



GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S  
OFFICE LIBRARY  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S  
OFFICE LIBRARY  
07 MAY 1997

1997



NEW SOUTH WALES  
YEAR BOOK



1300.1

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. 77 1997

**COVER: *Sydney Harbour, NSW***

Photograph: Bruce Usher

Design: Sean O'Donnell



**NEW SOUTH WALES  
YEAR BOOK  
No. 77 1997**

**GREGORY W. BRAY**  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
NEW SOUTH WALES

This edition was published in 1997 by the  
New South Wales Office of the  
Australian Bureau of Statistics,  
St Andrew's House,  
Sydney Square, Sydney

National Library of Australia card number and  
ISSN 0810-9338

ABS catalogue number 1300.1

© Commonwealth of Australia 1997

Printed and bound in Australia by  
Alken Press Pty Ltd

# Contents

---

Preface . . . . .	vii
Acknowledgments . . . . .	ix
For inquiries... . . . .	xi
General information . . . . .	xiii
Physical environment . . . . .	1
Physical features . . . . .	1
Water resources . . . . .	2
Climate . . . . .	5
Land use . . . . .	8
History . . . . .	11
Government . . . . .	19
Demography . . . . .	27
Population estimates . . . . .	27
Population census . . . . .	31
Overseas arrivals and departures . . . . .	35
Births . . . . .	37
Deaths . . . . .	42
Marriage and divorce . . . . .	46
Social and welfare . . . . .	53
Income and household expenditure . . . . .	53
Income support . . . . .	57
Services in the community . . . . .	61
Lifestyle . . . . .	67
Education and training . . . . .	73
School education . . . . .	73
Technical and further education . . . . .	79
Universities and higher education . . . . .	81
Other aspects of education . . . . .	83
Training . . . . .	84
Health . . . . .	89
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey . . . . .	93
Preventative actions . . . . .	96
Occupational health and safety . . . . .	99
Disability . . . . .	101
Causes of death . . . . .	106
Law and order . . . . .	111

Labour . . . . .	119
The labour force . . . . .	119
Unemployment . . . . .	122
Employment . . . . .	127
Falls risk factors . . . . .	141
Transport and communication . . . . .	159
Road transport . . . . .	164
Air transport . . . . .	169
Shipping . . . . .	170
Public transport . . . . .	174
Communication . . . . .	176
Telecommunications . . . . .	178
Postal services . . . . .	179
Broadcasting . . . . .	180
Print media . . . . .	183
Agriculture . . . . .	187
Development, structure and finance . . . . .	187
Crops and pastures . . . . .	193
Livestock and livestock products . . . . .	205
Mining and energy . . . . .	215
Mining . . . . .	215
Energy . . . . .	223
Manufacturing . . . . .	229
Housing and construction . . . . .	237
Housing . . . . .	237
Construction . . . . .	242
Commerce . . . . .	253
External trade . . . . .	253
Wholesale trade . . . . .	258
Retail trade . . . . .	259
Consumer Price Index . . . . .	261
Service industries . . . . .	262
Tourism . . . . .	266
Finance . . . . .	271
Public finance . . . . .	271
Private finance . . . . .	278
Historical series tables . . . . .	283
Statistical division reference map . . . . .	293
Index . . . . .	295

# Preface

---

The 1997 edition NSW Year Book is the 77th. It provides a central source of information about various economic and social aspects of the State of NSW.

This edition consolidates on a number of changes introduced in the 1996 edition.

Both the History Chapter and the Historical Tables have maintained a brief format which highlights important events.

A Special Article on Falls Risk Factors has been included in this volume. The article provides a detailed insight into an important issue which has both welfare and financial implications for the people of NSW. The catalyst for this article has again stemmed from the State Supplementary Survey which the ABS conducts each year for a State Government agency.

Some additional information about the climate of NSW has been reproduced in the Physical Environment Chapter.

Most of the statistics contained in this edition relate to the years ended June 1995, December 1995 and June 1996. More detailed and, in many cases, more recent statistics are available in other ABS products. The more significant of these products are listed at the end of the relevant chapter in the Year Book.

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

Gregory W. Bray  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR  
April 1997

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.

Editor:	Michael Burnett
Assistant Editor:	Elena Raskov

# Acknowledgments

---

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

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

Ageing and Disability Department (NSW)  
Air Services Authority  
Audit Bureau of Circulation  
Australia Post  
Australian Broadcasting Authority  
Australian Broadcasting Corporation  
Australian Institute of Criminology  
Australian Surveying and Land Information Group  
Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee  
Board of Studies, NSW  
Bureau of Air Safety Investigation  
Bureau of Meteorology  
Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics  
Civil Aviation Safety Authority  
Credit Union Services Corporation (Australia) Ltd  
Communications Law Centre  
Community Broadcasting Association of Australia  
Department of Employment, Education, Training  
and Youth Affairs  
Department of Energy (NSW)  
Department of Land and Water Conservation (NSW)  
Department of Social Security  
Department of Transport and Regional Development  
Department of Veterans' Affairs  
Fairfax Photo Library  
Federal Office of Road Safety  
Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations  
Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters Ltd  
Foxtel  
Galaxy Media  
Health Insurance Commission  
Home Care Service of NSW  
Home Purchase Assistance Authority  
Joint Coal Board



National Roads and Motorists' Association  
National Transmission Agency  
Newcastle Ports Corporation  
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research  
NSW Central Cancer Registry  
NSW Department of Community Services  
NSW Department of Corrective Services  
NSW Department of Health  
NSW Department of Housing  
NSW Department of Mineral Resources  
NSW Department of School Education  
NSW Department of Transport  
NSW Police Service  
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority  
NSW Technical and Further Education Commission  
NSW Tourism  
NSW WorkCover Authority  
Office of Marine Safety and Port Strategy  
Optus Communications  
Optus Vision  
Port Kembla Ports Corporation  
Reserve Bank of Australia  
Special Broadcasting Service  
State Rail Authority  
State Transit Authority  
Sydney Ports Corporation  
Telstra Corporation Ltd  
Vodafone Pty Ltd

# 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) 9268 4611  
Fax: (02) 9268 4668

**Subscriptions  
service:** Telephone: 1800 020 608

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

**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 1996 refer to the year ended 31 December 1996; those shown as 1995–96 refer to the year ended 30 June 1996. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

## **Rounding**

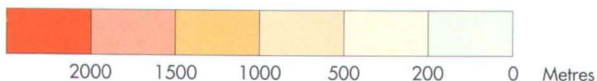
Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.



# New South Wales



## HYPSONETRIC TINTS



This map is Copyright  
© Commonwealth of Australia,  
AUSLIG, Australia's national  
mapping agency. All rights  
reserved. Reproduced by  
permission of the General  
Manager, Australian Surveying  
and Land Information Group,  
Department of Administrative  
Services, Canberra, ACT.

## 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 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 Macquarie. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant. Due to the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Howea* (kentangia) palm seed. The Lord Howe Island group is included on the World Heritage List.

## Water resources

**Rainfall** The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual 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 water. The total annual loss by evaporation is over 2,400 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which no actual records are available, the total loss from evaporation is thought to be around 3,000 millimetres per year.

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

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



**Average monthly rainfall, NSW**

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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

#### Surface water resources, NSW

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

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

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

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

## Climate

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

and coldest month is less than 11°C. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

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

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

**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.

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

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE													
—°C—													
Alstonville	27.2	26.5	25.8	24.0	21.2	18.8	18.5	19.8	22.0	23.9	25.5	26.8	23.3
Canberra	27.7	26.9	24.3	19.7	15.3	12.0	11.1	12.8	15.9	19.2	22.4	25.9	19.4
Cobar	33.5	33.1	29.8	24.9	19.8	16.3	15.6	17.7	21.3	25.7	29.1	32.3	24.9
Glen Innes	26.4	25.5	23.8	20.7	16.6	13.3	12.6	14.1	17.6	20.9	23.7	25.8	20.1
Griffith	31.5	31.3	28.1	22.9	18.4	14.8	14.3	16.2	19.6	23.2	27.0	30.1	23.1
Mildura	31.9	31.3	28.3	23.4	18.9	15.9	15.3	17.1	20.1	23.6	27.2	29.9	23.6
Moree	33.3	32.6	30.7	26.7	22.0	18.5	17.5	19.2	22.8	26.9	30.1	32.6	26.1
Sydney Airport	26.2	26.2	25.1	22.8	19.9	17.4	16.9	18.1	20.2	22.3	23.9	25.6	22.0
Wagga Wagga	31.2	30.6	27.4	22.2	17.1	13.6	12.5	14.3	17.3	21.1	25.3	29.1	21.8
Wellington	31.0	30.0	27.3	23.1	18.3	14.6	14.0	15.5	18.7	22.6	26.2	29.9	22.6
MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE													
—°C—													
Alstonville	19.4	19.2	18.1	15.7	13.3	10.5	9.5	10.3	12.3	14.5	16.5	18.2	14.8
Canberra	12.9	12.8	10.6	6.6	3.1	0.9	-0.2	0.9	3.0	5.9	8.5	11.2	6.4
Cobar	20.1	19.9	17.0	12.8	9.1	6.0	4.9	6.2	8.8	12.5	15.6	18.6	12.6
Glen Innes	13.1	13.0	11.3	7.7	4.3	1.7	0.4	1.2	3.7	6.9	9.5	11.9	7.1
Griffith	16.2	16.4	13.6	9.4	6.4	4.0	2.9	4.0	6.0	9.1	11.9	14.7	9.6
Mildura	16.4	16.2	13.9	10.2	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.2	9.8	12.3	14.7	10.3
Moree	20.0	19.6	17.0	12.7	8.9	5.3	4.0	5.3	8.2	12.6	15.6	18.5	12.3
Sydney Airport	18.5	18.7	17.2	13.9	10.6	8.3	6.7	7.7	9.9	12.9	15.1	17.2	13.1
Wagga Wagga	15.9	16.2	13.4	9.2	6.0	3.6	2.6	3.6	5.1	7.8	10.5	13.7	9.0
Wellington	17.4	17.3	14.9	10.9	7.4	4.5	3.4	4.1	6.4	9.9	12.5	15.8	10.4
MEAN 9:00 AM RELATIVE HUMIDITY													
—%—													
Alstonville	78	82	79	77	77	72	67	65	62	65	72	73	72.5
Canberra	62	67	69	75	82	85	84	79	72	65	62	58	71.6
Cobar	43	49	49	56	70	79	75	66	53	45	42	39	55.6
Glen Innes	73	77	74	74	80	82	80	74	68	65	66	68	73.5
Griffith	48	53	56	66	76	83	81	74	63	56	49	46	62.7
Mildura	51	55	59	69	82	88	86	79	67	57	52	49	66.2
Moree	59	62	58	60	71	77	76	70	60	54	52	54	62.7
Sydney Airport	69	72	72	72	74	75	71	66	62	60	62	65	68.5
Wagga Wagga	52	57	60	71	83	88	88	83	77	67	59	51	69.6
Wellington	53	60	60	65	76	83	82	76	67	60	53	50	65.5
MEAN 3:00 PM RELATIVE HUMIDITY													
—%—													
Alstonville	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canberra	35	39	41	46	55	60	58	53	49	46	41	35	46.5
Cobar	26	28	30	35	45	50	46	39	32	28	25	22	33.7
Glen Innes	50	53	52	50	57	58	54	50	45	47	45	47	50.6
Griffith	30	33	36	41	52	58	55	49	44	40	31	28	41.5
Mildura	26	29	33	40	51	57	54	47	39	34	28	26	38.5
Moree	34	37	35	36	44	47	46	42	35	32	30	30	37.4
Sydney Airport	61	62	61	58	57	57	51	48	49	52	55	57	55.7
Wagga Wagga	29	33	36	44	57	64	65	59	53	47	36	29	46.0
Wellington	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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.

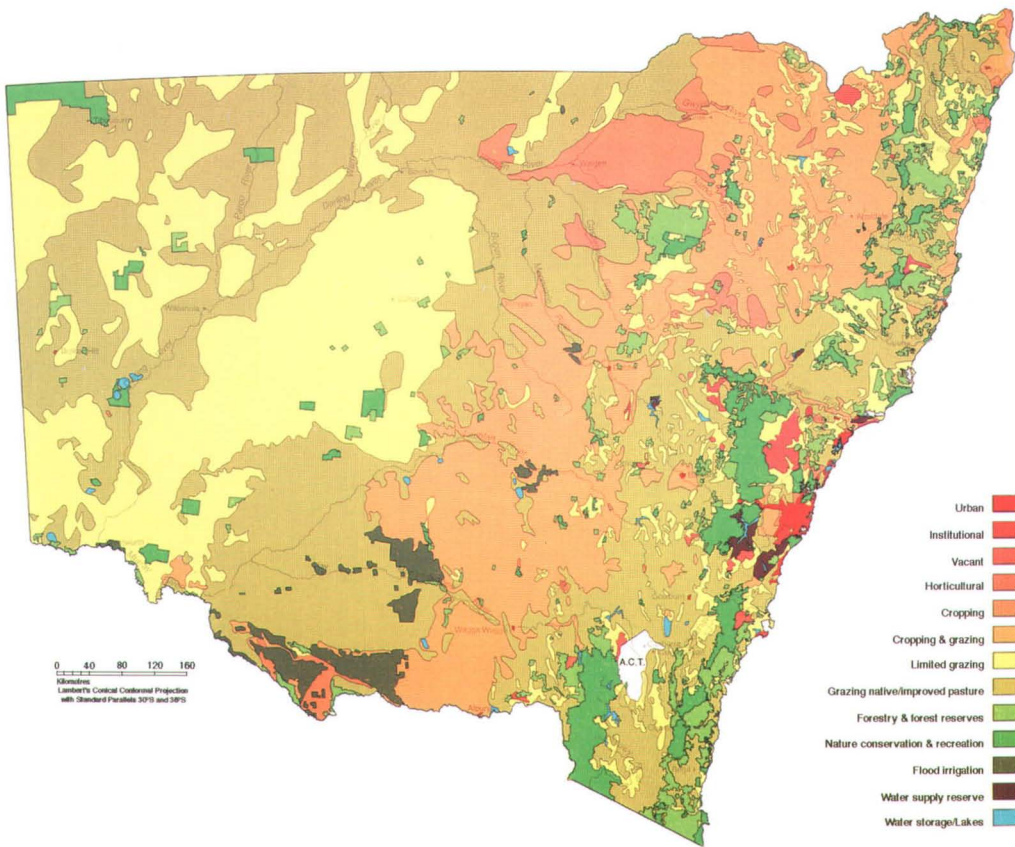
**Time standard** The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for NSW. This is ten hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). However, South Australian standard time has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west 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 last Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time on Lord Howe Island is half an hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight saving in the remainder of NSW.

## Land use

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

## Land use, NSW



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

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



Nearly half of the land in the coastal and tablelands region is used for non-agricultural purposes. The highlands contain extensive areas of State forests and national parks, while the more amenable parts are urban areas and hobby farms. The land which is 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.

# History

---

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

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

**First elections**

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

**Gold rush**

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

**Responsible government**

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

**Secret ballot**

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

**State aid to religion abolished**

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

**Royal National Park**

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

**Silver discovered**

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

**Centenary of NSW**

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

**One man one vote**

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

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

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

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

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

**1956:** Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax  
**TV starts** 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.

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

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

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

**1971:** In 1971 the State Government lowered the minimum age  
**Legal age** of legal responsibility from 21 to 18. The control of  
**eighteen** 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Government

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Governor's more important duties are:

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

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

## The Executive Council

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

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

## The Ministry or Cabinet

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

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

### Ministries of NSW since 1973

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Parliaments of NSW since 1965

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

## The Legislative Council

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

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

### Legislative Council: Membership by party affiliation

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

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

## The Legislative Assembly

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

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

### Legislative Assembly: Membership by party affiliation

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Local government functions**

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

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

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

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

# Demography

## Population estimates

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

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

**Area, estimated resident population and population density of States and Territories, 30 June 1995p**

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>Area (a)</i>	<i>Estimated resident population (b)</i>	<i>Population density (b)</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian population (b)</i>
	km <sup>2</sup>	'000	persons per km <sup>2</sup>	%
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>801,600</b>	<b>6,115.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Victoria	227,600	4,502.0	19.8	24.9
Queensland	1,727,200	3,277.4	1.9	18.2
South Australia	984,000	1,474.0	1.5	8.2
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,731.7	0.7	9.6
Tasmania	67,800	473.0	7.0	2.6
Northern Territory	1,346,200	173.9	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory (c)	2,400	304.1	126.7	1.7
<b>Australia (d)</b>	<b>7,682,300</b>	<b>18,054.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

State or territory	At 30 June					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995p
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION						
	—'000—					
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>5,834.0</b>	<b>5,898.7</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>	<b>5,997.4</b>	<b>6,049.2</b>	<b>6,115.1</b>
Victoria	4,378.6	4,420.4	4,451.0	4,464.2	4,475.5	4,502.0
Queensland	2,899.3	2,961.0	3,032.8	3,116.0	3,196.1	3,277.4
South Australia	1,432.1	1,446.3	1,457.6	1,462.9	1,469.4	1,474.0
Western Australia	1,613.0	1,636.1	1,657.4	1,676.3	1,701.1	1,731.7
Tasmania	462.2	466.8	469.7	471.4	472.5	473.0
Northern Territory	163.7	165.5	167.4	169.3	171.1	173.9
Australian Capital Territory (b)	282.2	289.3	294.5	298.9	300.9	304.1
<b>Australia (c)</b>	<b>17,065.1</b>	<b>17,284.0</b>	<b>17,489.1</b>	<b>17,656.4</b>	<b>17,838.4</b>	<b>18,054.0</b>

**PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA**

	—%—					
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Victoria	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.1	24.9
Queensland	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.2
South Australia	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2
Western Australia	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
Tasmania	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory (b)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>Australia (c)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

Statistical area	At 30 June					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995p
	—'000—					
Sydney (SD)	3,643.7	3,672.9	3,699.8	3,713.3	3,736.7	3,772.7
Hunter (SD)	523.9	532.0	539.1	544.4	551.4	559.0
Newcastle (SSD)	439.0	444.9	450.7	454.8	460.1	466.0
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	85.0	87.0	88.4	89.6	91.3	93.0
Illawarra (SD)	344.1	349.6	355.1	359.6	363.8	369.2
Wollongong (SSD)	242.8	244.9	247.4	249.5	251.3	253.6
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	101.3	104.6	107.7	110.1	112.5	115.7
Richmond-Tweed (SD)	174.0	179.5	184.7	189.0	194.3	200.1
Mid-North Coast (SD)	234.0	240.9	247.0	251.8	257.1	261.7
Northern (SD)	183.9	185.4	186.5	186.9	187.4	187.6
North Western (SD)	114.1	115.6	117.0	117.9	118.6	119.4
Central West (SD)	168.3	170.1	171.6	172.5	173.5	174.7
South Eastern (SD)	165.3	168.4	171.9	174.8	177.8	180.6
Murrumbidgee (SD)	146.1	147.3	148.3	149.4	150.3	151.3
Murray (SD)	108.1	108.9	109.6	110.0	110.6	111.4
Far West (SD)	28.4	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.5
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>5,834.0</b>	<b>5,898.7</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>	<b>5,997.4</b>	<b>6,049.2</b>	<b>6,115.1</b>

(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results.

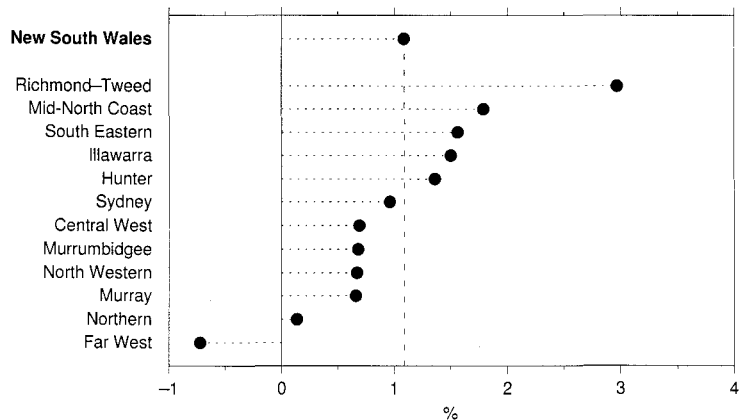
## Population growth

During the year ended 30 June 1995, NSW experienced the fourth highest growth rate (1.1%) of all Australian States and Territories, behind Queensland (2.5%), Western Australia (1.8%) and the Northern Territory (1.6%). The growth rate for Australia as a whole was 1.2%. The actual increase in NSW population in that period was 65,900, which comprised a natural increase of 43,700, a net overseas migration gain of 37,100 and a net interstate migration loss of 15,000.

## Regional distribution

Most of the State's population is located around the three major coastal centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. In 1995, Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Wollongong SSD contained nearly three-quarters (73.5%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2% of its area. The six coastal divisions of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, in aggregate, comprised 87.4% of the State's population and 17.4% of its area.

### Population Growth 30 June 1994 to 1995p

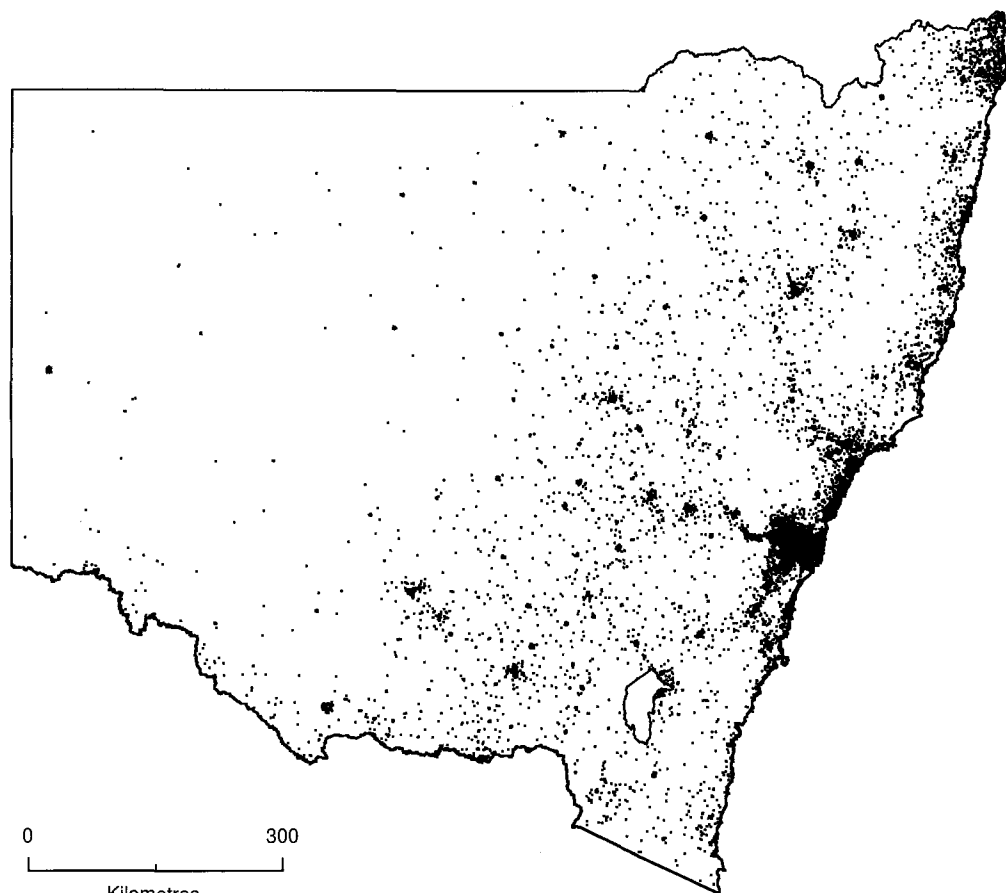


## Regional growth

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 1995 the north coast divisions of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast and Hunter had growth rates of 3.0%, 1.8% and 1.4% respectively. On the south coast, South Eastern SD —

## Population, NSW, 6 August 1991



1 dot = 100 people.

## Components of change in estimated resident population, NSW

<i>Component</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95p</i>
				—'000—		
Natural increase	41.6	47.1	44.0	45.2	43.4	43.7
Net overseas migration	52.2	36.5	31.2	12.6	21.9	37.1
Net interstate migration	-36.0	-17.2	-15.2	-19.1	-13.5	-15.0
<i>Total change (a)</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>65.9</i>
				—%—		
Total annual rate of increase	1.00	1.11	1.02	0.65	0.86	1.09

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

which contains the developing areas near the Australian Capital Territory — and Illawarra SD grew by 1.6% and 1.5% respectively.

There were 177 local government areas in NSW, and of these, eleven had a growth rate of 3% or more in the year to 30 June 1995. Camden (5.2%), Sydney (4.2%) and Tweed (4.1%) were the areas which experienced the strongest growth.

### Estimated age distribution

The Census of Population and Housing is generally the only source of data relating to characteristics of the whole population. However, estimates of the age distribution of the resident population are made as at 30 June each year at State and sub-State levels. Care should be taken when comparing age estimates with census 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 1995p

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
0-4	224.2	213.6	437.8	7.2
5-9	220.2	211.3	431.5	7.0
10-14	219.1	209.1	428.2	7.0
15-19	214.8	203.8	418.6	6.8
20-24	245.0	235.6	480.6	7.8
25-29	230.9	229.6	460.4	7.5
30-34	248.1	247.7	495.8	8.1
35-39	238.1	237.9	476.0	7.8
40-44	221.9	221.5	443.4	7.2
45-49	214.3	207.8	422.1	6.9
50-54	170.2	163.1	333.3	5.4
55-59	141.6	137.5	279.1	4.6
60-64	121.3	123.4	244.8	4.0
65-69	118.2	126.4	244.6	4.0
70-74	95.7	115.4	211.1	3.4
75-79	60.6	84.9	145.5	2.4
80-84	35.7	61.0	96.7	1.6
85 and over	18.9	46.8	65.7	1.0
<b>Total all ages</b>	<b>3,038.7</b>	<b>3,076.4</b>	<b>6,115.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results.

## Population census

### General

The Census of Population and Housing collects information about the number, geographic distribution and characteristics of people and dwellings on census

night in Australia. Since 1911, censuses have been conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act. Figures in this section are based on the census which took place on 6 August 1991. The most recent census took place on 6 August 1996 and information from this census is being released in 1997.

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 a main source of information on characteristics such as religion and how people travel to work.

### **Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders**

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of NSW increased from 59,011 in 1986 to 70,020 in the 1991 census. This represents an increase from 1.1% to 1.2% of the total population.

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

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

The age distribution of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders is significantly different from that of the total population. In 1991, 39.8% were aged under 15 years compared to 22% of the total population, while, only 3.7% of the Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders were aged 60 years and over compared to 16.3% of the total population.



**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 by sex, NSW, 1991 Census

Country	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion
	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
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>2,844,532</b>	<b>2,886,415</b>	<b>5,730,947</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**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.

## 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.

### 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
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>534.2</b>	<b>525.1</b>	<b>1,059.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**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.

**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 1995, there were 99,000 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 57,900 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>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
<b>ARRIVALS</b>			
Permanent	32,090	30,890	38,056
Long-term—			
Australian residents	26,830	30,290	30,778
Overseas visitors	24,740	26,620	30,170
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	909,100	954,500	984,412
Overseas visitors	1,209,400	1,396,800	1,522,103
<b>Total arrivals</b>	<b>2,202,200</b>	<b>2,439,000</b>	<b>2,605,519</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>			
Permanent	10,470	10,600	10,123
Long-term—			
Australian residents	23,690	23,660	24,988
Overseas visitors	23,700	22,840	22,767
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	942,500	955,600	989,509
Overseas visitors	1,256,900	1,438,800	1,569,215
<b>Total departures</b>	<b>2,257,300</b>	<b>2,451,500</b>	<b>2,616,602</b>

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

### Country of last residence of settlers

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

In 1994-95, the most significant number of settlers to NSW came from New Zealand (12.3%), the United Kingdom (8.7%), Hong Kong ((7.2%), the Philippines (6.0%), India (4.9%) and Viet Nam (4.2%).

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

Country of last residence	1993-94		1994-95	
	Permanent	Long-term	Permanent	Long-term
New Zealand	3,320	2,060	4,700	2,050
United Kingdom (b)	2,740	2,640	3,320	3,570
Hong Kong	2,140	1,820	2,740	2,000
Philippines	2,380	300	2,280	290
India	1,260	400	1,880	600
Viet Nam	1,500	160	1,590	270
China	1,090	1,080	1,500	850
South Africa	820	270	1,340	300
USA	770	2,430	1,070	2,810
Former USSR and Baltic States	880	80	940	110
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.	1,240	30	920	20
Lebanon	790	20	870	30
Fiji	780	300	870	240
Bosnia-Herzegovina	300	—	720	—
Sri Lanka	480	130	620	150
Thailand	500	560	580	650
Germany, Federal Republic	320	360	540	370
Turkey	330	80	530	50
Indonesia	600	1,510	450	2,010
Korea, Republic of	440	1,700	440	2,170
Malaysia	470	870	440	1,040
Pakistan	360	120	430	180
Cambodia (c)	330	—	390	20
Ireland	250	250	380	480
Canada	370	540	370	630
Croatia	260	17	370	16
Singapore	260	760	360	910
Egypt	360	20	340	20
Greece	298	93	340	68
Taiwan	330	600	320	740
Japan	200	3,970	260	4,010
Poland	62	34	220	31
France	140	380	165	532
Netherlands	80	240	105	340
Papua New Guinea	40	310	60	280

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

## Births

### Compilation of statistics

Statistics on birth are made possible by the registration of such events by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Birth statistics for this chapter are compiled for the calendar year in which the birth was registered. Ninety-eight per cent of all births are registered within three months of the month of occurrence. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence

of the mother. Usual residence is not necessarily the State of occurrence or registration.

### Live births: Summary, NSW

	1993	1994	1995
Live births—			
Males	45,906	45,187	44,884
Females	43,448	42,790	42,965
Persons	89,354	87,977	87,849
Sex ratio	106	106	104
Crude birth rate	14.9	14.5	14.4
Total fertility rate	1.912	1.879	1.867
Female gross reproduction rate	0.930	0.914	0.913
Female net reproduction rate	0.918	0.898	0.901

**Birth rate** In 1995, there were 87,849 live births registered to women whose usual residence was in NSW. The crude birth rate (14.4 per 1,000 population in 1995) has fallen steadily since 1971 and is about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 104 males born for every 100 females in 1995. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but has averaged at 105.

The total fertility rate was 1,867. The fertility rate is defined as the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetime if the birth rates of the year shown applied throughout their reproductive life. This is a significant reduction on the rate of 3,373 which existed in 1961.

**Female population replacement** The female gross reproduction rate of 0.913 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 0.901 adjusts for the effects of mortality. A net reproduction rate of one indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and the total population will ultimately become stationary if there is no migration. The net reproduction rate has been below this long term replacement level since 1976.

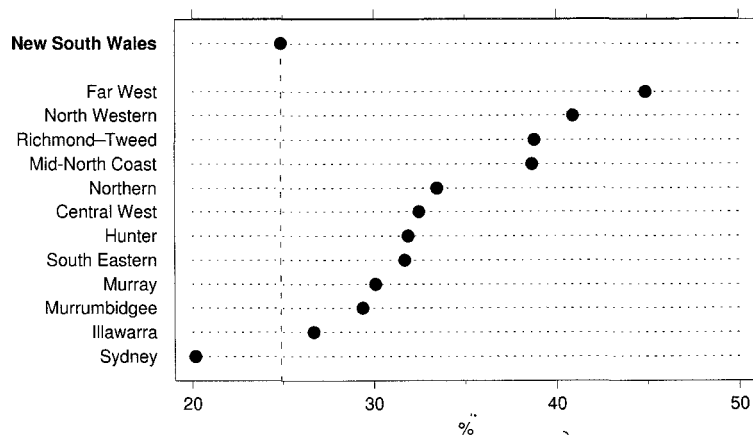
**Live births: Nuptiality, NSW**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
Nuptial	68,003	66,429	65,939
Ex-nuptial—			
Number	21,351	21,548	21,910
Proportion of total live births (%)	23.9	24.5	24.9
Paternity acknowledged births (no.)	17,504	17,777	18,359
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (%)	82.0	82.5	83.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,354</b>	<b>87,977</b>	<b>87,849</b>

**Children born outside marriage**

The proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births increased to 25% in 1995. 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.

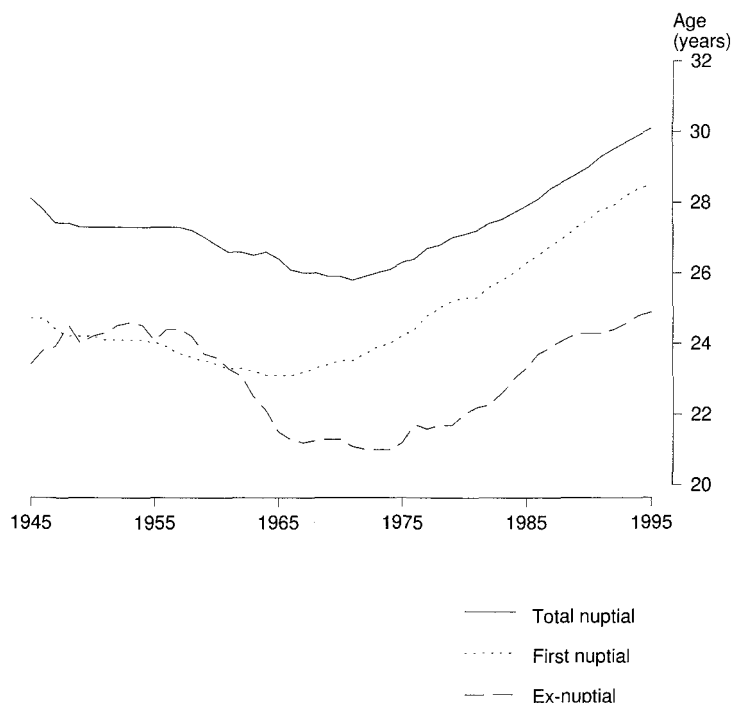
The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 to 84% in 1995.

**Ex-nuptial births, NSW, 1995 (Proportion of total births)****Age of women having children**

Women in NSW are now having children at a later age. The median age of all women who gave birth in 1995 was 29.2 years compared with 27.4 years in 1985. The proportion of married women who had their first child when aged 30 years and over increased from 21% in 1985 to 38% in 1995. The proportion of births to mothers aged 40 years and over has doubled since 1985 from 1.0% to 2.1%. On the other hand, teenage mothers decreased from 5.6% in 1985 to 4.7% in 1995. Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1985 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 123.1 per 1,000 women in 1995.

### Median age of mother, NSW



### Nuptial first births

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

### Size of families

Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers who gave birth to a child in 1995 was 2.0 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only 8% of the children born in 1995 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 1995, 63% lived in Sydney SD. The proportion of ex-nuptial to total births was substantially lower in Sydney (20.2%) than the balance of NSW (32.9%). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (44.9%) and North Western SD (40.9%).



**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)	
	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995
Under 20	1,651	554	4,946	4,129	23.6	20.3
20–24	17,291	8,974	22,319	16,409	99.2	69.7
25–29	30,265	23,059	33,267	28,254	148.9	123.1
30–34	18,629	22,955	20,260	26,623	94.7	107.5
35–39	5,488	8,943	6,120	10,627	29.5	44.7
40–44	717	1,410	826	1,743	5.0	7.9
45 and over	33	43	39	60	0.3	0.3
Not stated	—	1	9	4	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,074</b>	<b>65,939</b>	<b>87,786</b>	<b>87,849</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>1,867</b>

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

**Nuptial confinements: Age group of mother and previous issue, NSW, 1995**

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	549	1.2	433	109	6	—	1
20–24	8,887	1.6	5,142	2,800	766	160	19
25–29	22,768	1.8	10,662	8,003	3,056	796	251
30–34	22,589	2.1	7,269	8,597	4,616	1,503	604
35–39	8,790	2.4	2,328	3,112	1,963	882	505
40 and over	1,432	2.7	365	467	264	154	182
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>65,016</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>26,199</b>	<b>23,089</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>3,495</b>	<b>1,562</b>
Proportion of total married mothers (%)	100.0	..	40.3	35.5	16.4	5.4	2.4

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

**Live births: Rates and nuptiality, 1995**

Statistical division of usual residence	Live births			Proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births	Crude birth rate
	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	no.	no.	no.	%	(a)
Sydney	43,969	11,159	55,128	20.2	14.6
Hunter	5,085	2,378	7,463	31.9	13.4
Illawarra	3,817	1,393	5,210	26.7	14.1
Richmond–Tweed	1,570	995	2,565	38.8	12.8
Mid-North Coast	2,034	1,285	3,319	38.7	12.7
Northern	1,783	897	2,680	33.5	14.3
North Western	1,194	825	2,019	40.9	16.9
Central West	1,714	824	2,538	32.5	14.5
South Eastern	1,756	814	2,570	31.7	14.2
Murrumbidgee	1,653	688	2,341	29.4	15.5
Murray	1,150	495	1,645	30.1	14.8
Far West	190	155	345	44.9	12.5
Overseas (b)	24	2	26	7.7	..
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>65,939</b>	<b>21,910</b>	<b>87,849</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>

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

**Multiple births** There were 1,123 cases of twins born to NSW mothers in 1995 (one in every 77 confinements). Twenty-eight mothers gave birth to triplets in 1995. In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the birth of triplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five cases of triplets were born each year, but the average has more than doubled in the latter half. Only three cases of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been 26 cases of quadruplets and six cases of higher order multiple births.

**Month of occurrence** There were, on average, 235 babies born each day in 1995. The highest daily average (247) occurred in the month of March, while the lowest (215) occurred in the month of December. Since the early 1960s when data were first tabulated by month of occurrence, the highest daily average (285) was recorded in March 1971 and the lowest (198) was recorded in November 1980.

**Hospital and home births** In 1995, 83.3% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 16.1% occurred in private hospitals and 0.5% (441) 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 44,773 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1995; the crude death rate was 7.3 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>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
Deaths—			
Males	22,925	23,690	23,612
Females	20,144	21,073	21,161
Persons	43,069	44,763	44,773
Crude death rate (a)—			
Males	7.7	7.9	7.8
Females	6.7	6.9	6.9
Persons	7.2	7.4	7.3
Infant deaths—			
Males	318	312	272
Females	234	239	226
Persons	552	551	498
Infant death rate (b)	6.2	6.3	5.7
Median age at death (years)—			
Males	72.8	73.5	73.7
Females	79.5	80.1	80.2

(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 1995 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 1995, males of that age represented 46% of total male deaths and females in the same category comprised 65% of total female deaths.

**Life expectation** The life expectancy of NSW residents at birth in 1995 was 80.84 years for females and 74.95 years for males. Expectation of life has been calculated on the NSW mortality experience since 1971. In the period 1975 to 1995, expectation of life at birth has improved by six years for males and five years for females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement are the decrease in infant mortality from 15.2 to 5.7 per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

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

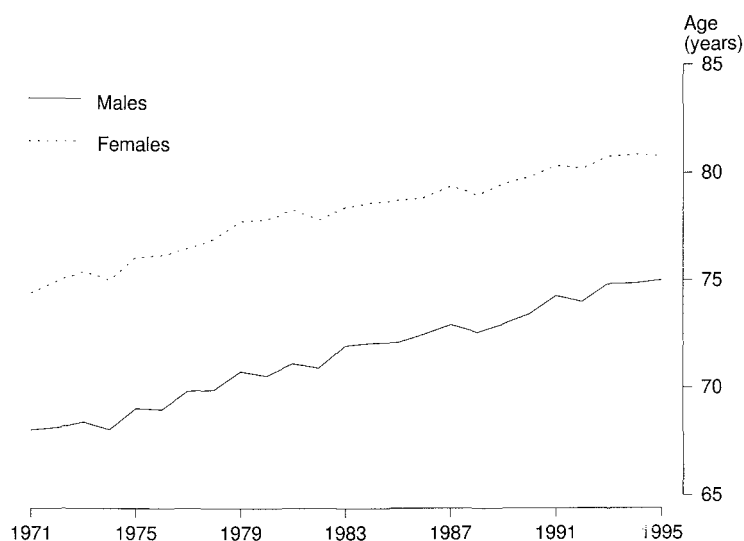
<i>Age at death (years)</i>	<i>Number</i>			<i>Rate (a)</i>		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
<b>MALES</b>						
Under 1	318	312	272	6.9	6.9	6.2
1-4	70	74	63	0.4	0.4	0.4
5-9	43	41	27	0.2	0.2	0.1
10-14	43	48	39	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	145	170	161	0.7	0.8	0.7
20-24	259	249	299	1.1	1.0	1.2
25-29	314	297	270	1.4	1.3	1.2
30-34	351	364	383	1.4	1.5	1.5
35-39	395	409	414	1.7	1.8	1.7
40-44	448	480	441	2.0	2.2	2.0
45-49	602	588	649	3.0	2.8	3.0
50-54	774	757	728	4.9	4.6	4.3
55-59	1,115	1,118	1,078	8.3	8.1	7.6
60-64	1,822	1,747	1,744	14.6	14.2	14.4
65-69	2,830	2,812	2,646	24.1	23.8	22.4
70-74	3,468	3,482	3,614	38.8	37.3	37.8
75-79	3,654	3,862	3,617	62.6	65.4	59.7
80-84	3,305	3,584	3,655	102.6	105.8	102.3
85 and over	2,966	3,290	3,510	175.0	185.9	185.4
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>22,925</b>	<b>23,690</b>	<b>23,612</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Under 1	234	239	226	5.4	5.6	5.4
1-4	56	47	50	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-9	29	36	30	0.1	0.2	0.1
10-14	27	36	34	0.1	0.2	0.2
15-19	59	59	73	0.3	0.3	0.4
20-24	81	73	97	0.3	0.3	0.4
25-29	77	79	85	0.3	0.3	0.4
30-34	134	116	129	0.5	0.5	0.5
35-39	190	189	161	0.8	0.8	0.7
40-44	234	250	249	1.1	1.1	1.1
45-49	362	369	329	1.9	1.8	1.6
50-54	450	452	506	3.0	2.9	3.1
55-59	606	613	618	4.6	4.5	4.5
60-64	993	926	926	7.8	7.4	7.5
65-69	1,586	1,555	1,576	12.4	12.2	12.5
70-74	2,293	2,379	2,317	21.0	21.0	20.1
75-79	3,030	3,037	3,019	36.4	36.4	35.6
80-84	3,700	3,946	4,019	65.5	67.0	65.9
85 and over	6,003	6,671	6,717	140.6	150.0	143.5
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>20,144</b>	<b>21,073</b>	<b>21,161</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>

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

**Expectation of life, NSW**

At age	Males			Females		
	1976 (a)	1985	1995	1976 (a)	1985	1995
	—years—					
0	69.30	72.10	74.95	76.26	78.71	80.84
10	60.69	63.15	65.66	67.48	69.59	71.43
20	51.19	53.54	55.94	57.69	59.76	61.59
30	41.89	44.24	46.57	47.97	50.06	51.81
40	32.51	34.76	37.19	38.37	40.39	42.11
50	23.72	25.67	27.97	29.21	31.01	32.64
60	16.05	17.60	19.45	20.72	22.28	23.68
70	9.96	11.01	12.35	13.18	14.41	15.56
80	5.65	6.23	6.99	7.25	8.06	8.85
90	3.18	3.49	3.79	3.75	4.12	4.40

(a) Figures for 1975 were not available.

**Expectation of life at birth, NSW**

**Infant deaths** In 1995, there were 498 infant deaths (children aged under 1 year) and the infant death rate was 5.7 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 1995 was 120 males per 100 females, compared with the sex ratio at birth of 104.

**Total deaths and infant deaths, 1995**

<i>Statistical division of usual residence</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>				<i>Infant deaths</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Rate (a)</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Rate (b)</i>
Sydney	13,533	12,732	26,265	7.0	292	5.3
Hunter	2,340	2,093	4,433	7.9	43	5.8
Illawarra	1,527	1,261	2,788	7.6	23	4.4
Richmond-Tweed	908	741	1,649	8.2	16	6.2
Mid-North Coast	1,244	943	2,187	8.4	25	7.5
Northern	764	626	1,390	7.4	14	5.2
North Western	513	388	901	7.5	13	6.4
Central West	741	684	1,425	8.2	16	6.3
South Eastern	756	632	1,388	7.7	25	9.7
Murrumbidgee	584	502	1,086	7.2	14	6.0
Murray	484	414	898	8.1	12	7.3
Far West	152	103	255	9.3	4	11.6
Overseas (c)	66	42	108	..	1	..
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>23,612</b>	<b>21,161</b>	<b>44,773</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>5.7</b>

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

**Regional deaths**

In 1995, 59% of NSW deaths were of residents of Sydney SD, where the death rate (7.0 per 1,000 population) was less than the death rate for the balance of NSW (7.9). The highest death rates occurred in Far West (9.3) and Mid-North Coast (8.4) SDs. Far West SD recorded the highest infant death rate of 11.6 per 1,000 live births, while Illawarra SD recorded the lowest rate (4.4). The overall infant death rate for divisions outside Sydney SD was 6.3 per 1,000 live births.

**Seasonal variations in deaths**

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1995, 29% of deaths occurred during winter, 25% during spring, 24% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (147) occurred in the month of July, while the lowest (106) 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 37,828 marriages registered in NSW in 1995, a rate of 6.2 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.

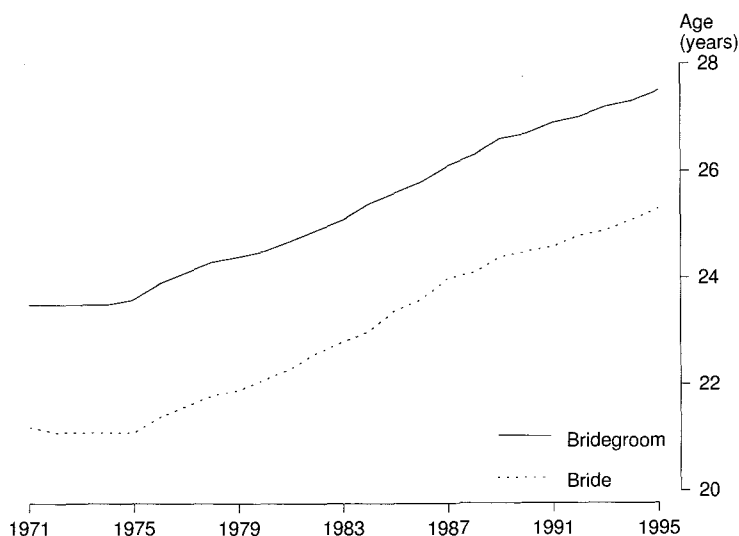
**Marriages: Summary, NSW**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
Marriages registered	39,993	38,814	37,828
Crude marriage rate (a)	6.7	6.4	6.2
Marriages performed by—			
Ministers of religion—			
Number	24,093	23,123	n.a.
Proportion (%)	60.2	59.6	n.a.
Civil celebrants—			
State registered officers—			
Number	3,876	3,622	n.a.
Proportion (%)	9.7	9.3	n.a.
Other civil celebrants—			
Number	12,024	12,069	n.a.
Proportion (%)	30.1	31.1	n.a.
Median age at marriage (years)—			
Bridegroom	28.9	29.1	29.3
Bride	26.4	26.6	26.7

(a) Per 1,000 population.

**Age at first marriage**

People in NSW marrying for the first time are getting married at a later age than ever before. The median ages at first marriage for bridegrooms and brides in 1995 were 27.5 years and 25.3 years respectively, the highest ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the mid-seventies from recorded lows of 23.5 years for bridegrooms and 21.1 years for brides.

**Median age at first marriage, NSW**

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

**Teenage marriage** One of the most significant trends in marriage statistics has been the dramatic decline in teenage marriages. Only 0.7% of bridegrooms and 3.8% of brides in 1995 were teenagers, compared with the peak figures of 9% and 30% respectively, recorded in 1966. Only one out of every 284 marriages celebrated in 1995 involved two teenagers.

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

Age group (years)	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Single	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Total	Single	Wid- owed	Div- orced	Total
Under 20	267	—	—	267	1,448	—	3	1,451
20–24	7,947	—	37	7,984	12,390	8	201	12,599
25–29	11,610	4	491	12,105	10,055	35	1,049	11,139
30–34	6,133	18	1,466	7,617	3,800	64	1,737	5,601
35–44	2,756	64	3,084	5,904	1,542	171	2,681	4,394
45–59	416	256	2,372	3,044	216	321	1,609	2,146
60 and over	73	431	403	907	35	303	160	498
<b>All ages</b>	<b>29,202</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>7,853</b>	<b>37,828</b>	<b>29,486</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>37,828</b>

**Divorce rate** The basis of dissemination of divorce statistics for 1993 was changed to include divorces granted in Australia, where the usual residence at separation was in NSW. However, changes to the information collected by the Family Law Court made it no longer possible to produce divorce statistics on this basis. Data on usual residence at separation are no longer available. Consequently, the basis has reverted to the pre-1993 situation and related to divorces granted at Sydney, Parramatta and Newcastle Family Law Courts only. In the summary below, the 1993 figures have been revised accordingly. In 1995 there were 14,945 divorces granted and the crude divorce rate was 2.4 divorces per 1,000 population.



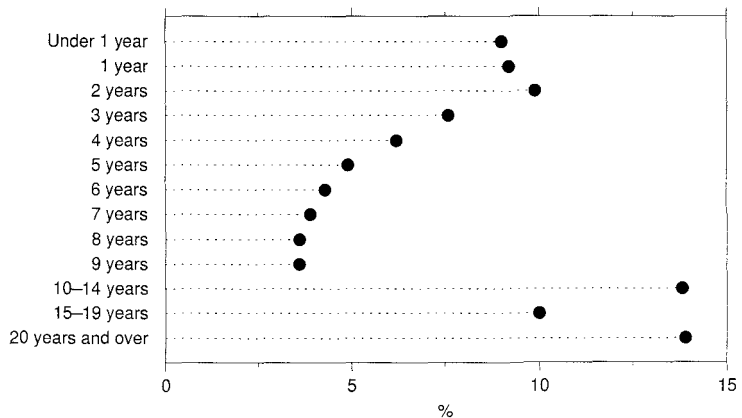
**Divorces: Summary, NSW**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
Divorces granted	14,753	13,999	14,945
Crude divorce rate (a)	2.5	2.3	2.4
Median duration of marriage (years)	9.9	10.4	10.1
Median interval between marriage and separation (years)	6.7	7.2	6.7
Median age at divorce (years)—			
Husband	38.9	39.3	39.5
Wife	35.9	36.5	36.6

(a) Per 1,000 of population.

**Duration of marriage**

The median duration of marriage, which is the interval between marriage and the date of the decree absolute (the final decree granted in divorce proceedings), was 10.1 years in 1995. In comparison, the median interval between marriage and separation was 6.7 years, a difference of 3.4 years which includes a minimum of one year of separation before a petition for divorce can be filed. Of all divorces granted in 1995, 36% had an interval between marriage and separation of less than four years.

**Interval between marriage and final separation, NSW, 1995****Children affected by divorce**

In 1995, 40% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. The predominant age of the youngest child was 4 years. Almost 50% of divorces which did not involve children occurred within five years of the marriage, while only 22% of divorces involving children occurred during this period.

**Divorces: Age group of youngest child and number of children, NSW, 1995**

<i>Age of youngest child (years)</i>	<i>Number of children of marriage</i>				<i>Total divorces</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 and over</i>	
Divorces involving children—					
Under 5	786	695	245	139	1,865
5–9	640	914	343	176	2,073
10–14	448	733	171	48	1,400
15–17	506	116	8	1	631
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total divorces involving children</i>	<i>2,380</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>5,969</i>
Divorces not involving children	..	..	..	..	8,976
<b>Total divorces</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14,945</b>

## **Publications related to Demography**

- 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, 1995–2051 (3222.0)  
 Family Formation Survey, Australia (3223.0)  
 Births, Australia (3301.0)  
 Deaths, Australia (3302.0)  
 Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)  
 Perinatal Deaths, Australia (3304.0)  
 Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0)  
 Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly)  
 (3401.0)  
 Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Quarterly)  
 (3402.0)  
 Migration, Australia (Annual) (3412.0)

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



# 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 include an increase in the proportion of one parent families, a decrease in family size, and an increase in the proportion of the population living alone. However, in spite of these changes, most people still live in a family household, and by far the most common family type is still a couple family.

In NSW in August 1996, 3.84 million people or 83% of people aged 15 years and over were members of families. Seventeen per cent, or 777,000 people, were not members of a family, and of these, 479,000 people were living alone.

Among the people who were members of a family, 1,393,000 people were married (including de facto) without dependent children present, 1,361,000 people were married with dependent children and 161,000 were lone parents with dependent children.

## Income and household expenditure

**Income** A person's economic well-being, in terms of their standard of living and quality of life, is largely dependent on both personal economic resources and those of the family unit. Levels of income vary depending on the size of the income unit, whether it is a single person or a family, and the life cycle stage of the individuals or couples.

Family income comprises the total income from all family members in the same household, from all sources. In 1994–95 families with the highest average (mean) weekly income were young (reference person under 35 years) couple families without dependent children. These families had an average gross weekly income of \$1,152 which was similar to the average of \$1,055 for couples with young children (eldest child under 5 years).

In comparison, older couple families (reference person aged 65 years or more) and people who lived alone averaged much lower gross weekly incomes. People aged

65 or more who lived on their own had the lowest average gross weekly income of \$204 and older couple families averaged \$429.

Median incomes (level of income at which half the people earned less and half earned more) were lower than mean incomes for all groups.

As people go through different life stages their principal source of income varies. In 1994-95, couples or singles aged less than 35 years, or couples with young children (under 5 years), received most of their income from wages and/or salaries and this varied from 72% to 92% of their income. In contrast, older couples received almost two-thirds of their income from government pensions or allowances. Older singles who lived on their own also received the majority of their income from this source (87%).

### **Household expenditure**

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

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

In 1993-94, NSW households spent an average of \$624 per week on goods and services. This was an increase of 19%, from \$523 per week, since the previous survey in 1988-89. Around half of average weekly household expenditure on goods and services was accounted for by the three main groups: food, \$118 per week or 19% of the total; housing, \$95 or 15%; and transport, \$94 or 15%. Household expenditure on recreation was the next highest category at \$78 per week.

Of the average weekly household expenditure of \$118 on food and non-alcoholic drinks, \$33 was spent on meals out and take-away food. Other food categories which were significant were meat and seafood (\$19) and fruit, nuts and vegetables (\$15).

Expenditure on housing was mainly for rent (\$39) or on the interest component of mortgage payments (\$26) representing nearly two-thirds of the \$95 spent each week.

Most of the \$94 weekly transport costs related to the purchase and running costs of motor vehicles. Households spent an average of \$28 on purchasing their vehicles and a further \$16 on registration and insurance. Petrol and fuel cost \$25 per week and other vehicle running expenses

**Life cycle groups: mean, median and principal source of income, NSW, 1994-95**

	<i>One person aged under under 35</i>	<i>Couple with dependent children, eldest child aged under 5</i>	<i>Couple without dependent children</i>		<i>One person aged 65 and over</i>
			<i>Reference person aged under 35</i>	<i>Reference person aged 65 and over</i>	
—\$ per week—					
Gross weekly income—					
Mean	402	1,055	1,152	429	204
Median	390	845	1,074	336	173
—% of income units—					
Principal source of income—					
Wage or salary	71.7	77.3	92.4	*4.7	*3.3
Own business or partnership income	*2.7	*6.1	**3.6	**1.2	**0.4
Other private income	4.8	**0.7	—	29.3	*8.9
Government pensions and allowances	12.5	*15.9	**4.0	64.8	87.0
<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

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

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

	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1993-94</i>		<i>Change 1988-89 to 1993-94</i>
<i>Commodity or service</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Sydney Statistical Division</i>	<i>NSW</i>	
	\$	\$	\$	%
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	79.10	110.80	95.40	20.6
Fuel and power	11.86	15.25	15.47	30.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.53	126.05	118.16	19.9
Alcoholic beverages	16.82	17.48	17.85	6.1
Tobacco	6.96	9.42	9.38	34.8
Clothing and footwear	33.10	38.71	35.29	6.6
Household furnishings and equipment	39.79	44.08	42.28	6.3
Household services and operation	24.88	34.11	32.82	31.9
Medical care and health expenses	23.12	30.35	28.59	23.7
Transport	78.05	96.03	94.17	20.7
Recreation	62.93	85.98	78.27	24.4
Personal care	10.59	12.24	11.35	7.2
Miscellaneous commodities and services	37.06	48.47	44.73	20.7
<b>Total commodity or service expenditure</b>	<b>522.80</b>	<b>668.96</b>	<b>623.76</b>	<b>19.3</b>

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

**Percentage distribution of average weekly household expenditure, 1993–94**

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Proportion of total expenditure on commodities and services (a)</i>			<i>Percentage change 1988–89 to 1993–94</i>	
	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Australia (b)</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>NSW</i>
			—%—		
Commodity or service					
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	16.6	15.3	14.2	20.0	20.6
Fuel and power	2.3	2.5	2.8	28.5	30.4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18.8	18.9	18.4	19.1	19.9
Alcoholic beverages	2.6	2.9	2.9	5.4	6.1
Tobacco	1.4	1.5	1.5	27.3	34.8
Clothing and footwear	5.8	5.7	5.6	3.7	6.6
Household furnishings and equipment	6.6	6.8	6.6	0.4	6.3
Household services and operation	5.1	5.3	5.2	30.3	31.9
Medical care and health expenses	4.5	4.6	4.5	20.1	23.7
Transport	14.4	15.1	15.5	15.6	20.7
Recreation	12.9	12.5	13.2	21.7	24.4
Personal care	1.8	1.8	1.9	6.7	7.2
Miscellaneous commodities and services	7.2	7.2	7.6	18.2	20.7
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>19.3</i>
			—\$—		
<b>Total commodity and service expenditure</b>	<b>669.0</b>	<b>623.8</b>	<b>602.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

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

(b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.



were \$19. Expenditure on rail, bus and other public transport fares averaged \$4 per week, and expenditure on taxi and air fares totalled \$2 per week.

Spending on recreation was \$78 per week. Expenditure on holidays within Australia (\$12) and overseas (\$10) together accounted for 28% of expenditure on recreation. Other main groups were entertainment and recreational services, such as video hire, sports fees, admissions to sporting events, cinemas, theatres and other events (\$15); television, stereo, computer and other audio-visual equipment (\$14); toys, sports and other recreational equipment (\$8); and books, newspapers and other printed material (\$8).

Average weekly expenditure on alcoholic beverages was \$18 with beer accounting for \$9, wine \$4 and spirits \$3. Almost \$9 per week was spent on cigarettes.

The level of average weekly household expenditure on goods and services varied between states and territories. NSW had the third highest level of expenditure (\$624), behind the ACT (\$749) and Northern Territory (\$685). The Australian average was lower (\$602) than NSW but the Sydney average was higher (\$669), reflecting the generally higher costs associated with living in a capital city.

In 1993-94, for people who lived in Sydney, current housing costs (17%) were a higher proportion of their weekly expenditure than the NSW (15%) or Australian (14%) average. However, transport costs for Sydneysiders were proportionately less (14%), compared with NSW (15%) or Australia (16%).

Overall, in the 5 years since 1988-89, weekly expenditure on goods and services rose less in Sydney (17%) than in NSW (19%). Expenditure on fuel and power (29% and 30% for Sydney and NSW respectively) and tobacco (27% and 35%) recorded the greatest rises, also household services and operation (30% and 32%). Conversely, alcoholic beverages (5% and 6%), clothing and footwear (4% and 7%), personal care (7% for both Sydney and NSW) and household furnishings and equipment (0.4% and 6%) recorded the lowest increases.

## **Income support**

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

**Department of  
Social Security**

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

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

People who have been unemployed for 12 months or less are supported by the Job Search Allowance. From January 1995, unemployed people aged less than 18 years receive the Youth Training Allowance rather than Job Search Allowance and are encouraged to participate in training opportunities. In June 1995, there was an average of 6487 youth receiving the Youth Training Allowance.

People who have been unemployed for more than 12 months, are actively seeking employment and are improving their employment opportunities by undertaking training courses or rehabilitation, are supported by the Newstart Allowance. From March 1994, people aged at least 60 years but under the Age Pension age, who have been unemployed for more than 12 months, are eligible for the Mature Age Allowance. The Disability Wage Supplement provides supplementary assistance to people with a disability working under the Supported Wages System which is administered by the Department of Health and Family Services.

Families with children are assisted by the Family Payment, Additional Family Payment, Child Disability Allowance and the Double Orphan Pension. In July 1995, a new payment, the Parenting Allowance, was introduced to assist families where a partner cares for children at home. This payment incorporates the former Home Child Care Allowance. Maternity Allowance was introduced from February 1996 to assist families with the extra costs of a new baby. Sole parents with dependent children have access to the Sole Parent Pension. From January 1997 families with children are, in addition, eligible for the Family Tax Initiative (FTI), whereby they pay less tax or receive a new payment.

The Jobs, Education and Training Scheme and the Child Support Scheme are designed to reduce outlays on the sole parent pension. Widowed people are supported by the Class B Widow Pension (being phased out) and the Widowed Person Allowance which, in January 1995, was renamed the Bereavement Allowance. From January 1995, older women, who, after 50 years of age, have lost the support of their partner through separation, divorce or

**Pensions and benefits, NSW, 1995**

<i>Pension or benefit</i>	<i>Pension or benefit paid June 1995</i>	<i>Amount paid (a)(b) 1994-95</i>
	no.	\$'000
Age Pensions—		
Number of Age Pensions	540,137	
Wife/Carer Pensions	15,649	
<i>Total pensions</i>	555,786	4,173,989
Disability Support—		
Number of Disability Support Pensions	159,921	
Wife/Carer Pensions (c)	45,133	
<i>Total pensions</i>	205,054	1,577,089
Rehabilitation Allowance/Wife Pension (Rehabilitation Allowance)	7	139
Class B Widow Pension	21,084	192,823
Bereavement Allowance	10	311
Widow Allowance	3,037	11,557
Child Disability Allowance—		
Number of disabled children	27,212	
Number of allowees	24,718	61,907
Family Payment—		
Number of children and students in families	1,134,757	
Number of families	586,158	684,287
Additional Family Payment—		
Additional Family Payment (workforces)—		
Number of eligible dependent children	212,374	
Sole mothers	11,549	
Sole fathers	1,771	
Couples	81,833	
<i>Total</i>	95,153	
Additional Family Payment (auto)—		
Number of eligible dependent children	334,273	
Sole mothers	103,636	
Sole fathers	7,519	
Couples	67,521	
<i>Total</i>	178,676	
<i>Total Additional Family Payment</i>	273,829	1,205,127
Double Orphan Pension—		
Number of orphans	603	
Number of guardians	455	576
Home Child Care Allowance	177,239	203,062
Sole Parent Pension—		
Male	6,675	
Female	103,129	
<i>Total</i>	109,804	892,940
Allowances—		
Sickness Allowance (d)	16,102	144,693
Special Benefit (d)	9,512	105,282
Mobility Allowance (e)	7,481	9,981
Job Search Allowance (d)	125,722	1,090,174
Newstart Allowance (d)	128,500	1,267,069
Mature Age Allowance/Mature Age Partner Allowance	18,152	121,494
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,742,500</b>

(a) ACT expenditure included in NSW. (b) Depending on circumstance, can include supplementary payments such as the guardian allowance, rent assistance, remote area allowance and incentive allowance. (c) Includes those caring for a person other than a Disability Support Pensioner. (d) June monthly average number. (e) Both number and amount paid includes ACT.

Source: Department of Social Security

death and who have no recent workforce experience, are eligible for the Widow Allowance. People in special circumstances are supported by the Special Benefit.

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

### **Veterans' Affairs**

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

#### **Service pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1996**

	<i>Service pensions to veterans</i>	<i>Service pensions to veterans' wives and widows</i>	<i>Total</i>
World War I	33	101	134
World War II	48,995	36,607	85,602
Korea/Malaya and FESR (a)	2,967	2,118	5,085
Special Overseas Service (b)	2,519	1,809	4,328
British Commonwealth forces	6,642	5,351	11,993
Allied forces	1,655	1,392	3,047
Australian mariners	842	602	1,444
British Commonwealth and Allied mariners	280	195	475
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,933</b>	<b>48,175</b>	<b>112,108</b>

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

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

There were 112,108 service pensions payable to veterans or veterans' wives and widows and 115,866 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependents at the end of June 1996. World War II veterans and their dependants are the major recipients of these benefits.

**Disability pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1996**

	<i>Dependants of—</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Incap- acitated veterans</i>	<i>Incap- acitated veterans</i>	<i>Deceased veterans</i>	
World War I	17	323	884	1,224
World War II (a)	41,866	21,660	31,058	94,584
Korea/Malaya and FESR (b)	2,087	754	710	3,551
Special Overseas Service	4,198	1,733	339	6,270
Peacetime forces and Gulf War	7,995	1,425	436	9,856
World War II merchant navy	222	13	146	381
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,385</b>	<b>25,908</b>	<b>33,573</b>	<b>115,866</b>

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

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

## Services in the community

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

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

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

**Child care (a), NSW**

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

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

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

### **Reasons for using child care**

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

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

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

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

<i>Main reason used child care</i>	<i>Formal child care</i>		<i>Informal child care</i>	
	<i>No. Proportion</i>		<i>No. Proportion</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Work-related—				
Work	75.1	40.1	174.5	46.0
Look for work	*1.4	0.7	*1.3	0.3
Study/train for work	6.9	3.7	12.6	3.3
<i>Total work-related</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>188.4</i>	<i>49.6</i>
Personal reasons—				
Sport	*4.3	2.3	9.1	2.4
Shopping	n.p.	n.p.	32.3	8.5
Entertainment/social activity	n.p.	n.p.	46.7	12.3
Give parents a break/time alone	11.0	5.9	23.0	6.1
Voluntary/community activity	**	**	3.9	1.0
Care for relatives	**	**	3.6	0.9
Visit a doctor/dentist, etc.	n.p.	n.p.	20.2	5.3
<i>Total personal reasons</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>138.8</i>	<i>36.6</i>
Child-related—				
Good for child	50.4	26.9	14.2	3.7
Prepare for school	33.9	18.1	**	**
<i>Total child-related</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Other	*3.0	1.6	38.3	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>379.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Child care services**

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

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

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

	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>	<i>1994–95</i>
		—\$m—	
Long day care	10.4	10.9	10.8
Preschools	51.1	53.5	53.3
Vacation care	2.6	3.1	3.2
Occasional care	1.2	1.8	2.0
Early childhood services	3.1	3.7	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

**Child protection** The NSW Department of Community Services covers a range of sub-programs designed to assist families and people who are vulnerable due to age or circumstances and to optimise their ability to function well and independently. The child protection sub-program aims to assist in the protection of children from abuse and neglect; and reconcile and strengthen family relationships whilst maintaining the safety of children.

Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect may range from requests from parents concerned about their parenting to instances of actual harm or injury.

#### Child protection, NSW

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Number of reports warranting investigation	26,730	32,238	33,448
Number of children	21,567	25,370	26,584
Proportion of located and assessed children for whom report is confirmed (%)	59.4	57.8	56.5

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

**Substitute Care** The Substitute Care Program assists and supports children and young people in a variety of care arrangements. This is evidenced by the increased demand on this program to support children in respite care, temporary care and family and kinship placements.

#### Substitute Care Program, NSW, 1994-95

	Entries into substitute care			Total
	Aboriginal and Torres Islander	Non- English speaking background	English speaking background	
	—no.—			
Total entries	1,035	522	7,500	9,057
0-11 years	802	369	5,836	7,007
12-17	233	153	1,664	2,050
	—%—			
Length of time in care (a)—				
1-7 days	47.5	73.3	46.0	69.5
8-14 days	7.9	8.3	13.7	8.8
15-21 days	6.0	3.9	8.2	4.4
22 days—less than 1 month	6.3	2.1	4.5	2.5
1 month—less than 3 months	15.2	7.3	16.7	8.5
3 months—less than 6 months	12.3	3.4	6.6	4.1
6 months—less than 1 year	4.4	1.5	3.8	1.9
1 year-2 years	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3

(a) Only those entries with an exit by 30 June 1995 were counted.

Source: Department of Community Services.



The Department ensures the provision of a range of direct and indirect services including foster care placements, group homes, intensive residential care and adoption. Support services, such as family and individual counselling, are also important in the overall provision of substitute care services, so that children and their families can benefit from an integrated approach.

### **Supported Accommodation**

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

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

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

### **Home and Community Care (HACC) Program**

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

#### **Home and Community Care Program, NSW, November 1995**

<i>Service type</i>	<i>Number of persons assisted</i>
Home help	37,685
Personal care	6,263
Home nursing	19,924
Paramedical	6,109
Respite care	6,945
Centre day care services	10,692
Food services	29,397
Home maintenance/modification	6,047
Transport services	35,074
Other HACC services	2,427

*Source:* NSW Department of Community Services.

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

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

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

### 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.

#### Home Care Service of NSW

Type of service	Proportion of hours of service to households		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
		—%—	
General housework	49.5	46.8	42.5
Overnight care	0.2	0.2	0.2
Live-in care	0.6	0.4	0.5
Personal care	30.7	34.5	38.2
Handyperson	2.1	1.6	0.8
Respite care	12.7	12.2	11.8
Other	4.2	4.3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Home Care Service of NSW.

The current trends in service provision reflect continued growth in personal care. In 1993-94, 31% of service provided was personal care. This increased to 35% in 1994-95 and to 38% in 1995-96. Respite care accounted for 12% of services provided in 1995-96. The amount of housekeeping assistance provided continues to decrease,

although it is still the major service provided to Home Care customers. In 1993–94, housekeeping accounted for 50% of total service. This decreased to 47% in 1994–95 and is currently 43% of total service provision.

## Lifestyle

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

The fields of voluntary work which had the largest proportion of volunteers involved were welfare/community (30%), sport/recreation/hobby (28%) and education/training/youth development (26%). Religious organisations also had a high proportion of volunteers, but it was substantially lower than for the other fields at 18%.

The pattern of volunteer involvement varied with age and the life stage of the volunteer. People aged 35–44 years reported the highest volunteer rate of 23%. At these ages people are more likely to be married with children and their higher than average involvement in voluntary work reflects their family commitments.

This trend is most marked for women. Female partners with dependent children had a volunteer rate of 24% compared with 17% for those without dependent children. Lower rates for their male partners (18% for those with dependent children and 14% for those without) reflect men's much greater commitment to full-time work. For women, part-time work has provided a means of balancing paid work with family commitments. This is reflected in the high rates of volunteer involvement among women employed part-time (26%).

The activities most frequently reported by volunteers were fundraising (46%) and committee work (39%). Besides these, women were likely to be involved in preparing and serving food (41%) and providing teaching and instruction (31%). Men were commonly involved in such activities as doing repairs, maintenance and gardening (28%) and day to day organising and supervising (24%).

**Involvement in culture/leisure activities** Attending a sporting activity is a very popular pastime for many people. In NSW, in the 12 months to March 1995, almost half the men (47%) and one-third of women (32%) aged 15 years and over attended a sporting activity.

**Volunteers: Activities, NSW, June 1995**

<i>Activity (a)</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Fundraising	127.0	41.7	204.7	48.2	331.6	45.5
Management/committee work	133.7	43.9	147.1	34.7	280.8	38.5
Day to day organising/coordinating/ supervising	72.8	23.9	95.4	22.5	168.3	23.1
Preparing/serving food	47.7	15.7	173.6	40.9	221.3	30.4
Administration/clerical work	68.4	22.5	91.5	21.6	159.9	21.9
Teaching/instruction	74.8	24.6	130.7	30.8	205.5	28.2
Transporting people/goods	68.8	22.6	82.8	19.5	151.6	20.8
Repairs/maintenance/gardening	84.2	27.7	32.2	7.6	116.4	16.0
Coaching/refereeing/judging	64.1	21.1	41.1	9.7	105.2	14.4
Recruiting	40.5	13.3	28.7	6.8	69.2	9.5
Lobbying/advocacy/policy research	27.2	8.9	22.1	5.2	49.3	6.8
Performing/media production	39.1	12.8	44.2	10.4	83.2	11.4
Search and rescue/first aid/fire fighting	35.6	11.7	15.6	3.7	51.2	7.0
Befriending/supportive listening/ counselling	46.3	15.2	84.9	20.0	131.2	18.0
Providing information	67.9	22.3	70.9	16.7	138.8	19.1
Personal care/assistance	21.3	7.0	47.5	11.2	68.8	9.4
Protecting the environment	28.7	9.4	16.2	3.8	44.9	6.2
Guiding tours (museums, galleries, etc.)	8.0	2.6	12.2	2.9	20.2	2.8
Other	22.2	7.3	34.2	8.1	56.4	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>304.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>424.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>728.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) As a volunteer can participate in more than one activity, the figures for individual activities will not add to 100%.

**Selected sports attended, NSW, year ended March 1995**

<i>Selected sports attended</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>
Australian rules	54.2	33.2	87.3
Rugby league	560.8	258.8	819.6
Cricket	224.9	95.9	320.8
Basketball	84.7	88.1	172.8
Soccer	135.1	74.4	209.6
Motor sports	91.9	33.6	125.5
Tennis	49.2	44.2	93.3
Rugby union	112.1	56.6	168.7
Netball	*12.6	63.4	76.0

This was lower than the national average of 52% for men and 37% for women.

Sports attendance declined with age. People aged 15–24 years were most likely to attend a sporting activity (62% of men and 49% of women) and those aged 65 and over were least likely (24% of men and 13% of women).

In NSW, the most popular sport attended was rugby league with nearly 820,000 people attending during the 12 months to March 1995. Only 87,000 people in NSW attended an Australian rules game compared with over 1 million people in Victoria. Cricket was the next most popular game for both sexes in NSW, followed by soccer for men and basketball for women.

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

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

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

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

### **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture**

Information relating to indigenous cultural activities, languages and other cultural ties from the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey was used to give an indication of the level of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural identity and maintenance. Survey results showed that young indigenous people aged 15–24 years who live in NSW are maintaining links with their traditional culture.

In NSW in 1994, 62% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15–24 years had attended at least one indigenous cultural activity such as ceremonies, funerals and festivals in the last year. Nearly half (47%) said they identified with a clan, tribal or language group and 60% recognised an area as their homeland (for the purposes of this survey, homeland refers to an area of land to which people have ancestral and/or cultural links).

Approximately 1.3% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15–24 years in NSW spoke an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language well enough to carry on a conversation. This compared with 19% of 15–24 year olds in Australia overall, and 77% in the Northern Territory.

### **Environmental concerns**

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

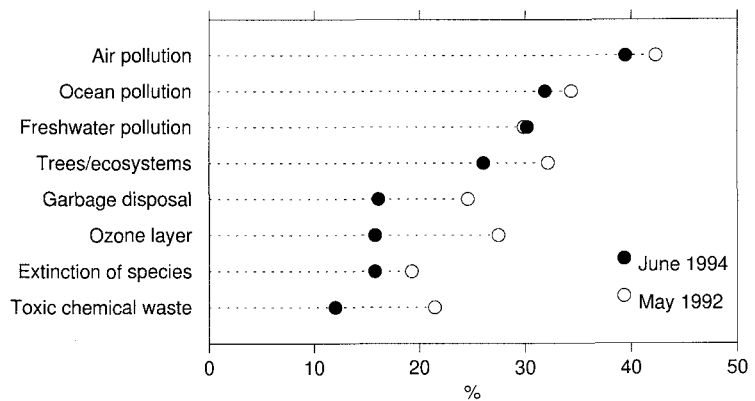
Water conservation has been an important issue over the last few years because of the droughts which covered large areas in a number of states. Within NSW households surveyed in June 1994, the most prominent water conservation actions taken were turning off or repairing dripping taps (25%), using a suds saver (17%) and taking shorter showers (17%).

Nearly one-third of responding households in NSW had a dual flush toilet (31%), although this was the lowest

proportion of all the states and territories. Victoria had the highest proportion (51%) and the Australian average was 39%. One-fifth of NSW households had a reduced flow shower head, similar to the Australian average (22%).

The majority of NSW people surveyed, who had gardens, took some sort of water conservation action. The most common action was watering at cooler times of the day, done by 64% of NSW respondents compared with 88% in Northern Territory and 68% of all Australians. Nearly half the NSW respondents also used mulch on their plants (48%) and 36% planted native shrubs or trees.

#### Main environmental concerns, NSW



## Publications related to Social and welfare

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

**Australia** Australian Social Trends 1996 (4102.0)  
Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (4114.0)  
Australian Women's Year Book 1996 (4124.0)  
How Australians Use Their Time, Australia, 1992 (4153.0)  
Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview (4172.0)  
Sports Attendance, March 1995 (4174.0)  
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey:  
Detailed Findings (4190.0)  
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey:  
Australia's Indigenous Youth (4197.0)  
Child Care, Australia, June 1993 (4402.0)  
Focus on Families: Demographics and Family Formation  
(4420.0)  
Focus on Families: Education and Employment (4421.0)  
Focus on Families: Work and Family Responsibilities  
(4422.0)  
Focus on Families: Caring in Families (4423.0)  
Focus on Families: Income and Housing (4424.0)  
Focus on Families: Family Life (4425.0)  
Voluntary Work, Australia, June 1995 (Preliminary) (4440.0)  
Voluntary Work, Australia, June 1995 (4441.0)  
Australians and the Environment (4601.0)  
Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices,  
Australia (4602.0)  
Survey of Income and Housing Costs: Income Distribution  
of Income Units, 1993-94 (6523.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of  
Results (6530.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Household  
Characteristics (6531.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and  
Territories (6533.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed  
Expenditure Items (6535.0)  
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: The Effect of  
Government Benefits and Taxes on Household Income  
(6537.0)

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



# Education and training

---

**Overview** In NSW, it is compulsory for children to attend school between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Most start primary school at 5 years of age and stay to complete secondary school at 17 or 18 years of age. Pre-school education is available for children aged up to 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 has responsibility for government schools, where education is secular. Most non-government schools are run by religious organisations.

Primary education covers the seven years from Kindergarten until Year 6. Children may enrol in Kindergarten at the beginning of the school year provided they turn 5 years of age on or before 31 July. During these years the child develops social, physical, numeracy and literacy skills and a basic knowledge of subjects studied during secondary education.

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

are also 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 courses. The School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10 and students sit for the Higher School Certificate examination at the end of Year 12.

### Schools, teachers and students, NSW

	1993	1994	1995
Schools—			
Government	2,184	2,187	2,190
Non-government	851	862	865
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>3,055</b>
Teachers (a)—			
Government schools—			
Males	18,087	18,448	17,234
Females	29,110	28,923	31,605
Persons	47,197	47,371	48,839
Non-government schools—			
Males	6,649	6,773	6,887
Females	12,112	12,369	12,740
Persons	18,761	19,142	19,627
All schools—			
Males	24,736	25,222	24,121
Females	41,223	41,292	44,345
<b>Persons</b>	<b>65,958</b>	<b>66,514</b>	<b>68,466</b>
Full-time students—			
Government schools—			
Males	387,218	385,541	384,943
Females	370,757	370,230	370,309
Persons	757,975	755,771	755,252
Non-government schools—			
Males	148,713	149,645	152,173
Females	145,408	146,433	148,441
Persons	294,121	296,078	300,614
All schools—			
Males	535,931	535,186	537,116
Females	516,165	516,663	518,750
<b>Persons</b>	<b>1,052,096</b>	<b>1,051,849</b>	<b>1,055,866</b>

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

**Students** There were just over one million full-time students at school in NSW in 1995. Boys slightly outnumbered girls in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. However, girls were in the majority in Years 11 and 12.

Seventy-two per cent of the students were attending government schools and 28% were at non-government schools. Almost three-quarters (72%) of the students in the non-government school sector attended Catholic schools.

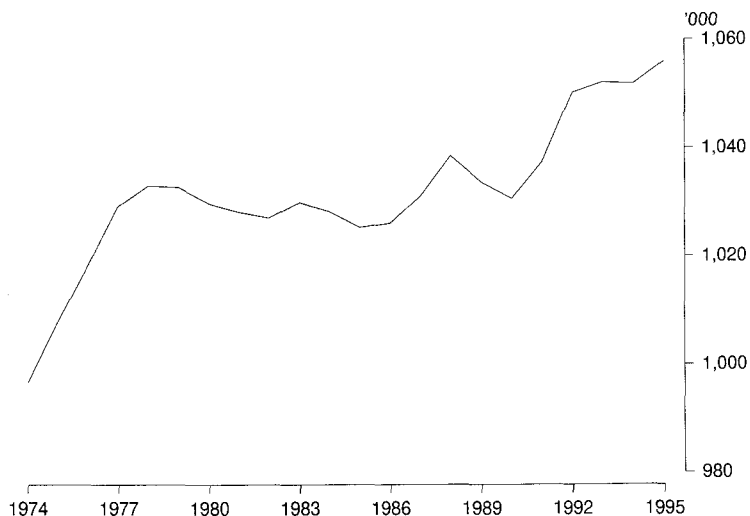
**Full-time school students, NSW, 1995**

Year of education	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total students
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Primary—					
Kindergarten	33,942	31,987	11,615	11,289	88,833
Year 1	33,206	31,521	11,272	10,890	86,889
Year 2	32,327	30,753	10,945	10,901	84,926
Year 3	32,014	30,351	11,201	10,968	84,534
Year 4	31,451	30,226	11,387	10,929	83,993
Year 5	31,463	30,298	11,739	11,201	84,701
Year 6	31,273	29,995	11,592	11,075	83,935
Ungraded	4,782	2,736	480	250	8,248
Total primary	230,458	217,867	80,231	77,503	606,059
Secondary—					
Year 7	29,263	28,326	13,567	13,069	84,225
Year 8	29,530	27,854	12,965	12,700	83,049
Year 9	28,527	27,496	12,784	12,361	81,168
Year 10	26,266	25,465	12,644	11,867	76,242
Year 11	19,737	21,489	10,278	10,689	62,193
Year 12	16,534	18,862	9,398	10,063	54,857
Ungraded	4,628	2,950	306	189	8,073
Total secondary	154,485	152,442	71,942	70,938	449,807
Total students	384,943	370,309	152,173	148,441	1,055,866

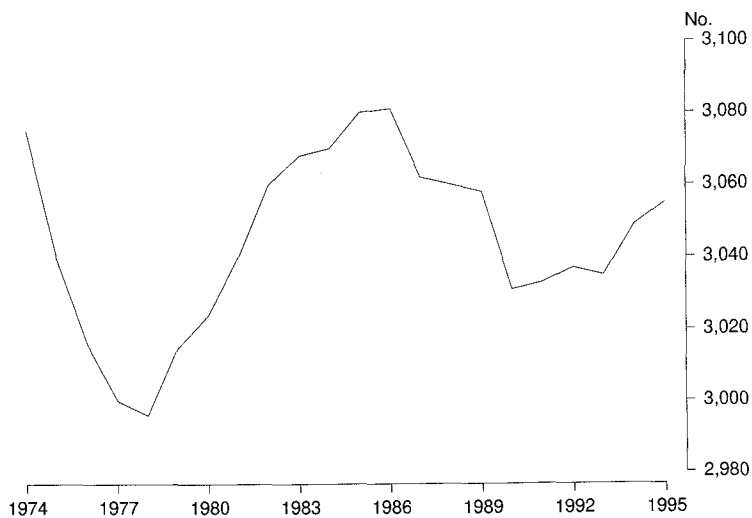
There was a very slight rise in the number of full-time students in 1995. Enrolments in government schools fell by just over 500 (0.1%), however those at non-government schools rose by over 4,500 (1.5%). Non-government school enrolments have been rising for almost 20 years.

There were around 24,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander school students in NSW in 1995. This was just over 2% of total enrolments. 93% of these students were enrolled in government schools.

In 1995, full-fee paying students from overseas were a very small proportion of students in schools; government schools had 419 students and non-government schools had almost 2400.

**Full-time school students, NSW**

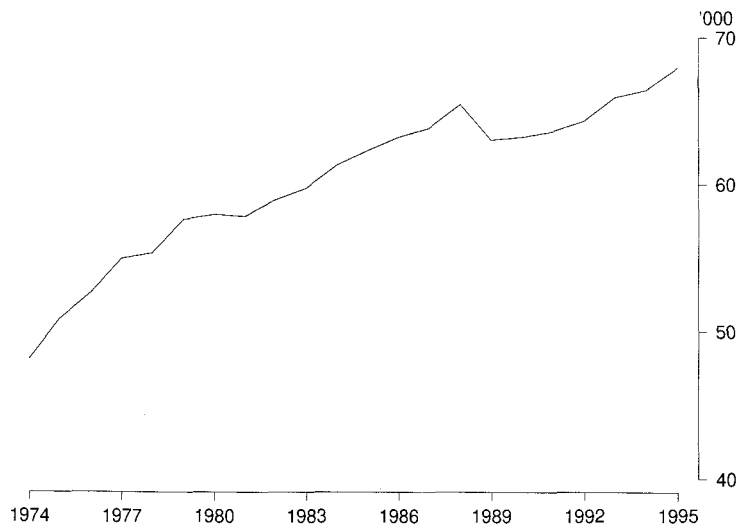
**Schools** The number of schools in NSW rose by 6 in 1995 to 3,055. Almost 72% of the schools were in the government sector and 28% in the non-government sector.

**Schools, NSW**

**Teachers** In 1995, the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms was just over 68,000, a rise of 3% since 1994. Nearly one-third of teachers were female (65%) and 71% of teachers were in the government sector.

The average number of students per teacher in NSW in 1995 was 15. Primary schools averaged 18 and secondary schools averaged 13. There was little difference between the government and non-government sectors.

#### Teachers (a), NSW

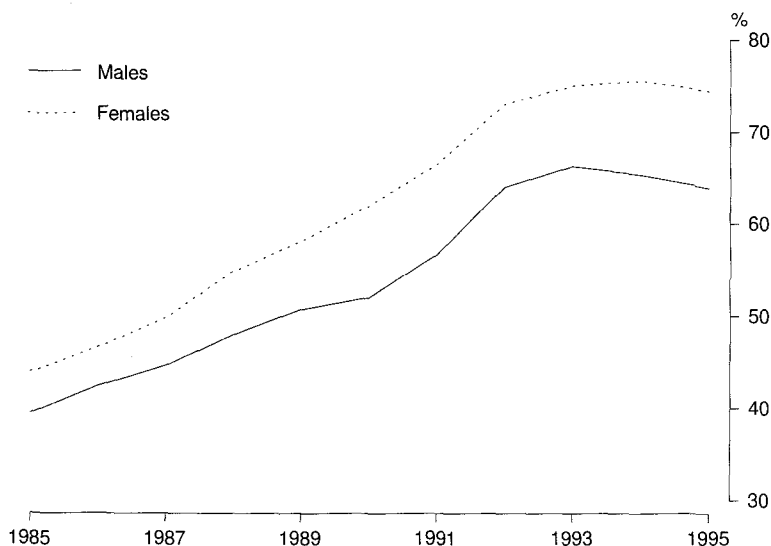


(a) Full-time equivalent.

**Apparent retention rates** The apparent retention rate of secondary school students to Year 12 (the proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 12) fell back slightly in 1995 to 69%. This was the second consecutive fall following over a decade of sustained rises.

The female rate fell slightly in 1995 to 75%, down 1% from 1994. Ten years earlier it was only 43%. The rate for males also fell 1%, to 64% in 1995, with the gap between male and female rates remaining steady.

The proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 10 was 96%, a fall of 1% since 1994.

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

Almost 57,000 students (including TAFE and self-tuition students) sat for the Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination in 80 subjects in 1995. There were nearly 30,000 females and 27,000 males. All candidates studied English and 55,500 studied mathematics. The next most popular subjects were general studies (17,700), biology (15,000) and business studies and computing studies both with 11,200 students.

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

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

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

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

## Technical and further education

Technical and further education (TAFE) colleges are administered by the NSW TAFE Commission, a statutory authority reporting directly to the (State) Minister for Education and Training. In 1995, there were 127 colleges in NSW (33 in Sydney Statistical Division and 93 in the country) including the Open Training and Education Network.

Most courses offered are vocational. These provide specialised instruction in particular job skills, supplement previous training or give sufficient instruction to permit entry to a new vocation. A small number of courses cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment (TAFE Options). Courses are grouped into 13 training divisions.

**Enrolments** TAFE enrolments in NSW rose by just over 1% to nearly 412,000 in 1995. Growth areas included Basic Work Skills (up 24%) and Information Technology (up 15%). Fee-for-service courses (TAFE Plus) more than doubled their enrolments.

The largest number of enrolments was in business services with over 20% of the total. Total enrolments in these courses were the equivalent of 123,000 full-time students.

Attendance at TAFE is predominantly part-time (87% in 1995) reflecting the vocational nature of the courses offered. Most enrolments are in courses leading to a certificate or higher qualification.

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander enrolments totalled around 12,000 in 1995. They represented 3% of the total. In addition, there were just over 1,000 full-fee paying overseas students at TAFE in May 1995, and these had risen to just over 1,100 by 1996.

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

<i>Training division</i>	<i>1994(a)</i>	<i>1995(a)</i>
Arts and media	9,343	9,159
Building and construction	30,035	30,449
Business services	87,882	85,309
Engineering services	43,867	42,230
Information technology	26,031	29,843
Manufacturing	18,704	17,262
Personal and community services	26,476	26,869
Rural and mining	17,683	18,692
Tourism and hospitality	29,012	28,619
Transport	23,914	22,804
Basic work skills	16,597	20,551
Foundation studies	40,779	40,181
Pre-vocational programs	28,959	28,164
TAFE options	1,394	1,091
TAFE plus (Category 3)	6,097	10,420
<b>Total enrolments</b>	<b>406,773</b>	<b>411,643</b>

(a) The figures for 1994 and 1995 have been revised using national counting rules and are not comparable with previous years.

Source: TAFE NSW

### Technical and further education: Enrolments by qualifications category, NSW

<i>Qualification category</i>	<i>1994(a)</i>	<i>1995(a)</i>
Diploma	925	929
Associate diploma	41,590	33,527
Advanced certificate	50,958	45,478
Certificate	153,488	132,376
Statement	156,702	162,434
AQF(b) — Advanced diploma	306	5,840
AQF — Diploma	247	4,274
AQF — Certificate iv	—	696
AQF — Certificate iii	2,534	11,254
AQF — Certificate ii	23	6,381
AQF — Certificate i	—	8,454
<b>Total enrolments</b>	<b>406,773</b>	<b>411,643</b>

(a) 1994 and 1995 figures have been revised using national counting rules and are not comparable with previous years. (b) The Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) was introduced at the beginning of 1995 to replace the old award levels, and to enable courses to be nationally consistent and recognised.

Source: TAFE NSW



## Universities and higher education

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

**Students** In 1995, there were 186,000 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 27,000. Women comprised 53% of higher education students in 1995.

There were 14,300 overseas students in higher education in NSW, of whom 12,600 were full-fee paying students. Overseas students comprised 8% of the total. There were also 1,900 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education in NSW. This was 1% of total students.

**Type of enrolment** Fifty-six per cent of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 28% in part-time study and 15% in external studies. While most institutions had a majority of full-time students, almost half of the students at the University of Technology, Sydney were part-time and the majority of students at Charles Sturt University and the University of New England were external.

Almost three-quarters of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 1995. A further 16% were enrolled for higher degrees.

**Field of study** The largest number of students were enrolled in arts, humanities and social sciences with 23% of the total in 1995. This was followed by business, administration and economics with 20% and science with 14% of enrolments.

Enrolments by field of study varied greatly according to gender. Women comprised over 70% of the enrolments in both education and health and 68% in arts, humanities and social sciences. Men represented 86% of the students in engineering and surveying and more than two-thirds of architecture and building students.

**Unmet demand** In 1996, the number of eligible applicants who failed to gain an undergraduate higher education place in NSW was in the range 5,900 to 8,600, according to statistics provided by the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee. This was approximately 10-14% of all eligible applicants.

**Higher education: Students by institution and course type, NSW, 1995**

<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	—	—	45	—	52	97
Avondale College	—	50	633	16	4	703
Charles Sturt University	1,506	1,916	13,232	1,173	656	18,483
Macquarie University	3,597	927	12,069	45	732	17,370
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	11	127	12	—	150
Southern Cross University	569	573	5,115	752	37	7,046
University of New England	2,072	2,154	9,323	174	92	13,815
University of New South Wales	6,387	1,314	18,205	59	569	26,534
University of Newcastle	1,091	630	13,640	154	1,532	17,047
University of Sydney	5,905	1,624	20,891	1,039	141	29,600
University of Technology, Sydney	2,890	2,526	14,778	313	199	20,706
University of Western Sydney	2,643	1,051	18,152	608	349	22,803
University of Wollongong	2,200	907	8,273	135	126	11,641
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,860</b>	<b>13,683</b>	<b>134,483</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>185,995</b>

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

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

<i>Field of Study</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture, animal husbandry	2,669	1,565	4,234
Architecture, building	3,197	1,473	4,670
Arts, humanities, social sciences	13,861	29,494	43,355
Business, administration, economics	21,702	16,109	37,355
Education	5,418	14,937	20,355
Engineering, surveying	12,454	1,969	14,423
Health	6,832	16,464	23,296
Law, legal studies	4,810	3,880	8,690
Science	15,403	10,642	26,045
Veterinary science	215	300	515
Non-award	1,237	1,364	2,601
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,798</b>	<b>98,197</b>	<b>185,995</b>

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

## Other aspects of education

### Participation in education

Just over half of the estimated 887,000 young people aged 15–24 in NSW were attending an educational institution in September 1995. The educational participation rate for 15–24 year olds attending a tertiary institution was 25% (12% for higher education, 10% for TAFE and 2% in business colleges and industry skill centres), an increase of nearly 3% from the previous year. School participation for 15 year olds was 98%.

### Educational attainment

A survey on the educational attainment of the population aged 15–64 years is conducted each year. In May 1995, an estimated 44% of the population held a post-school qualification, 50% were without such a qualification and 5% were still at school. The most common qualification was a skilled vocational qualification held by 13% of the population followed by bachelor degree (9%) and basic vocational qualification (9%).

Forty-eight per cent of males held a post-school qualification compared to 41% of females and there were other gender differences. Skilled vocational qualifications were much more common for males (22%) than for females (4%), but the reverse occurred for basic vocational qualifications held by 15% of females, but only 3% of males.

Higher degrees were held by 3% of males and 1% of females.

#### Educational attainment (a), NSW, May 1995

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
		—%—	
<i>With post-school qualifications</i>	47.6	41.0	44.3
Higher degree	2.7	1.2	2.0
Postgraduate diploma	1.7	2.0	1.8
Bachelor degree	8.9	9.2	9.0
Undergraduated diploma	1.2	3.6	2.4
Associate diploma	8.0	5.6	6.8
Skilled vocational qualification	22.0	4.1	13.1
Basic vocational qualification	3.2	15.2	9.2
<i>Without post-school qualifications</i>	47.0	53.6	50.3
Still at school	5.4	5.4	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Persons 15–69 years of age.

### **Transition from education to work**

Each year, a survey on the transition from education to work is conducted. The May 1995 survey found that of the 121,000 people aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months to May 1994, 76% were employed (up 12% from last year), 19% were unemployed (down 6%) and the remainder were not in the labour force.

### **Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders**

A survey of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders conducted in 1994 showed that 87% of 5–18 year olds in NSW were attending school, 20% of those aged 15 years and over who had left school held a post-school qualification and another 8% were studying for such a qualification. In addition, 39% of children aged 35 years were attending pre-school.

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

## **Training**

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

### **Apprentices**

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

The number of apprentices aged 15–34 years in NSW in 1995 was 35,500, a decrease of 17% on the number in 1994. Over 90% of the apprentices were males.

More than half (55%) of the apprentices in 1995 were between 15 and 19 years of age. The most popular fields were building trades with 22% of apprentices and electrical and electronic trades with 18%. Female apprentices were most likely to be in the food trade or hairdressers.

**Apprentices aged 15 to 34 years, NSW**

<i>Age and year of apprenticeship</i>	<i>May</i>				
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
	—'000—				
Age in May—					
15–19 years	34.7	34.8	25.5	25.2	19.7
15–17 years	13.4	10.2	6.2	9.9	5.0
18 years	11.1	11.8	8.7	7.6	8.4
19 years	10.2	12.8	10.6	7.7	6.3
20–24 years	14.3	15.8	12.3	14.6	13.6
25–34 years	*1.6	*0.8	*0.7	*2.9	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Year of apprenticeship—					
First	10.6	13.4	9.0	16.1	10.6
Second	16.4	13.0	10.9	9.8	10.4
Third	13.3	12.2	10.9	9.1	6.9
Fourth (a)	10.4	12.6	7.7	7.7	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>

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

### Private training organisations

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

### Commercial training providers

In 1994, there were just over 1,000 private training providers in NSW. Three-quarters of these provided courses for specific employers during 1994, and about the same proportion provided scheduled or public courses. Less than one-fifth conducted courses under the Federal Government's Labour Market Program, compared to almost one-quarter nationally.

Training providers used their own employees as trainers (85%) more frequently than external trainers (62%) and, overall, participants received more than 19 million hours of training during 1994. The provision of accredited courses was more common in some states than others. In NSW, 10% of private training providers conducted accredited courses, a much lower proportion than WA, QLD and SA (around 20%).

**Percentage of private training providers conducting types of training courses (a), NSW, 1994**

<i>Conduct of course</i>	<i>Primarily training providers (b)</i>	<i>Other training providers (c)</i>	<i>Total training providers</i>
		—%—	
Courses for specific employers	75.9	76.4	76.1
Scheduled/public courses	70.7	76.6	73.8
Courses under Government Labour Market Programs	20.6	12.6	16.5

(a) Training providers may offer more than one type of course. (b) A private (i.e. non-government) organisation that provides vocational training on a fee-for-service (commercial) basis. (c) Includes professional associations, industry associations, in-house trainers, equipment manufacturers/suppliers.

## **Publications related to Education and training**

### **NSW Non-ABS**

TAFE NSW, *Statistics Newsletter*, 1995

Board of Studies NSW, *Higher School Certificate  
Examination 1995*

- Australia** A Directory of Education and Training Statistics (1136.0)  
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey  
1994 (4190.0)  
Schools, Australia, preliminary (4220.0)  
Schools, Australia (4221.0)  
Education and Training in Australia (4224.0)  
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)  
Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)  
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment,  
Australia (6235.0)  
Participation in Education, Australia (6272.0)  
Commercial Training Providers, Australia (6352.0)

### **Non-ABS**

Australian Vice-Chancellor's Committee, *Survey of  
Applicants for Undergraduate Higher Education Courses  
1996*

Department of Employment, Education and Training,  
*Selected Higher Education Student Statistics 1995*

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.



**A research officer with some one-year-old  
Wollemi pines at Mt Annan Botanic Gardens**  
— discovered in 1994, these ancient species  
might yield a number of new antibiotics.



# 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 voluntary organisations. The NSW Health Department co-ordinates all services offered by these bodies. Services provided by the NSW Health Department are delivered by 10 urban Area Health Services and, since March 1996 (when the 23 existing rural District Health Services were merged) by eight new rural Area Health Services.

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

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

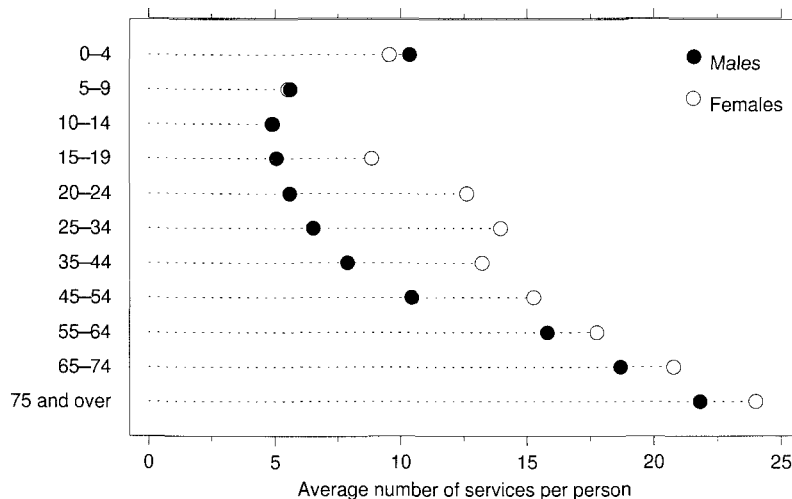
All people working as health professionals are required to register annually with the board established under statutory authority for each profession.

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

In 1994–95, the average number of Medicare services per year per person in NSW was 9 for men and 14 for women. The number of services generally increased with age, and the average number for people aged 75 years and over was 22 for men and 24 for women.

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

#### Medicare services by age, 1994–95, NSW



Source: Health Insurance Commission

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

Females accounted for 55% of the 1.64 million inpatient separations in 1994–95. Pregnancy and childbirth was the most common reason for hospitalisation for women. For men, digestive system conditions were most prevalent.

**Inpatient separations, NSW, 1994–95**

<i>Principal diagnosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
		—no.—	
Digestive system	97,630	99,946	197,576
Pregnancy and childbirth	.	145,736	145,736
Circulatory system	78,859	60,880	139,739
Genitourinary system	36,913	88,603	125,516
Injury and poisoning	71,700	50,938	122,638
Neoplasm	57,084	58,827	115,911
Respiratory system	53,107	44,490	97,597
Musculoskeletal system	45,187	42,086	87,273
Nervous system	38,660	44,497	83,157
Mental disorders	36,245	30,401	66,646
Other	227,385	231,015	458,400
<b>Total separations</b>	<b>742,830</b>	<b>897,419</b>	<b>1,640,249</b>

Source: NSW Health Department (Inpatient Statistics Collection)

Excluding same day admissions, the average length of stay in NSW public hospitals and nursing homes in 1994–95 was 8.4 days. Same day admissions made up nearly 34% of admissions in 1994–95.

### **Women's health services**

The NSW Government has developed a network of health services which ensure that women will be able to select a particular health service appropriate to their health needs. There are specialist women's centres in 8 major NSW hospital campuses. Community-based health services also provide a range of services including support for mothers, families and babies and advice on health matters for older women. Women's health centres are community-based services funded by the NSW Health Department to provide a unique range of clinical, counselling, health promotion and education programs for women. These programs include medical services, counselling services, healthy eating programs, antenatal classes, domestic violence groups and telephone information and referral.

More than 5% of NSW women aged 15–44 are pregnant at any one time and about 87,000 babies are born in NSW each year, hence maternity services are a priority for the NSW Health Department. Pregnancy and birth in NSW are not a major health hazard for most women. However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and babies do experience infant and perinatal mortality rates 2 to 4 times that of the rest of Australia.

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

<i>Type of institution</i>	<i>1994</i>		<i>1995</i>	
	<i>Hospitals/ nursing homes, centres</i>	<i>Beds (a)</i>	<i>Hospitals/ nursing homes, centres</i>	<i>Beds (a)</i>
Public units (b)—				
General hospitals	210	19,190	n.a.	19,021
Nursing homes	32	2,659	n.a.	2,539
Other institutions (c)	12	2,596	n.a.	1,586
Private units (d)—				
General hospitals	88	5,855	91	6,191
Nursing homes	464	26,796	460	27,055
Day procedure centres	64	..	73	..
Commonwealth hospitals	1	160	1	150

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

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

Changes in 1993/94 included the closure of Western Suburbs and St Margaret's Public Hospitals, and the transfer of Concord Repatriation Hospital from the Commonwealth. (c) Other institutions consists primarily of units for the care of mental health patients. (d) Includes private institutions primarily for the care of mental health patients.

Source: NSW Health Department.

**Registered health professionals, NSW**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
Chiropractors	776	795	799	826	821
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	89	87	90	94	87
Dental technicians	615	614	631	634	621
Dental prosthetists	354	359	354	367	378
Dentists(a)	3,676	3,674	3,715	3,762	3,822
Enrolled nurses	16,992	16,818	16,569	16,521	16,565
Medical Practitioners (a)	20,656	20,686	20,779	21,016	21,624
Optical dispensers	1,078	1,156	1,197	1,218	1,242
Optometrists	1,062	1,066	1,078	1,122	1,150
Osteopaths	166	172	177	180	180
Pharmacists(a)	6,292	6,304	6,321	6,357	6,371
Physiotherapists	3,953	4,092	4,240	4,381	4,587
Podiatrists	526	532	546	565	549
Psychologists(b)	818	2,242	2,825	3,031	3,973
Registered nurses	72,064	72,004	71,361	71,959	73,178

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

Source: NSW Health Department

### **Breast and cervical cancer screening**

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is responsible for the most cancer deaths. In NSW in 1993, 2,986 new cases of breast cancer were diagnosed in women, accounting about 27% of all cancers diagnosed. The incidence rate per 100,000 females was 90.8, with women having a 1 in 12 risk of developing breast cancer over their lifetime (NSW Central Cancer Registry).

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

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

## **National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people**

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

### **Recent and long-term conditions**

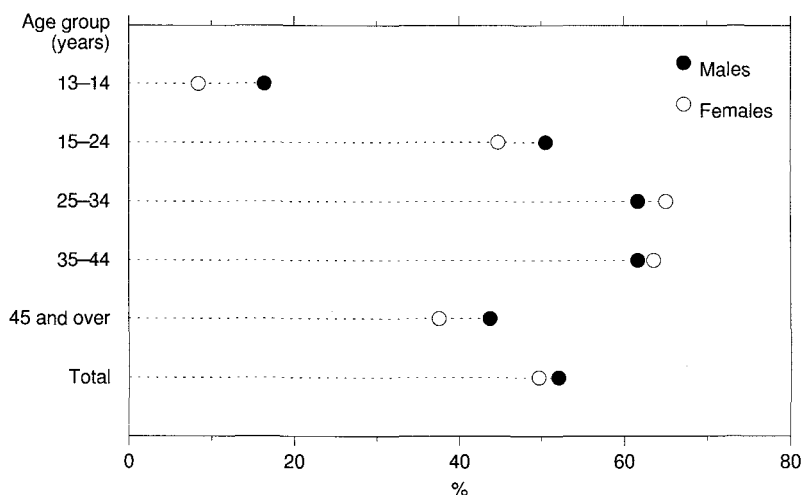
In NSW, in 1994, 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported experiencing a recent illness during the two weeks prior to interview. The most frequently reported recent illness condition was diseases of the respiratory system, while the most common long-term conditions were asthma and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

### **Health actions**

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

### **Health risk factors**

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

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

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

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

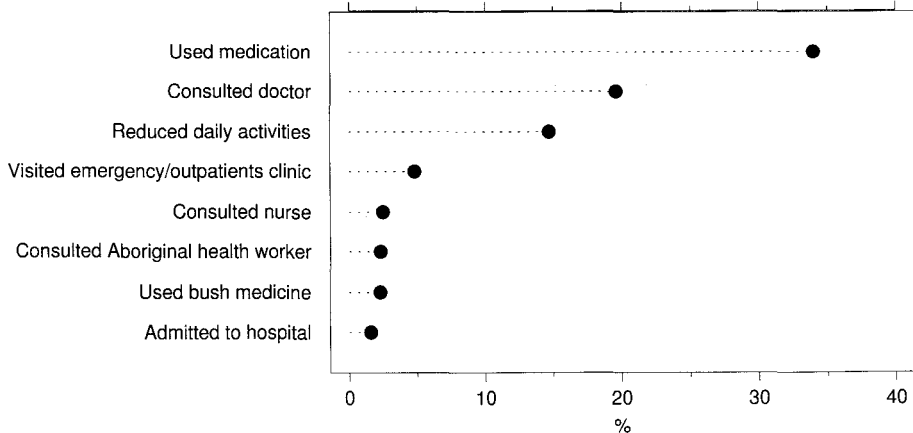
### Smoking

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

### Alcohol consumption

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

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



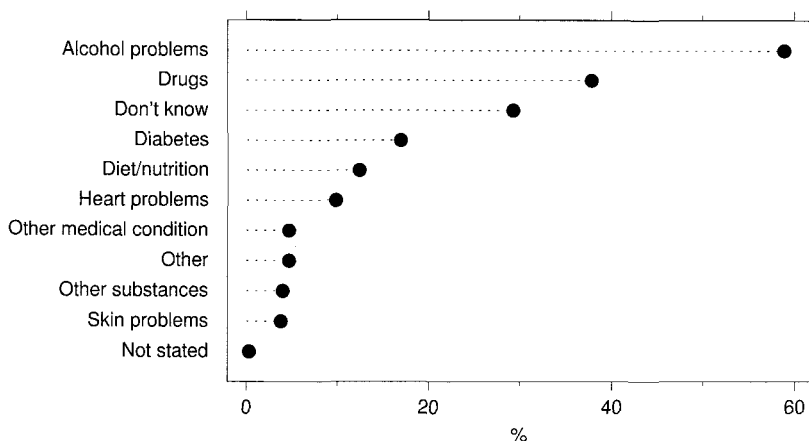
(a) People may have taken more than one type of action.

### Attitudes to health and health services

Attitudes to health in their local area indicate some of the specific concerns of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW. For people aged 13 years and over, 59% of people perceived alcohol to be one of the main health problems in their local area. This varied from 71% of people in the Coffs Harbour ATSIC Region to 52% of people in the Sydney ATSIC Region. Drugs were seen as the next major health problem, by 38% of people in NSW.

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

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



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

## Preventative actions

**Immunisation** Immunisation is recommended for all Australian children as a protection against childhood diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps, tetanus and whooping cough. Results from the 1995 Children's Immunisation Survey showed that, for most conditions covered by the National Health and Medical Research Council's Standard Childhood Vaccination Schedule (August 1994), the proportion of NSW children aged 6 years and under who were fully immunised was relatively high at younger ages but declined among older children.

The data also showed that the proportion of fully immunised children differed markedly across the conditions covered by the Schedule. While 83% of children were fully protected against polio, only 69% of those in the same age group were fully immunised against diphtheria and tetanus and 62% against whooping cough. A further 23% and 30% respectively were partially immunised against the latter two diseases (i.e. they had received less than the number of vaccinations recommended for their age). Of children in the 1–6 years age group, 92% were immunised against measles and 89% against mumps. The low proportion of children fully or partially immunised against hib (53%) (*Haemophilus Influenzae* type b) reflects the recent inclusion (April 1993) of the vaccine in the Schedule.

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



hepatitis B (23%) vaccinations.

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

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

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

### Sight and hearing tests and dental visits

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

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

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

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

<i>Type of test</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Age of child (years)</i>				<i>Total</i>
		<i>Less than 2</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	
Whether had sight and hearing tested—						
Both sight and hearing tested	%	38.3	36.0	59.7	64.3	53.5
Sight tested only	%	3.4	4.2	8.7	16.3	9.6
Hearing tested only	%	15.3	19.8	12.8	6.1	12.3
Neither sight or hearing tested	%	43.0	40.0	18.7	13.3	24.6
<i>Total</i>	%	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Number of children	'000	174.0	263.1	430.6	427.0	1,294.8
Whether ever visited a dentist or dental professional—						
Has visited dental professional	%	..	18.7	77.3	93.1	69.5
Has not visited dental professional	%	..	81.2	22.4	6.7	30.3
Not known	%	..	**0.1	**0.3	**0.2	**0.2
<i>Total</i>	%	..	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Number of children	'000	..	263.1	430.6	427.0	1,120.8

(a) Data related to dental visits refers to children aged 2–14 years.

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

<i>Reason for last test (a)</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Age of child (years)</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>0-4 (a)</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	
Sight tests					
Known/suspected vision problem	%	8.5	18.2	30.1	21.1
Check-up	%	89.9	78.4	65.4	75.7
Other/not known	%	*1.6	3.4	4.4	3.4
Number of children	'000	178.4	294.6	344.0	817.0
Hearing tests					
Known/suspected hearing problem	%	7.7	16.7	13.2	12.9
Other medical ear problems	%	*3.8	5.4	5.3	4.9
Check-up	%	87.0	75.8	79.9	80.4
Other/not known	%	*1.5	2.1	*1.4	1.7
Number of children	'000	240.2	312.2	300.5	852.9
Dental visits (b)					
Dental problem	%	20.0	17.4	14.7	16.1
Preventive treatment	%	**0.0	4.6	4.0	4.0
Orthodontic treatment	%	**0.8	2.0	10.1	6.1
Check-up	%	76.8	75.8	71.0	73.4
Other	%	**3.1	**0.2	**0.2	*0.4
Number of children	'000	49.1	332.8	397.4	779.4

(a) Data relating to the last dental visit refer to children aged 2–14 years. (b) Data relate to children aged 2–4 years.

## Infectious diseases

In NSW, 467 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 432 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified in 1994. This was the lowest number of HIV notifications since HIV testing began.

There were substantial increases in the notifications of hepatitis-C (unspecified), hepatitis-B (unspecified) and syphilis in 1994.

### Selected notifiable diseases: New notifications (a), NSW

Condition	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
			—no.—		
AIDS	413	433	410	355	467
Arbovirus	285	474	344	660	384
Gonorrhoea	403	416	504	376	364
Hepatitis A—acute	36	1,106	983	599	593
Hepatitis B—unspecified	426	1,400	3,060	3,465	4,038
Hepatitis C—unspecified	41	799	4,249	6,695	9,350
HIV infection	786	819	677	556	432
Measles	388	431	830	2,397	1,504
Pertussis (whooping cough)	149	49	222	1,546	1,421
Rubella	—	—	340	825	232
Salmonella infection (b)	1,486	1,243	860	950	1,086
Syphilis	333	637	948	786	1,074

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

Source: NSW Health Department (Inpatient Statistics Collection)

## Occupational health and safety

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

Workers compensation statistics for NSW, compiled by the WorkCover Authority, show that in 1994–95 there were 62,840 employment injuries. Of these, 42,505 were workplace injuries, 16,811 occupational diseases, 3,402 non-workplace injuries (such as commuting accidents), and 122 where the nature of occurrence was not known.

Compared to 1993–94, the number of employment injuries in 1994–95 rose by 7%. The number of workplace injuries increased by 8% and in comparison, the number of occupational disease claims increased by 4%. The non-building construction industry had the highest

incidence of employment injuries with 150.5 per 1,000 workers. The incidence was also high in the manufacturing (transport equipment) category (111.1) and the coal mining industry (109.2).

The highest proportion of workplace injuries reported during 1994-95 was for sprains and strains to the back (29%), followed by sprains and strains to limbs (18%) and then open and superficial wounds (15%). People in the age group 60-64 years had the highest incidence of workplace injury.

#### Rate of injuries/diseases, NSW, 1994-95

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Incidence per 1,000 workers</i>
Agriculture	60.3
Mining	102.5
Coal mining	109.2
Manufacturing	45.9
Food, beverages and tobacco	50.8
Textiles, clothing footwear	61.4
Paper, printing and publishing	19.9
Wood and furniture	47.0
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	25.8
Non-metallic mineral products	57.0
Basic metal products	86.2
Fabricated metal products	62.1
Transport equipment	111.1
Electricity, Gas and water	24.6
Construction	55.1
Building construction	47.8
Non-building construction	150.5
Special trade construction	39.6
Wholesale trade	18.2
Retail trade	16.5
Transport and storage	44.2
Finance ,property and business services	12.8
Public administration	48.2
Community services	21.0
Recreation, personal and other services	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.6</b>

*Source: WorkCover Authority*

Of the total reported cases of occupational diseases, industrial deafness was the most prevalent (67%), followed by mental disorders including stress (9%), occupational overuse syndrome (7%) and hernia (6%), collectively accounting for nearly 89% of all occupational diseases. Approximately 72% of occupational disease cases resulted in permanent disability.

During 1994–95, 177 fatalities were reported to insurers. Of these 70 resulted from workplace injuries, 76 from non-workplace injuries and 31 from occupational diseases. Seventeen per cent of workplace injuries resulted in permanent disability.

#### **New cases of injuries and diseases reported, NSW, 1994-95**

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Fractures and dislocations	4,982
Sprains and strains	24,944
Back	12,504
Limbs	7,588
Neck and shoulder	2,914
Other	1,938
Open and superficial wounds	6,404
Contusions and crushing	4,174
Burns	1,139
Industrial deafness	11,212
Overuse syndrome	1,180
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	1,588
Hernia	968

*Source:* WorkCover Authority

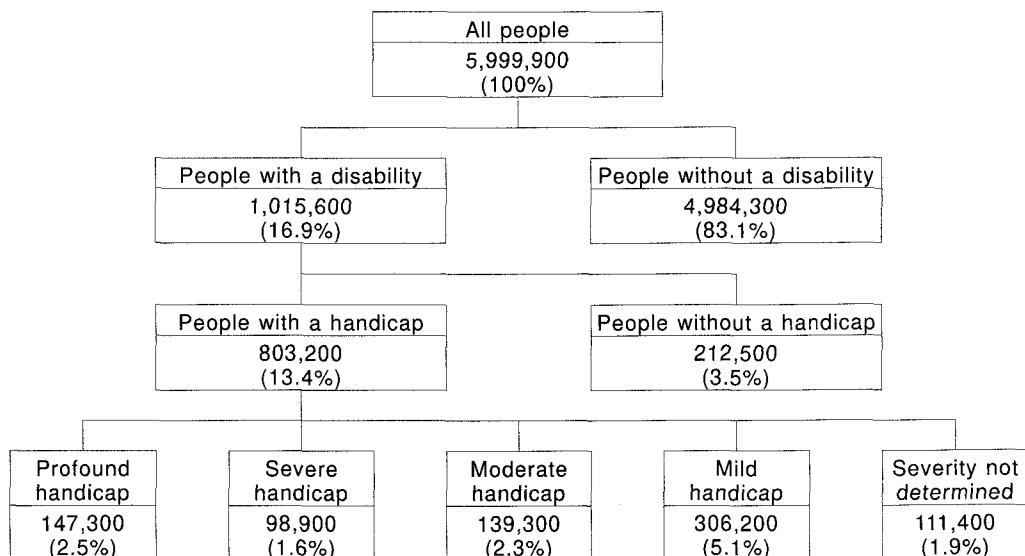
## **Disability**

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

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

In 1993, it was estimated that 1,015,600 people (or about 17% of the NSW population) had a disability. There were 518,300 males and 497,300 females. About 79% of those with a disability were classified as having a handicap. Overall, 13% of the total NSW population had a handicap.

## Profile of disability and handicap, NSW, 1993



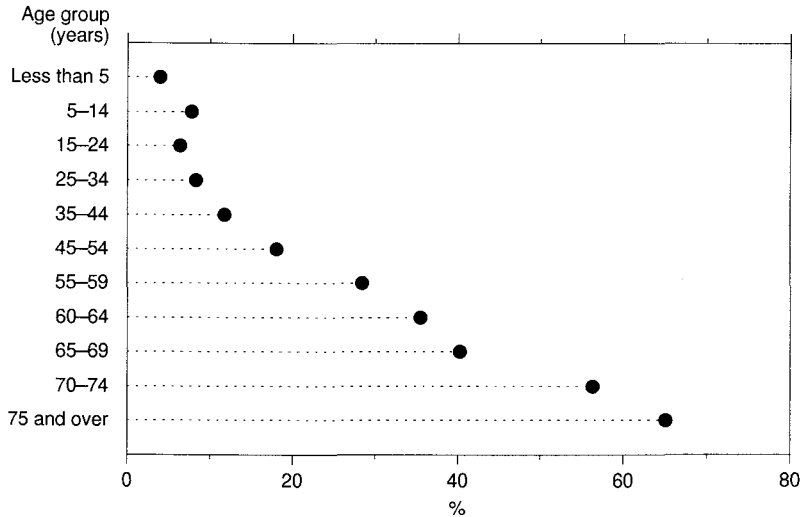
## Area and severity of handicap, NSW, 1993

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

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

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

**People with a disability by age, NSW, 1993**



### **Area and severity of handicap**

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

In 1993, there were 147,300 people in NSW with a profound handicap who always needed help from another person to perform one or more designated tasks. About 98,900 people were classified as having a severe handicap and they sometimes needed personal help. There were 139,300 people with a moderate handicap (did not need any personal help, but had difficulty in performing one or more of the tasks) and 306,200 people with a mild handicap (did not require any help and had no difficulty in performing any of the tasks, but used an aid, or had a mild mobility handicap). There was a larger proportion of females whose handicap was described as profound, 24% compared with 18% of males.

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

## Living arrangements

In NSW, the majority of people with disabilities (94%) (957,800) lived in households. The remaining 6% (57,800) lived in establishments, such as hospitals, hostels and nursing homes, and over 80% of these were aged 65 years and over.

## Disabling conditions

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

## Help and support needed and received

People with disabilities often need help and support to undertake a variety of tasks such as self-care, mobility, verbal communication, health care, home help, home maintenance, meal preparation, personal affairs and transport. Of the 475,300 disabled people who needed help, at least 93% received help to perform one of these activities. Only 80% of people who required help with verbal communication received such help. People were most likely to receive at least some of the help they needed in the areas of home maintenance (94%), health-care (93%), transport (92%) and self-care (91%).

### People with disability(a): Activities for which help was needed and received, NSW, 1993

Activity	People who needed help	People who received help	
	'000	'000	%
Self-care	113.8	103.8	91.2
Mobility	165.2	143.7	87.0
Verbal communication	35.4	28.0	79.9
Health care	149.3	138.9	93.0
Home help	221.6	190.6	86.0
Home maintenance	314.4	294.7	93.7
Meal preparation	55.0	49.3	89.6
Personal affairs	87.7	78.8	89.9
Transport	24.9	224.0	92.2
<i>Total activities</i>	<i>1,385.3</i>	<i>1,252.0</i>	<i>90.4</i>
Total people needing/ receiving any help at all	(b)475.3	(c)443.7	93.3

(a) People aged 5 years and over living in households. (b) People needing help with at least one activity. Total is less than the total activities since people may need help with more than one activity. (c) Received help with at least one activity. Total is less than the total activities since people may have received help with more than one activity.

Family members were the main providers of help or care to people with a disability living in households. Where care was provided by government, community or



commercial organisations, help with 38% of activities came from privately arranged help or a commercially provided service. A further 19% was provided by home help, home care or a home handy person and 23% by physiotherapists, chiropodists and podiatrists.

The largest proportion of both men (46%) and women (64%) with a disability had a gross weekly income in the range \$101–\$200. Among people with a disability, 74% of women and 55% of men received a government pension or benefit as their main source of income.

**Impairment** The 1993 survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers was also designed to identify impairments which were likely to limit a person's ability to function in society. Any hearing loss or sight loss (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses) was identified as such an impairment.

In 1993, 17% (1,015,600) of the NSW population had one or more disabilities. Of these people, 32% reported a hearing impairment and 10% reported visual impairment.

Overall, males were more likely to have hearing impairment, accounting for nearly 59% of all people with hearing impairment; whereas no such difference was noticeable with visual impairment.

**Persons with hearing impairment: Age by total and partial hearing loss, NSW, 1993**

Age	Hearing loss		
	Total loss	Partial loss	Loss of hearing, total and partial
	—%—		
Age—			
0–14	**14.8	*2.8	3.2
15–24	**	*2.9	*2.8
25–44	**16.4	14.3	14.4
45–54	**4.7	9.2	9.0
55–64	**	17.8	17.1
65–74	**7.0	26.9	26.1
75 and over	*57.8	26.1	27.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	—no.—		
Number of persons	12,800	315,500	328,300

\*\* Data subject to high relative standard error.

\* Subject to sampling variability between 25% to 50%.

Both these impairments correlate with age. Of the 328,300 people with a hearing impairment, nearly 54% were aged 65 years and over. About 96% suffered only from partial hearing loss and of the remaining 4% of people who reported having total hearing loss, 2.5% were aged 65

years and over. Of the total population with visual impairment, only 6% reported suffering from total visual loss with 4% being aged 65 years and over.

**Persons with visual impairment: Sight loss by age and sex, NSW, 1993**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	—%—		
Age—			
0–14	**4.3	**5.5	*4.9
15–24	**2.9	**1.7	**2.3
25–44	*13.6	*6.7	*10.2
45–54	*15.0	**4.2	*9.7
55–64	*18.2	*8.2	13.2
65–74	17.0	22.5	19.7
75 and over	29.0	51.2	39.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	—no.—		
Number of persons	48,700	47,600	96,200

\*\* Data subject to high relative standard error.

\* Subject to sampling variability between 25% to 50%.

## Causes of death

The four most significant causes of death in 1995 were diseases of the circulatory system (44% of deaths of NSW residents), malignant neoplasms (cancer) (27%), diseases of the respiratory system (8%) and accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (5%).

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

Since the mid-1960s, the death rate from circulatory system diseases in Australia has been declining. For people aged 65 years and over in NSW, the proportion of deaths fell from 63% in 1973 to 50% in 1995. This decline has been attributed to increasing community awareness of lifestyle associated factors such as smoking, cholesterol levels, and exercise, and improved medical care. In contrast, deaths from cancer have increased steadily, with the proportion of deaths for people aged 65 years and over rising from 14% in 1973 to 25% in 1995.

**Causes of death, NSW, 1995**

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons
		—no.—	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	248	191	439
Neoplasms —			
Malignant neoplasms —			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1,771	1,402	3,173
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1,673	725	2,398
Melanoma of skin	243	115	358
Breast	8	889	897
Uterus and ovary	..	488	488
Prostate	836	..	836
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	628	532	1,160
Other	1,463	988	2,451
<i>Total malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>6,622</i>	<i>5,139</i>	<i>11,761</i>
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	99	92	191
<i>Total neoplasms</i>	<i>6,721</i>	<i>5,231</i>	<i>11,952</i>
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders—			
Diabetes mellitus	371	387	758
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	255	12	267
Other	149	136	285
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>1,310</i>
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	55	72	127
Mental disorders	538	569	1,107
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	539	540	1,079
Diseases of circulatory system—			
Ischaemic heart disease	5,797	5,007	10,804
Cerebrovascular disease	1,939	2,933	4,872
Other	1,914	2,195	4,109
<i>Total diseases of circulatory system</i>	<i>9,650</i>	<i>10,135</i>	<i>19,785</i>
Diseases of respiratory system—			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1,452	964	2,416
Other	532	499	1,031
<i>Total diseases of respiratory system</i>	<i>1,984</i>	<i>1,463</i>	<i>3,447</i>
Diseases of the digestive system—			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	280	126	406
Other	404	584	988
<i>Total diseases of the digestive system</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>1,394</i>
Diseases of the genitourinary system—			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	223	305	528
Other	98	92	190
<i>Total diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>718</i>
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	12	12
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	31	59	90
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	75	187	262
Congenital anomalies	121	120	241
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	138	102	240
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	101	85	186
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)—			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	421	202	623
Suicide	593	172	765
Homicide	71	53	124
Other	546	326	872
<i>Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)</i>	<i>1,631</i>	<i>753</i>	<i>2,384</i>
<b>All causes</b>	<b>23,612</b>	<b>21,161</b>	<b>44,773</b>

Breast cancer was the leading cause of death from cancer for women in 1995, resulting in 889 deaths or 17% of female cancer deaths, followed by lung cancer (725 deaths or 14%). Almost half the breast cancer deaths occurred in women aged less than 65 years. In the age group 25–64 years, breast cancer accounted for over one-quarter (26%) of cancer deaths and 13% of deaths from all causes. In contrast, in the age group 65–79 years there were more deaths from lung cancer (379) than breast cancer (301).

Among men, the leading cause of cancer death was lung cancer (1,673 deaths or 25% of male cancer deaths), followed by prostate cancer, 836 deaths (12%). Ninety-two per cent of prostate cancer deaths occurred in men aged 65 years and over.

Suicide accounted for 172 female deaths, and motor vehicle traffic accidents for 202, much less than the number of deaths for men (593 and 421 respectively). Among men aged 15–24, motor vehicle traffic accidents accounted for 100 deaths and suicide for 116 deaths, together making up more than half (53%) of all deaths in this age group.

**Sudden Infant  
Death  
Syndrome  
(SIDS)**

There has been a dramatic decline in the number of deaths due to SIDS (cot death) in recent years from the peak of 203 in 1986. The NSW figures for the latest five years for infants under one year are 126 in 1991, 104 in 1992, 80 in 1993 and 66 in 1994 and 73 in 1995 (43 males and 30 females). One out of every seven deaths in 1995 was a cot death compared with one out of four in 1986.

## Publications related to Health

**NSW** Demography, New South Wales (3311.1)  
Facts on Disability in NSW (4198.1)  
Falls Risk Factors for Persons Aged 65 Years and Over,  
New South Wales (4393.1)  
Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses, New South Wales,  
1993 (6301.1)

**Australia** A Social Health Atlas of Australia Vols 1 and 2 (4385.0)  
Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients,  
Australia (4306.0)  
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings,  
Australia, 1993 (4430.0)  
Disability, Ageing and Carers, User Guide, Australia, 1993  
(4431.0)  
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Data Reference Package,  
Australia, 1993 (4432.0)  
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Visual Impairment,  
Australia, 1993 (4434.0)  
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Hearing Impairment,  
Australia, 1993 (4435.0)  
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Brain Injury & Stroke,  
Australia, 1993 (4437.0)  
Disability, Ageing and Carers, Disability and Disabling  
Conditions, Australia, 1993 (4439.0)  
Health Insurance Survey, Australia, June 1992 (4335.0)  
Inventory of Australian Health Data Collections (4320.0)  
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey:  
Detailed Findings, 1994 (4190.0)  
Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0)  
Publications from 1995 National Health Survey and  
National Nutrition Survey will be progressively  
released from December 1996 onwards.

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



**The Honourable J R T Wood**  
— head of the Royal  
Commission into the NSW  
Police Service.

# Law and order

---

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

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

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

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

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

At 30 June 1995, there were 13,103 police officers employed by the NSW Police Service.

**Recorded criminal incidents** In 1995, there were 563,661 criminal incidents recorded by police; about 60% of these involved some type of theft. The major categories of theft were stealing (20% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (18%), motor vehicle theft (8%) and fraud (3%).

Assault accounted for 7% of all recorded incidents (38,599); sexual assault for less than 1% (2,130 recorded incidents).

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

## Selected recorded criminal incidents: Type of offence, NSW

Type of offence	1993		1994		1995	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
Murder (a)	110	1.9	106	1.8	115	1.9
Assault	36,076	605.4	34,709	573.6	38,599	637.9
Sexual assault	4,513	75.7	1,832	30.3	2,130	35.2
Robbery	5,930	99.5	6,117	101.1	6,613	109.3
Breaking and entering	92,415	1,550.9	96,267	1,590.8	101,312	1,674.2
Fraud	26,811	450.0	14,052	232.2	16,045	265.1
Receiving, goods in custody	6,603	110.8	5,608	92.7	5,865	96.9
Motor vehicle theft	40,169	674.1	46,905	775.1	47,042	777.4
Stealing	144,814	2,430.3	101,320	1,674.3	113,588	1,877.1
Arson	2,460	41.3	3,175	52.5	3,118	51.5
Malicious damage to property	61,238	1,027.7	69,066	1,141.3	71,502	1,181.6
Drug offences	23,740	398.4	17,315	286.1	18,772	310.2
Offensive behaviour	10,967	184.1	7,815	129.1	7,718	127.5

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

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

## Victims and non-victims of personal crime (a), NSW, 1995

Age group	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate (b)
MALES				
	'000	'000	'000	%
15-24	45.7	393.6	439.3	10.4
25-34	27.5	430.5	458.1	6.0
35-44	21.1	421.1	442.2	4.8
45-54	12.0	362.1	374.1	3.2
55-64	*6.0	247.6	253.6	*2.4
65 and over	*3.8	298.8	302.5	*1.2
<b>Total males</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>2,153.8</b>	<b>2,269.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>
FEMALES				
15-24	28.9	403.8	432.7	6.7
25-34	20.8	450.0	470.8	4.4
35-44	18.4	433.4	451.8	4.1
45-54	*6.6	357.5	364.1	*1.8
55-64	*5.5	248.8	254.3	*2.2
65 and over	*3.6	369.7	373.4	*1.0
<b>Total females</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>2,263.7</b>	<b>2,347.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
PERSONS				
15-24	74.6	797.4	872.0	8.6
25-34	48.3	880.5	928.9	5.2
35-44	39.6	854.5	894.1	4.4
45-54	18.5	719.7	738.2	2.5
55-64	11.5	496.8	508.3	2.3
65 and over	*7.4	668.5	675.9	*1.1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>4,417.4</b>	<b>4,617.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>

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



The 1995 Crime and Safety Survey found that just over 5% of NSW households had been victims of break and enter in the previous 12 months. It also found that nearly 3% of NSW residents aged 15 years and over were victims of assault. Of women aged 18 years and over, less than 1% had been victims of sexual assault in the previous 12 months.

### Perceptions of crime

Just over half (51%) of all persons aged 15 years and over felt that their neighbourhood had a crime or public nuisance problem.

The main crime/public nuisance problem was perceived to be housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes, reported as the main problem by 18% of persons.

### Perceptions of crime nuisance problems in the neighbourhood, NSW, April 1995

Perceptions of crime nuisance problem	Perceived to be a problem (a)		Perceived to be the main problem	
	Number	Proportion (b)	Number	Proportion (b)
	'000	%	'000	%
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1,522.9	33.0	834.0	18.1
Car theft	923.3	20.0	119.2	2.6
Other theft	425.9	9.2	50.2	1.1
Louts/youth gangs	977.5	21.2	316.2	6.8
Prowlers/loiterers	392.0	8.5	34.8	0.8
Vandalism/graffiti	996.2	21.6	179.4	3.9
Dangerous/noisy driving	1,364.6	29.6	495.4	10.7
Illegal drugs	617.6	13.4	169.7	3.7
Sexual assault	151.8	3.3	12.2	0.3
Other assault	234.1	5.1	23.3	0.5
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	354.9	7.7	76.6	1.7
Other	108.6	2.4	61.8	1.3
No perceived problem	2,244.7	48.6	2,244.7	48.6
<b>All persons</b>	<b>4,617.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,617.4</b>	<b>..</b>

(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.

### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

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

5 years. For people aged 13 years and over, 20% felt that current police relations were better than 5 years ago.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Criminal court statistics**

In the Local Courts in 1995 the most frequent criminal charges dealt with were driving offences (34% of all charges), followed by theft offences (19%), assault offences (13%) and drug offences (10%). Of the people charged, 87% were found guilty (either by the court or plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (60%). There were 5,642 people sentenced to prison (7% of those found guilty).

The most frequent charges dealt with in the District and Supreme Courts in 1995 were theft offences (25% of all charges), followed by drug offences (16%), assault offences (13%), robbery offences (12%) and sexual assault offences (9%). Of the people charged, 75% were found guilty (either by plea or by trial verdict). Of these offenders, 54% were sentenced to prison.

**People for whom criminal charges were finalised in 1995, NSW**

	<i>Outcome of charges</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Defended hearing or trial</i>	<i>Sentenced after guilty plea</i>	<i>Otherwise finalised</i>	
Local Court	15,996	68,281	18,396	102,673
District Court	881	2,637	535	4,053
Supreme Court	44	31	3	78

*Source:* NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

**Prisons** Between June 1991 and June 1995 there was an 10% increase in the NSW prison population, as seen in the table below. While the remand population remained relatively stable, the sentenced prisoner population increased by 12% over this time period.

There are two factors that can account for an increase in the prison population: an increase in the numbers of people sent to prison or an increase in their average length of stay in prison. Sentenced prisoner receptions for June of each of the years 1991 to 1995 are shown in the table below. 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 period can be attributed to an increase in the average length of stay in prison.

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

The increase in sentenced prisoners' average length of stay in prison resulted from the Sentencing Act 1989. This so-called 'truth in sentencing' Act abolished remissions. The courts, particularly the higher courts, did not change the sentencing practices after the introduction of the legislation. That is, they did not shorten minimum custodial terms in order to take into account the abolition of remissions. Hence the effect of the legislation was to increase the time spent in prison. The full effect of the legislation took some time to become apparent. It is only in the last two years that the prison population has stabilised at about 6,400 prisoners.

**Prison population and prisoner receptions, NSW**

	<i>Prisoners in custody on first Sunday of month (a)</i>			<i>Sentenced prisoner receptions (c)</i>
	<i>Prisoners on remand</i>	<i>Sentenced prisoners (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>June—</i>				
1991	809	5,019	5,828	481
1992	767	5,415	6,182	477
1993	832	5,544	6,376	450
1994	761	5,701	6,462	356
1995	801	5,613	6,414	408

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

Source: NSW Department of Corrective Services

**Community corrections** On 1 June 1995 there were 15,386 people under some form of community supervision in NSW. These people included those serving Community Service Orders, those on supervised recognisances and people on probation or parole. There has not been the same growth in the community corrections population as in the prison population. On 1 June 1991 there were 17,320 people under community supervision.

## **Publications related to Law and order**

- NSW** Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1995  
(4509.1)  
Usage of Legal Services, New South Wales, October 1990  
(4510.1)  
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1996, New  
South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1995, NSW  
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney  
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1996, New  
South Wales Criminal Courts Statistics 1995, NSW  
Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney  
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1996, Key  
Trends in Crime and Justice, New South Wales, 1995,  
NSW Bureau of Crime and Statistics and Research,  
Sydney
- Australia** Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993 (4509.0)  
National Crime Statistics, January to December 1994  
(4510.0)

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

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

# Labour

---

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

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

## The labour force

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

In May 1996 the labour force in NSW was estimated to number 3,017,400 people of whom 2,785,600 were employed and 231,900 were unemployed. There were an estimated 1,839,600 people who were not in the labour force.

### **Labour force participation rate**

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

In May 1996 the overall participation rate was 62.1%; the rate for men was 72.5% and for women 52.1%. In the last five years the rate for men has declined while the rate for women has increased. The participation rate for married women, which increased rapidly during the 1980s, has shown slower overall growth in the last five years. The rate was 52.9% in May 1996 compared with 51.9% in May 1991.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 1996 the highest level of participation in the labour force was among people aged 20–24 years and 35–44 years with participation rates of just over 82%. Participation rates were lower for all other age groups, varying from 79.6% for those aged 25–34 years to 5.9% for people aged 65 years and over. Young people aged 15–19 years had a participation rate of 57.4%. Participation rates for people aged 15–19 years and for those aged 45–54 years have increased in the five years since 1991, but have decreased for all other age groups.

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

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
<b>MALES</b>			
	—'000—		
Labour force—			
Employed	1,541.8	1,573.6	1,592.8
Unemployed	146.7	137.4	137.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,688.5</i>	<i>1,711.0</i>	<i>1,729.8</i>
Not in labour force	571.8	643.6	656.4
	—%—		
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.0	7.9
Participation rate	74.7	72.7	72.5
<b>FEMALES</b>			
	—'000—		
Labour force—			
Employed	1,099.5	1,172.9	1,192.7
Unemployed	95.1	89.2	94.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,194.6</i>	<i>1,262.1</i>	<i>1,287.7</i>
Not in labour force	1,142.6	1,175.7	1,183.2
	—%—		
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.1	7.4
Participation rate	51.1	51.8	52.1
<b>PERSONS</b>			
	—'000—		
Labour force—			
Employed	2,641.3	2,746.5	2,785.6
Unemployed	241.8	226.6	231.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,883.1</i>	<i>2,973.1</i>	<i>3,017.4</i>
Not in labour force	1,714.4	1,819.3	1,839.6
	—%—		
Unemployment rate	8.4	7.6	7.7
Participation rate	62.7	62.0	62.1

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

<i>Age group</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
years	—%—		
15–19	54.3	57.4	57.4
20–24	83.1	81.7	82.5
25–34	81.2	80.1	79.6
35–44	82.9	80.5	82.1
45–54	75.9	77.0	76.3
55–64	44.1	44.3	42.9
65 and over	6.0	5.2	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.



**Labour force experience**

As well as a snapshot of the labour force at one point in time, it is useful to view peoples' labour force experience over a longer period. An estimated 76% of the population (85% of males and 67% of females) were in the labour force (i.e. worked or looked for work) at some time in the 12 months to February 1995. Seventy per cent of the population worked at some time during the year and 49% worked for the whole year.

**People who re-enter the labour force**

The changing nature of the labour force is due, in part, to the continual movement of people into and out of it.

People joining the labour force may be doing so for the first time or after a period away from it. Re-entrants to the labour force are those people in the labour force who have had a period of 12 months duration out of the labour force and who had worked continuously for at least 12 months at some earlier time.

This group of people represented 1% of the labour force in NSW in July 1995. Of these re-entrants to the labour force 77% were employed and 82% were women. Nearly half (49%) gave financial reasons as the main reason for wanting to work again.

Nearly one-third of re-entrants had been out of the labour force for between 5 and 9 years since their last job. Four out of five had left their job voluntarily with 86% of these being women, of whom nearly one half (46%) stated that they had ceased their previous job to have children.

**People not in the labour force**

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

In September 1995 there were 264,900 people aged 15-69 years who were marginally attached to the labour force. This was an increase of 13% since September 1994. Nearly three-quarters (72%) of those people described as marginally attached were women.

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

There were also 41,000 discouraged job seekers, an increase of 12% since September 1994. Of these, one-half

stated they were discouraged because they were considered by employers to be too young or too old and more than one-quarter stated that there were no jobs in the locality or (their) line of work.

### Persons not in the labour force, NSW, September 1995

<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	*2.5	*6.2	8.7
Were not available to start work within four weeks	*6.3	*2.4	8.7
Total	8.8	8.6	17.3
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks—			
Discouraged jobseekers	11.9	29.0	41.0
Other	53.9	152.7	206.6
Total	65.9	181.7	247.6
Total with marginal attachment to the labour force	74.6	190.3	264.9
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	29.8	69.3	99.0
Did not want to work	279.9	560.8	840.7
Permanently unable to work	18.2	8.7	26.9
Institutionalised (a) and boarding school pupils	18.4	12.4	30.8
Total without marginal attachment to the labour force	346.3	651.1	997.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>420.9</b>	<b>841.4</b>	<b>1,262.4</b>

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

## Unemployment

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

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

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

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

There were 231,900 unemployed people in NSW in May 1996 and the unemployment rate was 7.7%. Over the last 5 years the unemployment rate has varied from a peak of 12.5% in February 1993 to a low of 7.1% in July 1995. Nearly four out of five (78%) unemployed people were looking for full-time work with the remainder looking for part-time work. Just over one-third (35%) of unemployed

women were looking for part-time work, compared with 14% of men.

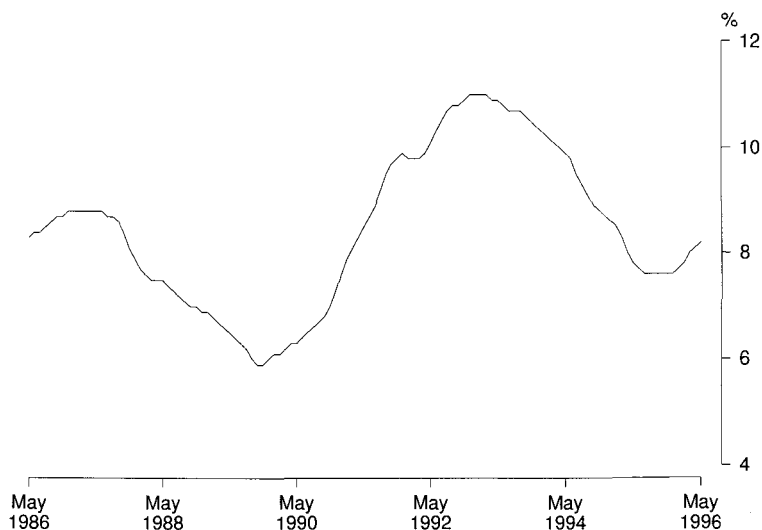
**Age groups** Unemployment rates vary between age groups. Teenagers (15–19 years of age) continued to record the highest unemployment rate at 19.0% in May 1996. During the preceding 12 months rates have increased for some age groups and decreased for others. However, all groups, except those 45–54 years of age, recorded a lower unemployment rate than five years earlier.

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

Age group	May					
	Unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	1991	1995	1996	1991	1995	1996
years	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	49.6	45.9	45.8	20.2	19.1	19.0
20–24	45.7	43.0	42.5	12.2	11.1	11.1
25–34	61.6	47.0	50.9	8.0	6.2	6.7
35–44	43.3	47.1	43.4	6.0	6.4	5.7
45–54	25.8	26.0	33.7	5.3	4.5	5.7
55–64	14.9	17.2	14.6	6.5	7.4	6.4
65 and over	*1.0	*0.6	*0.9	*2.3	*1.4	*1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>241.8</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>231.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

#### Unemployment rate, NSW — trend series



**Country of birth**

Among people born outside Australia, those born in an English speaking country are less likely to find themselves unemployed than people from a non-English speaking country. In May 1996 the unemployment rate for those born overseas in English speaking countries was 4.9%. The rate was considerably higher, at 11.3%, among those born in countries where English was not the main language spoken. The unemployment rate among people born in Australia was 7.2%.

There is a relationship between the length of time overseas born people have lived in Australia and their unemployment rate. The most recent arrivals record the highest rate, however this decreases with the length of time people have lived in Australia. Overseas born people who arrived in Australia in 1991 or later had an unemployment rate of 16.1% in May 1996.

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

Country of birth	May				
	1991	1995	1996		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
			—%		
Born in Australia	8.0	7.0	7.3	7.0	7.2
Born outside Australia	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.4	9.1
Main English speaking countries	6.1	6.4	4.9	*4.8	4.9
Other than main English speaking countries	11.2	11.1	12.0	10.2	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>

**Regional unemployment**

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

In May 1996 the unemployment rate for the Sydney region was 6.9%, compared with 9.1% for the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney, the rates varied between 13.9% in Fairfield–Liverpool Statistical Region (SR) and 2.4% in Northern Beaches SR.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 5.7% in the combined Northern, Far West, North Western and Central West SRs rising to 13.0% in the combined Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SRs.

## Labour force status (a), NSW, May 1996

<i>Region</i>	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unem- ployed</i>	<i>Unem- ployment rate</i>	<i>Particip- ation rate</i>
	'000	'000	%	%
Inner Sydney and				
Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	197.6	14.1	6.7	63.0
Inner Sydney (SR)	126.9	7.8	5.8	65.3
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	123.0	4.7	3.7	66.6
St George—Sutherland (SR)	211.3	11.6	5.2	64.9
Canterbury—Bankstown (SR)	127.4	15.0	10.6	57.6
Fairfield—Liverpool and Outer				
South Western Sydney (SRs)	231.5	26.3	10.2	63.0
Fairfield—Liverpool (SR)	116.8	18.9	13.9	58.9
Central Western Sydney (SR)	99.5	15.1	13.2	57.6
Outer Western Sydney (SR)	129.9	8.8	6.3	66.5
Blacktown—Baulkham Hills (SR)	179.7	12.1	6.3	70.1
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	143.6	5.4	3.6	66.2
Hornsby—Ku-ring-gai (SR)	124.0	6.1	4.7	64.2
Northern Beaches (SR)	115.1	2.8	2.4	65.1
Gosford—Wyong (SR)	115.6	11.5	9.1	59.5
<i>Sydney (MSR)</i>	<i>1,798.3</i>	<i>133.6</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>63.7</i>
Hunter (SR)	211.3	24.5	10.4	57.8
Newcastle (SRS)	178.6	22.5	11.2	56.6
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	262.3	26.1	9.0	59.8
Illawarra (SR)	174.5	18.8	9.7	58.3
Wollongong (SRS)	135.9	14.0	9.3	60.8
Richmond—Tweed and				
Mid-North Coast (SRs)	166.1	24.9	13.0	55.5
Northern, Far West, North Western				
and Central West (SRs) (b)	213.0	12.8	5.7	61.8
Murray—Murrumbidgee (SR)	127.6	9.3	6.8	65.0
<i>Balance of NSW (MSR)</i>	<i>987.3</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>59.5</i>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>2,785.6</b>	<b>231.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>

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

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

## Duration of unemployment

In May 1996 the average duration of unemployment was 61 weeks for men and 55 weeks for women. The average increased with age, starting at 20 weeks for people aged 15–19 years and rising to 92 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 1996, 29% of unemployed people fell into this category, compared with 35% in May 1995.

**Duration of unemployment, NSW**

<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	<i>May</i>				
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>weeks</i>			<i>—'000—</i>		
<i>Under 52</i>	<i>182.9</i>	<i>147.2</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>163.5</i>
<i>under 2</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>16.7</i>
<i>2 and under 4</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>16.1</i>
<i>4 and under 8</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>23.5</i>
<i>8 and under 13</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>23.1</i>
<i>13 and under 26</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>50.3</i>
<i>26 and under 39</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>23.9</i>
<i>39 and under 52</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>*4.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>*2.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>
<i>52 and over</i>	<i>58.9</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>68.3</i>
<i>52 and under 104</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>27.4</i>
<i>104 and over</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>41.0</i>
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>241.8</i>	<i>226.6</i>	<i>137.0</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>231.9</i>
			<i>—weeks—</i>		
<i>Average</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>58.6</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>20</i>

**Job search experience**

In the July 1995 survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, 16% of people stated that their main difficulty in finding work was that employers considered them too young or too old. A further 14% gave the reason as insufficient work experience and 11% lacked the necessary skills.

The difficulties unemployed people experienced in finding work varied with age. Insufficient work experience was given by 22% of 15–24 year olds as the main difficulty while a further 16% lacked the necessary skills or education to find work. For the group aged 45 years and over, just over half (51%) said that they were considered too old by employers to get the job.

Among people born overseas in non-English speaking countries, nearly one in five people said that language difficulties were the main difficulty in finding work.

**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 1996 there was a total of 24,500 vacancies in NSW, an increase of 3% in the 12 months since May 1995. In the same period the number of vacancies in the private sector increased by less than 1% and in the public sector by 13%. Private sector vacancies represented 85% of the total.

**Job vacancies, NSW**

Sector or industry	May					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	—'000—					
Sector—						
Private	5.7	3.4	10.4	13.1	20.8	21.0
Public	4.8	3.1	2.5	4.6	3.1	3.5
Industry—						
Manufacturing	1.7	*1.4	*1.3	*2.1	2.5	2.1
Other	8.8	5.1	11.6	15.6	21.4	22.3
<b>Total vacancies</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>
	—%—					
Job vacancy rate (a)	0.51	0.33	0.64	0.85	1.06	1.07

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

## Employment

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

In May 1996 there were an estimated 2,785,600 people employed in NSW. This was an increase of 39,100, or slightly more than 1%, over the number of people employed in May 1995.

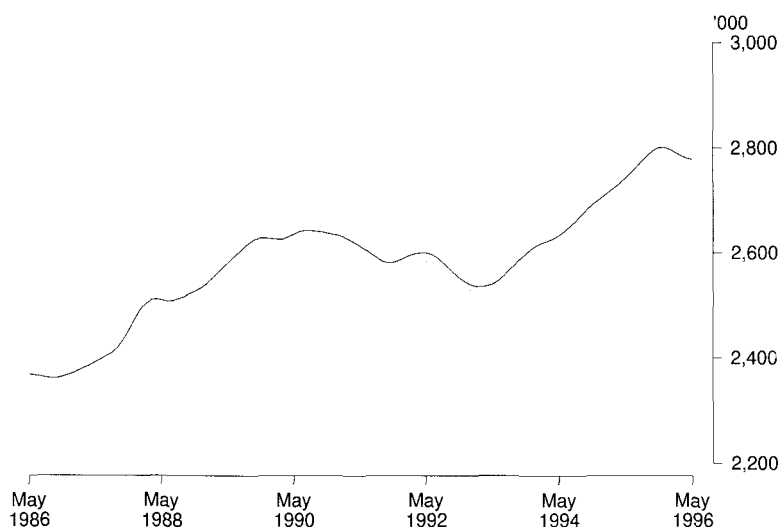
In May 1996 there were 1,592,800 men and 1,192,700 women employed, with men representing 57% of the total. In the five years to May 1996, the number of employed women has increased by 8% and the number of employed men by 3%.

In the five years to May 1996, the number of employed people increased in most age groups. The exceptions were people aged 15–19 years, 25–34 years and 55–64 years, all with a decrease of less than 1%. The largest increase was in the group aged 45–54 years where the number of employed people rose by 21%.

**Employed persons, (a) NSW**

Age group	May		
	1991	1995	1996
years		—'000—	
15–19	196.2	194.1	195.6
20–24	329.8	344.5	341.4
25–34	710.8	711.7	708.3
35–44	684.7	689.2	721.4
45–54	464.3	553.6	560.9
55–64	214.5	214.5	213.2
65 and over	41.0	39.0	44.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,641.3</b>	<b>2,746.5</b>	<b>2,785.6</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

**Employed persons, NSW — trend series****Part-time employment**

Nearly one quarter of all people employed in May 1996 were part-time workers. The proportion of females employed part-time was significantly higher (41%) than that of males (12%). In the last 5 years there have been increases in the number of both males and females working part-time. The increase has been greater among males where only 9% worked part-time 5 years ago.

In August 1995 people were asked their main reason for working part-time. Overall, just over one-quarter (26%) gave own choice as their main reason. However, this varied according to family status. Among husbands, wives and lone parents with dependants, 32% gave child care as the main reason and 26% as own choice. The



proportion stating that child care was the main reason was highest among lone parents at 36%.

Twenty-eight per cent of people classified as other family members stated that own choice was their main reason for working part-time. People who were not a member of a family gave a variety of reasons — with personal reasons, not enough work available and own choice each accounting for 25% of part-time workers in this group.

**Main reason for working part-time in main job, NSW, August 1995**

	<i>Member of a family</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Not a member of a family</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Husband or wife or lone parent with dependants</i>	<i>Other family member</i>			
			—'000—		
Personal reasons	6.9	50.6	57.5	12.9	<b>70.4</b>
Family reasons	9.7	*1.6	11.3	*0.0	<b>11.3</b>
Child care	75.1	*0.0	75.0	*0.4	<b>75.4</b>
Not enough work available	25.9	38.1	64.0	13.6	<b>77.7</b>
Own choice	59.3	54.5	113.9	13.0	<b>126.9</b>
Standard arrangements for job	40.8	35.5	76.3	10.0	<b>86.3</b>
Other reasons (a)	15.3	15.8	31.1	*3.7	<b>34.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>429.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>482.7</b>

(a) Includes no other jobs available, because of hours in other job, other reasons and don't know.

## Industry and occupation

*Retail trade* was the largest industry in terms of employment in May 1996 with just over 15% of employed people. The second largest industry was *Manufacturing* with 13%. The largest number of women were employed in *Retail trade* (18% of employed women) and *Health and community services* (16%). Women outnumbered men in *Retail trade*, *Finance and insurance*, *Education*, *Health and community services*, and *Accommodation, cafés and restaurants*.

The occupation groups employing the largest number of people were *Salespersons and personal service workers* (18%) and *Clerks* (17%). These two occupation groups accounted for 57% of employed women. Among males, 22% were employed as *Tradespersons* and 17% as *Labourers and related workers*.

The largest growth in employment in the 12 months to May 1996 was 8% in the *Professionals* occupation group while the largest decline was 3% in the number of *Labourers and related workers*.

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

	May				
			1996		
Occupation	1991	1995	Full-time	Part-time	Total
			—'000—		
Managers and administrators	294.9	285.6	265.7	23.1	288.8
Professionals	368.4	404.5	352.6	84.2	436.8
Paraprofessionals	159.7	156.7	120.6	36.6	157.2
Tradespersons	385.9	392.2	352.9	26.2	379.1
Clerks	476.2	467.1	324.3	142.6	466.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	361.8	465.8	274.9	213.8	488.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	174.8	173.2	154.4	24.8	179.1
Labourers and related workers	419.6	401.5	265.4	123.6	388.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,641.3</b>	<b>2,746.5</b>	<b>2,110.8</b>	<b>674.8</b>	<b>2,785.6</b>

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

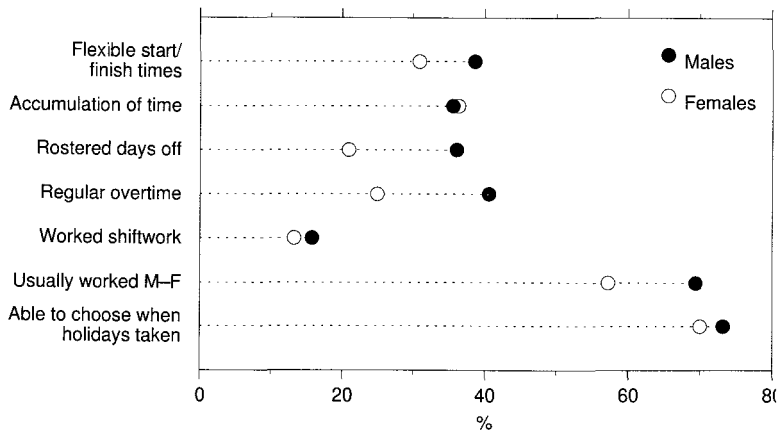
**Working arrangements**

A survey of Working Arrangements in August 1995 provided information on the flexibility of conditions experienced by employees in their main job.

Nearly two-thirds of people (64%) worked Monday to Friday and only one in eight said that the days they worked varied from week to week. One in three people had flexible start and finishing times, and were able to work extra hours in order to take time off. One-third worked overtime on a regular basis. Seventy-one per cent of people were able to choose when they took their holidays.

The proportion of employed people participating in each of the above working arrangements in August 1995 was very similar to the figures in August 1993. There was an increase of nearly 5% in the proportion able to work extra hours in order to take time off and an increase of nearly 4% in the proportion who worked regular overtime.

**Employees participating in selected flexible working arrangements, NSW, August 1995**

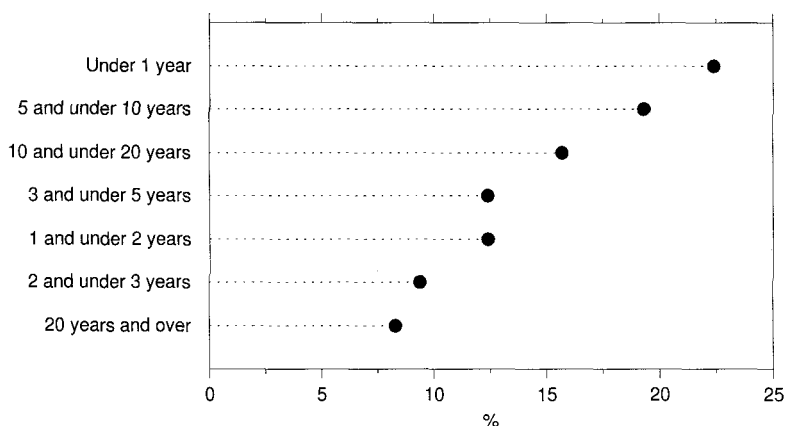


**Job mobility** People stay in jobs for varying lengths of time. In February 1996 nearly one-quarter (24%) of employed people had been in their current job for more than 10 years. At the other end of the scale, just over one in five (22%) had been in their current job for less than one year.

A greater proportion of women than men had been in their job for shorter periods, with 61% of women in their current job for less than 5 years compared with 54% of men.

Younger people were more likely to change jobs than older people. The most mobile group were those aged 20–24 years with one in three changing jobs in the 12 months to February 1996. The next most mobile age group was those aged 15–19 years where one in four changed jobs. Mobility then decreased with age.

Job losers (people who ceased their last job involuntarily) made up one-third of those people who had ceased a job in the 12 months to February 1996. Of these people 58% had been in the job for less than one year and one half of these people had been in their job for less than 3 months. Among job leavers (people who left their last job voluntarily), 38% had been in their job for less than 1 year and 17% for between 1 and 2 years.

**Employed people: duration of current job, NSW, February 1996****People working at home**

A survey in September 1995 found that 101,400 or nearly 4% of employed people in NSW were employed at home (ie they worked more hours at home than elsewhere). A further 500,500 (18%) worked some hours at home, but usually worked more hours elsewhere. Just over seven in ten people working at home were women.

The majority of people (51%) worked on their own account (were self-employed with no employees and the business was not incorporated) or contributed to a family business. A further 38% were employees and 11% were employers. Half of the women employed at home had children aged 0-14 years compared to 30% of men.

Two out of every three of the women were *Clerks*, while the largest occupation group for men was *Professionals* (38%). Of people employed at home, 18% worked in the *Property and business services* industry.

**People employed at home: selected characteristics,  
NSW, September 1995**

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
		—'000—	
Status in employment—			
Employers	*2.6	8.6	11.2
Own account workers/contributing family workers	15.9	35.4	51.3
Employees	10.3	28.2	38.5
Payment in kind	*0.4	*0.0	*0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>101.4</i>
Age—			
15–34	6.7	18.9	25.6
35–44	7.5	23.5	31
45–54	6.4	19.1	25.5
55 and over	8.6	10.8	19.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>101.4</i>
Family status—			
Member of a family	21.4	65.8	87.2
With children aged 0–14	8.7	36.2	44.9
Without children aged 0–14	12.7	29.6	42.3
Not a member of a family	7.8	6.4	14.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>101.4</i>

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

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

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

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

In May 1996, one in four part-time workers wanted to work more hours. A greater proportion of males (33%) than females (21%) wanted to increase the number of hours they worked. Among full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours a week, 20% were considered to be underemployed. The other 80% worked less than 35 hours in the survey week for reasons such as holidays or flex leave, illness, injury or shift work.

### Retirement and retirement intentions

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

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

#### Retirement intentions NSW, November 1994

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

For the 1,087,000 retired people in NSW, age of retirement varied significantly with gender. While 55% of women had retired before the age of 45 and 85% before the age of 60, 33% of men retired between the ages of 60 and 64 and a further 25% at 65 years or over. The main reasons given for having retired early were own ill health or injury (48% of men and 25% of women) and decided not to work any more, more leisure time (19% of men and 26% of women).

### Trade unions

Statistics compiled from data provided by trade unions identified 73 unions in NSW at 30 June 1995. These unions reported a total membership of 1,001,600 people. People who are members of more than one union are counted once for each union. The number of unions decreased by 8 since June 1994 and by 90 in the five years since 1990.

### Trade union membership

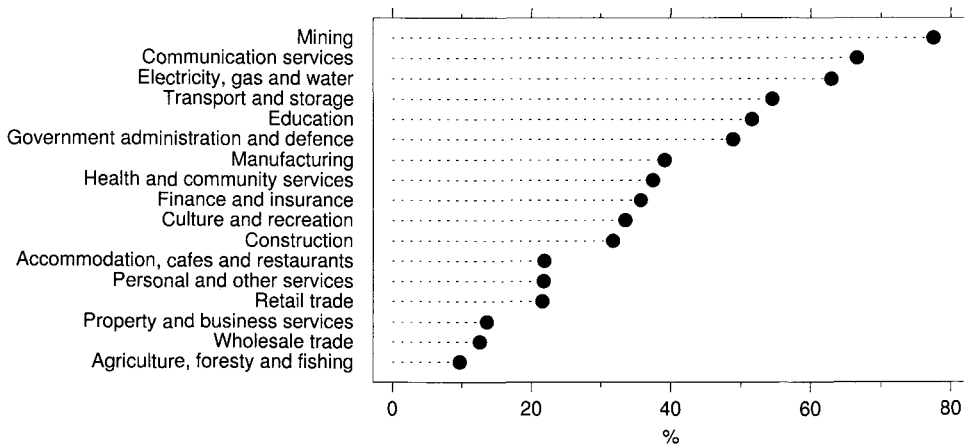
Additional statistics on trade union membership are available from a survey which obtains information from employed wage and salary earners on whether or not they are a member of a union.

In August 1995 one in three of this group stated that they were a member of a trade union. Among people who worked full-time 36% were trade union members and for part-time workers the figure was 21%.

The *Mining* industry had the highest union membership with 78% followed by 67% in *Communication services*. The lowest membership rates were found in *Agriculture, forestry and fishing* with 10% and *Wholesale trade* with 13%.

Union membership in the public sector at 59% was much higher than in the private sector where it was 25%.

Trade union membership, August 1995



**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 285 industrial disputes reported in NSW in 1995 which resulted in an estimated 113,600 working days being lost. The mining industry lost the greatest number of days in 1995 with 46% of the total.

**Industrial disputes (a), NSW**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
WORKING DAYS LOST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (b)						
	—'000—					
Industry—						
Mining	111.8	107.1	48.4	46.5	80.8	51.8
Manufacturing—						
Metal products; machinery and equipment	344.6	433.7	42.6	57.4	25.1	22.2
Other	35.9	112.7	10.5	11.2	14.6	11.0
Construction	22.6	57.3	10.5	5.0	0.1	2.5
Transport and storage; communication services	12.7	80.2	9.1	5.0	20.3	7.9
Other industries	95.3	315.4	53.2	53.3	82.2	18.2
<b>Total working days lost</b>	<b>622.9</b>	<b>1,106.3</b>	<b>174.3</b>	<b>178.3</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>113.6</b>
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR (c)						
	—no.—					
<b>Total number of disputes</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>285</b>

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

**Average weekly earnings**

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

The average weekly total earnings (trend series) in May 1996 were \$708.40 for males and \$470.30 for females. The female average is 66% of the male figure, but some of this difference can be attributed to the fact that there is a larger proportion of women working part-time. A



comparison of full-time employees reveals that average female earnings are 78% of male earnings.

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

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>May</i>		
	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
	—\$—		
<b>Males—</b>			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	671.70	721.80	747.90
Average weekly total earnings	729.20	780.80	814.80
All males average weekly total earnings	640.80	684.20	708.40
<b>Females—</b>			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	567.60	594.40	616.00
Average weekly total earnings	583.20	611.00	632.30
All females average weekly total earnings	439.90	450.00	470.30
<b>Persons—</b>			
Full-time adults—			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	634.30	674.20	700.20
Average weekly total earnings	676.50	717.40	748.60
All persons average weekly total earnings	550.40	573.70	600.00

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

## Employment benefits

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

In August 1995 nearly 98% of full-time wage and salary earners received one or more of these standard benefits compared with 54% of people working part-time. All permanent employees received one or more standard benefits compared with less than half (46%) of casual employees. In the public sector 96% of employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 88% of employees in the private sector.

People who worked for a large employer had a higher incidence of standard benefits than those working in a small organisation. The proportion of employees receiving one or more benefits was 97% where the size of the location at which they worked was 100 people or more. The proportion was 81% where there were less than 10 employees.

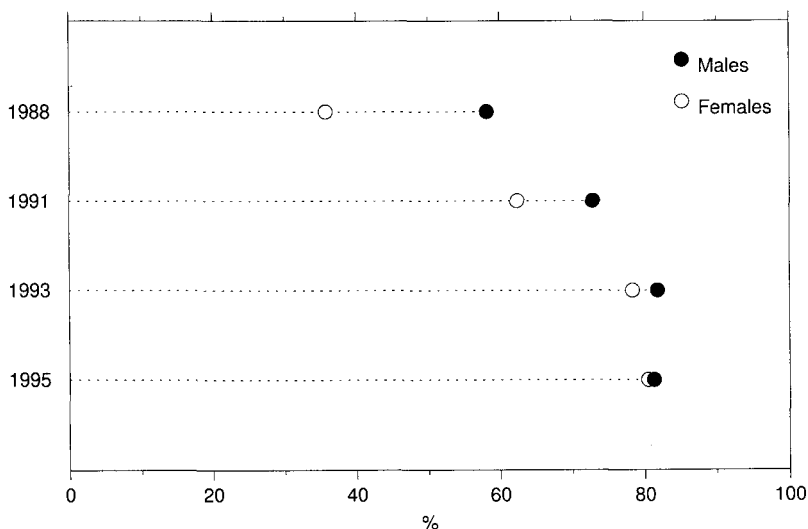
In August 1994 data was collected for a more detailed range of benefits. In addition to the standard benefits, 15% of employees received benefits in the form of goods and services, 15% received transport benefits and 7% telephone benefits.

**Superannuation** A detailed study of superannuation coverage was conducted in November 1995. It revealed that 81% of employed people were covered by a superannuation scheme. This compared with 80% in 1993, 69% in 1991 and 49% in 1988. The proportion of males and females covered was the same.

The level of superannuation coverage for employed people who were Australian born (81%) was only slightly higher than for those born overseas (80%). Permanent employees were far more likely to be covered by a superannuation scheme than casual employees — 97% compared with 62%.

Among occupation groups the level of coverage varied between 92% for *Para-professionals* and 70% for *Managers and administrators*. The industry with the highest proportion of employed people covered was *Electricity, gas and water supply* with nearly 99%. The lowest proportion was in *Agriculture, forestry and fishing* with 38%.

**Employed people covered by a superannuation scheme, NSW**



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

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

#### Labour costs, NSW, 1993–94

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

## Publications related to Labour

**NSW** The Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (6201.1)

**Australia** Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)  
 The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)  
 Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0.40.001)  
 Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)  
 Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0.40.001)  
 Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0.40.001)  
 Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)  
 Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)  
 Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (6238.0.40.001)  
 Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia (6245.0)  
 Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia (6246.0)  
 Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)  
 Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia (6250.0)  
 Career Experience, Australia (6254.0)  
 Labour Force Projections, Australia (6260.0)  
 Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0.40.001)  
 Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0.40.001)  
 Persons Employed at Home, Australia (6275.0)  
 Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, Preliminary (6301.0)  
 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) (6322.0.40.001)  
 Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)  
 Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0.40.001)  
 Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0.40.001)  
 Working Arrangements, Australia (6342.0.40.001)  
 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. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

# Falls risk factors

---

**Introduction** Preventing falls by older people has been recognised as an important health issue. To understand the extent of the problem, a survey was conducted in NSW in 1995 by the ABS on Falls Risk Factors for people aged 65 years and over. This survey adds to the growing store of information used to design strategies to reduce the social and economic costs to individuals, their families and the community. With the ageing of the population, the size of the problems are set to increase making it important that preventative strategies are formulated.

In NSW to date, many local interventions have been implemented aimed at reducing the rate of falls by older people. These interventions have targeted a selected number of the risk factors for falls by older people. In addition to this local activity, the Central Health Promotion Unit within the NSW Health Department conducted a falls prevention mass media campaign throughout rural NSW entitled 'Take Steps to Prevent a Fall' in 1995 prior to the ABS survey.

Falls are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in NSW and throughout Australia. It has been estimated that in Australia one in three people aged 65 years and over fall each year (NHMRC 1994). Although major physical injuries are relatively uncommon, when they do occur they are often associated with ongoing disability (NHMRC 1994). Falls also commonly have a number of psychological consequences, such as fear of falling and injury, leading to isolation and possibly increased dependence in the longer term (NHMRC 1994).

Just under one-third of the people who fall each year suffer injuries severe enough to require hospitalisation (Injury Unit, NSW Health Department 1994), and many of these will cause ongoing disability (NHMRC 1994). Of the patients who are admitted to hospital because of a fall, 40% become long stay patients (Naylor and Rosin 1991). About 50% of older people who fall at home and require hospital admission are subsequently discharged to a nursing home (Sattin et al 1990). Falls are a contributing factor in 40% of nursing home admissions (Kellogg 1987, Smallegan 1983).

Falls result in considerable direct and indirect costs to both the individual and their families and the community. These costs may be physical, psychosocial or financial (NHMRC 1994). In the 1992-93 financial year in NSW, there were 17,524 hospitalisations, amounting to 274,926 bed days, due to falls by people aged 65 years and over. The cost of treatment for these admissions was approximately \$81.1 million for acute care.

Of the 17,524 hospitalisations in NSW, 5,233 (30%) were due to hip fractures which cost approximately \$46.4 million for the period of acute care. This amount increases to approximately \$62.8 million (i.e. \$12,000 per case) taking into account a period of up to 4 months post injury care.

The number of falls-related hip fractures in older Australians in the year 2006 is estimated to be about 18,000, an increase of 73% over a 20 year period (Lord and Sinnett 1986). The cost of providing acute hospital care for the treatment of falls-related injuries in Australia will increase from approximately \$20 million in 1986 to \$238 million by 2001 (Lord & Sinnett 1986).

The research literature indicates that falls by older people are preventable through the implementation of a range of strategies. Most of these strategies involve changing the risk factors in the home environment such as removing rugs on floors, placing hand rails next to steps or stairs to assist ascent or descent, grab rails in bathrooms and non-slip mats in baths and showers, having adequate lighting and reviewing kitchen design and layout features, such as the placement of items on shelves (Fildes 1994). Other risk factors for falls by older people include choice of shoes, medications consumed, balance and gait (physical activity) and vision.

There are also a number of risk factors which can be modified in the broader environment that can result in a reduction in the risk of falls by older people. These include the provision of seating in shopping centres, non-slip floors in shopping centres and providing longer times to allow road crossing for older people near shopping centres.

Prior to the conduct of the Falls Risk Factors Survey by the ABS in October 1995, only limited statewide information was available on the prevalence of risk factors in NSW. The survey information was needed to:

- assess the overall status of falls by older people across NSW and the safety of their home environment.
- identify whether there was scope to change risk factors relating to falls by older people in terms of

environmental modification, knowledge and awareness and policy changes in areas such as public housing and institutions.

- provide input into the development, implementation and evaluation of statewide programs to prevent falls by older people.

## **Injury prevention**

The data from this survey is being used by advisory groups on Injury Prevention for NSW and within the NSW Health Department to:

- develop indicators to monitor incidence of falls and risk factors for falls by older people.
- set priorities for action within the health sector and other relevant sectors.
- identify sub-groups of the population at greater risk of falling to assist in the targeting of strategies.
- disseminate the information to hospitals — aged care assessment teams, Health Promotion Units, Public Health Units, Aging and Disability services, Department of Housing, Local Government — home help services, for their area/regional planning of injury prevention initiatives. There are two regular publications: 'Injury Issues' and 'The Public Health Bulletin', that are a readily available means of disseminating this information. Between them, these publications are circulated to over 1,000 groups and organisations involved in promoting health.
- assist in planning of state-wide or pilot programs that aim to prevent falls by older people in NSW.
- evaluate major injury prevention initiatives that have been undertaken at a statewide level.
- add to the literature much needed information on the prevalence and distribution of risk factors for falls by older people.
- provide a tool for advocacy of issues pertaining to falls prevention, through raising public awareness and bringing it to the attention of key decision makers. Such avenues would include the advocacy of policy changes by institutions, public housing and retirement villages to eliminate/reduce potential risk factors.

## **Falls Risk Factors Survey**

The Falls Risk Factors Survey of usual residents aged 65 years and over was conducted in October 1995. The survey was conducted throughout NSW as a supplement to the ABS Monthly Population Survey (MPS). Information was collected from individuals in households containing people aged 65 years and over about any falls they may have had in the previous 12 months as well as information about their home. For this survey a 'fall' was defined as having 'accidentally lost your balance, tripped or slipped and found yourself on the floor or ground'.

In October 1995, there were an estimated 693,300 usual residents aged 65 years and over living in private dwellings in NSW. Approximately 139,500 (20.1%) had fallen at least once during the 12 months to October 1995 and of these, 91,700 were women and 47,800 were men. This represented 23.9% of all women and 15.5% of all men aged 65 years and over.

**Persons 65 years and over: Age by whether fallen in the last 12 months by sex**

Age	Fallen '000	Not fallen '000	Total '000	Proportion who have fallen %
<b>MALES</b>				
65-69	17.6	96.4	114.0	15.4
70-74	13.1	85.1	98.3	13.3
75 and over	17.1	79.7	96.8	17.7
<b>Total males</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>261.2</b>	<b>309.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>				
65-69	18.6	101.5	120.2	15.5
70-74	29.8	85.7	115.4	25.8
75 and over	43.3	105.4	148.7	29.1
<b>Total females</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>292.6</b>	<b>384.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>				
65-69	36.2	198.0	234.2	15.5
70-74	42.9	170.8	213.7	20.1
75 and over	60.4	185.1	245.4	24.6
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>553.8</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>

The proportion of women in the 70-74 years age group who fell was significantly higher than for men in the same age group (25.8% vs 13.4%). Similarly, the proportion of women aged 75 years and over who fell was significantly higher than for men in the same age group (29.1% vs 17.7%).

For men there was no significant difference across the three age groups with respect to the proportion who fell. For women, only those aged 65-69 years and those aged 70-74 years showed a significant difference in the proportion who fell (15.5% vs 25.8%).

Of those people aged 65 years and over who lived alone, 25.2% had fallen compared with 17.1% of people who were a member of a 'couple only' household.



**Persons 65 years and over: Selected characteristics by whether fallen in the last 12 months**

	<i>Fallen</i>	<i>Not fallen</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proportion who have fallen</i>
<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Region—				
Sydney	77.6	312.8	390.4	19.9
Balance of NSW	61.8	241.0	302.8	20.4
Household type—				
Persons living alone	44.3	131.9	176.2	25.2
Couple only	60.2	292.6	352.8	17.1
Other household	34.9	129.3	164.2	21.3
Dwelling type—				
Separate house	113.2	442.4	555.6	20.4
Semi-detached/row or terrace house/ town house/villa	8.1	31.7	39.8	20.4
Flat/unit/apartment	15.2	72.6	87.9	17.3
Other dwelling	*2.9	*7.0	9.9	*29.5
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>553.8</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>

The location of the last fall varied for men and women. Women were likely to fall inside the home (29.3%), outside the home (but within the property) (28.3%), on a public footpath, road or parking area (20.9%), or in a shop, bank, cinema, club or office (10.2%). Men were likely to fall outside the home (but within the property) (36.8%), inside the home (25.3%), or on a public footpath, road or parking area (16.7%).

The proportion of women who reported a fall while 'just walking' was 29.7%, compared to that of women who fell while undertaking domestic activities (16.0%). The proportion who fell while shopping was 11.9%.

Most men fell while undertaking maintenance or gardening work (26.2%), 'just walking' (23.0%) or while going up or down steps or stairs (13.8%).

Of the 139,500 people who fell, 48,800 (34.9%) stated that a surface contributed to their fall. As to the type of surface, 11.8% stated 'uneven or cracked man-made surfaces' as the cause while 10.3% stated 'slippery surfaces'. For the 47,100 (33.8%) who said an object contributed to their fall, 11.5% cited 'steps or stairs' as the object while 8.9% stated an object 'on the ground' (i.e. outside). For the 79,500 (57.0%) who answered that another factor contributed to their fall, 20.3% said that they 'overbalanced or their legs gave way'.

**Persons 65 years and over who have fallen in the last 12 months: Location of the last fall by sex**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Inside your home	12.1	25.3	26.9	29.3	38.9	27.9
Outside your home	17.6	36.8	26.0	28.4	43.6	31.3
At another person's home	*2.2	*4.6	*3.1	*3.4	*5.3	*3.8
Public footpath, road, parking area	8.0	16.7	19.2	20.9	27.2	19.5
Shop, bank, cinema, club, office	*2.0	*4.2	9.4	10.3	11.3	8.1
Bushland, park, beach, camping area	*1.7	*3.5	*3.3	*3.6	*5.0	*3.6
Other (including Not known)	*4.3	*9.1	*3.9	*4.3	8.2	5.9
<b>Total persons who have fallen</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Persons 65 years and over who have fallen in the last 12 months: Activity being undertaken when the last fall occurred by sex**

<i>Activity being undertaken</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Going up or down step/stairs	*6.6	*13.8	10.9	11.9	17.5	12.6
Gardening, farming, maintenance work	12.5	26.2	8.8	9.6	21.3	15.3
Housework, domestic activities	*1.9	*4.0	14.7	16.0	16.6	11.9
Recreation, sport	*2.8	*5.8	*2.1	*2.3	*4.8	*3.5
Shopping	*1.5	*3.2	10.9	11.9	12.5	9.0
Showering, bathing, dressing etc.	*3.7	*7.7	*3.0	*3.3	*6.7	*4.8
Sitting to standing	*2.1	*4.4	*3.0	*3.3	*5.2	*3.7
Just walking	11.0	23.0	27.2	29.7	38.2	27.4
Other	*5.7	*11.8	11.0	12.0	16.6	11.9
<b>Total persons who have fallen</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A slightly higher proportion of women than men reported that they were injured as a result of their fall (66.3% compared to 55.9%). The proportion of 65–74 year olds injured by falling was slightly higher than the proportion of people injured in the 75 years and over age group for both men and women. The type of injuries received as a result of a person's most recent fall varied between men and women. For men, the most common injuries were bruising (27.6%) and superficial abrasion or grazing (22.2%). For women, 38.6% reported bruising, 20.0% reported superficial abrasion or grazing and 12.1% reported fractures.

A number of risk factors around the home were identified for households, with at least one usual resident aged 65 years and over in particular dwelling types. It was found that:

- 74.0% of separate houses and 67.0% of semi-detached, row or terrace houses, town houses or villas did not have handrails fitted in the bathroom or toilet.
- 66.4% of semi-detached, row or terrace houses, town houses or villas and 60.3% of separate houses with stairs outside the home did not have continuous handrails.
- 82.4% of households who owned or were buying their own home had not made any changes to their home in the previous 12 months to prevent a fall. This compared with 87.8% of those households who were renting their home.
- 7.6% of dwellings did not have adequate lighting between the bedroom and bathroom at night.

**Persons 65 years and over who have fallen in the last 12 months: Factors contributing to the last fall (a)**

	Persons	
	'000	%
Surface—		
Loose floor coverings	*2.3	*1.6
Slippery surfaces	14.4	10.3
Uneven/cracked natural surfaces	10.4	7.5
Uneven/cracked man-made surfaces	16.5	11.8
Other	*5.2	*3.7
<i>Total where surface contributed to the last fall</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>34.9</i>
Objects—		
Steps/stairs	16.1	11.5
Object on floor, etc.	*6.0	*4.3
Object on ground	12.4	8.9
Furniture	*3.1	*2.2
Other	9.4	6.7
<i>Total where object contributed to the last fall</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>33.8</i>
Other factor—		
Footwear being worn	*5.0	*3.6
Felt faint/dizzy	11.1	8.0
Over balanced/legs gave way	28.3	20.3
Knocked over	*3.1	*2.2
Not sure-suddenly on ground	10.7	7.7
Other	21.1	15.1
<i>Total where another factor contributed to the last fall</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>57.0</i>
<b>Total persons who have fallen</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Those who had fallen in the previous 12 months were asked what contributed to their fall. In each of the categories 'surface', 'object' and 'other factor' respondents could choose only one response.

**Persons 65 years and over who have fallen in the last 12 months: Type of injury received in the last fall by sex**

Type of injury received (a)	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Superficial abrasion/graze	10.6	22.2	18.3	20.0	28.9	20.7
Bruising	13.2	27.6	35.4	38.6	48.7	34.9
Cut/laceration/puncture	*5.6	*11.7	9.0	9.8	14.7	10.5
Sprains or strains	*2.0	*4.2	*6.8	*7.4	8.8	6.3
Fractures	*3.1	*6.5	11.1	12.1	14.2	10.2
Other bone, tendon or joint	*1.1	*2.3	*2.6	*2.8	*3.8	*2.7
Other	*3.4	*7.1	*6.8	*7.5	10.2	7.3
<i>Total persons injured</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>62.7</i>
Total persons not injured	21.1	44.1	30.9	33.7	52.0	37.3
<b>Total persons who have fallen</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>139.5</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) As a person could receive more than one injury from their most recent fall, the figures for the individual injuries will not sum to the totals shown.

**Households (a): Risk factors inside the home by type of dwelling structure**

<i>Risk factors inside the home</i>	<i>Dwelling structure</i>						<i>Total (b) '000</i>
	<i>Separate house</i>		<i>Semi-detached, row or terrace house, town house or villa</i>		<i>Flat, unit or apartment</i>		
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	
Internal steps or staircases which do not have continuous handrails	52.1	51.0	*3.0	*42.4	*1.4	*38.6	57.1
Total households with steps or staircases	102.1	..	*7.0	..	*3.6	..	114.5
Handrails not fitted in the bathroom or toilet	290.7	74.0	21.1	67.0	38.2	52.5	355.3
Inadequate lighting between the bed and the bathroom or toilet at night	31.4	8.0	*1.9	*5.9	*4.3	*5.9	38.4
<b>Total households</b>	<b>392.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>504.7</b>

(a) Which have one or more usual residents aged 65 years and over. (b) Includes 'other' dwelling structures not reported separately

**Households (a): Risk factors outside the home by type of dwelling structure**

<i>Risk factors outside the home</i>	<i>Dwelling structure</i>						<i>Total (b) '000</i>
	<i>Separate house</i>		<i>Semi-detached, row or terrace house, town house or villa</i>		<i>Flat, unit or apartment</i>		
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	
Outside steps or stairs which do not have continuous handrails	209.8	60.3	14.7	66.4	15.0	22.9	243.1
Places where steps or stairs are slippery or in need of repair	24.3	7.0	n.p.	n.p.	*5.7	*8.4	31.9
Staircases inside the building have insufficient light to see each step as you go down the stairs	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	*3.5	*5.2	*3.5
Total households with steps or stairs	347.8	..	22.1	..	68.3	..	444.5
Any paths that are broken, uneven or slippery	49.7	12.7	*1.4	*4.6	10.1	13.9	63.8
Any entrances to the home which do not have outdoor lights	41.1	10.7	*3.9	*12.5	*3.6	*5.0	49.8
Any dark areas such as hallways or corridors which have to be walked through at night before turning on a light	n.a.	..	n.a.	..	*5.2	*7.2	*5.2
Total households	392.7	..	31.5	..	72.7	..	504.7

(a) Which have one or more usual residents aged 65 years and over. (b) Includes 'other' dwelling structures not reported separately.

In summary, the results of this survey have provided information required by the NSW Health Department to develop strategies to reduce the number of falls by older people. The number of older people who fall each year is significant, with over 20% (139,500) of residents aged 65 years and over in private dwellings in NSW having experienced a fall at least once in the 12 months to October 1995. Of those people who fell, 63% were injured, and over half of these required medical care as a result of the fall. The majority of dwellings had at least one risk factor, and very few households had had any modifications made to their dwelling, such as the installation of handrails, to reduce the risk of falling. The information collected on risk factors, activities being undertaken and location at the time of the fall, and associated factors such as medication being taken and exercise patterns, has provided valuable input into the planning and development of strategies and programs to prevent falls among older people.

*This chapter was prepared by the NSW Department of Health.*

## **Publications related to Falls risk factors**

### **NSW ABS**

Falls risk factors for persons aged 65 years and over, New South Wales, October 1995 (4393.1)

### **Non-ABS**

Injury Unit, The epidemiology of falls in older people in NSW, NSW Health Department, 1994

### **Australia Non-ABS**

Fildes, B. Injuries among older people — Falls at home and pedestrian accidents, Collins Dove, 1994.

Kellogg International Working Group, The prevention of falls in later life, Danish Medical Bulletin 1987:34 Suppl 4.

Lord, S and Sinnett, P. Femoral neck fractures: admissions, bed use, outcome and projections, Medical Journal of Australia 1986; 145:493–96

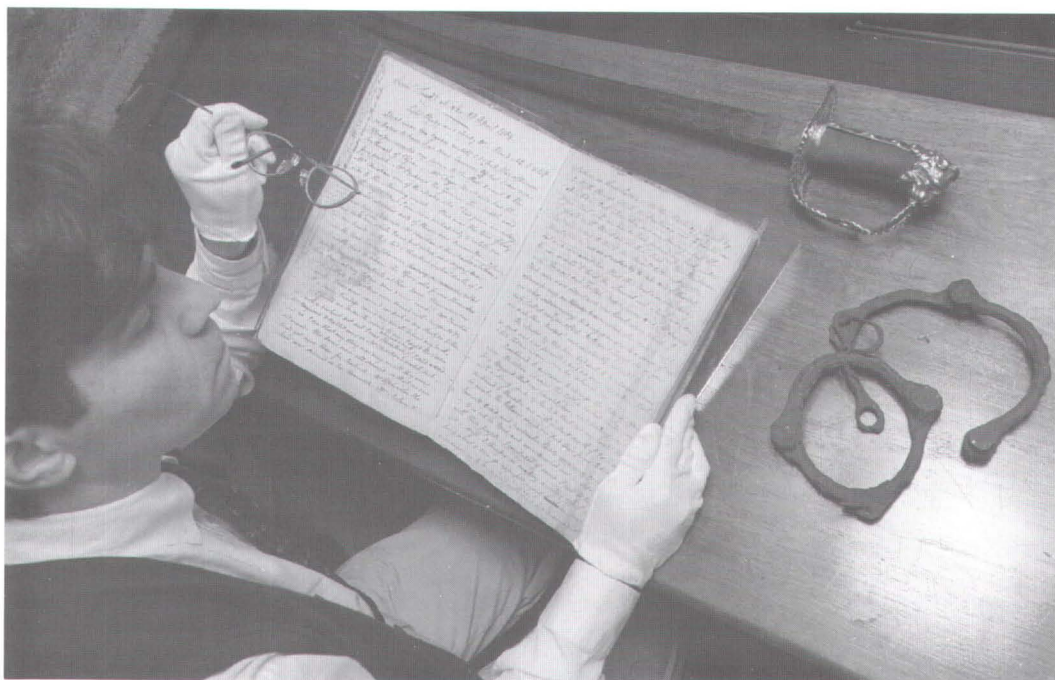
Naylor, R, Rosin, A. Falling as a cause of admission to a geriatric unit, Practitioner 1991: 205;327–30.

National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), Falls in the older person, Series on clinical management problems in the elderly No 6, Commonwealth of Australia, 1994.

Sattin R, Lambert Huber D et al. The Incidence of fall injury events among the elderly in a defined population. American Journal of Epidemiology 1990; 131: 1028–37.

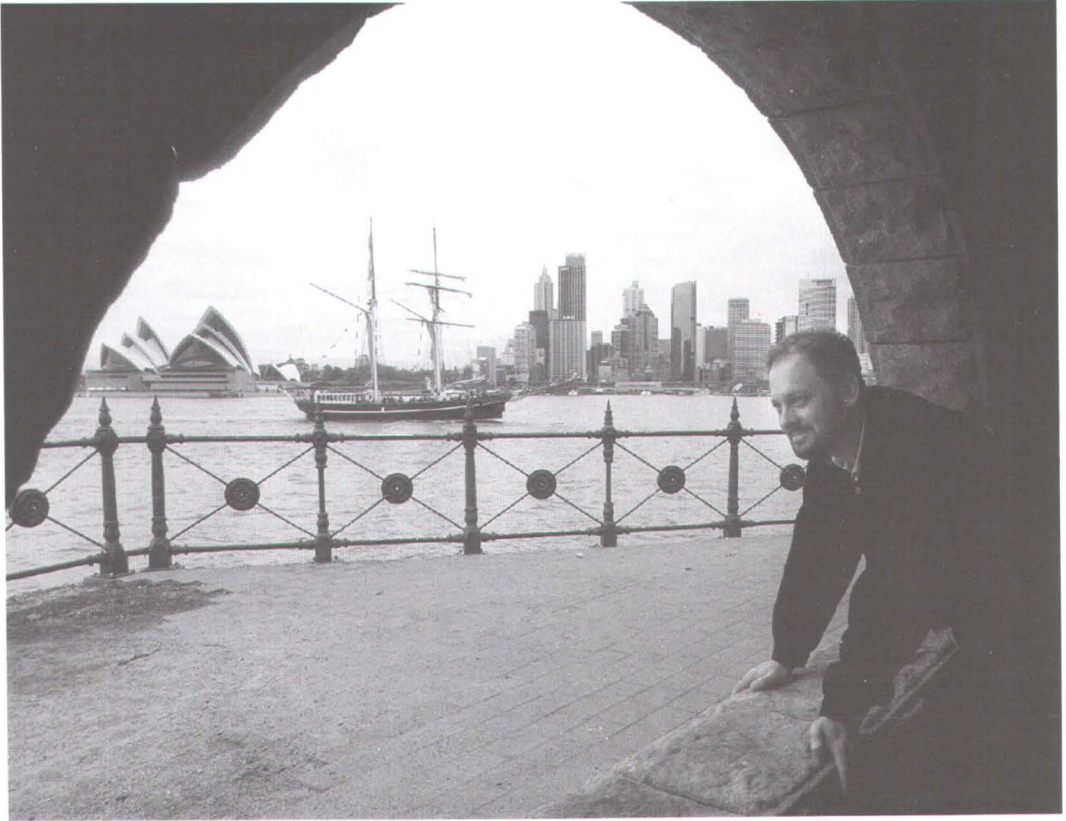
Smallegan M. How families decide on nursing home admission. Geriatric Consultant 1983;1(5);21–24.

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.



**Captain Bligh's original log and sword from the *Bounty*** — part of a new series of exhibitions at the NSW State Library.





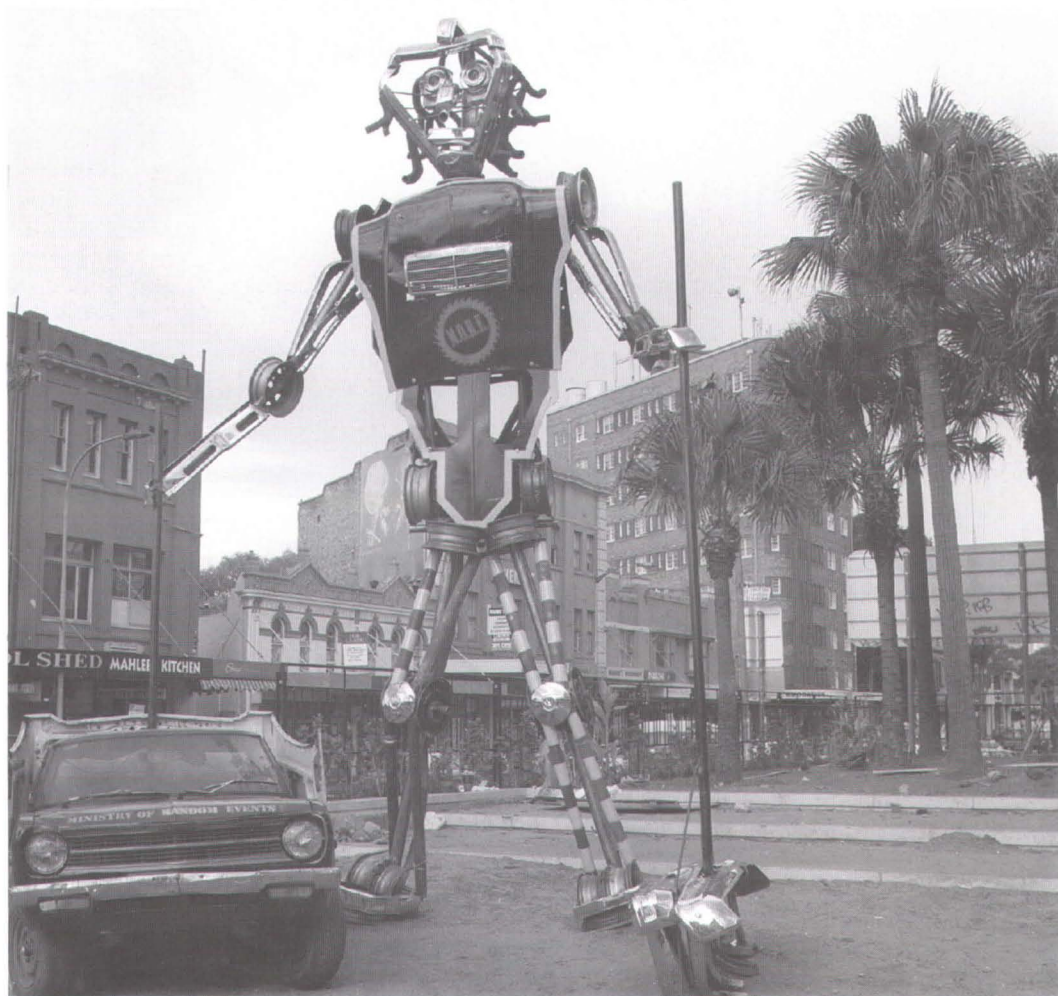
**Dr Flannery, mammalogist at the Australian Museum and author of *The Future Eaters*, at Sydney Cove —** says Sydney Cove should revert to its Aboriginal name, Weerong, signalling a commitment to coming to terms with the nation's Aboriginal heritage.



**Aboriginal dancers meet Mr Debus, Minister for Corrective Services —** providing culturally appropriate education programs to enhance the self-respect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander inmates.



**One of the three Life Saver Rescue helicopters** — these helicopters complete 1,500 missions, annually.

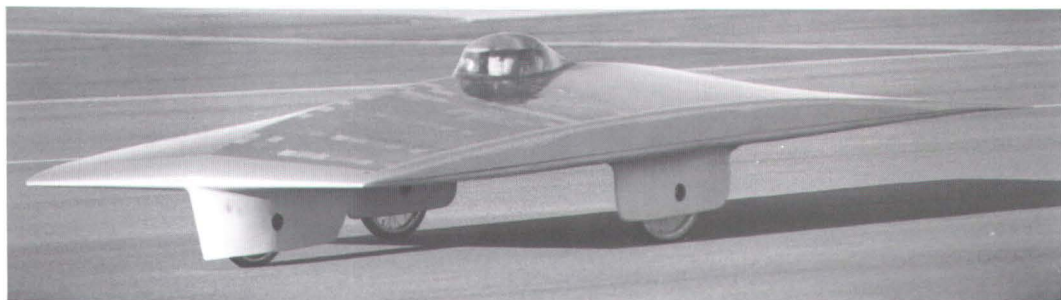


**A 5.7 metre sculpture made from car parts**  
— was entered in the Greenpeace Recycled  
Art Prize, given to promote World  
Environment Day.





**The second storey of a Killara home being built with straw** — the building process is undergoing accreditation by Ku-ring-gai Council.



**Sunswift, University of NSW entry in  
the World Solar Challenge —**

continuing important research into  
solar energy.

# Transport and communication

**Roads** There are some 180,000 km of public roads in NSW. The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has full or partial responsibility for maintaining 20,350 km of these roads including 4,075 bridges and major culverts. The RTA's major emphasis is on the maintenance and construction of 17,380 km of national highways and state roads as they carry some two-thirds of the State's traffic. The RTA also maintains 510 km of regional roads and 2,460 km of local roads in western NSW where there is no council. A further 18,550 km of regional roads are the responsibility of local government with the RTA providing funding assistance. The remaining 141,030 km are local roads which are the responsibility of local councils.

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

## Roads in NSW at 30 June 1996: Class, responsibility and length

<i>Class of road</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Length</i>
	organisation	km
National highways	RTA	3,010
State roads	RTA	14,370
Regional roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	510
Local roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	2,460
<i>Total RTA</i>		<i>20,350</i>
Regional roads	Councils	18,550
Local roads	Councils	141,030
<i>Total Councils</i>		<i>159,580</i>
Toll roads	Private Sector (to pass to RTA at end of contract)	30
<b>Total all roads</b>		<b>179,960</b>

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

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

Authority	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (b)						
	—\$m—					
State Government	543.4	667.4	700.8	747.8	746.5	644.3
Local Government	388.1	428.1	457.4	427.3	476.3	470.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>931.5</b>	<b>1,095.5</b>	<b>1,158.2</b>	<b>1,175.1</b>	<b>1,222.8</b>	<b>1,114.8</b>
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
	—\$m—					
State Government	662.4	722.2	594.2	817.8	788.1	880.7
Local Government	298.6	145.4	156.4	174.3	157.3	175.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>961.0</b>	<b>867.6</b>	<b>750.6</b>	<b>992.1</b>	<b>945.4</b>	<b>1,055.7</b>

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

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

	Albury	Canberra	Coffs Harbour	Dubbo	Lismore	Newcastle	Nowra	Orange	Sydney	Taree	Tweed Heads	Wagga Wagga	Wollongong
	—km—												
Albury	..	337	1,096	551	1,314	704	484	438	556	878	1,425	127	501
Canberra	337	..	825	397	1,053	433	210	283	285	584	1,153	238	230
Coffs Harbour	1,096	825	..	644	213	398	697	794	540	231	327	997	619
Dubbo	551	397	644	..	782	365	519	150	410	525	913	420	489
Lismore	1,314	1,053	213	782	..	616	915	898	758	449	114	1,221	837
Newcastle	704	433	398	365	616	..	328	393	148	170	728	604	225
Nowra	484	210	697	519	915	328	..	354	155	464	1,022	396	78
Orange	438	283	794	150	898	393	354	..	260	569	1,063	319	301
Sydney	556	285	540	410	758	148	155	260	..	309	867	445	77
Taree	878	584	231	525	449	170	464	569	309	..	558	754	386
Tweed Heads	1,425	1,153	327	913	114	728	1,022	1,063	867	558	..	1,315	944
Wagga Wagga	127	238	997	420	1,221	604	396	319	445	754	1,315	..	402
Wollongong	501	230	619	489	837	225	78	301	77	386	944	402	..

Source: NRMA Ltd



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 sources include road grants and the return of a proportion of revenue from Commonwealth registration fees levied on vehicles engaged in interstate trade and commerce.

### **Freeways and tollways**

Major publicly funded roadworks completed during 1995-96 in Sydney included the Glebe Island Bridge and approaches. Opened on 3 December 1995, this \$169 million project has provided significant benefits to motorists and commuters travelling between Western Sydney and the CBD.

Improvements to and widening of Sunnyholt Road, Blacktown, including a bus priority lane, were completed at a cost of \$24.4 million.

Other improvements were completed at St Hilliers Road, Auburn (\$8.6 million), New Line Road, Cherrybrook (\$4 million) and the Silverwater Road extension (\$31 million).

To the north of Sydney, upgrading of the Pacific Highway between the F3 Sydney-Newcastle Freeway at Kariong and Gosford to four-lane dual carriageways was completed in December 1995 at a cost of \$56.2 million. Elsewhere on the Pacific Highway, major upgrades were completed at Elizabeth Lodge, north of Coffs Harbour (\$1.3 million), between Mororo and Tabbimoble (\$7.9 million) and at Banora Point, near the Queensland border (\$2.3 million).

The Oxley Highway was upgraded to dual carriageways near Port Macquarie at a cost of \$5.5 million and a 2.5 km deviation east of Gunnedah replaced a flood prone timber bridge at a cost of \$6.2 million.

On the Hume Highway, the \$85.5 million Jugiong Bypass was opened to traffic on 11 October 1995. The new bypass eliminates a substandard single carriageway section of the Hume Highway and improves road safety by removing a steep climb at Jugiong Hill. It also bypasses the adjoining flood plain of the Murrumbidgee River and eliminates the last remaining section of the Hume Highway in NSW subject to major flooding.

On 3 May 1996, the \$52 million Tarcutta Range Deviation was opened to traffic replacing a steep winding single carriageway section of the Hume Highway and providing an interchange at the Sturt Highway junction.

The \$8.2 million Tarro Interchange, just north of Newcastle on the New England Highway was opened in

February 1996, improving road safety and traffic flow by separating local and through traffic.

On the Mitchell Highway, a new bridge was completed at Eulomogo Creek, 10.5 km south of Dubbo at a cost of \$1 million and three overtaking lanes were constructed at Vittoria, 24.8 to 29.8 km west of Bathurst at a cost of \$2.5 million.

The Great Western Highway between Mount Lambie and Lawsons Creek, 21.6 to 25.9 km west of Lithgow, was reconstructed at a cost of \$16.5 million.

A new \$3.5 million bridge was built over the Macquarie River at Narromine.

In 1995, the RTA also entered into a ten year performance specified contract with a private contractor for the maintenance of the National Highway and State Roads in the north east of Sydney. Under the contract, the contractor is paid to maintain the road network to an agreed level of service.

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

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

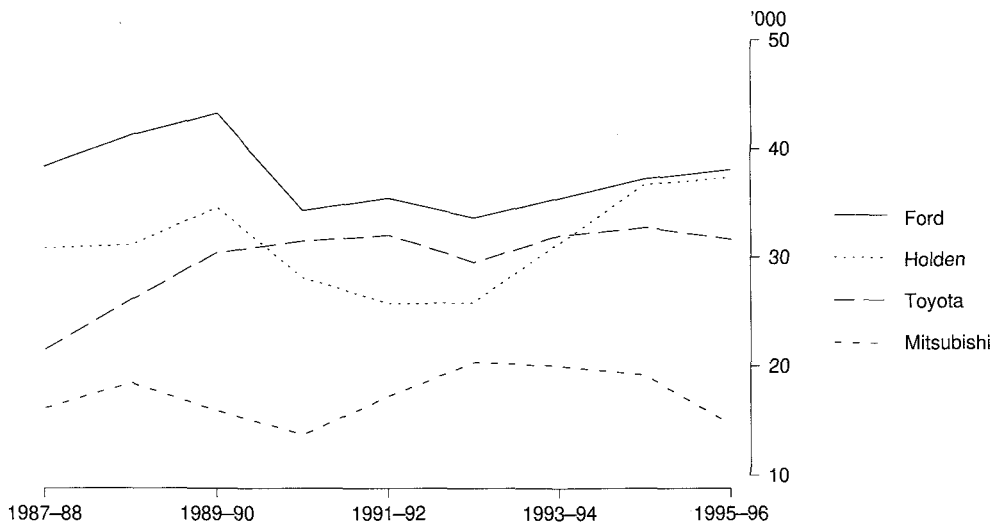
The private sector is currently constructing a fourth tollway, the North-West Transport Link (M2 Motorway) from North Ryde to Baulkham Hills. The tollway is expected to be completed in June 1997 at an estimated cost of \$644m.

### **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 1994-95 gross tolls and other revenue amounted to \$54.2 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 four makes



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

## Motor vehicles (a), NSW

Type	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94(b)	1994-95(c)	1995-96
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
	—'000—					
Passenger vehicles	2,437.5	(d) 2,467.6	2,561.5	2,498.8	2,684.8	n.y.a.
Light commercial vehicles	409.0	(e) 524.6	405.8	550.1	430.8	n.y.a.
Trucks—						
Rigid	106.9	(d) 104.9	102.3	108.4	103.1	n.y.a.
Articulated	14.9	15.3	13.1	14.5	15.0	n.y.a.
Non-freight carrying	10.4	10.1	9.3	7.4	9.5	n.y.a.
Buses	10.6	(d) 9.3	11.3	11.0	13.5	n.y.a.
Motor cycles	69.5	76.0	69.2	72.3	75.8	n.y.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,058.8</b>	<b>3,207.8</b>	<b>3,172.4</b>	<b>3,262.6</b>	<b>3,332.5</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
	—'000—					
Passenger vehicles	149.8	(d) 164.3	160.1	170.2	193.4	188.7
Light commercial vehicles	33.5	(e) 24.0	23.1	24.7	28.1	26.8
Trucks—						
Rigid	10.4	(d) 3.8	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.5
Articulated	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8
Non-freight carrying	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Buses	4.0	(d) 1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Motor cycles	6.2	5.0	4.6	5.1	6.2	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>205.1</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>193.2</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>228.0</b>

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) Statistics for motor vehicles on the RTA register for 1993-94 are at 21 June 1994. (c) From 1994-95, statistics for motor vehicles on the RTA register replaced by data from the Motor Vehicle Census. Figures as at 31 May 1995. (d) 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). (e) 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.

## Road transport

### **Motor vehicle registration**

The RTA is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in NSW. Motor vehicles on public streets in NSW must be registered and display number plates and a current registration label. Vehicles must be inspected each year before renewal of registration to ensure they comply with the prescribed standards of roadworthiness (new passenger cars, motor cycles and light goods vehicles are exempt from this inspection for the first three years). There are about 5,700 service stations and similar establishments throughout the State which are authorised to perform vehicle inspections. For all vehicles, a certificate of compulsory third party (CTP) insurance must be produced when their registration is renewed.

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

### **New registrations**

Over the past ten years the total numbers of new motor vehicle registrations in NSW have fluctuated. The highest number of total new registrations (excluding motor cycles) in this period was 228,493 in 1994-95, with the lowest being 164,546 in 1986-87.

New registrations of passenger vehicles increased from 129,700 in 1986-87 to 188,725 in 1995-96. Part of this increase arises from the inclusion in the passenger vehicle category of 4WD and forward control passenger vehicles with 5-9 seats including the driver from 1991-92.

The total number of new motor vehicle registrations per 1,000 of mean resident population declined slightly from 39 in 1985-86 to 38 in 1994-95.

### **Number of vehicles**

The most accurate historical data for numbers of motor vehicles are available from the motor vehicle census (MVC), now undertaken annually.

The total number of motor vehicles on the register increased from 2,589,649 for the 1982 MVC to 3,256,704 in the 1995 MVC (latest data available). Passenger vehicles rose from 2,070,380 to 2,684,847 and other vehicles (excluding motor cycles) from 519,269 to 571,857 respectively over the same period.

The 1982 MVC showed there were 509 motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population of NSW of which passenger vehicles represented 389. The 1995 MVC showed 545 vehicles per 1,000 of estimated resident population of NSW with passenger vehicles accounting for 439 of those vehicles.

**Motor vehicles on register per 1,000 of population (a), NSW**

<i>Period (b)</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1991(c)</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1995</i>
			—no.—		
Passenger vehicles	395	395	420	427	439
All truck types	36	35	22	21	21
Other motor vehicles	76	78	71	69	73
Motor cycles	21	16	12	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>545</b>

(a) Estimated mean resident population. (b) For years up to 1991, data was collected at 30 September. For 1993, data relate to 30 June. For 1995, data relate to 31 May.

(c) Passenger forward control vehicles and 4WDs with 5–9 seats which were previously coded to buses are now included with passenger vehicles.

**Motor vehicle usage**

The ABS conducts periodic sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage. The 1995 survey sampled a selection of approximately 22,000 from an estimated 10.9 million vehicles across Australia which were registered at 30 September 1995. Caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence service vehicles and vehicles with diplomatic or consular plates were not included in the sample.

The estimated total distance travelled in the 12 months ending 30 September 1995, by vehicles registered in NSW, was 49 billion kilometres, with an average of 14,700 km per vehicle. In comparison with the corresponding period in 1991, there was an increase of 6.1% in total kilometres travelled.

For NSW registered vehicles, the 1995 survey estimated that:

- 96% of all travel was undertaken within the State;
- 44% of all travel was undertaken for private purposes;
- freight carrying vehicles transported 331 million tonnes;
- average load carried per freight carrying vehicle was 2.2 tonnes;
- buses carried 425 million passengers, of which 401 million were mainly carried on route and dedicated school bus services and 19 million mainly carried on charter services.

**Distance travelled by vehicles registered in NSW  
12 months ended 30 September 1995**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Average p</i>	<i>Total p</i>
	'000 km	million km
Type of vehicle (a)—		
Passenger vehicles	13.7	36,562
Motor cycles	6.1	450
Light commercial vehicles	17.5	7,831
Rigid trucks	22.0	2,261
Articulated trucks	83.3	1,244
Other truck types	22.5	59
Buses	33.7	405
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>48,812</b>
Purpose—		
Business (b)	14.3	16,812
To and from work	6.2	10,607
Private	7.9	21,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>48,812</b>
Area of operation—		
Capital city	11.8	27,633
Provincial urban	7.5	8,682
Other areas of NSW	6.6	10,683
<b>Total within NSW</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>46,998</b>
Interstate	3.5	1,814
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>48,812</b>

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

**Motor drivers'  
licences**

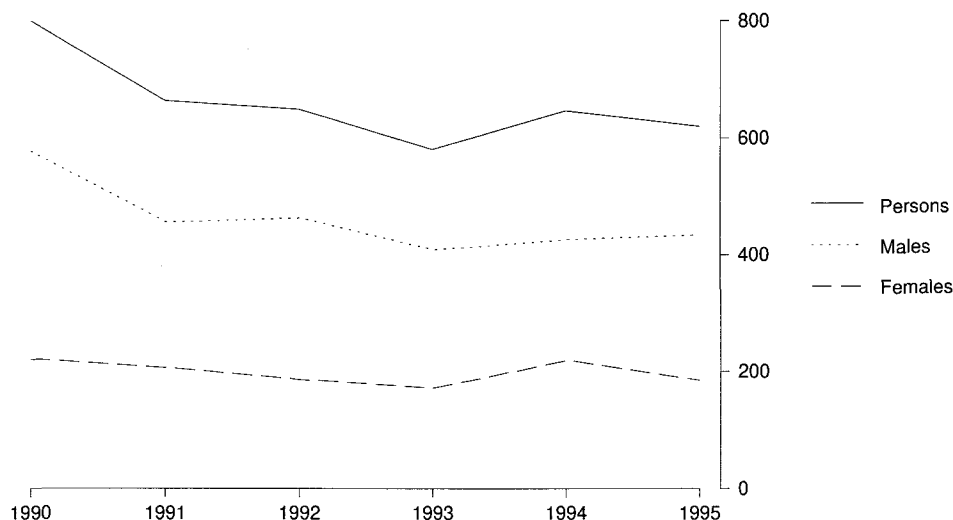
Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. To qualify for a licence, applicants must be at least 17 years old and pass written and practical tests. A provisional licence is then issued for one year. A special authority must be obtained to drive a public vehicle.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences on issue in NSW at 30 June 1996 were 3,861,662 and 354,550 respectively (including learners' licenses).

**Driving  
offences**

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

A system of breath analysis for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood is in operation. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. A lower rate (0.02) is prescribed for

**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

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

Driving Offences	Year ended 30 June				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Convictions involving disqualification—					
Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm	269	315	355	336	188
Alcohol related	25,765	25,270	22,508	19,380	20,888
Dangerous driving	2,226	2,162	2,173	2,995	1,903
Drive whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended or refused	11,933	12,645	12,867	9,136	8,157
Failure to stop after accident	319	317	314	332	286
Exceeding speed limit	348	576	506	513	460
Negligent driving	316	292	304	274	291
Disobey traffic lights	20	20	22	33	17
Other offences	2,325	865	1,751	579	1,872
Total	43,521	42,462	40,800	33,578	34,062
Convictions not involving disqualification (a)—					
Failure to stop after accident	585	605	681	722	849
Exceeding speed limit	3,864	5,112	5,526	4,708	4,437
Negligent driving	2,463	2,783	3,208	3,442	3,740
Disobey traffic lights	816	1,198	1,053	1,353	1,290
Other offences	27,262	33,673	35,185	33,932	30,614
Total	34,990	43,371	45,653	44,157	40,930
Total court convictions	78,511	85,833	86,453	77,735	74,992
Paid traffic infringements—					
Failure to stop after accident	1,074	1,038	1,056	1,075	1,177
Exceeding speed limit	309,880	402,449	276,873	295,739	353,153
Negligent driving	21,325	23,012	23,328	24,572	25,959
Disobey traffic lights	46,612	49,206	67,299	67,772	74,707
Other offences	97,879	110,312	93,286	86,244	89,293
Total	476,770	586,017	461,842	475,402	544,289

(a) In addition, these figures include those offences that are found proved but are 'discharged without conviction' under Section 556A of the Crimes Act.

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

the following: holders of provisional and learners' licences; drivers under 25 years of age who hold a licence, other than a learners' licence, for less than three years; drivers of buses, taxis and hire cars; and drivers of heavy vehicles weighing over 13.9 tonnes gross vehicle mass (GVM). The system involves a preliminary roadside test (which is performed randomly) and if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station.

Police officers are empowered to serve on the spot traffic infringement notices for the less serious driving offences, setting out the offence and the standard fine for that offence. For these offences, persons may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

### **Road traffic accidents**

Data on road traffic accidents involving fatalities are collected by the Federal Office of Road Safety and the RTA.

In the 1995-96 financial year, there were 565 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities. This represents an increase of 1.4% compared with the 1994-95 figure. There were 617 people killed on NSW roads in 1995-96, a decrease of 3.3% compared to 1994-95. The number of motor vehicle driver fatalities rose by 2.3% between 1994-95 and 1995-96. There was a significant increase in motor cyclist fatalities, up 31.4% on 1994-95. Decreases in fatalities over the same period occurred for pedal cyclists (57.1%), motor vehicle passengers (9.5%) and pedestrians (10.9%).

On a calendar year basis, the number of persons killed (581) on NSW roads in 1993 was the lowest annual figure since 1950. For 1995, the number of persons killed (620) on NSW roads represented a decrease of 4.2% on 1994. For the period 1990 to 1994, the number of road traffic accident fatalities has generally declined, with the exception of an increase between 1993 and 1994. The proportion of male fatalities (approximately 70%) to female fatalities has remained almost constant.

In 1995, the age group with the greatest number of fatalities was those aged 21-25 years, with over four times as many males as females killed. This was followed by those aged 17-20 years and 30-39 years with nearly three times and over three times more males than females killed respectively. The 70 years and over age group followed, with only slightly more male to 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.

Up to 1 July 1995, the Commonwealth, through the Civil Aviation Authority, imposed safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry. From 1 July 1995, the former Civil Aviation Authority was split into two new organizations, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and the Air Services Authority. The Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for air safety and the Air Services Authority is responsible for the provision of air traffic, fire, search and rescue services.

**Aircraft** At 30 June 1996, there were 3,050 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 31.5% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised 83.0% of the total.

### Aircraft registrations at 30 June 1996

	New South Wales		Australia	
	General aviation	Transport	General aviation	Transport
Aeroplanes	2,119	504	6,689	1,651
Helicopters	192	15	637	71
Other (a)	220	—	640	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>7,966</b>	<b>1,722</b>

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

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

**Aerodromes** There were 260 Commonwealth and licensed aerodromes (including those used for both civil and defence force purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1996. Of these, 68 are NSW based and one is in the ACT with:

- five aerodromes (Sydney, Bankstown, Hoxton Park, Camden and Canberra) operated by the Federal Airports Corporation; and
- 64 aerodromes owned by local government authorities.
- The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, eight kilometres south of the city centre, being 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.

**Air accidents** The Bureau of Air Safety Investigation (BASI) is a discrete agency within the Department of Transport and Regional Development responsible for investigating accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft operations in Australia. Accidents and incidents must be reported to the Bureau in accordance with Section 19BA of the Transport Legislation Amendment Act (No. 3) 1995.

For Australia, the number of civil aviation accidents and persons seriously injured increased whilst the number of persons killed in those accidents decreased between 1994 and 1995. In NSW, during the same period, the number of casualty accidents and persons killed decreased while persons injured increased slightly. This was mainly due to the decrease in the number of accidents involving death or serious injury occurring with private flights.

#### Civil aircraft accidents and casualties (a)

Nature of flight	New South Wales			Australia		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
Number of casualty accidents (b)	10	14	10	38	37	41
Persons killed	18	24	14	46	51	42
Persons seriously injured	2	7	9	37	23	29

(a) Excludes gliding, ballooning, sports aviation and parachuting accidents, and also excludes all overseas accidents to Australian civil aircraft but, includes all accidents to foreign-registered aircraft that occurred in Australia. (b) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

Source: Bureau of Air Safety Investigation

**Interstate and Territories air freight movements** In 1994-95, 55,000 tonnes of freight originating from NSW were moved to other States and Territories of Australia. In the same period, 48,000 tonnes of freight were moved from other Australian States and Territories to NSW.

## 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.

### **Port Management**

On 1 July 1995, the major ports of NSW were corporatised following the dissolution of the Maritime Services Board of NSW. Three new Government agencies, the Newcastle Port Corporation, the Port Kembla Port Corporation and the Sydney Ports Corporation were formed to manage the ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla and Sydney Ports (Botany Bay and Sydney Harbour) respectively, as commercial businesses. The port corporations are required to promote and facilitate trade through their port facilities and to ensure that port safety functions are carried out properly. They must also exhibit a sense of social responsibility and accommodate the interests of the community when able to do so. Commercial port lands currently under use were transferred to the three port corporations.

On July 1995, the Waterways Authority was also created to manage the boating and recreational use of the State's waterways.

The remaining lands formerly owned by the Maritime Services Board were transferred to the Marine Ministerial Holding Corporation. These included port lands considered to be of future strategic port use as well as the regional ports of Eden and Yamba. The Marine Ministerial Holding Corporation is managed on behalf of the NSW Minister for Ports by the Office of Marine Safety and Port Strategy, a policy and regulatory group, which also operates the ports of Eden and Yamba and has navigational responsibility for Lord Howe Island.

### **Sydney Harbour**

Sydney Harbour has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth at any part is 24.4 metres at the harbour entrance and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 km and afford facilities for extensive wharfage. The shipping facilities at Sydney Harbour are managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

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

Total trade for 1995–96 was 12.7 million revenue tonnes (mrt), a decrease of 2.3% on 1994–95. Imports, at 10.4 mrt, decreased by 2.8% and exports at 2.3 mrt were relatively stable compared to 1994–95.

#### Commercial shipping berths in Sydney Harbour

<i>Location</i>	<i>Berths</i>	<i>Depth</i>
	no.	metres
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.4
Darling Harbour passenger terminal	1	9.8
Darling Harbour	5	10.1–11.2
Glebe Island	4	8.4–12.0
CSR	2	7.2–8.0
Blackwattle Bay	1	3.4
White Bay	5	9.8–11.0
Gore Bay	2	9.2–14.0
Ballast Point	1	9.4
Buoys	3	11.9–14.2

Source: Office of Marine Safety and Port Strategy

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

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

Total trade for 1995–96 was 32.1 mrt, an increase of 2.1% over 1994–95. Imports, at 20.5 mrt, decreased by 3.9% and exports at 11.6 mrt, increased by 4.3% over 1994–95.

#### Commercial shipping berths in Botany Bay

<i>Type of berth</i>	<i>Berths</i>	<i>Depth</i>
	no.	metres
Container terminals	6	13.9–14.8
Bulk liquid berths	1	18.3
Tanker berths	3	11.3–11.6

Source: Office of Marine Safety and Port Strategy

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

Total trade for 1995-96 was 25.7 mrt. Imports totalled 8.7 mrt and exports 17.0 mrt, a decrease of 7.5% in imports and an increase of 11.1% in exports from 1994-95.

**Newcastle Harbour** Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies at the mouth of the Hunter River approximately 100 km by sea and 160 km by road, north of Sydney. The Port of Newcastle is managed by the Newcastle Port Corporation.

A variety of berths are available for the handling of both bulk and general cargoes, as well as unitised and containerised products. Major bulk cargoes include coal, grains and raw materials for the aluminium and steel industries in the Hunter. General cargoes include timber products, aluminium and steel.

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

Trade for 1995-96 totalled 60.3 mrt, an increase of 5.2% over 1994-95. Imports totalled 7.0 mrt, a decrease of 6.0% over 1994-95 and exports totalled 53.3 mrt, an increase of 6.9% over 1994-95.

**Other Ports of NSW** The port of Eden is situated at Twofold Bay in the far south east corner of the State. It is principally a fishing port, however a significant activity is the export of woodchips. The Port of Yamba is situated on the Clarence River in the north east corner of the State. It serves as a timber and general cargo port trading with Lord Howe Island and islands of the South Pacific. Both ports are managed by the Office of Marine Safety and Port Strategy.

Total trade for the ports of Eden and Yamba in 1995-96 was 1.4 mrt, a decrease of 28.5% over 1994-95, due to a fall in woodchip exports from Eden. Imports totalled 0.09 mrt, a decrease of 30.3% over 1994-95 and exports totalled 1.4 mrt.

**Interstate and Territories sea freight movements** In 1994-95, 4,952,000 tonnes of freight originating from NSW were moved to other States and Territories of Australia. In the same period, 19,474,000 tonnes of freight were moved from other Australian States and Territories to NSW.

## 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 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 298 stations and a fleet of 1,535 carriages.
- Freight Rail operates a freight transport and distribution service over more than 7,000 km of track with a fleet of 415 locomotives and 5,305 wagons. In 1995-96, Freight Rail transported a total of 63.8 million tonnes, of which 52.3 million tonnes was coal.
- Countrylink markets and operates long distance rail passenger services within NSW, and to Canberra, Melbourne and Brisbane. In addition, Countrylink co-ordinates the operation of coach services that connect with Countrylink rail services. In 1995-96, there were 2.4 million passenger journeys for Countrylink in NSW, up 9.5% from the number of journeys in 1994-95.

In 1995-96 there were 258.8 million passenger journeys on NSW railways, up 2.7% from the number of journeys in 1994-95.

**NSW Government railways: Traffic**

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
			—'000—			
Passenger journeys (a)	254,111	246,098	232,000	237,500	251,900	258,800
			—'000 tonnes—			
Freight—						
Coal	41,170	42,656	45,500	47,700	49,263	52,286
Wheat	3,302	1,761	3,400	3,800	2,080	2,955
Iron and steel (b)	1,652	1,539	3,300	3,300	3,342	3,009
Containers	3,784	3,948	4,100	3,708	1,563	1,702
Other (c)	8,358	7,953	5,200	6,993	8,968	3,891
<b>Total freight carried</b>	<b>58,266</b>	<b>57,857</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>65,501</b>	<b>65,216</b>	<b>63,843</b>

(a) Includes passenger journeys for CityRail services (256.4 million in 1995-96). (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)**

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
PASSENGER JOURNEYS						
			—'000—			
Sydney	181,748	176,230	174,909	176,356	177,000	177,126
Newcastle	14,760	14,311	14,182	12,500	13,356	13,474
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,508</b>	<b>190,541</b>	<b>189,091</b>	<b>188,856</b>	<b>190,356</b>	<b>190,600</b>
VEHICLE KILOMETRES						
			—'000 km—			
Sydney	59,698	58,869	53,692	60,571	61,756	65,688
Newcastle	9,250	9,155	8,308	9,235	10,000	10,112
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,948</b>	<b>68,024</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>69,806</b>	<b>71,756</b>	<b>75,800</b>

(a) Includes charter operations.

Source: State Transit Authority

**Interstate and  
Territories rail  
freight  
movements**

In 1994-95, 65.2 million tonnes of freight originating from NSW were moved to other States and Territories of Australia. In the same period, 62.9 million tonnes of freight were moved from other Australian States and Territories to NSW.

**State  
Government  
bus services**

Passenger journeys on State Government bus services operated by the State Transit Authority totalled 190.6 million in 1995-96, an increase of 0.1% on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres travelled in 1995-96 (75.8 million) were 5.6% higher than the previous year. At 30 June 1996, the STA operated a fleet of 1,494 buses servicing a network of over 235 routes.

**State  
Government  
harbour and  
river ferry  
services**

Ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries is vested in the STA. At 30 June 1996, the STA had a fleet of 29 vessels (27 in Sydney and 2 in Newcastle) including 3 Jetcats servicing the Manly/City run and 7 Rivercats servicing the Parramatta/City run. The number of ferry passengers carried in 1995-96 was 14.7 million.

In May 1992, two Rivercat ferries commenced operation along the Parramatta River between Meadowbank and Circular Quay. An extended service commenced in December 1993, resuming ferry services to Parramatta which were discontinued in 1928. Since 1992, 1.86 million passengers have been carried on this service.

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

## Communication

**Overview**

Domestic and international communications services are provided by a mix of government and commercial operators using a range of delivery technologies, including cable, satellite, microwave and terrestrial systems. In NSW, the communications industry employed a total of 68,800 persons at August 1995, being 2.5% of the total NSW work force. This figure represents the total number of persons employed in postal and courier services, telecommunications services and motion picture, radio and television services in NSW.

Telecommunications and broadcasting services are undergoing a period of unprecedented change. This is due to a number of factors, including the Government's program of microeconomic reform and rapid changes in communications technologies. For example, the end to the monopoly provision of basic telephone services in 1991 opened that industry to a range of new players and, in



1995, the use of mobile telephones grew at a rapid rate. In broadcasting, the provision of subscription broadcasting (pay TV) services delivered via microwave technology commenced in NSW in January 1995. The first cable pay TV service began in September 1995 and satellite-delivered services started in November 1995.

The Constitution gives the Federal Government power over communications in Australia. The Federal Government exercises this power as the owner of some key enterprises (the national broadcasters and Telstra), and as the industry regulator. It is also a major consumer of industry services and products.

As the industry regulator, the Federal Government is responsible for postal, telecommunications and broadcasting services in Australia, with four statutory authorities overseeing aspects of planning and administration of communications. Telecommunications services are currently regulated by the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL); broadcasting services are planned and regulated by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA); and radiofrequency spectrum, used for telecommunications, broadcasting and other public and private communications, is managed by the Spectrum Management Agency (SMA). The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (formerly the Trade Practices Commission) regulates the competitive aspects of communications services. State Governments, in general, have limited power in relation to the communications industry. Their primary activity relates to censorship.

The print media are not, generally, subject to direct regulation by either the State or Commonwealth Governments. The Office of Film and Literature Classification, a division of the Commonwealth Attorney-Generals Department, classifies the content of certain types of publications, videos and games by arrangement with the states, including NSW.

Sydney is an important hub in Australian and regional communications activity. The control centre for the national satellite system is located in Sydney, as are the headends for major trans-Tasman and South-East Asian coaxial and optic fibre cable links. The three national commercial television networks (Seven, Nine and Ten) are also headquartered here, as are the two government-owned national broadcasters (ABC and SBS) and the operations of major print media owners and advertising agencies.

In 1995, it was announced that Sydney will be the home of a major film studio development for Fox Studios, valued at \$120 million. The studio facilities are being developed at the present Sydney Showground location. This is a further example of increasing foreign involvement in the Australian communications industry.

## Telecommunications

Historically, Australian telecommunications services have been provided on a monopoly basis by government-owned carriers. Until 1991, Telecom and OTC provided domestic and international telecommunications services respectively. In 1992, Telecom and OTC were merged to form a single wholly government-owned carrier, AOTC, now known as Telstra.

In 1991, following a Commonwealth Government review of these arrangements, a private enterprise — Optus Communications — was awarded a licence to install and maintain telecommunications infrastructure in competition with the government-owned carriers. The national satellite system formed the basis of the Optus network, along with interconnect arrangements with Telstra. Optus is now rolling out a cable network to provide both pay TV services and local telephony.

A third carrier, Vodafone, commenced operations in October 1993, providing digital mobile telephony in competition with Telstra and Optus.

The liberalisation of telecommunications industry has also resulted in the growth of the service provider or reseller industry. These operators buy telecommunications capacity from the carriers at wholesale prices and take advantage of volume discounts to resell it at discounted rates. Given the regulatory structure under which service providers operate, it is not possible to estimate the number of companies providing such services. However, it is understood that this sector is also growing at a significant rate, providing competition for the carriers and bringing further benefits to consumers.

### **Mobile telecommunications services**

Increasing competition in telecommunications has resulted in carriers and service providers regarding much data as commercially sensitive, with the amount of information available to the public being greatly reduced. Despite the lack of data, it is clear that the number of people communicating via mobile telephone services is growing rapidly. Mobile telephony uses radio technologies to switch users into the standard telephone

network while they are on the move. Standard telephones are most commonly provided on fixed cable infrastructure.

Telstra introduced its analogue MobileNet service in Sydney in 1987. By December 1995, approximately 91% of the NSW population had access to analogue mobile services. At the same time, there were approximately 900,000 MobileNet connections in NSW. Optus commenced its operations on 31 January 1992 and interconnects to Telstra's analogue mobile service; it, therefore, has the same analogue coverage area in NSW. At December 1995, Optus had connected in excess of 244,000 customers to its analogue mobile service in NSW.

As an indication of the speed of growth in this sector, the Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics reported that, at 30 June 1993, the total number of mobile phones in operation throughout Australia was 600,000. This compares with the total NSW figure at December 1995 of 1,144,000.

It is currently the Federal Government's policy to phase out the use of analogue mobile phone services in 2000, moving to fully digital mobile telecommunications networks.

Each of the three mobile carriers (Telstra, Optus and Vodafone), is developing its own digital mobile network. Information regarding the number of connections to each network is not available, given the levels of competition between the operators and the consequent commercial sensitivity of such information. However, data is available in relation to the development of each carriers digital network in NSW. At December 1995, Telstra covered 89% of the State's population, Optus 88% and Vodafone 83%.

The Federal Government is in the process of reviewing the telecommunications industry in Australia, with the objective of opening it to further competition from 1 July 1997.

## **Postal services**

The Australian Postal Corporation — trading as Australia Post — provides domestic and international postal services. Australia Post is a wholly government-owned enterprise which, in providing postal services, aims to operate commercially and efficiently, making a reasonable return on its assets, and fulfil specific community service obligations. In 1989, the domestic carriage of letters up to 250g was reserved by law to Australia Post. Australia Post competes with private enterprises in providing parcel and other related postal services and products.

At 30 June 1996, Australia Post engaged 14,694 postal service workers in NSW/ACT. This number represents nearly 39% of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,327 post offices, post office agencies and community mail agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW/ACT. At the same time, the Australia Post delivery network in the State comprised over 2.8 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW/ACT

**Australia Post: Mail delivery network, NSW (a), 30 June 1996**

<i>Type</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Total</i>
Street delivery	2,151,321	138,640	2,289,961
Post office/locked bags	194,900	136,661	331,561
Private and community bags	5,728	1,070	6,798
Roadside delivery	128,541	3,919	132,460
Counter delivery	36,294	3,460	39,754
<b>Total delivery points</b>	<b>2,516,784</b>	<b>283,750</b>	<b>2,800,534</b>

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

Source: Australia Post

## Broadcasting

There are four broadcasting sectors operating in NSW: national, commercial, community and subscription (pay TV). The narrowcasting sector operates as a sub-section of the broadcasting industry. These four broadcasting sectors provide a wide range of information and entertainment services in both English and many other languages spoken throughout the State.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services rests with the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The ABA is presently planning additional television and radio services Australia-wide.

The Minister for Communications decides broadcasting policy and receives advice from a number of sources, including the Department of Communications and the Arts and the ABA. The Minister's portfolio also includes responsibility for the two national broadcasting organisations, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) and the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). These government-owned corporations are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

**Broadcasting services in NSW, December 1996**

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Radio</i>			<i>Television</i>
	<i>AM</i>	<i>FM</i>	<i>Total</i>	
National	—	—	132	95
Commercial	34	22	56	11
Community (a)	—	44	44	2
Open narrowcasting	2	322	324	3
Subscription (pay TV) (b)	..	..	..	3

(a) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services and are also included in the television total for open narrowcasting. (b) Number of providers (multiple channels).

**National broadcasting**

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

In NSW, the ABC operates one television service and six radio networks: metropolitan, regional, Classic FM, Parliamentary/News, Triple J and Radio National. These services are carried on 146 transmitters throughout NSW; 95 transmitters broadcast the ABC's television service in NSW. The ABC employs 2,685 staff to operate all of its stations in NSW. In early 1995, the ABC commenced its expansion program for the Triple J network and by 1997 had extended coverage of Triple J to a total of 18 transmitters throughout the State.

**ABC radio transmitters, NSW, February 1997**

	<i>Number</i>
Metropolitan (Sydney and Newcastle)	2
Regional	55
Radio National	50
Triple J	18
Parliamentary/news (Sydney and Newcastle)	2
Classic FM	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>

The SBS has specific obligations to the multicultural and multilingual nature of Australian society and broadcasts television programs in a total of 57 languages and radio programs in 68 language groups.

The SBS provides a national multicultural television service and two multilingual radio services. In NSW, SBS television is broadcast on 31 transmitters. SBS radio services are broadcast on four transmitters, one FM and one AM in Sydney and one AM in each of Newcastle and Wollongong.

## Commercial broadcasting

At December 1996, there were 11 commercial television services broadcasting in NSW. A total of three commercial television services could be received in most parts of the State, following the 1991 completion in NSW of a program to equalise the availability of services.

A total of 34 AM and 22 FM commercial radio services operate in NSW. Of these, there are five AM and four FM Sydney metropolitan services and 29 AM and 18 FM regional services. There are 13 regional centres in NSW with more than one commercial radio service.

### Commercial broadcasting services financial results, NSW (a)

	Revenue		Expenditure		Profit	
	Change from		Change from		Change from	
	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Television	889.4	10.3	745.82	8.8	143.6	18.5
Radio	218.4	6.1	200.0	1.8	18.4	97.8

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority

## Narrowcasting

New legislation enacted in 1992 liberalised broadcasting planning and licensing processes. The subsequent increase in the number of broadcasting services has been particularly noticeable in the new category of open narrowcasting services, which was created to allow a variety of special interest services. Narrowcasting services are predominantly tourist information services, but also include sporting, real estate and religious information. At 31 December 1995, two high-power radio narrowcasting services were broadcasting on the AM band and 322 low-power services were located on the FM band.

The real number of television and radio narrowcasting services is difficult to estimate, given the use of technologies other than those planned and licensed by the ABA, including microwave (multi-point) distribution system (MDS), satellite and cable. For example, Galaxy operates two open narrowcasting services, Teleitalia and New World, delivered via both satellite and MDS. There are other narrowcasting television services operating in NSW, but the precise number is not known as the licensing of these services does not require registration with the regulator where the means of delivery is not planned by the ABA.

**Community broadcasting**

The community broadcasting sector provides programs for community purposes and is not operated for profit or as part of a profit-making enterprise. At 31 December 1995, there were 44 FM community radio broadcasting services in NSW offering a range of community, educational and other special interest services. Of these, 14 operate in the Sydney metropolitan area and 30 in regional NSW.

Community television licences have not yet been awarded in Australia. However, temporary community television services currently operate in both Lismore and Sydney.

**Pay TV**

Pay TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995, with the Galaxy network delivering a range of program services by MDS transmission facilities. Galaxy and its franchisees have since also launched pay TV delivered via satellite. In September 1995, pay TV services delivered via cable began, with the launch of the Optus Vision service. Foxtel (a joint venture between Telstra and News Corp) commenced operation of its cable service in October 1995. At 30 November 1995, Galaxy had a total of 61,000 subscribers. Subscription numbers for cable-delivered services are not disclosed by the operators.

## **Print media**

Newspapers have been a major form of communication in the State since the last century. The number of metropolitan daily newspapers, particularly afternoon papers, has been contracting throughout Australia and overseas. Daily newspaper readership has also been in decline for many years. These trends, which have been attributed to a number of factors including competition from electronic media, are also apparent in NSW.

There are seven main types of newspapers published and circulated in NSW: national dailies; a national weekend paper; metropolitan dailies; Saturday dailies; Sunday papers; regional dailies; and suburban weeklies.

In 1988, one afternoon daily ceased publication and, in 1990, two dailies merged. There has been a significant decrease in the circulation of metropolitan daily newspapers since 1986, with a drop of 37.7% in that period.

The number of Sunday newspapers has remained unchanged since 1986, although circulation has increased in the same period by approximately 8%. The number of regional daily newspapers declined by one between 1986 and 1996 and, while circulation recovered to 234,748 in 1992 from a slight decline in 1991, there has since been a further decrease to 199,000 in 1996. The circulation of suburban

newspapers in NSW increased by about 3.7% between 1994 and 1995 and declined by 1.8% between 1995 and 1996. Over 100 ethnic newspapers are also published in Australia and many of these originate in NSW.

Readership data for one of the national daily newspapers indicates that NSW readers represent 46.5% of the total Australian readership, with NSW metropolitan readers comprising 81% of the NSW total and regional readers 19%.

#### Newspapers, NSW, at 30 June (a)

Type	1994	1995	1996
NUMBER OF TITLES			
Metropolitan daily	2	2	2
Saturday	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2
Regional daily	14	14	14
Country press	38	37	38
Suburban newspapers (b)	72	74	71
CIRCULATION (c)			
	—'000—		
Metropolitan daily	673	682	678
Saturday	717	743	751
Sunday	1,235	1,247	1,259
Regional daily	205	206	199
Country press	121	122	125
Suburban newspapers (b)	3,367	3,490	3,427

(a) Excludes National and ACT newspapers. (b) Suburban newspapers includes city and country publications audited under that category by the Circulations Audit Board and refers to a reference period ended 31 March 1996. (c) Average for a single issue during the period.

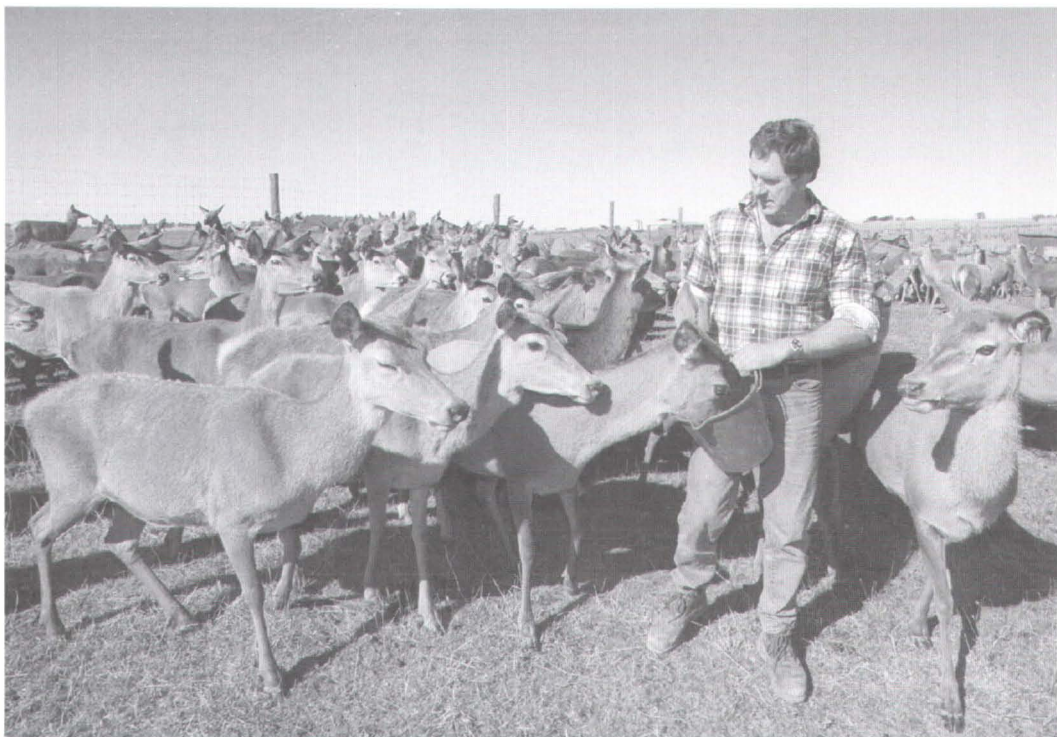
Sources: Number of titles, circulation figures compiled from Audit Bureau of Circulation and the Circulations Audit Board.



## **Publications related to Transport and communication**

- Australia** Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Preliminary, Australia (9202.0)  
Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0)  
Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements, Australia (9217.0)  
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Monthly) (9301.0)  
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Monthly) (9303.0)  
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual) (9304.0)  
Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0)  
Motor Vehicles in Australia (9311.0)

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



**Deer farming** — a booming industry driven by venison exports to Europe.

# 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.

## Australian National Accounts

Year	Gross domestic product at factor cost, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries			Farm income (b)		
	New South Wales (a)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia	New South Wales (a)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
1988-89	3,944	13,859	28.4	1,370	5,030	27.2
1989-90	4,050	13,972	29.0	1,235	4,429	27.9
1990-91	3,304	11,161	29.6	451	1,463	30.8
1991-92	2,667	11,070	24.1	-69	1,935	..
1992-93	3,059	12,222	25.0	391	3,148	12.4
1993-94	3,156	12,927	24.4	392	3,606	10.9
1994-95	2,809	12,620	22.3	-116	2,884	..

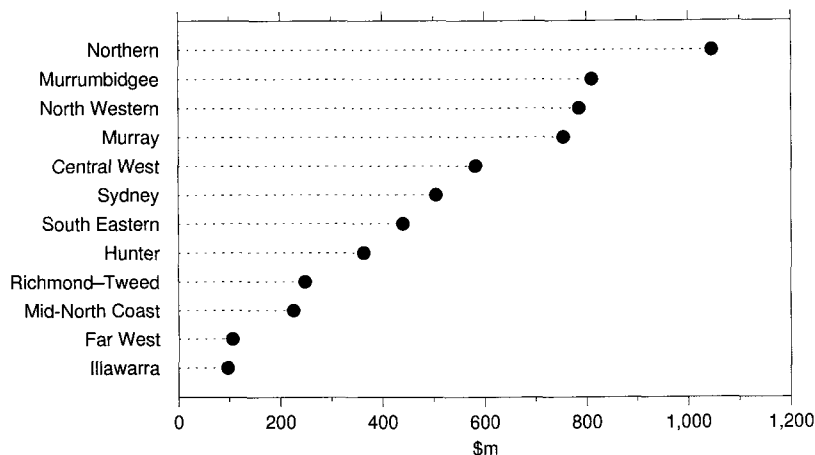
(a) Australian Capital Territory is excluded for GDP but included for farm income. (b) Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid).

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

Item	Gross value			Local value		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	—\$m—					
Crops	2,653	3,064	2,361	2,241	2,558	2,146
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals (a)	1,697	1,903	1,922	1,565	1,760	1,780
Livestock products (b)	1,455	1,374	1,697	1,356	1,295	1,609
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>5,980</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>5,535</b>

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

## Gross value of agricultural commodities produced in statistical divisions, year ended 31 March 1995



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

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

**Source of statistics** The principal source of agricultural commodity statistics is the Agricultural Census conducted by the ABS at 31 March each year. The census collects detailed information from primary producers concerning their cropping and livestock activities, as well as information on selected inputs, such as usage of fertilisers and irrigation.

Establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production, however, are excluded from the scope of the census. In 1992–93 the scope of the Agricultural Census comprised those establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$22,500 or more. For 1993–94 and 1994–95 those with an EVAO of less than \$5,000 have been excluded. This change increased the number of establishments included in the Census in 1993–94 by approximately 20%. The number of establishments included in the 1994–95 census was 42,300.

The ABS also conducts an annual survey of primary producers to gauge the financial performance of the agricultural sector. This survey provides a detailed breakdown of estimates of income and expenditure for agricultural industries which are compatible with economic statistics produced by the ABS for other sectors of the economy.

**NSW compared with Australia** The NSW share of National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry was 22.3% in 1994–95, well down from the 29.6% achieved in 1990–91.

In terms of total GDP for the State, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries contributed 2% in 1994–95. This is the lowest proportion for the last ten years, while the highest contribution in that period was achieved in 1985–86 at 3.8%.

## Selected agricultural financial statistics (a), NSW

Item	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise (b)	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Current—				
Turnover	6,059.0	6,437.5	201.4	210.1
Less Purchases and selected expenses	3,486.6	3,894.5	115.9	127.1
Value added (c)	3,312.2	2,124.7	110.1	69.4
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	437.2	487.0	14.5	15.9
Adjusted value added (c)	2,875.1	1,637.7	95.6	53.5
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	616.9	717.0	20.5	23.4
Gross operating surplus (c)	2,258.2	920.7	75.1	30.1
Less Interest and rent paid	386.8	454.9	12.9	14.8
Plus Interest and rent received	70.1	65.3	2.3	2.1
Cash operating surplus (d)	1,138.4	926.5	37.8	30.2
Net capital expenditure	475.0	518.6	15.8	16.9
Assets—				
Value of assets	34,998.9	37,158.7	1,163.4	1,213.0
Less Gross indebtedness	4,407.4	5,229.9	146.5	170.7
Net worth	30,591.5	31,929.5	1,016.9	1,042.3
	—no.—			
Agricultural enterprises	30,083	30,633	..	..

(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, year ended 31 March 1995

Statistical division	Establishments with agricultural activity		Area used for cropping (a)	Sheep	Cattle
	Establishments	Total area			
	no.	hectares	hectares	'000	'000
Sydney	1,861	100,719	7,783	25	53
Hunter	2,961	1,485,274	45,289	460	591
Illawarra	922	126,443	2,022	19	109
Richmond-Tweed	3,070	462,314	26,241	4	318
Mid-North Coast	3,270	975,633	12,419	5	422
Northern	6,732	7,255,385	680,429	6,441	1,649
North Western	4,402	16,391,722	698,663	8,692	850
Central West	5,703	4,720,385	650,887	7,377	586
South Eastern	4,461	2,719,190	109,229	6,659	521
Murrumbidgee	4,660	5,393,141	703,143	5,765	518
Murray	3,953	7,975,239	489,831	4,913	537
Far West	292	12,694,340	6,519	2,515	81
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>42,288</b>	<b>60,299,784</b>	<b>3,432,457</b>	<b>42,875</b>	<b>6,236</b>

(a) Area used for cropping excludes pastures and grasses..

**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 1994–95 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced fell by 6% to \$5,980 million. While the value of livestock slaughterings rose only slightly, with an increase of less than 1%, the value of livestock products increased by 24%. This was mainly as a result of a 34% increase in the value of wool produced. However, these increases were offset by a 23% fall in the value of crops to \$2,361 million.

**Financial performance**

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1994–95 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 1994–95 there were 30,633 farming enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of \$31,929 million. This is an increase of 4.4% on the net worth for 1993–94. The turnover of these farming enterprises has increased by 6.2%, while the cash operating surplus fell by 18.6% over 1993–94. The total value of assets was \$37,159 million, an increase of 6% on 1993–94. In terms of contribution to net worth, sheep–beef enterprises was the highest class with 23.7%, followed by beef cattle with 16.7 % and mixed grain–sheep–beef enterprises with 16.4%.

Many farmers have been changing the nature of their operation in response to economic conditions. For example between June 1994 and 1995 the number of farm businesses in the grain industry in NSW fell by 1,473, while the number in the sheep–beef, sheep, fruit and dairy industries all rose significantly.

**Land use**

There were 42,288 establishments with agricultural activity in the 1994–95 Agricultural Census. These had a total area of 60.3 million hectares. The Statistical Division (SD) with the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity was Northern SD (6,732), followed by Central West SD (5,703) and Murrumbidgee SD (4,660).

**Principal crops, year ended 31 March, NSW**

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Establishments growing (a)</i>			<i>Area (b)</i>		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	no.	no.	no.	hectares	hectares	hectares
Cereals for grain—						
Barley	4,773	5,071	3,929	559,711	622,979	409,785
Sorghum	805	689	1,103	117,684	99,003	160,662
Maize	246	225	313	15,554	14,187	20,531
Oats	7,721	7,179	6,697	447,700	368,977	375,464
Rice	1,229	1,403	1,402	104,598	124,562	118,845
Triticale	876	844	936	48,544	42,589	48,849
Wheat	8,562	9,091	7,825	1,694,040	1,977,746	1,423,804
Oilseeds—						
Canola	873	1,213	1,676	70,452	100,575	152,877
Safflower	49	72	34	9,102	14,261	4,489
Soybean	282	421	242	12,655	22,099	9,397
Sunflower	169	232	279	25,055	38,591	49,866
Other crops—						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	480	474	468	15,536	14,855	16,409
Cotton	493	510	442	204,453	209,862	156,807
Peanuts	9	10	6	665	750	239
Tobacco	23	23	7	252	175	152

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

**Wheat for grain, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Area</i>			<i>Production</i>		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Sydney	18	94	75	59	252	7
Hunter	15,167	13,008	10,921	43,341	35,123	11,455
Illawarra	47	226	45	227	880	27
Richmond—Tweed	400	45	55	600	100	77
Mid-North Coast	290	235	100	260	400	—
Northern	383,399	454,432	198,139	701,809	1,190,634	101,640
North Western	411,906	526,586	381,440	599,339	1,267,880	116,847
Central West	364,518	408,818	310,287	842,584	1,029,108	156,656
South Eastern	31,466	40,340	35,914	121,637	133,192	34,890
Murrumbidgee	284,793	313,763	262,781	815,004	921,110	223,713
Murray	200,711	219,351	222,903	453,094	503,945	225,888
Far West	1,325	847	1,144	4,722	3,498	3,448
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1,694,040</b>	<b>1,977,746</b>	<b>1,423,804</b>	<b>3,582,676</b>	<b>5,086,123</b>	<b>874,648</b>



The regions with the largest areas devoted to agricultural activity are North Western (16.4 million hectares), Far West (12.7) and Murray (8.0) SDs. The major region for crops is Northern SD, while Murrumbidgee SD is the main fruit producing region, Northern SD has the most cattle and North Western SD the most sheep.

## Crops and pastures

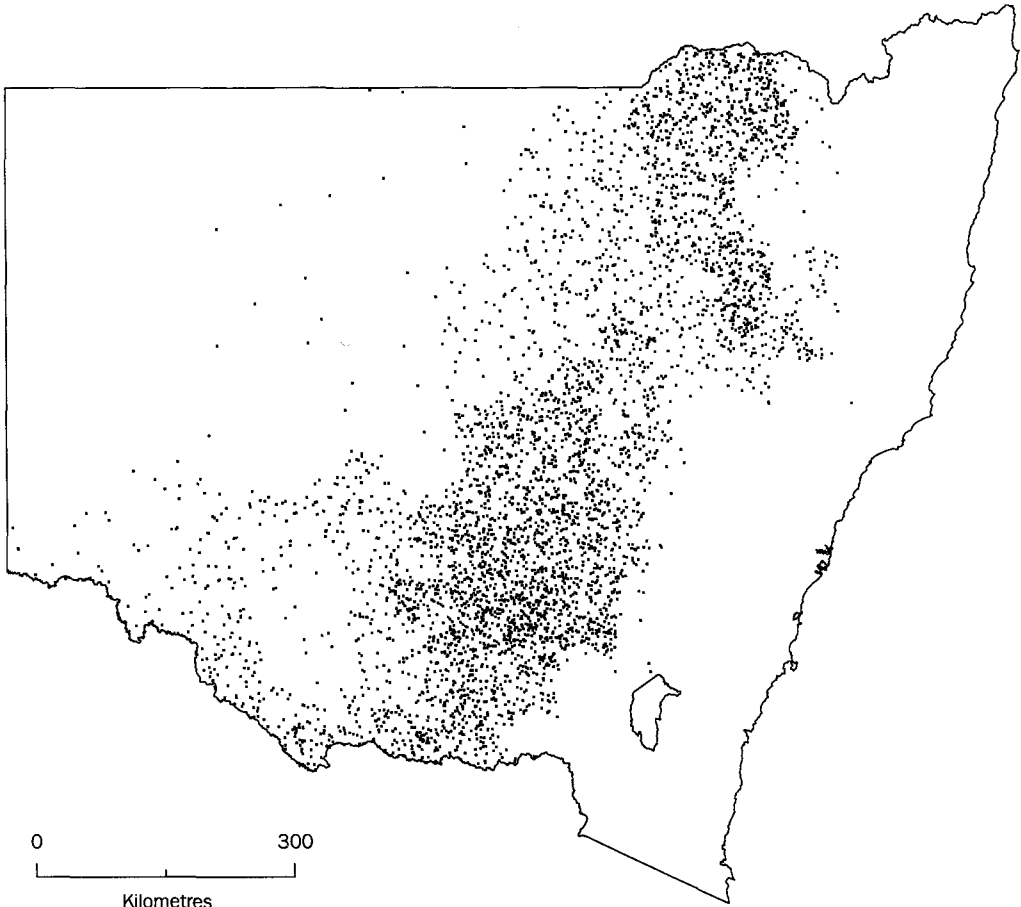
**Wheat** Wheat is the principal cereal grown in NSW. It was first planted in an area now part of the Royal Botanic Gardens soon after Governor Phillip landed at Port Jackson. Wheat growing in NSW remained dormant until the railway crossed the ranges in the late 1800s. Since that time wheat growing has spread to many areas of NSW. Progress in plant breeding has also been continuous since Farrer's work around the turn of the century. New varieties of wheat are continually introduced as scientists develop varieties with higher yield potential, as well as strains with greater resistance to disease, pests and extremes of weather.

In the 1994–95 season the production of wheat fell by 82.8% from the previous season to 874,000 tonnes. The decrease in yield from 2.6 to 0.6 tonnes per hectare was mainly due to the drought conditions experienced throughout much of NSW. Wheat for grain was sown in all Statistical Divisions, the major contributors in terms of production being Murray, Murrumbidgee and Central West SD's which together accounted for 69.3% of the State's production.

**Cotton** Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. The commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s, combined with improved varieties and more intensive farming practices, saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand to its present level of around 69%. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Barwon, Darling, Namoi, Macintyre and Macquarie Rivers.

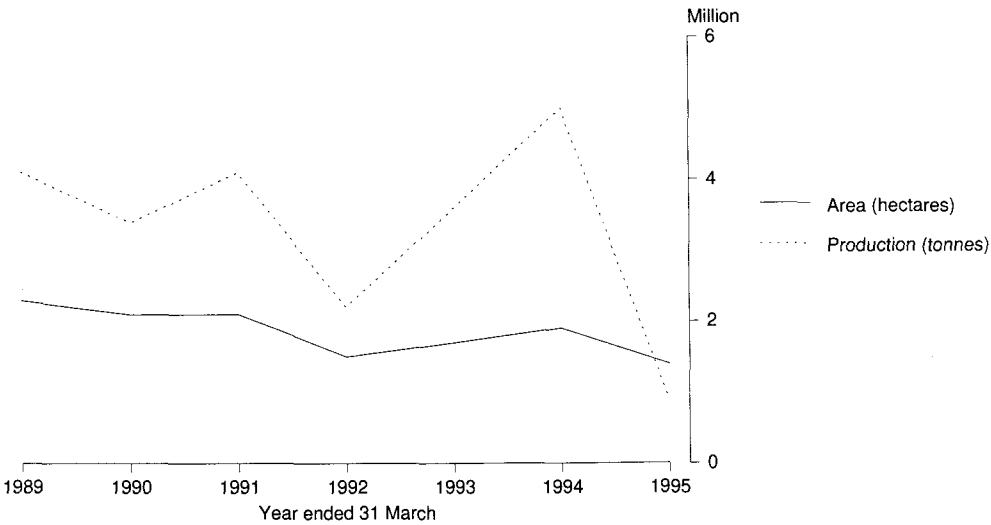
The area sown to cotton in 1994–95 fell by 25% from the previous season to 156,800 hectares, mainly as a result of continued limited water supply for irrigation. However, production of seed cotton fell by only 1.9% to 550,100 tonnes as favourable growing conditions resulted in a 31% increase in yield to 3.5 tonnes per hectare.

Wheat grain production, year ended 31 March 1994



One dot = 500 tonnes of grain produced

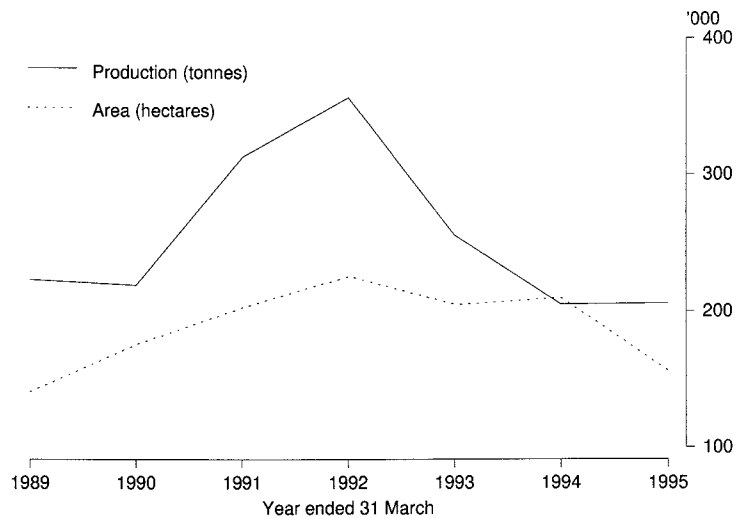
Wheat for grain, NSW



**Cotton, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Item	Unit	1993	1994	1995
Area sown	hectares	204,453	209,862	156,807
Seed cotton—				
Production	tonnes	707,237	560,917	550,059
Yield	kg per hectare	3,459	2,673	3,508
Raw cotton—				
Production	tonnes	255,497	204,779	206,067
Yield	kg per hectare	1,250	1,976	1,314

**Cotton (a), NSW**



(a) Raw cotton.

**Rice** Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. The first commercial attempt at cultivation was made in 1924–25 in the MIA near Yanco on an area of around 60 hectares.

The area planted to rice in 1994–95 fell by 4.7% to 119,000 hectares. Although there was a slight increase in yield to 8.6 tonnes per hectare, total production fell by 2.5% to just over 1 million tonnes. NSW accounts for virtually 100% of the Australian crop.

**Rice, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
Area sown	'000 hectares	105	125	119
Production	'000 tonnes	846	1,042	1,016
Yield	tonnes per hectare	8.09	8.37	8.55

**Oats** The majority of oats grown in NSW is used for livestock feed, either as grain or hay. Only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption.

The grain area increased slightly by 1.8% to 375,500 in 1994-95, most of which is also grazed by stock during the growing period. The production of grain fell by 68% from the previous season to 197,300 tonnes. The main reason for this large decrease in production was the effect of the drought.

**Oats, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
—'000 hectares—			
Area sown—			
For grain	448	369	375
For hay	65	62	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>425</b>
—'000 tonnes—			
Production—			
Grain	762	618	197
Hay	225	226	90
—tonnes per hectare—			
Yield—			
Grain	1.70	1.67	0.53
Hay	3.48	3.68	1.79

**Barley** Barley has been grown in NSW since the early days of colonisation, with the Surveyor-General recording approximately ten hectares under cultivation in 1793. Barley is used as a stock feed and for malting. The two row varieties can be used for both purposes, while the six row varieties are suitable only for feed.

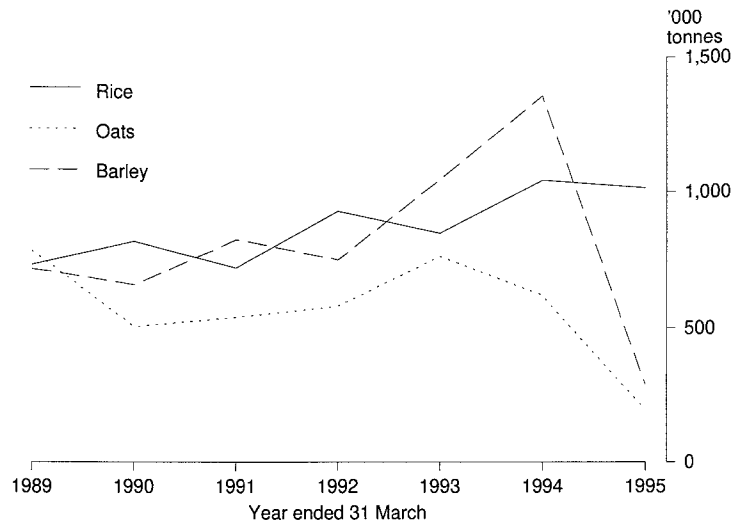
The total area sown to barley in 1994-95 decreased by 34.2% from the previous season to 410,000 hectares. Production decreased by 79% to 291,000 tonnes as the yield fell by 68% to 0.7 tonnes per hectare. Barley was produced in all Statistical Divisions of NSW except Sydney, Illawarra and Mid-North Coast. The major contributors were Murrumbidgee, Northern and Murray

SDs, which together accounted for 64.8% of the State's production.

**Barley, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995
Area sown	'000 hectares	560	623	410
Production	'000 tonnes	1,044	1,357	291
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.86	2.18	0.71

**Rice, oats and barley: Production of grain, NSW**



**Oilseeds** Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in NSW. As a result of low wool and sheep meat prices and the introduction of wheat delivery quotas in the early 1970s, other oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow.

The principal oilseed crops are canola, sunflower, soybeans and safflower. Oil for both industrial and edible purposes is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed, which is obtained as a by-product of ginning cotton. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used as a livestock feed.

The area planted to these oilseeds in the 1994-95 season increased by 23% over 1993-94 to 217,000 hectares. However, due to severe drought conditions production fell by 51%. This was predominantly due to a significant

(74%) decline in yield for canola which fell to 0.5 tonnes per hectare.

### Oilseeds, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
<b>CANOLA</b>				
Area sown	hectares	70,452	100,575	152,877
Production	tonnes	133,024	192,551	73,187
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.89	1.91	0.48
<b>SAFFLOWER</b>				
Area sown	hectares	9,102	14,261	4,489
Production	tonnes	5,631	10,727	2,342
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.62	0.75	0.52
<b>SOYBEANS</b>				
Area sown	hectares	12,655	22,099	9,398
Production	tonnes	28,098	47,667	17,145
Yield	tonnes per hectare	2.22	2.16	1.82
<b>SUNFLOWER</b>				
Area sown	hectares	25,055	38,591	49,866
Production	tonnes	29,668	47,461	53,915
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.18	1.23	1.08

**Sugarcane** The first development of the Australian sugar industry took place in the early 1860s in the coastal river flat areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland. As the crop matures faster in more northerly districts, expansion of the industry has been northwards along the coast. The cane fields in NSW are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers and, although accounting for less than 6% of Australian production, still remain an important agricultural activity in these regions.

Production of sugarcane increased by 9% in 1994-95 to 1.83 million tonnes and the area cut for crushing increased by 10% to 16,400 hectares. The yield per hectare decreased marginally to 111.2 tonnes per hectare.

**Sugarcane, NSW, year ended 31 March**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
<b>Area—</b>				
Cut for crushing	hectares	15,536	14,855	16,409
Not cut (a)	hectares	10,010	11,469	n.a.
<i>Total area (b)</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>25,546</i>	<i>26,324</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Production	tonnes	1,666,572	1,674,173	1,825,291
Yield	tonnes per hectare	107.27	112.70	111.24

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

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

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

Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and account for approximately one-third of the total vegetable area in the State. Other significant vegetables grown are tomatoes, sweet corn, onions and pumpkins.

**Grain legumes, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Item	Area sown			Production			Yield		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	—hectares—			—tonnes—			—tonnes per hectare—		
Cow peas	4,708	3,047	n.a.	1,992	1,525	n.a.	0.42	0.50	n.a.
Chick peas	28,098	26,362	20,235	24,655	28,616	7,609	0.88	1.10	0.38
Field peas for grain	31,511	27,129	27,297	34,537	36,364	5,273	1.10	1.30	0.19
Lupins for grain	98,827	96,234	107,009	187,747	155,968	14,293	1.90	1.62	0.13
Mung beans	4,538	7,236	7,285	2,088	4,566	2,922	0.46	0.63	0.40
Other dried edible beans	681	319	594	301	370	303	0.44	1.16	0.51
Peanuts	665	750	239	1,200	1,394	774	1.80	1.86	3.24
Pigeon peas	48	64	n.a.	25	42	n.a.	0.52	0.66	n.a.

**Vegetables, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Vegetable	Area			Production		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Asparagus (a)	388	424	362	2,039	2,525	2,301
Beans, french and runner	506	425	415	1,464	1,198	1,245
Beetroot	36	43	27	1,280	1,374	499
Broccoli	323	311	408	1,578	1,444	2,159
Cabbages	531	484	431	13,071	14,675	12,535
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	71	99	88	817	1,055	928
Carrots	586	667	1,448	13,572	16,458	26,137
Cauliflowers	663	539	535	12,841	12,852	10,524
Cucumbers	87	98	386	658	778	3,961
Garlic	25	38	n.a.	65	97	n.a.
Lettuce	488	482	443	6,530	7,591	7,642
Mushrooms	47	60	58	10,020	10,740	12,508
Onions	944	1,068	751	24,126	24,806	12,010
Parsley	26	33	29	1,026	1,034	1,068
Parsnips	45	63	51	4,753	1,284	1,066
Peas, green (pod weight)	592	715	753	3,382	3,194	2,374
Potatoes	6,487	6,552	6,274	137,444	138,675	126,812
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1,238	1,558	1,228	14,847	22,751	18,153
Rock melons and cantaloupes	715	872	539	13,367	18,933	11,641
Swedes	73	94	81	1,586	840	970
Sweet corn	2,154	3,191	3,137	27,875	46,471	44,134
Sweet potatoes	123	131	146	1,674	1,877	2,468
Tomatoes	1,442	2,120	2,053	54,640	89,570	85,323
Watermelons	332	510	329	5,741	13,935	5,148
Zucchini	196	224	197	1,398	1,597	1,510
Other	454	654	295	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,574</b>	<b>21,453</b>	<b>20,464</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

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



**Fruit** With the exception of the macadamia nut, there are no indigenous fruits of commercial value in Australia. The early development of the fruit industry was haphazard with its basis in the domestic orchards, which evolved from plants and seeds brought by the early settlers from their native countries.

In NSW the major fruit crops are citrus, grapes, pome, bananas and stone. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, with expansion in the tropical and sub-tropical, berry and nut industries.

**Citrus** Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit in NSW, both in terms of number of trees and production. In the 1994–95 season total production amounted to 210,000 tonnes, a decrease of 13% on 1993–94. Tree numbers also decreased by 7% to 3.6 million. Valencia is the main variety grown in NSW. Orange production is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray and Sydney SDs with Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs accounting for 91% of the State's production.

**Pome** Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1995 was 1.83 million, a 4% increase on the previous March. During the 1994–95 season 79,100 tonnes of apples were produced, a 25% increase on the previous season.

The major apple owing areas in NSW are the Central West and Murrumbidgee SDs, which account for 86% of the State's trees and 88% of the State's production. The most popular varieties, in terms of production, continue to be Red Delicious and Granny Smith, which account for 52% and 21% of the total production respectively.

The number of pear trees (including nashi) in NSW at 31 March 1995 was 110,700, an increase of 3% on the previous year. However, production fell by 15% to 3,165 tonnes.

While the number of pear trees less than six years old increased by 22% to 47,500, the number of more productive trees greater than six years old fell by 8% to 63,200.

**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 41% of production and 22% of tree numbers, is Murrumbidgee SD. Other major stone fruits produced are plums, prunes, nectarines and cherries.

**Tree fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Fruit	1993		1994		1995	
	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production
	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes
Citrus fruit—						
Grapefruit	99	9,114	126	7,158	n.a.	n.a.
Lemons and limes	411	6,321	175	6,170	176	6,229
Mandarins	173	4,113	169	4,387	158	4,239
Oranges—						
Navel	1,360	71,934	1,481	66,346	3,708	210,565
Valencia	2,308	202,259	2,385	174,725		
Other	28	867	52	1,472		
Other citrus	14	313	14	233	116	..
Total citrus fruit	4,393	294,922	4,403	260,491	4,158	..
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)—						
Apples	1,663	70,227	1,752	63,295	1,827	79,069
Apricots	53	1,194	61	671	58	793
Avocados	100	2,706	138	3,487	119	3,016
Cherries	536	3,046	545	3,807	502	2,696
Nectarines	444	5,546	455	5,116	469	5,700
Peaches	656	12,894	746	12,712	638	11,908
Pears	147	5,289	108	3,720	111	3,165
Plums	279	3,469	299	3,409	585	8,152
Prunes	235	8,455	271	9,684		
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	972	5,298	990	5,364	1,067	6,706
Other nuts	192	n.p.	242	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	120	..	153	..	n.a.	..
Total other tree fruit	5,397	..	5,758	..	n.a.	..
<b>Total tree fruit</b>	<b>9,789</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>..</b>

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

Fruit	1993		1994		1995	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Bananas	3,966	45,409	3,859	44,704	3,221	41,906
Blueberries	262	869	110	189	n.a.	n.a.
Kiwi fruit	121	1,287	102	850	104	787
Passionfruit	105	802	94	1,018	n.a.	n.a.
Strawberries	57	430	74	238	42	191
Other	51	73	63	60	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total plantation and berry fruit</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>48,870</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>47,058</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

**Nuts** Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in the State. In 1994-95 6,706 tonnes were produced, an increase of 25% over 1993-94. Other notable nut crops in NSW are pecans, 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 the major area for dried and table grape production is Murray SD.

At 31 March 1995 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 12,630 hectares, which represented a decrease of 5% on the previous season. This area produced 105,000 tonnes of wine grapes, 26,000 tonnes of grapes for drying and 8,000 tonnes of table grapes. Total production for 1994-95 fell by 26% to 139,000 tonnes.

The red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz, with 1,474 hectares producing 12,900 tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with 34,800 tonnes produced from 2,282 hectares.

**Grapes, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
	—hectares—		
Area under vines at 31 March—			
Bearing	11,992	13,288	12,626
Not yet bearing	689	1,033	1,811
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,681</b>	<b>14,322</b>	<b>14,437</b>
	—tonnes—		
Production, year ended 31 March—			
Wine grapes	139,336	141,145	104,687
Table grapes	7,195	8,669	8,439
Grapes for drying (a)	28,082	37,671	25,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,613</b>	<b>187,485</b>	<b>138,950</b>

(a) Fresh weight.

**Plantation and other fruit** The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. Production in 1994-95 was 41,900 tonnes, representing a 6% decrease over 1993-94. The area planted also decreased (by 16%) to 3,225 hectares, which included 365 hectares not yet bearing. Other fruits produced include mangos, avocados, strawberries, passionfruit, kiwi fruit and blueberries.

**Pastures** To improve their nutritional value for stock — especially beef cattle — pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses as well as with cereal grains, the most common being oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products, and lead to a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality.

The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1994, the latest period available, was 6.3 million hectares.

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

Statistical area	Pure lucerne			Other sown pasture		
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
	—'000 hectares—					
Sydney	1	—	—	13	11	13
Hunter	26	21	25	217	175	184
Illawarra	2	1	1	43	44	56
Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1	49	48	55
Mid-North Coast	7	2	2	100	97	106
Northern	147	128	136	944	869	914
North Western	197	130	146	616	564	587
Central West	80	72	83	1,312	1,246	1,258
South Eastern	35	23	24	1,023	999	1,023
Murrumbidgee	44	42	46	947	894	889
Murray	24	19	21	746	719	730
Far West	—	—	—	26	—	2
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>5,666</b>	<b>5,819</b>

**Hay** In the 1994–95 season 187,000 hectares of pasture were cut to produce 607,400 tonnes of hay. Pure lucerne accounted for 90,000 hectares of pasture and produced 355,800 tonnes of hay.

**Hay, NSW, year ended 31 March**

Cereal crop or pasture	Area cut for hay			Production		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	—'000 hectares—			—'000 tonnes—		
Wheaten	21	17	36	60	65	64
Oaten	65	62	50	225	226	90
Pure lucerne	88	96	90	447	488	356
Pastures and other crops	169	149	112	553	480	289
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>799</b>

## Livestock and livestock products

**General** The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry.

Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock activity and is conducted in every statistical division in NSW. The major statistical divisions in terms of flock size are North Western (20%), Central West (17%) and South Eastern (15%).

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 (10%).

Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the State, with the main areas being the Hunter and Mid-North Coast SDs.

Pigs are mainly raised in Murray, Central West and Richmond-Tweed SDs, while poultry raising is largely confined to Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs.

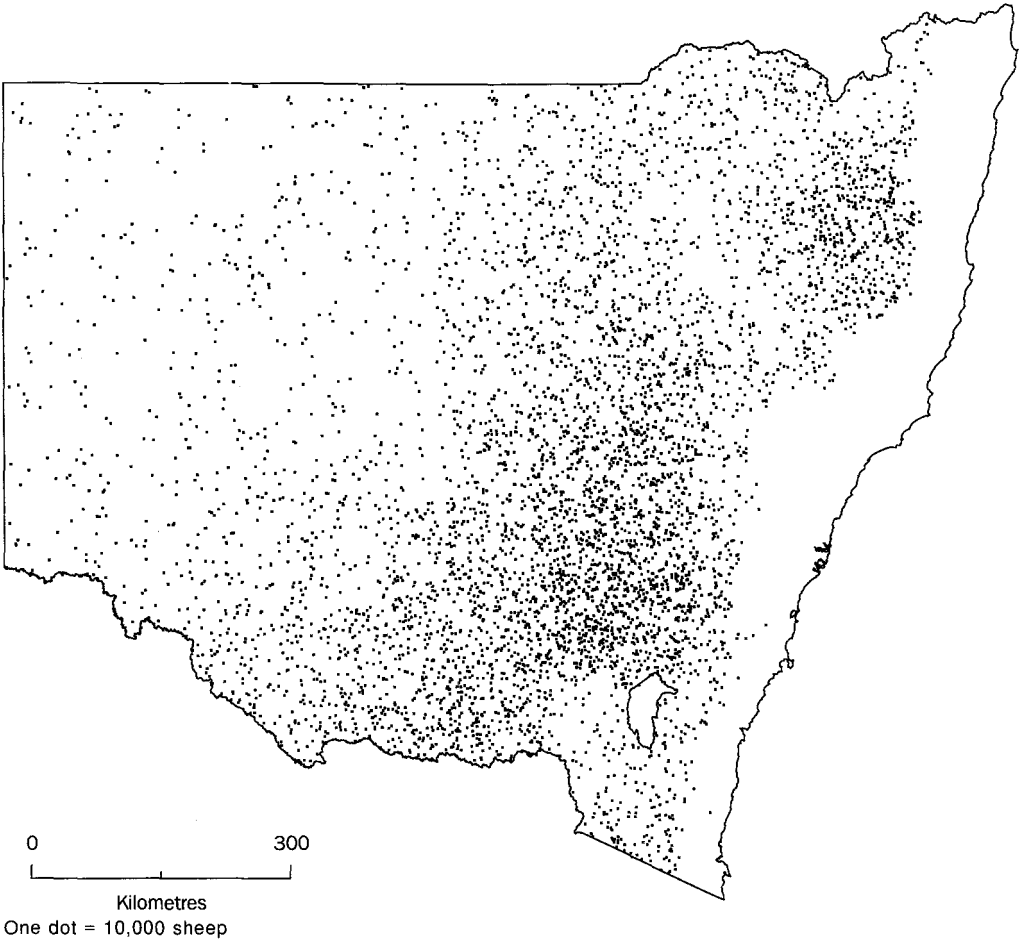
**Sheep** The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. British breeds and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while the Australian breeds, such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

The State's total flock number, has been steadily decreasing over a number of years and at 31 March 1995 stood at 42.9 million sheep on 19,600 establishments. The decrease in sheep numbers is due to the depressed economic climate for wool, the impact of the flock reduction scheme and continuing drought conditions.

**Lambing** The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes are reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal changes, availability of fodder, and estimated returns for lambs' wool and prime lambs for slaughter play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and the number of resultant lambs, and can cause wide variations in the natural increase of the State's flock.

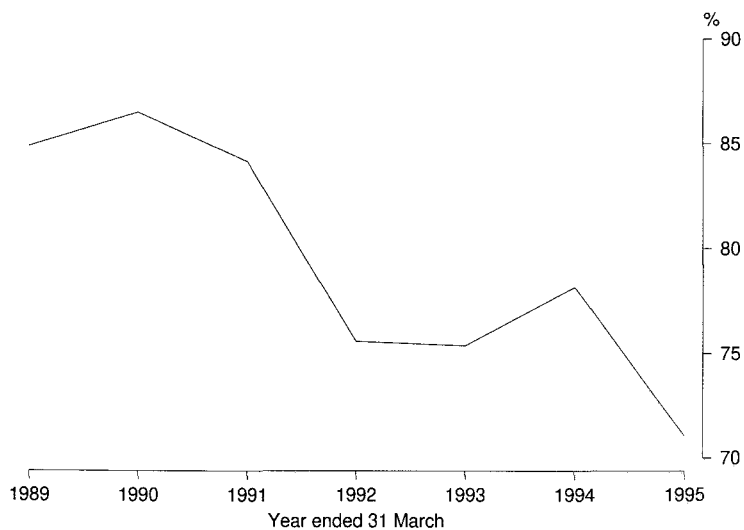
In 1994-95 the lambing percentage decreased to 71.1% compared with 78.2% in 1993-94, while the number of lambs marked decreased by 13% to 13.2 million.

Sheep, NSW, at 31 March 1994



Sheep, NSW, at 31 March

Type	1993	1994	1995
	'000	'000	'000
Sheep (1 year and over)—			
Rams	486	479	n.a.
Ewes—			
Breeding	22,488	21,909	n.a.
Other	2,315	2,160	n.a.
Wethers	12,800	11,147	n.a.
Total sheep (1 year and over)	38,090	35,695	33,281
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	10,022	10,836	9,593
<b>Total sheep and lambs</b>	<b>48,112</b>	<b>46,531</b>	<b>42,874</b>

**Lambing percentages (a), NSW**

(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated.

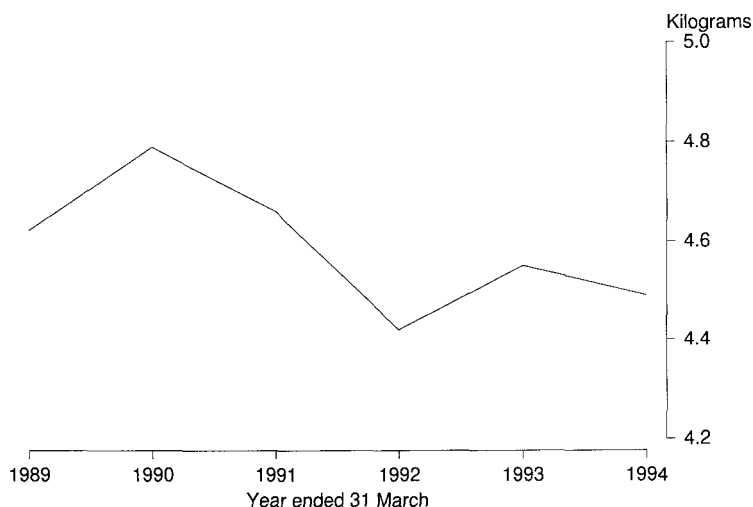
**Wool production**

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.

During 1994–95 brokers and dealers receivals of taxable wool in NSW continued to decline, falling by 14% from 1993–94 to 177,600 tonnes. NSW brokers and dealers received 26% of total Australian wool receivals.

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

Item	Unit	1992	1993	1994
<b>Sheep—</b>				
Number shorn	'000	50,130	44,455	41,382
Wool produced	tonnes	235,716	216,900	201,094
<b>Lambs—</b>				
Number shorn	'000	8,341	7,614	8,182
Wool produced	tonnes	15,664	13,932	15,090
Crutchings	tonnes	6,789	6,011	6,456
<b>Total shorn and crutched wool</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>258,170</b>	<b>236,842</b>	<b>222,640</b>

**Average wool clip, NSW**

**Sheep meat** In NSW during 1995-96, 5.7 million sheep were slaughtered for human consumption, down 14% on 1994-95, with 121,000 tonnes of mutton produced, a decrease of 7%.

Although sale prices have risen significantly in 1996, for the seven years prior to 1995-96 the lamb (meat) industry has been affected by problems of low returns and depressed domestic consumption. In 1995-96 3.5 million lambs were slaughtered to produce 63,000 tonnes of lamb meat. This represents a 16% decrease in the number slaughtered and a 12% decrease in meat production over 1994-95.

**Sheep slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

Item	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Sheep slaughtered	'000	6,067	6,578	5,656
Mutton produced	tonnes	127,582	131,052	120,848
Lambs slaughtered	'000	3,992	4,134	3,470
Lamb produced	tonnes	69,246	71,738	63,436

**Dairy cattle** The State's commercial dairy herd increased slightly to 370,000 head during 1994-95, while the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle also increased slightly to 2,462.



**Dairy cattle (a), NSW, at 31 March**

<i>Type</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
		—'000—	
Cows in milk and dry	221	232	230
Other milk cattle (b)	117	128	139
<b>Total dairy cattle</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>370</b>

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers. (b) Includes bull, heifers and calves.

**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. In 1995–96 NSW whole milk receivals of 1,114 million litres represented a slight increase on the 1,089 million litres of the previous year.

Butter production was 5,195 tonnes in 1995–96, a 13% increase on 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 1994–95, 18,287 tonnes were produced, an increase of 12% on 1993–94.

**Production of dairy products, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993–94</i>	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>
Whole milk (a)	million L	1,098	1,089	1,114
Butter	tonnes	4,598	4,581	5,195
Cheese	tonnes	19,163	16,374	18,287

(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 meat cattle herd size fell by 4% to number 5.9 million at 31 March 1995, while the number of establishments raising beef cattle increased slightly from 28,073 to 28,115. 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.

**Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 March**

Type	1993	1994	1995
		—'000—	
Bulls and bull calves (a)	120	135	127
Cows and heifers	2,889	3,243	2,910
Other calves (under 1 year) (b)	1,516	1,689	1,728
Other cattle (1 year and over) (c)	916	1,060	1,102
<b>Total beef cattle</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>6,127</b>	<b>5,867</b>

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

**Beef and veal** The number of cattle and calves slaughtered for human consumption in 1995–96 fell by 3.5% to 2.2 million. Beef and veal production decreased slightly to 479,000 tonnes.

**Pigs** Pig numbers have fallen by 5% since 31 March 1994 to 790,500 at 31 March 1995. The number of establishments reporting pigs decreased by 17% to 1,322.

The major statistical division in terms of pig numbers is Murray, which accounts for 40% of the State's herd.

**Pigs, NSW, at 31 March**

Type	1993	1994	1995
		—'000—	
Boars	6	6	n.a.
Breeding sows and gilts (a)	98	99	n.a.
Other pigs	713	729	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>791</b>

(a) Intended for breeding.

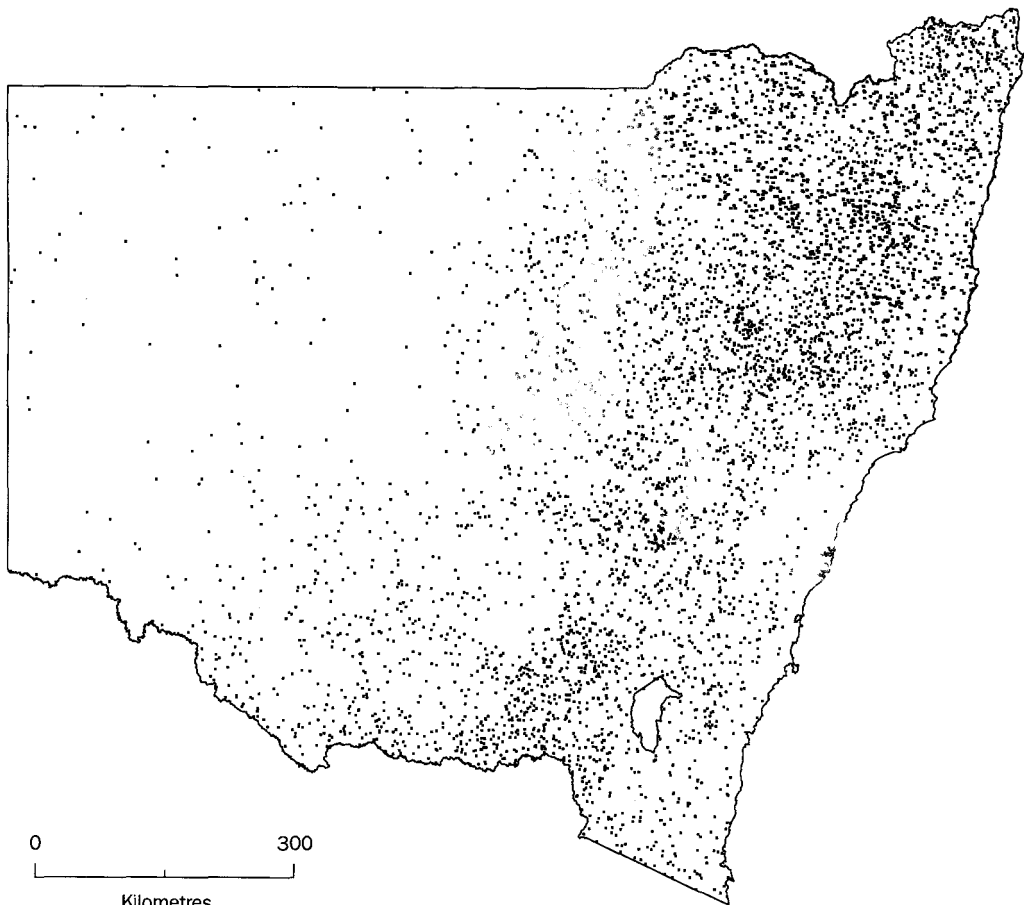
**Pig meat** Pig production has become more specialised as smaller piggeries have been replaced by larger, more intensive, operations.

In 1995–96 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption fell slightly to 1.4 million while pig meat production fell by 6% to 96,000 tonnes.

**Pigs slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

Item	Unit	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1,491	1,505	1,416
Pig meat produced	tonnes	98,606	102,175	96,272

**Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 March 1994**



One dot = 1,000 head of meat cattle

**Cattle slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Cattle slaughtered	'000	1,988	2,049	1,962
Beef produced	tonnes	466,387	471,183	459,805
Calves slaughtered	'000	221	248	245
Veal produced	tonnes	17,551	16,677	16,294

**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 1995 the number of chickens kept for egg production were 4.1 million, an increase of 9.3% over the previous year. Almost half of these were reported in the Sydney Statistical Division.

The number of meat strain chickens was 24 million, an increase of 14.7% over the previous year. Sydney and Hunter SD's accounted for 86% of total meat strain chickens.

#### **Poultry, NSW, at 31 March**

<i>Type</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
	—'000—		
Chickens (a) —			
For meat production	22,790	20,891	23,971
For egg production	4,009	3,771	4,123
Other poultry (b)	1,449	1,216	1,550

(a) Figures for 1995 and earlier years are not strictly comparable due to changes in questions asked. (b) Includes ducks, turkeys, geese, game birds, etc.

The number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption in 1995–96 was 134 million, the same as in the previous year. The dressed weight of chicken meat produced also remained steady at 199,000 tonnes.

#### **Chickens slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993–94</i>	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>
Number slaughtered	'000	129,735	133,927	133,676
Dressed weight	tonnes	193,137	199,589	199,320

**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 1994-95 honey production was 7.8 million kilograms, a decrease of 31% from the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 137,600 kilograms, a fall of 41%. The yield per hive was 61.9 kilograms of honey and 1.1 kilograms of beeswax.

**Apiculture (a), NSW**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
		—no.—	
Beekeepers at 30 June	210	726	485
Bee hives—			
From which honey was taken	102,181	163,557	125,305
From which no honey was taken—			
Used for nuclei (b)	31,090	50,861	31,998
Other	7,408	25,355	45,761
Total hives kept	140,679	239,773	203,064
		—kilograms—	
Production —			
Honey	9,028,522	11,270,324	7,753,661
Beeswax	165,367	232,674	137,574
Yield per productive hive—			
Honey	88.36	68.91	61.88
Beeswax	1.62	1.42	1.10

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 200 or more hives. (b) Includes small hives and pollination hives.

## **Publications related to Agriculture**

**NSW** Agriculture, New South Wales (7113.1)  
Principal Agricultural Commodities, New South Wales,  
Preliminary (7111.1)

**Australia** Australian Wine and Grape Industry (1329.0)  
Australian Agriculture and the Environment (4606.0)  
Home Production of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia (7110.0)  
Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia,  
Preliminary (7111.0)  
Selected Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary  
(7112.0)  
Agriculture, Australia (7113.0)  
Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia,  
Preliminary (7210.0)  
Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia (7211.0)  
Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)  
Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced,  
Australia, Preliminary (7501.0)  
Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Produced,  
Australia, Preliminary (7502.0)  
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia  
(7503.0)  
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia,  
Preliminary Estimates (7506.0)  
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia  
(7507.0)

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

# 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 statistical collection of mining establishments as part of its economic statistics strategy. The annual census of mining establishments covers establishments classified to the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries (ANZSIC subdivisions 11, 12 and 13). Data for Construction material mining and Mining nec (ANZSIC subdivision 14) are collected on a triennial basis. The next such collection is scheduled for 1995-96.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the Joint Coal Board. Other production data are collected by the Department of Mineral Resources.

### Development of the mining industry

Coal was discovered early in the settlement of Sydney and by 1799 mining of coal had begun near Newcastle. The discovery of gold near Bathurst in 1851 led to the establishment of a valuable mineral industry that gave considerable stimulus to the economic development of the State. With more extensive mineral prospecting the discovery of other minerals followed and by the 1870s copper and tin deposits were being mined. In 1883 a massive high grade ore deposit of silver, lead and zinc was found at Broken Hill and the subsequent production of these minerals soon surpassed gold in the value of annual yields. 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. Since the 1980s, however, there has been a resurgence in copper and gold mining, with a number of major new mines, such as Northparkes, The Peak and Girilambone, being developed.

### NSW compared to Australia

NSW accounted for 29% of employment in the coal and metal ore mining industries at the end of June 1995 and contributed about 22% of turnover for these industries during 1994–95. The major reason for the relatively higher levels of employment in NSW is that the State has more labour intensive underground mining operations. For 1994–95, 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 1995, turnover from NSW mining establishments in the coal and metal ore mining industries was \$4,618m. The major contributor was the coal industry with \$4,014m, although it declined 9% on the previous financial year. Employment (at the end of June) in the coal industry fell from 13,529 in 1994 to 12,714 in 1995, a decline of 6%. Turnover in the metal ore mining industry increased by 30% from \$466m to \$604m while its employment also increased, from 1,985 to 2,155, a rise of 9%.

#### Mining establishments: Summary of operations, coal and metal ore mining, NSW, 1994–95

Industry sub-division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment		Turnover
		at end of June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	89	12,714	943.1	4,014.0
Metal ore mining	22	2,155	116.0	603.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>14,869</b>	<b>1,059.1</b>	<b>4,618.0</b>

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

### Measuring output and valuing production

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

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



**Metallic minerals**

Broken Hill has been the major contributor to metallic mineral production in NSW over the years and remains one of the largest producers of zinc, 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 comes from mines at Cobar, Woodlawn, Parkes and Girilambone.

Gold production underwent a resurgence in the latter half of the 1980s in response to higher gold prices. As a result most producers were operating at capacity by the end of the decade. The period of expansion ended in 1990-91 as the price of gold fell and some marginal mines closed. The Peak, a major underground mine near Cobar, began production in 1992 and is a significant producer of gold as well as copper, zinc and lead. The Northparkes mine commenced production in 1994, initially as an open cut gold mining operation, with underground copper-gold mining commencing in 1995. The large Cadia gold project near Orange is expected to commence production in 1998.

Base metal prices underwent strong growth in the late 1980s and high levels of production of lead, zinc and copper were achieved. In the 1990s prices initially weakened with the slow down in the growth of overseas economies. More recently, prices have begun to strengthen in response to increasing demand. There was an increase in the value of metallic mineral production from \$418m in 1993-94 to \$579m in 1994-95. The production level for zinc concentrates compared with the previous year rose by 1% during 1994-95 while the value of the output increased by 30% to \$161m. The total value of gold concentrates and gold in alluvial and other forms produced for 1994-95 increased by 26% to \$137m. Production of lead concentrates increased in value by 51% during 1994-95 to \$110m. The production of copper concentrates decreased by 1%, but its value increased by 64% to \$120m.

In 1994-95, the main contributors to the total value of metallic minerals production were zinc concentrates (28%), gold concentrates and gold in other forms (24%), copper concentrates (21%) and lead concentrates (19%).

**Selected metallic minerals produced, NSW**

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
<b>QUANTITY</b>				
Antimony concentrates	tonnes	2,114	812	1,129
Copper concentrates	tonnes	174,703	157,584	155,714
Copper-gold concentrates	tonnes	—	3,556	—
Gold concentrates	tonnes	3,499	573	475
Other gold	kilograms	10,309	10,049	30,128
Lead concentrates	tonnes	315,997	319,697	320,469
Zinc concentrates	tonnes	586,300	599,258	604,879
Zinc-lead concentrates	tonnes	—	—	—
<b>VALUE</b>				
Antimony concentrates	\$'000	2,666	1,130	2,203
Copper concentrates	\$'000	86,196	73,054	120,012
Copper-gold concentrates	\$'000	—	4,267	—
Gold concentrates	\$'000	12,534	703	449
Other gold	\$'000	99,972	107,754	136,240
Lead concentrates	\$'000	64,751	73,314	110,338
Zinc concentrates	\$'000	149,312	124,092	160,776
Zinc-lead concentrates	\$'000	—	—	—
Other	\$'000	7,196	34,185	48,486
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>422,627</b>	<b>418,498</b>	<b>578,504</b>

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

**Coal** Black coal production is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW and an important export earner for the State. Output rose rapidly from the mid 1960s in response to overseas demand and the requirements of local power stations and steel works. The long-term trend in coal prices, however, has been flat, placing pressures on the industry to maintain its competitiveness.

Production has reached record levels through the opening of new mines and advances in productivity in existing mines through more efficient work practices and technological improvements. A significant development in the mining of coal in NSW since the 1960s has been the increase in the number of open cut mines, which in 1994-95 accounted for 51% of saleable coal production.

During 1994-95, the quantity of saleable coal produced increased by 5% from the previous year's figure of 84.0 million tonnes to 88.6 million tonnes. (The value of saleable coal production is not available.) Exports of NSW coal in 1994-95 amounted to 58.8 million tonnes (equivalent to around two-thirds of total saleable coal production) with a value of \$2,764m. Of the 29.0 million tonnes of coal consumed in NSW in 1994-95, power stations accounted for 76%, and the steel industry 20%.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Singleton–North West district (including Gunnedah, Muswellbrook and Singleton areas), the Newcastle district (including Cessnock and Lake Macquarie areas), the Western district (including Lithgow, Portland and Ulan areas) and the Southern district (including Bulli–Wollongong and Burragorang Valley areas).

Coking coals are suited to the production of metallurgical coke used in steel works while high quality thermal coal is used by power stations. All districts produce bituminous grade steaming coal but the Singleton–Muswellbrook area also supplies high volatile coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal.

### Coal supply and disposal, NSW

	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95
	—'000 tonnes—		
Stocks at start of year	19,377	17,629	14,811
Net production of saleable coal—			
Northern district	55,919	58,095	62,609
Southern district	16,313	14,934	12,750
Western district	11,979	10,985	13,229
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,211</b>	<b>84,014</b>	<b>88,588</b>
Interstate movement—			
Imports (a)	115	231	610
Exports	767	983	1,033
Overseas exports	57,361	57,324	58,801
Consumption	28,105	28,631	29,018
In transit and unaccounted for	159	–125	–680
Stocks at end of year	17,629	14,811	14,477

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

The demand for minerals and stone mined for construction materials is typically responsive to the level of activity in the local building and construction industries. The value of construction materials quarried during 1994-95 was \$476m which represents a 1% decrease in value compared with the previous year.

Production and value of output rose across most sectors of the industry. Crushed and broken stone is the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 42% of the value of production. Construction sand and gravel are the next largest contributors, representing 21% and 20% respectively.

### Construction materials produced, NSW

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
PRODUCTION			
	—'000 tonnes—		
Construction sand	10,647	11,030	10,645
Gravel	5,823	6,172	5,991
Crushed and broken stone	14,647	16,508	16,525
Dimension stone	33	29	29
Other materials (a)	13,149	13,960	13,413
VALUE			
	—\$'000—		
Construction sand	99,546	98,568	101,745
Gravel	96,351	105,400	97,148
Crushed and broken stone	174,587	199,805	201,987
Dimension stone	7,583	4,476	4,549
Other materials (a)	59,522	70,755	70,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>437,589</b>	<b>479,004</b>	<b>475,720</b>

(a) Includes decorative aggregate 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 became a significant sector in the NSW mining industry in the late 1960s. Output decreased after the early 1970s, primarily due to environmental constraints and low prices. Higher prices in the late 1980s encouraged the opening of new mines and greater production. In the early 1990s, as a consequence of increasing overseas output of heavy mineral sands and reduced world economic activity, prices fell to significantly lower levels. More recently, prices for mineral sands have stabilised and are now recovering.

All mineral sands production comes from sands along the mid north coast between Tomago and Kempsey, and the

## Selected industrial minerals produced, NSW

Mineral	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
QUANTITY				
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	tonnes	9,995	8,033	12,250
Brick clay and shale	tonnes	2,728,819	2,307,177	2,881,690
Cement clay and shale	tonnes	142,890	139,357	142,656
Refractory clay (a)	tonnes	8,294	8,907	31,675
Kaolin and ball clay, industrial (b)	tonnes	9,944	28,256	33,724
Diatomite	tonnes	10,736	10,236	9,495
Gems				
Opal		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sapphire		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Limestone	tonnes	3,553,642	3,808,772	4,003,780
Magnesite, crude	tonnes	26,159	15,737	14,368
Magnetite for coal washing	tonnes	45,670	43,808	39,920
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	tonnes	50,386	39,543	36,424
Zircon concentrates	tonnes	44,510	34,803	31,329
Fine silica—				
Foundry sand	tonnes	105,004	149,627	174,063
Glass sand	tonnes	226,796	261,756	233,341
Other sand	tonnes	121,379	148,207	157,598
Coarse silica	tonnes	41,793	51,702	49,720
Peat, horticultural	cu. metres	30,736	33,010	37,874
VALUE				
Clays—				
Bentonitic clay	\$'000	692	554	919
Brick clay and shale	\$'000	10,763	8,747	12,661
Cement clay and shale	\$'000	2,848	2,833	2,980
Refractory clay (a)	\$'000	978	1,394	1,947
Kaolin and ball clay, industrial (b)	\$'000	430	1,231	1,825
Diatomite	\$'000	2,038	1,829	1,837
Gems—				
Opal	\$'000	44,527	63,525	71,040
Sapphire	\$'000	11,915	16,989	11,423
Limestone	\$'000	20,590	21,693	22,192
Magnesite, crude	\$'000	1,254	755	690
Magnetite for coal washing	\$'000	4,769	5,941	4,862
Mineral sands—				
Rutile concentrates	\$'000	26,893	21,071	20,162
Zircon concentrates	\$'000	10,855	9,442	12,291
Fine silica—				
Foundry sand	\$'000	1,639	2,241	2,427
Glass sand	\$'000	3,097	3,713	4,122
Other sand	\$'000	1,896	2,544	2,398
Coarse silica	\$'000	922	836	929
Peat, horticultural	\$'000	1,264	1,295	1,530
Other industrial minerals	\$'000	2,935	3,571	4,823
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>150,305</b>	<b>170,203</b>	<b>181,058</b>

(a) Includes refractory kaolin and ball clay, flint clay and low grade refractory clay. (b) Includes industrial kaolin and ball clay for ceramic ware, fillers and extenders.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

far north coast between Byron Bay and the Queensland border. Large inland mineral sand deposits in the Murray Basin have potential for mining in the near future. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. Titanium dioxide pigment, for use in paints, plastics and paper, is produced from rutile. Zircon sand is used as a valuable refractory material.

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

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

While limestone is common in NSW and resources are immense, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market. The main producing areas, for cement manufacture, are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

The value of production for industrial minerals for 1994-95 was \$181m, up 6% from 1993-94. Gem production was the major contributor with a value of \$82m (representing 46% of the total value of production), followed by mineral sands with \$32m (18%), limestone with \$22m (12%), clays with \$20m (11%) and silica sand and magnetite with \$9m (5%) 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 1994-95, expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in NSW was \$79m, an increase of 8% on 1993-94. Exploration for gold accounted for 53% of expenditure.

**Private mineral exploration expenditure (a), NSW**

<i>Mineral sought</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
	—\$m—		
Coal	7.7	9.4	n.p.
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	31.2	24.8	22.0
Gold	13.0	27.5	41.6
Mineral sands	1.8	0.9	n.p.
Other	7.2	11.0	n.p.
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>79.2</b>

(a) Other than for petroleum.

## Energy

### Source of statistics

The Department of Energy estimates the State's annual production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are drawn from the Department of Energy's studies.

### Primary sources of energy

The six major primary sources of energy in NSW are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry) and wood. Coal, which provided 80% of total primary energy used in 1994-95, was the predominant energy source. Also of significance were oil (15%) and natural gas (3%).

All crude oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all coal used, apart from a very small quantity imported from Queensland, is mined locally.

**Primary sources of energy for use in NSW (a)**

Energy source	Energy			Proportion of total energy		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	—petajoules (b)—			—%—		
Oil (c)—						
Crude—						
Interstate	185	180	196	6	5	6
Overseas	216	216	225	7	7	7
Refined—						
Interstate	65	39	51	2	1	1
Overseas	51	34	51	2	1	1
Total oil	517	469	523	15	14	15
Natural gas	96	96	102	3	3	3
Coal (d)	2,680	2,675	2,744	80	82	80
Water power	14	13	14	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	35	36	36	1	1	1
<b>Total, all sources</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

Source: Department of Energy

**Consumption of energy**

In 1994-95 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 45% of consumption. Transport was the next largest sector (using 39%) with domestic consumption accounting for over 10%. Of the total energy used in 1994-95, 47% came from oil and 21% from coal.

**Consumption of energy in NSW, 1994-95**

Consumer sector	Oil (a)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Bagasse and wood	All sources
PROPORTION OF ENERGY USED						
	—%—					
Transport	83	1	—	1	—	39
Commercial	2	12	1	17	—	5
Industrial	14	73	99	49	24	45
Domestic	1	14	—	33	76	11
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
PROPORTION OF SECTOR'S USAGE						
	—%—					
Transport	99	—	—	1	—	100
Commercial	20	21	2	57	—	100
Industrial	15	16	47	20	2	100
Domestic	3	13	—	57	27	100
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill–Wilcannia and Riverina districts. Includes LPG.

Source: Department of Energy



### Commercial energy use

The Department of Energy conducted a NSW Commercial Energy End Use Survey in 1996. The commercial sector includes over 215,000 establishments, which consume 5% of total State energy. The survey indicated the fuel most used by this sector is electricity (60%), followed by gas (33%), petroleum (4%) and coal (3%).

The major uses of electricity by the commercial sector are lighting (33%), heating, cooling and ventilation (24%) and office equipment (20%). By category, the largest consumer of electricity is retail trade (20%), followed by wholesale (13%), restaurants, hotels and clubs (10%) and health (8%). The estimated maximum demand in summer is 2,200 megawatts (MW) and in winter 3,200 MW.

Gas and other fuels are used primarily for space heating purposes (46%), cooking (26%) and water heating (24%). The retail sector is the major user of cooking energy, while the community services and public administration sector is the major user of hot water energy.

### 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 1994-95, motor spirit accounted for 54%, auto diesel oil for 25% and aviation jet fuel for 16% of petroleum products sold in NSW for use as energy sources.

### Electricity generation and distribution

The total electricity generated in NSW from all sources in 1994-95 was 57,700 gigawatt hours (GWh) while the total consumption was 49,648 GWh.

#### Primary electricity consumers, NSW, 1994-95

Consumer sector	Total electricity consumed	Consumers	Average use
	GWh	no.	KWh
Residential	16,077	2,372,174	6,777
Commercial/industrial	32,025	271,838	117,808
Other (incl. public lighting)	1,546	28,889	53,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,648</b>	<b>2,672,901</b>	<b>18,575</b>

Source: Department of Energy

Until recently Pacific Power was the major generating and bulk electricity supply authority in NSW. In February 1995 Transgrid was formed and bulk transmission systems were transferred to it from Pacific Power. In 1994-95 the seven major power stations generated 54,190 GWh. The

maximum daily demand for electricity from Transgrid in 1995 was 10,613 MW.

At 30 June 1995, the major (coal based) power stations of Pacific Power's system and their effective capacities were as follows:

• Bayswater (Hunter Valley)	2,640 MW
• Liddell (Hunter Valley)	2,000 MW
• Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes)	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

In addition, Pacific Power operated 335 MW of hydro-electric and 295 MW of gas turbine (using oil) power plants in NSW. There were also several private power generators with a total installed capacity of around 400 MW.

From March 1996 electricity generation was shared by Pacific Power with two corporations which were established, Macquarie Generation and Delta Electricity. Macquarie Generation operates Bayswater and Liddell power stations, while Delta Electricity operates Munmorah, Vales Point, Wallerawang and Mount Piper. Pacific Power retains Eraring and all the gas turbine and hydro-electric generating stations.

The NSW network is also connected with the Snowy Mountains Authority system and with the Victorian network and, through it, with the South Australian network.

The retail sale of electricity to the public, until October 1995, was carried out by 26 separate electricity supply authorities. In October 1995 the number was reduced by amalgamation to 6, which became corporations. Transgrid wholesales bulk electricity to those corporations and also supplies directly to a few large industrial consumers. A national competitive electricity market is to commence in July 1997. In preparation for that market the structure of the NSW electricity generation and distribution sectors is under review.

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water is diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation. In the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts it is used to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740 MW.

A small proportion, 670 GWh, of the electricity produced by the scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, which consumed a total of 2,377 GWh in 1994–95, with the remainder, 1,707 GWh, provided by Pacific Power. The balance is shared between two States in the proportion of two-thirds to NSW and one-third to Victoria. The NSW share sent to Transgrid in 1994–95 was 3,510 GWh.

### Gas production and distribution

Reticulated gas sales in NSW in 1994–95 amounted to 98,124 terajoules.

#### Primary gas consumers, NSW and ACT, 1994–95

<i>Consumer sector</i>	<i>Total gas consumed</i>	<i>Consumers</i>	<i>Average use</i>
	<i>terajoules</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>megajoules</i>
Residential	13,473	650,251	20,720
Commercial	10,961	24,360	449,939
Industrial	73,690	474	155,464,954
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,124</b>	<b>675,085</b>	<b>145,351</b>

*Source:* Department of Energy

Natural gas was made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,351 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba field in South Australia to Sydney in 1976. Since then, lateral pipelines have been completed to Wollongong (1978), Bowral–Mittagong (1979), Goulburn (1980), Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga (1981), Newcastle, Maitland and Cessnock (1982), Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow (1987), Young (1988), Junee (1990), Oberon and Blayney (1992), Yass, Coolamon, Narrandera, Leeton and Griffith (1993), and Cowra (1994).

## **Publications related to Mining and energy**

- Australia** Directory of Energy Related Statistics (1107.0)  
Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices  
(4602.0)  
Natural Resource Accounting - Australian Energy  
Accounts (4604.0)  
Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia (8208.0)  
Mining Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8401.0)  
Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration,  
Australia (8412.0)  
The Australian Mining Industry (8414.0)

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

# Manufacturing

---

## **Industry development**

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

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

The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, which supplied the post-war demand for consumer goods. Basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals took longer to plan and expand.

One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas. These cities (located to the north and south of Sydney respectively) are near large coalfields.

The 1960s saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times, the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports and the general state of the world economy are now causing contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries; recent employment decreases in particular industries give some indication of the changes occurring.

**Manufacturing  
in NSW today**

About one-third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant since May 1983. As measured by the May 1996 Labour Force Survey, 32% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 33% in Victoria and 16% in Queensland. Employment in manufacturing in the State decreased by 12.9% (53,000 persons) over the period May 1990 to May 1996. Nevertheless, manufacturing still plays an important role in the economy of NSW. At May 1996 the sector was second to *Retail trade* as the largest employer in the State. It employed 13% of the work force, compared with 15% for *Retail trade* and 10% for *Property and business services*.

At the end of June 1994, there were more than 44,600 manufacturing establishments in Australia, 34% of these located in NSW, 29% in Victoria and 17% in Queensland. In 1993–94, NSW's contribution to Australian manufacturing turnover was also 34%. The next largest state, Victoria, contributed a further 32%. The NSW contribution has remained more or less constant since the early 1980s. Between 1989–90 and 1993–94, turnover for NSW in current price terms increased by 10% while Victoria increased by 5%. Also since 1989–90, the price of items produced in Australia rose by 8%.

**Summary of  
operations,  
1993–94**

Turnover from manufacturing establishments in NSW amounted to \$62,708m during 1993–94. The largest industry subdivisions in terms of contribution to total turnover are: *Metal product mfg* (21%); *Food, beverage and tobacco mfg* (20%); *Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg* (18%); and *Machinery and equipment mfg* (15%).

**Manufacturing establishments: Summary of operations by ANZSIC industry group, NSW, 1993-94**

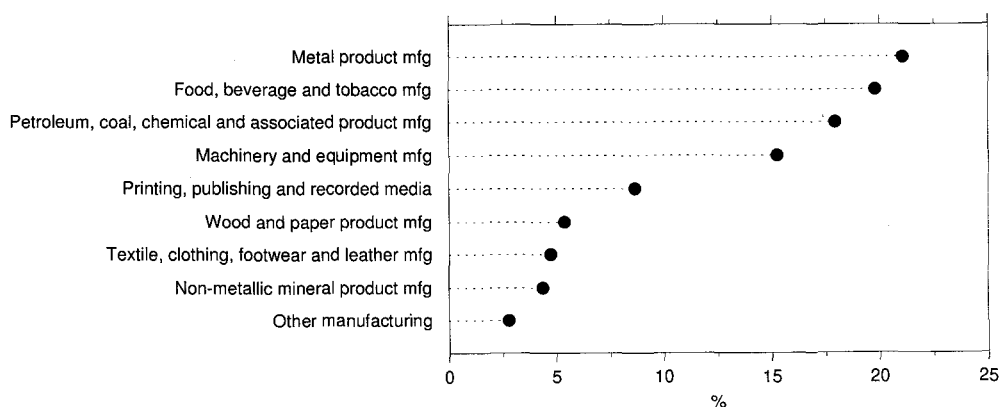
<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Establishments at end of June</i>	<i>Employment at end of June (a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (b)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg—				
Meat and meat product mfg	165	14,635	402.2	2,764.1
Dairy product mfg	59	3,420	117.9	1,276.4
Fruit and vegetable processing	59	2,348	78.1	628.4
Oil and fat mfg	14	973	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food mfg	68	4,490	168.8	1,599.1
Bakery product mfg	279	8,632	228.4	1,091.1
Other food mfg	250	10,093	341.7	2,483.4
Beverage and malt mfg	102	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Tobacco product mfg	3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>50,402</i>	<i>1,629.2</i>	<i>12,413.8</i>
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg—				
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg	74	3,376	97.5	456.0
Textile product mfg	296	2,638	57.3	339.4
Knitting mills	43	1,641	41.2	279.6
Clothing mfg	981	12,761	280.2	1,544.7
Footwear mfg	58	1,811	38.8	129.7
Leather and leather product mfg	78	986	25.2	206.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,531</i>	<i>23,212</i>	<i>540.2</i>	<i>2,955.5</i>
Wood and paper product mfg—				
Log sawmilling and timber dressing	245	3,829	88.8	554.6
Other wood product mfg	1,033	10,064	240.7	1,328.0
Paper and paper product mfg	123	5,303	212.7	1,488.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,401</i>	<i>19,197</i>	<i>542.2</i>	<i>3,370.6</i>
Printing, publishing and recorded media—				
Printing and services to printing	1,464	18,908	575.8	2,296.6
Publishing	531	15,559	582.5	2,718.4
Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	44	711	24.1	408.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,039</i>	<i>35,179</i>	<i>1,182.4</i>	<i>5,423.9</i>
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg—				
Petroleum refining	8	1,506	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	12	228	8.5	146.4
Basic chemical mfg	97	3,529	165.3	1,548.3
Other chemical product mfg	359	15,193	594.8	4,819.0
Rubber product mfg	95	1,666	n.p.	n.p.
Plastic product mfg	480	10,929	320.8	1,797.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,052</i>	<i>33,051</i>	<i>1,222.9</i>	<i>11,266.0</i>
Non-metallic mineral product mfg—				
Glass and glass product mfg	89	1,822	72	401.5
Ceramic mfg	125	3,267	112.7	567.8
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg	251	5,212	173.5	1,513.3
Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	108	1,319	44.4	265.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>11,620</i>	<i>402.6</i>	<i>2,747.9</i>

**Manufacturing establishments: Summary of operations by ANZSIC industry group, NSW, 1993-94—continued**

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Establishments at end of June</i>	<i>Employment at end of June (a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (b)</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
<b>Metal product mfg—</b>				
Iron and steel mfg	179	17,933	842.0	5,776.5
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg	27	3,530	161.0	1,806.9
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg	68	3,786	155.3	1,286.5
Structural metal product mfg	861	10,307	274.9	1,507.1
Sheet metal product mfg	414	6,085	187.3	917.9
Fabricated metal product mfg	1,197	14,283	392.1	1,904.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,747</i>	<i>55,924</i>	<i>2,012.5</i>	<i>13,199.0</i>
<b>Machinery and equipment mfg—</b>				
Motor vehicle and part mfg	361	6,973	195.5	1,081.6
Other transport equipment mfg	285	9,905	425.2	1,449.6
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg	397	4,303	124.1	548.4
Electronic equipment mfg	295	7,184	249.3	1,516.9
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg	584	16,717	504.1	2,728.7
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg	1,127	16,963	536.2	2,253.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,049</i>	<i>62,046</i>	<i>2,034.3</i>	<i>9,578.7</i>
<b>Other manufacturing—</b>				
Prefabricated building mfg	66	486	10.9	102.2
Furniture mfg	1,105	11,586	280.2	1,209.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	617	4,097	92.9	440.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,788</i>	<i>16,169</i>	<i>384.0</i>	<i>1,752.1</i>
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>15,181</b>	<b>306,799</b>	<b>9,950.2</b>	<b>62,707.6</b>

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

**Turnover by ANZSIC industry subdivision (a), NSW, 1993-94**



(a) Proportion of total turnover.



**Products  
manufactured**

The information shown in the table of selected articles produced is derived from the monthly and quarterly manufacturing production collections. Details of NSW production for other significant commodities are not publishable here, due to reasons such as confidentiality, etc.

Production of each of the meats shown decreased between 1994-95 and 1995-96: lamb decreasing by 11.3% (compared with a 3.6% rise the previous year), mutton decreasing by 7.8% (compared with a 2.7% rise the previous year), pig meats by 5.8%, beef and veal by 2.6% and chicken also fell marginally by 0.2%, compared with a rise of 3.3% the previous year.

Production of the major dairy products rose, with butter increasing by 13.4%, cheese by 11.7% and whole milk by 2.3%.

Amongst the other food items shown, the production of confectionery continued to fall, decreasing by 3.9% (following a 5.2% decrease the previous year). Production of biscuits also fell (by 1.5%). The production of wheat flour (other than self-raising) continued to rise, increasing by 8.1% (following an 4.3% increase the previous year).

For construction and energy products, production of clay bricks for structural purposes fell by 14.9% (compared with a 4.2% rise the previous year). Gas production was down by 0.7% (compared with a 7.0% rise the previous year) and with electricity generation up by 3.4%.

Man-made fibre woven fabric production decreased by 8.8% (compared with a 4.0% increase the previous year). Production of textile floor coverings increased by 24.5%. In the previous year there was a decrease of 3.9%.

In the clothing and footwear items shown, production of jeans experienced the biggest percentage rise with production being up by 58.7%, following a decrease of 35.2% the previous year. Production of women's and girls' long trousers showed the biggest percentage fall with production being down by 37.7% (compared to a increase of 66.0% the previous year). There was only a small decrease in the production of men's and boys' long trousers, being down by 2.3%. Production of footwear (excluding sports footwear) decreased by 6.4%, following the decrease of 11.4% the previous year.

Among the other commodities, output of hardwood chips decreased by 12.2% (compared to a 8.1% increase the previous year), and production of plastics in primary forms increased by 5.9% (compared to a 14.0% increase the previous year).

**Quantities of selected articles produced by manufacturing establishments, NSW**

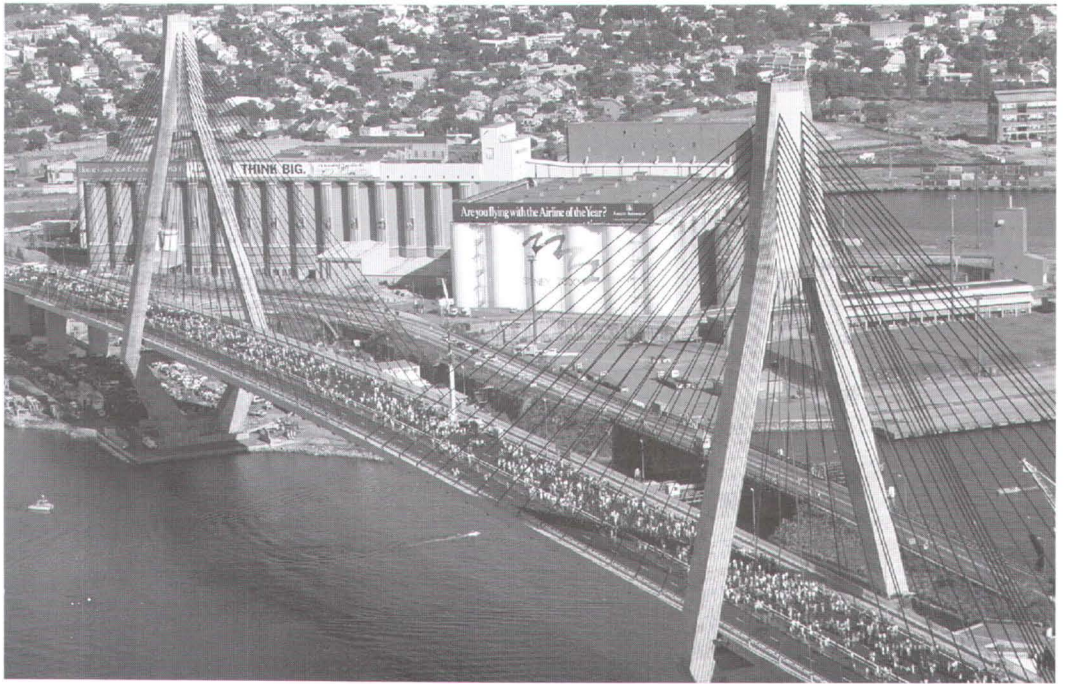
<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
<b>Meat production (a)—</b>				
Chicken	tonnes	193,137	199,589	199,155
Mutton	tonnes	127,582	131,052	120,880
Lamb	tonnes	69,246	71,738	63,656
Beef and veal	tonnes	483,938	487,860	474,993
Pig meats	tonnes	98,606	102,175	96,240
<b>Dairy products (b)—</b>				
Whole milk	million L	1,098	1,089	1,114
Butter	tonnes	4,598	4,581	5,195
Cheese	tonnes	19,163	16,374	18,287
<b>Other foods—</b>				
Confectionery	tonnes	43,600	41,351	39,738
Wheat flour, other than self-raising	'000 tonnes	671	700	757
Biscuits	tonnes	50,635	48,036	47,336
<b>Construction and energy products—</b>				
Clay bricks for structural purposes (c)	million	716	746	635
Gas (c)(d)	terajoules	97,987	104,881	104,141
Electricity	million kWh	57,792	60,016	62,047
Man-made fibre woven fabric (e)	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	72,241	75,125	68,540
Textile floor coverings	'000 m <sup>2</sup>	1,522	1,463	1,821
<b>Clothing and footwear—</b>				
Men's and boys' shirts	'000	5,226	5,115	4,680
Men's and boys' long trousers	'000	1,434	1,450	1,417
Long jeans	'000	142	92	146
Women's and girls' long trousers	'000	966	1,604	999
Footwear	'000 pairs	4,732	4,192	3,925
<b>Other commodities—</b>				
Hardwood woodchips	'000 tonnes	841	909	798
Plastics in primary forms (f)	'000 tonnes	299	341	361

(a) Chicken meat is shown in the dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets. Other meats shown are expressed in carcass weight, and exclude offal. (b) *Source*: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Available for issue through mains. Includes natural gas. (e) Includes mixtures predominantly of man-made fibres. (f) Includes liquid, paste, powder, granules, flakes, blocks, irregular shapes, lumps and similar forms. NOTE: Data in this table exclude operations by single establishment businesses employing fewer than four persons.

## **Publications related to Manufacturing**

- New South Wales** The Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (6201.1)  
Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales (8221.1)
- Australia** The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)  
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)  
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (6412.0)  
Manufacturing Technology Statistics, Australia, 31 December 1991 (8123.0)  
Quarterly Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia (8125.0)  
Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (8140.0)  
Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0)  
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia (8301.0)  
Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced (8365.0)

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



**Glebe Island Bridge** — opened in December 1995 and has a main span of 345 metres.

# Housing and construction

## Housing

### Census of dwellings

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

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

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

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

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

### Number of dwellings

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

### Type of dwellings

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

### **Size of dwellings**

Census data show a general trend towards dwellings with an increased number of rooms. (The number of rooms does not include kitchens, bathrooms and laundries). The proportion of one room dwellings declined significantly from 1911 to 1981. The proportion of dwellings with five rooms has fluctuated, but remained predominant from 1911 to 1976. In the 1981 Census, the last time number of rooms was collected, dwellings of six rooms were predominant.

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

### **Home ownership**

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

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

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

### **House price indexes**

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

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

In 1995-96 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989-90=100.0) was 115.8. This represented an increase of 1.8% over the previous year. For the same period, the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 110.2, an increase of 2.1% over 1994-95.

### **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 have increased marginally over the last two decades to 13.3% of average weekly household income.

**Housing costs in Sydney as a proportion of average weekly household income**

	1975-76	1984	1988-89	1993-94
Proportion (%)	12.38	12.18	12.84	13.29

**Commonwealth  
housing  
assistance**

The Commonwealth Government makes grants to the States for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes under the current Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. There have been several agreements since 1945.

The current housing agreement operates for ten years (1989-90 to 1998-99) with provision for review at least every three years. Its objectives are to alleviate housing related poverty and to ensure that housing assistance is, as far as possible, delivered equitably to persons resident in different forms of housing.

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

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	—\$m—				
Pensioner housing	18.5	18.5	18.5	19.4	19.0
Aboriginal housing	17.8	17.8	17.8	28.6	20.6
Mortgage and rent relief	8.1	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Crisis accommodation	13.6	13.5	13.5	12.3	18.3
Local community housing (a)	8.4	8.3	8.3	20.5	17.1
Other housing assistance (b)	252.9	259.0	274.5	277.9	267.8
<b>Total capital payments</b>	<b>319.3</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>343.1</b>	<b>369.2</b>	<b>353.3</b>

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

The major proportion of the payments made under the agreement to NSW by the Commonwealth Government was provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

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

### **Public housing**

The NSW Department of Housing is the major provider of public housing in Australia. The Department has undergone a major restructure of its operations to focus on client service delivery and community consultation.

At 30 June 1995, the Department administered 132,450 rental dwellings.

During 1994-95, 10,998 clients were allocated housing, a decrease of 7.3% on the previous year. Fewer dwellings were produced with a decreased construction program, although this was offset to some extent by increasing the dwelling purchase program. The Department is moving towards non-asset based solutions such as head leasing and rental assistance.

The waiting list at 30 June 1995 was 88,199, an increase of 1.0% on the number at the end of June the previous year.

In 1994-95, there was a 5.6% increase in new applications and a decrease in the number of people housed. The increase in the waiting list reflects the inability of people to meet their housing needs in the private sector.

In 1994-95, 36,033 clients were assisted with Rental Assistance, a decrease of 0.1% on 1993-94.

The Department reviewed a number of policies concerning the needs of clients for urgent housing. Immediate Housing Assistance allows for requests for urgent housing to be based on the individual needs of each applicant and the availability of housing options, which would adequately meet their needs. An additional direct debit scheme was introduced to assist clients with paying their rent.

The Department introduced a two tier appeals mechanism in December 1994. The appeal is firstly considered by the Area Manager, however if the client is not satisfied, an appeal can be made to the Housing Appeals Committee.

The Home Purchase Assistance Authority (under the portfolio of the NSW Department of Housing) operates the Mortgage Assistance Scheme. There were 344 grants of mortgage assistance to home buyers in 1994-95, a 70% decrease from the previous year.



## Finance for home purchase

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in NSW is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include banks, permanent building societies, mortgage managers, cooperative housing societies, credit unions/cooperative credit societies, life or general insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation and other trust funds and general government enterprises.

The value of housing loan commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for 1995-96 increased by 3% from the previous year, but was 1% lower than for 1993-94. The value of loan commitments made by banks in 1995-96 decreased 1% from the previous year, representing 83% of all loan commitments made, compared with almost 87% for the previous year. By contrast, the value of loan commitments made by permanent building societies increased 39% and by other types of lender increased by 27%.

### Housing loans, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
	<i>—\$m—</i>		
Loans approved to individuals for housing—			
Construction of dwellings	2,151	2,163	1,894
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	839	820	898
Purchase of established dwellings (a)	10,912	9,952	10,137
<i>Total dwellings—</i>			
<i>Houses</i>	12,255	11,092	11,084
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	1,646	1,843	1,845
Refinancing (a)	2,337	2,382	2,927
Loans approved for alterations and additions	1,078	1,242	1,262
<b>Total loans approved to individuals for housing</b>	<b>17,317</b>	<b>16,559</b>	<b>17,118</b>
Type of lender—			
Banks	16,364	14,370	14,262
Building societies	607	676	937
Other	346	1,513	1,918
<b>All lenders</b>	<b>17,317</b>	<b>16,559</b>	<b>17,118</b>

(a) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

## Construction

### **Building statistics**

Building and construction statistics are viewed by economic analysts and commentators as leading indicators of the general level of economic activity, employment and investment.

In the private sector, major manufacturers or suppliers of building materials, building and construction firms, industry associations, market consultants and private individuals use the statistics for planning, decision making and researching the economic, social and financial aspects of residential and non-residential building activity.

Building statistics are used extensively in monitoring State/National building construction activity by both public and private sector organisations. For example, the Indicative Planning Council for the Housing Industry uses quarterly building statistics relating to the construction of new houses and other residential buildings in deriving its forecasts of the demand for and supply of new housing. These are an essential input to its assessment of future trends in residential construction activity which it provides to the Commonwealth Government. The State Government and local government authorities also make use of the data for management and planning purposes.

### **Sources of building statistics**

Statistics of building approved in NSW are compiled from returns of permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building activity are compiled from returns completed by builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity, individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account, and Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

### **Scope and coverage of building statistics**

The statistics relate to building structures and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of NSW. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

### Value of building jobs

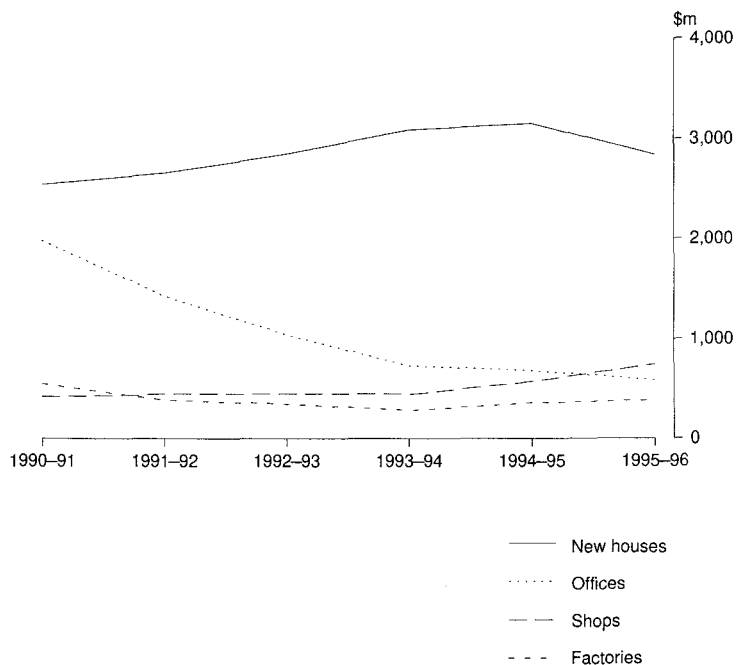
The value of building jobs approved in 1995-96 was 10% lower than in the previous year, but 7% higher than in 1993-94. The value of new houses approved in 1995-96 (\$2,736.2m) decreased by 13% from the previous year, the first decrease since 1989-90.

The value of building work under construction at June 1996 (\$8,179.5m) decreased by 8% from the previous June.

The value of building work done in 1995-96 increased by 1% from the previous year to \$9,819.4m. The value of public sector work decreased by 2% while the value of private sector work increased by 2% to \$8,688.8m, the highest value recorded since 1990-91.

In 1995-96, the value of work done for Shops increased by 29% to \$747.0m, the highest level recorded since the series began. The value of work done for Offices in 1995-96 (\$589.0m) was down 14% on the previous year and well down on the level of five years earlier (\$1982.9m).

### Selected building types: Value of work done, NSW



## Value of jobs by class of building and stage of construction, NSW

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
APPROVED						
	—\$m—					
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,382.5	2,741.4	2,933.9	3,119.1	3,144.8	2,736.2
Other new residential	1,025.1	1,148.8	1,698.3	1,523.9	2,231.8	1,740.8
Alterations and additions (b)	900.4	902.2	965.0	1,043.1	1,101.0	1,041.4
Non-residential buildings—						
Shops	605.7	349.0	399.1	322.6	607.0	595.1
Factories	468.5	275.1	283.2	294.0	389.5	357.2
Offices	886.5	741.9	676.5	571.4	505.2	577.8
Educational	341.8	291.5	424.7	428.5	336.9	374.4
Other	1,447.7	995.9	1,394.7	1,267.5	1,894.8	1,745.7
<b>Total building</b>	<b>8,058.2</b>	<b>7,445.8</b>	<b>8,775.4</b>	<b>8,570.2</b>	<b>10,211.0</b>	<b>9,168.6</b>
COMMENCED						
	—\$m—					
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,363.0	2,664.2	2,815.7	3,062.9	3,090.1	2,640.3
Other new residential	985.8	1,142.4	1,366.8	1,479.3	2,349.3	1,891.0
Alterations and additions (b)	957.4	898.9	944.6	1,057.0	1,151.0	1,015.8
Non-residential buildings—						
Shops	591.8	276.3	415.8	453.2	610.7	735.1
Factories	484.7	317.0	294.4	256.8	395.1	346.9
Offices	1,367.2	1,141.4	518.3	603.2	526.8	511.0
Educational	364.9	306.1	432.7	377.8	342.7	371.2
Other	1,416.5	1,105.8	1,137.5	1,271.7	1,702.9	1,661.3
<b>Total building</b>	<b>8,531.3</b>	<b>7,852.1</b>	<b>7,925.8</b>	<b>8,561.9</b>	<b>10,168.6</b>	<b>9,172.5</b>
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
	—\$m—					
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1,691.3	1,792.7	1,767.0	1,845.1	1,778.7	1,423.8
Other new residential	998.9	1,101.1	1,147.3	1,245.1	1,990.5	1,959.8
Alterations and additions (b)	619.4	589.1	595.9	664.1	803.9	567.8
Non-residential buildings—						
Shops	685.6	689.1	701.4	463.7	775.2	760.0
Factories	406.9	406.8	349.5	233.0	369.4	362.1
Offices	2,984.1	2,352.7	1,676.9	834.2	678.0	548.0
Educational	495.9	299.0	370.4	357.0	314.3	321.4
Other	2,964.1	2,113.1	1,606.4	1,667.9	2,174.7	2,236.7
<b>Total building</b>	<b>10,846.2</b>	<b>9,343.6</b>	<b>8,214.7</b>	<b>7,310.1</b>	<b>8,884.7</b>	<b>8,179.5</b>
COMPLETED						
	\$m—					
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,578.8	2,575.7	2,826.4	3,014.7	3,168.8	3,026.5
Other new residential	1,207.4	1,057.4	1,332.8	1,405.7	1,608.8	1,966.4
Alterations and additions (b)	1,010.3	973.1	964.9	1,018.5	1,081.7	1,301.3
Non-residential buildings—						
Shops	364.2	287.4	414.8	683.5	411.6	772.5
Factories	578.0	308.9	400.8	375.8	294.6	359.8
Offices	2,526.6	1,719.4	1,204.3	1,325.0	720.2	710.1
Educational	368.5	487.6	362.0	401.6	389.9	375.9
Other	2,211.3	2,133.4	1,630.6	991.6	1,300.8	1,643.7
<b>Total building</b>	<b>10,845.1</b>	<b>9,542.9</b>	<b>9,136.6</b>	<b>9,216.4</b>	<b>8,976.4</b>	<b>10,156.1</b>

(a) From July 1990, valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000 or more). (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings.

## Value of building work done by class of building and ownership, NSW

Class of building	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
PRIVATE SECTOR						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,494.5	2,579.6	2,776.8	3,027.0	3,099.8	2,796.7
Other new residential	881.1	823.0	1,142.7	1,348.5	1,872.0	1,797.9
Alterations and additions (b)	1,017.0	933.1	986.5	1,047.5	1,200.4	1,146.6
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	404.9	446.8	418.3	431.1	559.0	714.5
Factories	525.1	379.0	343.7	280.5	339.0	384.0
Offices	1,554.1	951.8	623.9	385.8	483.4	410.0
Educational	142.1	102.4	105.2	101.3	89.2	156.3
Other	1,728.6	1,018.6	705.5	779.8	900.3	1,282.7
<b>Total building</b>	<b>8,747.4</b>	<b>7,234.3</b>	<b>7,102.6</b>	<b>7,401.7</b>	<b>8,543.1</b>	<b>8,688.8</b>
PUBLIC SECTOR						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	49.7	81.1	73.5	65.2	51.6	43.3
Other new residential	252.8	205.3	261.2	117.8	117.3	115.1
Alterations and additions (b)	19.6	8.7	4.4	7.9	6.9	11.8
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	22.4	9.7	32.6	19.0	20.1	32.6
Factories	27.8	12.4	6.4	6.2	28.4	4.8
Offices	428.8	481.3	417.9	347.1	199.6	179.0
Educational	328.6	224.1	288.1	324.4	257.4	222.4
Other	691.8	541.4	508.3	528.1	466.9	521.8
<b>Total building</b>	<b>1,821.3</b>	<b>1,564.0</b>	<b>1,592.4</b>	<b>1,415.5</b>	<b>1,148.2</b>	<b>1,130.6</b>
TOTAL						
—\$m—						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2,544.2	2,660.7	2,850.2	3,092.2	3,151.5	2,840.0
Other new residential	1,133.9	1,028.3	1,403.9	1,466.3	1,989.3	1,913.0
Alterations and additions (b)	1,036.6	941.8	990.9	1,055.5	1,207.3	1,158.4
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	427.3	456.6	450.9	450.1	579.0	747.0
Factories	553.0	391.4	350.1	286.7	367.4	388.8
Offices	1,982.9	1,433.1	1,041.8	732.9	682.9	589.0
Educational	470.7	326.5	393.3	425.7	346.6	378.6
Other	2,420.1	1,559.9	1,213.9	1,307.9	1,367.3	1,804.6
<b>Total building</b>	<b>10,568.7</b>	<b>8,798.3</b>	<b>8,695.0</b>	<b>8,817.2</b>	<b>9,691.3</b>	<b>9,819.4</b>

(a) From July 1990, valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000 or more). (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) From July 1990, valued at \$50,000 or more (previously \$30,000 or more).

**Number of dwellings**

The number of dwelling units approved in 1995-96 (42,584) decreased by 22% in comparison to 1994-95, including a 28% decrease in private sector dwelling units in new residential buildings (other than houses).

The number of new residential dwelling units commenced in 1995-96 was 23% lower than the previous year. For 1995-96 there was a decrease of 18% in the number of houses commenced. The number of dwelling units in other residential buildings decreased by 26%. The number of new private sector residential dwelling units commenced decreased by 23% in 1995-96 compared to 1994-95.

The number of new residential dwelling units completed decreased by 5% in 1995-96 compared to the previous year, with the number of public sector completions decreasing by 6%.

**Number of dwelling units approved, by type, NSW**

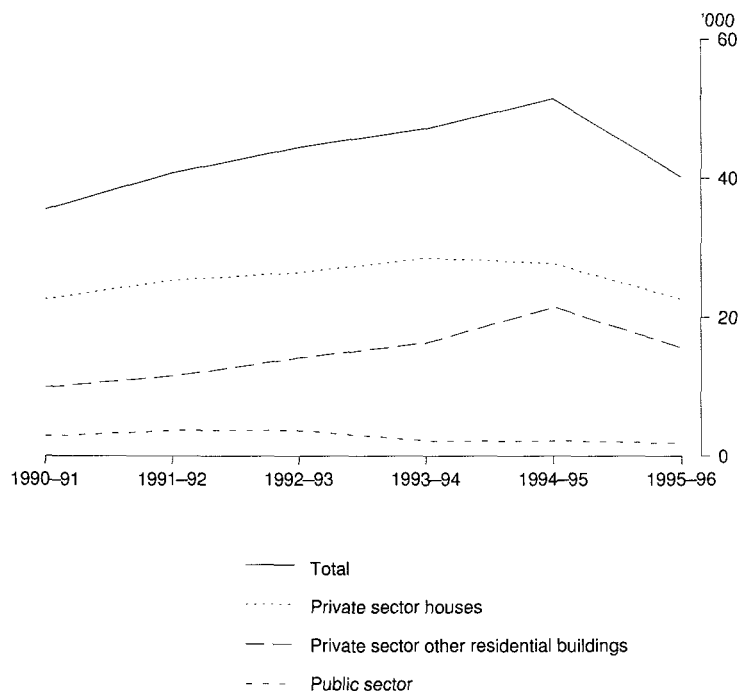
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Sydney SD—				
New houses	13,377	13,931	14,089	12,722
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	5,550	6,776	7,536	5,835
New flats, units or apartments	6,944	6,362	10,395	8,097
Other (a)	1,011	2,043	1,778	640
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,882</b>	<b>29,112</b>	<b>33,798</b>	<b>27,294</b>
NSW—				
New houses	29,522	30,612	29,001	24,450
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	8,855	10,468	10,764	8,145
New flats, units or apartments	10,120	8,830	13,026	9,105
Other (a)	1,365	2,453	2,073	884
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,862</b>	<b>52,363</b>	<b>54,864</b>	<b>42,584</b>
Private sector—				
number	46,318	50,234	52,604	40,819
percentage	92.9	95.9	95.9	95.9

(a) Number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

## New dwellings by ownership, building class and construction stage, NSW

Particulars	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
APPROVED						
Private sector—						
Houses	24,361	26,940	28,653	30,051	28,578	24,090
Other residential buildings (a)	11,020	12,193	16,308	17,744	21,979	15,861
<i>Total dwellings (a)</i>	<i>35,381</i>	<i>39,133</i>	<i>44,961</i>	<i>47,795</i>	<i>50,557</i>	<i>39,951</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	545	1,057	869	561	423	360
Other residential buildings	1,942	3,146	2,667	1,554	1,811	1,389
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>2,487</i>	<i>4,203</i>	<i>3,536</i>	<i>2,115</i>	<i>2,234</i>	<i>1,749</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>24,906</i>	<i>27,997</i>	<i>29,522</i>	<i>30,612</i>	<i>29,001</i>	<i>24,450</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>12,962</i>	<i>15,339</i>	<i>18,975</i>	<i>19,298</i>	<i>23,790</i>	<i>17,250</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>37,868</b>	<b>43,336</b>	<b>48,497</b>	<b>49,910</b>	<b>52,791</b>	<b>41,700</b>
COMMENCED						
Private sector—						
Houses	22,632	25,412	26,554	28,547	27,747	22,671
Other residential buildings	9,939	11,542	14,225	16,385	21,513	15,739
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>32,571</i>	<i>36,954</i>	<i>40,779</i>	<i>44,932</i>	<i>49,260</i>	<i>38,410</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	553	975	843	615	475	384
Other residential buildings	2,368	2,809	2,839	1,634	1,758	1,451
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>2,921</i>	<i>3,784</i>	<i>3,682</i>	<i>2,249</i>	<i>2,233</i>	<i>1,835</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>23,185</i>	<i>26,387</i>	<i>27,397</i>	<i>29,162</i>	<i>28,222</i>	<i>23,055</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>12,307</i>	<i>14,351</i>	<i>17,064</i>	<i>18,019</i>	<i>23,271</i>	<i>17,190</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>35,492</b>	<b>40,738</b>	<b>44,461</b>	<b>47,181</b>	<b>51,493</b>	<b>40,245</b>
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
Private sector—						
Houses	14,959	15,764	15,326	15,727	14,214	11,410
Other residential buildings	8,104	9,069	10,377	11,762	16,019	13,824
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>23,063</i>	<i>24,833</i>	<i>25,703</i>	<i>27,489</i>	<i>30,233</i>	<i>25,234</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	188	210	390	198	120	120
Other residential buildings	1,821	2,274	1,821	930	1,060	907
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>2,009</i>	<i>2,484</i>	<i>2,211</i>	<i>1,128</i>	<i>1,180</i>	<i>1,027</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>15,147</i>	<i>15,974</i>	<i>15,716</i>	<i>15,925</i>	<i>14,334</i>	<i>11,530</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>9,925</i>	<i>11,343</i>	<i>12,198</i>	<i>12,692</i>	<i>17,079</i>	<i>14,731</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>25,072</b>	<b>27,317</b>	<b>27,914</b>	<b>28,617</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>26,261</b>
COMPLETED						
Private sector—						
Houses	24,871	24,303	26,519	27,823	28,746	25,206
Other residential buildings	11,246	10,230	12,548	14,709	16,455	17,626
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>36,117</i>	<i>34,533</i>	<i>39,067</i>	<i>42,532</i>	<i>45,201</i>	<i>42,832</i>
Public sector—						
Houses	635	951	663	807	549	384
Other residential buildings	2,946	2,356	3,292	2,521	1,599	1,604
<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>3,581</i>	<i>3,307</i>	<i>3,955</i>	<i>3,328</i>	<i>2,148</i>	<i>1,988</i>
<b>Total—</b>						
<i>Houses</i>	<i>25,506</i>	<i>25,254</i>	<i>27,182</i>	<i>28,630</i>	<i>29,295</i>	<i>25,590</i>
<i>Other residential buildings</i>	<i>14,192</i>	<i>12,586</i>	<i>15,840</i>	<i>17,230</i>	<i>18,054</i>	<i>19,230</i>
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>39,698</b>	<b>37,840</b>	<b>43,022</b>	<b>45,860</b>	<b>47,349</b>	<b>44,820</b>

(a) Excludes self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

**Dwelling units commenced in new residential buildings, NSW****Materials used in building**

Two building materials indexes are available for each of the State capital cities. In 1995-96 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1989-90=100.0) was 115.9, an increase of 0.8% over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.3% with the 1995-96 index number standing at 115.7.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1989-90=100.0) was 112.5, an increase of 2.0% over 1994-95. For the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 2.1% to stand at 112.7. The most significant changes for this period in the cost of selected major building materials were for non-ferrous pipes and fittings (9.1% increase) and structural timber (8.0% decrease).

**Engineering construction**

Estimates of engineering construction activity are available from the quarterly *Engineering Construction Activity* survey.

This survey aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in the State. The cost of land and the value of building construction are excluded. Statistics relating to engineering construction include the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric



**Engineering construction, NSW**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
<b>COMMENCED</b>			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1,380	1,774	1,496
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	659	501	388
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	379	497	342
Telecommunications	563	789	882
Railways	388	483	674
Heavy industry	469	538	383
Other (a)	327	423	442
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	<i>2,275</i>	<i>2,605</i>	<i>1,764</i>
<i>For the public sector</i>	<i>1,890</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>2,843</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>4,607</b>
<b>WORK DONE DURING YEAR</b>			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1,611	1,442	1,514
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	605	543	596
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	360	484	362
Telecommunications	579	763	921
Railways	345	513	698
Heavy industry	331	546	576
Other (a)	350	397	529
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	<i>2,221</i>	<i>2,276</i>	<i>2,536</i>
<i>For the public sector</i>	<i>1,959</i>	<i>2,411</i>	<i>2,660</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>5,196</b>
<b>WORK YET TO BE DONE</b>			
		—\$m—	
Roads, highways and subdivisions	228	553	509
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	388	329	136
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	140	180	77
Telecommunications	38	49	23
Railways	57	86	45
Heavy industry	254	354	220
Other (a)	74	108	45
<b>Total engineering construction—</b>			
<i>For the private sector</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>1,412</i>	<i>813</i>
<i>For the public sector</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>243</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,055</b>

(a) Includes bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction.

power transmission and distribution lines, dams and water distribution systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other work of a non-building nature.

The value of engineering construction work commenced in NSW in 1995-96 was \$4,607m, 8% lower than in the previous year. The value of work commenced for the private sector in 1995-96 (\$1,764m) was 32% lower than in 1994-95. For the public sector, the corresponding value increased by 18% to \$2,843m.

The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 1995-96 increased by 11% from the previous year to \$5,196m. The major percentage increases were in the value of work done for railways, which increased by 36% to \$698m, and for other (bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreational and miscellaneous construction) which increased by 33% to \$529m. Smaller increases occurred for telecommunications (21% to \$921m) and water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage (10% to \$596m). In contrast, electricity generation, transmission and distribution decreased by 25% to \$362m.

The value of engineering construction work yet to be done for the private sector in 1995-96 (\$813m) was 42% lower than for 1994-95. For the public sector, the corresponding value decreased by 2%.

## **Publications related to Housing and construction**

**NSW** Building Approvals, New South Wales (8731.1)  
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported By Approving  
Authorities, New South Wales (8741.1)  
Building Activity, New South Wales (8752.1)

**Australia** Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (5609.0)  
Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than  
House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra  
(6407.0)  
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State  
Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)  
House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (6416.0)  
Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0)  
Building Activity, Australia (8752.0)  
Building and Construction Activity, Australia (8754.0)  
Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (8762.0)  
Construction Industry, Australia: Summary of Private  
Sector Operations (8771.0)  
Public Sector Construction Activity Survey, Australia  
(8775.0)

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



**Black rhino calf at Dubbo's Western Plains Zoo** — the first born in a captive-breeding program, aimed at helping to save the species from extinction.

# Commerce

---

## External trade

**Administration** Under the Constitution of Australia, the Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Industry, Science and Tourism and the Department of Primary Industries and Energy.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing and export of minerals and fuels. Trade Commissioners attend to these activities at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry, Science and Tourism administers Commonwealth policy relating to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protection and advises whether reference to the Industry Commission is warranted. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods through the Australian Customs Service.

The Department of Primary Industries and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which the Commonwealth marketing boards operate and maintains continuous contact with the boards on

marketing policy. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

### Compiling overseas trade statistics

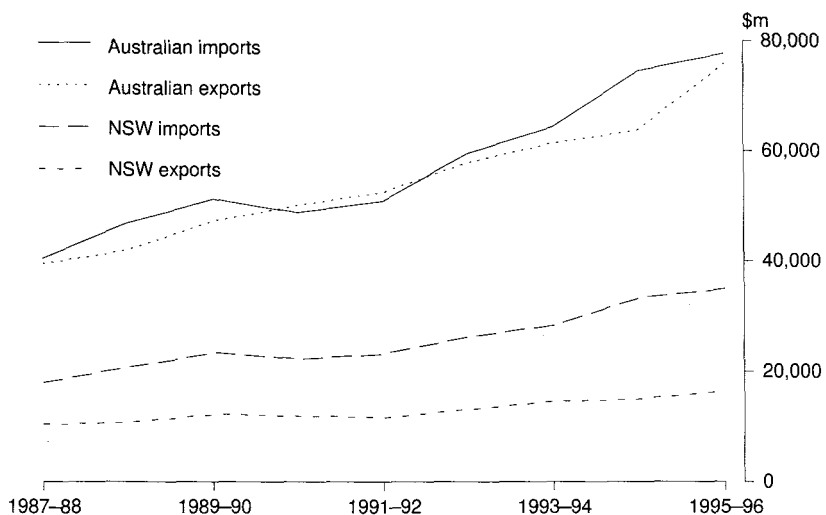
Import statistics for NSW correspond to imported goods released from Australian Customs Service control in this State. This does not necessarily mean that the port of discharge of the goods was in NSW. Goods can be forwarded interstate after discharge, either under Customs' control or not, but are recorded as being imported into the State where they are released by Customs. The value of goods is on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value is known as the customs value and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules.

Export statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW and exclude re-exported goods. The value of the goods is recorded by one of two methods. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price of shipment, while goods on consignment are valued at an estimated f.o.b. Australian port of shipment price.

### Overseas trade statistics of NSW

NSW is Australia's largest trading State. The main ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.

Overseas trade: NSW and Australia



In 1995-96 NSW accounted for 44.9% of all Australia's imports, (an increase of 0.3% on the previous year) and 21.8% of all exports (a decrease of 0.9%).

The value of imports into NSW in 1995-96 increased by \$1,646m or 4.9% from 1994-95 while exports for the same period increased by \$1,394m or 9.2%.

#### Overseas trade: NSW and Australia

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
	—\$m—				
NSW trade—					
Imports	23,296	26,418	28,491	33,280	34,927
Exports	11,700	13,156	14,651	15,199	16,592
Australian trade—					
Imports	50,954	59,549	64,463	74,593	77,793
Exports	55,027	60,702	64,548	67,051	75,951
	—%—				
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade—					
Imports	45.7	44.4	44.2	44.6	44.9
Exports	21.3	21.7	22.7	22.7	21.8

**Imports** The principal import trading partners of NSW in 1995-96 were the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 43.2% of all imports into NSW.

#### Top ten trading partners, 1995-96: Imports into NSW (a)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
United States of America	8,431.0
Japan	4,251.3
United Kingdom	2,408.8
Germany	2,075.3
China	1,759.5
Taiwan	1,414.1
New Zealand	1,409.9
Singapore	1,226.1
Korea, Republic of	1,131.1
Italy	951.3

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW.

The largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1995-96 was Machinery and transport equipment at \$17,013.5m or 48.7% of all imports. This was an increase

of \$1,044.5m or 6.5% from 1994-95. Miscellaneous manufactured articles, at \$5,311.0m was the next biggest group of commodities.

### Imports, NSW (a), 1995-96

<i>Item (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1,348.1
Beverages and tobacco	239.7
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	483.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,271.3
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	107.4
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	3,912.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4,306.0
Machinery and transport equipment	17,013.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	5,311.0
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	680.3

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1995-96 were Computers, Computer parts and accessories, and Telecommunications equipment at a value of \$2,898.6m, \$1,694.4m and \$1,603.0m respectively. Computers showed an increase of \$313.0m or 12.1% from 1994-95 figures.

### Top ten imports into NSW (a), 1995-96

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic, optical readers; data transcribers and processors (752)	2,898.6
Parts and accessories (excl. covers, cases and the like) for use with office and automatic data processing machines (759)	1,694.4
Telecommunications equipment n.e.s.; parts, and accessories of radio, television, video and similar apparatus n.e.s. (764)	1,603.0
Motor vehicles principally designed for transport of persons (excl. public transport type, incl. racing cars) (781)	1,464.1
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (333)	992.4
Thermionic, cold cathode or photo cathode valves and tubes, semi-conductors, i.e.d., integrated circuits, etc. (776)	989.9
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (incl. satellites and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof (792)	811.0
Paper and paperboard (641)	605.1
Musical instruments, parts and accessories thereof; records, tapes etc. (898)	526.9
Printed matter (892)	522.7

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.



**Exports** The major export trading partners of NSW in 1995-96 were Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. While these three countries accounted for 41.2% of all exports, Japan easily dominated, accounting for 24.4% of our total exports.

**Top ten trading partners, 1995-96: Exports from NSW (a)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Japan	4,051.2
New Zealand	1,592.3
Korea, Republic of	1,199.2
Hong Kong	1,018.2
United States of America	918.3
Taiwan	913.8
China	687.9
Indonesia	673.3
Singapore	656.1
United Kingdom	445.2

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

*Mineral fuels and Manufactured goods* were the main groups of commodities exported from NSW in 1995-96 at \$3,798.1m and \$3,622.4 respectively. In percentage terms they made up 44.7% of all exports.

**Exports, NSW, 1995-96**

<i>Item (a)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	2,261.2
Beverages and tobacco	105.4
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,778.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,798.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	20.2
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	957.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3,622.4
Machinery and transport equipment	2,393.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	855.4
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	800.5

(a) All commodity group shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

The major commodities exported from NSW in 1995-96 were Coal at \$3,289.9m and Aluminium at \$1,106.1m. Coal alone accounted for 19.8% of all exports from NSW.

**Top ten exports from NSW (a), 1995–96**

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	\$m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	3,289.9
Aluminium (684)	1,106.1
Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops) (268)	716.3
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	542.6
Parts and accessories (excl. cases, covers and the like) for use with office and automatic data processing machines (759)	503.1
Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals (not crude); preparations, containing 70% or more by weight of these oils (334)	438.0
Copper (682)	435.5
Cotton (263)	400.9
Wheat (incl. spelt) and meslin, unmilled	398.1
Ingots and other primary forms, of iron and steel; semi-finished products of iron or steel	341.7

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 3.

## Wholesale trade

**General** During the 1994–95 financial year the wholesale trade sector contributed 6.4% of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. This proportion has been relatively stable during the previous ten years, varying from a low of 6.3% in 1989–90 to a high of 7.2% in 1985–86.

In 1994–95 the NSW share of the national GDP for the wholesale sector was 37.2%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 27.7%.

At May 1996 there were 185,500 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade. This represents 7.0% of total State employment. Males accounted for 68% of total employment and females 32%.

### Wholesale trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>	<i>1994–95</i>
Australia	\$m	21,057	22,772	23,714
New South Wales	\$m	8,328	8,733	8,824
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	39.5	38.3	37.2

**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.

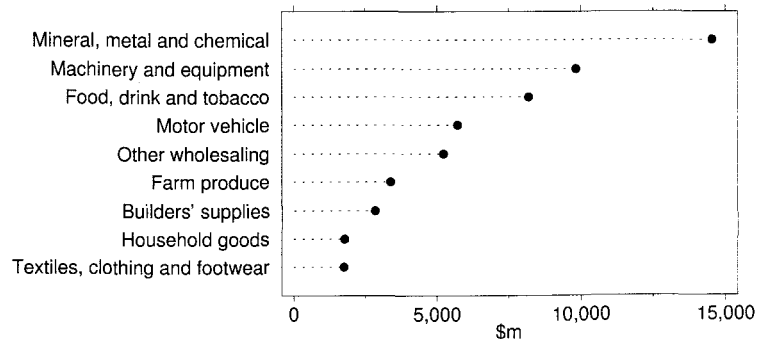
In 1991-92 the Machinery and equipment wholesaling group was the leading employment group with 32.4% of total wholesale trade employment. The Mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling group however, had the largest share of the total sales of goods with 27.3%.

NSW accounted for 39.2% of national sales of goods in 1991-92 with Victoria (27.6%) the next largest contributor

**Wholesale trade: Persons employed and sales in NSW and Australia, by industry group, 1991-92**

Type of wholesaling	New South Wales		Australia	
	Persons employed	Sales of goods	Persons employed	Sales of goods
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
Farm produce	6,572	3,376.2	19,565	10,857.4
Mineral, metal and chemical	9,965	14,530.3	31,012	35,552.3
Builders' supplies	14,215	2,826.2	44,155	9,329.5
Machinery and equipment	41,280	9,825.5	102,677	22,842.0
Motor vehicle	12,514	5,711.1	42,149	15,536.1
Food, drink and tobacco	14,653	8,172.6	43,466	21,076.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	5,213	1,751.8	14,875	4,365.2
Household goods	5,707	1,780.3	12,977	4,685.3
Other wholesaling	17,382	5,224.8	39,524	11,401.9
Wholesale trade	127,499	53,199.0	350,401	135,645.6

**Sales of goods in wholesale trade, NSW, 1991-92**



## Retail trade

**General** During the 1994-95 financial year the retail trade sector contributed 7.9% of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. This proportion has been stable during the previous ten years, varying from a low

of 7.3% in 1986–87 and 1987–88 to a high of 7.9% in 1989–90 as well as 1993–94 and 1994–95.

In 1994–95 the NSW share of the national GDP for the retail sector was 33.6%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 23.8%.

At May 1996 there were 428,000 people employed in NSW in retail trade. This is the largest employing sector; it represents 15.4% of total State employment. Males accounted for 49% of total employment and females 51%.

#### Retail trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1992–93</i>	<i>1993–94</i>	<i>1994–95</i>
Australia	\$m	28,240	30,470	32,130
New South Wales	\$m	9,103	10,198	10,786
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	32.2	33.5	33.6

**Retail trade** Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from a monthly sample survey covering all States and Territories.

Food retailing constitutes the largest industry sector with 37.6% of turnover in 1995–96, followed by Hospitality and services with 20.7% and Household good retailing with 10.8%.

#### Turnover of retail establishments at current prices, NSW

<i>Industry description (a)</i>	<i>1994–95</i>	<i>1995–96</i>
	—\$m—	
Food retailing	14,425.4	16,252.9
Department stores	3,879.8	4,027.7
Clothing and soft good retailing	2,856.2	3,133.0
Household good retailing	4,460.3	4,663.0
Recreational good retailing	1,945.8	2,213.7
Other retailing	3,647.8	3,992.9
Hospitality and services	8,137.5	8,933.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,352.8</b>	<b>43,216.7</b>

(a) Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Data are not available under this new classification prior to 1994–95.

**Retail Census** In 1991–92 the ABS conducted a Retail and Services Census, the emphasis of which was to collect data on shop front retailing at 30 June 1992. There were almost 59,000 retail locations in NSW which occupied 11.3 million square metres of floorspace and employed over 354,000 people. Fifty-four percent of persons were

employed full-time and the remainder part-time. Turnover in these stores in 1991-92 amounted to \$33.1 billion which was 35% of the turnover for Australia. Turnover per head of population in NSW was \$5,583 which was above the average 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 retailing and services locations was also collected. This sector had a turnover of \$15.7 billion.

#### Shop front retailing, NSW, 1991-92

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Personal and household goods retailing</i>	<i>Selected personal services</i>	<i>Total shop front retailing</i>
Locations at 30 June	no.	18,195	26,859	13,902	58,956
Persons employed—					
Full-time	no.	63,663	84,756	42,510	190,929
Part-time	no.	72,769	60,384	30,324	163,477
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>136,432</i>	<i>145,140</i>	<i>72,834</i>	<i>354,406</i>
Wages and salaries	\$m	1,266	1,808	648	3,722
Turnover	\$m	14,111	16,223	2,782	33,116
Turnover per person employed	\$	103,428	111,777	38,190	93,440

## Consumer Price Index

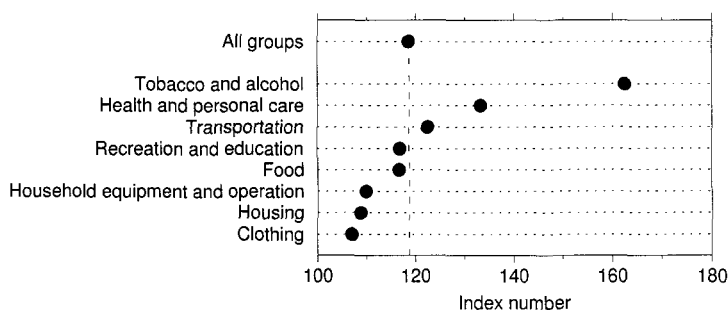
Price indexes are designed to measure the changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. The principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered. The prices of these commodities and services are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of items in that field.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important example of a price index compiled by the ABS. The current retail price index, the CPI, was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. The current series (the 12th) of the CPI was introduced in September 1992.

**1995–96 CPI** For the year 1995–96, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 118.7 (base year 1989–90). This figure represented an increase of 5.0% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 118.7, which is an annual rise in the CPI of 4.2%.

The largest increases in index numbers between 1994–95 and 1995–96 were in Tobacco and alcohol (up 18.7 points, from 143.8 to 162.5) and Housing (up 7.1 points, from 101.7 to 108.8).

#### Consumer Price Index, all groups (a) Sydney, 1995–96



(a) Base of each group index: 1989–90=100. Index numbers for the year are based on a simple average of quarterly index numbers.

## Service industries

**General** The increasing significance of services in the Australian economy and the need for detailed industry-specific information led the ABS to initiate an ongoing program of service industry surveys which are conducted on a cyclical basis.

In respect of the 1993–94 financial year the ABS conducted surveys of the:

- Film and Video Production and Distribution Industry
- Motion Picture Exhibition Industry and
- Radio and Television Service Industries

**Film and video production and distribution industry: Selected statistics, NSW, 1993-94**

	<i>Businesses as at end of June (a) no.</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>		<i>Wages and Salaries</i>		<i>Gross income</i>	
		<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
Production—							
NSW	652	3,463	57.7	102.0	53.8	358.4	59.0
Australia	1,179	5,998	100.0	189.6	100.0	607.7	100.0
Distribution—							
NSW	41	536	54.6	19.8	57.9	295.9	46.2
Australia	69	981	100.0	34.2	100.0	640.7	100.0

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state in which they operate but only once in the Australian total.

**Motion picture exhibition industry: Selected statistics, NSW, 1993-94**

	<i>Businesses as at end of June (a) no.</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>		<i>Wages and Salaries</i>		<i>Gross income</i>	
		<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
NSW	71	1,953	34.1	33.3	36.1	221.8	34.9
Australia	224	5,729	100.0	92.1	100.0	635.3	100.0

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state in which they operate but only once in the Australian total.

The motion picture exhibition industry was previously surveyed in 1986–87 but this is the first time the ABS has collected detailed data for the other industries. The only data collected by State were gross income, wages and salaries and total employment at the end of June 1994. Summary results of these surveys are shown below.

### **Film and Video Production and Distribution**

The film and video production industry includes businesses mainly engaged in the production of motion pictures on film or video tape for theatre or television projection.

Businesses in this industry are highly concentrated in NSW. Of the 1,179 businesses in Australia at the end of June 1994, 652 operated in NSW accounting for 58% of total employment and 59% of gross income.

The film and video distribution industry includes businesses mainly engaged in the leasing or wholesaling of motion pictures on film or video tape to organisations for exhibition or sale.

Of the 69 film and video distribution businesses in Australia at the end of June 1994, 41 operated in NSW accounting for 55% of total employment, 58% of wages and salaries and 46% of gross income.

### **Motion Picture Exhibition**

The motion picture exhibition industry comprises businesses mainly engaged in screening motion pictures on film or video tape. It includes drive-in theatre and cinema operation and film and video festival operation.

Of the 224 businesses in the motion picture exhibition industry in Australia at the end of June 1994, 32% operated in NSW accounting for 35% of gross income and 36% of total employment.

### **Radio and television broadcasting**

#### ***Radio***

There were 90 private broadcasting radio businesses operating in NSW at the end of June 1994. These businesses accounted for 35% of total employment and 36% of gross income for the industry in Australia.

For public broadcasters, while the operations may be undertaken in one State the broadcasts are transmitted to additional States. At the end of June 1994 the two public radio broadcasters operating in NSW accounted for 43% of total employment and 42% of gross income of Australian public radio broadcasters.

At the end of June 1994 the two public radio broadcasters operating in NSW accounted for 43% of total employment and 42% of gross income of Australian public radio broadcasters.



**Radio services: Selected statistics, NSW, 1993-94**

	<i>Businesses as at end of June (a) no.</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>		<i>Wages and Salaries</i>		<i>Gross income</i>	
		<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
Private broadcasters—							
NSW	90	1,676	34.7	60.3	37.5	182.8	35.6
Australia	265	4,829	100.0	161.0	100.0	513.9	100.0
Public broadcasters—							
NSW	2	1,002	42.9	51.7	44.8	120.0	42.0
Australia	3	2,335	100.0	115.5	100.0	285.8	100.0
Total—							
NSW	92	2,678	37.4	112.0	40.5	302.8	37.9
Australia	268	7,164	100.0	276.5	100.0	799.6	100.0

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state in which they operate but only once in the Australian total.

**Television services: Selected statistics, NSW, 1993-94**

	<i>Businesses as at end of June (a) no.</i>	<i>Employment at end of June</i>		<i>Wages and Salaries</i>		<i>Gross income</i>	
		<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
Private broadcasters—							
NSW	17	3,302	39.2	141.0	43.5	806.6	36.3
Australia	43	8,422	100.0	324.4	100.0	2,224.1	100.0
Public broadcasters—							
NSW	3	2,123	56.0	90.3	63.1	292.7	64.7
Australia	3	3,789	100.0	143.1	100.0	452.2	100.0
Total—							
NSW	20	5,425	44.4	231.3	49.5	1,099.3	41.1
Australia	46	12,211	100.0	467.5	100.0	2,676.3	100.0

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state in which they operate but only once in the Australian total.

### Television

Businesses in the television services industry were particularly concentrated in NSW. The 20 businesses operating in NSW accounted for 43% of total employment and 41% of gross income.

For public broadcasters, while the operations may be undertaken in one State the broadcasts are transmitted to additional States.

At the end of June 1994 there were three public television broadcasters operating in NSW accounting for 56% of total employment and 65% of gross income of Australian public television broadcasters.

## Tourism

### Overseas visitors

Between 1990-91 and 1995-96 there was a significant growth in the number of overseas visitors to NSW. In this period arrivals for short-term visits by overseas residents to NSW increased by 85%, from 930 thousand to 1.7 million. Departures of NSW residents for short-term visits overseas increased by 21% from 893,000 to 1.1 million.

#### Overseas visitors to NSW

	Year ended 30 June					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	—'000—					
Overseas visitor						
short-term arrivals (a)	930.3	1,089.3	1,209.4	1,396.8	1,522.1	1,719.9
NSW residents departing						
for short-term						
overseas visits	893.3	893.1	942.5	955.6	989.5	1,080.8

(a) Short-term visit is 12 months or less.

The countries providing the most overseas arrivals to NSW for the year ended June 1995 were Japan, New Zealand, United States of America, United Kingdom and South Korea.

**Top ten overseas arrivals (by air): Country of last residence and main purpose of journey, NSW, year ended 30 June 1996**

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey				Total
	Convention/ conference; business	Visiting friends and relatives	Holiday	Other and not stated	
Japan	17,534	6,429	238,820	16,730	279,514
New Zealand	61,086	79,977	110,954	20,462	272,480
USA	46,811	29,912	87,936	14,711	179,370
United Kingdom	17,005	57,830	68,916	8,600	152,351
South Korea	8,963	9,622	89,046	11,907	119,539
Taiwan	5,226	3,903	62,047	8,113	79,288
Hong Kong	9,655	16,395	27,765	7,772	61,586
Germany	5,241	7,064	43,792	3,165	59,262
Singapore	10,253	6,149	29,744	3,173	49,319
Indonesia	4,394	4,863	26,725	8,139	44,122

**Tourism in NSW regions**

NSW remains the most popular destination for overseas tourists. According to the Bureau of Tourism Research, 64% of all international visitors to Australia in 1995 came to NSW. For 1994-95 NSW received 33% of the domestic market.

The most popular destination for international visitors during 1994 was Sydney. Sydney's main attractions were shopping, the Opera House, Darling Harbour, The Rocks, Harbour cruises, Sydney Tower and beaches.

The country region which received the most international visitor nights during 1994 was the Illawarra, followed by the Hunter, Upper North Coast, Central Coast and Mid-North Coast regions.

Those country regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights, in descending order were the Hunter, Illawarra, Upper North Coast, Lower North Coast and South Coast regions.

**Tourist accommodation**

Data relating to tourist accommodation presented in this chapter come from the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (for periods of less than two months) to the general public. The establishments covered by the survey are: hotels; motels; guest houses with facilities (provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms and has breakfast available for guests); caravan parks with powered sites (and facilities); back-packers' hostels; and holiday flats and units.

At 30 June 1996, there were 1,743 hotels and motels in NSW providing 57,920 rooms. This represented a 1%

increase in establishments and a 1.5% increase in rooms on the previous June. The room occupancy rate for the June quarter 1996 was 57.4%. Takings from accommodation for the year ended June 1996 were \$1,217m, 33% higher than the previous year. The 140 hotels and motels classified as four and five star establishments accounted for 50% of the takings.

At 30 June 1996, there were 791 caravan parks providing 94,950 sites. Takings from accommodation for these caravan parks was \$180m for the 1995-96 financial year, an increase of 5% from the previous year.

#### Accommodation with facilities (a), NSW

Statistical division	Establishments at 30 June 1996	Capacity at 30 June 1996		Room occupancy rate			Takings from accommodation
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Dec. qtr	Mar. qtr	June qtr	1995-96
				1995	1996	1996	
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	\$m
Sydney	342	25,923	66,902	73.8	76.2	69.5	832
Hunter	164	4,059	12,483	55.3	58.0	51.8	65
Illawarra	121	2,821	8,432	49.5	51.6	47.6	41
Richmond-Tweed	111	2,083	6,539	52.0	49.6	43.6	21
Mid-North Coast	193	4,189	13,573	57.7	57.1	48.2	55
Northern	125	2,714	8,243	47.0	48.4	53.0	29
North Western and Far West	125	2,780	8,635	53.4	47.5	55.8	33
Central West	92	2,187	6,559	52.3	49.7	54.1	25
South Eastern	225	5,518	18,370	33.2	35.1	33.3	57
Murrumbidgee	88	2,005	5,973	53.4	51.9	54.3	23
Murray	157	3,641	11,641	47.6	47.1	47.9	36
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>57,920</b>	<b>167,350</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>1,217</b>
By star grading—							
One and two	503	9,813	30,455	44.5	43.3	41.8	86
Three	856	25,980	77,947	58.6	59.9	57.3	722
Four	125	12,287	33,929	77.0	78.0	72.6	417
Five	15	3,648	8,009	81.8	82.5	73.4	193

(a) Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with private facilities; excludes caravan parks.

## **Publications related to Commerce**

**NSW** Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, NSW(8623.1)  
Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (8635.1)

**Australia** Foreign Trade, Australia: Merchandise Exports and  
Imports by Country (5422.0)  
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)  
Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)  
Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers  
(8504.0)  
Retail Trade, Australia: Commodity Details (8512.0)  
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)  
Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia (8652.0)  
Travel Agency Services Industry (8653.0)  
Tourist Attractions (8661.0)  
Professional and Business Services, Summary Statistics,  
Australia (8662.0)  
Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia (8663.0)  
Computing Services Industry, Australia (8669.0)  
Hospitality Industries, Australia (8674.0)  
Amusement and Theme Parks, Australia (8675.0)  
Technical Services, Australia (8676.0)  
Selected Business Services, Australia (8677.0)  
Legal and Accounting Services, Australia (8678.0)  
Film, Television and Video Services, Australia (8679.0)  
Radio and Television Services, Australia (8680.0)

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



# 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 'consolidated fund' and the 'special deposits accounts', as well as transactions of most statutory authorities.

In 1994-95, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled \$24,438m, which was 95% of total outlays (\$25,736m). The difference was made up by financing transactions of \$1,299m, including net borrowings of \$1,296m.

### **Financing transactions**

The three main measures of government financing are *financing*, *deficit/surplus* and *net financing requirement*.

- *Financing* is a measure of the means by which governments finance net outlays or invest net surpluses. It is the difference between total outlays and revenue and grants received.
- *Deficit/surplus* comprises financing less increase in provisions. The deficit/surplus excludes increase in provisions because these financing transactions involve funds generated within the non-financial public sector itself (e.g. depreciation charges). As such, deficit/surplus is the broadest measure of the financing requirement for each sector involving funds from outside that sector.
- *Net financing requirement* comprises deficit/surplus less net advances received. It excludes net advances received from other parts of the non-financial public sector in order to provide an unduplicated measure of the sector's demand for financing from the rest of the economy and overseas.



**Economic transactions of NSW State Government**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
		—\$m—	
Gross current expenditure	14,547	15,346	16,173
<i>less</i> Sales of goods and services	1,631	1,788	1,600
<i>equals</i> Final consumption expenditure	12,915	13,558	14,574
Interest payments	3,298	3,239	3,107
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	710	612	530
Current grants to other governments	465	432	406
Other transfer payments	2,995	3,117	3,209
<b>Total current outlays</b>	<b>20,383</b>	<b>20,959</b>	<b>21,825</b>
Expenditure on new fixed assets	4,572	4,783	4,821
<i>plus</i> Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)	-367	-262	-150
<i>equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure	4,206	4,521	4,670
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-109	-99	-465
Capital grants to other governments	253	156	133
Other capital outlays	-1,265	-127	-427
<b>Total capital outlays</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>3,911</b>
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>23,468</b>	<b>25,411</b>	<b>25,736</b>
Taxes, fees and fines	9,308	10,164	10,561
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1,941	2,093	1,560
Interest received	1,103	793	1,179
Grants received	9,724	9,817	10,209
Other revenue	742	738	928
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>22,818</b>	<b>23,606</b>	<b>24,438</b>
Increase in provisions—			
For depreciation	1,436	1,649	1,812
Other	-70	-163	-173
Advances received	-1,170	-395	-673
Borrowing (net)	-593	2,716	1,296
Other financing transactions	1,046	-2,003	-964
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,299</b>
Current deficit	-1,770	-2,581	-2,808
Capital deficit	1,054	2,899	2,467
<b>Total deficit</b>	<b>-716</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>-341</b>
<b>Net financing requirement</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>331</b>

**Outlays** Education is by far the largest item of outlays by the NSW State Government, accounting for 26.6% of total outlays in 1994-95. Health with 17.1% and Transport and communications with 11.3% of total outlays are the other major items. The component 'other purposes' includes large items such as interest which cannot be classified to a purpose category.

**Outlays of NSW State Government by purpose**

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
		—\$m—	
General public services	1,081	1,281	799
Public order and safety	1,695	1,737	1,892
Education	6,188	6,461	6,847
Health	3,883	4,098	4,408
Social security and welfare	1,234	1,389	1,442
Housing and community amenities	1,342	1,063	1,630
Recreation and culture	569	619	229
Fuel and energy	590	734	783
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	517	497	484
Mining, manufacturing and construction	16	23	25
Transport and communications	2,861	3,116	2,905
Other economic affairs	740	822	864
Other purposes	2,774	3,570	3,429
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,468</b>	<b>25,411</b>	<b>25,736</b>

**Revenue** Taxes, fees and fines of \$10,561m accounted for 43.2% of NSW State Government total revenue in 1994-95. Grants of \$10,209m received from the Commonwealth Government accounted for a further 41.8%.

**Taxation revenue** In 1994-95, stamp duties totalled \$1,588m, and financial institutions' taxes totalled \$794m.

Taxes on gambling raised \$1,071m in 1994-95, including \$408m poker machine taxes, \$325m race betting taxes and \$246m taxes on government lotteries.

The three main types of motor vehicle taxes in 1994-95 were vehicle registration fees and taxes (\$790m); stamp duty on vehicle registration (\$310m) and drivers' licences (\$114m).

Franchise taxes in 1994-95 raised \$1,437m, including petroleum products franchise taxes (\$512m); tobacco franchise taxes (\$647m); and liquor franchise taxes (\$271m).

**NSW State Government taxes, fees and fines (a)**

Type	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95p
		—\$m—	
Employers' payroll taxes	2,326	2,424	2,661
Taxes on property—			
Taxes on immovable property	671	596	537
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	1,941	2,479	2,395
Taxes on provision of goods and services—			
Excises and levies	30	31	30
Taxes on gambling	909	988	1,071
Taxes on insurance	722	753	784
Taxes on goods and performance of activities—			
Motor vehicle taxes	1,002	1,113	1,241
Franchise taxes	1,294	1,397	1,437
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	32	34	35
Fees and fines—			
Compulsory fees	193	206	200
Fines	191	182	170
<b>Total taxes, fees and fines</b>	<b>9,311</b>	<b>10,203</b>	<b>10,561</b>

(a) All compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties) which are paid to a government authority and which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

Employers' payroll tax is a tax on wages paid or payable by employers and has been imposed by the State since 1971. Subject to some exemptions, the tax is levied at the base rate of 7%. 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 \$510m in 1994-95. People who own land with an adjusted land value beyond the threshold of \$160,000 are liable for this tax. Exemptions from land tax include:

- land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as the owner's principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used primarily for primary production.

Taxes on financial and capital transactions comprise mainly stamp duties and financial institutions' taxes.

**Grants received** Commonwealth grants received by NSW in 1994–95 totalled \$10,209m. These Commonwealth grants take four 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 1994–95 was \$4,278m, 41.9% of the total grants to NSW.
- *Specific purpose grants:*  
*For current purposes.* 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 1994–95, specific purpose grants for current purposes totalled \$4,844m.  
  
*For capital purposes.* In 1994–95 specific purpose grants for capital purposes (with conditions as above) totalled \$979m.
- *General purpose capital grants*  
These are grants provided to assist with NSW capital outlays. In 1994–95 these capital grants totalled \$108m.

**Loan Council arrangements** The level of borrowings by NSW each year is the subject of consideration by the Australian Loan Council. The Council determines annual 'global' limits on borrowings by the states and territories in respect of public trading enterprises, local authorities and government owned companies and trusts.

In August 1993 new Loan Council arrangements were agreed upon. In brief, under the new arrangements each jurisdiction nominates a Loan Council Allocation (LCA) comprising its estimated general government deficit/surplus (based on its *National Fiscal Outlook* projections), public trading enterprise (PTE) sector net financing requirement and certain memorandum items. These nominations are considered by Loan Council having regard to each jurisdiction's fiscal position and reasonable infrastructure requirements, as well as to the macro-economic implications of the aggregate figure. The LCAs are then adjusted and endorsed by the Loan Council at subsequent meetings.

**Federal  
assistance to  
local  
government**

Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1994-95 were \$419.0m. Of this amount, \$355.2m (84.8%) was for general purpose assistance, \$61.9m (14.8%) was direct current payments and \$1.9m (0.45%) was direct capital payments.

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974-75. This assistance comprises untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose grants to the States.

**Commonwealth Government payments to NSW local government authorities**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
	—\$m—		
General purpose assistance—			
General	255.3	255.9	257.5
Identified road funding	96.4	96.7	97.7
Total general purpose assistance	351.7	352.6	355.2
Direct payments—			
Current grants—			
Children's services	48.4	58.0	56.9
Other	13.3	5.1	5.0
Total direct current payments	61.7	63.1	61.9
Capital grants—			
Aged and disabled persons' homes and hostels	9.6	8.9	1.6
Other	91.3	42.2	0.3
Total direct capital payments	101.0	51.1	1.9
Total direct and general purpose assistance	514.4	466.7	419.0

**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 1994-95 of \$1,576m was 60% of total outlays.

The major component of gross fixed capital expenditure by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads. In 1994-95, gross fixed capital expenditure was \$770m, 29% 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 1994–95, taxes, fees and fines of \$1,739m raised 62% of the local government councils' total revenue in NSW.

### Economic transactions of local government authorities in NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994–95(a)</i>
		—\$m—	
Final consumption expenditure	1,594	1,641	1,576
Interest payments	282	242	163
Other transfer payments	109	36	50
<i>Total current outlays</i>	<i>1,985</i>	<i>1,919</i>	<i>1,788</i>
Gross fixed capital expenditure	1,028	750	770
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	78	92	80
Other capital outlays	–12	12	–10
<i>Total capital outlays</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>840</i>
<b>Total outlays</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,629</b>
Taxes, fees and fines	1,616	1,664	1,739
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	–191	37	129
Interest received	152	106	141
Grants received	606	608	531
Other revenue	163	97	268
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,808</b>
Increase in provisions	352	77	83
Advances received	–20	–7	—
Borrowing (net)	–108	–68	–107
Other financing transactions	509	258	–156
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>–180</b>
<b>Total deficit</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>–262</b>
<b>Net financing requirement</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>–262</b>

(a) Due to changes in the NSW Local Government Act 1993, from January 1994 the published accounts of Local Government Authorities have been presented on a financial year basis. Up to December 1993 the accounts were presented on a calendar year basis.

## Private finance

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions including permanent building societies, mortgage managers, credit unions, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts. On 30 May 1996, the Federal Treasurer announced the formation of the Financial System Inquiry. This inquiry will assess the results of the deregulation of the financial system since 1980, seek to establish a common regulatory framework for overlapping financial products, propose ways of using further financial innovation and make recommendations for future regulatory arrangements.

## 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

In June 1996, there were 42 banking groups (comprised of 50 banking companies) of which 15 were domestically owned and 27 foreign owned. Of the banking companies, 13 operated in Australia as subsidiaries of foreign banks and a further 18 were branches of foreign banks.

At June 1996 banks operated 6,507 branches and 11,956 agencies in Australia. Of these, there were 2,245 branches and 3,463 agencies operating in NSW. The significant increase in the number of agencies since June 1995 was attributable to several banks joining the giroPost network during the year.

## Assets of all banks in Australia

Item	Average of weekly figures, June		
	1994	1995	1996
	—\$m—		
Cash	1,452	1,643	1,794
Non-callable deposits with Reserve Bank	3,256	3,535	3,918
Public sector securities	28,179	28,545	26,094
Loans, advances and bills discounted	277,134	297,269	336,259
Bills receivable	48,901	52,329	54,163
Premises	5,591	5,358	5,367
All other Australian \$ assets	28,144	26,988	31,727
Foreign currency assets	20,185	23,236	27,329
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>412,842</b>	<b>437,903</b>	<b>486,652</b>

Total assets of all banks in Australia at 30 June 1996 were \$486.7 billion, an increase of 18% over the previous two years. Loans, advances and bills discounted accounted for 69% of total assets at 30 June 1996.

## Non-bank financial institutions

Non-bank financial institutions include permanent building societies, credit cooperatives, finance companies and money market corporations. Such institutions with assets exceeding \$1 million are registered under the Financial Corporations Act 1974 and are required to provide statistics on their operations to the Reserve Bank.

Total assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia rose by 22% in the two years to 30 June 1996.

**Assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia**

<i>Item</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>		
	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
	—\$m—		
Cash	5,188	6,382	6,537
Public sector securities	8,801	9,334	8,842
Loans, advances and bills discounted	83,553	91,492	102,665
Other assets (including assets of smaller financial corporations)	15,114	20,318	19,906
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>112,656</b>	<b>127,526</b>	<b>137,950</b>

*Source:* Reserve Bank of Australia

**Purpose of loans**

In NSW, banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions, accounting for 71% of lending activity during 1995–96. Banks financed 83% of lending for housing for owner occupation and 70% of commercial lending.

**Lending activity of financial institutions in NSW, 1995–96**

<i>Lender</i>	<i>Housing finance for owner occupation</i>	<i>Personal finance</i>	<i>Commercial finance</i>	<i>Lease finance</i>
	—\$m—			
Banks	14,263.3	7,695.4	43,121.0	992.6
Permanent building societies	937.1	(a)	—	—
Credit cooperatives	(a)	1,369.1	—	—
Finance companies	(a)	1,552.9	(a)	1,605.8
Money market corporations	—	—	13,567.0	189.4
Other	1,918.4	382.7	4,747.3	473.1
<b>Total lending activity</b>	<b>17,118.9</b>	<b>11,000.1</b>	<b>61,435.2</b>	<b>3,260.8</b>

(a) Separate details not available, included in Other.

**Interest rates**

Between June 1995 and June 1996 bank rates for fixed deposits up to 6 months fell slightly. The bank rate for loans to businesses increased marginally while the variable rate for housing loans for owner occupation fell from 10.50% to 9.75% per annum. The variable rates for housing loans for owner occupation made by mortgage managers and permanent building societies also fell, to 8.90% and 9.90% respectively. The yield on NSW Treasury Corporation bonds decreased during the year ended June 1996.



## Interest rates

Type of deposit or loan	At 30 June		
	1994	1995	1996
	—% per annum—		
Banks—			
Fixed deposits—			
\$5,000–\$100,000 (a)—			
1 month	4.35	5.45	5.20
3 months	4.45	6.10	5.95
6 months	5.00	6.75	6.55
1 year	5.55	7.15	7.15
Transaction and investment accounts—			
Less than \$2,000	1.25–1.50	1.15–1.75	1.30
\$2,000 to less than \$10,000	1.25–2.50	1.25–2.75	1.60
\$10,000 and over	2.50–3.75	2.75–4.50	3.60
Loans—			
Large business (b)	8.95–9.00	10.60–10.75	10.80
Small/medium size business (b)	9.20–9.50	10.90–11.25	11.25
New housing loans to individuals for owner occupation	8.75	10.50	9.75
NSW Treasury Corporation—			
3 years	8.70	8.30	8.45
5 years	9.30	8.80	8.74
10 years	10.00	9.45	9.16
Finance companies—			
2-year debentures	6.50–6.90	7.60–7.75	7.60
3-year debentures	7.00–7.50	7.75–7.90	7.80
Mortgage managers—			
Housing loans	7.70	9.00	8.90
Permanent building societies—			
Housing loans	8.82	10.48	9.90
Credit unions in NSW—			
Statement investment accounts	2.50–4.00	3.00–4.25	3.00–4.00
Personal loans	9.90–13.00	12.00–13.95	12.00–14.00
Home loans	8.25–9.00	9.75–10.50	9.90–10.50

(a) Predominant rate. (b) Rates apply to variable rate advances such as overdrafts and fully drawn loans.

Sources: Reserve Bank of Australia, Credit Union Services Corp. (Aust.) Ltd

## **Publications related to Finance**

- 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 Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (5513.0)  
Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)  
Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (5625.0)  
Stocks, Selected Industry Sales and Expected Sales, Australia (5629.0)  
Personal Finance, Australia (5642.0.40.002)  
Commercial Finance, Australia (5643.0.40.002)  
Lease Finance, Australia (5644.0.40.002)  
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, Australia (5655.0)  
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
1911 (b)	890,578	808,798	1,699,376	110	1,644,699	1,663,237	629,503
1916 (c)	946,105	938,946	1,885,051	101	1,892,609	1,891,818	763,000
1921	1,086,454	1,045,236	2,131,690	104	2,089,330	2,108,485	899,059
1931	1,302,893	1,263,421	2,566,314	103	2,544,691	2,555,871	1,235,267
1941	1,410,509	1,402,547	2,813,056	101	2,790,087	2,800,537	1,756,611
1951	1,667,566	1,647,106	3,314,672	101	3,238,406	3,279,415	1,861,685
1961	1,987,000	1,963,000	3,950,000	101	3,875,900	3,914,000	2,390,535
1966 (d)	2,140,200	2,127,200	4,267,500	101	4,206,400	4,238,800	2,446,345
1971 (e)	2,393,800	2,372,800	4,766,600	100	4,632,600	4,725,400	2,977,300
1981	2,624,600	2,642,300	5,266,900	99	5,205,800	5,236,900	3,279,500
1991	2,950,100	2,978,700	5,928,800	99	5,865,700	5,899,200	3,672,850
1992	2,974,000	3,005,500	5,979,500	99	5,931,000	5,958,500	3,699,800
1993	2,994,100	3,029,600	6,023,700	99	5,981,000	6,001,500	3,713,250
1994	3,020,500	3,057,100	6,077,500	99	6,025,700	6,053,000	3,736,700
1995 (p)	3,055,700	3,096,300	6,152,000	99	6,080,400	6,113,245	3,772,700

(a) Number of males per 100 females. (b) Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911.

(c) Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916.

(d) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded from population estimates prior to 1966. (e) From 1971, estimates are based on the concept of estimated resident population.

**Marriages, divorces, births, and deaths, NSW**

Year	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	Number	Rate (a)	Decrees granted	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (b)
1901	10,538	7.7	272	0.2	37,875	27.8	16,021	11.8	3,929	103.7
1911	15,267	9.2	222	0.1	47,677	28.7	17,179	10.3	3,313	69.5
1921	18,518	8.8	807	0.4	54,634	25.9	20,034	9.5	3,436	62.9
1931	15,377	6.0	1,087	0.4	47,724	18.7	21,284	8.3	2,077	43.5
1941	29,983	10.7	1,577	0.6	51,729	18.5	27,300	9.7	2,264	43.8
1951	30,341	9.3	3,303	1.0	72,069	22.0	31,932	9.7	1,895	26.3
1961	29,773	7.6	3,156	0.8	86,392	22.1	35,048	9.0	1,800	20.8
1971	43,038	9.1	5,467	1.2	98,466	20.8	41,691	8.8	1,710	17.4
1981	40,679	7.8	14,532	2.8	81,971	15.7	40,114	7.7	840	10.2
1991	39,594	6.7	13,151	2.2	87,367	14.8	42,467	7.2	632	7.2
1992	40,734	6.8	13,949	2.3	92,585	15.5	44,801	7.5	688	7.4
1993	39,993	6.7	14,753	2.5	89,354	14.9	43,069	7.2	552	6.2
1994	38,814	6.4	13,999	2.3	87,977	14.5	44,763	7.4	551	6.3
1995	37,828	6.2	14,945	2.4	87,849	14.4	44,773	7.3	498	5.7

(a) From 1994, number per 1,000 of estimated resident population at 30 June of the year shown. For previous years, number per 1,000 of mean population for that year. (b) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births.

**Manufacturing, NSW**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Manufacturing establishments (a)</i>	<i>Employment (a)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries paid</i>	<i>Turnover (b)</i>
	number	'000	\$m	\$m
1901	3,367	66.2	9.9	51.3
1911	5,039	108.6	20.1	108.7
1913	5,346	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914–15 (c)	5,269	116.6	25.3	136.6
1920–21	5,837	139.2	51.2	275.7
1930–31	7,544	127.6	50.4	237.0
1940–41	9,919	265.8	115.5	571.8
1950–51	17,129	407.0	422.7	1,847.8
1960–61	23,515	472.0	980.0	4,590.2
1968–69 (d)	13,633	520.3	1,617.8	7,399.1
1970–71 (e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974–75 (f)	10,134	478.2	3,365.3	13,237.8
1980–81 (f)	10,334	436.1	5,883.9	26,897.7
1986–87	14,644	368.4	7,996.2	41,088.3
1990–91 (g)(h)	15,026	335.3	10,156.8	58,823.4
1991–92 (h)	15,033	313.5	9,822.9	58,075.8
1992–93 (h)	14,259	306.0	9,790.1	59,026.9
1993–94 (h)	15,181	306.8	9,950.2	62,707.6

(a) Data shown relate to the end of the reference period shown. (b) From 1901 to 1967–68, *Value of output* was collected.

(c) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calendar to a financial year. (d) Different classification methods introduced in this year (Australian Standard Industrial Classification — ASIC) mean that figures from this year onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier years. (e) No manufacturing collection was conducted in this year. (f) For 1974–75 and 1980–81, the figures do not include any data for single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed, and employment figures relate to average employment over the whole of the year. (g) From this year onwards, data are presented according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). (h) There have been some revisions to these data due to adjustments to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and the omission of some businesses from the business register.

**Wheat, oats, and barley for grain, NSW**

<i>Year ended 31 March</i>	<i>Wheat</i>			<i>Oats</i>			<i>Barley</i>		
	<i>Area</i>	<i>Pro- duction</i>	<i>Yield</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Pro- duction</i>	<i>Yield</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Pro- duction</i>	<i>Yield</i>
	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1901	619,416	440,179	0.71	11,891	10,769	0.91	3,818	2,596	0.68
1911	861,506	759,684	0.88	31,562	30,893	0.98	2,866	1,864	0.65
1921	1,265,606	1,513,868	1.20	31,448	29,805	0.95	2,416	2,802	1.16
1931	2,078,046	1,792,882	0.86	71,491	58,822	0.82	4,664	4,287	0.92
1941	1,802,456	651,354	0.36	95,874	36,203	0.38	8,129	3,993	0.49
1951	1,346,993	1,177,698	0.87	134,420	72,467	0.54	3,360	2,936	0.87
1961	1,649,545	2,303,983	1.40	371,306	389,473	1.05	76,657	108,769	1.42
1971	2,215,691	3,010,156	1.36	405,344	456,004	1.12	301,237	430,383	1.43
1981	3,345,000	2,865,000	0.86	363,250	309,867	0.85	455,481	413,325	0.91
1991	2,165,755	4,127,568	1.91	374,283	538,350	1.44	463,250	822,453	1.78
1992	1,499,321	2,182,990	1.46	456,662	578,830	1.27	517,464	748,749	1.45
1993	1,694,040	3,582,676	2.11	447,700	761,531	1.70	559,711	1,043,772	1.86
1994	1,977,746	5,086,123	2.57	368,977	617,799	1.67	622,979	1,356,962	2.18
1995	1,423,804	874,648	0.61	375,464	197,274	0.53	409,785	291,499	0.71

**Maize for grain, hay, and potatoes, NSW**

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield	Area	Pro- duction	Yield
	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha	ha	tonnes	t/ha
1901	83,386	159,843	1.92	188,679	534,706	2.83	11,901	64,268	5.40
1911	86,286	192,900	2.24	258,423	856,611	3.31	17,989	122,976	6.84
1921	58,317	106,075	1.82	345,708	1,396,719	4.04	11,199	64,271	5.74
1931	42,502	70,276	1.65	362,910	1,210,823	3.34	6,193	32,801	5.30
1941	57,525	102,722	1.79	289,603	627,171	2.17	7,218	51,197	7.09
1947	44,531	63,679	1.43	219,530	381,969	1.74	8,623	62,287	7.22
1948	35,199	59,863	1.70	254,003	993,937	3.91	8,867	66,587	7.51
1951	21,316	38,399	1.80	96,692	319,995	3.31	7,436	43,794	5.89
1961	19,938	56,569	2.84	303,596	1,262,878	4.16	7,432	86,549	11.65
1971	33,313	106,450	3.20	307,767	1,376,846	4.47	8,945	145,688	16.29
1981	12,780	58,537	4.58	209,216	593,794	2.84	6,262	86,526	13.82
1991	17,753	90,642	5.11	337,000	1,107,000	3.28	6,023	119,542	19.85
1992	16,796	119,093	7.09	402,000	1,280,000	3.19	6,297	122,521	19.46
1993	15,554	107,873	6.94	342,000	1,285,000	3.75	6,487	137,444	21.19
1994	14,187	100,019	7.05	324,000	1,259,000	3.89	6,552	138,675	21.17
1995	20,531	145,341	7.08	288,000	799,000	2.77	6,274	126,812	20.21

(a) Figures for hay from 1901 to 1947 do not include grass and pasture cut for hay due to unavailability of data.



**Livestock and pastoral production, NSW**

Year	Livestock (a)			Milk production for all purposes (b)	Greasy wool production (a)	Butter production (factory and farm) (b)	Cheese production (factory and farm) (b)
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				
	'000	'000	'000	ML	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1901	2,047	41,857	266	557	140,624	17,712	1,740
1911	3,194	48,830	371	1,079	183,517	37,733	2,476
1921	3,375	37,750	306	1,136	124,839	38,216	2,905
1931	2,840	53,366	334	1,354	193,751	51,791	2,955
1941	2,769	55,568	508	1,398	243,496	49,233	2,934
1951	3,703	54,111	317	1,313	206,762	36,703	3,006
1961	4,242	68,087	455	1,450	275,381	35,941	5,380
1971	6,494	70,605	796	1,237	292,888	21,288	6,910
1981	5,459	46,000	787	820	220,605	1,388	10,823
1991	5,653	59,763	821	857	300,222	971	14,180
1992	5,697	53,612	799	894	258,163	1,416	14,180
1993	5,781	48,112	818	997	236,844	3,377	16,919
1994	6,491	46,531	834	1,098	222,640	5,046	19,163
1995	6,236	42,874	791	1,087	n.a.	4,581	16,373

(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	<i>Industrial disputes which occurred during year</i>			<i>Trade unions at 30 June</i>			
	<i>Disputes</i>	<i>Employees involved</i>	<i>Working days lost (b)</i>	<i>Separate unions</i>	<i>Members</i>		
					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	no.	'000	'000	no.	'000	'000	'000
1912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	185.5	7.1	192.6
1921	535	138.5	680.0	213	260.3	25.3	285.6
1931	87	22.8	136.0	202	272.3	43.5	315.7
1941	513	220.1	778.1	193	357.4	69.9	427.3
1951	1,052	303.6	682.4	225	552.8	131.3	684.1
1961	529	137.0	318.6	226	608.0	143.9	751.8
1971	1,236	643.7	1,887.5	209	724.3	251.8	976.0
1981	1,537	549.0	1,915.5	191	772.3	373.3	1,145.6
1991	439	867.9	1,106.3	150	762.5	454.6	1,217.1
1992	279	163.5	174.3	124	683.9	428.4	1,112.3
1993	241	146.4	178.3	93	614.0	423.6	1,037.5
1994	230	118.6	223.2	81	617.2	416.5	1,033.8
1995	285	76.5	113.6	73	596.4	405.2	1,001.6

(a) Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. (b) Working days lost refer to days lost by: (i) employees who were directly involved in the dispute; and (ii) employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes; excluded is the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

**Metallic content of minerals produced, coal mined and gold prices, NSW**

Year	Gold			Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
	Production	Official price	Market price (a)			
	fine oz	\$A	\$A	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1901	173,543	8.50	8.50	6,064	n.a.	227
1911	181,121	8.50	8.50	8,831	209,837	241,892
1921	51,173	8.50	10.60	10,967	78,558	141,698
1931	19,673	11.75	11.75	6,536	131,132	75,403
1941	88,091	21.37	21.37	11,955	239,218	192,234
1951	48,910	30.98	30.98	13,730	171,267	156,898
1961	12,034	31.25	31.25	19,326	215,076	241,651
1971	9,675	31.25	36.91	34,567	257,609	293,480
1976	16,146	(b)	102.40	44,744	218,268	274,799
1981	18,873	..	401.89	60,749	221,045	306,610
1991	203,461	..	465.64	97,386	216,738	342,970
1992	186,103	..	468.82	102,477	222,109	338,612
1993	270,988	..	539.84	104,496	214,636	319,973
1994	254,039	..	526.17	104,099	206,878	332,822
1995	327,751	..	519.15	113,192	206,758	312,644

(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

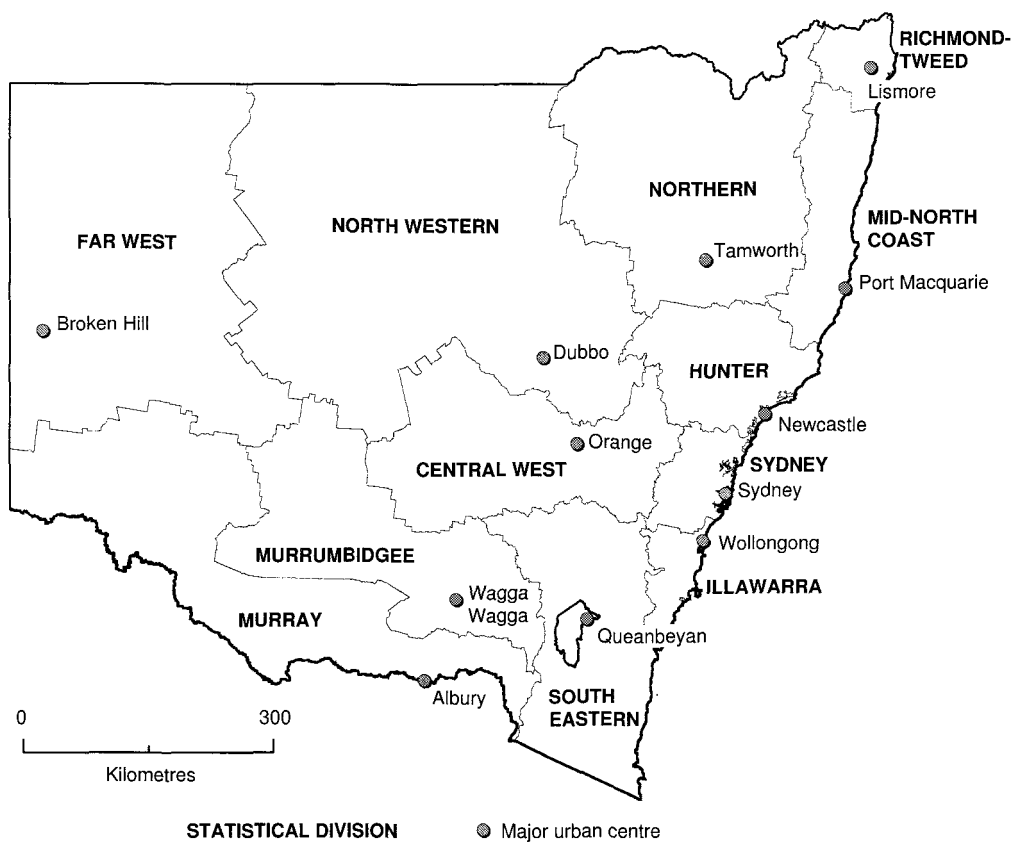
**New buildings completed, NSW**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Houses</i>		<i>Other residential buildings</i>		<i>Value of all buildings (a)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>	
	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'000	\$'000
1946	9,500	21,394	56	136	25,998
1951	20,379	90,684	1,120	4,984	116,236
1954	28,176	148,500	685	3,190	215,304
1954-55 (b)	27,413	156,174	682	3,104	221,388
1960-61	29,778	195,692	6,619	39,224	419,466
1970-71	29,051	353,766	20,346	182,133	947,481
1980-81	36,200	1,460,200	13,793	427,200	3,261,900
1990-91	25,506	2,578,799	14,192	1,207,352	10,845,099
1991-92	25,254	2,575,728	12,586	1,057,419	9,542,927
1992-93	27,182	2,826,400	15,840	1,332,800	9,136,600
1993-94	28,630	3,014,700	17,230	1,405,700	9,216,400
1994-95	29,295	3,168,800	18,054	1,608,800	8,976,400
1995-96	25,590	3,026,500	19,230	1,966,400	10,156,100

(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

ABA (Australian Broadcasting Authority) 177, 180  
ABC (Australian Broadcasting Corporation) 180–181  
Aboriginals  
  alcohol consumption 94, 95  
  culture 70  
  education 75, 79, 84  
  health 93–96  
  legal issues 113–114  
  population 32  
  tobacco use 94, 95  
Accidents  
  air 170  
  falls 141–150  
  road 167, 168  
Accommodation, supported 65  
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome 99  
Additional Family Payment 58, 59  
Aerodromes 169–170  
Age  
  at death 43, 44  
  at marriage 47  
  population distribution 31  
Aged  
  domiciliary services to 65–67  
  falls risk factors 141–150  
  income support 58, 59  
Agriculture 187–213  
  see also Crops; Livestock  
  administration 189  
  development 187  
  financial performance 191  
  historical data 287–289  
  land use 8–10, 191–193  
  NSW compared with Australia 189  
  pastures 204  
  value of commodities 188, 191  
AIDS 99  
Air transport  
  accidents 170  
  aerodromes 169–170  
  aircraft 169  
  freight 170  
Aircraft 169  
Airports 169–170  
Alcohol  
  Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders 94, 95  
  driving offences 166  
  tax 274  
Almonds 203  
Animal and marine parks 69–70  
Annual leave 137

AOTC 178  
Apiculture 213  
Apples 201  
Apprentices 84–85  
Art galleries 69  
Artesian water 187  
Assault 111, 112, 113  
AUSTEL (Australian Telecommunications Authority) 177  
Australia Post 179–180  
Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA) 177, 180  
Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) 180–181  
Australian Colonies Government Act 20  
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission 177  
Australian Labor Party 23  
Australian Loan Council 276  
Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) 177

## B

Bagasse 223  
Bananas 201, 203  
Banks 279  
Barley 196–197, 204  
  historical data 287  
Basalt 219  
Beef 209–210, 211  
Beekeeping 213  
Bereavement Allowance 58, 59  
Berry fruit 201, 202  
Beverage industry 230, 231  
Birthplace 33  
Births 37–42  
  age of women 39–40, 41  
  first 40  
  historical data 285  
  home 42  
  hospital 42  
  month of occurrence 42  
  multiple 42  
  outside marriage 39, 40  
  rate 38  
  regional variation 40  
Botanical gardens 69–70  
Botany Bay 172  
Breast cancer screening 93  
Breath analysis (drink driving) 166  
Broadcasting 180–183  
Building see Construction  
Building societies 279  
Bus services 175

Butter production 209  
historical data 289

## C

Cabinet 21, 22  
Cancer screening 93  
Canola 197-198  
Caravan parks 268  
Carer Pensions 58, 59  
Cattle  
  dairy 208-209  
  meat 209-210, 211  
Census of Population and Housing 27, 31-35, 237  
Cereals *see* Grains  
Cervical cancer screening 93  
Cheese production 209  
  historical data 289  
Chemical industry 230, 231  
Cherries 201  
Chestnuts 203  
Chickens 212  
Child care 61-63  
Child Disability Allowance 58, 59  
Child protection sub-program 64  
Child Support Scheme 58  
Children  
  affect of divorce 49  
  child care 61-63  
  death from SIDS 108  
  health, hearing and dental checks 97-98  
  immunisation 96-97  
  protection 64  
Children's Court 114  
Cinemas 69-70  
Citrus 201, 202  
CityRail 174  
Clay mining 220-222  
Climate 5-8  
Clothing industry 231, 233, 234  
Coal  
  energy source 223  
  historical data 291  
  mining 215, 218-219  
  production 230  
Coastal districts 2  
Coastal rivers 2, 5  
Coking coals 219  
Commerce 253-268  
  communication industries 262-266  
  Consumer Price Index 54, 261-262  
  exports 254, 257-258  
  external trade 253-258  
  imports 254, 255-256  
  retail 259-261  
  service industries 262-266  
  shipping trade 172-173  
  tourism 266-268  
  wholesale 258-259  
Common law 111  
Communications 176-184  
  broadcasting 180-183  
  expenditure 273-274

  newspapers 183-184  
  postal services 179-180  
  telecommunications 178-179  
Community broadcasting 183  
Community Justice Centres 115  
Community Service Orders 117  
Community services 61-67  
  child care 61-63  
  child protection 64  
  domiciliary services to aged and disabled 65-67, 104-105  
  health care 89  
  supported accommodation 65  
Compulsory third party insurance 164  
Constitution 21  
Construction 242-250  
  *see also* Housing  
  engineering 248-250  
  historical data 292  
  materials used 248  
  number of new dwellings 246-248  
  value of jobs 243-245, 250  
Construction materials  
  manufacturing 233, 234  
  mining 219-220  
Consumer Price Index 54, 261-262  
Copper 215, 217-218  
Cot death 108  
Cotton cultivation 193, 195  
Councils 25-26  
Countrylink 174  
County councils 26  
Court of Criminal Appeal 115  
Courts 114-115  
CPI 54, 261-262  
Credit cooperatives 279  
Crime  
  court statistics 115-116  
  driving offences 166-168  
  public perception 113  
  recorded incidents 111, 112  
  victims 111-113  
Crops 192, 193-203  
  *see also* Grains  
  cotton 193, 195  
  fruit 201-203  
  historical data 288  
  oilseeds 197-198  
  sugarcane 198-199  
  vegetables 199, 200  
CTP insurance 164  
Cultural activities 67-70  
Customs duties 253

## D

Dairy cattle 208-209  
Dairy products 209, 233, 234  
Dance 69  
Daylight saving 8  
Deaths 42-46  
  age at 43, 44  
  causes of 106-108  
  falls as cause 141



Deaths—*continued*  
 historical data 285  
 infants 45–46  
 rate 42–43  
 regional variation 46  
 road accidents 167, 168  
 seasonal variation 46  
 SIDS 108  
 Deficit/surplus 272  
 Delta Electricity 226  
 Disability Support Pension 58, 59  
 Disability Wage Supplement 58  
 Disabled  
   domiciliary services to 65–67  
   health 101–106  
   income support 58, 59  
 Diseases  
   immunisation 96–97  
   infectious 99  
 District Court 115  
 Divorce 48–50  
   historical data 285  
 Domiciliary services to aged and disabled 65–67  
 Double Orphan Pension 58, 59  
 Drivers' licences 166  
 Driving *see* Motor vehicles  
 Drought 2  
 Dwellings *see* Housing

**E**

Earnings *see* Income  
 Economics *see* Public finance  
 Education 73–86  
   *see also* Training  
   Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders 75, 79, 84  
   attainment 83  
   expenditure 273–274  
   higher 81–82  
   participation in 83  
   school *see* School education  
   technical and further 79–80  
   transition to work 84  
 Egg production 212  
 Elections 25  
 Electricity  
   commercial use 225  
   generation and distribution 225–227, 233, 234  
 Emigration *see* immigration  
 Employment 127–139  
   *see also* Labour force; Unemployment  
   average weekly earnings 136–137  
   at home 132–133  
   industrial disputes 136  
   industry and occupation 129–130  
   job mobility 131–132  
   labour costs 139  
   multiple jobholding 133  
   part-time 128–129  
   retirement intentions 134–135  
   search for 126  
   standard benefits 137–138

trade unions 135  
 underemployment 133  
 vacancies 126–127  
 working arrangements 130–131  
 Energy 223–227  
   consumption 224  
   electricity 225–227, 233, 234  
   gas 227, 233, 234  
   petroleum 225  
   primary sources 223–224  
 Engineering construction 248–250  
 Environment, health concerns 70–71  
 Evaporation 2, 4  
 Excise duties 253  
 Executive Council 22  
 Executive government 21  
 Ex-nuptial births 39, 40  
 Expenditure  
   government 273–274  
   household 54–57  
   local government 277–278  
 Exports 254, 257–258  
 External trade 253–258  
   administration 253–254  
   exports 254, 257–258  
   imports 254, 255–256

## F

Falls  
   by age and sex 144–150  
   effects of 141–142  
   injury prevention 143  
   risk factors 141–150  
 Falls Risk Factors Survey 143–150  
 Families  
   care agencies 61  
   income 53–54, 55  
   lifestyle 67–71  
   size 40  
   structure 53  
 Family Payment 58, 59  
 Family Tax Initiative (FTI) 58  
 Farming *see* Agriculture  
 Fees  
   government 274, 275  
   local government 278  
 Female population replacement 38  
 Ferries 176  
 Films  
   classification 177  
   Fox studios development 178  
   industry 263–264  
 Finance *see* Private finance; Public finance  
 Finance companies 279  
 Financial institutions, non-bank 279–280  
 Financial institutions tax 274  
 Financial System Inquiry 278  
 Financing 272  
 Fines  
   government 274, 275  
   local government 278  
 Flats 237  
 Flood mitigation 5

Food industry 230, 231  
 Footwear industry 231, 233, 234  
 Foreign trade *see* External trade  
 Fox Studios 178  
 Foxtel 183  
 Franchise 25  
 Franchise taxes 274, 275  
 Freeways 161–162  
 Freight movements  
   air 170  
   rail 174, 176  
   sea 173  
 Freight Rail 174  
 Frosts 6  
 Fruit 201–203  
 Furniture industry 232

## G

Galaxy 183  
 Gambling taxes 274, 275  
 Gas  
   commercial use 225  
   energy source 223  
   production and distribution 227, 233, 234  
 Gemstones 220–222  
 Gold 215, 217–218  
   historical data 291  
 Government 19–26  
   finance *see* Public finance  
   history 19–21  
   local 25–26  
   State 21–25  
 Government schools 73  
 Governor 21  
 Governor-in-Council 22  
 Grains  
   barley 196–197, 204  
   historical data 287  
   legumes 199, 200  
   oats 196, 197, 204  
   pasture crops 204  
   rice 195, 196, 197  
   wheat 192, 193, 194, 204  
 Granite 219  
 Grants, Commonwealth to State 274, 276  
 Grapes 201, 203  
 Gravel mining 219  
 Gross Domestic Product  
   agriculture 188, 189  
   retail trade 259–260  
   wholesale trade 258  
 Groundwater 5

## H

Handicapped persons 101–106  
 Harbours, transport 176  
 Hay 204  
   historical data 288  
 Health 89–108  
   Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders 93–96  
   administration 89  
   breast and cervical cancer screening 93

disabled 101–106  
 environmental concerns 70–71  
 expenditure 273–274  
 falls risk factors 141–150  
 hospitalisation 90–91  
 impairments 105–106  
 infectious diseases 99  
 Medicare 89–90  
 occupational 99–101  
 preventative actions 96–99  
 professionals 89, 92  
 Hepatitis 99  
 Higher education 81–82  
 Higher School Certificate 74, 78  
 History 11–18  
 HIV 99  
 Hobby farms 8  
 Home and Community Care Program (HACC)  
   65–66  
 Home births 42  
 Home Care Service of NSW 66–67  
 Home Child Care Allowance 58, 59  
 Home ownership 238  
 Homeless people, accommodation 65  
 Honey 213  
 Hospitals 89, 92  
   births 42  
   inpatient statistics 90–91  
 Hotels 267–268  
 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 54  
 Households  
   expenditure 54–57  
   falls risk factors 149  
   income 53–54, 55  
   size 35  
 Housing  
   affordability 238–239  
   Commonwealth assistance 239–240  
   costs 238–239  
   finance 241  
   home ownership 238  
   new dwellings 246–248, 292  
   number of 237  
   price indexes 238  
   public 238, 240  
   size 238  
   type of 237  
 Human immunodeficiency virus 99

## I

Immigration  
   arrivals and departures 35–37  
   country of last residence 36–37  
   pattern 34  
 Immunisation 96–97  
 Imports 254, 255–256  
 Income 53–54, 55  
   average weekly earnings 136–137  
   support 57–61  
 Income tax 271  
 Industrial disputes 136  
   historical data 290  
 Industrial minerals 220–222

Industry *see* Agriculture; Commerce;  
Construction; Manufacturing; Mining  
Infant deaths 45–46, 108  
Infectious diseases 99  
Inland rivers 2, 5  
Interest rates 280–281  
Iron and steel industry 229, 232

## J

Jetcat ferries 176  
Job Search Allowance 58, 59  
Jobs *see* Employment  
Jobs, Education and Training Scheme 58  
Judicial system 114–115

## K

Kindergarten 73

## L

Labour costs 139  
Labour force 119–122  
    *see also* Employment; Unemployment  
    broadcasting 181  
    communications 176  
    experience 121  
    machinery and equipment industry 259  
    manufacturing 230  
    mining 216  
    participation 119–120  
    people not in 121–122  
    postal services 180  
    re-entrants 121  
    retail trade 260–261  
    wholesale trade 258  
Lambing 205, 207  
Land  
    taxes 275  
    use 8–10, 191–193  
Language spoken at home 35  
Law and order 111–117  
    community corrections 117  
    courts 114–115  
    police 111  
    prisons 116–117  
Lead 215, 217–218  
Legislative Assembly 20, 24  
Legislative Council 19–20, 24  
Legislature 23  
Legumes 199, 200  
Leisure activities 67–70  
Liberal Party of Australia 23  
Libraries 69, 70  
Life expectation 43, 45  
Lifestyle 67–71  
Limestone 220–222  
Liquor *see* alcohol  
Livestock 205–212  
    bees 213  
    cattle 209–210, 211  
    historical data 289  
    pigs 210

    poultry 212  
    sheep 205, 206  
Loan Council 276  
Loans 280  
Local Court 114  
Local government 25–26  
    expenditure 277–278  
    federal assistance 277  
    finance and revenue 271–272, 277–278  
*Local Government Act* 1993 25–26  
Lord Howe Island 1  
Lucerne 204

## M

Macadamia nuts 201, 202, 203  
Machinery and equipment manufacturing 230, 232  
Macquarie Generation 226  
Magistrates 114  
Mail services 179–180  
Maize, historical data 288  
Manufacturing 229–234  
    historical data 286  
    industry turnover 230  
    selected products analysis 233–234  
Marble 219  
Marine Ministerial Holding Corporation 171  
Marine parks 69–70  
Maritime Services Board of NSW 171  
Market gardening 199  
Marriage 46–48  
    *see also* Divorce  
    age 47  
    historical data 285  
    marital status 33  
    rate 46–47  
    remarriage 48  
    teenage 48  
Maternity Allowance 58, 59  
Mature Age Allowance 58, 59  
Meat production  
    cattle 209–210, 211  
    pigs 210  
    poultry 212  
    quantity 233  
    sheep 208  
Medicare 89–90  
Merinos 205  
Metal product manufacturing 230, 232  
Metallic minerals  
    historical data 291  
    production 217–218  
Migration  
    arrivals and departures 35–37  
    pattern 34  
Milk production 209  
    historical data 289  
Minerals  
    exploration 222–223  
    historical data 291  
    industrial 220–222  
    metallic 217–218

Mining 215–223  
 coal 218–219  
 construction materials 219–220  
 industrial disputes 136  
 industrial minerals 220–222  
 industry development 215  
 metallic minerals 217–218  
 NSW compared to Australia 216  
 operations summary 216  
 private exploration 222–223  
 Ministry 21, 22  
 Mobile telephones 178–179  
 MobileNet service 179  
 Mobility Allowance 58, 59  
 Money market corporations 279  
 Mortgage Assistance Scheme 240  
 Mortgages 241, 280  
 Motels 267–268  
 Motor vehicles  
 accidents 167, 168  
 drivers' licences 166  
 driving offences 166–168  
 manufacturing industry 232  
 registrations 163, 164–165  
 taxes 274, 275  
 theft 111, 112  
 usage 164–166  
 Motorways 161–162  
 Multiple births 42  
 Murray-Darling river system 2  
 Museums 69  
 Music 69

## N

Narrowcasting 182  
 National parks 8  
 National Party 23  
 Natural gas 223  
 Nectarines 201  
 Net financing requirement 272  
*New South Wales Act* 19  
 Newcastle, population 28  
 Newcastle Harbour 173  
 Newcastle Port Corporation 171  
 Newspapers 183–184  
 Newstart Allowance 58, 59  
 Non-government schools 73, 76  
 Nuts 201, 202, 203

## O

Oats 196, 197, 204  
 historical data 287  
 Occupational health and safety 99–101  
 Office of Marine Safety and Port Strategy 171, 173  
 Oil 223  
 Oilseeds 197–198  
 Opals 221, 222  
 Optus 178, 179  
 Optus Vision 183  
 Oranges 201  
 OTC 178

Overseas arrivals and departures 35–37  
 Overseas trade *see* External trade  
 Overseas visitors 266

## P

Pacific Power 225–227  
 Paper industry 231  
 Parenting Allowance 58  
 Parliament 22–25  
 Parramatta River ferries 176  
 Pastures 8, 204  
 historical data 289  
 Pay TV 177, 183  
 Payroll tax 275  
 Peaches 201  
 Pears 201  
 Pecans 203  
 Pensions and benefits 57–61  
 Petroleum  
 consumption 225  
 industry 229, 230, 231  
 tax 274  
 unleaded 164  
 Physical environment 1–10  
 Pigs 210  
 Plantation fruit industry 203  
 Plums 201  
 Police 111  
 Political parties 23  
 Polling 25  
 Pome fruit 201  
 Population  
 Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders 32  
 age distribution 31  
 birthplace 33  
 census 27, 31–35, 237  
 changes 30  
 country of last residence 36–37  
 estimates 27–31  
 female replacement 38  
 growth 29  
 historical data 284  
 household size 35  
 language spoken at home 35  
 marital status 33  
 migration 34, 35–37  
 regional distribution 29  
 regional growth 29–31  
 religion 35  
 Pork 210  
 Port Botany 172  
 Port Hunter 173  
 Port Kembla 173  
 Port Kembla Port Corporation 171  
 Ports  
 management 171  
 NSW 171–173  
 Postal services 179–180  
 Potatoes 199, 200  
 historical data 288  
 Poultry 212  
 Power stations 225–226  
 Preferential voting 25

Primary education 73  
 Print media 183-184  
 Printing industry 231  
 Prisons 116-117  
 Private finance 278-281  
   banks 279  
   interest rates 280-281  
   lending activity 280  
   non-bank financial institutions 279-280  
   Reserve Bank 279  
 Prunes 201  
 Public finance 271-278  
   federal assistance to local government 277  
   financing transactions 272-273  
   grants 274, 276  
   Loan Council 276  
   local government 271-272, 277-278  
   outlays 273-274  
   revenue 274-276  
   structure 271  
   taxation 274-275  
 Public housing 238, 240  
 Public transport 174-176  
   buses 175, 176  
   expenditure 273-274  
   harbours and rivers 176  
   railways 174-175  
 Publishing industry 231

## Q

Quarrying *see* Mining

## R

Radio 180-183, 264-265  
 Railways 174-175, 176  
 Rainfall 2, 3-4  
 Rates 271-272, 278  
 Rehabilitation Allowance 58, 59  
 Religion 35  
 Remarriage 48  
 Rental Assistance 240  
 Repatriation Commission 60  
 Reserve Bank of Australia 279  
 Retail trade 259-261  
 Retirement 134-135  
 Revenue  
   local government 271-272, 277-278  
   state government 272, 274-276  
 Rice 195, 196, 197  
 Rivercat ferries 176  
 Rivers 2, 5  
   transport 176  
 Road transport *see* Motor vehicles  
 Roads 159-162  
   freeways and tollways 161-162  
   funding 159, 160  
 Roads and Traffic Authority 159, 164

## S

Safety  
   *see also* Accidents

  occupational 99-101  
 Safflower 197-198  
 Sales tax 271  
 Sand mining 219, 220-222  
 Sandstone 219  
 Sapphires 221, 222  
 Satellite system 177  
 SBS (Special Broadcasting Services) 180-181  
 School Certificate 74  
 School education 73-78  
   HSC 74, 78  
   retention rate 77-78  
   schools 76  
   students 74-76  
   teachers 77  
 Seasons 6  
 Secondary education 73-74, 77  
 Sentencing Act, 1989 116  
 Service industries 262-266  
 Services, community *see* Community services  
 Sheep 205, 206  
   meat 208  
   wool production 207-208  
 Shipping 170-173  
   freight 173  
   ports management 171  
 Sick, income support for 58, 59  
 Sick leave 137  
 Sickness Allowance 58, 59  
 SIDS 108  
 Silver 215, 217  
 Slate 219  
 Smoking *see* tobacco  
 Snow 6  
 Snowy Mountains Scheme 226-227  
 Social welfare  
   benefits 58-60  
   services *see* Community services  
 Sole Parent Pension 58, 59  
 Soybeans 197-198  
 Speaker (Parliament) 24  
 Special Benefit 59, 60  
 Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) 180-181  
 Spectrum Management Agency 177  
 Spending  
   government 273-274  
   household 54-57  
   local government 277-278  
 Sport 67-69  
 Stamp duties 274  
 State forests 8  
 State Rail Authority (SRA) 174  
 State Transit Authority (STA) 174, 176  
 Statute law 111  
 Steel industry 229, 232  
 Stone fruit 201  
 Stone mining 219-220  
 Stores, retail 260  
 Students  
   higher education 81-82  
   schools 74-76  
   TAFE 79-80  
 Subscription broadcasting 177, 183  
 Substitute Care Program 64

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome 108  
 Sugarcane 198–199  
 Sunflower 197–198  
 Sunshine 5–6  
 Superannuation 137, 138  
 Supported Accommodation Assistance  
   Program (SAAP) 65  
 Supreme Court 115  
 Surface water 2, 5  
 Sydney, population 28  
 Sydney Harbour 171–172  
   ferries 176  
 Sydney Harbour Bridge 162  
 Sydney Harbour Tunnel 162  
 Sydney Ports Corporation 171

## T

Tablelands 2  
 TAFE colleges 79–80  
 Taxation  
   local government 278  
   state government 274–275  
 Teachers 77  
 Technical and further education 79–80  
 Teenagers  
   marriage 48  
   unemployment 123  
 Telecom 178  
 Telecommunications 178–179  
 Telephone services 178–179  
 Television 177, 180–183, 264–265  
 Telstra 178  
 Temperatures 7, 8  
 Tenancy 238, 240  
 Textile industry 231  
 Theatre 69  
 Theft 111, 112  
 Time standard 8  
 Tin 215  
 Tobacco  
   Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders 94, 95  
   industry 230, 231  
   tax 274  
 Tollways 161–162  
 Torres Strait Islanders  
   alcohol consumption 94, 95  
   culture 70  
   education 75, 79, 84  
   health 93–96  
   legal issues 113–114  
   population 32  
   tobacco use 94, 95  
 Tourism 266–268  
 Townhouses 237  
 Trachyte 219  
 Trade *see* Commerce  
 Trade unions 135  
   historical data 290  
 Trading partners  
   exports 257  
   imports 255  
 Training 84–86  
   *see also* Education

  apprentices 84–85  
   commercial providers 85  
   private organisations 85–86  
 Transgrid 225–227  
 Transport *see* Air transport; Motor vehicles;  
   Public transport; Roads; Shipping

## U

Underemployment 133  
 Unemployment 122–127  
   *see also* Employment  
   age groups 123  
   country of birth 124  
   duration 125–126  
   income support 58, 59  
   job search 126  
   regions 124–125  
 Universities 81–82  
 Unleaded petrol 164

## V

Veal 210, 211  
 Vegetable production 199, 200  
 Veterans pensions 60–61  
 Victims of crime 111–113  
 Video industry 263–264  
 Vodafone 178  
 Voluntary work 67  
 Voting 25

## W

Wages *see* Income  
 Water resources 2–5  
   agriculture 187  
   artesian water 187  
   energy source 223  
   evaporation 2, 4  
   groundwater 5  
   household conservation 70–71  
   rainfall 2, 3–4  
   surface water 2, 5  
 Waterways Authority 171  
 Weather 5–8  
 Wheat 192, 193, 194, 204  
   historical data 287  
 Wholesale trade 258–259  
 Widow Allowance 59, 60  
 Widowed Person Allowance 58  
 Winds 6, 8  
 Wine grape production 203  
 Wollongong, population 28  
 Women  
   age having children 39–40, 41  
   cancer screening 93  
   earnings 136–137  
   health services 91  
   labour force 119, 120, 121  
   population replacement 38  
   sexual assault 113  
   teachers 77

Wood  
  energy source 223  
  industry 231  
Wool production 207-208  
  historical data 289  
WorkCover Authority 99

**Y**

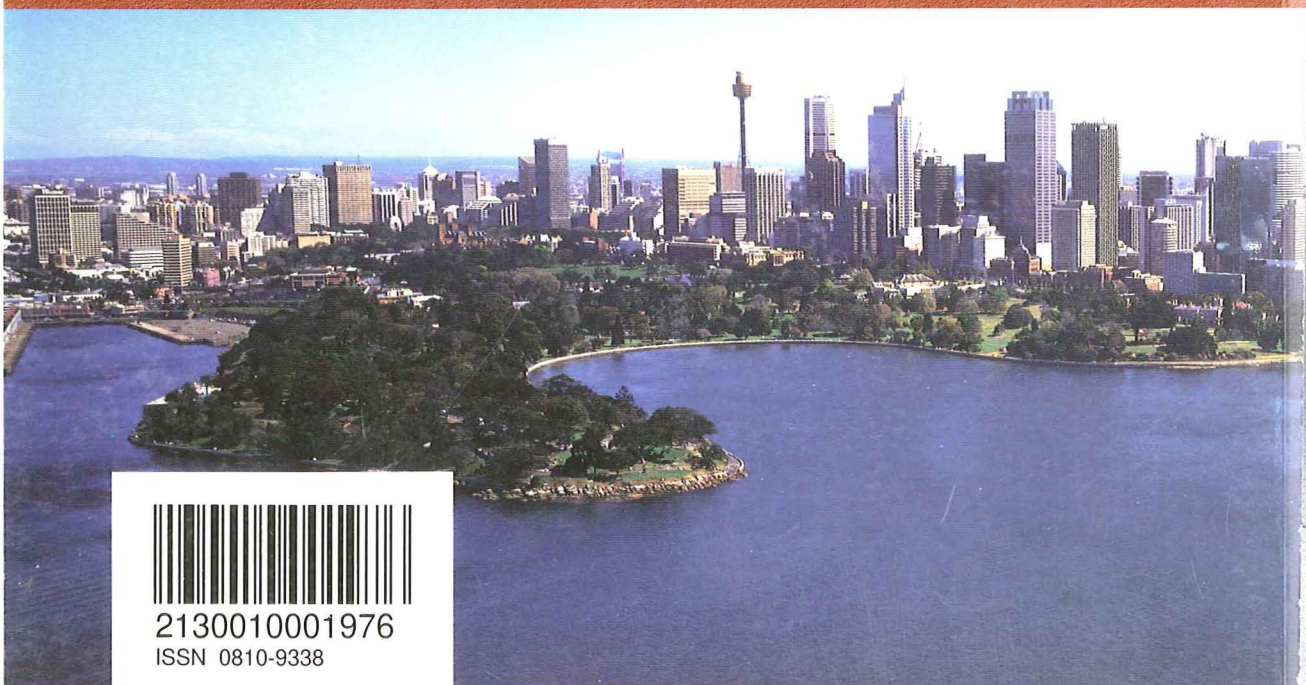
Youth Training Allowance 58

**Z**

Zinc 215, 217-218

## NOTES





2130010001976

ISSN 0810-9338

Recommended Retail Price \$35.00

**Catalogue No.1300.1**

© Commonwealth of Australia 1997