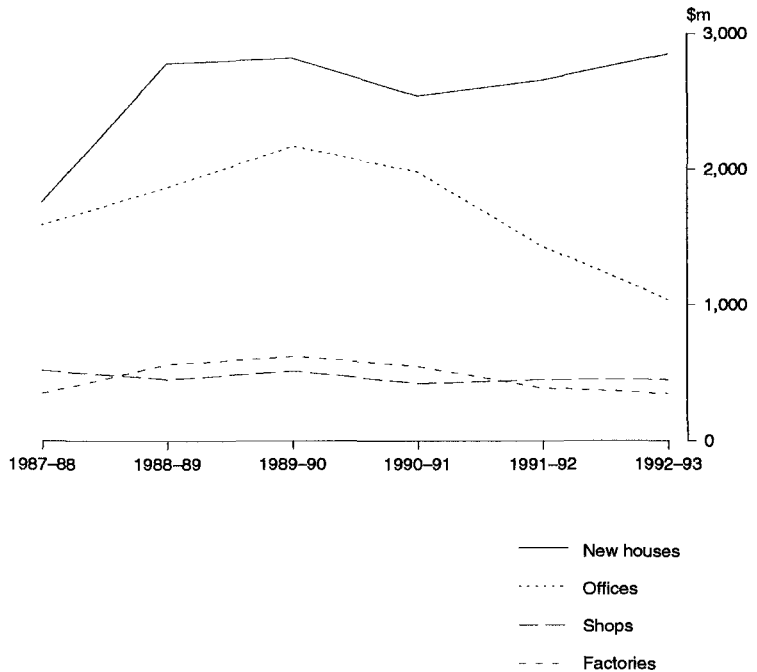
The value of building work under construction in 1992-93 (\$8,215m) decreased by 12% from the previous financial year.

The value of building work done in 1992-93 decreased by 1% from the previous year to \$8,695m. The value in the public sector increased by 2% while the value of private sector work decreased by 2% to \$7,103m.

In 1992-93 the value of work done for alterations and additions to residential buildings increased by 5% from the previous year to \$991m.

The value of work done on educational buildings in 1992-93 increased 20% from the previous year, with rises 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	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
APPROVED						
-\$m-						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,350.4	3,041.1	2,341.7	2,382.5	2,741.4	2,933.9
Other new residential	573.7	1,017.4	1,101.1	1,025.1	1,148.8	1,698.3
Alterations and additions (b)	639.4	885.7	873.4	900.4	902.2	965.0
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	373.5	390.5	431.4	605.7	349.0	399.1
Factories	343.9	667.7	583.8	468.5	275.1	283.2
Offices	1,173.9	2,268.5	1,824.2	886.5	741.9	676.5
Educational	284.9	304.6	397.4	341.8	291.5	424.7
Other	1,461.2	1,750.6	2,131.6	1,447.7	995.9	1,394.7
Total building	7,200.7	10,326.0	9,684.6	8,058.2	7,445.8	8,775.4
COMMENCED (d)						
-\$m-						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,982.8	2,933.9	2,521.1	2,363.0	2,664.2	2,815.7
Other new residential	590.5	961.9	1,056.6	985.8	1,142.4	1,366.8
Alterations and additions (b)	578.1	822.0	912.3	957.4	898.9	944.6
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	414.4	442.7	546.1	591.8	276.3	415.8
Factories	341.1	617.8	584.8	484.7	317.0	294.4
Offices	1,163.8	2,641.3	1,404.2	1,367.2	1,141.4	518.3
Educational	278.3	300.3	410.8	364.9	306.1	432.7
Other	1,336.6	1,779.3	2,385.0	1,416.5	1,105.8	1,137.5
Total building	6,685.5	10,499.3	9,820.9	8,531.3	7,852.1	7,925.8
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (d)						
-\$m-						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,427.9	2,075.5	1,871.2	1,691.3	1,792.7	1,767.0
Other new residential	702.9	1,101.0	1,243.3	998.9	1,101.1	1,147.3
Alterations and additions (b)	392.7	557.4	611.8	619.4	589.1	595.9
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	326.1	398.3	462.4	685.6	689.1	701.4
Factories	279.3	480.4	469.0	406.9	406.8	349.5
Offices	2,595.2	4,018.8	4,033.1	2,984.1	2,352.7	1,676.9
Educational	395.5	367.7	478.8	495.9	299.0	370.4
Other	1,991.3	2,580.7	3,512.4	2,964.1	2,113.1	1,606.4
Total building	8,111.0	11,579.7	12,681.9	10,846.2	9,343.6	8,214.7
COMPLETED (d)						
-\$m-						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,502.3	2,377.6	2,816.6	2,578.8	2,575.7	2,826.4
Other new residential	457.3	648.2	1,104.4	1,207.4	1,057.4	1,332.8
Alterations and additions (b)	479.5	711.2	924.4	1,010.3	973.1	964.9
Non-residential buildings (c)						
Shops	581.5	396.4	559.2	364.2	287.4	414.8
Factories	328.1	465.2	633.3	578.0	308.9	400.8
Offices	1,087.6	1,525.4	1,726.2	2,526.6	1,719.4	1,204.3
Educational	367.6	357.1	331.8	368.5	487.6	362.0
Other	862.9	1,503.2	1,816.7	2,211.3	2,133.4	1,630.6
Total building	5,666.8	7,984.3	9,912.6	10,845.1	9,542.9	9,136.6

(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

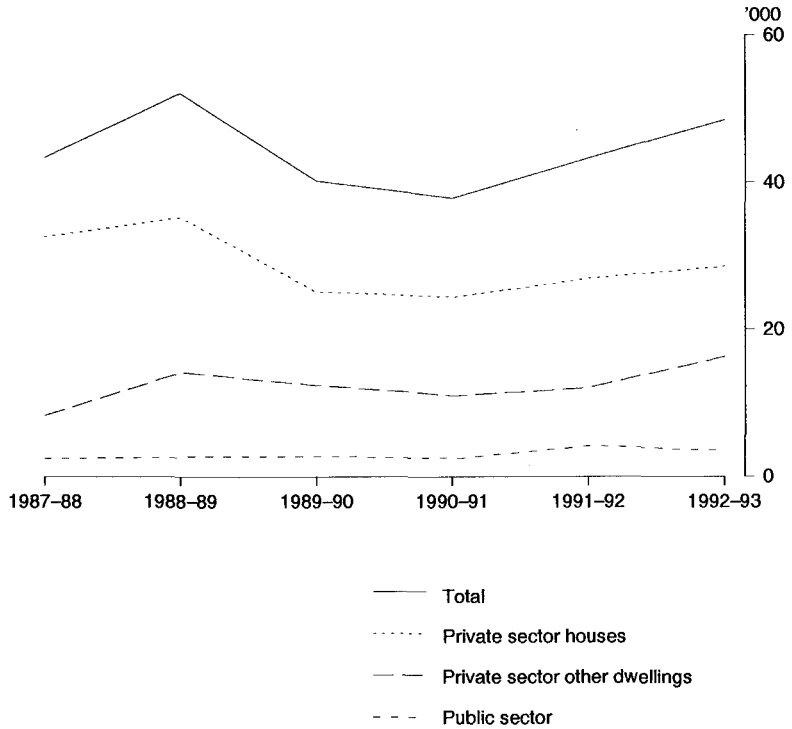
<i>Class of building</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
PRIVATE SECTOR						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings—						
New houses	1,732.4	2,745.7	2,772.4	2,494.5	2,579.6	2,776.8
Other new residential	366.7	760.1	961.6	881.1	823.0	1,142.7
Alterations and additions (a)	539.5	809.5	958.6	1,017.0	933.1	986.5
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	490.2	431.5	477.2	404.9	446.8	418.3
Factories	333.2	553.0	580.3	525.1	379.0	343.7
Offices	1,121.7	1,466.8	1,805.4	1,554.1	951.8	623.9
Educational	85.4	111.4	92.4	142.1	102.4	105.2
Other	863.9	1,238.4	1,512.9	1,728.6	1,018.6	705.5
<i>Total building</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>	<i>7,102.6</i>
PUBLIC SECTOR						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings—						
New houses	26.5	36.9	45.8	49.7	81.1	73.5
Other new residential	156.7	132.6	219.0	252.8	205.3	261.2
Alterations and additions (a)	18.8	16.7	15.8	19.6	8.7	4.4
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	33.2	23.6	39.3	22.4	9.7	32.6
Factories	18.0	17.2	43.2	27.8	12.4	6.4
Offices	468.2	405.5	364.4	428.8	481.3	417.9
Educational	275.8	227.6	274.0	328.6	224.1	288.1
Other	563.6	483.7	598.5	691.8	541.4	508.3
<i>Total building</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>	<i>1,592.4</i>
TOTAL						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings—						
New houses	1,758.8	2,782.6	2,818.2	2,544.2	2,660.7	2,850.2
Other new residential	523.4	892.7	1,180.6	1,133.9	1,028.3	1,403.9
Alterations and additions (a)	558.3	826.2	974.4	1,036.6	941.8	990.9
Non-residential buildings (b)—						
Shops	523.4	455.1	516.5	427.3	456.6	450.9
Factories	351.2	570.3	623.5	553.0	391.4	350.1
Offices	1,589.9	1,872.3	2,169.8	1,982.9	1,433.1	1,041.8
Educational	361.2	339.0	366.3	470.7	326.5	393.3
Other	1,427.5	1,722.1	2,111.4	2,420.1	1,559.9	1,213.9
<i>Total building</i>	<i>7,093.8</i>	<i>9,460.1</i>	<i>10,760.8</i>	<i>10,568.7</i>	<i>8,798.3</i>	<i>8,695.0</i>

(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 dwelling units approved in 1992-93 (48,497) increased by 12%, a similar increase to that in the previous year.

Dwelling units approved for new residential buildings, NSW



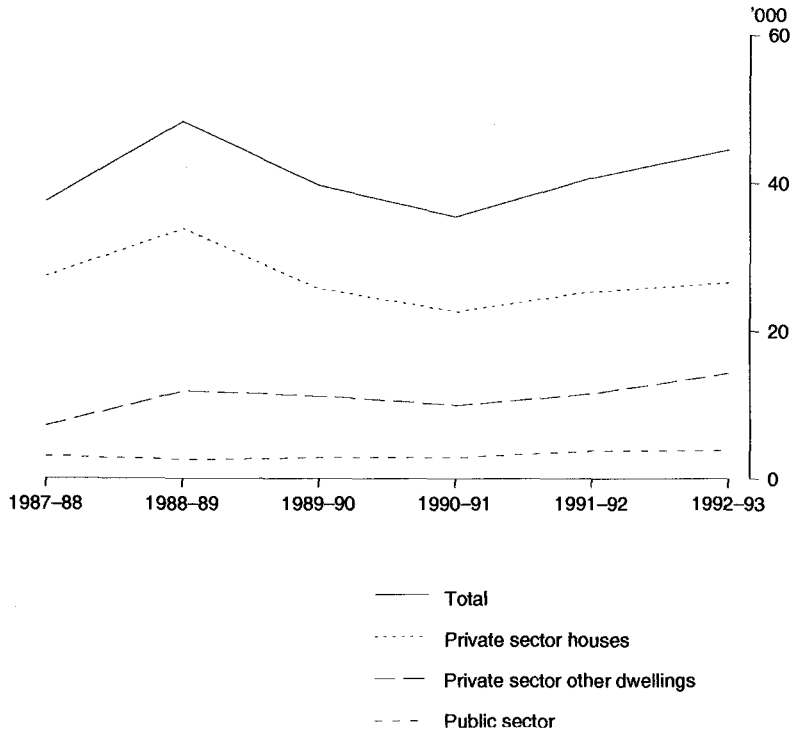
The number of new dwelling units commenced in 1992-93 was 9% higher than the previous year. The number of new private sector dwelling units commenced increased by 10% in 1992-93 from 1991-92, while public sector commencements increased by 3%.

The number of dwelling units under construction increased by 2% in 1992-93 from the previous year, with other residential buildings increasing by 8%.

New dwellings by ownership, building class and construction stage, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
APPROVED						
Private sector—						
Houses	32,608	35,252	25,086	24,361	26,940	28,653
Other residential buildings	8,314	14,116	12,465	11,020	12,193	16,308
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>40,922</i>	<i>49,368</i>	<i>37,551</i>	<i>35,381</i>	<i>39,133</i>	<i>44,961</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	570	581	435	545	1,057	869
Other residential buildings	1,919	2,152	2,249	1,942	3,146	2,667
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>2,489</i>	<i>2,733</i>	<i>2,684</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>4,203</i>	<i>3,536</i>
Total—						
Houses	3,178	35,833	25,521	24,906	27,997	29,522
Other residential buildings	10,233	16,268	14,714	12,962	15,339	18,975
Total dwellings	43,411	52,101	40,235	37,868	43,336	48,497
COMMENCED						
Private sector—						
Houses	27,396	33,797	25,667	22,632	25,412	26,554
Other residential buildings	7,178	11,839	11,167	9,939	11,542	14,225
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>34,574</i>	<i>45,636</i>	<i>36,834</i>	<i>32,571</i>	<i>36,954</i>	<i>40,779</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	442	602	566	553	975	843
Other residential buildings	2,550	1,988	2,315	2,368	2,809	2,839
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>2,992</i>	<i>2,590</i>	<i>2,881</i>	<i>2,921</i>	<i>3,784</i>	<i>3,682</i>
Total—						
Houses	27,838	34,399	26,233	23,185	26,387	27,397
Other residential buildings	9,728	13,827	13,482	12,307	14,351	17,064
Total dwellings	37,566	48,226	39,715	35,492	40,738	44,461
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
Private sector—						
Houses	17,430	20,987	17,707	14,959	15,764	15,326
Other residential buildings	7,669	11,008	10,136	8,104	9,069	10,377
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>25,099</i>	<i>31,995</i>	<i>27,843</i>	<i>23,063</i>	<i>24,833</i>	<i>25,703</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	361	366	271	188	210	390
Other residential buildings	3,684	3,025	2,399	1,821	2,274	1,821
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>4,045</i>	<i>3,391</i>	<i>2,670</i>	<i>2,009</i>	<i>2,484</i>	<i>2,211</i>
Total—						
Houses	17,791	21,353	17,978	15,147	15,974	15,716
Other residential buildings	11,353	14,033	12,535	9,925	11,343	12,198
Total dwellings	29,144	35,386	30,513	25,072	27,317	27,914
COMPLETED						
Private sector—						
Houses	21,644	29,920	28,505	24,871	24,303	26,519
Other residential buildings	4,914	8,262	11,797	11,246	10,230	12,548
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>26,558</i>	<i>38,182</i>	<i>40,302</i>	<i>36,117</i>	<i>34,533</i>	<i>39,067</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	664	597	661	635	951	663
Other residential buildings	2,686	2,640	2,937	2,946	2,356	3,292
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>3,350</i>	<i>3,237</i>	<i>3,598</i>	<i>3,581</i>	<i>3,307</i>	<i>3,955</i>
Total—						
Houses	22,308	30,517	29,166	25,506	25,254	27,182
Other residential buildings	7,600	10,902	14,734	14,192	12,586	15,840
Total dwellings	29,908	41,419	43,900	39,698	37,840	43,022

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% over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.2% with the 1992-93 index number standing at 145.2.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1989-90=100.0) was 106.5, a decrease of 0.7% over 1991-92. For the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.3% to stand at 106.0.

The largest increases since 1989-90 in Sydney were the costs 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 are excluded.

Statistics relating to engineering construction include the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams and water distribution systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other work of a non-building nature.

The value of engineering work commenced in NSW in 1992-93 was \$4,115m, 21% higher than the previous year. Roads, highways and subdivisions rose 52% to \$1,618m, Water storage and supply fell 9% to \$395m, while Electricity generation, transmission and distribution work commenced rose by 11% to \$446m.

The value of engineering construction work commenced for the private sector in 1992-93 (\$1,869m) was 18% higher than 1991-92. In comparison, the corresponding value for the public sector increased by 23% to \$2,246m.

Engineering construction, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
COMMENCED			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1,323	1,061	1,618
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	504	435	395
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	402	401	446
Harbours	19	13	19
Heavy industry	320	256	232
Other (a)	1,291	1,243	1,407
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	894	1,581	1,869
<i>For the public sector</i>	2,966	1,829	2,246
Total	3,860	3,410	4,115
WORK DONE DURING YEAR			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1,465	1,403	1,422
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	462	554	508
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	445	521	434
Harbours	36	12	15
Heavy industry	352	380	302
Other (a)	1,366	1,145	1,335
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	1,025	2,080	1,846
<i>For the public sector</i>	3,101	1,935	2,171
Total	4,126	4,015	4,016
WORK YET TO BE DONE			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	493	1,767	2,258
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	490	2,264	2,044
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	218	698	767
Harbours	5	14	23
Heavy industry	161	534	297
Other (a)	76	1,057	1,418
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	393	3,270	3,247
<i>For the public sector</i>	1,050	3,064	3,560
Total	1,443	6,334	6,807

(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.



Port Kembla Coal Terminal

The major commodities exported from NSW in 1993-94 were coal at \$3,053.1m, aluminium at \$867.1m and iron and steel at \$855.2m.

Photo: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Commerce

External trade

Administration Under the Constitution of Australia, the Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce and the Department of Primary Industry and Energy.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing and export of minerals and fuels. Trade Commissioners attend to these activities at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry, 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, in participation in international conferences and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which the Commonwealth marketing boards operate and maintains continuous contact with the boards on

marketing policy. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

The NSW Government has representatives engaged in trade promotion in Tokyo. The NSW Office for Trade Development is responsible for promoting, encouraging and coordinating trade between NSW and overseas countries.

Compiling overseas trade statistics

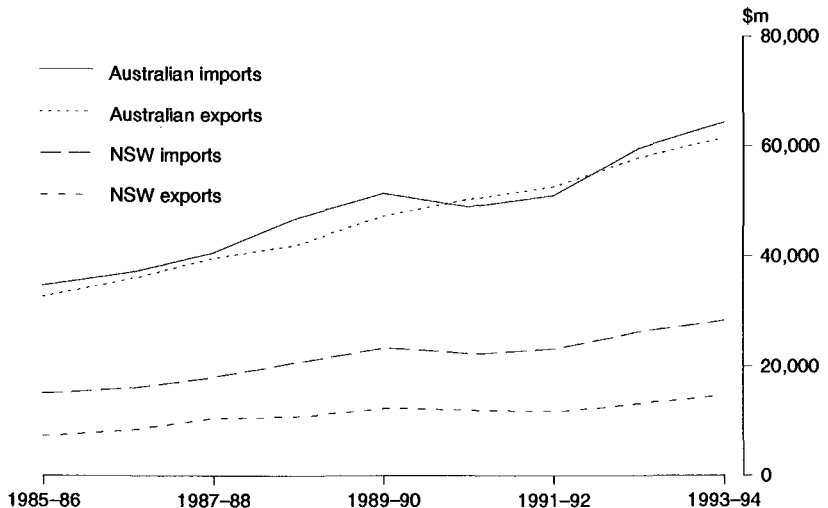
Import statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which import entries were lodged with the Australian Customs Service in this State. This does not mean the goods were consumed in this State. The value of goods is on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value is known as the customs value and 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. The value of the goods is recorded by one of two methods. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price of shipment, while goods on consignment are valued at an estimated f.o.b. Australian port of shipment price.

Overseas trade statistics of NSW

NSW is Australia's largest trading State. The main ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.

Overseas trade: NSW and Australia



In 1993–94 NSW accounted for 44.2% of all Australia's imports, (a decrease of 1.4% on the previous year) and 23.9% of all exports (an increase of 1.1%).

The value of imports into NSW in 1993–94 increased by \$2,060m or 7.8% from 1992–93 while exports for the same period increased by \$1,499m or 11%.

Overseas trade: NSW and Australia

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1989–90</i>	<i>1990–91</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>
	—\$m—				
NSW trade—					
Imports	23,385	22,383	23,317	26,435	28,495
Exports	12,361	11,992	11,700	13,196	14,694
Australian trade—					
Imports	51,333	48,912	50,984	59,575	64,470
Exports	47,175	50,403	52,687	57,992	61,556
	—%—				
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade—					
Imports	45.6	45.8	45.7	45.6	44.2
Exports	26.2	23.8	22.2	22.8	23.9

Imports The principal import trading partners of NSW in 1993–94 were the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 46.5% of all imports into NSW.

Top ten trading partners, 1993–94: imports into NSW (a)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
United States of America	6,833.8
Japan	4,593.2
United Kingdom	1,831.7
Germany	1,457.0
New Zealand	1,370.1
China	1,289.0
Taiwan	1,245.6
Korea, Republic of	909.6
Singapore	891.8
France	814.7

(a) Goods imported to NSW ports.

The largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1993–94 was Machinery and transport equipment at \$12,837.4m or 45.1% of all imports. This was an increase of

\$1,204.9m or 10.4% from 1992–93. Manufactured articles, at \$4,879.8m was the next biggest group of commodities.

Imports, NSW (a), 1993–94

<i>Item (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,155.2
Beverages and tobacco	248.5
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	611.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	971.7
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	85.0
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3,348.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3,622.0
Machinery and transport equipment	12,837.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	4,879.8
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	736.1

(a) Goods imported to NSW ports. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1993–94 were Computers, Computer parts and accessories and Passenger motor vehicles at a value of \$2,071.9m, \$1,557.2m and \$1,380.9m respectively. Computers showed an increase of \$272.7m or 15.2% from 1992–93 figures.

Top ten imports into NSW (a), 1993–94

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Automatic data processing machines (752)	2,071.9
Parts and accessories for automatic data processing machines (759)	1,557.2
Passenger motor vehicles; (other than public transport type vehicles) incl. station wagons and racing cars (781)	1,380.9
Medical and pharmaceutical products (54)	1,114.2
Telecommunication equipment n.e.s. and parts n.e.s. and accessories (764)	857.9
Petroleum and petroleum products (333)	735.6
Musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof; records, tapes, etc. (898)	574.6
Thermionic, cold cathode or photo cathode valves and tubes, semi-conductors i.e.d. integrated circuits etc. (776)	527.1
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.s. (778)	516.7
Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus (874)	516.6

(a) Goods imported to NSW ports. (b) SITC — Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

Exports The major export trading partners of NSW in 1993–94 were Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. While these three countries accounted for 42% of all

exports, Japan easily dominated, accounting for 26% of our total exports. New Zealand has become a more important partner, increasing its share from \$1,018.8m in 1992-93 to \$1,242.9m in 1993-94, an increase of 22%.

Top ten trading partners, 1993-94: exports from NSW (a)

Country	Value
	\$m
Japan	3,759.1
New Zealand	1,242.9
Korea, Republic of	1,158.2
United States of America	1,062.3
Taiwan	809.3
Hong Kong	788.6
Indonesia	486.8
Singapore	418.0
United Kingdom	372.0
China	342.9

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

Mineral fuels, Manufactured goods and Food were the main groups of commodities exported from NSW in 1993-94 at \$3,545.2m, \$2,772.2m, \$2,290.9m respectively. In percentage terms they made up 59% of all exports.

Exports, NSW, 1993-94

Item (a)	Value
	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	2,290.9
Beverages and tobacco	94.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,688.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,545.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	16.4
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	749.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,772.2
Machinery and transport equipment	2,188.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	609.5
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	738.9

(a) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

The major commodities exported from NSW in 1993-94 were coal at \$3,053.1m, aluminium at \$867.1m and iron and steel at \$855.2m. Wool dropped down to fourth place at \$830.2m which was a 0.7% increase on the previous year.

Top ten exports from NSW (a), 1993–94

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	3,035.1
Aluminium (684)	867.1
Iron and steel (67)	855.2
Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops) (268)	830.2
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	757.4
Office machines and automatic data processing machines (75)	723.7
Cotton (263)	459.6
Wheat (041)	397.0
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials (332, 335)	385.8
Telecommunication equipment (764)	336.9

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) SITC — Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3.

Wholesale and retail trade

General During the 1992–93 financial year the wholesale and retail trade sector contributed 14.5% 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 13.4% in 1983–84 to a high of 14.6% in 1985–86 and 1990–91.

In 1992–93 the NSW share of the national GDP for the wholesale and retail sector was 35.9%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 25.1%.

At February 1994 there were 536,400 people employed in NSW in wholesale and retail trade. This is the largest employing sector; it represents 20.6% of total State employment. Males accounted for 56% of total employment and females 44%.

Wholesale and retail trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1990–91</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	<i>1992–93</i>
Australia	\$m	47,361	48,012	49,504
New South Wales	\$m	16,938	17,329	17,781
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	35.8	36.1	35.9

Wholesale trade The ABS undertook a wholesale industry survey for the 1991–92 financial year. The estimates compiled from this survey were based on a sample of wholesale businesses operating at that time.

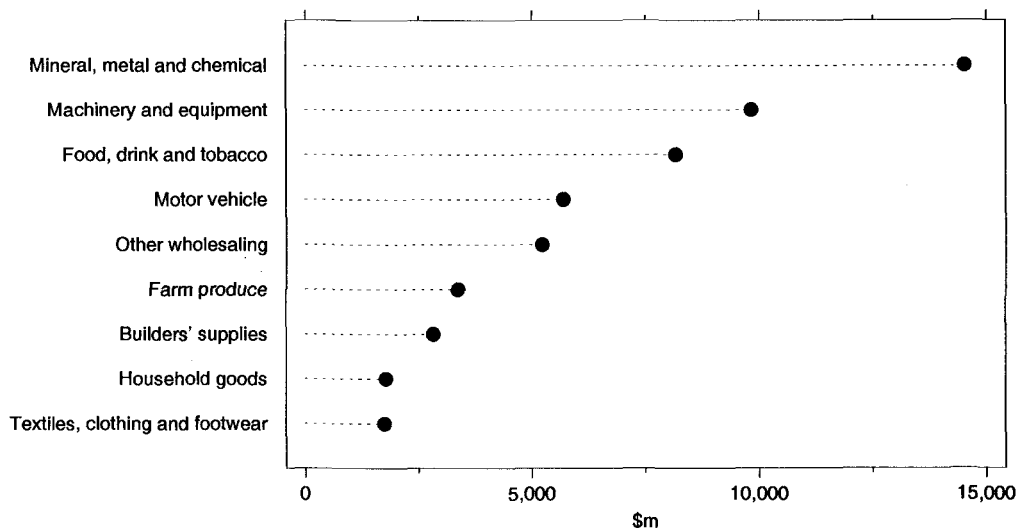
In 1991-92, the Machinery and equipment wholesaling group was the leading employment group with 32.4% of total wholesale trade employment. The Mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling group however, had the largest share of the total sales of goods with 27.3%.

NSW accounted for 39.2% of national sales of goods in 1991-92 with Victoria (27.6%) the next largest.

Wholesale trade: Persons employed and sales in NSW and Australia, by industry group, 1991-92

Type of wholesaling	New South Wales		Australia	
	Persons employed	Sales of goods	Persons employed	Sales of goods
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
Farm produce	6,572	3,376.2	19,565	10,857.4
Mineral, metal and chemical	9,965	14,530.3	31,012	35,552.3
Builders' supplies	14,215	2,826.2	44,155	9,329.5
Machinery and equipment	41,280	9,825.5	102,677	22,842.0
Motor vehicle	12,514	5,711.1	42,149	15,536.1
Food, drink and tobacco	14,653	8,172.6	43,466	21,076.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	5,213	1,751.8	14,875	4,365.2
Household goods	5,707	1,780.3	12,977	4,685.3
Other wholesaling	17,382	5,224.8	39,524	11,401.9
Wholesale trade	127,499	53,199.0	350,401	135,645.6

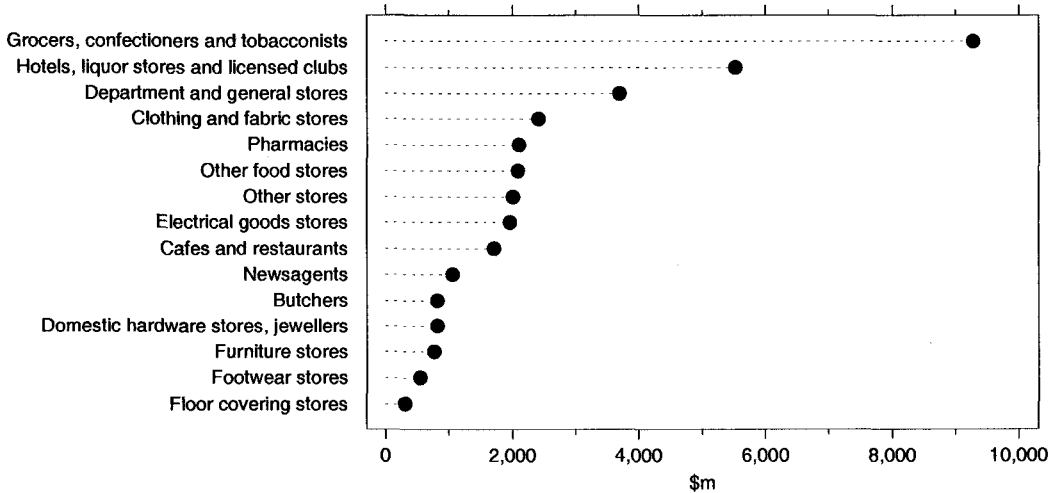
Sales of goods in wholesale trade, NSW, 1991-92



Turnover of retail establishments at current prices, NSW

Industry description	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
		—\$m—	
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	8,374.2	8,945.5	9,285.4
Butchers	953.6	1,087.9	819.1
Other food stores	2,115.5	1,909.9	2,091.7
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	5,324.1	5,155.8	5,528.4
Cafés and restaurants	1,867.8	1,696.8	1,715.3
Clothing and fabric stores	2,700.3	2,468.6	2,420.1
Department and general stores	3,604.2	3,623.5	3,697.5
Footwear stores	448.3	519.6	540.2
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	931.2	940.9	819.2
Electrical goods stores	1,771.8	1,858.9	1,959.6
Furniture stores	682.3	685.6	766.0
Floor coverings stores	262.8	261.2	312.9
Pharmacies	1,622.1	1,650.6	2,105.8
Newsagents	1,394.9	1,329.1	1,057.3
Other stores	1,763.0	1,966.3	2,013.8
Total	33,816.6	34,100.1	35,131.8

Turnover of retail establishments, NSW, 1993-94



Shop front retailing, NSW, 1991-92

Description	Locations at 30 June	Persons employed			Wages and salaries	Turnover	Turnover per person employed
		Full-time	Part-time	Total			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$
Food retailing	18,195	63,663	72,769	136,432	1,266	14,111	103,428
Personal and household goods retailing	26,859	84,756	60,384	145,140	1,808	16,223	111,777
Selected personal services	13,902	42,510	30,324	72,834	648	2,782	38,190
Total shopfront retailing	58,956	190,929	163,477	354,406	3,722	33,116	93,440

Retail trade Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from a monthly sample survey covering all States and Territories.

Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists constitute the largest industry sector with 26.4% of turnover in 1993–94, followed by Hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs with 15.7% and Department and general stores with 10.5%.

Most retail sectors displayed a steady increase in turnover between 1992–93 and 1993–94. The largest increases in turnover occurred in Pharmacies (29.8%), Footwear stores (20.5%) and Floor covering stores (19.1%). Decreases in turnover occurred in Newsagents (24.2%), Butchers (14.1%), Domestic hardware stores, jewellers (12.0%) and Clothing and fabric stores (10.4%).

Retail Census In 1991–92 the ABS conducted the Retail and Services Census, the emphasis of which was to collect data on shop front retailing at 30 June 1992. There were almost 59,000 retail locations in NSW which occupied 11.3 million square metres of floorspace and employed 354,406 people. Fifty-four percent of persons were employed full-time and the remainder part-time. Turnover in these stores in 1991–92 amounted to \$33.1 billion which was 35% of the turnover for Australia. Turnover per head of population in NSW was \$5,583 which was above the average per head for Australia (\$5,463).

In terms of turnover, Personal and household goods retailing — which includes stores such as clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture, domestic appliances, sports and toys, newsagents, florists, pharmacies and jewellers — was the largest subdivision (49% of total turnover). This was followed by Food retailing (43%) and Selected personal services (8%). Selected Personal services covers a range of shopfront businesses such as cafés, restaurants, video hire outlets, hairdressing and beauty salons and photographic film processing.

Personal and household goods retailing was the largest employing subdivision with 41% of employees.

In addition to shopfront retailing, information from Motor vehicle and services locations was also collected. This sector had a turnover of \$15.7 billion.

Consumer price index

Price indexes are designed to measure the changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. The principle of an index is to select a list of commodities

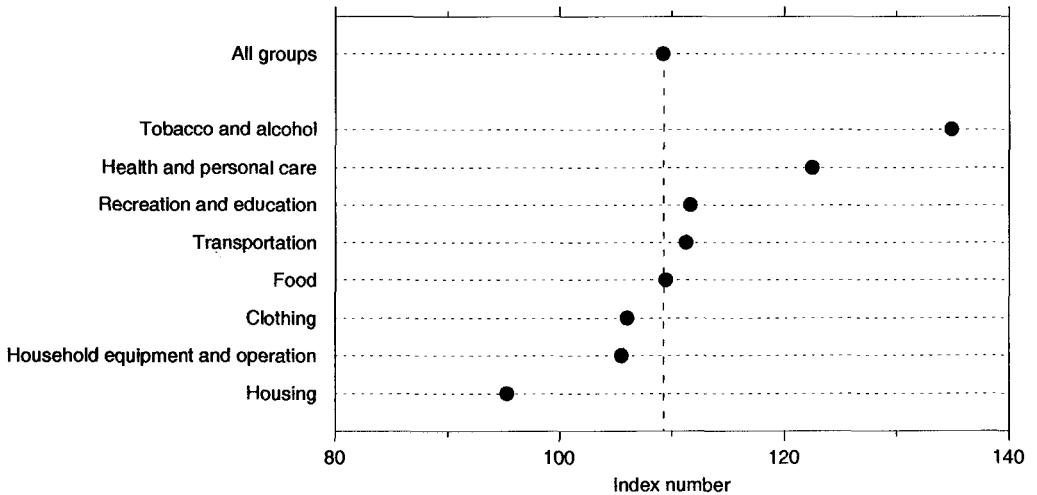
and services which are representative of the field to be covered. The prices of these commodities and services are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of items in that field.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important example of a price index compiled by the ABS. The current retail price index, the CPI, was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. The current series (the 12th) of the CPI was introduced in September 1992.

1993-94 CPI For the year 1993-94, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 109.2 (base year 1989-90). This figure represented an increase of 1.4% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 110.4, which is an annual rise in the CPI of 1.8%.

Since 1989-90 the largest price rises have been in Tobacco and alcohol and Health and personal care. Household equipment and operation and Clothing experienced the lowest increase, while there was a decrease in Housing.

Consumer Price Index, all groups (a) Sydney, 1993-94



(a) Base of each group index: 1989-90=100.

Service industries

General Service industry surveys are conducted on a cyclical basis. Due to the importance of the tourism industry, the ABS focused a series of surveys on tourism-related industries for the 1991-92 reference year. Results of the

Census on Amusement and Theme Parks are shown below. Data on Motor vehicle hire and Hospitality industry will be available in late 1994.

**Amusement
and theme
parks**

Data were obtained from amusement and theme parks operating in 1991-92 which met the following criteria:

- (a) the park was primarily a tourist attraction and operated on a commercial basis;
- (b) its turnover was at least \$150,000 in respect of 1991-92; and
- (c) the park was permanently based at a fixed site (this included attractions operating at one site on a seasonal basis).

The Census of Amusement and Theme Parks excluded: units that primarily provide sporting facilities that focus on competitive sport; recreational operations such as zoos and aquariums; historic attractions and model displays; and entertainment complexes including amusement arcades.

Of the 72 amusement and theme parks included in this census, the largest proportion (35%) were located in NSW. During 1991-92 these parks received 3.3 million visitors and at 30 June 1992 employed 1,624 staff. The number of visitors to, and employment at theme parks in NSW represented 30% and 35% respectively of the national totals.

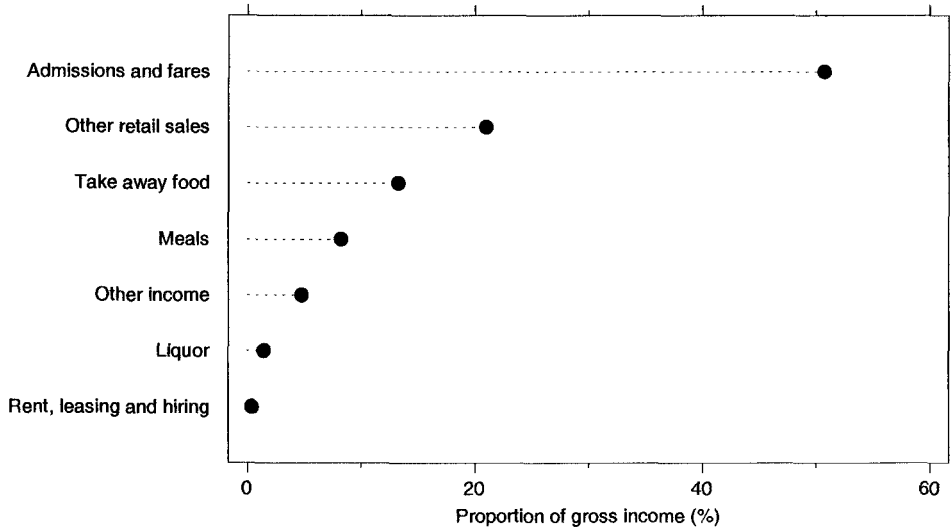
Summary of operations for NSW and Australia, 1991-92

	Unit	New South Wales	Australia
Businesses at end of June 1992	no.	25	72
Total visitors	'000	3,313	11,031
Employment at end of June 1992	no.	1,624	4,614
Wages and salaries	\$'000	24,030	72,451
Rent, leasing and hiring income	\$'000	270	1,934
Gross income	\$'000	66,955	236,437

The 25 NSW amusement and theme parks included in the census for 1991-92 had a total income of \$67m.

Admissions and fares (51%) and other retail sales (souvenirs, confectionery etc. — 21%) were the major items of income. Nationally, the 17 amusement and theme parks included for Queensland accounted for the highest proportion (59%) of gross income.

Amusement and theme parks: components of gross income, NSW, 1991-92



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 31.6%, from 1.1 million to 1.4 million. Departures from NSW after short-term visits by overseas residents increased by 26.2% from 758,000 to 956,000.

The countries providing the most overseas arrivals to NSW for the year ended June 1994 were Japan, New Zealand, United States of America, United Kingdom and Taiwan.

Overseas visitors to NSW

	Year ended 30 June					
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	—'000—					
Overseas visitor short-term arrivals (a)	1,061.0	976.1	930.3	1,089.3	1,209.4	1,396.8
NSW residents departing for short-term overseas visits	757.5	870.3	893.3	893.1	942.5	955.6

(a) Short-term visit is 12 months or less.

Top ten overseas arrivals: country of last residence and main purpose of journey, NSW, year ended 30 June 1994

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey				Total
	Visiting relatives	Holiday; accompanying business traveller	Business employment; attending convention	Other and not stated	
Japan	3,500	253,300	15,800	6,800	279,300
New Zealand	58,400	88,700	47,200	24,900	219,200
USA	19,500	96,100	35,600	11,100	162,300
United Kingdom	48,200	63,900	17,100	5,700	134,900
Taiwan	4,800	52,900	4,000	2,800	64,500
Germany	5,200	45,000	3,500	3,700	57,400
Korea, Republic of	5,300	38,700	5,400	5,200	54,700
Hong Kong	9,400	15,700	6,200	4,200	35,500
Singapore	4,100	21,300	6,500	2,400	34,400
Indonesia	3,300	16,400	2,800	5,600	28,000

Tourism in NSW regions

NSW remains the most popular destination for overseas tourists. According to Tourism New South Wales, in 1993 62% of all international visitors to Australia came to NSW. For 1993-94 NSW received 32% of the domestic market.

The most popular attractions for international visitors were: Sydney, shopping, the Opera House, beaches, Sydney Harbour, Sydney's historical suburbs and Taronga Zoo.

The country regions which received the most visitor nights were the Hunter Valley, the Illawarra, the Upper North Coast and New England.

Surveys of tourist accommodation establishments

Data relating to tourist accommodation presented in this chapter comes from the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (for periods of less than two months) to the general public. The establishments covered by the collection are: hotels; motels; guest houses with facilities (provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests); caravan parks with powered sites (and facilities); back-packers' hostels; and holiday flats and units.

At 30 June 1994, there were 1,728 hotels and motels in NSW providing 57,012 rooms. The room occupancy rate for the June quarter 1994 was 53.5%. Takings from

accommodation for the year ended June 1994 were \$957m. The 147 hotels and motels classified as four and five star establishments accounted for 52% of the takings.

At 30 June 1994 there were 794 caravan parks providing 94,769 sites. Takings from accommodation for these caravan parks was \$101m for the 1993-94 financial year, a decrease of 36% from the previous year.

Accommodation with facilities (a), NSW

Statistical division	Establish- ments at 30 June 1994	Capacity at 30 June 1994		Room occupancy rate			Takings from ac- commo- dation 1993-94
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Dec. qtr 1993	Mar. qtr 1994	June qtr 1994	
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	\$m
Sydney	338	25,421	66,022	63.4	68.3	60.8	611
Hunter	160	3,958	12,119	51.9	52.8	49.0	53
Illawarra	122	2,828	8,373	46.9	47.6	45.8	36
Richmond-Tweed	110	2,021	6,492	51.6	49.1	46.4	20
Mid-North Coast	193	4,153	13,227	57.4	56.3	49.9	50
Northern North Western and Far West	126	2,730	8,361	48.7	47.6	53.0	27
Central West	123	2,722	8,505	52.6	43.8	56.7	30
South Eastern	90	2,118	6,365	51.4	46.4	51.8	22
Murrumbidgee	222	5,351	17,937	33.7	34.6	32.8	49
Murray	89	2,039	6,083	49.3	47.6	52.5	20
	155	3,671	11,633	48.0	48.6	51.2	37
New South Wales	1,728	57,012	165,117	55.1	56.5	53.5	957
By star grading—							
One	39	532	1,348	42.3	39.6	37.6	4
Two	568	11,771	36,405	44.3	43.5	42.9	98
Three	772	22,498	68,158	55.5	55.8	53.3	297
Four	130	12,359	34,867	67.0	71.2	66.3	289
Five	17	5,291	11,623	68.2	73.5	65.2	204

(a) Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with private facilities; excludes caravan parks.

Participation in cultural activities

Tourism 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% 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% respectively.

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—								
Males—								
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
Total	570.9	384.4	582.7	577.1	168.5	316.5	281.6	140.4
Females—								
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
Total	838.2	506.8	632.4	589.1	275.2	501.0	428.6	201.9
Persons—								
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
Total	1,409.1	891.2	1,215.2	1,166.2	443.7	817.4	710.1	342.3
PARTICIPATION RATE								
—%—								
Males—								
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
Total	28.4	19.1	29.0	28.7	8.4	15.7	14.0	7.0
Females—								
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
Total	40.2	24.3	30.3	28.3	13.2	24.0	20.6	9.7
Persons—								
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
Total	34.4	21.8	29.7	28.5	10.8	20.0	17.3	8.4

People aged between 35 and 44 years had the greatest participation rate for all activities with the exception of popular music. Young people (aged 18–24 years) 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% 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% 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.

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.



Horse racing, Sydney

Taxes on gambling raised \$834m in 1992-93, including \$306m poker machine taxes, \$301m race betting taxes and \$211m taxes on government lotteries.

Photo: Christo/Fairfax

Finance

Public finance

Structure of public finance The collection and expenditure of public moneys in NSW are controlled by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the government of the State of NSW, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- Area, City and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

Sources of revenue The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies and public debt charges.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services. The expenditure of the State includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (such as roads, bridges, harbours, and electricity generation and distribution), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by statutory bodies are also borne by the State Government.

The revenue of State statutory bodies such as those administering railways, buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services and electricity services is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of rateable properties within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as

streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, and the supervision of building operations. In some cases, they are also responsible for the delivery of water. Generally, the cost of these services is paid from rates, but charges are also imposed for services rendered.

State Government finance

The tables in this section relate to the general government and public trading enterprise operations of the State Government. The statistics present a summary of outlays, revenue and financing transactions. Data in the tables include transactions recorded in the 'Total Payments' and the 'special deposits accounts', as well as transactions of most statutory authorities.

In 1992-93, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled \$23,062m, which was 97.2% of total outlays (\$23,723m). The difference was made up by financing transactions of \$661m, including net borrowings of \$596m.

Financing transactions

The three main measures of government *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>	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
			—\$m—	
	Gross current expenditure	13,304	14,318	14,554
<i>less</i>	Sales of goods and services	1,730	1,877	1,588
<i>equals</i>	Final consumption expenditure	11,574	12,441	12,966
	Interest payments	4,172	3,686	3,393
	Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	861	924	839
	Current grants to governments	317	450	465
	Other transfer payments	2,194	2,743	3,062
Total current outlays	19,119	20,245	20,726	
	Expenditure on new fixed assets	3,954	4,119	4,525
<i>plus</i>	Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)	-380	-359	-377
<i>equals</i>	Gross fixed capital expenditure	3,574	3,760	4,148
	Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-49	-6	-101
	Capital grants to other governments	234	111	233
	Other capital outlays	82	101	-1,283
Total capital outlays	3,841	3,966	2,997	
Total outlays	22,960	24,211	23,723	
	Taxes, fees and fines	8,403	8,968	9,308
	Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1,724	1,991	2,100
	Interest received	1,926	1,242	1,190
	Grants received	8,509	8,783	9,724
	Other revenue	654	794	740
Total revenue	21,215	21,778	23,062	
	Increase in provisions—			
	For depreciation	1,075	1,359	1,437
	Other	-153	-32	97
	Advances received	-400	-910	-1,189
	Borrowing (net)	2,240	2,469	-596
	Other financing transactions	-1,018	-453	911
Total financing	1,745	2,433	661	
	Current deficit	-1,729	-1,616	-1,839
	Capital deficit	2,551	2,722	965
Total deficit	823	1,106	-874	
Net financing requirement	1,222	2,016	315	

Outlays Education is by far the largest item of outlays by the NSW State Government, accounting for 26.0% of total outlays in 1992-93. Health with 15.0% and Transport and communications with 13.8% of total outlays are the other major items. The component 'other purposes' includes large items such as interest which cannot be classified to a purpose category.

Outlays of NSW State Government by purpose

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
		—\$m—	
General public services	989	1,374	1,066
Public order and safety	1,658	1,673	1,692
Education	5,532	5,759	6,169
Health	3,458	3,426	3,567
Social security and welfare	1,305	1,495	1,507
Housing and community amenities	1,150	1,373	1,450
Recreation and culture	443	506	643
Fuel and energy	482	707	587
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	491	498	530
Mining, manufacturing and construction	60	16	14
Transport and communications	2,886	2,905	3,271
Other economic affairs	329	368	410
Other purposes	4,176	4,111	2,818
Total	22,960	24,211	23,723

Revenue Taxes, fees and fines of \$9,308m accounted for 40.4% of NSW State Government total revenue in 1992-93. Grants of \$9,724m received from the Commonwealth Government accounted for a further 42.2%.

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 7%. Supplementary taxes are payable by employers with larger payrolls. Payroll tax concessions are offered to employers in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people and increase employment.

Taxes on immovable property comprise mainly land taxes, which totalled \$549m in 1992-93. People who own land with an adjusted land value beyond the threshold of \$160,000 are liable for this tax. Exemptions from land tax include:

- land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as the owner's principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used primarily for primary production.

Taxes on financial and capital transactions comprise mainly stamp duties and financial institutions' taxes. In 1992-93, stamp duties totalled \$1,268m, and financial institutions' taxes totalled \$657m.

Taxes on gambling raised \$834m in 1992-93, including \$306m poker machine taxes, \$310m race betting taxes, and \$211m taxes on government lotteries.

The three main types of *motor vehicle taxes* in 1992-93 were vehicle registration fees and taxes (\$716m); stamp duty on vehicle registration (\$228m); and drivers' licences (\$35m).

Franchise taxes in 1992-93 raised \$1,294m, including petroleum products franchise taxes (\$468m); tobacco franchise taxes (\$585m); and liquor franchise taxes (\$236m).

Compulsory fees raised \$350m in 1992-93, including fees generally paid by producers (\$204m) and fees paid by both producers and households (\$144m).

Fines in 1992-93 of \$194m increased by 6.6% over the previous year.

NSW State Government taxes, fees and fines, by type

Type	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
			—\$m—
Employers' payroll taxes	2,288	2,344	2,329
Taxes on property—			
Taxes on immovable property	859	935	669
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	1,580	1,823	1,941
Taxes on provision of goods and services—			
Excises and levies	17	16	21
Taxes on gambling	771	780	834
Taxes on insurance	536	570	643
Taxes on goods and performance of activities—			
Motor vehicle taxes	943	892	1,000
Franchise taxes	941	1,052	1,294
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	—	17	34
Fees and fines—			
Compulsory fees	313	358	350
Fines	155	182	194
Total taxes, fees and fines	8,403	8,968	9,308

Grants received Commonwealth grants received by NSW in 1992–93 totalled \$9,724m. These Commonwealth grants take three main forms:

- *General purpose revenue payments*
These grants are untied — i.e. they are available to be used in accordance with the NSW Government's budgetary priorities. The payment in 1992–93 was \$3,613m, 37% 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 1992–93, specific purpose current grants totalled \$4,211m and specific purpose capital grants totalled \$1,774m.
- *General purpose capital grants*
These are grants provided to assist with NSW capital outlays. In 1992–93 these capital grants totalled \$126m.

Loan Council arrangements The level of borrowings by NSW each year is the subject of consideration by the Australian Loan Council. The Council determines annual 'global' limits on borrowings by the states and territories in respect of public trading enterprises, local authorities and government owned companies and trusts.

In August 1993 new Loan Council arrangements were agreed upon. In brief, under the new arrangements, each jurisdiction nominates a Loan Council Allocation (LCA) comprising its estimated general government deficit/surplus (based on its *National Fiscal Outlook* projections), public trading enterprise (PTE) sector net financing requirement and certain memorandum items. These nominations are considered by Loan Council having regard to each jurisdiction's fiscal position and reasonable infrastructure requirements, as well as to the macro-economic implications of the aggregate figure. The LCA's are then adjusted and endorsed by the Loan Council at subsequent meetings.

Commonwealth Government payments to NSW local government authorities

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
			—\$m—
General purpose assistance—			
General	243.1	247.3	255.3
Identified road funding	—	93.6	96.7
Direct payments—			
Recurrent grants—			
Children's services	24.4	41.6	48.4
Other	5.3	14.1	13.3
Capital grants	2.6	6.5	101.0
Specific purpose payments to States passed on to local government authorities—			
Roads assistance	86.2	—	—
Disaster relief	65.5	7.8	—
Other	18.6	24.5	22.5
Total	445.7	435.4	537.2

Federal assistance to local government

Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1992-93 were \$537.2m. Of this amount, \$352.0m (65.5%) was for general purpose assistance, \$61.7m (11.5%) was direct payments for recurrent grants, \$101.0m (18.8%) was direct payments for capital grants, and \$22.5m (4.2%) 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, community amenities, recreation and culture, roads and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by the council. A final consumption expenditure in 1992 of \$1,594m was 54% of total outlays.

The major component of gross fixed capital expenditure by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads. In 1992, gross fixed capital expenditure was \$922m, 31% 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 1992, taxes, fees and fines of \$1,616m raised 69% of the local government councils' total revenue in NSW.

Economic transactions of local government authorities in NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>
		—\$m—	
Final consumption expenditure	1,494	1,589	1,594
Interest payments	416	308	282
Other transfer payments	30	32	109
<i>Total current outlays</i>	<i>1,940</i>	<i>1,928</i>	<i>1,985</i>
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,125	1,072	922
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	78	88	78
Other capital outlays	-2	4	-12
<i>Total capital outlays</i>	<i>1,201</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>988</i>
Total outlays	3,141	3,092	2,973
Taxes, fees and fines	1,490	1,599	1,616
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	77	-99	-191
Interest received	328	232	152
Grants received	575	612	606
Other revenue	151	170	163
Total revenue	2,621	2,513	2,346
Increase in provisions	247	279	352
Advances received	-9	-23	-20
Borrowing (net)	-118	-92	-108
Other financing transactions	400	414	403
Total financing	520	579	627
Total deficit	273	299	275
Net financing requirement	282	322	294

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 1993, there were 32 banking groups (comprised of 39 banking companies) of which 15 were domestically owned, 14 were subsidiaries of foreign banks and three were branches of foreign banks.

At June 1993 banks operated 7,064 branches and 6,288 agencies in Australia. Of these, there were 2,439 branches and 1,530 agencies operating in NSW.

Total assets of all banks in Australia at 30 June 1993 were \$382.8 billion, an increase of 8% over the previous two years. Loans, advances and bills discounted accounted for 67% of total assets.

Assets of all banks in Australia

Item	Average of weekly figures, June		
	1991	1992	1993
	—\$m—		
Cash	1,244	1,283	1,356
Non-callable deposits with Reserve Bank	2,541	2,608	2,923
Public sector securities	23,437	24,975	25,484
Loans, advances and bills discounted	226,757	238,604	255,384
Bills receivable	53,573	48,474	48,659
Premises	6,657	6,527	5,961
All other Australian \$ assets	22,465	25,076	25,545
Foreign currency assets	17,062	14,362	17,538
Total assets	353,733	361,908	382,849

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 8% in the two years to 30 June 1994. This fall was mainly attributable to the conversion of some non-bank institutions to bank institutions.

Assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia

Item	At 30 June		
	1992	1993	1994
	—\$m—		
Cash	4,904	5,379	5,188
Public sector securities	7,509	8,050	8,801
Loans, advances and bills discounted	92,586	82,909	83,553
Other assets (including assets of smaller financial corporations)	17,306	15,417	15,114
Total assets	122,305	111,755	112,656

Purpose of loans

In NSW, banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions in all sectors. In 1993–94, 57% of their lending activity was in commercial finance. Banks accounted for 96% of lending activity for housing finance for owner occupation.

Lending activity of financial institutions in NSW, 1993–94

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
	—\$m—			
Banks	16,364.2	6,201.9	31,496.7	859.6
Permanent building societies	606.6	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	1,151.0	—	—
Finance companies	—	1,322.9	1,670.3	996.9
Money market corporations	—	—	8,979.7	191.1
Other	142.4	303.1	1,496.8	345.1
Total lending activity	17,113.2	8978.9	43,643.5	2,392.7

Interest rates Between June 1992 and June 1994 there was a general decrease in interest rates. However, rates for bank fixed term deposits (6 months and 1 year), NSW Treasury Corporation bonds and finance company debentures have risen since June 1993. The variable rate for new housing loans made by banks to individuals has fallen from 10.50% in June 1992 to 8.75% in June 1994.

Interest rates

Type of deposit or loan	At 30 June		
	1992	1993	1994
	—% per annum—		
Banks—			
Fixed deposits—			
\$5,000–\$100,000 (a)—			
1 month	5.75	4.85	4.35
3 months	6.10	5.10	4.45
6 months	5.80	4.90	5.00
1 year	6.00	5.20	5.55
Transaction and investment accounts—			
Less than \$2,000	3.00	2.25	1.25
\$2,000 to less than \$10,000	3.00–4.00	2.25–2.75	1.25–2.50
\$10,000 and over	4.00–5.25	2.75–4.00	2.50–3.75
Loans—			
Large business (b)	10.25–10.75	9.40–9.50	8.95–9.00
Small/medium size business (b)	10.75–11.25	9.70–9.90	9.20–9.50
New housing loans to individuals for owner occupation	10.50	9.50	8.75
NSW Treasury Corporation—			
2 years	6.60	5.75	8.15
5 years	8.30	6.95	9.30
10 years	9.35	7.70	10.00
Finance companies—			
2-year debentures	7.25–7.60	5.75–6.10	6.30–6.50
3-year debentures	8.25–8.40	6.35–6.70	7.00
Permanent building societies—			
Call deposits	3.31	2.38	1.92
Fixed term shares	6.00–7.00	4.75–6.00	4.25–6.00
Housing loans	10.20	9.49	8.82
Credit unions in NSW—			
Statement investment accounts	5.50–7.00	3.50–5.00	2.50–4.00
Personal loans	14.50–17.00	13.00–16.50	9.90–13.00
Home loans	9.95–11.50	9.50–10.50	8.25–9.00

(a) Predominant rate. (b) Rates apply to variable rate advances such as overdrafts and fully drawn loans.

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)
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

The following pages show an historical summary of some statistics relating to NSW. Only brief footnotes have been included and readers should refer to publications listed in the 'Related publications' section at the end of each chapter.

The range of statistics for early years is very limited. It should also be borne in mind that perfect comparability over long periods of time is difficult to attain due to changes in definitions, and scope of statistical collections. While major breaks in series are shown, minor changes to series are not indicated and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind.

Generally, the series starts at 1901. The exceptions are industrial disputes (1912) and new buildings completed (1946) as these are the earliest years for which data are available.

Population, NSW

Year	Population at 31 December				Mean population		Population of Sydney
	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (a)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	
1901	720,840	654,615	1,375,455	110	1,355,968	1,363,373	481,830
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				Mean population		Population of Sydney
	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (a)	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	2,950,100	2,978,700	5,928,800	99	5,865,700	5,899,200	3,672,850
1992	2,974,000	3,005,500	5,979,500	99	5,931,000	5,958,500	3,699,800
1993	2,993,800	3,029,400	6,023,200	99	5,981,000	6,001,400	3,713,250

(a) Number of males per 100 females. (b) Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911. (c) Jarvis 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	45,150	21,100	66,300	7.65	3.58	1.13
1992	44,856	5,800	50,700	8.53	0.98	0.86
1993	44,873	-1,100	43,800	7.48	-0.18	0.73

(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 (a)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Rate (b)	Decrees granted	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (c)
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 (a)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Rate (b)	Decreases granted	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (c)
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 (d)	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
1993	39,993	6.7	16,358	2.7	89,354	14.9	43,069	7.2	552	6.2

(a) From 1993 divorces are on the State of usual residence at separation basis, while data for earlier years are on the State of registration basis. (b) Number per 1,000 of mean estimated population. (c) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births. (d) 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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Manufacturing establishments</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries paid</i>	<i>Value of output</i>
	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	13,916	330.0	10,064.1	58,074.7
1991-92	14,116	309.1	9,758.8	57,809.0

(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
1993	1,694,016	3,582,628	2.11	447,638	761,376	1.70	559,711	1,043,772	1.86

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
1993	15,554	107,873	6.94	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,487	137,444	21.19

(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	2963,021	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	799	894	258,170	1,416	14,180
1993	5,781	48,109	818	997	236,834	3,377	16,919

(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 at 30 June			
	Disputes	Employees involved	Working days lost (b)	Separate unions	Members		
					Males	Females	Persons
no.	'000	'000	no.	'000	'000	'000	
1912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	185.5	7.1	192.6
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 at 30 June			
	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
1993	241	146.4	178.3	93	614.0	423.6	1,037.5

(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 '000 tonnes	Lead production tonnes	Zinc production tonnes
	Production	Official price	Market price (a)			
	fine oz	\$A	\$A			
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 '000 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	102,477	222,109	338,612
1993	276,045		530.61	104,496	214,623	319,747

(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.

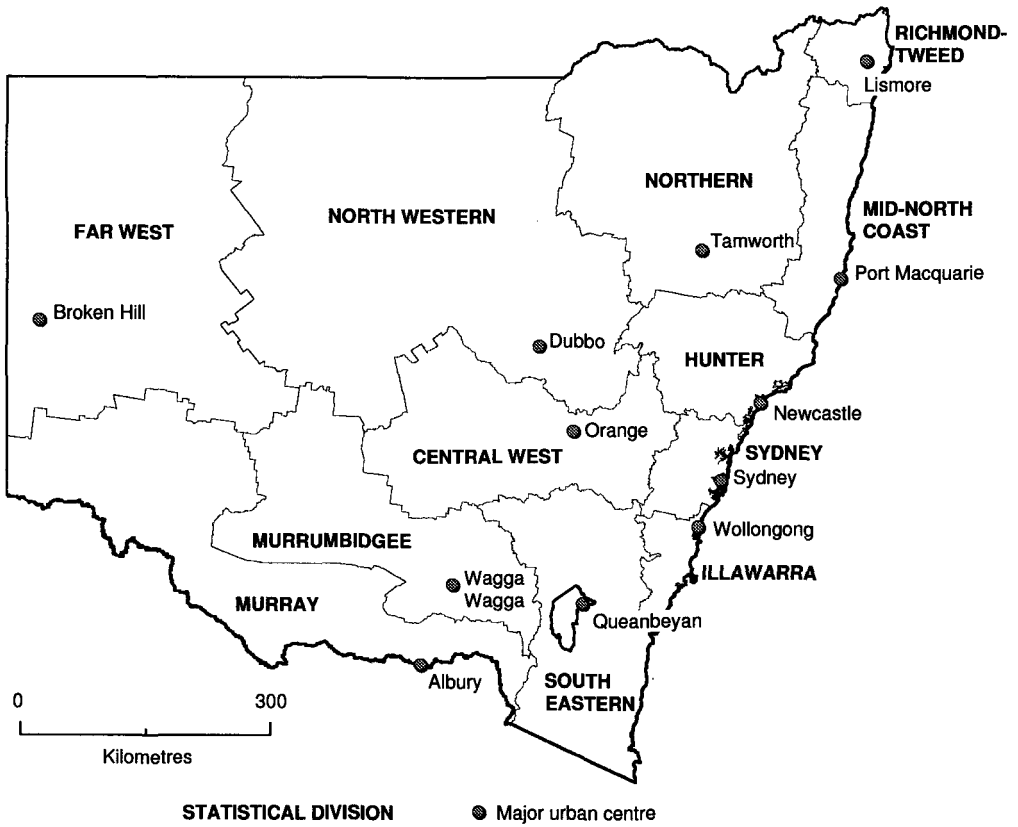
Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW

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
1992-93	27,182	2,826,400	15,840	1,332,800	9,136,600

(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





Index

A

ABC (Australian Broadcasting Services) 167–168
Aboriginal population 41–42
Accidents
 air 156–157
 road 155
Accommodation support 73–74
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome 105
Aerodromes 156
Age
 composition 41
 at death 53
 distribution 39
 at marriage 57
Aged
 domiciliary services to 74–75
 income support 67–69
 population proportion 63–64
Agriculture 173–200
 see also Crops; Livestock
 administration 173–175
 development 173
 financial performance 177
 historical data 282–287
 irrigation 190–191
 land use 24–25, 177
 NSW compared with Australia 175
 pastures 189–190
 value of commodities 175–177
AIDS 105
Air transport 155–157
 accidents 156–157
 aerodromes 156
 aircraft 156
 freight 157
Aircraft 156
Airports 156
Alcohol
 consumption 102–103
 driving offences 153–155
Almonds 187
Alternative Care Program 73
Aluminium manufacturing 221
Amusement parks 252–253
Anchorage 158–159
Annual leave 140
AOTC 164
Apiculture 200
Apples 187
Apprentices 92–93
Art galleries 77
Artesian water 173
Arthritis 99

Assault 117, 118
Asthma 99
Australia Post 166
Australian Broadcasting Authority 163, 167
Australian Broadcasting Corporation 167–168
Australian Labor Party 30
Australian Loan Council 266
Australian Telecommunications Authority 163
Award rates of pay indexes 139

B

Back trouble 99
Back-packers hostels 255
Bagasse 211
Bananas 189
Banks 269
Barley 182–183
 historical data 282–283
Basalt 207
Beef 196–197
Beekeeping 200
Berry fruit 185, 188
Beverage industry 218, 219
Birthplace 42–43
Births 47–52
 age of women 51
 first 51
 historical data 278–279
 home 52
 hospital 52
 month of occurrence 51–52
 multiple 51
 outside marriage 49, 51
 rate 49
 regional variation 51
Body mass index 103
Botany Bay 159
Breast screening 105
Breath analysis (drink driving) 153–155
Broadcasting 167–169
Building *see* Construction
Building societies 270
Bus services 161–163
Butter production 195
 historical data 286–287

C

Cabinet 28, 29
Cancer screening 105
Canola 183–184
Caravan parks 255–256
Carers for disabled persons 111
Cattle

- dairy 195
 - meat 196–197
 - Census of Population and Housing 40–44, 227
 - Census on Amusement and Theme Parks 252
 - Cereals *see* Grains
 - Cervical cancer screening 105
 - Cheese production, historical data 286–287
 - Chemical industry 217–218, 249
 - Chestnuts 187
 - Chickens 199–200
 - Child care 70–72
 - Child Protection Program 72
 - Child Support Scheme 67
 - Children
 - affect of divorce 60
 - child care programs 70–72
 - death from SIDS 113
 - immunisation 104, 105
 - protection 72–73
 - Children's Court 120
 - Citrus 185–187
 - CityRail 161
 - Civil celebrants 57
 - Classical music 258
 - Clay mining 208, 209
 - Climate 22–24
 - temperature 22, 23
 - winds 22–23
 - Clothing industry 219, 220
 - Coal
 - energy source 211
 - historical data 290–291
 - industry 203–204
 - production 205–207
 - Coastal districts 18
 - Coastal rivers 21
 - Coking coals 206
 - Colds 99
 - Commerce 243–258
 - Consumer Price Index 253–254
 - exports 246–248
 - external trade 243–248
 - imports 245–246
 - service industries 251–253
 - tourism 254–258
 - wholesale and retail 248–251
 - Common law 117
 - Communications 163–170
 - expenditure 263
 - media 167–170
 - postal services 166–167
 - telecommunications 164–165
 - Community broadcasting 168–169
 - Community health services 97
 - Community Justice Centres 120
 - Community Service Orders 122
 - Community services 69–75
 - accommodation support 73–74
 - child care 70–72
 - child protection 72–73
 - domiciliary services to aged and disabled 74–75
 - home care 74–75
 - Confectioners 251
 - Constitution 28
 - Construction 232–240
 - see also* Housing
 - engineering 238–240
 - historical data 292
 - materials used 238
 - number of new dwellings 236–238
 - value of jobs 233–236
 - Construction materials
 - industry 221
 - mining 207–208
 - Consumer Price Index 66, 253–254
 - Copper 203, 204–205
 - Cot death 113
 - Cotton
 - cultivation 180–181
 - manufacturing 221
 - Councils 32–33
 - Countrylink 161
 - County councils 33
 - Court of Criminal Appeal 120
 - Courts 120
 - CPI 66, 253–254
 - Credit cooperatives 270
 - Crime 117
 - driving offences 153–155
 - recorded offences 117, 119
 - victims 118–119
 - Criminal Court 120–121
 - Crops 177–189
 - see also* Grains
 - cotton 180–181
 - fruit 185–189
 - historical data 284–285
 - oilseeds 183–184
 - sugarcane 184–185
 - vegetables 185, 186
 - Cultural activities 77–78, 256–258
 - Customs duties 243
- ## D
- Dairy cattle 195
 - Dairy products 195–196, 221
 - Dance 77
 - Daylight saving 24
 - Deaths 52–56
 - age at 53
 - causes of 111–113
 - historical data 278–279
 - infants 55
 - rate 52
 - regional variation 56
 - road accidents 154–155
 - seasonal variation 56
 - SIDS 113
 - Deficit/surplus 262
 - Disabled
 - domiciliary services to 74–75
 - health 107–111
 - income support 67–69
 - Diseases
 - immunisation 104, 105
 - infectious 105–106

District Court 120
 Divorce 59–60
 historical data 278–279
 Doctor consultation 101
 Domestic violence 118
 Domiciliary services to aged and disabled
 74–75
 Drivers' licences 153
 Driving *see* Motor vehicles
 Drought 18
 Dwellings *see* Housing

E

Earnings *see* Income
 Economics *see* Public finance
 Education
 see also Training
 attainment 92
 expenditure 263
 fees 261
 school *see* School education
 technical and further 87–88
 tertiary participation 91
 transition to work 92
 university 89–90
 Egg production 199
 Elections 32
 Electricity
 domestic use 212
 generation and distribution 213–214
 industry 213–214
 Emigration 45
 Employers' payroll tax 264
 Employment 133–143
 see also Labour force; Unemployment
 average weekly earnings 139–140
 award rates of pay 139
 industrial disputes 138–139
 industry and occupation analysis 134–135
 labour costs 142–143
 non-wage benefits 140–141
 retirement intentions 136–137
 search for 132
 trade unions 137–138
 underemployed workers 136
 vacancies 132–133
 working arrangements 135–136
 Energy 211–214
 consumption 211–212
 domestic use 212
 electricity 213–214
 gas 214
 petroleum consumption 213
 primary sources 211
 Engineering construction 238–240
 Entertainment 77
 Environmental protection 77–78, 223
 Evaporation 18, 20–21
 Excise duties 243
 Executive Council 29
 Executive government 28–29
 Ex-nuptial births 49, 51
 Expenditure, government 263–264

 local government 267–268
 Expenditure, household 65–67
 Exports 246–248
 External trade 243–248
 administration 243–244
 exports 246–248
 imports 245–246
 Eyesight disorders 99

F

Families
 income 64–66
 lifestyle 76–78
 size 51
 structure 63
 Family allowance 67
 Farming *see* Agriculture
 Fees, government 264, 265
 local government 267–268
 Female population replacement 49
 Ferries 163
 Fertilisers 191, 265
 Finance *see* Private finance; Public finance
 Financial institutions 270
 taxes 265
 Financing 262
 Fines 264, 265
 local government 267–268
 Flats 227
 Flood mitigation 21
 Food industry 218, 219
 Footwear industry 219
 Foreign trade *see* External trade
 Franchise 32
 Franchise taxes 265
 Freeways 149
 Freight Rail 161
 Freight transport
 air 157
 road 153
 Frosts 22
 Fruit 185–189
 Furniture industry 219

G

Gambling taxes 265
 Gas
 domestic use 212
 energy source 211
 production and distribution 214
 Gemstones 208, 209
 Goats 198–199
 Gold 203, 205
 historical data 290–291
 Government 27–33
 finance *see* Public finance
 history 27–28
 local 32–33
 State 28–32
 Government schools 81
 Governor 28
 Governor-in-Council 29

Grains
 barley 182-183
 historical data 282-283
 legumes 185-186
 oats 181-182, 183
 rice 181, 183
 wheat 177-180

Granite 207

Grants, Commonwealth to State 264, 266

Grapes 187-189

Gravel mining 207

Grocers 251

Gross Domestic Product
 agriculture 175
 trade 248

Groundwater 21-22

Guest houses 255

H

Handicapped persons 107

Harbours
 shipping 158-159
 transport 163

Hay 190
 historical data 284-285

Hayfever 99

Headache 99

Health 97-113
 administration 97-99
 breast and cervical cancer screening 105
 disabled 107-111
 expenditure 263
 infectious diseases 105-106
 national survey 99-100
 occupational 106-107
 preventative actions 104
 professionals 98, 99
 risk factors 101-103
 status 99

Hepatitis 105

Higher education courses 89

Higher School Certificate 82, 86

History 1-14

HIV 105

Hobby farms 24

Holiday flats 255

Home and Community Care Program 74-75

Home births 52

Home Care Service of NSW 75

Home ownership 228

Honey 200

Hospitality industry (hotels) 251, 255-256

Hospitals 97-98
 births 52

Hotels 251, 255-256

Households
 expenditure 65-67
 income 64-66
 size 44

Housing 227-231
 affordability 228-229
 assistance 229-230
 costs 228-229

finance for 231
 home ownership 228
 loans 231
 number of 227
 number of new dwellings 236-238
 price indexes 228
 public 228, 230
 size 228
 type of 227

Human immunodeficiency virus 105

Hydro-electricity production 211

Hypertension 99

I

Ice cream 196

Immigration 45
 country of last residence 46-47
 pattern 43

Immunisation 104, 105

Imports 245-246

Income 64-66
 average weekly earnings 139-140
 award rates of pay 139
 distribution and composition 142
 support 67-69

Income tax 261

Industrial disputes 138-139
 historical data 288-289

Industrial minerals 208-210

Industry *see* Agriculture; Commerce;
 Construction; Manufacturing; Mining

Infant deaths 55

Infectious diseases 105-106

Injuries 99

Inland rivers 21

Interest rates 271

Iron and steel industry 217

Irrigation 190-191

J

Jetcat ferries 163

Job Search Allowance 67

Jobs *see* Employment

Jobs, Education and Training Scheme 67

Judicial system 120

K

Kindergarten 70, 81

L

Labour costs 142-143

Labour force 125-128
see also Employment; Unemployment

experience 127
 manufacturing 217-218
 mining 203-204
 participation 125-126
 people not in 127-128
 postal services 166
 wholesale and retail trade 248

- Lambing 193
 - Land
 - taxes 264
 - use 24–25, 177
 - Language spoken at home 43–44
 - Law and order 117–122
 - courts 120
 - police 117
 - prisons 121–122
 - Lead 203, 204–205
 - Leave from work 140
 - Legislative Assembly 31–32
 - Legislative Council 31
 - Legislature 30
 - Legumes 185–186
 - Liberal Party of Australia 30
 - Libraries 77, 256–257
 - Licensed clubs 251
 - Life expectation 53
 - Limestone 208–210
 - Linseed 183–184
 - Liquor
 - stores 251
 - tax 265
 - Livestock 191–200
 - bees 200
 - cattle 196–197
 - goats 198–199
 - historical data 286–287
 - pigs 198
 - poultry 199–200
 - sheep 191–195
 - Loan Council 266
 - Loans 270
 - Local Court 120
 - Local government 32–33
 - federal assistance 267
 - finance and revenue 267–268
 - Local Government Act 1993* 33
 - Lord Howe Island 24
 - Lucerne 189–190
- M**
- Macadamia nuts 187
 - Machinery industry 218, 220, 249
 - Magistrates 120
 - Mail services 166–167
 - Maize, historical data 284–285
 - Manufacturing 217–223
 - environmental protection 223
 - historical data 280–281
 - industrial disputes 139
 - principle products 221
 - Marble 207
 - Maritime Services Board of NSW 158
 - Market gardening 185
 - Marriage 56–59
 - see also* Divorce
 - age 57
 - agencies 57
 - historical data 278–279
 - marital status 42
 - rate 56
 - remarriage 58
 - rites 57–58
 - seasonal variation 57
 - teenage 58
 - Meat cattle 196–197
 - Meat production
 - cattle 196–197
 - industry 221
 - pigs 198
 - poultry 199–200
 - sheep 195
 - Media 167–170
 - broadcasting 167–169
 - newspapers 169–170
 - Medicare 97
 - Merinos 191
 - Metallic minerals
 - historical data 290–291
 - industry 218, 219
 - production 204–205, 206
 - Migration 45
 - Milk production 195–196
 - historical data 286–287
 - Minerals
 - exploration 210
 - historical data 290–291
 - industrial 208–210
 - mining 204–205, 206
 - Mining 203–210
 - coal 205–207
 - construction materials 207–208
 - industrial disputes 139
 - industrial minerals 208–210
 - industry 203–204
 - metallic minerals 204–205, 206
 - NSW compared to Australia 203–204
 - output 204
 - private exploration 210
 - Ministry 29
 - Mobile telephones 164–165
 - MobileNet service 165
 - Money market corporations 270
 - Mortgage Assistance Scheme 230
 - Motels 255–256
 - Motor vehicles
 - drivers' licences 153
 - driving offences 153–155
 - number 151–152
 - registrations 150–151
 - taxes 265
 - theft 117
 - usage 152–153
 - Motorways 149
 - Multiple births 51
 - Murray-Darling river system 21
 - Museums 77, 256–257
 - Music 77, 256–257
- N**
- National Health Survey 99–100
 - National parks 24
 - National Party 30
 - Natural gas 211, 213

Net financing requirement 262
 Newcastle, population 36
 Newcastle Harbour 159
 Newspapers 169-170
 Newstart allowance 67
 Non-government schools 81
 Non-wage benefits 140-141
 Nuts 187

O

Oats 181-182, 183
 historical data 282-283
 Occupational health and safety 106-107
 Oil 211
 Oilseeds 183-184
 Opals 208, 209
 Optus Communications 164-165
 Oranges 185-187
 OTC 164
 Overseas arrivals and departures 45-47
 Overseas trade *see* External trade
 Overseas visitors 254-255
 Overweight 103

P

Pacific Power 213
 Paper industry 218, 219
 Parliament 30-32
 Parramatta River ferries 163
 Pastures 24, 189-190
 Pay TV 164, 169
 Payroll tax 264
 Peaches 187
 Pears 187
 Pensions and benefits 67-69
 Petroleum
 consumption 213
 energy source 211
 industry 217-218
 tax 265
 unleaded 151
 Pigs 198
 Plantation fruit industry 189
 Police 117
 Political parties 30
 Polling 32
 Pome fruit 187
 Population
 Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders 41-42
 age 41
 age distribution 39
 aged proportion 63-64
 birthplace 42-43
 census 35, 40-44
 changes 40-41
 count 40
 estimates 35-39
 growth 35-37
 historical data 274-277
 marital status 42
 migration 43, 45-47
 regional distribution 37

 regional growth 37-39
 religion 44
 replacement 49
 Pork 198
 Port Botany 159
 Port Hunter 159
 Port Jackson 158
 Port Kembla 159
 Ports 158-159
 Post offices 166
 Postal services 166-167
 Potatoes 185
 historical data 284-285
 Poultry 199-200
 Preferential voting 32
 Prices, retail 250
 Primary education 81
 Printing industry 218, 219
 Prisons 121-122
 Private finance 269-271
 banks 269
 interest rates 271
 lending activity 270
 non-bank financial institutions 270
 Reserve Bank 269
 Public finance 261-268
 federal assistance to local government 267
 financing transactions 262-263
 grants 266
 Loan Council 266
 local government 267-268
 outlays 263-264
 revenue 264-265
 structure 261
 taxation 264-265
 Public housing 228, 230
 Public transport 161-163
 buses 161-163
 expenditure 263
 harbours and rivers 163
 railways 161, 162
 Publishing industry 218, 219

Q

Quarrying *see* Mining

R

Radio stations 167-168
 Railways 161, 162
 Rainfall 18-20, 165
 Rapeseed 183-184
 Rates 261-262
 Recycling 77-78
 Religion 44
 Remarriage 58
 Repatriation Commission 67
 Reserve Bank of Australia 269
 Retail trade 250-251
 Retirement 136-137
 Revenue, government
 local government 267-268
 state government 264-265

Rice 181, 183
 Rivercat ferries 163
 Rivers 21
 transport 163
 Road transport 151–155
 see also Motor vehicles
 accidents 155
 interstate freight 153
 Roads 147–149
 freeways and tollways 149
 funding 147
 Roads and Traffic Authority 147, 151

S

Safety
 see also Accidents
 occupational 106–107
 Safflower 183–184
 Sales tax 261
 Sand mining 208, 209
 Sandstone 207
 Sapphires 208, 209
 Satellite system 164
 SBS (Special Broadcasting Services) 167–168
 School Certificate 82
 School education 81–86
 HSC 82, 86
 retention rate 85–86
 schools 84
 students 82–84
 teachers 85
 Schools 84
 Seasons 22
 Secondary education 81–82
Sentencing Act, 1989 122
 Service industries 251–253
 Services, community *see* Community services
 Sheep 191–195
 lambling 193
 meat 195
 wool production 193–194
 Shipping 157–160
 harbours 158–159
 Maritime Services Board 158
 Sick, income support for 67
 Sick leave 140
 SIDS 113
 Silage 190
 Silver 203, 204
 Skin cancer 104
 Slate 207
 Smoking 101
 Snow 22
 Snowy Mountains Scheme 214
 Social welfare
 benefits 67–69
 services *see* Community services
 Soil conditioners 191
 Soybeans 183–184
 Speaker (Parliament) 31
 Special Broadcasting Service 167–168
 Spending, household 65–67
 Sport 76–77

Stamp duties 265
 State forests 24
 State Rail Authority 161
 State Transit Authority 161, 163
 Statute law 117
 Steel industry 217
 Stone fruit 187
 Stone mining 207
 Stores, retail 250, 251
 Students
 schools 82–84
 TAFE 87–88
 university 89–90
 Substitute Care Program 72–73
 Sudden Infant Death Syndrome 113
 Sugarcane 184–185
 Sunday newspapers 170
 Sunflower 183–184
 Sunscreens 104
 Sunshine 22
 Superannuation 141–142
 Supported Accommodation Assistance
 Program 73–74
 Supreme Court 120
 Surface water 21
 Sydney, population 36
 Sydney Harbour 158
 ferries 163
 Sydney Harbour Bridge 149
 Sydney Harbour Tunnel 149
 Syphilis 105, 106

T

Tablelands 21
 TAFE colleges 87–88
 Taxation
 local government 267–268
 state government 264–265
 Teachers 85
 Technical and further education 87–88
 Teenagers
 marriage 58
 unemployment 128–129
 Telecom 164–165
 Telecommunications 164–165
 reform 164
 Telephone services 164–165
 Television 164, 167–169
 Temperature 22, 23
 Tenancy 228, 230
 Textile industry 219, 220
 Theatre 77
 Theft 117
 Theme parks 252–253
 Time standard 23–24
 Time use 76
 Tin 203
 Tobacco
 industry 218, 219
 tax 265
 use 101
 Tobacconists 251
 Tollways 149

Torres Strait Island population 41–42
 Tourism 254–258
 accommodation 255–256
 participation in cultural activities 256–258
 Townhouses 227
 Trachyte 207
 Trade *see* Commerce
 Trade unions 137–138
 historical data 288–289
 Trading partners 246–247
 Training 92–94
 see also Education
 apprentices 92–93
 expenditure 93–94
 private organisations 93
 Transport *see* Air transport; Public transport;
 Road transport; Roads; Shipping
 Turkeys 199

U

Underemployment 136
 Unemployment 128–132
 see also Employment
 age groups 128–129
 country of birth 129–130
 duration 131–132
 income support 67
 job search 132
 regions 130–131
 Universities 89–90
 Unleaded petrol 151

V

Veal 196–197
 Vegetable production 185, 186, 221
 Veterans 67, 69
 Victims of crime 118–119
 Vodafone 164–165

Voting 32

W

Wages *see* Income
 Water resources 18–22
 agriculture 173
 evaporation 18, 20–21
 groundwater 21–22
 irrigation 190–191
 rainfall 18–20
 surface water 21
 Weather 22–23
 Wheat 177–180
 historical data 282–283
 Wholesale trade 248–249
 Widow pension 67
 Winds 22–23
 Wine grape production 187
 Wollongong, population 36
 Women
 age having children 51
 earnings 139, 140
 emergency accommodation for 74
 health issues 105
 in labour force 125, 127
 population replacement 49
 teachers 85
 victims of assault 118
 weight 103
 Wood
 fuel 211–212
 industry 218, 219
 Wool production 193–194
 historical data 286–287
 WorkCover Authority 106

Z

Zinc 203, 204–205

NOTES



2130010001952

ISSN 0810-9338

Recommended Retail Price \$31.00

Catalogue No. 1300.1

© Commonwealth of Australia 1995