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NEW SOUTH WALES
YEAR BOOK



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NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK No. 78 1998

**NEW SOUTH WALES
YEAR BOOK
No. 78 1998**

GREGORY W. BRAY
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NEW SOUTH WALES

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Preface

This is the 78th edition of the NSW Year Book. It presents a statistical review of the economic and social conditions in the State of NSW.

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

Information about gambling, recreation and sports industries was recently collected by the ABS for the first time and is included in the Commerce chapter, as are some details about investment in NSW. The Demography chapter has been updated with data from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

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

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

Gregory W. Bray
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
February 1998

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

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

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Sydney Ports Corporation

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 operate on a fee for service basis.

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General information

Symbols and other usages

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

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

Reference periods

Yearly periods shown as 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.

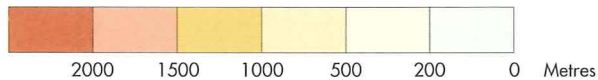


New South Wales

Scale

0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometres

HYPSONETRIC TINTS



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 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 to 2,228 metres at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak).

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

Lord Howe Island

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

Water resources

Rainfall The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual 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.

1.2 Average monthly rainfall, NSW

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

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

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

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

1.4 Surface water resources, NSW

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

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

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

Groundwater storage, quality, quantity and rate of flow and replenishment are most affected by geology. In NSW the most important 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.

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.

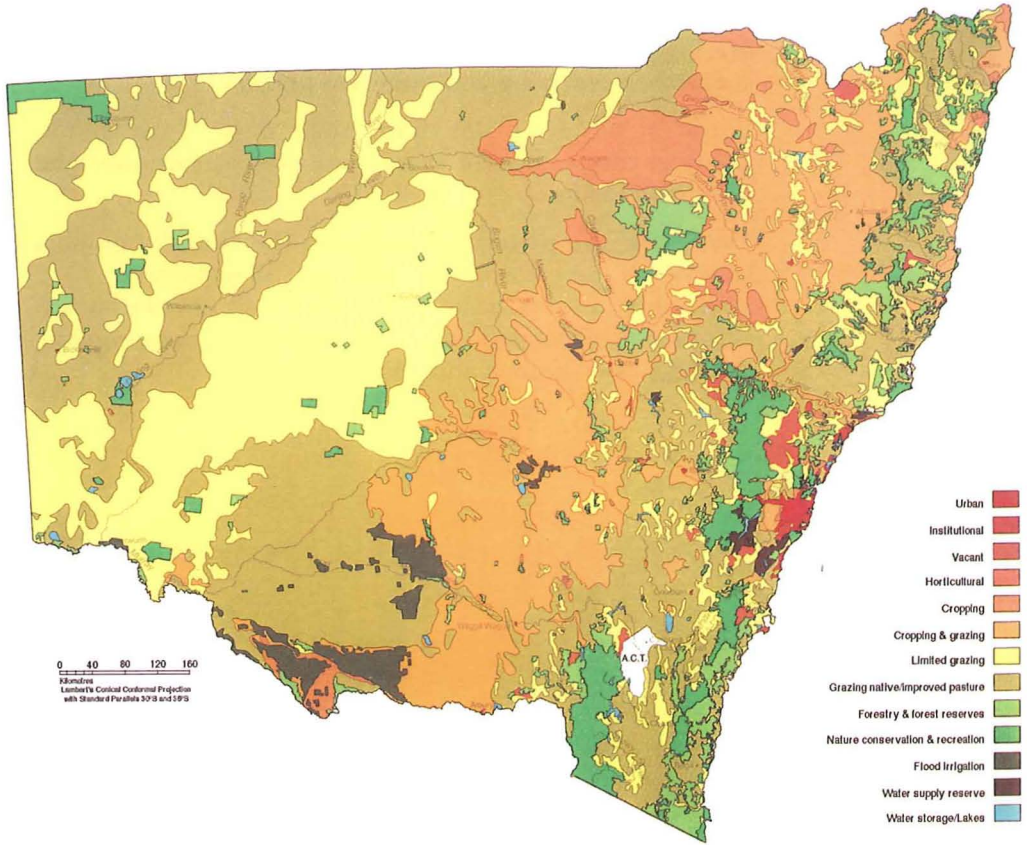
NSW introduced summer time daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis in 1972 — it normally operates from the last Sunday in October to the last Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time on Lord Howe Island is half an hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight 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 more than 6% and State forests (timber reserves) with 5% of the area of the State. The urban area of the State is about 4%.

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

Land use, NSW



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

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

1788: European settlement

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

1790s: Coal discovered

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

1807: First wool exported

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

1809: Macquarie arrives

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

1813: Crossing of Blue Mountains

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

- 1823:** In 1823, a Legislative Council of leading citizens was appointed to advise the Governor. In 1824, NSW was proclaimed a crown colony; the first act of Parliament, the Currency Act, was passed; and the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was established. In 1825 Tasmania became a separate colony. The first census of NSW, known as the *muster*, was held in 1828.
- Legislative Council appointed**
- 1831:** In 1831 the first steamer *Sophia Jane* arrived in Sydney and the *Sydney Herald* was first published. The paper became the *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842. Assisted passage began in 1832. South Australia became a separate colony in 1836.
- First steamship arrives**
- 1838:** 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.
- Myall Creek massacre**
- 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. Victoria became an Independent Colony.
- Gold rush**
- 1855:** In 1855 the British Government approved a draft Constitution and NSW was granted responsible government. The first railway opened between Sydney and Parramatta. 1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. The first intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and NSW was played.
- 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. In 1868 an Irishman, James O'Farrell attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh. He was subsequently hanged. The Sydney Trades and Labour Council was formed in 1871. The telegraphic cable to England was completed in 1872.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1901: Federation** On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, at Centennial Park in Sydney. The first federal elections were held in March and Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George V) in May. Edmund Barton became the first Prime Minister. The Commonwealth became responsible for Defence, Post and Telecommunications, and Customs and Excise. Interstate free trade was established and old age pensions were introduced in NSW.
- 1902: Vote for women** In the following year the vote was given to women in NSW and in 1903 the High Court of Australia was set up. Ada Emily Evans was the first woman to graduate in law from the University of Sydney in the same year, although she was not permitted to practice.
- 1906: Free public schools** Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme was approved. In 1907 Sydney and Melbourne were connected by telephone and Rugby League commenced in the same year breaking away from Rugby Union over a disagreement about payment to injured players.
- 1908: Canberra chosen as Australian capital** The Yass–Canberra district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the Minimum Wage Act was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the USA (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney. The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. In 1910 the first NSW Labor Government was formed.
- 1911: First Australian census** In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was ceded to the Commonwealth by NSW. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was established and work commenced on the trans-continental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted.
- In 1913 the Australian fleet arrived in Sydney. It included the battle cruiser *Australia* and the cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne*. The federal capital was named Canberra.
- 1914: First World War** The first double dissolution of Federal Parliament occurred and the First World War, the Great War, started in August 1914. Enlistment of the first Australian Imperial Force (AIF) began almost immediately. The RAN was placed under British control. On the way to Europe the cruiser *Sydney* sank the German cruiser *Emden* off the Cocos Islands. The first AIF servicemen left in November for Egypt. Jervis Bay was added to the Commonwealth in 1915.

- 1916:** Six o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in 1916. Workmen's compensation was extended to all workers. A federal referendum for compulsory military service was defeated that year as was the second in 1917. Daylight saving was started and abandoned that year.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 1939:** The Second World War broke out in 1939 and military conscription for home defence was introduced. Sliced bread was introduced in Sydney. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted 44 hours as the standard week.
- 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.
- 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.

- 1947:** The 40 hour week was introduced in NSW in 1947 and voting became compulsory in local government elections. In 1948, after a referendum was rejected, the States assumed control of rents, prices and land sales. The first Holden car rolled off the assembly line and Don Bradman retired from cricket with a test average of 99.94.
- 40 hour week**
- 1949:** There was a general strike in the coal fields in 1949 and gas and electricity were rationed. The strike was broken when troops were brought in to operate the mines. The second university, the NSW University of Technology (now the University of NSW) was incorporated by the State Government and the Snowy Mountains Irrigation scheme commenced.
- 1949:**
Snowy Mountains Scheme
- 1954:** In 1954 Elizabeth II became the first reigning monarch to visit Australia. Following a referendum in 1955, ten o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in NSW. The first power was generated by the Snowy Mountains Scheme.
- First visit by monarch**
- 1956:** Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax was reintroduced in NSW. The Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system was reorganised establishing a court to handle legal decisions and a commission to settle disputes and determine awards. In 1957 Joern Utzon won a world-wide competition to design the Sydney Opera House.
- 1956:**
TV starts
- 1961:** In 1961 a referendum to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated and a uniform divorce law for Australia came into operation. A standard gauge railway connecting Sydney and Melbourne opened in 1962 as did the Cahill Expressway, Sydney's first freeway. Aborigines were given the right to vote in Commonwealth elections.
- 1961:**
Divorce law
- 1964:** The Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) was established to allow off-course betting on racing. Dawn Fraser of Balmain won the 100 metre freestyle gold medal at the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was her third Olympic gold medal in this event.
- 1964:**
TAB established
- 1966:** Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. Decimal currency was introduced.
- 1966:**
Decimal currency
- 1971:** In 1971 the State Government lowered the minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18. The control of payroll tax was transferred to the States from the Commonwealth. Daylight saving was introduced and the census included Aborigines for the first time.
- 1971:**
Legal age eighteen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

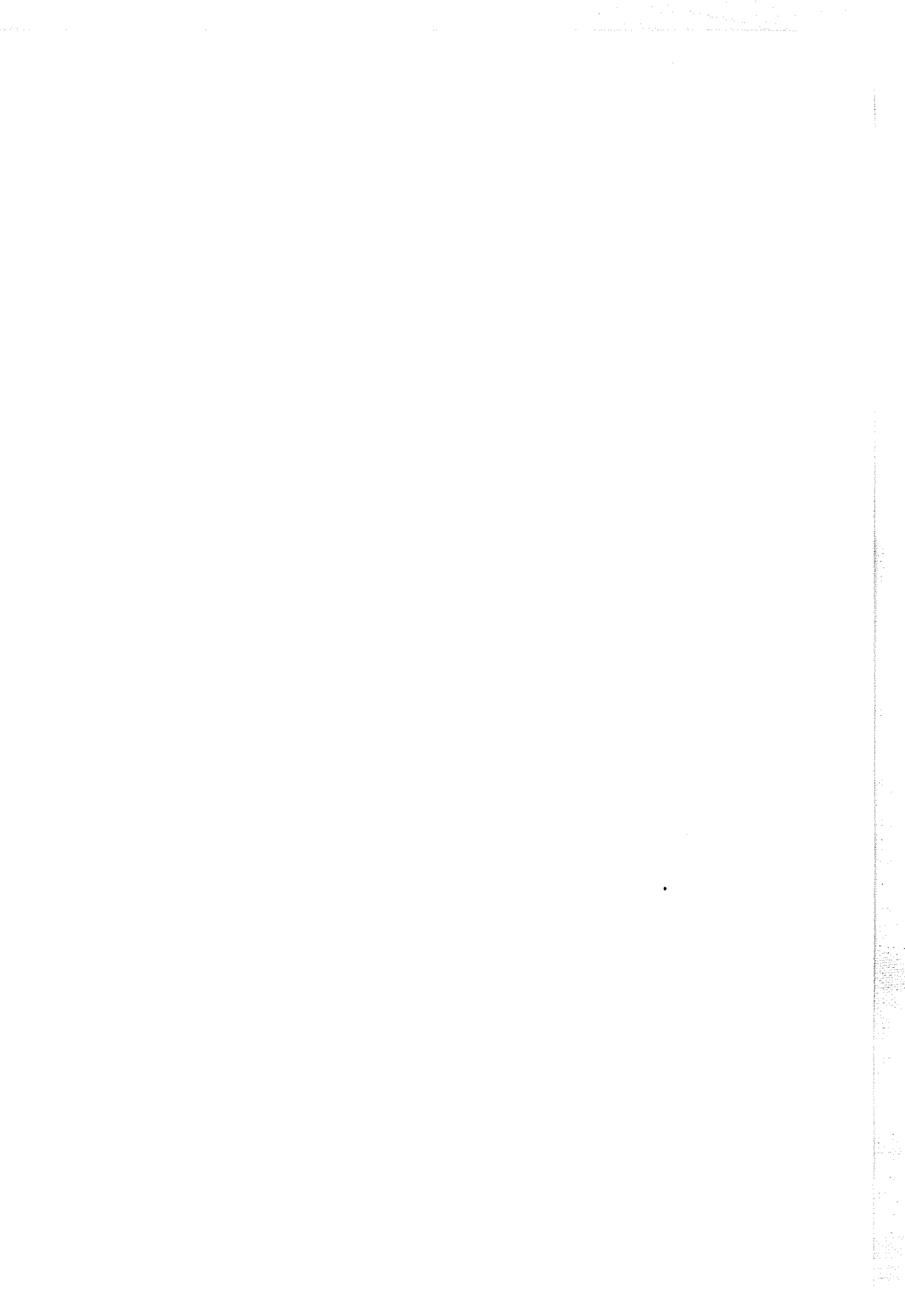
**1993:
Olympic bid
succeeds** In March it became legal to sell and serve kangaroo meat in NSW for human consumption. In September the bid to hold the year 2000 Olympics in Sydney was successful. In November police were dealing with the largest serial killing on record in NSW, known as the backpacker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

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

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

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

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



Government

The history of Government in NSW

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

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

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

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

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

The colonists had followed the path of political reform in England very closely and were keen for similar political reform in the Colony. They wanted to be able to elect their

own representatives to the Legislative Council. After a great deal of lobbying, the British Parliament passed an Act in 1842 which allowed for 36 members of the Council; 12 were to be appointed by the Governor and 24 were to be elected by men who qualified by owning sufficient property. This was the first representative legislature in Australia.

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

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

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

The Legislative Assembly was not fully representative because there were still property qualifications for voters. However, in 1858, the Electoral Reform Act gave NSW virtual manhood suffrage and secret ballot. This placed NSW among the world leaders in the introduction of parliamentary democracy. There were still two significant groups in the community who 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 are approved.

The Ministry or Cabinet

While the formal executive power is vested in the Governor, in practice the whole policy of a Ministry is determined by the 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.

3.1 Ministries of NSW since 1973

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

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.

3.2 Parliaments of NSW since 1965

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

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.

3.3 Legislative Council: Membership by party affiliation

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

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

The Legislative Assembly

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

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

3.4 Legislative Assembly: Membership by party affiliation

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

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

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 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 and comprehensive 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.

4.1 Area, estimated resident population and population density of States and Territories, 30 June 1996p

<i>State or territory</i>	<i>Area (a)</i> <i>km²</i>	<i>Estimated resident population (b)</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Population density (b)</i> <i>persons per km²</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian Population (b)</i> <i>%</i>
New South Wales	801 600	6 203.9	7.7	33.9
Victoria	227 600	4 560.8	20.0	24.9
Queensland	1 727 200	3 339.1	1.9	18.2
South Australia	984 000	1 474.4	1.5	8.1
Western Australia	2 525 500	1 765.7	0.7	9.6
Tasmania	67 800	474.6	7.0	2.6
Northern Territory	1 346 200	181.9	0.1	1.0
Australian Capital Territory (c)	2 400	308.0	131.0	1.7
Australia (d)	7 682 300	18 311.5	2.4	100.0

(a) Source: Australian Surveying and Land Information Group. (b) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

(c) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory, previously included. (d) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

4.2 Estimated resident population of States and Territories (a)

State or territory	At 30 June					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996p
	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000)					
New South Wales	5 898.7	5 960.7	6 001.4	6 055.7	6 121.7	6 203.9
Victoria	4 420.4	4 454.8	4 471.7	4 486.7	4 516.1	4 560.8
Queensland	2 961.0	3 029.0	3 108.6	3 185.3	3 263.5	3 339.1
South Australia	1 446.3	1 456.5	1 460.7	1 466.1	1 469.4	1 474.4
Western Australia	1 636.1	1 657.7	1 677.2	1 702.6	1 733.4	1 765.7
Tasmania	466.8	469.8	471.6	472.9	473.7	474.6
Northern Territory	165.5	168.4	171.3	174.0	177.8	181.9
Australian Capital Territory (b)	289.3	294.6	299.2	301.3	304.6	308.0
Australia (c)	17 284.0	17 491.5	17 661.7	17 847.4	18 063.3	18 311.5
	PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (%)					
New South Wales	34.1	34.1	34.0	34.0	33.9	33.9
Victoria	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.1	25.0	24.9
Queensland	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.2
South Australia	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1
Western Australia	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
Tasmania	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory (b)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Australia (c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Preliminary Estimated Resident Population figures are based on 1996 Census results. (b) From 1994 excludes Jervis Bay Territory. (c) From 1994 includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

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

Statistical area	At 30 June					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996p (b)
	'000					
Sydney (SD)	3 672.9	3 699.8	3 713.3	3 736.7	3 770.1	3 879.4
Hunter (SD)	532.0	539.1	544.4	551.4	558.8	555.5
comprising—						
Newcastle (SSD)	444.9	450.7	454.8	460.1	465.9	463.7
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	87.0	88.4	89.6	91.3	93.0	91.8
Illawarra (SD)	349.6	355.1	359.6	363.8	369.2	373.0
comprising—						
Wollongong (SSD)	244.9	247.4	249.5	251.3	253.6	255.7
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	104.6	107.7	110.1	112.5	115.7	117.2
Richmond-Tweed (SD)	179.5	184.7	189.0	194.3	200.1	200.7
Mid-North Coast (SD)	240.9	247.0	251.8	257.1	261.7	262.6
Northern (SD)	185.4	186.5	186.9	187.4	187.6	178.6
North Western (SD)	115.6	117.0	117.9	118.6	119.4	117.3
Central West (SD)	170.1	171.6	172.5	173.5	174.7	172.5
South Eastern (SD)	168.4	171.9	174.8	177.8	180.6	179.0
Murrumbidgee (SD)	147.3	148.3	149.4	150.3	151.2	149.2
Murray (SD)	108.9	109.6	110.0	110.6	111.3	110.9
Far West (SD)	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.5	25.3
New South Wales	5 898.7	5 958.7	5 997.4	6 049.2	6 112.2	6 203.9

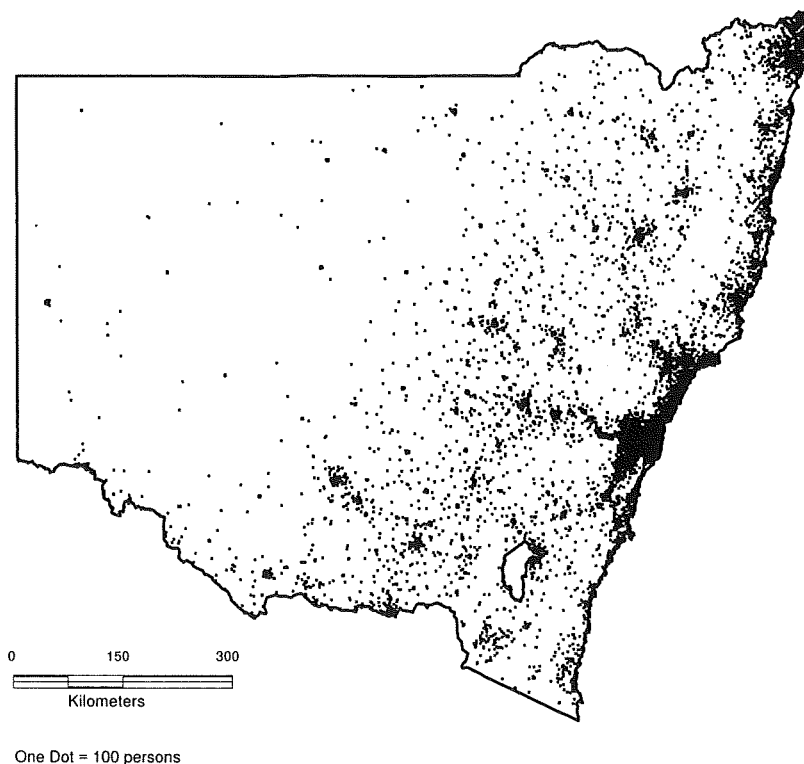
(a) Figures are based on 1991 Census results. (b) Preliminary Estimated Resident Population figures are based on 1996 Census results.

Population growth Between 30 June 1991 and 30 June 1996, NSW experienced an average annual growth rate of 1.0%, behind Queensland (2.4%), the Northern Territory (1.9%), Western Australia (1.5%) and ACT (1.3%). The average annual growth rate for the whole of Australia in that period was 1.2%.

During the year ended 30 June 1996, NSW experienced a natural increase of 41,500, a net overseas migration gain of 52,100 and a net interstate migration loss of 15,700.

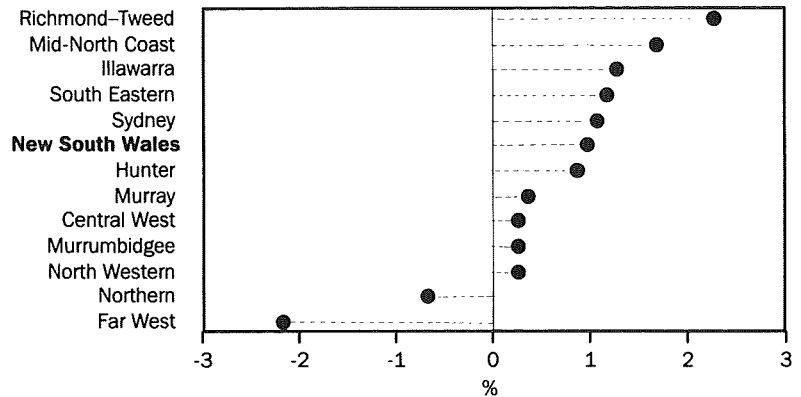
Regional distribution Most of the State's population is located around the three major coastal centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. In 1996, Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Wollongong SSD contained nearly three-quarters (74.1%) of the population of 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 87.8% of the State's population and 17.4% of its area.

4.4 Population, NSW, 6 August 1996



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.

4.5 Population growth, 30 June 1991 to 1996p



Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas are situated on the coast of NSW. Between 1991 and 1996 the north coast divisions of Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast and Hunter had average annual growth rates of 2.3%, 1.7% and 0.9% respectively. On the south coast, South Eastern SD — which contains the developing areas near the Australian Capital Territory — and Illawarra SD grew by 1.3% and 1.2% respectively.

There were 177 local government areas in NSW, and of these, six had an average annual growth rate of 3% or more in the Period 1991 to 1996. Sydney Remainder (15.8%), Sydney Inner (9.2%), Camden (7.2%), Tweed (4.9%), Liverpool (4.2%), Hastings (3%) and Port Stephens (3%) 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.

4.6 Age distribution of the population (a), NSW, 30 June 1996p

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
0-4	225.5	214.2	439.7	7.1
5-9	224.3	213.9	438.2	7.1
10-14	222.3	212.0	434.3	7.0
15-19	216.3	206.3	422.7	6.8
20-24	234.4	228.5	462.9	7.5
25-29	235.7	236.5	472.3	7.6
30-34	246.6	245.0	491.6	7.9
35-39	246.4	246.6	493.0	7.9
40-44	226.7	227.1	453.9	7.3
45-49	219.6	213.6	433.2	7.0
50-54	176.2	169.6	345.9	5.6
55-59	144.4	140.8	285.3	4.6
60-64	123.5	125.4	248.9	4.0
65-69	119.0	126.5	245.5	4.0
70-74	98.1	117.2	215.3	3.5
75-79	64.1	87.6	151.6	2.4
80-84	37.1	62.7	99.8	1.6
85 and over	20.2	49.8	70.0	1.1
Total all ages	3 080.7	3 123.2	6 203.9	100.0

(a) Figures are based on 1996 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, and following the 1961 Census, Australia has had a Census taken every 5 years. Figures in this section are based on the thirteenth national and most recent Census which took place on 6 August 1996.

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. While estimates are used primarily for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds, Census data are used by governments, businesses and the community generally to support 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.

Population count A total of 6,038,696 people were counted in NSW on Census night 6 August 1996, a 5.4% increase on the Census count at the previous Census on 6 August 1991. The Sydney Statistical Division comprised 62% of the NSW Census count, and its population increased by 5.7% (approximately 200,000 people) since 1991, while the remainder of NSW increased by 4.7% (100,000). The sex ratio of the NSW population at this Census was 97.6 males to 100 females, compared with a sex ratio of 98.5 in 1991 and 98.8 in 1986.

Resident population Only 4 out of the 46 statistical local areas in Sydney SD recorded a population decrease between 1991 and 1996. They are Ku-ring-gai (A), Marrickville (A), Botany (A) and Hunters Hill (A). The largest population increase (throughout Australia) occurred in Liverpool (C) which grew by 23,100 or 23% between 1991 and 1996. The second largest increase (21,600) occurred in Blacktown (C) although this was only a 10% increase on the 1991 population. Other SLA's with large increases in population were Gosford (C), Wyong (A) and Penrith (C) which were also in the top 10 population increases throughout Australia.

The biggest proportional increase in NSW was in Sydney City (Remainder) which achieved an average annual growth rate of 15.8% between 1991 and 1996, and a population which more than doubled from 4,900 in 1991 to 10,200 in 1996. The second biggest proportional increase was in Sydney City (Inner) with an annual growth rate of 9.2% and a population increase of more than 50% from 2,400 to 3,700.

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

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

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

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

Marital status Over half the people aged 15 years and over in NSW in 1996 (54% of men and 52% of women) were married. There were more divorced and separated women than men, although men were more likely to have remained single. There were significantly fewer widowed men (61,000 compared to 258,000 women) reflecting the predominance of women in the older age groups.

Birthplace The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely varied, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Almost one-quarter (23%) of the people counted in NSW at the 1996 Census stated that they were born overseas, although an additional 3.5% did not state their country of birth, and 0.7% (43,000) were overseas residents visiting NSW on Census night. Almost half of the overseas born population came from Europe (48%) and more than one-quarter from Asia (27%). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Italy, China, Viet Nam and Lebanon.

4.8 Birthplace, NSW, 1996 Census

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

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

Language spoken at home

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

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

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

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

Religion The people of NSW are predominantly Christian (74%) while 5% are Non-Christian. Of those who stated a religion on the Census form (optional question), 29% were Catholic and 25% were Anglican. These two religions combined had almost 3.3 million followers.

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

Dwelling structure (occupied dwellings) Over 2 million occupied dwellings were counted in NSW at the 1996 Census, of which 71% (1.5 million) were classified as separate houses. Flats, units or apartments accounted for 17% (367,000) while 8% (178,000) were either semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc. The remaining 4% mainly comprised caravans, improvised homes, flats attached to shops etc. or were inadequately described on the Census form.

Weekly individual income

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

Overseas arrivals and departures

Scope of the data

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

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

Overseas migration

For the purpose of estimating population, migration into and out of Australia is measured as the net of permanent and long-term arrivals less departures, with adjustments for persons who jump from one category to another. During the year ended 30 June 1996, there were 110,200 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 60,200 permanent and long-term departures.

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

4.10 Overseas arrivals and departures, NSW

Type of movement	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
ARRIVALS (no.)			
Permanent	30 890	38 056	44 327
Long-term—			
Australian residents	30 290	30 778	30 976
Overseas visitors	26 620	30 170	34 932
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	954 500	984 412	1 060 864
Overseas visitors	1 396 800	1 522 103	1 719 920
Total arrivals	2 439 000	2 605 519	2 891 019
DEPARTURES (no.)			
Permanent	10 600	10 123	10 650
Long-term—			
Australian residents	23 660	24 988	25 258
Overseas visitors	22 840	22 767	24 276
Short-term (a)—			
Australian residents	955 600	989 509	1 080 769
Overseas visitors	1 438 800	1 569 215	1 749 604
Total departures	2 451 500	2 616 602	2 890 557

(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 large proportions, a changing migration policy in recent times has resulted in trends which have varied from year to year depending on political and economic circumstances in other countries.

In 1995-96, the most significant number of settlers to NSW came from China (13.5%), New Zealand (12.9%), Hong Kong (7.7%), the United Kingdom (7.7%), India (3.9%), the Philippines (3.5%) and South Africa (3.3%).

Country of birth of settlers

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

During the year ended June 1996, a total of 44,327 permanent settlers arrived in NSW, of which 46% (20,371) were born in Asia, and 21% (9,276) were born in Europe. One in six permanent settlers (7,057) in this period were born in China, while 4,113 were born in New Zealand and 3,521 were born in the United Kingdom.

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

<i>Country of last residence</i>	1994-95		1995-96	
	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Long-term</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Long-term</i>
China	1 500	850	6 000	1 010
New Zealand	4 700	2 050	5 700	2 170
Hong Kong	2 740	2 000	3 410	2 340
United Kingdom (b)	3 320	3 570	3 400	4 200
India	1 880	600	1 750	1 100
Phillippines	2 280	290	1 560	310
South Africa	1 340	300	1 480	360
Viet Nam	1 590	270	1 150	430
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.	920	20	1 120	15
Fiji	870	240	1 020	250
Lebanon	870	30	970	60
USA	1 070	2 810	930	2 960
Bosnia-Herzegovina	720	—	760	—
Indonesia	450	2 010	680	2 310
Sri Lanka	620	150	660	210
Former USSR and Baltic States	940	110	640	120
Pakistan	430	180	620	210
Taiwan	320	740	600	850
Turkey	530	50	570	50
Germany, federal Republic	540	370	550	500
Korea, Republic of	440	2 170	490	2 750
Canada	370	630	450	770
Thailand	580	650	440	830
Croatia	370	16	410	30
Malaysia	440	1 040	410	1 420
Ireland	380	480	350	680
Singapore	360	910	380	1 180
Greece	340	68	360	90
Egypt	340	20	320	60
Cambodia (c)	390	20	320	20
Japan	260	4 010	290	3 900

(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 births 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. Statistics for recent years indicate that at least 95% 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, which is not necessarily the State of occurrence or registration of the birth.

4.12 Live births: Summary, NSW

	1994	1995	1996
Live births—			
Males	45 187	44 884	44 448
Females	42 790	42 965	42 147
Persons	87 977	87 849	86 595
Sex ratio	106	104	105
Crude birth rate	14.5	14.4	14.0
Total fertility rate	1 879	1 867	1 825
Female gross reproduction rate	0.914	0.913	0.888
Female net reproduction rate	0.898	0.901	0.877

Birth rate In 1996, there were 86,595 live births registered to women whose usual residence was in NSW. The crude birth rate (14.0 per 1,000 population in 1996) has fallen steadily since 1971 and is about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 105 males born for every 100 females in 1996. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but has averaged at 105.

The total fertility rate was 1,825 and 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 0.888 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 0.877 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.

4.13 Live births: Nuptiality, NSW

Particulars	1994	1995	1996
Nuptial	66 429	65 939	64 595
Ex-nuptial—			
Number	21 548	21 910	22 000
Proportion of total live births (%)	24.5	24.9	25.4
Paternity acknowledged births (no.)	17 777	18 359	18 545
Proportion of total ex-nuptial births (%)	82.5	83.8	84.3
Total	87 977	87 849	86 595

Children born outside marriage

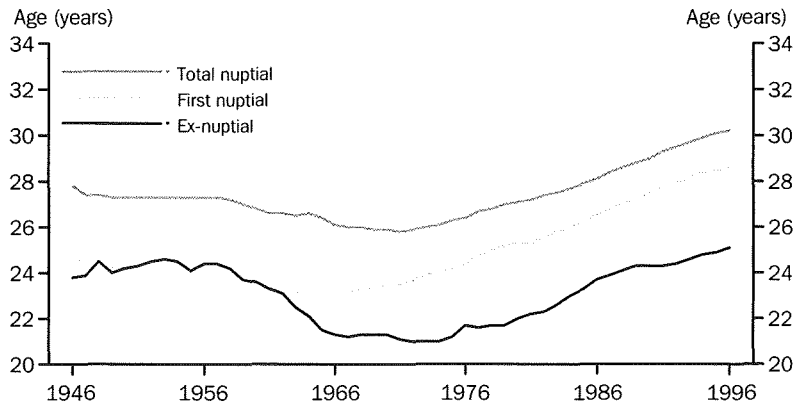
The proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births increased to 25.4% in 1996. This proportion was fairly steady at 4–5% for three decades up to the 1960s, when it began to increase sharply, and it has doubled since 1980.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 to 84% in 1996.

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 1996 was 29.3 years compared with 27.6 years in 1986. The proportion of married women who had their first child when aged 30 years and over increased from 22% in 1986 to 39% in 1996. The proportion of births to mothers aged 40 years and over has more than doubled since 1986 from 1.0% to 2.2%. On the other hand, teenage mothers decreased from 5.6% of total mothers in 1986 to 4.7% in 1996. Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1986 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 117.7 births per 1,000 women in 1996.

4.14 Median age of mother, NSW



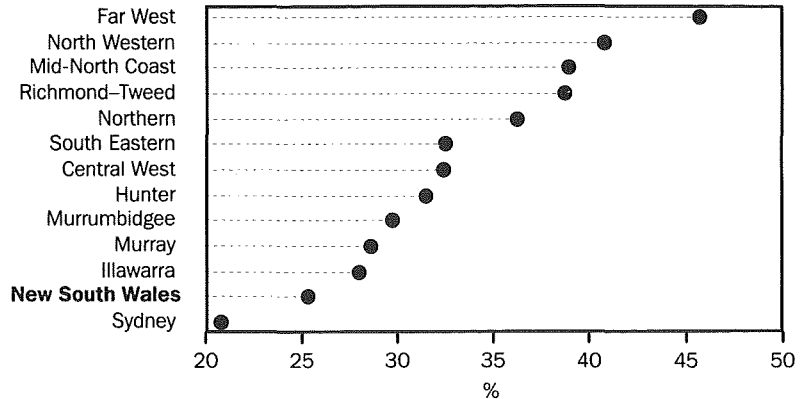
Nuptial first births

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 19% occur during the first year, with 40% delayed until three or more years and 19% 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 1996 was 1.9 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only 8% of the children born in 1996 were the fourth or later child compared with 17% in 1951, and 50% at the turn of the century.

4.15 Ex-nuptial births, NSW, 1996 (Proportion of total births)



Regional births Of the NSW women who gave birth during 1996, 64% lived in Sydney SD. The proportion of ex-nuptial to total births was substantially lower in Sydney (20.9%) than the balance of NSW (33.3%). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (45.8%) and North Western SD (40.9%).

Multiple births There were 1,088 sets of twins born to NSW mothers in 1996 (one in every 79 confinements) as well as 21 sets of triplets and one set of quadruplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five sets of triplets were born each year, but the average over the last 10 years has been 29 sets with a peak of 36 in 1991. Only three sets of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been 27 sets of quadruplets and six cases of higher order multiple births.

Month of occurrence There were, on average in NSW, 235 babies born each day in 1996. The highest daily average (251) occurred in the month of November, while the lowest (226) occurred in the month of January. 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 1996, 83.2% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 16.3% occurred in private hospitals and 0.5% (395) were home births.

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

Age group (years)	Nuptial live births		All live births		Age specific fertility rate (a)	
	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996
Under 20	1 468	509	4 731	4 086	21.9	19.9
20-24	15 281	8 193	20 370	15 425	92.4	66.8
25-29	29 107	22 645	32 450	27 951	142.3	117.7
30-34	17 996	22 257	19 814	25 908	91.6	106.0
35-39	5 628	9 487	6 313	11 326	29.6	46.3
40-44	697	1 467	822	1 848	4.8	8.2
45 and over	24	36	29	46	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1	1	2	5	..	..
Total	70 202	64 595	84 531	86 595	1 914	1 825

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

4.17 Nuptial confinements: Age group of mother and previous issue, NSW, 1996

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	505	1.2	407	90	8	—	—
20-24	8 119	1.5	4 860	2 446	683	112	18
25-29	22 357	1.8	10 625	7 839	2 869	808	216
30-34	21 916	2.1	7 315	8 354	4 248	1 386	613
35-39	9 324	2.4	2 471	3 285	2 093	921	554
40 and over	1 483	2.5	447	460	272	146	158
Total (a)	63 705	1.9	26 125	22 475	10 173	3 373	1 559
Proportion of total married mothers (%)	100.0	..	41.0	35.3	16.0	5.3	2.4

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

4.18 Live births: Rates and nuptiality, 1996

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	43 569	11 484	55 053	20.9	14.2
Hunter	5 025	2 322	7 347	31.6	13.2
Illawarra	3 546	1 388	4 934	28.1	13.2
Richmond-Tweed	1 544	980	2 524	38.8	12.6
Mid-North Coast	1 928	1 231	3 159	39.0	12.0
Northern	1 597	910	2 507	36.3	14.0
North Western	1 172	811	1 983	40.9	16.9
Central West	1 682	811	2 493	32.5	14.5
South Eastern	1 570	760	2 330	32.6	13.0
Murrumbidgee	1 663	709	2 372	29.9	15.9
Murray	1 089	439	1 528	28.7	13.8
Far West	179	151	330	45.8	13.0
Overseas (b)	31	4	35	11.4	..
New South Wales	64 595	22 000	86 595	25.4	14.0

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

Deaths

Compilation of death statistics

Statistics on deaths are compiled for the calendar year in which the death was registered. More than 99% of all deaths are registered within one month after 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 of the death.

Death rate

There were 45,141 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1996; 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.

4.19 Deaths: Summary, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1994	1995	1996
Deaths—			
Males	23 690	23 612	23 765
Females	21 073	21 161	21 376
Persons	44 763	44 773	45 141
Crude death rate (a)—			
Males	7.9	7.8	7.7
Females	6.9	6.9	6.8
Persons	7.4	7.3	7.3
Infant deaths—			
Males	312	272	287
Females	239	226	212
Persons	551	498	499
Infant death rate (b)	6.3	5.7	5.8
Median age at death (years)—			
Males	73.5	73.7	74.5
Females	80.1	80.2	80.9

(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 1996 they each accounted for less than 1.5% of the total. Adults aged 75 years and over accounted for 10% of total deaths in 1901, but in 1996, males of that age represented 47% of total male deaths and females in the same category comprised 67% of total female deaths.

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

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

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

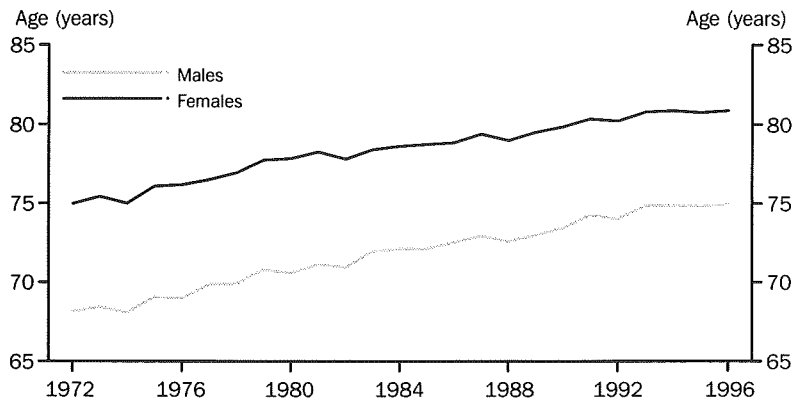
Life expectation The life expectancy of NSW residents at birth in 1996 was 80.88 years for females and 74.97 years for males. Expectation of life has been calculated on the NSW mortality experience since 1971. In the period 1976 to 1996, expectation of life at birth has improved by six years for males 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).

4.21 Expectation of life, NSW

At age	Males			Females		
	1976	1986	1994-96(a)	1976	1986	1994-96(a)
	years	years	years	years	years	years
0	68.99	72.52	74.97	76.18	78.84	80.88
10	60.48	63.47	65.61	67.41	69.67	71.46
20	50.97	53.89	55.89	57.58	59.85	61.61
30	41.66	44.62	46.56	47.87	50.13	51.82
40	32.30	35.18	37.23	38.30	40.43	42.11
50	23.58	26.08	28.03	29.17	31.05	32.64
60	15.97	17.95	19.48	20.71	22.33	23.69
70	9.94	11.31	12.33	13.25	14.60	15.58
80	5.79	6.50	6.95	7.49	8.28	8.88
90	3.47	3.49	3.82	4.03	4.12	4.49

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

4.22 Expectation of life at birth, NSW



Infant deaths In 1996, there were 499 infant deaths (children aged under 1 year) and the infant death rate was 5.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate has shown a remarkable improvement since 1901 when it exceeded 100 per 1,000 live births. It fell below 50 in 1930, below 30 in 1947, below 20 in 1963 and below 10 in 1983. The sex ratio of infant deaths in 1996 was 135 males per 100 females, compared with the sex ratio at birth of 106.

4.23 Total deaths and infant deaths, 1996

Statistical Division of usual residence	Total deaths			Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rate (a)	Rate (b)
Sydney	13 375	12 777	26 152	6.7	5.7
Hunter	2 350	2 060	4 410	7.9	5.2
Illawarra	1 538	1 236	2 774	7.4	5.1
Richmond-Tweed	945	739	1 684	8.4	3.2
Mid-North Coast	1 293	1 058	2 351	9.0	6.0
Northern	795	672	1 467	8.2	10.4
North Western	493	421	914	7.8	6.6
Central West	787	658	1 445	8.4	8.4
South Eastern	816	630	1 446	8.1	4.7
Murrumbidgee	634	521	1 155	7.7	3.8
Murray	487	417	904	8.1	6.5
Far West	135	122	257	10.1	6.1
Overseas (c)	117	65	182	..	..
New South Wales	23 765	21 376	45 141	7.3	5.8

(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 1996, 58% of NSW deaths were of residents of Sydney Statistical Division, where the death rate (6.7 per 1,000 population) was considerably less than the death rate for the balance of NSW (8.2). The highest death rates occurred in Far West (10.1) and Mid-North Coast (9.0) SDs. Northern SD recorded the highest infant death rate of 10.4 per 1,000 live births, while Richmond-Tweed SD recorded the lowest rate (3.2). The overall infant death rate for divisions outside Sydney SD was 5.8, which was slightly higher than the rate for Sydney SD (5.7).

Seasonal variations in deaths Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1996, 30% of deaths occurred during winter, 24% during spring, 24% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (157) occurred in the month of July, while the lowest (106) occurred in February. Since 1961, the highest daily average was 168 recorded in July 1970, while the lowest was 83 recorded in March 1962.

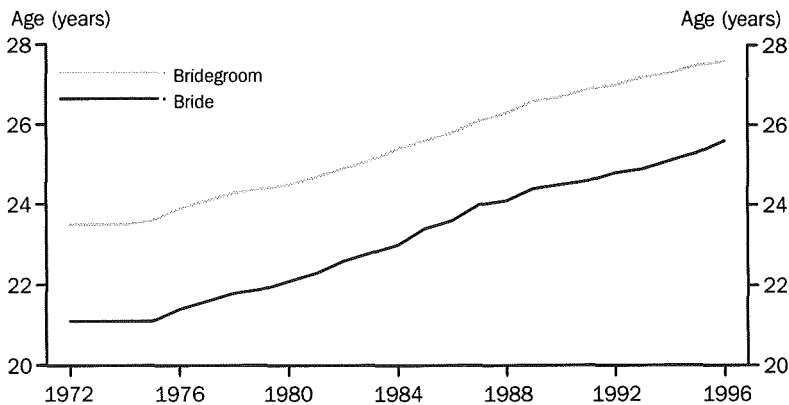
Marriage and divorce

- Marriage rate** There were 35,716 marriages registered in NSW in 1996, a rate of 5.8 marriages per 1,000 of total population. This is the lowest marriage rate ever recorded in NSW, the previous lowest rate being 6.0 per 1,000 in 1931 during the Great Depression. Marriage rates were high during both world wars and peaked in 1942 at 12.2 per 1,000 population.
- Age at first marriage** People getting married for the first time in NSW are marrying at a later age than ever before. The median ages at first marriage for brides and bridegrooms in 1996 were 25.6 years and 27.6 years respectively, the highest ages ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the mid-seventies, from the recorded lows of 21.1 years for brides and 23.5 years for bridegrooms. However the constant trend throughout this period is that the median age for the bridegrooms has always been 2 years older than for the brides.
- Remarriage** Two out of every three marriages were the first marriage for both partners. Both parties had previously been divorced in 11% of all marriages, compared with less than 3% in 1971. There were 300 marriages (less than 1%) where both parties had previously been widowed.
- Teenage marriage** There has been a sharp decline in teenage marriages during the last 30 years. Peak figures for teenage marriages were reached in 1966 when 30% of brides and 9% of bridegrooms were teenagers, and 1 in every 13 marriages involved 2 teenagers. The number of teenage marriages reached an all time low in 1996 when 3.6% (1,299) of brides and only 0.6% (221) of bridegrooms were aged less than 20 years at marriage. Approximately 1 in 300 marriages celebrated in 1996 involved 2 teenagers.

4.24 Marriages: Summary, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1994	1995	1996
Marriages registered	38 814	37 828	35 716
Crude marriage rate (a)	6.4	6.2	5.8
Marriages performed by—			
Ministers of religion—			
Number	23 123	n.a.	20 101
Proportion (%)	59.6	n.a.	56.3
Civil celebrants—			
State registered officers—			
Number	3 622	n.a.	3 367
Proportion (%)	9.3	n.a.	9.4
Other civil celebrants—			
Number	12 069	n.a.	12 248
Proportion (%)	31.1	n.a.	34.3
Median age at marriage (years)—			
Bridegroom	29.1	29.3	29.5
Bride	26.6	26.7	27.1

(a) Per 1,000 population.

4.25 Median age at first marriage, NSW**4.26 Marriages: Age group and marital status at marriage, NSW, 1996**

Age group (years)	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Under 20	221	—	—	221	1 297	—	2	1 299
20–24	6 731	—	34	6 765	10 727	3	179	10 909
25–29	11 189	4	539	11 732	9 910	24	1 003	10 937
30–34	5 636	17	1 339	6 992	3 688	54	1 646	5 388
35–44	2 859	69	2 978	5 906	1 632	173	2 686	4 491
45–59	418	249	2 463	3 130	229	322	1 604	2 155
60 and over	78	450	442	970	25	322	190	537
All ages	27 132	789	7 795	35 716	27 508	898	7 310	35 716

Divorce rate There were 15,984 divorces granted in NSW in 1996. This figure has only been exceeded on one occasion (22,147 divorces in 1976) when the Family Law Act 1975 came into operation. The crude divorce rate is 2.6 divorces per 1,000 population, compared with 4.5 per 1,000 in 1976.

4.27 Divorces: Summary, NSW

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

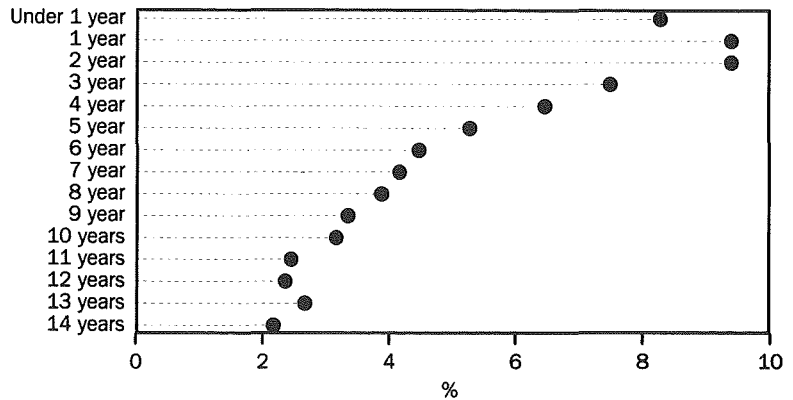
(a) Per 1,000 of population.

Duration of marriage The median duration of marriage in NSW, which is the interval between the date of marriage and the date of the decree absolute (the final decree granted in divorce proceedings), was 10.1 years in 1996. NSW had the shortest median duration of marriage in Australia, while people who divorced in Tasmania and Western Australia stayed married longest with median duration of 12.1 and 12.0 years respectively.

Interval between marriage and final separation The median interval between marriage and final separation in 1996 was 6.8 years, indicating a median interval between final separation and divorce of 3.3 years. This figure includes a minimum of one year of separation before a petition for divorce can be filed. The NSW median interval between marriage and final separation is also the shortest in Australia where the overall median is 7.6 years, while Tasmania has the longest median interval of 8.8 years. In one out of every 12 divorces the final separation was less than 1 year after the marriage, although the parties were more likely to separate after 1 or 2 years of marriage (1 in 11 divorces).

Sex of applicant Joint applications for divorce by the husband and wife have increased steadily since 1984 when joint applications first became available, in 1996, 1 in 5 divorces were the result of joint applications. Just over 1 in 3 applications were made solely by the husband, although most applications (45% in 1996) were lodged by the wife.

4.28 Interval between marriage and final separation (a), NSW, 1996



(a) Proportion of total divorces.

Children affected by divorce

In 1996, 51% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. The age of the youngest child was most likely to be 4 years (740 divorces) followed closely by 3 years (735) and 5 years (724). One in three divorces which did not involve children occurred within five years of the marriage, while only one in nine divorces involving children occurred during this period.

4.29 Divorces: Age group of youngest child and number of children, NSW, 1996

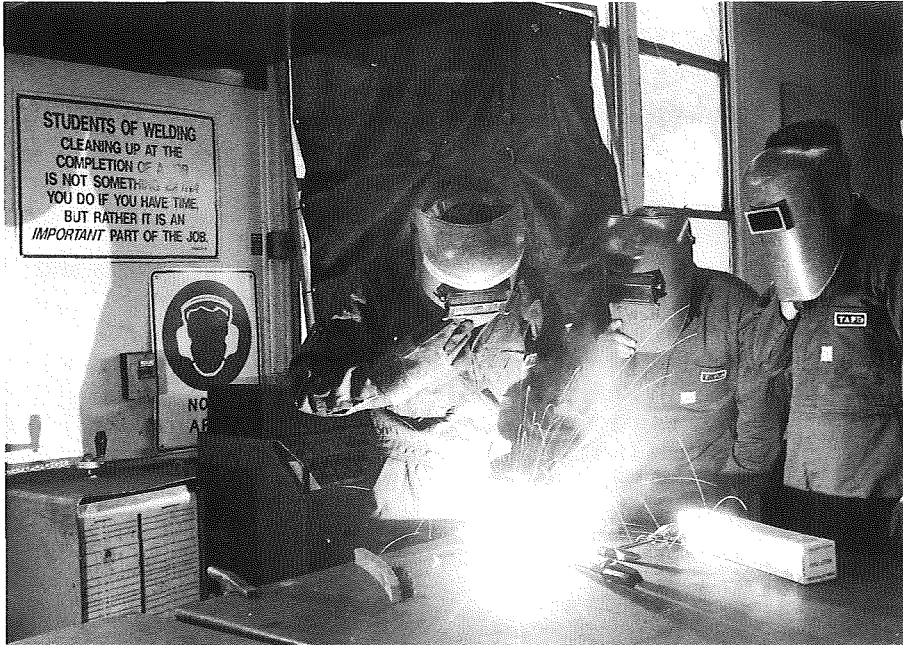
Age of youngest child (years)	Number of children of marriage				Total divorces
	1	2	3	4 and over	
Divorces involving children—					
Under 5	1 020	954	391	145	2 510
5–9	945	1 207	489	191	2 832
10–14	702	945	230	44	1 921
15–17	714	137	5	—	856
Not stated	1	—	—	—	1
Total divorces involving children	3 382	3 243	1 115	380	8 120
Divorces not involving children	..	..	..	..	7 864
Total divorces	..	..	..	..	15 984

Publications related to Demography

- NSW** 1996 Census — Sydney — A Social Atlas (2840.1)
1996 Census — Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas (2015.1)
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)

- Australia** 1991 Census — Census Characteristics of Australia (2710.0)
1996 Census — Regional Population Growth (3218.0)
1996 Census — Selected Social and Housing Characteristics (2015.0)
Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (3102.0)
Estimated Resident Population, By Sex and Age, States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)
Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1995–2051 (3222.0)
Births, Australia (3301.0)
Deaths, Australia (3302.0)
Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)
Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0)
Migration, Australia (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.



Long-term unemployed people learning new metal fabrication skills at TAFE

Photograph: courtesy of Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs

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 June 1997, 3,847,000 people or 78% of people aged 15 years and over were members of families. Sixteen per cent, or 801,000 people, were not members of a family, and of these, 515,200 people were living alone.

Among the people who were members of a family, 1,381,000 people were married (including de facto) without dependent children present, 1,352,000 people were married with dependent children and 174,000 were lone parents with dependent children.

Income and household expenditure

Income A person's economic well-being, in terms of his or her 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.

In 1995–96 families with the highest average (mean) gross weekly income (from all sources) were young couple families without dependent children (\$1,242). Families with young dependent children had an average gross weekly income of \$926.

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 \$222. Older couple families averaged \$433 per week.

5.1 Life cycle groups: mean, median and principal source of income, NSW, 1995-96

	One person aged under 35	Couple with dependent children, eldest child aged under 5	Couple without dependent children		One person aged 65 and over
			Reference person aged under 35	Reference person aged 65 and over	
—\$ per week—					
Gross weekly income—					
Mean	410	926	1 242	433	222
Median	393	726	1 100	313	180
—% of income units—					
Principal source of income—					
Wage or salary	77.4	75.1	90.3	*7.1	*1.9
Own business or partnership income	*0.7	*10.6	*7.1	*3.8	*0.3
Other private income	4.4	—	*2.6	18.8	18.7
Government pensions and allowances	12.9	*14.3	—	69.7	78.7
<i>Total (a)</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

5.2 Percentage distribution of average weekly household expenditure, 1993-94

	Proportion of total expenditure on commodities and services (a)			Percentage change 1988-89 to 1993-94	
	Sydney	NSW	Australia (b)	Sydney	NSW
<i>Broad expenditure group</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 or service expenditure</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	19.3

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

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

These incomes increased only slightly between 1994–95 and 1995–96.

As people go through different life stages their principal source of income varies. In 1995–96, younger couples or singles, with or without dependents, received most of their income from wages and/or salaries. In contrast, older couples received over 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 (79%).

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 the largest expenditure items for NSW households were food and non-alcoholic beverages (18%), current housing costs (15%), transport (15%), and recreation (13%).

As a proportion of housing costs, 41% was spent on rent, 27% on mortgage interest payments, 14% on rates, and 10% on repairs and maintenance.

Most of the transport costs related to the purchase and running costs of motor vehicles. Of transport expenditure, 46% was spent on fuel and other vehicle running expenses, 30% was spent on purchasing of vehicles, and 17% on registration and insurance costs. Household expenditure on rail, bus, and other public transport averaged only 4%. Taxis and airfares averaged 3% of household transport expenditure.

Spending on recreation was 13% of total household expenditure. Expenditure on holidays within Australia averaged 16% of recreation expenses, while overseas holidays averaged 13%. Other main groups were entertainment and recreational services, such as video hire, sports fees, admissions to sporting events, cinemas, theatres and other events (19%); television, stereo, computer and other audio-visual equipment (18%); toys, sports and other recreational equipment (10%); and books, newspapers and other printed material (10%).

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

Overall, in the 5 years between 1988–89 and 1993–94, 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, 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.

Since January 1995, unemployed people aged less than 18 and undertaking approved education, training or job search activities have received the Youth Training Allowance. In June 1996, there was an average of 10,600 young people receiving this allowance.

Prior to 20 September 1996, people who had been unemployed for 12 months or less, were aged 18 years or over and who satisfied the activity test and were prepared to participate in training or work experience programs were supported by the Job Search Allowance. People who had been unemployed for more than 12 months, were aged 18 years and over and who were prepared to enter an agreement or comply with an existing agreement were supported by the Newstart Allowance. From 20 September 1996, these two allowances were combined to form one payment called Newstart Allowance.

Other forms of labour market assistance are the Mature Age Allowance and the Partner Allowance. The Mature Age Allowance was introduced in March 1994. To qualify for the allowance before 1 July 1996, a person had to be aged 60 years and over, but less than the Age Pension qualifying age and to have been receiving income support for 12 months or more. From 1 July 1996, the income support period was reduced from 12 months to 9 months for people transferring from the Newstart Allowance and removed entirely for people transferring from non-activity test payments. The Partner Allowance was introduced in September 1994 and was paid to the dependent partners of people who were receiving pensions or allowances. From 1 July 1995, changes to eligibility were introduced so that the Partner Allowance was only payable to those dependent partners who were born before 1 July 1955, have no dependent children and little or no recent experience in the workforce.

Families with children are assisted by the Family Payment, Double Orphan Pension, Maternity Allowance, Parenting Allowance and Sole Parent Pension. From January 1997 families with children are also eligible for the Family Tax Initiative (FTI), whereby they pay less tax or receive a new payment.

The Jobs, Education and Training (JET) program aims to improve the financial circumstances of Sole Parent pensioners and some other customer groups by helping them to enter or re-enter the workforce. Widowed people are supported by the Class B Widow Pension (being phased out) and the Widowed Person Allowance which, in January 1995, was renamed the Bereavement Allowance. From January 1995, women aged 50 and over, who have lost the support of their partner through separation, divorce or death and who have no recent workforce experience, are eligible for the Widow Allowance. People in special circumstances are supported by the Special Benefit.

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

5.3 Pensions and benefits, NSW, 1996

<i>Pension or benefit</i>	<i>Pension or benefit paid June 1996</i>
<i>Pension or benefit</i>	<i>no.</i>
Age Pension	546 449
Disability Support Pension	172 352
Wives/Carers Pension	58 331
Class B Widow Pension	19 391
Widow Allowance	3 915
Child Disability Allowance—	
Number of disabled children	32 623
Number of allowees	29 226
Family Payment—	
Number of children and students in families	1 136 126
Number of families	587 757
Additional Family Payment—	
Additional Family Payment (workforces)—	
Number of children and students	180 915
Number of families	81 253
Additional Family Payment (auto)—	
Number of children and students	400 154
Number of families	210 635
Parenting Allowance—	
Number of children and students	440 275
Number of families	210 774
Double Orphan Pension—	
Number of orphans	617
Number of guardians	464
Sole Parent Pension	114 778
Allowances—	
Sickness Allowance (a)	11 675
Special Benefit (a)	8 688
Youth Training Allowance	10 644
Job Search Allowance (a)	141 627
Newstart Allowance (a)	105 256
Mature Age Allowance/Mature Age Partner Allowance	19 126
Partner Allowance	21 833
Drought Relief Payment	4 710
Farm Household Support	10

(a) June monthly average number.

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.

In NSW there were 109,9097 service pensions payable to veterans or veterans' wives and widows and 115,454 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependents at the end of June 1997. World War II veterans

and their dependants are the major recipients of these benefits.

5.4 Service pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1997

	Service pensions to veterans	Service pensions to veterans' wives and widows	Total
World War I	21	80	101
World War II	46 336	349 930	81 266
Korea/Malaya and FESR (a)	3 007	2 160	5 167
Special Overseas Service (b)	3 133	2 229	5 362
British Commonwealth forces	6 462	5 369	11 831
Allied forces	1 983	1 665	3 648
Australian mariners	813	589	1 402
British Commonwealth and Allied mariners	192	128	320
Total	61 947	362 150	109 097

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

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

5.5 Disability pensions payable, NSW, 30 June 1997

	Dependants of—			Total
	Incapacitated veterans	Incapacitated veterans	Deceased veterans	
World War I	10	262	773	1 045
World War II (a)	41 061	20 087	32 423	93 571
Korea/Malaya and FESR (b)	2 138	718	771	3 627
Special Overseas Service	4 641	1 567	312	6 520
Peacetime forces and Gulf War	8 508	1 309	415	10 232
World War II merchant navy	266	13	180	459
Total	56 624	23 956	34 874	115 454

(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 1996 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 1996, 20% 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 1996, 35% of children aged under 12 years received informal care, compared to 41% in 1990.

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 Parental work-related reasons accounted for 47% of children using formal care and 53% of children using informal care.

About 39% of the children who used formal care did so because either it was considered to be of benefit to the child or to prepare the child for school.

Personal reasons, including parental activities such as sport, shopping and social activities, accounted for 10% of children attending formal care and 38% of those using informal care.

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

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

5.6 Child care (a), NSW

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

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

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

<i>Main reason used child care</i>	<i>Formal child care</i>		<i>Informal child care</i>	
	No. '000	Proportion %	No. '000	Proportion %
Work-related—				
Work	95.9	45.1	183.6	50.8
Looking for work	0.4	0.2	*2.4	*0.7
Work-related study/training	*3.9	*1.8	*3.8	*1.1
<i>Total work-related</i>	100.2	47.1	189.9	52.6
Personal reasons—				
Other study/training	*3.8	*1.8	*6.4	*1.8
Sport	*2.3	*1.1	*7.8	*2.1
Shopping	1.6	0.7	23.6	6.5
Entertainment/social activity	0.8	0.4	46.5	12.9
Give parents a break/time alone	10.2	4.8	17.1	4.7
Voluntary/community activity	**	**	*4.5	*1.3
Care for relatives	0.4	0.2	*2.6	*0.7
Visit a doctor/dentist, etc.	0.7	0.3	13.9	3.9
Other	*1.7	*0.8	16.1	4.5
<i>Total personal reasons</i>	21.5	10.1	138.5	38.4
Child-related—				
Good for child	55.2	26.0	9.1	2.5
Prepare for school	27.2	12.8	**	**
<i>Total child-related</i>	82.4	38.7	9.1	2.5
Other	8.6	4.1	23.7	6.6
Total	212.8	100.0	361.2	100.0

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

5.8 Recurrent expenditure on children's services, NSW

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Long day care	10.8	11.4	11.9
Preschool	53.3	56.5	58.2
Vacation care	3.2	3.7	3.7
Occasional care	2.0	2.9	2.9
Early childhood services	4.1	3.0	4.1
Total	73.4	77.5	80.5

Source: NSW Department of Community Services

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

5.9 Child protection, NSW

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Number of notifications (a)	33 433	28 930	29 947
Number of children notified	26 570	23 319	24 607

(a) Counts relate to children 0-17 years.

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.

5.10 Substitute Care Program (a), NSW

Children in different types of placement	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Children in—					
Residential care	384	403	394	311	281
Foster care	2 420	2 660	2 870	2 551	2 508
Extended family placements	220	1 560	1 838	1 901	2 116
Other placements	729	848	964	1 063	1 010

(a) Count taken on 30 June each year.

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.

5.11 Home and Community Care Program, NSW, November 1996

<i>Service type</i>	<i>Number of persons assisted</i>
Home help	30 949
Personal care	6 945
Home nursing	16 883
Paramedical	5 252
Respite care	6 814
Centre day care services	10 555
Food services	30 855
Home maintenance/modification	5 180
Transport services	36 246
Other HACC services	4 836

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.

5.12 Home Care Service of NSW

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Proportion of hours of service to households</i>		
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	%	%	%
General housework	46.8	42.5	39.7
Overnight care	0.2	0.2	0.1
Live-in care	0.4	0.5	0.4
Personal care	34.5	38.2	41.1
Handyperson	1.6	0.8	1.1
Respite care	12.2	11.8	11.5
Other	4.3	6.0	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Home Care Service of NSW.

The current trends in service provision reflect continued growth in personal care. In 1994-95, 35% of service provided was personal care. This increased to 41% in 1996-97, making it the major service provided by Home Care. The amount of housekeeping assistance continues to decrease, and the level is now below personal care. In 1994-95, housekeeping accounted for 47% of total service. This decreased to 40% of total service in 1996-97. Respite care accounted for approximately 12% of services over the 1994-97 period.

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%).

5.13 Volunteers: Activities, NSW, June 1995

Activity(a)	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
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
Total	304.2	100.0	424.3	100.0	728.5	100.0

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

Sports attendance

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

5.14 Selected sports attended, NSW, year ended March 1995

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Selected sports attended</i>	'000	'000	'000
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

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. Cricket was the next most popular game for both sexes in NSW, followed by soccer for men and basketball for women.

Participation in sport and physical activities

In NSW, in the twelve months to June 1996, 29% of people aged 15 years and over participated in organised sport and physical activities (1,350,100 people). Males had a higher participation rate (32%) than females (25%). Participation rates were highest for the 15–24 age group (males 51%, females 40%) and declined steadily with age. Only 17% of persons aged 65 years and over participated in organised sport and physical activities. NSW was the least 'sporting' State/Territory with a participation rate of 29% compared with Australia (31%) and the most 'sporting' Northern Territory (39%).

The most popular sport and physical activities were aerobics (235,200 people), golf (156,000), tennis (109,600), lawn bowls (98,600), swimming (98,400), touch football (96,900), netball (93,000), and soccer (83,400).

NSW participants spent over \$884 million on sport and physical activities. The main areas of expenditure were transport and fees (\$310 million), clothing and equipment

(\$303 million), followed by membership (\$179 million), and other expenses (\$93 million). Each NSW participant spent an average of \$655 during 1995–96 on sport and physical activities. The most expensive sport and physical activities were horse riding (average \$1,585 per participant), shooting sports (\$1,336), ice/snow sports (\$1,134), motor sports (\$1,090), and cycling (\$960).

5.15 Participants: Selected organised sport and physical activities (a), NSW, 1995–96

Sport and physical activities	Persons			Average expenditure per participant
	Number '000	Participation rate %	Total expenditure \$m	\$
Aerobics	235.2	5.0	90.6	385
Basketball	63.3	1.3	17.5	276
Cricket (indoor)	26.0	0.6	6.4	246
Cricket (outdoor)	56.4	1.2	15.6	277
Cycling	41.7	0.9	40.0	960
Dancing	31.8	0.7	20.3	638
Fishing	45.2	1.0	17.7	391
Golf	156.0	3.3	118.5	760
Horse riding	36.4	0.8	57.7	1 585
Ice/snow sports	36.6	0.8	41.6	1 134
Lawn bowls	98.6	2.1	34.0	345
Martial arts	63.4	1.3	20.1	317
Motor sports	29.2	0.6	31.9	1 090
Netball	93.0	2.0	19.7	212
Rugby league	42.0	0.9	10.5	250
Rugby union	42.5	0.9	21.0	495
Shooting sports	27.0	0.6	36.1	1 336
Soccer (outdoor)	83.4	1.8	23.1	277
Squash/racquet ball	38.3	0.8	14.3	372
Swimming	98.4	2.1	16.8	171
Ten pin bowling	42.9	0.9	19.5	455
Tennis	109.6	2.3	30.6	279
Touch football	96.9	2.1	13.8	143
Total all activities (b)	1 350.1	28.7	884.1	655

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

Participation in cultural activities

Participation in cultural activities, such as attendance at 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 were assessed in the 1995 Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues Survey. The survey also asked about attendance and characteristics of people who went to these events or venues while away from home.

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

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

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)
Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, 1995-96 (4177.0)
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 1996 (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 required to study a language other than English for a

minimum of 100 hours at some time during years 7 to 10. In Years 11 and 12, students study English, at least one unit from two other key learning area groups and other selected courses. The School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10 and students sit for the Higher School Certificate examination at the end of Year 12.

6.1 Schools, teachers and students, NSW

	1994	1995	1996
Schools—			
Government	2 187	2 190	2 186
Non-government	862	865	867
Total	3 049	3 055	3 053
Teachers (a)—			
Government schools—			
Males	18 448	17 234	17 413
Females	28 923	31 605	31 789
Persons	47 371	48 839	49 202
Non-government schools—			
Males	6 773	6 887	6 937
Females	12 369	12 740	12 955
Persons	19 142	19 627	19 892
All schools—			
Males	25 222	24 121	24 350
Females	41 292	44 345	44 744
Persons	66 514	68 466	69 094
Full-time students—			
Government schools—			
Males	385 541	384 943	387 824
Females	370 230	370 309	372 254
Persons	755 771	755 252	760 078
Non-government schools—			
Males	149 645	152 173	154 325
Females	146 433	148 441	150 944
Persons	296 078	300 614	305 269
All schools—			
Males	535 186	537 116	542 149
Females	516 663	518 750	523 198
Persons	1 051 849	1 055 866	1 065 347

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

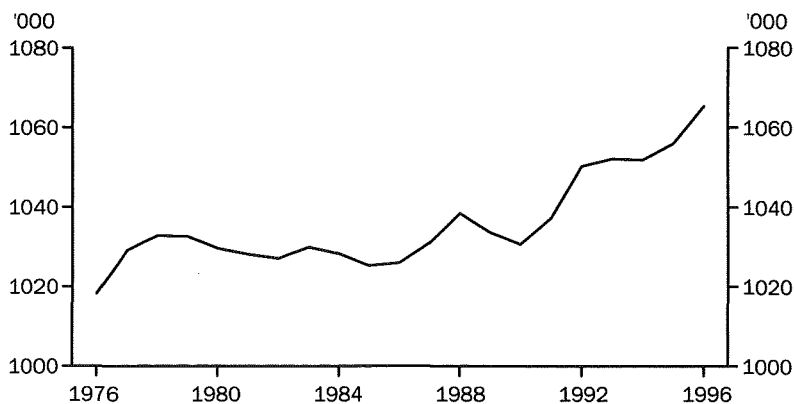
Students There were just over one million full-time students at school in NSW in 1996. Boys slightly outnumbered girls in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. However, girls were in the majority in Years 11 and 12.

Seventy-one per cent of the students were attending government schools and 29% were at non-government schools. Almost three-quarters (72%) of the students in the non-government school sector attended Catholic schools.

6.2 Full-time school students, NSW, 1996

Year of education	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total students
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Primary—					
Kindergarten	34 354	32 324	11 699	11 397	89 774
Year 1	34 058	32 088	11 713	11 339	89 198
Year 2	32 678	31 189	11 274	10 975	86 116
Year 3	31 802	30 377	11 081	11 065	84 325
Year 4	31 907	30 327	11 253	11 034	84 521
Year 5	31 373	30 273	11 749	11 120	84 515
Year 6	31 510	30 254	11 827	11 285	84 876
Ungraded	4 877	2 726	497	238	8 338
<i>Total primary</i>	232 559	219 558	81 093	78 453	611 663
Secondary—					
Year 7	29 022	27 769	13 623	13 127	83 541
Year 8	29 248	28 282	13 564	13 092	84 186
Year 9	29 257	27 579	12 898	12 782	82 516
Year 10	27 234	26 328	12 765	12 358	78 685
Year 11	19 634	21 227	10 561	10 811	62 233
Year 12	15 913	18 222	9 500	10 107	53 742
Ungraded	4 957	3 289	321	214	8 781
<i>Total secondary</i>	155 265	152 696	73 232	72 491	453 684
Total students	387 824	372 254	154 325	150 944	1 065 347

6.3 Full-time school students, NSW

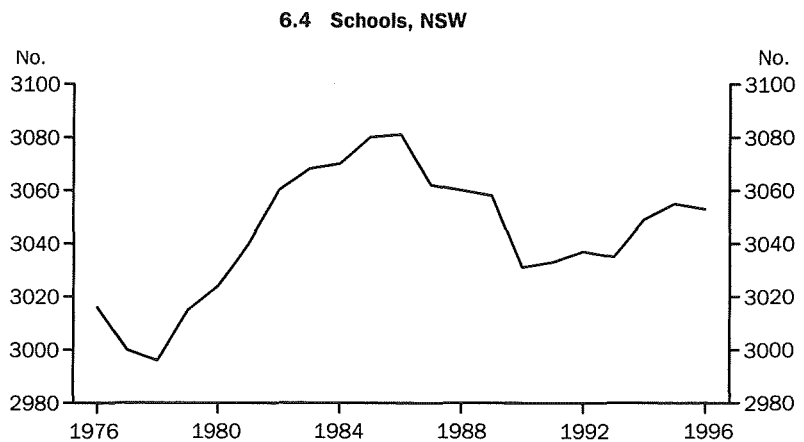


There was a very slight rise in the number of full-time students in 1996. Enrolments in government schools rose by almost 5,000 (0.6%). Enrolments at non-government schools also rose, by more than 4,600 (1.5%). Non-government school enrolments have been rising for almost 20 years.

There were around 26,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander school students in NSW in 1996. This was just over 2% of total enrolments. Ninety two percent of these students were enrolled in government schools.

In 1996, full-fee paying students from overseas were a very small proportion of students in schools; government schools had 558 overseas students and non-government schools had almost 2,700.

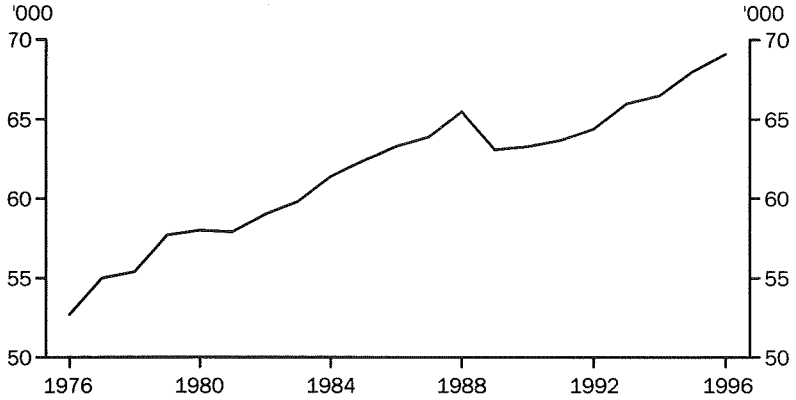
Schools The number of schools in NSW fell by 2 in 1996 to 3,053. Almost 72% of the schools were in the government sector and 28% in the non-government sector.



Teachers In 1996, the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms was just over 69,000, a rise of 1% since 1995. Nearly two-thirds of teachers were female (65%) and 71% of teachers were in the government sector.

The average number of students per teacher in NSW in 1996 was 15. Primary schools averaged 18 and secondary schools averaged 13. There was little difference between the government and non-government sectors.

6.5 Teachers (a), NSW



(a) Full-time equivalent.

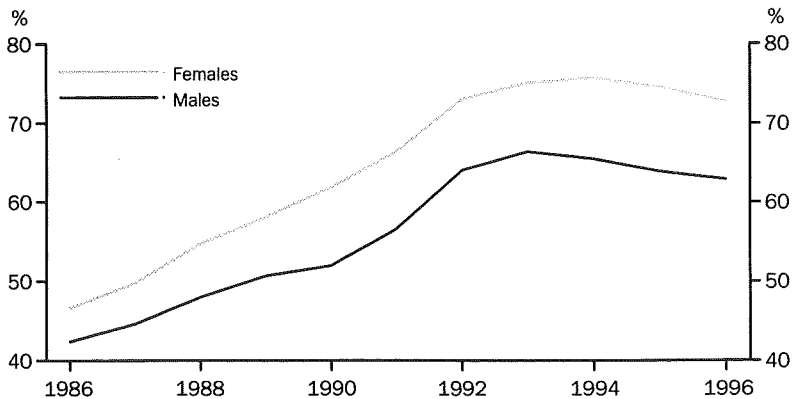
Apparent retention rates

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 1996 to 68%. This was the third consecutive fall following over a decade of sustained rises.

The female rate fell slightly in 1995 to 73%, down two percentage points from 1995. Ten years earlier it was only 43%. The rate for males also fell one percentage point, to 63% in 1996, with the gap between male and female rates remaining steady.

The proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 10 was 96%, the same as in 1995.

6.6 Apparent retention rate to Year 12, NSW



Higher School Certificate

Almost 62,000 students (including TAFE and self-tuition students) sat for the Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination in 80 subjects in 1996. There were 32,500 females and 29,300 males. More than 56,000 candidates studied English and 55,000 studied mathematics. The next most popular subjects were general studies (17,100), biology (14,200), business studies (12,600) and computing studies (12,100).

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

The NSW TAFE Commission (a statutory authority) is responsible for the delivery of Technical and Further education through a system of TAFE activities with more than 100 colleges/campuses in NSW.

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 15 training divisions.

Enrolments

Between 1994 and 1996 TAFE enrolments in NSW rose 2.7% to nearly 418,000. Growth areas included Rural and Mining (up 36%), Basic Work Skills (up 14%) and Personal and Community Services (up 13%). There was also a 69% increase in Fee-for-service courses (TAFE PLUS).

The largest number of enrolments was in business services with over 20% of the total. Total enrolments in TAFE NSW were the equivalent of 120,500 full-time students.

Attendance at TAFE was predominantly part-time (87% in 1996) reflecting the vocational nature of the courses offered.

Most enrolments were in courses leading to a certificate or higher qualification.

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

<i>Training division</i>	<i>1994(a)</i>	<i>1995(a)</i>	<i>1996(b)</i>
Arts and media	9 343	9 159	9 427
Building and construction	30 035	30 449	30 627
Business services	87 882	85 309	87 873
Engineering services	43 867	42 230	42 126
Information technology	26 031	29 843	28 569
Manufacturing	18 704	17 262	12 780
Personal and community services	26 476	26 869	29 957
Rural and mining	17 683	18 692	24 079
Tourism and hospitality	29 012	28 619	29 225
Transport	23 914	22 804	23 252
Basic work skills	16 597	20 551	18 888
Foundation studies	40 779	40 181	44 001
Pre-vocational programs	28 959	28 164	25 548
TAFE options	1 394	1 091	1 204
TAFE plus (Category 3)	6 097	10 420	10 317
Total enrolments	406 773	411 643	417 873

(a) The figures for 1994 and 1995 have been revised using national counting rules and are not comparable with previous years. (b) The implementation of the new TAFE NSW result code system was completed in 1996.

Source: TAFE NSW

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

<i>Qualification category</i>	<i>1994(a)</i>	<i>1995(a)</i>	<i>1996(b)</i>
Diploma	925	929	599
Associate diploma	41 590	33 527	24 085
Advanced certificate	49 873	40 245	26 818
Certificate	149 754	118 466	86 304
Statement	156 702	162 434	163 299
AQF — Graduate Certificate	—	—	395
AQF (c) — Advanced diploma	306	5 840	8 964
AQF — Diploma	919	5 360	10 302
AQF — Certificate 4	613	5 120	16 621
AQF — Certificate 3	4 514	15 798	39 905
AQF — Certificate 2	1 577	15 470	26 112
AQF — Certificate 1	—	8 454	14 469
Total enrolments	406 773	411 643	417 873

(a) The figures for 1994 and 1995 have been revised using national counting rules and are not comparable with previous years. (b) The implementation of the new TAFE NSW result code system was completed in 1996. (c) The Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) was introduced at the beginning of 1995 to replace the old award levels, and to enable courses to be nationally consistent and recognised.

Source: TAFE NSW

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 13,000 in 1996. They represented 3% of the total. In addition, there were just over 1,100 full-fee paying overseas students at TAFE in May 1996, and these enrolments had increased to around 1,400 for 1997.

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 1996, there were 195,200 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment with 30,400 students followed by the University of NSW with 27,300. Women comprised 53% of higher education students in 1996.

There were 14,400 overseas students in higher education in NSW in 1996, comprising 7% of the total. In 1995, 12% of overseas students were not full-fee paying students, while in 1996 this figure fell to only 0.1% of overseas students. In 1996 there were 1,900 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education in NSW, This was 1% of total students.

Type of enrolment Slightly more than half (55%) of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 27% in part-time study and 17% 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 1996. A further 16% were enrolled for higher degrees.

6.9 Higher education: Students by institution and course type, NSW, 1996

<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	—	—	48	—	12	93
Avondale College	—	41	582	43	9	675
Charles Sturt University	1 810	1 941	14 004	1 608	743	20 123
Macquarie University	3 922	1 001	11 946	65	891	17 827
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	15	125	17	—	157
Southern Cross University	633	787	6 237	921	18	8 612
University of New England	2 148	2 281	9 283	159	279	14 154
University of New South Wales	6 797	1 523	18 454	33	541	27 348
University of Newcastle	1 179	680	14 132	132	116	17 407
University of Sydney	6 019	1 491	21 713	1 005	139	30 369
University of Technology, Sydney	3 097	2 413	15 584	114	125	21 397
University of Western Sydney	3 010	1 205	19 949	412	148	24 997
University of Wollongong	2 162	1 062	8 583	128	146	12 081
Total	30 777	14 440	140 640	4 637	3 167	195 240

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

6.10 Higher education: Students by field of study and sex, NSW, 1996

<i>Field of Study</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture, animal husbandry	2 741	1 639	4 380
Architecture, building	3 505	1 721	5 226
Arts, humanities, social sciences	14 310	30 813	45 123
Business, administration, economics	23 408	18 343	41 751
Education	5 362	15 692	21 054
Engineering, surveying	12 281	1 951	14 232
Health	6 990	16 823	23 813
Law, legal studies	4 947	4 221	9 168
Science	15 779	11 073	26 852
Veterinary science	188	286	474
Non-award	1 556	1 611	3 167
Total	91 067	104 173	195 240

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

Field of study The largest number of students was enrolled in arts, humanities and social sciences with 23% of the total in 1996. This was followed by business, administration and economics with 21% and science with 14% of enrolments.

The proportion of males and females enrolled varied greatly according to the field of study. Women comprised three-quarters of the enrolments in education, 71% in 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.

Other aspects of education

Participation in education Just over half of the estimated 878,400 young people aged 15–24 in NSW were attending an educational institution in September 1996. The educational participation rate for 15–24 year olds attending a tertiary institution was 26% (13% for higher education, 11% for TAFE and 2% in business colleges, industry skill centres and other educational institutions), a decrease of 1 percentage point from the previous year. School participation for 15 year olds was 96%.

Educational attainment A survey on the educational attainment of the population aged 15–64 years is conducted each year. In May 1996, an estimated 46% of the population held a post-school qualification, 49% were without such a qualification and 5% were still at school. The most common qualification was a skilled vocational qualification held by 15% of the population followed by bachelor degrees (10%) and basic vocational qualifications (8%).

6.11 Educational attainment (a), NSW, May 1996

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Educational attainment</i>	%	%	%
With post-school qualifications	49.0	42.3	45.7
comprising—			
Higher degree	2.3	1.6	1.9
Postgraduate diploma	1.4	2.3	1.9
Bachelor degree	10.1	9.8	9.9
Undergraduate diploma	2.0	3.9	2.9
Associate diploma	7.3	5.6	6.4
Skilled vocational qualification	23.4	5.5	14.5
Basic vocational qualification	2.5	13.5	8.0
Without post-school qualifications	45.8	52.2	49.0
Still at school	5.2	5.4	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons 15–69 years of age.

Nearly half (49%) of all males aged 15–69 years held a post-school qualification compared to 42% of females and there were other gender differences. Skilled vocational qualifications were much more common for males (23%) than for females (6%), but the reverse occurred for basic vocational qualifications held by 13% of females, but only 2% of males.

Higher degrees were held by 46,800 males and 32,000 females.

Transition from education to work

Each year, a survey on the transition from education to work is conducted. The May 1996 survey found that of the 128,700 people aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months to May 1995, 74% were employed (down 2% from last year), 17% were unemployed (down 2%) and the remainder were not in the labour force.

6.12 Literacy skill levels by sex, NSW, 1996

	Males	Females	Total
	%	%	%
Prose skill level—			
Level 1	23.0	21.4	22.2
Level 2	29.6	27.6	28.6
Level 3	33.2	33.5	33.4
Level 4/5	14.2	17.6	15.9
Document skill level—			
Level 1	20.9	23.1	22.0
Level 2	26.7	29.5	28.1
Level 3	36.7	35.6	36.2
Level 4/5	15.7	11.7	13.7
Quantitative skill level—			
Level 1	19.1	23.0	21.1
Level 2	24.6	29.8	27.2
Level 3	36.8	34.4	35.6
Level 4/5	19.5	12.8	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Aspects of literacy

The Survey of Aspects of Literacy (SAL) was conducted in 1996. It was designed to measure certain aspects of the literacy and numeracy skills of Australians. The survey focussed on 'functional literacy and numeracy' — those skills necessary to understand and use information from material which is printed in English and found in everyday life.

Results of the survey showed that the skill level distribution of people in NSW aged 15–74 was similar on each of the prose, document and quantitative literacy scales. About 22% of people in NSW had very poor skills (Level 1) and could be expected to experience considerable difficulties in using many of the printed materials that may be encountered in daily life. About 28% were at Level 2, and could be expected

to experience some difficulties in using many of the printed materials that may be encountered in daily life. Level 3 was the largest category, and the skills of the 36% of people at this level would enable them to cope with many printed materials found in daily life and at work, though not always with a high level of proficiency. Just 16% of people were at Level 4/5. People at both Level 4 and 5 are considered capable of managing the literacy demands of everyday life.

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.

6.13 Apprentices aged 15 to 34 years, NSW

<i>Age and year of apprenticeship</i>	May				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Age in May—					
15–17 years	10.2	6.2	9.9	5.0	9.7
18 years	11.8	8.7	7.6	8.4	9.1
19 years	12.8	10.6	7.7	6.3	9.7
20–24 years	15.8	12.3	14.6	13.6	18.5
25–34 years	*0.8	*0.7	*2.9	2.2	*0.0
Total	51.3	38.5	42.7	35.5	47.1
Year of apprenticeship—					
First	13.4	9.0	16.1	10.6	15.0
Second	13.0	10.9	9.8	10.4	15.2
Third	12.2	10.9	9.1	6.9	11.3
Fourth (a)	12.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	*5.6
Total	51.3	38.5	42.7	35.5	47.1

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

The number of apprentices aged 15–34 years in NSW in 1996 was 47,100, an increase of 33% on the number in 1995. Nearly 90% of the apprentices were males.

Almost two-thirds (61%) of the apprentices in 1996 were between 15 and 19 years of age. The most popular fields were vehicle trades with 19% of apprentices and electrical and electronic trades with 17%. Hairdressing was most popular among female 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.

Training expenditure

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

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

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

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

Publications related to Education and training

NSW *Non-ABS*

TAFE NSW, Statistics Newsletter, June 1997

Board of Studies NSW, Higher School Certificate Examination
1996

- 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)
Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia 1996
(4228.0)
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)
Employer Training Expenditure, Australia (6353.0)

Non-ABS

Department of Employment, Education and Training,
Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1996

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

Health

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 nine 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.

7.1 Registered health professionals, NSW 1996

Occupation	1994	1995	1996
Chiropractors	826	821	858
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	94	87	99
Dental technicians	634	621	620
Dental prosthetists	367	378	382
Dentists (a)	3 762	3 822	3 979
Enrolled nurses	16 521	16 565	16 578
Medical practitioners (a)	21 016	21 624	22 231
Optical dispensers	1 218	1 242	1 282
Optometrists	1 122	1 150	1 187
Osteopaths	180	180	190
Pharmacists (a)	6 357	6 371	6 505
Physiotherapists	4 381	4 587	4 772
Podiatrists	565	549	606
Psychologists	3 031	3 973	4 523
Registered nurses	71 959	73 178	74 131

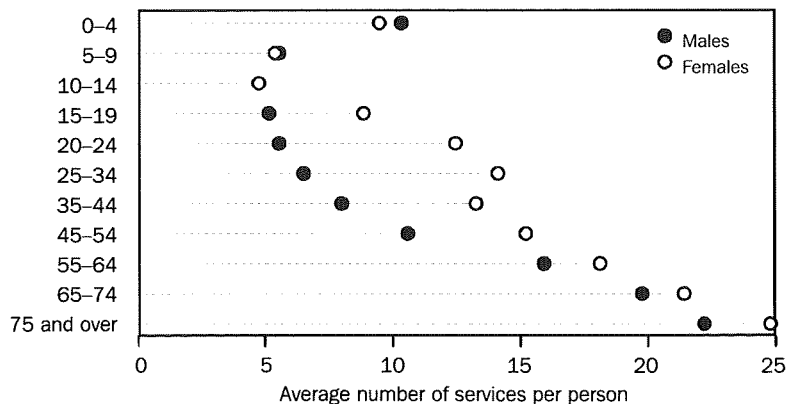
(a) The Registration Boards for these professions are financially independent statutory bodies.

Source: NSW Health Department

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

In 1995–96, the average number of Medicare services per year per person in NSW was 10 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 25 for women.

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

7.2 Medicare services by age, NSW, 1995–96

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 54% of the 1.8 million inpatient separations in 1995–96. Pregnancy and childbirth was the most common reason for hospitalisation for women. For men, digestive system conditions were most prevalent.

Excluding same day admissions, the average length of stay in NSW public hospitals and nursing homes in 1995–96 was 8.1 days. Same day admissions made up nearly 37% of admissions in 1995–96.

7.3 Inpatient separations, NSW, 1995–96

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Principal diagnosis</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Digestive system	106 074	109 594	215 668
Pregnancy and childbirth	..	146 148	146 148
Circulatory system	81 928	64 190	146 118
Genitourinary system	38 010	83 865	121 875
Injury and poisoning	75 343	54 433	129 776
Neoplasm	57 036	59 723	116 759
Respiratory system	56 163	46 350	102 513
Musculoskeletal system	48 126	45 602	93 728
Nervous system	41 581	49 000	90 581
Mental disorders	36 907	32 333	69 240
Other	283 816	284 920	568 736
Total separations	824 984	976 158	1 801 142

Source: NSW Health Department (Inpatient Statistics Collection)

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

<i>Type of institution</i>	<i>Number of beds (a)</i>		
	1994	1995	1996
Public units (b)—			
General hospitals	19 190	19 021	18 953
Nursing homes	2 659	2 529	2 290
Other institutions (c)	2 596	2 486	2 412
Private units (d)—			
General hospitals	5 855	6 191	5 987
Nursing homes	26 796	27 055	27 103
Commonwealth hospitals	160	150	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). (c) Consists primarily of units for the care of mental health patients. (d) Includes private institutions primarily for the care of mental health patients.

Source: NSW Health Department.

Women's health services

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

More than 5% of NSW women aged 15–44 are pregnant at any one time and over 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 3 times that of the rest of Australia.

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 (37%), while the most common long-term conditions were asthma (16%) and ear or hearing problems (11%). Other long-term conditions included high blood pressure (7%) and chest (7%), skin (6%) and heart (6%) problems.

7.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: Self assessed health status by age and sex, NSW, 1994

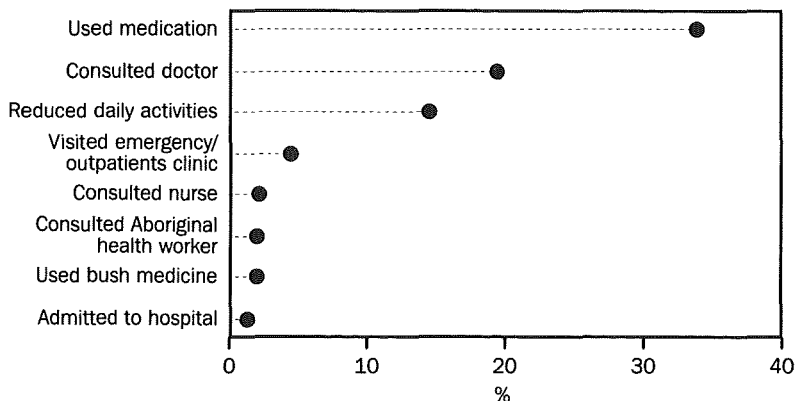
Self assessed health status	Age group (years)				Males	Females	Persons
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	36.2	26.1	13.1	11.3	25.9	23.3	24.6
Very good	38.1	32.8	27.2	14.2	31.3	30.6	31.0
Good	22.8	34.0	37.7	29.5	27.2	33.0	30.1
Fair or poor	3.0	7.1	22.0	43.8	15.3	13.1	14.2
Not stated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

7.6 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(b)	15-44	45 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Number of cigarettes smoked daily—						
1-10		**10.2	18.0	8.7	14.8	15.7
11 or more		**2.2	37.9	30.4	36.6	34.3
Not stated		**0.0	**0.7	**1.3	**0.6	**0.8
Total smokers		**12.4	56.6	40.5	52.0	50.8
Period since last drank alcohol—						
1 week ago or less		**1.0	45.4	45.3	50.9	42.7
More than 1 week ago to less than 12 months ago		**3.9	28.6	21.7	21.4	25.7
Total drinkers		**4.9	73.9	67.0	72.3	68.4
Total persons aged 13 years and over ('000)		3.2	38.7	10.1	25.6	26.3

(a) People aged 13 years and over. (b) All figures in this column should be treated as unreliable.

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



Health actions An estimated 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW took a health related action in the two weeks prior to the survey. The most common actions taken by these persons were:

- use of medication (77%)
- consulting a doctor (44%)
- reduced daily activities (33%)

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

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.

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 15–44 year age group showed the highest proportion of smokers (57%).

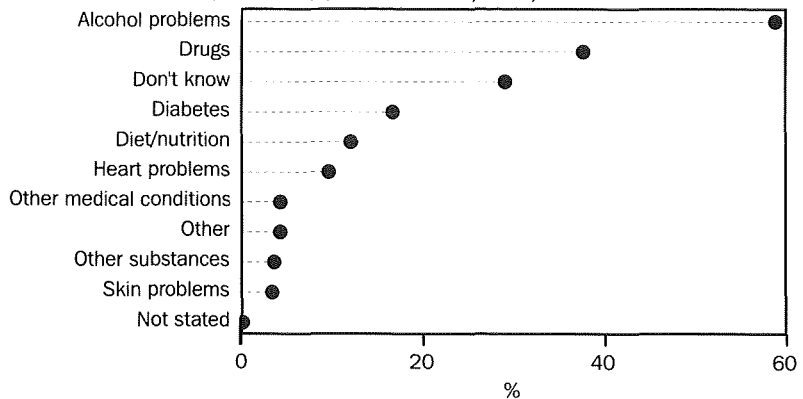
Alcohol consumption

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

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

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

7.8 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.

7.9 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.

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

Type of test	Unit	Age of child (years)				Total
		Less than 2	2-4	5-9	10-14	
Whether had sight and hearing tested—						
Both sight and hearing tested	%	38.3	36.0	59.7	64.3	53.5
Sight tested only	%	3.4	4.2	8.7	16.3	9.6
Hearing tested only	%	15.3	19.8	12.8	6.1	12.3
Neither sight or hearing tested	%	43.0	40.0	18.7	13.3	24.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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
Total	%	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children	'000	..	263.1	430.6	427.0	1 120.8

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

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

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

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 the 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. The exception were those visiting for orthodontic treatment, which increased from 2% for those aged 5–9 years to 10% for those aged 10–14 years.

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

7.12 Selected notifiable diseases: New notifications (a), NSW, 1995

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<i>Condition</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
AIDS	433	410	355	467	366
Arbovirus	474	344	660	384	555
Gonorrhoea	416	504	376	364	434
Hepatitis A—acute	1 106	983	599	593	630
Hepatitis B—unspecified	1 400	3 060	3 465	4 038	4 999
Hepatitis C—unspecified	799	4 249	6 695	9 350	8 386
HIV infection	819	677	556	432	451
Measles	431	830	2 397	1 504	604
Pertussis (whooping cough)	49	222	1 546	1 421	1 386
Rubella	—	340	825	232	1 216
Salmonella infection (b)	1 243	860	950	1 086	1 405
Syphilis	637	948	786	1 074	915

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

(b) Not otherwise specified.

Source: NSW Health Department

Infectious diseases

In NSW, 366 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 451 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified in 1995.

There were substantial increases in the notifications of hepatitis-B (unspecified), salmonella infection (b) and rubella in 1995.

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 its 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 1995–96 there were 62,469 employment injuries. Of these, 42,648 were workplace injuries, 16,211 occupational diseases, 3,478 non-workplace injuries (such as commuting accidents, road traffic accidents etc.), and 132 where the nature of occurrence was not known.

Compared to 1994–95, the incidence of employment injuries in 1995–96 had dropped by more than 4%. Only a marginal change was reported in workplace injuries and occupational disease claims compared to the previous period. The non-building construction industry had the highest incidence of employment injuries with 180.8 per 1,000 workers. The incidence was also high in the transport equipment category of manufacturing industry (77.1) and the coal mining industry (73.0).

Workplace injuries

The highest proportion of workplace injuries reported during 1995–96 was for sprains and strains to the back (30%), followed by sprains and strains to limbs (18%) and then open and superficial wounds (14%). People in the age group 55–59 years had the highest incidence of workplace injury (24.0 per 1,000 workers).

7.13 Rate of injuries/diseases, NSW, 1995–96

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Incidence per 1,000 workers</i>
Agriculture	51.6
Mining	76.2
including,	
Coal mining	73.0
Manufacturing	44.4
including,	
Food, beverages and tobacco	48.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	56.5
Paper, printing and publishing	21.2
Wood and furniture	58.8
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	25.8
Non-metallic mineral products	55.6
Basic metal products	68.4
Fabricated metal products	60.4
Transport equipment	77.1
Electricity, gas and water	27.9
Construction	53.9
including,	
Building construction	39.6
Non-building construction	180.8
Special trade construction	40.7
Wholesale trade	17.2
Retail trade	16.4
Transport and storage	47.1
Finance, property and business services	13.1
Public administration	44.6
Community services	20.6
Recreation, personal and other services	22.9
Total	27.4

Source: WorkCover Authority

Occupational disease

Of the total reported cases of occupational diseases, industrial deafness was the most prevalent (66%), followed by mental disorders including stress (11%), occupational overuse syndrome (7%) and hernia (6%), collectively accounting for nearly 90% of all occupational diseases. Approximately 71% of occupational disease cases resulted in permanent disability.

During 1995–96, 181 fatalities were reported to insurers. Of these, 55 resulted from workplace injuries, 85 from non-workplace injuries and 41 from occupational diseases. Sixteen per cent of workplace injuries resulted in permanent disability.

7.14 New cases of injuries and diseases reported, NSW, 1995-96

Type	Number
Fractures and dislocations	4 844
Sprains and strains	25 779
comprising,	
Back	12 608
Limbs	7 885
Neck and shoulder	2 989
Other	2 297
Open and superficial wounds	6 080
Contusions and crushing	3 980
Burns	1 063
Industrial deafness	10 684
Overuse syndrome	1 188
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	1 738
Hernia	911

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 were likely to last for six months or more. A handicap results from a disability which limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks associated with daily living 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.

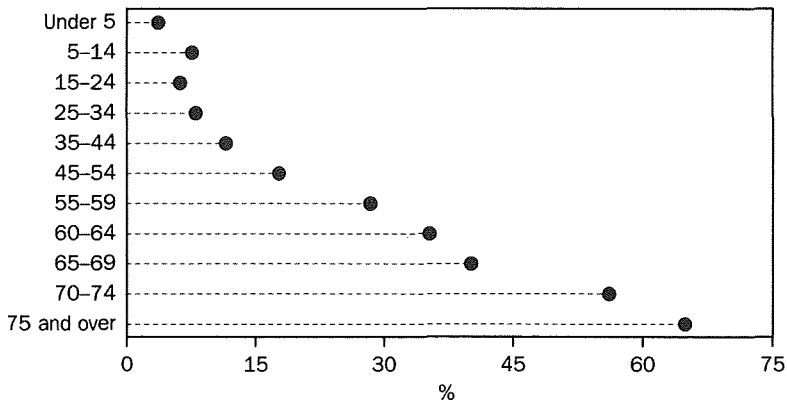
Disability and handicap are closely related to age. The rates for both increased rapidly for those aged 55 years and over. Of the total State's population who had a disability 55% were aged 55 years and over.

7.15 Area and severity of handicap, NSW, 1993

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

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

7.16 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%).

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 people with a disability 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%).

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

Activity	People who	People who	People who
	needed help	received help	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	242.9	224.0	92.2
Total activities	1 385.3	1 252.0	90.4
Total people needing or 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.

7.18 Persons with visual and hearing impairment, NSW, 1993

Age—	Impairment	
	Sight loss total or partial	Hearing loss total or partial
	—%—	
0-14	*4.9	10.6
15-24	**2.3	*2.8
25-44	*10.2	14.4
45-54	*9.7	9.0
55-64	13.2	17.1
65-74	19.7	26.1
75 and over	39.9	27.4
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0
	—no.—	
Total persons with impairment	96 200	328 300

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

** Data subject to high relative standard error.

Both these impairments correlate with age. Of the 328,300 people with a hearing impairment, 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. Nearly 54% of all people with a hearing impairment were aged 65 years and over. Of the 96,200 people with visual impairment, only 6% reported suffering from total visual loss with 4% being aged 65 years and over.

Causes of death

The four most significant causes of death in 1996 were diseases of the circulatory system (43% of deaths of NSW residents), malignant neoplasms (cancer) (26%), diseases of the respiratory system (8%) and accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (5%).

Accidents, poisonings and violence were the predominant cause of death (66%) in the younger age groups (15-24), cancer was the major cause among people aged 35-54 years (38%) while ischaemic heart disease, including heart attack, accounted for the most deaths among people aged 60 years and over.

Since the mid-1960s, the death rate from circulatory system diseases in Australia has been declining. For people aged 65 years and over in NSW, the proportion of deaths fell from 63% in 1973 to 49% in 1996. This decline has been attributed to increasing community awareness of lifestyle associated factors such as smoking, cholesterol levels, and exercise, and improved medical care. In contrast, deaths from cancer have increased steadily, with the proportion of deaths for people

7.19 Causes of death, NSW, 1996

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

aged 65 years and over rising from 14% in 1973 to 25% in 1996.

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

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

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

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 of SIDS for the latest five years for infants under one year are 104 in 1992, 80 in 1993, 66 in 1994, 73 in 1995 and 77 in 1996. One out of every seven infant deaths in 1996 was a cot death compared with one out of four in 1986.

Firearms death

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

7.20 Type of firearm death, NSW, 1980–94

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

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

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)
 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (4190.1)

- Australia** National Health Survey : Summary of Results, Australia (4364.0)
 National Health Survey : Summary of Results, Australian States and Territories (4368.0)
 Firearms Deaths, Australia (4397.0)
 Deaths Due to Diseases and Cancers of the Respiratory System, Australia (3314.0)
 Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia (4306.0)
 Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia, 1993 (4430.0)
 Disability, Ageing and Carers, 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)
 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings, 1994 (4190.0)
 NATSIS: Health of Indigenous Australians Australia, 1994 (4395.0)
 Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0)

Publications from 1995 National Health Survey and National Nutrition Survey have been 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.



Police patrolling on bicycles

Photograph: courtesy of 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 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 1996, there were 13,070 police officers employed by the NSW Police Service.

Recorded criminal incidents In 1996, there were 640,052 criminal incidents recorded by police; 58% of these involved some type of theft. The major categories of theft were stealing (19% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (18%), motor vehicle theft (8%) and fraud (3%).

Assault accounted for 7% of all recorded incidents (47,944); sexual assault for less than 1% (2,802 recorded incidents).

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

8.1 Selected recorded criminal incidents: Type of offence, NSW

Type of offence	1995		1996	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
Murder (a)	115	1.9	106	1.7
Assault	38 599	637.9	47 944	784.0
Sexual assault	2 130	35.2	2 802	45.8
Robbery	6 613	109.3	7 587	124.1
Breaking and entering	101 312	1 674.2	117 364	1 919.2
Fraud	16 045	265.1	20 494	335.1
Receiving, goods in custody	5 865	96.9	6 984	114.2
Motor vehicle theft	47 042	777.4	49 019	801.6
Stealing	113 588	1 877.1	124 036	2 028.4
Arson	3 118	51.5	4 368	71.4
Malicious damage to property	71 502	1 181.6	78 301	1 280.5
Drug offences	18 772	310.2	19 845	324.5
Offensive behaviour	7 718	127.5	7 581	124.0

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

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

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

Age group	Victims	Non-victims	Total	Victimisation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	%
MALES				
15-24	49.4	392.7	442.1	11.2
25-34	36.8	426.3	463.1	7.9
35-44	19.7	431.9	451.6	4.4
45-54	16.9	370.3	387.3	4.4
55-64	*3.8	257.6	261.3	*1.4
65 and over	*2.3	310.1	312.4	*0.7
Total males	128.9	2 188.9	2 317.8	5.6
FEMALES				
15-24	25.9	400.9	426.8	6.1
25-34	26.2	443.4	469.6	5.6
35-44	13.8	445.9	459.7	3.0
45-54	10.9	366.7	377.6	2.9
55-64	*3.0	255.1	258.1	*1.2
65 and over	*2.0	382.3	384.3	*0.5
Total females	81.8	2 294.3	2 376.1	3.4
PERSONS				
15-24	75.3	793.6	869.0	8.7
25-34	63.0	869.7	932.7	6.8
35-44	33.5	877.8	911.3	3.7
45-54	27.9	737.0	764.9	3.6
55-64	*6.8	512.6	519.4	*1.3
65 and over	*4.3	692.4	696.7	*0.6
Total persons	210.7	4 483.2	4 694.0	4.5

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

The 1996 Crime and Safety Survey found that less than 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

Over half (55%) of all people aged 15 years and over felt that their neighbourhood had a crime or public nuisance problem.

The main crime or public nuisance problem was perceived to be housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes, reported as the main problem by 21% of people.

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

The Survey showed that 17% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.

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.

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

<i>Crime or public nuisance problem</i>	<i>Perceived to be a problem (a)</i>		<i>Perceived to be the main problem</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion (b)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion (b)</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Perceived problem(s)</i>				
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1 737.9	37.0	968.6	20.6
Car theft	1 014.7	21.6	125.2	2.7
Other theft	513.4	10.9	54.8	1.2
Louts/youth gangs	1 061.8	22.6	322.1	6.9
Prowlers/loiterers	449.1	9.6	49.6	1.1
Vandalism/graffiti	1 113.0	23.7	208.6	4.4
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 428.2	30.4	452.5	9.6
Illegal drugs	750.0	16.0	214.2	4.6
Sexual assault	193.1	4.1	16.2	0.3
Other assault	275.6	5.9	25.5	0.5
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	392.2	8.4	100.3	2.1
Other	141.8	3.0	57.9	1.2
No perceived problem	2 098.3	44.7	2 098.3	44.7
All persons	4 694.0	. .	4 694.0	. .

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

8.4 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>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Needed legal services (b)</i>	20.7	13.7	17.2	17.8	11.7
comprising—					
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
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	—'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'.

The District Court decides appeals against decisions made in the Local Court; civil cases where the monetary value of a claim is between \$40,000 and \$750,000 (or any amount over \$40,000 for motor vehicle personal injuries); and serious criminal charges against both juveniles and adults. District Court proceedings are presided over by a District Court judge. Trials are heard before a judge and jury, or in certain circumstances, before a judge alone.

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

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

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

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

Criminal court statistics

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

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

Prisons

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

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

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

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

8.6 Prison population and prisoner receptions, NSW

	Prisoners in custody on first Sunday of month (a)			Sentenced prisoner receptions (c)
	Prisoners on remand	Sentenced prisoners (b)	Total	
June—				
1992	767	5 415	6 182	581
1993	832	5 544	6 376	578
1994	761	5 701	6 462	476
1995	801	5 613	6 414	558
1996	810	5 490	6 300	453

(a) Excludes prisoners on periodic detention and ACT prisoners serving sentences in NSW prisons. (b) Includes appellants and fine defaulters. (c) Excludes fine defaulters. Numbers in this column differ from those previously published due to a change in the data retrieval method used by the Department of Corrective Services to count prisoner receptions.

Source: NSW Department of Corrective Services

8.7 Women's experience of violence, NSW, 1996

Experience of violence	During the last 12 months	During the last 12 months	Since the age of 15	Since the age of 15
	'000	%	'000	%
Physical violence—				
Assault	106.3	4.5	659.3	28.2
Attempt or threat	95.3	4.1	549.6	23.5
Total (a)	133.0	5.7	721.9	30.8
Sexual violence—				
Assault	35.3	1.5	368.1	15.7
Attempt or threat	*19.4	*0.8	103.6	4.4
Total (a)	48.0	2.0	421.9	18.0
Total experiencing violence (a)	165.7	7.1	876.1	37.4
comprising—				
18–24 years	60.6	19.4	147.7	47.2
25–34 years	56.7	11.5	225.8	45.9
35–44 years	*25.9	*5.7	200.1	43.8
45–54 years	*15.3	*3.7	166.6	40.8
55 and over	*7.2	*1.1	136.0	20.3
Violence not experienced	2 175.7	92.9	1 465.2	62.6
Total women	2 341.4	100.0	2 341.4	100.0

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

Fine defaulters are excluded from the count of prisoner receptions because the numbers involved have varied over time due to changes in government policy. The most significant change was a moratorium on fine defaulters in 1994 which entailed the suspension of action on warrants for fine default. However, fine defaulters are included in the count of the prisoner population. Although prisoner receptions for fine defaulters can be relatively high at times, their length of stay in prison is so short that their numbers do not usually have any significant impact on the prison population. Fine defaulters account for less than 2% of the sentenced prisoner population.

Community corrections

On 1 June 1996 there were 17,695 people under some form of community supervision in NSW. These people included those serving Community Service Orders, those on supervised recognisances and people on probation or parole. Like the prison population, the community corrections population in NSW has remained relatively stable over the past five years. On 1 June 1992 there were 17,801 people under community supervision.

Women's Safety Survey

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

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

Experience of violence

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

Violence in the last 12 months

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

Young women were more at risk than older women. Around 1 in 5 women aged 18–24 and about 1 in 9 aged 25–34 experienced violence in the previous 12 months.

Men were most likely to be the perpetrator of violent incidents. They were the perpetrator in 85% of all incidents while another woman was the perpetrator in around 1 in 4

incidents. In most incidents only one perpetrator was involved.

Violence since the age of 15

Over 1 in 3 women had experienced violence since the age of 15. Nearly one third had experienced physical violence and about 1 in 5 sexual violence.

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

Women who reported an experience of violence since age 15 were asked about their experience of abuse as a child. Those who experienced physical or sexual abuse as a child were much more likely than those who did not, to experience violence as an adult — around 7 out of 10 compared with 3 out of 10 women.

Action taken in response to violence

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

Around 1 in 5 women who had experienced physical or sexual assault did not take any action after the last incident. Among women who did take action, the majority took one type of action only.

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

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

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

Publications related to Law and order

- NSW** Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, April 1996 (4509.1)
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1997, New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1996, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1997, New South Wales Criminal Courts Statistics 1996, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Sydney
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research 1997, Key Trends in Crime and Justice, New South Wales, 1996, NSW Bureau of Crime and Statistics and Research, Sydney
Sylvane Mariasson, Statistical Publication No. 12, August 1996, Inmate Statistics (Weekly States) July 1995 to June 1996, NSW Department of Corrective Services.
- Australia** Women's Safety, Australia, 1996 (4128.0)
Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993 (4509.0)
Recorded Crime, Australia, 1996 (4510.0)

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



Trainees receiving expert tuition in vegetable preparation

*Photograph: courtesy of Department of Employment,
Education, Training and Youth Affairs*

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 1997 an estimated 3 million people were in the labour force in NSW. Of these, 2.8 million were employed and 245,000 were unemployed. In addition, there were an estimated 1.9 million people aged 15 years or more who were not in the labour force.

Labour force participation rate

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

In May 1997 the overall participation rate was 62% (72% for men and 52% for women). In the last five years the rate for men has declined while the rate for women has increased. The participation rate for married women also increased slowly over this period.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 1997 the highest participation rates of about 80% were for people aged 20–24, 25–34 and 35–44. Participation rates were lower for all other age groups, varying from 77% for those aged 45–54 years to 6% for people aged 65 and over. Participation rates for people aged 15–19 have fluctuated in the five years since 1992 but remained steady for the other age groups.

9.1 Labour force status (a), NSW

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>May 1992</i>	<i>May 1996</i>	<i>May 1997</i>
MALES ('000)			
Labour force—			
Employed	1 505.7	1 592.8	1 597.3
Unemployed	174.5	137.0	143.3
<i>Total</i>	1 680.2	1 729.8	1 740.7
Not in labour force	605.1	656.4	677.4
MALES (%)			
Unemployment rate	10.4	7.9	8.2
Participation rate	73.5	72.5	72.0
FEMALES ('000)			
Labour force—			
Employed	1 099.3	1 192.7	1 206.6
Unemployed	109.2	94.9	101.9
<i>Total</i>	1 208.5	1 287.7	1 308.5
Not in labour force	1 156.5	1 183.2	1 199.5
FEMALES (%)			
Unemployment rate	9.0	7.4	7.8
Participation rate	51.1	52.1	52.2
PERSONS ('000)			
Labour force—			
Employed	2 605.1	2 785.6	2 804.0
Unemployed	283.7	231.9	245.3
<i>Total</i>	2 888.7	3 017.4	3 049.2
Not in labour force	1 761.6	1 839.6	1 876.9
PERSONS (%)			
Unemployment rate	9.8	7.7	8.0
Participation rate	62.1	62.1	61.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 and over.

9.2 Labour force participation rates (a), NSW

	<i>May 1992</i>	<i>May 1996</i>	<i>May 1997</i>
<i>Age group (years)</i>	%	%	%
15–19	52.4	57.4	54.8
20–24	81.7	82.5	81.0
25–34	80.0	79.6	80.4
35–44	83.0	82.1	81.0
45–54	76.8	76.3	77.2
55–64	43.2	42.9	44.1
65 and over	5.4	5.9	5.9
Total	62.1	62.1	61.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 and over.

Labour force experience

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

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

Labour market activities were described in terms of episodes of 'working', 'looking for work', or 'absent from the labour market' (neither working nor looking for work). In May 1995, there were nearly 280,000 jobseekers in NSW. About 4 out of 10 of these people were working 16 months later in September 1996 and 6 out of 10 jobseekers had worked at some stage during this period. The survey also revealed that 1 in 5 jobseekers in NSW looked for work for the whole year from September 1995 to September 1996 without finding a job.

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 currently in the labour force who were not in the labour force 12 months ago 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 gave financial reasons as the main reason for wanting to work again.

Nearly a 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 re-entrants had left their previous job voluntarily with 86% of these being women. Nearly half of these women 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 comprises part of the potential labour supply, but they are not reflected in employment and unemployment statistics. They are described as being marginally attached to the labour force.

9.3 Persons not in the labour force (a), NSW, September 1996

	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Selected characteristics</i>	'000	'000	'000
With marginal attachment to the labour force—			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work—			
Were available to start work within four weeks	*4.6	*5.9	10.5
Were not available to start work within four weeks	*4.6	*3.2	7.9
<i>Total</i>	9.3	9.1	18.4
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks—			
Discouraged jobseekers	8.3	34.2	42.5
Other	61.9	150.9	212.8
<i>Total</i>	70.2	185.1	255.3
<i>Total with marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	79.4	194.3	273.7
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	28.9	78.1	107.0
Did not want to work	279.0	553.3	832.3
Permanently unable to work	32.5	18.4	50.9
Institutionalised (b) and boarding school pupils	16.8	17.9	34.8
<i>Total without marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	357.3	667.7	1 025.0
Total	436.7	862.0	1 298.7

(a) Aged 15 to 69. (b) Includes some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories and gaols.

9.4 Unemployed persons and unemployment rate (a), NSW

	<i>Unemployed</i>			<i>Unemployment rate</i>		
	May 1992	May 1996	May 1997	May 1992	May 1996	May 1997
<i>Age group (years)</i>	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15-19	50.5	45.8	43.1	21.9	19.0	18.5
20-24	54.8	42.5	51.3	14.5	11.1	14.0
25-34	75.4	50.9	60.1	9.9	6.7	7.8
35-44	50.1	43.4	43.2	6.8	5.7	5.6
45-54	31.0	33.7	36.1	6.0	5.7	5.8
55-64	20.6	14.6	10.9	9.2	6.4	4.6
65 and over	*1.3	*0.9	*0.6	4.7	*1.9	*1.3
Total	283.7	231.9	245.3	9.8	7.7	8.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 and over.

In September 1996 there were 273,700 people aged 15–69 years who were marginally attached to the labour force. Of these, 7 in 10 were women.

Child care was given as the main reason for not actively looking for work by a quarter of these people, including just over a third of women. Attending an educational institution was the main reason given by men, accounting for about 4 in 10 men.

There were also 42,500 discouraged job seekers, an increase of 4% since September 1995. Of these, 40% stated they were discouraged because they were considered by employers to be too young or too old and over 20% stated there were no jobs in the locality or (their) line of work.

Unemployment

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

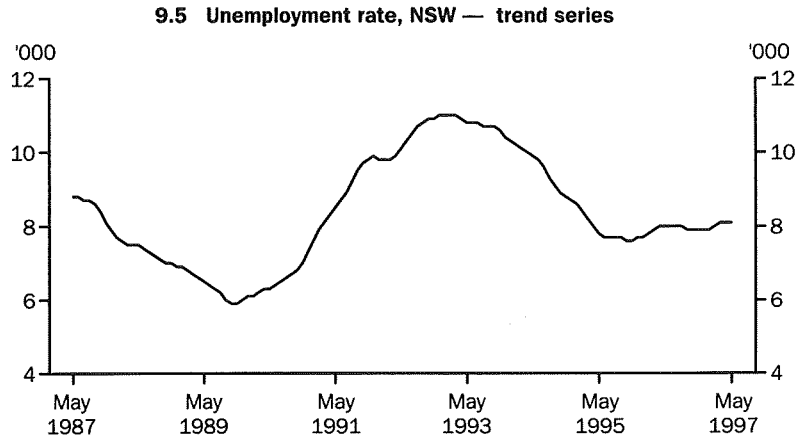
- not employed;
- available to work; and
- actively looking for work.

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 245,300 unemployed people in NSW in May 1997 and the unemployment rate was 8.0%. 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. Four out of five unemployed people in May 1997 were looking for full-time work with the remainder looking for part-time work. Just over a third of unemployed women were looking for part-time work, compared with 11% of men.

Age groups Unemployment rates vary between age groups. Teenagers (aged 15–19) recorded the highest unemployment rate at 18.5% in May 1997. During the preceding 12 months rates increased for some age groups and decreased for others. However, all groups recorded a lower unemployment rate than five years earlier.



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 1997 the unemployment rate for those born overseas in English speaking countries was 4.9%. The rate was considerably higher, at 11.4%, among those born in countries where English was not the main language spoken. The unemployment rate among people born in Australia was 7.6%.

There is a relationship between the length of time overseas born people have lived in Australia and their unemployment rate. The most recent arrivals recorded the highest rate, however this decreased with the length of time people have lived in Australia. Overseas born people who arrived in Australia in 1991 or later had an unemployment rate of 15.4% in May 1997.

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 1997 the unemployment rate for the Sydney region was 6.8%, compared with 10.3% for the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney, the rates ranged from 16.7% in Fairfield–Liverpool Statistical Region (SR) to under 3% in Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai SR and Northern Beaches SR.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 7.5% in Murray–Murrumbidgee SR rising to 14.5% in the combined Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SRs.

9.6 Unemployment rate, country of birth, NSW

	May 1992	May 1996	May 1997		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Country of birth</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Born in Australia	8.8	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.6
Born outside Australia	12.6	9.1	9.5	8.6	9.1
comprising,					
Main English speaking countries	9.0	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.9
Other countries	14.6	11.3	11.6	11.0	11.4
Total	9.8	7.7	8.2	7.8	8.0

9.7 Labour force status (a), NSW, May 1997

<i>Region</i>	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	%	%
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	200.0	17.0	7.8	61.9
including,				
Inner Sydney (SR)	135.2	9.9	6.8	64.6
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	115.1	6.9	5.7	66.3
St George–Sutherland (SR)	204.1	12.2	5.7	66.4
Canterbury–Bankstown (SR)	124.1	12.6	9.2	57.4
Fairfield–Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs)	232.4	32.8	12.4	64.6
including,				
Fairfield–Liverpool (SR)	126.5	25.4	16.7	61.4
Central Western Sydney (SR)	116.0	11.0	8.7	58.9
Outer Western Sydney (SR)	147.5	10.5	6.7	68.3
Blacktown–Baulkham Hills (SR)	181.9	10.3	5.4	67.1
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	152.3	6.7	4.2	67.7
Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SR)	123.0	*2.5	*2.0	64.1
Northern Beaches (SR)	117.1	3.4	2.8	63.8
Gosford–Wyong (SR)	112.5	7.1	5.9	58.3
<i>Sydney (MSR)</i>	1 826.1	133.1	6.8	63.9
Hunter (SR)	221.6	27.4	11.0	58.3
including,				
Newcastle (SRS)	187.4	25.4	11.9	57.7
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	261.6	28.2	9.7	60.2
including,				
Illawarra (SR)	168.1	21.5	11.3	58.2
Wollongong (SRS)	129.6	14.2	9.9	60.7
Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast (SRs)	153.3	26.0	14.5	50.3
Northern, Far West, North Western and Central West (SRs) (b)	205.9	19.8	8.8	61.0
Murray–Murrumbidgee (SR)	128.3	10.4	7.5	66.4
<i>Balance of NSW (MSR)</i>	977.9	112.1	10.3	58.6
New South Wales	2 804.0	245.3	8.0	61.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 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 1997 the average duration of unemployment was 63 weeks for men and 50 weeks for women. The average increased with age, ranging from 28 weeks for people aged 15–19 years to 89 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 1997, 35% of unemployed people fell into this category, compared with 29% a year earlier.

9.8 Duration of unemployment, NSW

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	May 1992	May 1996	May 1997		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	—'000—				
Under 52	190.8	163.5	87.3	71.8	159.1
comprising,					
under 2	12.1	16.7	6.7	9.4	16.1
2 and under 4	17.2	16.1	12.5	9.5	22.0
4 and under 8	27.0	23.5	10.3	10.8	21.1
8 and under 13	23.2	23.1	11.7	10.7	22.4
13 and under 26	53.3	50.3	26.3	22.8	49.1
26 and under 39	41.8	23.9	16.5	6.2	22.7
39 and under 52	16.2	9.9	*3.4	*2.4	5.8
52 and over	92.9	68.3	56.0	30.2	86.2
comprising,					
52 and under 104	45.6	27.4	27.1	12.7	39.9
104 and over	47.2	41.0	28.9	17.4	46.3
Total unemployed	283.7	231.9	143.3	101.9	245.3
	—weeks—				
Average	53.5	58.6	62.8	49.7	57.4
Median	26	20	26	17	22

Job search experience

In the July 1996 survey of Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, 13% of people stated that their main difficulty in finding work was that there were too many applicants for the available jobs and 13% said that employers considered them too young or too old. A further 12% reported that there were no vacancies at all and 10% said there were no vacancies in their line of work.

The difficulties unemployed people experienced in finding work varied with age. Insufficient work experience was given by 18% of 15–24 year olds as the main difficulty while a further 15% said there were no vacancies at all. For the group aged 45 years and over, 38% said that they were considered too old by employers to get the job.

Among people born overseas in non-English speaking countries, 17% said that language difficulties were the main difficulty in finding work and another 17% said it was being considered too young or too old by employers.

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 1997 there were nearly 20,000 job vacancies in NSW, a decrease of 20% in the 12 months since May 1996. In the same period the number of vacancies decreased by 21% in the private sector and by 11% in the public sector. Private sector vacancies represented 85% of the total.

9.9 Job vacancies, NSW

<i>Sector or industry</i>	<i>May 1992</i>	<i>May 1993</i>	<i>May 1994</i>	<i>May 1995</i>	<i>May 1996</i>	<i>May 1997</i>
	—'000—					
Sector—						
Private	3.4	10.4	13.1	20.8	21.0	16.6
Public	3.1	2.5	4.6	3.1	3.5	3.1
Industry—						
Manufacturing	*1.4	*1.3	*2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0
Other	5.1	11.6	15.6	21.4	22.3	17.6
Total vacancies	6.5	12.9	17.7	23.9	24.5	19.6
	—%—					
Job vacancy rate (a)	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9

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

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 1997 there were an estimated 2.8 million employed people in NSW. This was an increase of 18,000 or 0.7% over the previous 12 months.

There were 1.6 million employed men and 1.2 million employed women in May 1997, with men representing 57% of the total. In the five years to May 1997, the number of employed women increased by 10% and the number of employed men by 6%.

In the same five-year period, the number of employed people increased in all age groups except 20–24 year olds. The largest increase was in the group aged 45–54 where the number of employed people rose by almost 100,000 or 20%. Total employment increased by 8% in this period.

9.10 Employed persons (a), NSW

	May 1992	May 1996	May 1997
<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>
15-19	180.0	195.6	189.6
20-24	324.0	341.4	316.5
25-34	686.9	708.3	713.8
35-44	686.1	721.4	725.9
45-54	487.1	560.9	583.5
55-64	203.3	213.2	228.3
65 and over	37.7	44.9	46.3
Total	2 605.1	2 785.6	2 804.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 and over.

Part-time employment

Nearly one quarter of all people employed in May 1997 were part-time workers. The proportion of females employed part-time was significantly higher at 40% than for males (12%). In the last 5 years there have been increases in the proportion of both males and females working part-time.

In August 1995 people were asked their main reason for working part-time. Overall, just over one-quarter 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.

Industry and occupation

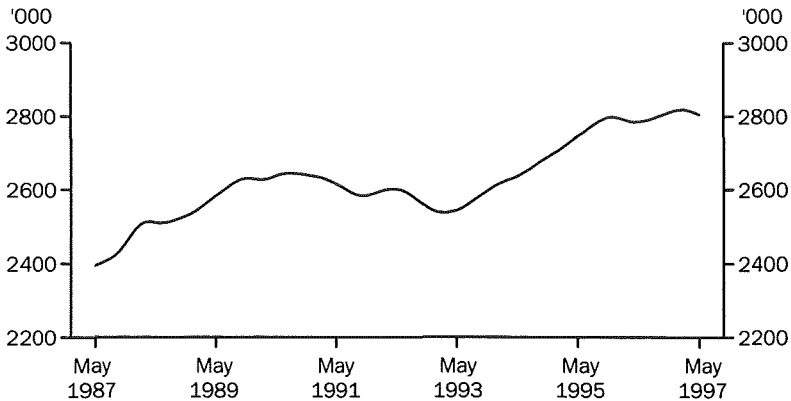
Retail trade and Manufacturing were the largest industries in terms of employment in May 1997, each with 14% of employed people. The largest number of women were employed in Health and community services and Retail trade (both with 16% of employed women). There were more women than men employed in Finance and insurance, Education, Health and community services, and Accommodation, cafés and restaurants. The manufacturing industry was the largest employer for men (17% of employed men).

The occupation groups employing the largest number of people were Professionals (18%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (17%). These two occupation groups also accounted for half of employed women. Among males, 21% were employed as Tradespersons and related workers and 15% as Professionals.

Job mobility

In February 1996 nearly one-quarter 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 had been in their current job for less than one year.

9.11 Employed persons, NSW — trend series



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

	<i>Members of a family</i>				
	<i>Husband or wife or lone parent with dependants</i>	<i>Other family member</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Not a member of a family</i>	<i>Total</i>
	%	%	%	%	%
Personal reasons	3.0	25.8	13.4	24.0	14.6
Family reasons	4.2	*0.8	2.6	*0.0	2.3
Child care	32.2	*0.0	17.5	*0.7	15.6
Not enough work available	11.1	19.4	14.9	25.3	16.1
Own choice	25.5	27.8	26.6	24.2	26.3
Standard arrangements for job	17.5	18.1	17.8	18.6	17.9
Other reasons (a)	6.6	8.1	7.2	*6.9	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

9.13 Employed persons (a) by occupation (b), NSW, May 1997

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>
	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	191.1	17.0	208.2
Professionals	394.5	101.0	495.5
Associate professionals	268.0	30.5	298.4
Tradespersons and related workers	343.4	23.3	366.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	80.4	49.1	129.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	316.4	171.2	487.6
Intermediate production and transport workers	213.6	37.0	250.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	133.6	151.8	285.4
Labourers and related workers	187.4	94.6	282.0
Total	2 128.4	675.5	2 804.0

(a) Civilian population aged 15 and over. (b) Classified according to the Second Edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) introduced in August 1996.

A greater proportion of women than men had been in their job for shorter periods with 61% of women being 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.

People working at home

A survey in September 1995 found that just over 100,000 or nearly 4% of employed people in NSW were employed at home (ie they worked more hours at home than elsewhere). A further half a million (18% of the employed) worked some hours at home, but usually worked more hours elsewhere. Just over 7 in 10 people working at home were women.

The majority of people (51%) working at home worked on their own account 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.

Underemployed workers

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

In September 1996, 5% of employed people were involuntary part-time workers. Of these, 91% usually worked part-time and 9% usually worked full-time. Involuntary part-time work was much more prevalent for younger workers (13% of employed 15–19 year olds) than older workers (4 to 5% of 25–64 year olds). There were 7% of employed females who were involuntary part-time workers compared to 5% of employed males.

Trade unions

Statistics compiled from data provided by trade unions identified 71 unions in NSW at 30 June 1996 with a total membership of just over a million people. People who are members of more than one union are counted once for each union. The number of unions has decreased by 2 since June 1995 and by 79 in the five years since 1991.

Trade union membership

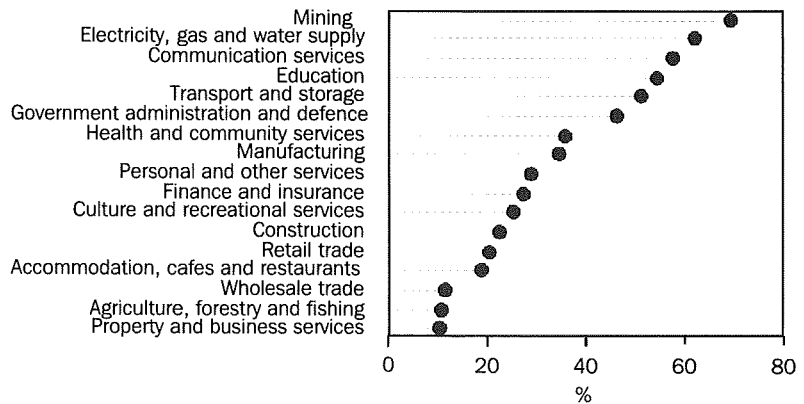
Additional statistics on trade union membership are available from a survey which obtains information from employed wage and salary earners on whether or not they are a member of a union.

In August 1996 three in ten wage and salary earners stated that they were members of a trade union. In addition, 34% of full-time workers and 21% of part-time workers were trade union members as well as 37% of permanent employees and 12% of casual employees.

The Mining industry had the highest union membership with 70% followed by 62% in Electricity, gas and water supply. The lowest membership rates were found in Property and business services and Agriculture, forestry and fishing, both with 11%.

Union membership in the public sector at 58% was much higher than in the private sector where it was 23%.

9.14 Trade union membership, NSW — August 1996



Industrial disputes

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

There were 292 industrial disputes reported in NSW in 1996 which resulted in an estimated 378,000 working days being lost. The mining industry accounted for 27% of total days lost in 1996.

9.15 Industrial disputes (a), NSW

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
WORKING DAYS LOST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ('000)						
Industry						
Mining	107.1	48.4	46.5	80.8	51.8	102.0
Manufacturing—						
Metal products; machinery and equipment	433.7	42.6	57.4	25.1	22.2	11.8
Other	112.7	10.5	11.2	14.6	11.0	10.4
Construction	57.3	10.5	5.0	0.1	2.5	60.8
Transport and storage; communication services	80.2	9.1	5.0	20.3	7.9	5.7
Other industries	315.4	53.2	53.3	82.2	18.2	187.4
Total working days lost	1 106.3	174.3	178.3	223.2	113.6	377.9
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR (no.)						
Total number of disputes	439	279	241	230	285	292

(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.

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

	May 1995	May 1996	May 1997
<i>Particulars</i>	\$	\$	\$
Males—			
Full-time adults—			
Ordinary time earnings	721.80	752.30	768.90
Total earnings	780.80	817.30	822.90
All males total earnings	684.20	707.90	710.40
Females—			
Full-time adults—			
Ordinary time earnings	594.40	619.40	644.10
Total earnings	611.00	636.70	657.70
All females total earnings	450.00	475.20	478.40
Persons—			
Full-time adults—			
Ordinary time earnings	674.20	704.00	721.40
Total earnings	717.40	751.70	760.20
All persons total earnings	573.70	601.70	597.90

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

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

Average weekly total earnings (trend series) in May 1997 were \$710.40 for males and \$478.40 for females. The female average was two-thirds of the male figure, but some of this difference could be attributed to the fact that there was a larger proportion of women working part-time. A comparison of full-time employees revealed that average female earnings were 80% of male earnings.

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

In August 1996, 90% of wages and salary earners received at least one of these standard benefits — 87% had superannuation, 74% holiday leave, 74% sick leave and 66% long-service leave.

Access to benefits was much higher for full-time employees compared to part-time employees. While 97% of full-time workers received at least one benefit only 68% of people working part-time did so. In addition, all permanent employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 58% 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.

Superannuation A detailed study of superannuation coverage conducted in November 1995 revealed that 81% of employed people were covered by a superannuation scheme. Coverage had increased from 49% in 1988.

Permanent employees were far more likely to be covered by a superannuation scheme than casual employees — 97% compared with 62% in 1995. The proportion of males and females covered was the same.

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

Publications related to Labour

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

Australia The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)
 Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)
 Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)
 Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)
 Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)
 Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia (6245.0)
 Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia (6250.0)
 Career Experience, Australia (6254.0)
 Persons who had re-entered the Labour Force, Australia (6264.0.40.001)
 Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0)
 Persons Employed at Home, Australia (6275.0)
 Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, Jobseekers (6286.0)
 Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, First Results (6289.0)
 Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0)
 Superannuation, Australia (6319.0)
 Industrial Disputes, Australia (Monthly) (6321.0)
 Industrial Disputes, Australia (Annual) (6322.0)
 Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)
 Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)
 Working Arrangements, Australia (6342.0.40.001)
 Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (6354.0)

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

Transport patterns

Background The car is one of the most influential inventions in recent history. Once mass production of affordable cars was possible, ownership and usage proliferated. This has had a profound impact on the way people live and the shape of our cities.

Before the car, Sydney's development was concentrated around a radial rail and tram network, as is evident by the higher density development in Sydney's inner ring of suburbs, especially along the heavy rail corridors in these areas. Sydney city was the focus of employment and with the supporting radial public transport system, people made great use of these services.

However, with the availability of a car and being able to more quickly travel longer distances, the pattern of urban development changed to one of low density fringe growth and employment decentralisation. This has led, in turn, to an increasing reliance on the car and a decline in the use of public transport (rail and bus).

Recent studies have shown that if existing trends continue there will be significant environmental, operational and financial implications for the community. The community's awareness of the detrimental impact of the private motor vehicle has been identified in recent surveys by both the NSW Environment Protection Authority and the motoring body NRMA. The findings of these surveys are interesting in that while people see cars as being 'damaging', they are unsure of what they can do to help reduce their detrimental effects.

In an effort to stop and if possible reverse these trends, the NSW Government prepared a new planning strategy for the Greater Metropolitan region (Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong) called 'Cities for the 21st Century'. This strategy provides for a new approach of integrating land use and transport planning. The strategy has adopted the concept of 'urban containment' or the 'compact city' as its key strategic direction. The Department of Transport prepared an 'Integrated Transport Strategy' in conjunction with the new metropolitan strategy. A main objective of the new approach is to manage travel demand by promoting land use patterns which make more efficient use of highly accessible land, by increasing residential densities and by

encouraging concentrated employment patterns. An outcome of these strategies is expected to be reduced car use and increased use of public transport.

To achieve this outcome, state and local governments need to develop the right mix of actions. To do this, they must be able to answer questions, such as:

- What are the characteristics of a 'typical' public transport user?
- What are the characteristics of a 'typical' car user?
- Why do people choose to use their cars when there is a public transport alternative?
- What do car users think of public transport?
- What do public transport users think of public transport and why do they choose to use it?

In late 1995, New South Government agencies were invited to make a submission to the ABS for the 1996 State Supplementary Survey. A record number of submissions was received from a range of agencies. The successful topic was based on the submissions of five government agencies (Department of Transport, State Transit Authority, Roads and Traffic Authority, Department for Women and the Ageing and Disability Department) all of whom had made a submission with a transport flavour.

The Ageing and Disability Department was interested in the adequacy, appropriateness and affordability of public transport services (bus, rail, ferry, taxi) for older people, people with a disability and pensioners; the Department for Women was interested in how women's choice and activities are made difficult or limited for transport reasons; the Department of Transport was interested in finding out how the availability of public transport affected peoples residential location choice; the State Transit Authority wanted to determine the factors which contribute to the reliance on private vehicles rather than public transport, and identify factors that would influence greater utilisation of public transport; the Roads and Traffic Authority was interested in identifying and investigating factors that motivate the choice of travel mode within households across NSW.

In an attempt to best meet the needs of all the agencies, the resultant survey looked at current transport patterns and preferences of people across NSW. The aim of the survey was to provide information on the transport modes people used to travel to work, place of education and all other destinations, as well as the reasons why people chose that mode of transport. In addition, people were also asked

whether they had any concerns with particular modes of transport and to identify what those were.

The type of information gathered in the State Supplementary Survey has never before been available state wide. While there are certain limitations to using the data (it can not be disaggregated by 'local' area and only includes persons over 18 years) they provide an indication as to where further research could be concentrated.

The Home Interview Survey conducted in 1991–92 by the NSW Transport Data Centre provides more detailed and disaggregated information on travel patterns in the Greater Sydney region, but only asks a small number of questions about preferences in this same geographical area.

Significant interest in the results of this survey by both policy agencies and service delivery groups such as bus and rail operators is anticipated.

Results of the survey

Before discussing the results of the survey, the methodology used should be understood. Briefly, this is:

- the information was gathered from a randomly selected individual aged over 18 years in each household selected for the Monthly Population Survey. Therefore travel by school children is not represented;
- information was collected in the first two weeks of October 1996 using a mix of both telephone and face-to-face interviews;
- information was sought from approximately 6,300 people, of whom about 5,300 responded;
- the results are shown for only two areas Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong and Rest of NSW, as the sampling errors for data at a more detailed level can be quite large, making estimates for small areas less reliable.

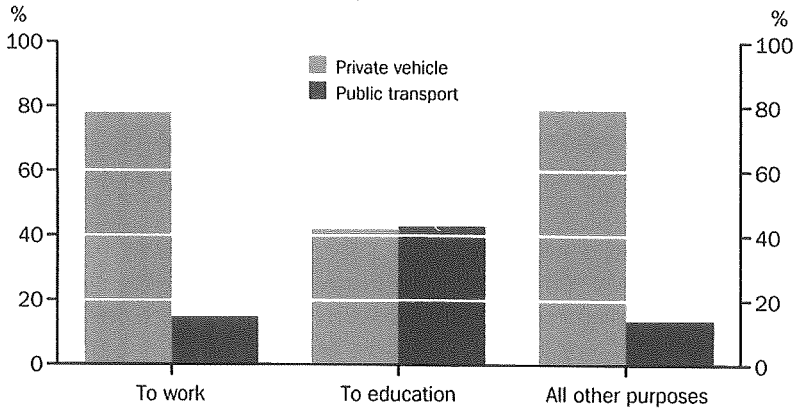
The main form of transport used for all respondents is shown in graph 10.1.

It is apparent from the chart that the motor vehicle/cycle is still the preferred mode for all trips other than those to education. This may reflect lower car ownership by people in full-time education who may be less likely to have sufficient money to own, maintain and operate a car.

Trip to work

Table 10.2 shows the mode of transport used for the trip to work. People living outside the Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong region do not see public transport as a viable alternative to the car. In the Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong region, 5.7% of trips to work were made by bus, compared with 1.3% for the rest of the State.

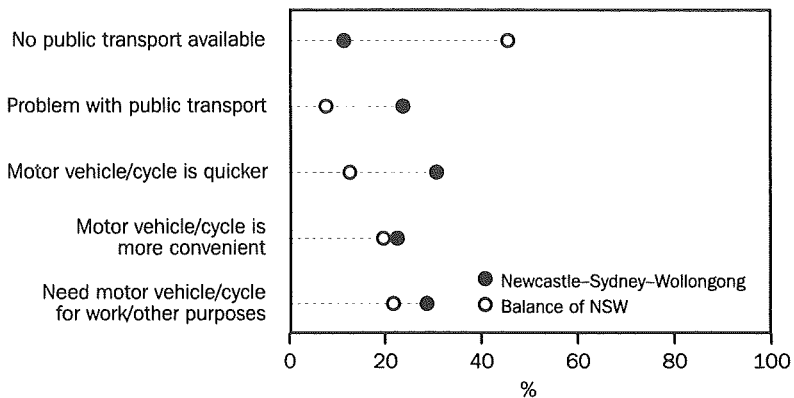
10.1 Main form of transport used in NSW by trip purpose



10.2 Main form of transport used for trip to work

Main form of transport	Newcastle-Sydney-Wollongong			Rest of NSW			Total NSW
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Motor vehicle/cycle—							
Passenger	4.1	8.4	5.9	11.6	9.1	10.5	7.0
Driver	74.2	64.7	70.2	74.3	76.7	75.3	71.4
Bus	4.2	7.8	5.7	n.p.	n.p.	*1.3	4.7
Train	12.2	14.3	13.1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	10.1
Non-motorised transport	3.7	3.6	3.7	12.5	11.7	12.2	5.6
Other	1.5	*1.2	1.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

10.3 Main reason for choosing motor vehicle/cycle for trip to work



The high proportion of trips by train in the Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong region clearly shows the impact of the local rail network. Areas outside the Greater Metropolitan areas are generally serviced by infrequent intra and interstate rail services only.

The choice of mode for the trip to work in the Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong region shows a significant difference by gender. Approximately one third more females than males used public transport for this trip.

The mode split proportions from this survey for the Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong region have been compared to those sourced from the 1991 Census Journey to Work. This comparison showed that the results from this survey are consistent with the 1991 Journey to Work data which gave a mode split of 71% private vehicle, 6% bus and 14% train. This shows the transport share of trips to work has remained fairly static proportionately (not in absolute terms) over this five year period.

The main reasons why cars were chosen for the trip to work revealed some interesting concerns, as shown in graph 10.3.

It is encouraging to note that people do not generally perceive that there is no public transport in Greater Sydney (only 12% have this view), however the perception that public transport can not provide the same level of service as their car (more timely, more convenient) is an area which requires further investigation.

Table 10.4 sets out the reasons stated by those people who answered that they had a problem with public transport for their work trip. It is interesting to note that the main reasons are consistent across the state.

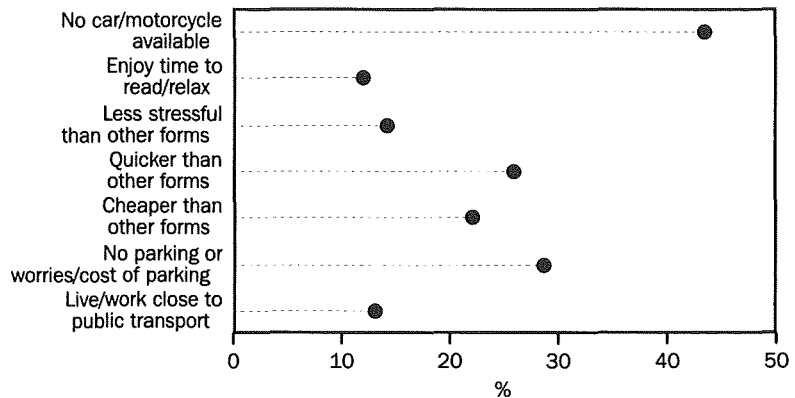
10.4 Problems with public transport for the trip to work: motor vehicle/cycle users

	Newcastle– Sydney– Wollongong	Total NSW
<i>Problems identified (a)</i>	'000	'000
Service too infrequent	94.0	119.1
Service unreliable	50.2	53.1
Service overload (cannot get a seat)	*11.9	*11.9
Public transport takes too long	149.7	154.2
Have to make a connection/no direct service	210.4	224.7
Safety of public transport and surrounds is a problem (including after dark)	24.3	24.3
Difficulties due to disability	*3.5	*3.5
Other	17.5	24.1
Total	360.6	403.4

(a) Components do not add to totals as a person could have more than one problem.

The main reasons why public transport was chosen for the trip to work are shown in graph 10.5.

10.5 Reasons for using Public transport for trip to work, Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong



Respondents who used public transport to travel to work were also asked if they experienced any problems with this mode. Significantly 74% of users in Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong said no. Those that did experience problems indicated that services were unreliable/infrequent (15%) and had concerns with safety (9%).

Trip to education

The main form of transport used by 42% of full-time students (over 18 years) on their last trip to their place of education was a motor vehicle/motor cycle. Trains were used by 26% of people, and almost the same numbers travelled by bus (17%) as walked or cycled (15%).

Limited data are available for the trip to education because of the small sample involved. As indicated above, only those persons over 18 years were included in the survey.

Trip for other purposes

Respondents were also asked what mode of transport they used for their last trip for purposes other than trips to work or education, such as shopping, visiting a doctor and social or recreational outing. In Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong 76% of respondents said they travelled by car (either as a driver or passenger), while 10% used a bus and 7% used a train.

A greater proportion of residents living outside Greater Metropolitan Sydney used cars (89%) than those in the city, reflecting the lack of comprehensive rail and bus networks. Just 4% of respondents used buses for their other trips.

The reasons cited by respondents in Sydney–Newcastle–Wollongong for using their motor vehicle/cycle for these 'other' trips are listed in table 10.6.

10.6 Reasons the motor vehicle/cycle was used for other trips (a)

<i>Reasons (b)</i>	<i>Newcastle– Sydney– Wollongong</i>	<i>Total NSW</i>
	'000	'000
Tasks to do on the way	133.6	177.6
Can make trip whenever I like	866.4	1 133.5
Personal safety/travel after dark	88.2	94.6
Too much to carry on public transport	506.9	578.6
Motor vehicle/cycle is quicker	801.3	956.0
Motor vehicle/cycle is cheaper	131.1	172.6
Problems with public transport	439.1	513.6
Other	249.7	293.3
No public transport available	220.5	675.2
Total	2 363.5	3 275.3

(a) Excludes trips to work or place of education. (b) Components do not add to totals as a person could have more than one reason.

Table 10.7 sets out the problems with using public transport for 'other' trips by current motor vehicle/cycle users. Nearly 19% of current car users in Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong stated that problems with public transport was one reason why they chose to use their car. The reasons given are fairly consistent across the State.

10.7 Problems with public transport for other trips, motor vehicle/cycle users (a)

<i>Problems identified (b)</i>	<i>Newcastle– Sydney– Wollongong</i>	<i>Total NSW</i>
	'000	'000
Service too infrequent	157.7	199.9
Service unreliable	57.6	63.5
Service overload (cannot get a seat)	*8.9	*8.9
Public transport takes too long	133.0	147.8
Have to make a connection/no direct service	212.8	231.5
Safety of public transport and surrounds is a problem (including after dark)	50.9	53.3
Difficulties due to disability	34.4	41.2
Other	38.5	53.5
Total	439.1	513.6

(a) Excludes trips to work or place of education. (b) Components do not add to totals as a person could have more than one problem.

Other information

The survey also found that almost 40% of people in Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong had used bus, train or ferry services in the last two weeks. However, once the rest of the state is included, the total for NSW drops to 32%.

The biggest users of public transport were in the 18–24 years and over 65 years age groups. More women than men had used public transport.

A question was also asked in order to assess whether people are unable to attend events due to transport problems. Only 4.8% of respondents indicated that this was the case, however of those who said yes, more than half were women.

The main problem with transport to events cited by those who were unable to attend were:

- no public transport available;
- no motor vehicle/cycle available.

Another question asked why people chose to live in the area they currently do. The results are shown in table 10.8.

10.8 Main reason for selecting the area to live in

<i>Main reason</i>	<i>Newcastle– Sydney– Wollongong</i>	<i>Balance of NSW</i>	<i>Total NSW</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Price	15.8	13.5	15.2
Access to workplace for income earner	11.5	12.5	11.8
Availability of public transport	5.0	*0.4	3.8
Access to educational facilities (school, TAFE, university)	6.6	5.1	6.2
Close to family/friends	11.4	9.8	11.0
Close to services (shops, banks, P.O., medical)	5.1	8.8	6.1
Close to recreational facilities (outdoors, sporting facilities, movies, theatres etc)	2.6	1.7	2.3
Distance from road traffic noise	1.3	1.6	1.4
Distance from other noise (aircraft, trains)	0.7	*0.6	0.7
Like area/quality of lifestyle	34.0	36.8	34.7
Other	3.9	7.3	4.7
None/don't know	2.1	1.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The relative importance of these criteria did not appear to be affected by where in NSW the person lived. In the case of the availability of public transport, this was more important in the Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong area, than in the Rest of NSW.

Current and proposed uses

The survey is helping agencies focus their policy development to more effectively target specific groups in the community. The following is a brief discussion on how the agencies involved in the Survey are currently using, or planning to use, the data.

The Department of Transport is using the information gathered in a number of ways. Data specific to the Greater Sydney Metropolitan area will be useful in conjunction with those already available through the Census Journey to Work questions and the Home Interview Survey (completed by the Transport Data Centre). The Department aims to use this survey information to develop a better profile of current public transport users which in turn will allow the development of initiatives that better target current car users in order to encourage them to use public transport.

Understanding what motivates people to use their cars instead of public transport is a key component of any transport plan. Up until now, this type of perception information has only been available on a limited scale. This survey has enabled the Department to begin to understand why people make the transport choices they do. In gaining this insight on the perception people have of public transport, areas where service improvements need to occur have also been highlighted.

An example of this may be where car users have indicated that one of the main reasons why they do not use public transport to get to work is that it takes too long. The Department of Transport, in conjunction with other agencies can work to ensure service times are improved through the provision of bus priority measures on the road network, and can work with operators to provide more direct services or express services when required by the community.

Another significant reason cited by car users for not using public transport is the need to make a connection with another service. The Department of Transport recognises the need to ensure that interchanges between services are as simple, quick and easy as possible. The Department of Transport is in the process of developing an Interchange Policy to implement best practice construction and management methods to change the perception car users have of transferring between services and improve the interchange experience of existing public transport users.

The results of the survey also indicate that people's perception of public transport may in fact not be true to reality. Promotion of existing and new services, and education on how to use the existing system may help to change these perceptions and encourage people to try public transport for different trip purposes. The Department of Transport is currently developing information to assist the public in this regard.

The transport patterns and preference information for areas outside the Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong area will be a valuable input for the range of regional transport studies

undertaken by the Department of Transport. For the first time, the Department is able to compare both mode split and service perception information between the Greater Metropolitan area (which is, in the main, better serviced by public transport) and the rest of NSW, where services tend to focus on regional centres and are often supplemented by infrequent intra and inter-regional bus and rail services.

The Department also proposes to compare the findings of this survey with its data from the 1991 Home Interview Survey and its new continuous Household Travel survey (commenced in 1997).

The State Transit Authority (STA) which provides bus services to the Eastern, Northern and inner Western and Southern suburbs of Sydney has used some of the results in their Corporate Plan. STA believes the survey results will help to improve the service provided to State Transit's existing customers, as well as offer clues as to how car drivers might be enticed out of their cars and onto public transport. While acknowledging that the survey results do not provide detailed information on which to necessarily base decisions, the results do highlight areas which in-house market surveys should target.

This survey confirms both previously-measured and 'anecdotal' trends, in particular, the identification of the problems that both users and non-users of public transport have encountered with existing public transport services. These indicate that one of the main reasons public transport is not used is the perception that it is too unreliable or takes too long. This information will help the STA to work with local councils and the Roads and Traffic Authority to implement bus priority schemes to improve travel times and reliability. The survey also highlighted the importance of safety as a consideration for public transport operators. The results also showed that the need to make a connection was a major deterrent to using public transport. STA have suggested that through-routing may be a viable option for some services, as a means to change this perception.

The survey has also confirmed that price is not a major factor in many travellers' decision to use public transport. Speed and frequency are the main issues. The survey provides information on the reasons people choose to use public transport, and the STA's marketing section will use this to develop focussed advertising campaigns to reinforce the benefits of public transport to which the users themselves, through this survey, have drawn to STA's attention.

The Ageing and Disability Department (A&DD) believes that the survey provides a useful overview of broad transport

patterns and comparative data for future work. However, due to the specific nature of A&DD's data needs (information on older people and people with a disability), the Department of Ageing and Disability is now working with the ABS to address its more complex transport data needs in the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

The main aim of the Department for Women in participating in the survey was to obtain information on the impact upon women of:

- the main activities made difficult or not engaged in because of transport reasons
- main transport types that contribute to or cause these difficulties
- reasons for difficulties and their frequency.

The Department for Women advised that this survey provided them with a general overview of these issues only. However, particular information of interest to the Department could not be disaggregated by gender or within the Newcastle–Sydney–Wollongong region for all tables due to the high sample errors associated with the estimates at the level of disaggregation required.

The results of the survey will, however, add to the information required by the Department for Women to build up a comprehensive picture of the transport constraints that women face in participating in society. This information will be used to help develop strategies and will assist in identifying and negotiating cross-portfolio initiatives.

In summary, the major value of this survey has been to provide an overview of current trends in car and public transport use and perceptions of their relative qualities. The survey has highlighted areas on which agencies can focus to help achieve the government's overall aim of more people using public transport, and fewer people relying on cars for all their travel requirements.

This chapter was prepared with the assistance of the NSW Department of Transport.



Sydney's new light rail system, opened during August 1997 and running from Central to Wentworth Park via Pymont

Photograph: courtesy of TNT Transit Systems

Transport and communication

Roads There are 180,849 km of public roads in NSW. The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has full or partial responsibility for maintaining 20,368 km of these roads including 4,094 bridges and major culverts. The RTA's major emphasis is on the maintenance and construction of 17,397 km of National and State roads as they carry some two-thirds of the State's traffic. The RTA also maintains 510 km of Regional Roads and 2,461 km of Local Roads in western NSW where there is no council. A further 18,464 km of Regional Roads are the responsibility of local government with the RTA providing funding assistance. The remaining 142,064 km are Local Roads which are the responsibility of local councils.

11.1 Roads in NSW, 30 June 1997

<i>Class of road</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Length km</i>
National highways	RTA	3 010
State roads	RTA	14 387
Regional roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	510
Local roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	2 461
Total RTA		20 368
Regional roads	Councils	18 464
Local roads	Councils	142 064
Total Councils		160 528
Toll roads	Private Sector (to pass to RTA at end of contract)	53
Total all roads		180 849

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

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. However, under the Pacific Highway Reconstruction Program signed in 1995, the Commonwealth is committed to the contribution of funds to the development of the Pacific Highway. The RTA contributes funding to councils for Regional Roads, and Local Roads are funded by councils with assistance from State and Commonwealth Governments.

During 1996–97, NSW funding sources included motor vehicle weight taxation, fuel franchise fees, sale of surplus assets, road user service charges including heavy vehicle permit fees and road tolls. Commonwealth funding included road grants and the return of a proportion of revenue from Commonwealth registration fees levied on vehicles engaged in interstate trade and commerce.

**Major road
upgradings
completed in
1996–97**

The year 1996–97 saw the first full year of work on the Pacific Highway Reconstruction program, a joint program funded by the NSW and Commonwealth Governments. Major works opened on the Pacific Highway included the Chinderah Bypass at a cost of \$66 million, widening of the Pacific Highway at West Ballina, and the provision of overtaking lanes north of Karuah and, in the north, near MacDonalds Creek and Meanys Lane.

Within the Sydney metropolitan area, the M2 Motorway between Old Windsor Road and North Ryde was opened to traffic in May 1997. This privately operated transport link incorporates a dedicated bus lane in each direction between Epping and Pennant Hills Road. Abbott Road, between Station Road and the Old Windsor Road, was widened to provide for safe and efficient access to the Motorway at a cost of \$12 million.

Other improvements within Sydney included the elimination of the railway level crossing at Quakers Hill Road by the construction of the Quakers Hill Parkway, as part of the Public Transport Infrastructure Improvement Program. In order to provide for more efficient access to newly developing areas, Cowpasture Road, in Sydney's south west, was widened north of Elizabeth Drive at a cost of \$3 million. This latter project was a major work in the Western Sydney Roads and Transport Program being implemented by the RTA.

Further improvements to the Great Western Highway in the Blue Mountains included the opening of stages 1 and 2 of the Linden Bends works (\$14.8 million) and Warrimoo, Section 1 at a cost of \$15 million.

Within the Central Coast, widening of Wyong Road and bridgeworks (costing \$10.3 million) and reconstruction of Avoca Drive valued at \$5.8 million were completed.

State funded works in the Hunter included duplication of Nelson Bay Road at Salt Ash costing \$3.7 million.

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

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Authority	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (b)						
State Government	667.4	700.8	747.8	746.3	730.2	808.6
Local Government	428.1	457.4	427.2	349.9	288.5	355.1
Total	1 095.5	1 158.2	1 175.0	1 096.2	1 018.7	1 163.7
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
State Government	722.2	594.2	817.8	788.1	795.0	(c) -5 429.5
Local Government	145.4	156.4	174.3	157.3	162.7	(c) 6 499.2
Total	867.6	750.6	992.1	945.4	957.7	1 069.7

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies. (b) Comprises current expenditure on Wages, salaries, and supplements, and Goods and services other than fixed assets and stocks; offset by fees and other charges for goods sold and services rendered. (c) Represents a non-cash transfer of road assets from the RTA to local governments.

11.3 Road distances between major population centres in NSW

	Albury	Dubbo	Lismore	New-castle	Nowra	Orange	Sydney	Taree	Tweed Heads	Wagga Wagga	Wollongong
Albury	..	551	1 314	704	484	438	556	878	1 425	127	501
Dubbo	551	..	782	365	519	150	410	525	913	420	489
Lismore	1 314	782	..	616	915	898	758	449	114	1 221	837
Newcastle	704	365	616	..	328	393	148	170	728	604	225
Nowra	484	519	915	328	..	354	155	464	1 022	396	78
Orange	438	150	898	393	354	..	260	569	1 063	319	301
Sydney	556	410	758	148	155	260	..	309	867	445	77
Taree	878	525	449	170	464	569	309	..	558	754	386
Tweed Heads	1 425	913	114	728	1 022	1 063	867	558	..	1 315	944
Wagga Wagga	127	420	1 221	604	396	319	445	754	1 315	..	402
Wollongong	501	489	837	225	78	301	77	386	944	402	..

Source: NRMA Ltd

In the west of NSW, the cost of bridge replacements to the John Grant Bridge at Canowindra and other bridges at Narromine, Wattle Creek between Orange and Parkes, and Waugolla Creek on the Mid Western Highway, east of Cowra, was \$12.5 million. Improvements to the eastern approaches of the Mid Western Highway at Cowra cost \$3.1 million and, on the Great Western Highway, better stabilisation near Mount Victoria was undertaken at a cost of \$5.1 million. Pavement rehabilitation at Frying Pan Creek between Bathurst and Lithgow cost \$2.4 million and improvements to the Mitchell Highway north of Wellington were undertaken at a cost of \$6.2 million.

In southern NSW, overtaking lanes on the Princess Highway from Crooked River to Toolijooa cost \$5.1 million and the \$12.4 million Myrtle Gully Deviation was opened to traffic. Two railway bridges on the Illawarra Highway were replaced at a cost of \$6.8 million.

Within the Commonwealth Government-funded National Highway Program, Stage 4 of the widening of Pennant Hills Road south of Copeland Road was completed at a cost of \$15 million with ramps to the M2 Motorway being funded by the NSW Government.

The Liverpool Range works on the New England Highway were completed at a cost of \$43 million and the Castlereagh River Bridge at Coonabarabran replaced at a cost of \$2 million. In addition, widening and strengthening the pavement of the Newell Highway at Tomingley was completed at a cost of \$8.6 million.

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 1995–96 gross tolls and other revenue amounted to \$56.6 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.

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 6,000 service stations and similar establishments throughout the State which are authorised to perform vehicle inspections. For all vehicles, a certificate of compulsory third party (CTP) insurance must be produced when their registration is renewed.

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 228,711 in 1996–97, with the lowest being 169,693 in 1987–88.

New registrations of passenger vehicles increased from 136,761 in 1987–88 to 196,503 in 1996–97. 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.

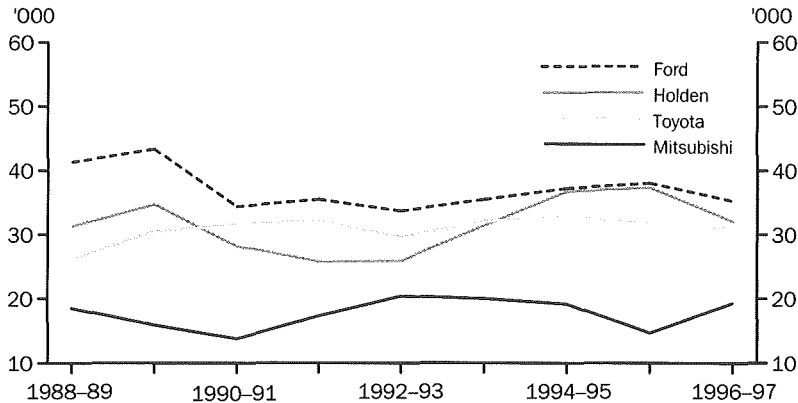
The total number of new motor vehicle registrations per 1,000 of mean resident population increased from 30 new motor vehicle registrations in 1986–87 to 36 in 1996–97.

Number of vehicles

The annual Motor Vehicle Census (MVC) provides the most accurate data on numbers of motor vehicles.

The total number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) on the register in NSW increased from 2,784,664 in 1985 to 3,370,910 in 1996. Passenger vehicles rose from 2,169,708 to 2,775,659 while the number of other vehicles (excluding motor cycles) fell from 614,956 to 595,251 over the same period.

11.4 Registrations of new cars and stations wagons (a), NSW top four makes



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

11.5 Motor vehicles (a), NSW

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94(b)	1994-95(c)	1995-96(d)	1996-97
Type	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
Passenger vehicles	2 467.6	2 561.5	2 498.8	2 684.8	2 775.7	n.y.a.
Light commercial vehicles	524.6	405.8	550.1	430.8	451.7	n.y.a.
Trucks—						
Rigid	104.9	102.3	108.4	103.1	103.8	n.y.a.
Articulated	15.3	13.1	14.5	15.0	15.1	n.y.a.
Non-freight carrying	10.1	9.3	7.4	9.5	9.5	n.y.a.
Buses	9.3	11.3	11.0	13.5	15.2	n.y.a.
Motor cycles	76.0	69.2	72.3	75.8	77.9	n.y.a.
Total	3 207.8	3 172.4	3 262.6	3 332.5	3 448.9	n.y.a.
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
Passenger vehicles	164.3	160.1	170.2	193.4	188.7	196.5
Light commercial vehicles	24.0	23.1	24.7	28.1	26.8	26.8
Trucks—						
Rigid	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.4
Articulated	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8
Non-freight carrying	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Buses	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
Motor cycles	5.0	4.6	5.1	6.2	6.7	6.8
Total	199.0	193.2	205.6	234.7	228.0	235.4

(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 for 1994-95 are at 31 May 1995. (d) Statistics as at 31 October 1996.

The 1985 MVC showed 529 motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population of NSW of which passenger vehicles represented 395. In 1996 there were 556 vehicles per 1,000 of estimated resident population of NSW with passenger vehicles accounting for 447 of those vehicles.

11.6 Motor vehicles on register per 1,000 of population (a), NSW

	1985	1988	1991(c)	1993	1995	1996
<i>Period (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
Passenger vehicles	395	395	420	427	439	447
All truck types	36	35	22	21	21	21
Other motor vehicles	76	78	71	69	73	75
Motor cycles	21	16	12	12	12	13
Total	529	524	525	529	545	556

(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. For 1996, data relate to 31 October. (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 vehicles 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.

11.7 Distance travelled by vehicles registered in NSW, 12 months ended 30 September 1995

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Total</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
Total	14.7	48 812
Purpose—		
Business (b)	14.3	16 812
To and from work	6.2	10 607
Private	7.9	21 393
Total	15.0	48 812
Area of operation—		
Capital city	11.8	27 633
Provincial urban	7.5	8 682
Other areas of NSW	6.6	10 683
Total within NSW	14.4	46 998
Interstate	3.5	1 814
Total	15.0	48 812

(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.

Drivers' and riders' licences

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. A learner's licence is required to learn to drive. To qualify for a learner's licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a knowledge test and must be at least 16 years old for a car learner's licence or 16 years and 9 months for a motorcycle learner's licence. Applicants must be at least 17 years old and pass a practical test to qualify for a provisional licence. Unrestricted licences are issued for 1 year or 3 years (Silver or Magenta). Eligible people may also apply for a 5 year (Gold or Magenta) licence. A special authority must be obtained to drive a public passenger vehicle.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences on issue in NSW at 30 June 1997 were 3,950,855 and 368,749 respectively (including learners' licences).

Driving offences

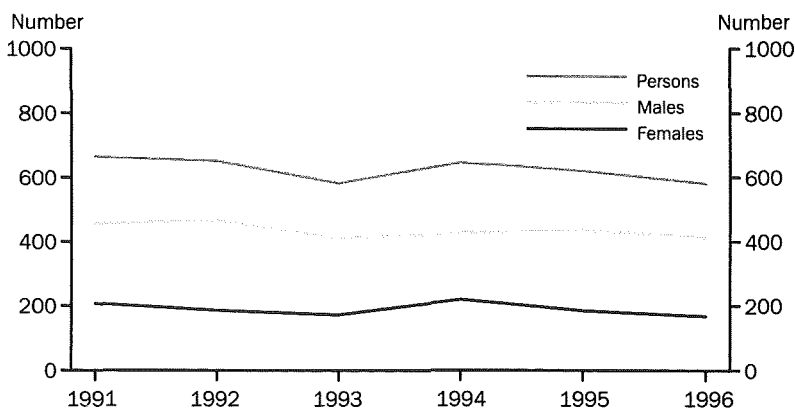
Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving with high range concentration of alcohol are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods unless the courts order longer or shorter periods of disqualification. Courts may also impose a period of disqualification for offences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

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

Driving offence	Year ended 30 June				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Convictions involving disqualification—					
Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm	315	355	336	188	332
Alcohol related	25 270	22 508	19 380	20 888	20 359
Dangerous driving	2 162	2 173	2 995	1 903	2 069
Driving whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended or refused	12 645	12 867	9 136	8 157	8 300
Failure to stop after accident	317	314	332	286	291
Exceeding speed limit	576	506	513	460	396
Negligent driving	292	304	274	291	310
Disobey traffic lights	20	22	33	17	17
Other offences	865	1 751	579	1 872	1 474
Total	42 462	40 800	33 578	34 062	33 548
Convictions not involving disqualification (a)—					
Failure to stop after accident	605	681	722	849	975
Exceeding speed limit	5 112	5 526	4 708	4 437	5 211
Negligent driving	2 783	3 208	3 442	3 740	4 325
Disobeying traffic lights	1 198	1 053	1 353	1 290	1 454
Other offences	33 673	35 185	33 932	30 614	30 585
Total	43 371	45 653	44 157	40 930	42 550
Total court convictions	85 833	86 453	77 735	74 992	76 098
Paid traffic infringements—					
Failure to stop after accident	1 038	1 056	1 075	1 177	1 250
Exceeding speed limit	402 449	276 873	295 739	353 153	382 941
Negligent driving	23 012	23 328	24 572	25 959	24 785
Disobeying traffic lights	49 206	67 299	67 772	74 707	63 190
Other offences	110 312	93 286	86 244	89 293	84 569
Total	586 017	461 842	475 402	544 289	556 735

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act.

11.9 Persons killed in road traffic accidents (a)



(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

A system of breath analysis is in operation for people suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood. 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 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 is undertaken.

Police officers are empowered to serve on the spot traffic infringement notices for the less serious driving offences, specifying the offence and the standard fine for that offence. For these offences, persons may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

Road traffic accidents

Data on road traffic accidents involving fatalities in NSW are collected by the Federal Office of Road Safety and the RTA.

In the 1996–97 financial year, there were 543 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities. This represented a decrease of 2.0% compared with the 1995–96 figure. There were 589 people killed on NSW roads in 1996–97, a decrease of 3.0% compared to 1995–96. The number of motor vehicle driver fatalities fell by 0.4% between 1995–96 and 1996–97. There was a significant decrease in motor cyclist fatalities, which were down 37.9% on 1995–96. However, major increases in fatalities occurred over the same period for pedal cyclists (77.8%), and pedestrians (12.3%).

On a calendar year basis, the number of people killed (581) on NSW roads in 1996 was the equal lowest annual figure since 1949, when 535 fatalities were recorded. A total of 581 fatalities was also recorded in 1993. The 1996 figure represented a decrease of 6% on the 1995 fatality total of 620 and a decrease of 7% on the annual average of 624 fatalities for the period 1991 to 1996 inclusive. Males have represented close to 70% of fatalities, on an annual basis, since 1991.

In 1996, fatalities in the age group 17–25 inclusive represented 26% of all fatalities although that age group represented only about 13% of the population. Of those killed in the age group 17–25, males represented 80%, but amongst fatalities in the age group 70 years or more, the proportion of males was much lower (56%).

Air transport

The Commonwealth Government and State Government may exercise control over intrastate domestic aviation by virtue of their respective powers under the Constitution.

Accordingly, both Commonwealth and State requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Commonwealth alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW Government licences air services within its borders.

Up until 1 July 1995, the Commonwealth, through the Civil Aviation Authority, imposed safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry. From 1 July 1995, the former Civil Aviation Authority was split into two new organizations, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and Airservices Australia. The Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for air safety and Airservices Australia is responsible for the provision of air traffic, fire, search and rescue services.

Aircraft At 30 June 1997, there were 3,099 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 31.4% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised 83.5% of the total.

11.10 Aircraft registrations at 30 June 1997

	New South Wales		Australia	
	General aviation	Transport	General aviation	Transport
Aeroplanes	2 158	496	6 849	1 641
Helicopters	200	15	654	69
Other (a)	230	—	669	—
Total	2 588	511	8 172	1 710

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

Source: Civil Aviation Safety Authority

Aerodromes There were 260 Commonwealth and licensed aerodromes (including those used for both civil and defence force purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1997. Of these, 1 aerodrome is in the ACT and 69 are in NSW with:

- five aerodromes (Sydney, Bankstown, Hoxton Park, Camden and Canberra) operated by the Federal Airports Corporation; and
- 64 aerodromes owned by local government authorities; and
- the Sydney Airport (Kingsford Smith) at Mascot, located eight kilometres south of the city centre, being the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in NSW.

Air accidents The Bureau of Air Safety Investigation (BASI) is a discrete agency within the Department of Transport and Regional Development responsible for air safety occurrences 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 people seriously injured decreased whilst the number of people killed in those accidents increased between 1995 and 1996. In NSW, during the same period, all categories fell due to less accidents involving private flights.

11.11 Civil aircraft accidents and casualties (a)

Nature of flight	New South Wales			Australia		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Number of casualty accidents (b)	14	10	8	37	41	35
Persons killed	24	14	8	51	42	43
Persons seriously injured	7	9	7	23	29	24

(a) Excludes gliding, ballooning, sports aviation and parachuting accidents, and also excludes all overseas accidents to Australian civil aircraft but, includes all accidents to foreign-registered aircraft that occurred in Australia. (b) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

Source: Bureau of Air Safety Investigation

Shipping

The Commonwealth 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 Administration, 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.

11.12 Commercial shipping berths in Sydney Harbour

<i>Location</i>	<i>Berths</i>	<i>Depth</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>metres</i>
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.4
Darling Harbour passenger terminal	1	9.8
Darling Harbour	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: 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 1996–97 was 12.7 million revenue tonnes (mrt), little change on 1995–96. Imports, at 10.5 mrt, increased by 1.0% and exports at 2.2 mrt decreased by 4.3% on 1995–96.

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 1996–97 was 33.9 mrt, an increase of 5.6% over 1995–96. Imports, at 21.6 mrt, increased by 5.4% and exports at 12.3 mrt, increased by 6.0% over 1995–96.

11.13 Commercial shipping berths in Botany Bay

Type of berth	Berths	Depth
	no.	metres
Container terminals	6	13.9–14.8
Bulk liquid berths	1	18.3
Tanker berths	3	11.3–11.6

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation

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

Total trade for 1996–97 was 26.5 mrt. Imports totalled 8.5 mrt and exports 18.0 mrt, a decrease of 2.3% in imports and an increase of 5.9% in exports from 1995–96.

Newcastle Harbour Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies at the mouth of the Hunter River approximately 100 km by sea and 160 km by road, north of Sydney. The Port of Newcastle is managed by the Newcastle Port Corporation.

A variety of berths are available for the handling of both bulk and general cargoes, as well as unitised and containerised products. Major bulk cargoes include coal, grains and raw

materials for the aluminium and steel industries in the Hunter. General cargoes include timber products, aluminium and steel.

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

Trade for 1996–97 totalled 67.0 mrt, an increase of 11.1% over 1995–96. Imports totalled 6.3 mrt, a decrease of 10.0% over 1995–96 and exports totalled 60.6 mrt, an increase of 13.1% over 1995–96.

Other Ports of NSW

The port of Eden is situated at Twofold Bay in the far south east corner of the State. It is a large fishing port, however the export of woodchips is also a significant activity. The port of Yamba is situated on the Clarence River in the north east corner of the State. It serves as a timber and general cargo port trading with Lord Howe Island and islands of the South Pacific. Both ports are managed by the Office of Marine Administration.

Total trade for the ports of Eden and Yamba in 1996–97 was 1.4 mrt, virtually no change on 1995–96. Imports totalled 0.11 mrt, an increase of 22.2% over 1995–96 and exports totalled 1.3 mrt.

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 300 stations and a fleet of 1,503 carriages.
- FreightCorp is a standard gauge rail freight operator. It hauls a range of bulk commodities (coal, grain and minerals) and freight products and provides a range of services such as maintenance to other operators. It has a fleet of 450 locomotives and 5,800 wagons. In 1996–97, FreightCorp transported a total of 76.6 million tonnes, of which 58.7 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 1996–97, there were 2.5 million passenger journeys for Countrylink in NSW, up 2.5% from the number of journeys in 1995–96.

In 1996–97 there were 270.7 million passenger journeys on NSW railways, up 4.6% from the number of journeys in 1995–96. However, in comparing this result with the previous year, it should be noted that for accounting purposes, CityRail's 1996–97 year had 53 weeks. On a 52 week basis, there were 267.2 million passenger journeys on NSW railways.

11.14 NSW Government railways: Traffic

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	—'000—					
Passenger journeys (a)	246 098	232 000	237 500	251 900	258 800	270 694
	—'000 tonnes—					
Freight—						
Coal	42 656	45 500	47 700	49 263	52 286	58 742
Wheat	1 761	3 400	3 800	2 080	2 955	6 597
Iron and steel (b)	1 539	3 300	3 300	3 342	3 009	4 000
Containers	3 948	4 100	3 708	1 563	1 702	1 378
Other (c)	7 953	5 200	6 993	8 968	3 891	5 903
Total freight carried	57 857	61 500	65 501	65 216	63 843	76 620

(a) Includes passenger journeys for CityRail services (268.2 million in 1996–97). (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

State Government bus services

Passenger journeys on State Government bus services operated by the State Transit Authority totalled 196.4 million in 1996-97, an increase of 3.3% on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres travelled in 1996-97 (78.0 million) were 3.0% higher than the previous year. At 30 June 1997, State Transit operated a fleet of 1,629 buses servicing a network of over 235 routes.

State Government harbour and river ferry services

The State Transit Authority operates the majority of Sydney Harbour ferry services and a ferry service between Newcastle and Stockton. At 30 June 1997, State Transit had a fleet of 29 vessels (27 in Sydney and 2 in Newcastle) including 3 JetCats providing a high speed service between Manly and Circular Quay and 7 low-wash RiverCats mainly servicing the Parramatta River. The number of ferry passengers carried in 1996-97 was 13.5 million (including Newcastle), a 2.2% decrease over 1995-96.

In February 1997, State Transit placed an order of 2 new low-wash, 150 seat vessels. These will enter service by June 1998 to meet the growing demand on the Parramatta River.

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

11.15 NSW Government bus services: Traffic (a)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)						
Sydney	170 260	164 873	165 424	168 126	177 141	183 517
Newcastle	12 402	12 436	12 356	12 873	12 958	12 877
Total	182 662	177 309	177 780	180 999	190 099	196 394
VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 km)						
Sydney	58 869	58 759	60 571	61 339	65 674	67 851
Newcastle	9 133	9 019	9 213	9 857	10 090	10 191
Total	68 002	67 778	69 784	71 196	75 764	78 042

(a) Includes charter operations.

Source: State Transit Authority

Communication

Overview Domestic and international communications services are provided by a mix of government and commercial operators using a range of delivery technologies, including cable, satellite, microwave and terrestrial systems. In NSW, the communications industry employed a total of 64,000 persons at November 1997, being 2.3% of the total NSW work force. This figure represents the total number of persons employed in postal and courier services, telecommunications services and motion picture, radio and television services in NSW.

Telecommunications and broadcasting services are undergoing a period of unprecedented change. This is due to a number of factors, including the Government's program of microeconomic reform and rapid changes in communications technologies. For example, the end to the monopoly provision of basic telephone services in 1991 opened that industry to a range of new players and the use of mobile telephones has grown at a rapid rate in recent years.

In broadcasting, the provision of subscription broadcasting (pay TV) services delivered via microwave technology commenced in NSW in January 1995. The first cable pay TV service began in September 1995 and satellite-delivered services started in November 1995.

From July 1997, new telecommunications legislation provided the opportunity to build and operate communications infrastructure. There are minimal restrictions on the type of technology used and no restrictions on entry to any telecommunications service market. Any corporation or public body may apply for a carrier licence and there are no limits on the number of licences which may be issued. Further, it is not necessary to have a carrier licence to provide the public with some carriage services (eg. telephone or Internet access) or content services (eg. electronic newspaper or pay television). Service provider licences, with appropriate conditions, govern these activities and the legislation also provides some general rules.

The Constitution gives the Federal Government power over communications in Australia. The Federal Government exercises this power as the owner of some key enterprises (the national broadcasters and Telstra), and as the industry regulator. It is also a major consumer of industry services and products.

As the industry regulator, the Federal Government is responsible for postal, telecommunications and broadcasting services in Australia, with three statutory authorities overseeing aspects of planning and administration of communications.

Broadcasting services are planned and regulated by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The Australian Communications Authority (ACA), formed by the merger of the Spectrum Management Agency (SMA) and the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL) on 1 July 1997, has responsibility for technical regulation, consumer issues and the licensing of telecommunications and radiocommunications around Australia. The ACA also has responsibility for the regulatory aspects associated with new carrier powers and immunities regime and regulatory functions such as consumer codes of practice, electromagnetic emissions, allocation and management of spectrum and universal service. The ACA has responsibility for allocating microwave distribution system (MDS) licences. The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (formerly the Trade Practices Commission) regulates the competitive aspects of communications services.

State Governments, in general, have limited power in relation to the communications industry. Their primary activity relates to censorship.

The print media are not, generally, subject to direct regulation by either the State or Commonwealth Governments. The Office of Film and Literature Classification, a division of the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, classifies the content of certain types of publications, videos and games by arrangement with the States, including NSW.

Sydney is an important hub in Australian and regional communications activity. The control centre for the national satellite system is located in Sydney, as are the headends for major trans-Tasman and South-East Asian coaxial and optic fibre cable links. The three national commercial television networks (Seven, Nine and Ten) are also headquartered here, as are the two government-owned national broadcasters (ABC and SBS) and the operations of major print media owners and advertising agencies.

Construction of a major film studio development for Fox Studios, valued at \$120 million, began in 1997. The studio facilities are being developed at the former Sydney Showground location.

Telecommunications

Historically, Australian telecommunications services have been provided on a monopoly basis by government-owned carriers. Until 1991, Telecom and OTC provided domestic and international telecommunications services respectively. In 1992, Telecom and OTC were merged to form a single carrier, AOTC, now known as Telstra. In November 1997, about one-third of Telstra was sold through a public share offer. The total number of shares sold was 4.3 billion, and 81% of these are owned by Australian investors.

In 1991, following a Commonwealth Government review of these arrangements, a private enterprise — Optus Communications — was awarded a licence to install and maintain telecommunications infrastructure in competition with the government-owned carriers. The national satellite system formed the basis of the Optus network, along with interconnect arrangements with Telstra. Optus is now rolling out a cable network to provide both pay TV services and local telephony. A third carrier, Vodafone, commenced operations in October 1993, providing digital mobile telephony in competition with Telstra and Optus.

The liberalisation of the telecommunications industry has also resulted in the growth of the service provider or reseller industry. These operators buy telecommunications capacity from the carriers at wholesale prices and take advantage of volume discounts to resell it at discounted rates. 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.

Mobile telecommunications services

Increasing competition in telecommunications has resulted in carriers and service providers regarding much data as commercially sensitive, with the amount of information available to the public being greatly reduced. Despite the lack of data, it is clear that the number of people communicating via mobile telephone services is growing rapidly. Mobile telephony uses radio technologies to switch users into the standard telephone network while they are on the move. Standard telephones are most commonly provided on fixed cable infrastructure.

Telstra introduced its analogue MobileNet service in Sydney in 1987. Optus commenced its operations on 31 January 1992 and interconnects to Telstra's analogue mobile service; it, therefore, has the same analogue coverage area in NSW.

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.

As an indication of the speed of growth in this sector, the Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics reported that, at 30 June 1993, the total number of mobile phones in operation throughout Australia was 600,000. At the end of August 1997, the Australian Communications Authority reported that there were 5.1 million mobile phones in operation throughout Australia.

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 1997, Australia Post engaged 14,280 postal service workers in NSW and the ACT. This number represents over 38% of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,320 post offices, post office agencies and community mail agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW and the ACT and, the Australia Post delivery network comprised nearly 3.0 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW and the ACT.

11.16 Australia Post: Mail delivery network, NSW (a), 30 June 1997

Type	Households	Business	Total
Street delivery	2 297 392	147 514	2 444 906
Private boxes/locked bags	204 791	141 549	346 340
Private and community bags	5 799	1 196	6 995
Roadside delivery	149 465	4 759	154 224
Counter delivery	35 441	3 489	38 930
Total delivery points	2 692 888	298 507	2 991 395

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

Source: Australia Post

Broadcasting

The broadcasting sectors operating in NSW are: national, commercial, community and subscription (pay TV) broadcasting; subscription narrowcasting and open narrowcasting services. These sectors provide a wide range of information and entertainment services in both English and many other languages spoken throughout the State.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services rests with the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). The ABA is presently planning additional television and radio services Australia-wide.

The Minister for Communications 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 publicly-funded radio and television broadcasters are established by separate Acts of Federal Parliament and are charged with providing services which meet national information and entertainment needs.

11.17 Broadcasting Services in NSW, 1997

Type of service	Radio			Television
	AM	FM	Total	
National	—	—	8	2
Commercial	39	24	63	11
Community (a)	n.a.	n.a.	122	18
Open narrowcasting	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Subscription (pay TV) (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6

(a) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services. (b) Number of providers (multiple channels).

National broadcasting

The National Transmission Agency manages the terrestrial transmission facilities which make the programs of the ABC and the SBS available for reception by the public. At 30 June 1997, there were over 250 transmitters delivering these services in NSW, an increase of 16 transmitters over the previous year. In the first half of 1997, the government conducted a scoping study designed to establish whether the Commonwealth's transmission facilities could be sold to a private owner. In July 1997 the government agreed in principle to such a sale and it is currently anticipated that these facilities will be transferred to a new owner by June 1998.

The ABC provides a comprehensive range of services. In NSW, the ABC operates one television service and six domestic radio networks: Metropolitan Radio, Regional Radio, ABC Classic FM, the Parliamentary and News Network (PNN, incorporating parliamentary broadcasts and ABC News Radio), Triple J and Radio National. These services are carried on 148 radio transmitters and 102 television transmitters throughout NSW. The ABC employs a total of 2,289 staff in this state.

11.18 ABC radio transmitters, NSW, September 1997

	<i>Number</i>
Metropolitan (Sydney and Newcastle)	2
Regional	56
Radio National	52
Triple J	17
Parliamentary/News (Sydney and Newcastle)	2
Classic FM	19
Total	148

Source: Australian Broadcasting Corporation

The SBS has specific obligations recognising the multicultural and multilingual nature of contemporary Australian society and broadcasts television programs in a total of 57 languages and radio programs in 68 language groups.

The SBS provides a national multicultural television service and two multilingual radio services. In NSW, SBS television is broadcast on 45 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 September 1997, 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 39 AM and 24 FM commercial radio services operate in NSW. Of these, there are five AM and four FM Sydney metropolitan services and 34 AM and 20 FM regional services.

11.19 Commercial broadcasting services financial results, NSW (a)

	Revenue		Expenditure		Profit	
	Change from		Change from		Change from	
	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Television	910.0	2.3	771.0	3.4	139.0	-3.2
Radio	230.7	5.6	207.6	3.8	23.1	25.5

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority

Narrowcasting New legislation enacted in 1992 liberalised broadcasting planning and licensing processes. The subsequent increase in the number of broadcasting services has been particularly noticeable in the new category of open narrowcasting services, which have contributed to the availability of a diverse range of radio services offering entertainment, education and information. Narrowcasting services are limited in some ways. For example, they may be targeted to special interest groups, intended for limited locations (arenas, business premises), for a special event, or they may provide programs of limited appeal. The majority of open narrowcasting services are tourist information, but also include rural, sporting, real estate and religious information.

Community broadcasting The community broadcasting sector provides programs for community purposes and is not operated for profit or as part of a profit-making enterprise. Currently there are 122 community radio broadcasting services in NSW offering a range of community, educational and other special interest services.

Community television has been operating on a trial basis since April 1994, using the last available high power television channel and two NSW groups are licensed to operate, one in Sydney and the other in Lismore. The community television trial has been extended to 30 June 1998, pending a decision on the future use of the sixth high power television channel.

Aspirant community radio groups are encouraged to develop their radio operating skills, programming schedules and to gain support within the community by providing temporary transmissions of programming. In 1996-97, 46 groups in

NSW (4 in Sydney), were licensed to broadcast at least once during the year.

Pay TV Pay TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995, with the Galaxy network delivering a range of program services by microwave distribution system (MDS) transmission facilities. Galaxy and its franchisees have since also launched pay TV delivered via satellite. In September 1995, pay TV services delivered via cable began, with the launch of the Optus Vision service. Foxtel (a joint venture between Telstra and News Corp) commenced operation of its cable service in October 1995.

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 metropolitan daily ceased publication and, in 1990, two metropolitan dailies merged. There has been a significant decline in the circulation of metropolitan daily newspapers since 1986, with a decrease of more than 37% from that period.

The number of Sunday newspapers has remained unchanged since 1986, although circulation has increased from that period by approximately 9%. The number of regional daily newspapers declined by two between 1986 and 1997 and, while circulations were over 234,000 in 1992, they have gradually decreased over the years to their current level of 192,000. The circulation of suburban newspapers in NSW declined by 1.8% between 1995 and 1996 and increased by 0.1% between 1996 and 1997. 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 indicate 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%.

11.20 Newspapers, NSW, at 30 June (a)

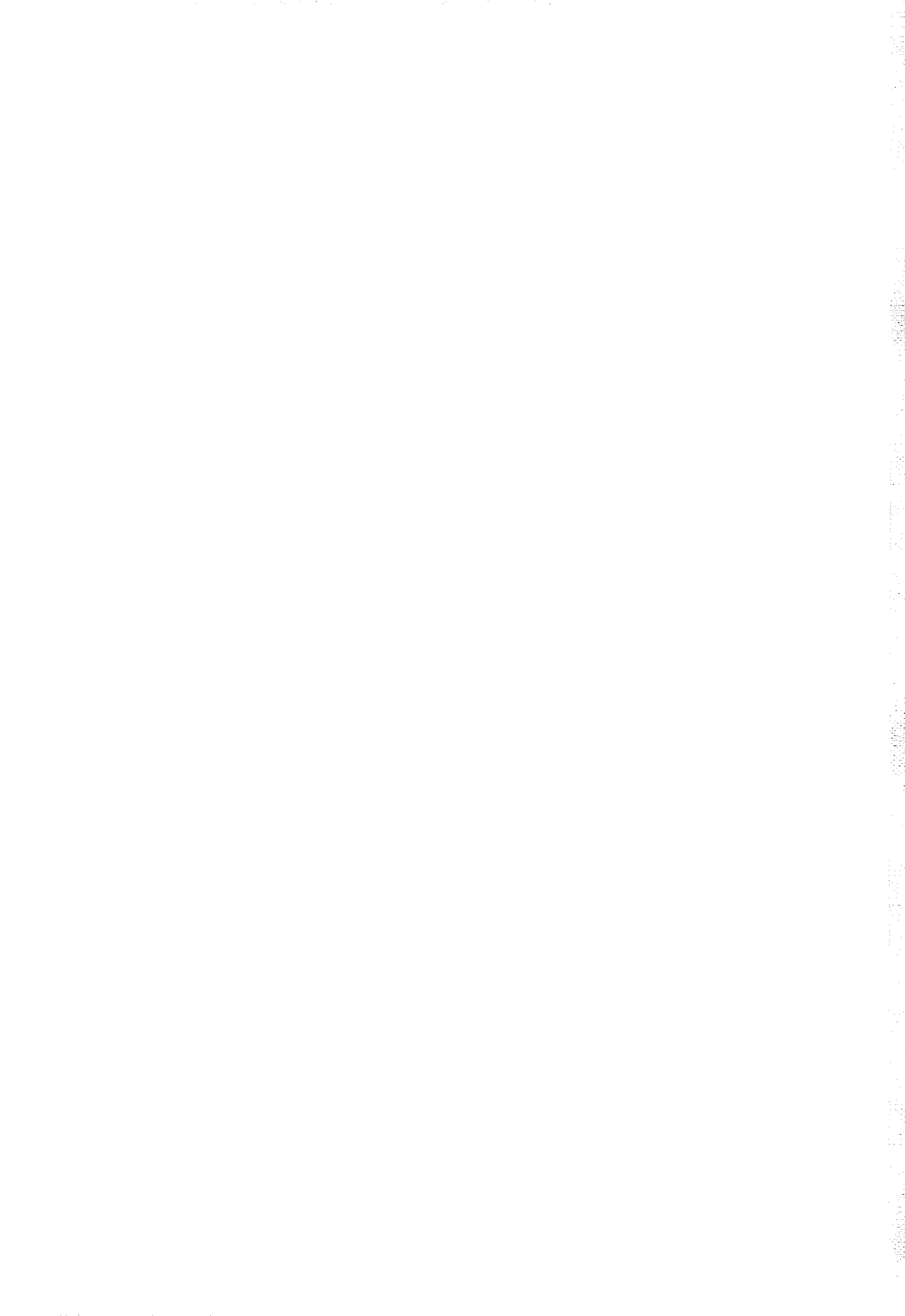
Type	1995	1996	1997
NUMBER OF TITLES			
Metropolitan daily	2	2	2
Saturday	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2
Regional daily	14	14	13
Country press	37	38	37
Suburban newspapers (b)	74	71	65
CIRCULATION (c) ('000)			
Metropolitan daily	682	678	678
Saturday	743	751	769
Sunday	1 247	1 259	1 272
Regional daily	206	199	192
Country press	122	125	117
Suburban newspapers (b)	3 490	3 427	3 432

(a) Excludes National and ACT newspapers. (b) Suburban newspapers include city and country publications audited under that category by the Circulations Audit Board and refer to a reference period ended 31 March. (c) Average for a single issue during the period.

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
(9301.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9303.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (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.



Agriculture

Development, structure and finance

Agricultural development

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

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

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

Administration

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

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

Source of statistics

The principal source of agricultural commodity statistics is the Agricultural Census conducted by the ABS at 31 March each year. 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 are excluded from the scope of the census. In 1992–93 the scope of the Agricultural Census comprised those establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$22,500 or more. From 1993–94 to the present those with an EVAO of less than \$5,000 have been excluded. This change increased the number of establishments included in the Census in 1993–94 by approximately 20%. The number of establishments included in the 1995–96 census was 42,500.

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 23.7% in 1995–96, considerably lower than the 29.7% achieved in 1990–91.

In terms of total GDP for the State, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries contributed 2.6% in 1995–96. This was an increase on the previous year's contribution of 1.9% and resulted from improved seasonal conditions and a recovery in prices.

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.

12.1 Australian National Accounts

Year	Gross domestic product at factor cost, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industries			Farm income (b)		
	New South Wales (a)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia	New South Wales (a)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
1990-91	3 314	11 158	29.7	451	1 463	30.8
1991-92	2 666	11 058	24.1	-68	1 937	..
1992-93	3 037	12 265	24.8	388	3 134	12.4
1993-94	3 225	13 138	24.5	406	3 710	10.9
1994-95	2 621	12 211	21.5	-398	2 025	..
1995-96	3 800	16 041	23.7	675	5 441	12.4

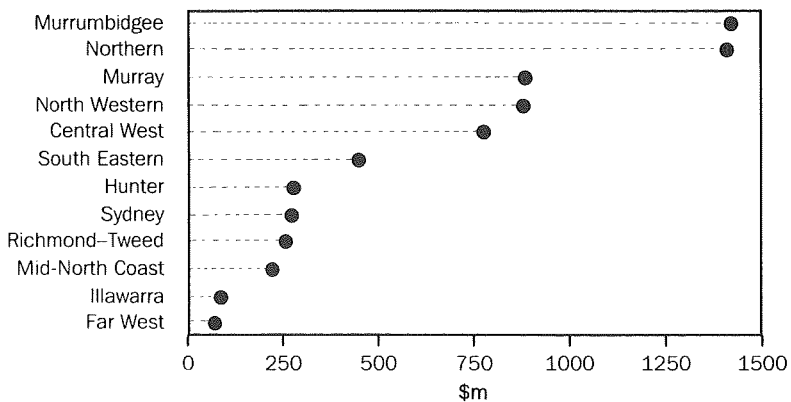
(a) Australian Capital Territory is excluded for GDP but included for farm income. (b) Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid).

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

Item	Gross value			Local value		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Crops	3 064	2 361	3 853	2 558	2 146	3 370
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals (a)	1 903	1 922	1 756	1 760	1 780	1 611
Livestock products (b)	1 374	1 697	1 488	1 295	1 609	1 393
Total	6 341	5 980	7 097	5 614	5 535	6 374

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

12.3 Gross value of agricultural commodities produced in statistical divisions, NSW, year ended 31 March 1996



In 1995–96 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced rose by 18.7% to \$7,097 million. Although the value of livestock slaughtered and livestock products fell by 8.6% and 12.3% respectively this was offset by a significant increase in the value of crops which rose by 63.2% to \$ 3,853 million as a result of improved seasonal conditions and market prices.

Financial performance

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1995–96 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.

The breaking of drought conditions in substantial areas of New South Wales provided the impetus for continued financial recovery for many farms during 1995–96. Good prices for wheat and other cereal crops boosted the grain industry. Meat cattle prices slumped towards the end of the financial year, although prices for prime lambs remained buoyant. Wool prices also fell during 1995–96.

In 1995–96 there were 31,601 farming enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of \$32,008 million. This was an increase of 1.0% on the net worth for 1994–95. The turnover of these farming enterprises had increased by 18.1%, and the cash operating surplus had increased by 55.0% after the drought affected result of 1994–95. The total value of assets was \$37,590 million, an increase of 2.1% on 1994–95.

In terms of contribution to net worth, sheep–beef enterprises was the highest agricultural industry class with 20.9%, followed by mixed grain–sheep/beef cattle with 18.8% and beef enterprises with 12.6%.

Land use

There were 42,497 establishments with agricultural activity in the 1995–96 Agricultural Census. These had a total area of 61.0 million hectares. The Statistical Division (SD) with the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity was Northern SD (6,706), followed by Central West SD (5,724) and Murrumbidgee SD (4,754).

The regions with the largest areas devoted to agricultural activity in 1995–96 were North Western (16.6 million hectares), Far West (13.0) and Murray (8.1) SDs. The major region for crops was Northern SD, while Murrumbidgee SD was the main fruit producing region. Northern SD had the most cattle and North Western SD the most sheep.

12.4 Selected agricultural financial statistics (a), NSW

Item	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise (b)	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Current—				
Turnover	6 321.3	7 463.9	206.4	236.2
Less Purchases and selected expenses	3 834.8	4 365.4	125.2	138.1
Value added (c)	2 066.4	2 974.8	67.5	94.1
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	484.5	533.9	15.8	16.9
Adjusted value added (c)	1 581.9	2 441.0	51.6	77.2
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	685.1	730.0	22.4	23.1
Gross operating surplus (c)	896.8	1 711.0	29.3	54.1
Less Interest and rent paid	512.7	503.6	16.7	15.9
Plus Interest and rent received	110.3	84.7	3.6	2.7
Cash operating surplus (d)	912.0	1 413.5	29.8	44.7
Net capital expenditure	507.6	535.4	16.6	16.9
Assets—				
Value of assets	36 826.9	37 590.5	1 202.2	1 189.5
Less Gross indebtedness	5 143.2	5 582.4	167.9	176.7
Net worth	31 683.8	32 008.1	1 034.3	1 012.9
	—no.—			
Agricultural enterprises	30 632	31 601	..	..

(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.

12.5 Agricultural establishments: Summary, year ended 31 March 1996

Statistical division	Establishments with agricultural activity		Area used for cropping (a)	Sheep	Cattle
	Establishments	Total area			
	no.	hectares	hectares	'000	'000
Sydney	1 860	88 133	7 702	20	59
Hunter	2 967	1 509 650	51 012	478	607
Illawarra	933	129 996	1 935	18	109
Richmond-Tweed	3 121	468 375	30 084	6	323
Mid-North Coast	3 239	965 397	12 924	5	422
Northern	6 706	7 318 305	1 190 379	6 480	1 673
North Western	4 413	16 626 938	1 035 633	7 886	795
Central West	5 724	4 780 185	847 915	7 217	608
South Eastern	4 483	2 690 601	128 149	6 756	548
Murrumbidgee	4 754	5 353 848	853 108	5 658	586
Murray	4 004	8 076 910	591 396	4 645	580
Far West	293	13 000 215	6 482	1 921	82
New South Wales	42 497	61 008 553	4 756 721	41 090	6 390

(a) Area used for cropping excludes pastures and grasses.

12.6 Principal crops, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Establishments growing (a)</i>			<i>Area (b)</i>		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>
Cereals for grain—						
Barley	5 071	3 929	4 999	622 979	409 785	593 172
Sorghum	689	1 103	1 051	99 003	160 662	170 723
Maize	225	313	319	14 187	20 531	23 567
Oats	7 179	6 697	8 762	368 977	375 464	505 062
Rice	1 403	1 402	1 433	124 562	118 845	136 251
Triticale	844	936	1 321	42 589	48 849	75 293
Wheat	9 091	7 825	9 970	1 977 746	1 423 804	2 328 309
Oilseeds—						
Canola	1 213	1 676	1 715	100 575	152 877	170 224
Safflower	72	34	47	14 261	4 489	10 297
Soybean	421	242	318	22 099	9 397	11 628
Sunflower	232	279	261	38 591	49 866	34 462
Other crops—						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	474	468	490	14 855	16 409	17 827
Cotton	510	442	549	209 862	156 807	194 966
Peanuts	10	6	5	750	239	770
Tobacco	23	7	—	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.

12.7 Wheat for grain, NSW, year ended 31 March

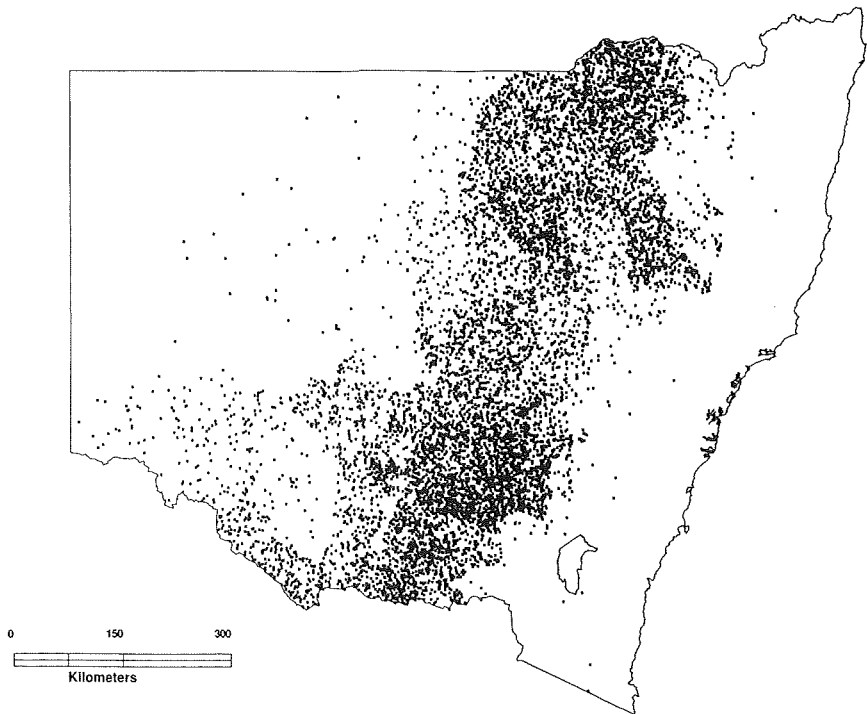
<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Area</i>			<i>Production</i>		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Sydney	94	75	168	252	7	487
Hunter	13 008	10 921	17 327	35 123	11 455	40 225
Illawarra	226	45	69	880	27	205
Richmond-Tweed	45	55	—	100	77	—
Mid-North Coast	235	100	106	400	—	155
Northern	454 432	198 139	548 714	1 190 634	101 640	968 396
North Western	526 586	381 440	693 577	1 267 880	116 847	1 073 299
Central West	408 818	310 287	421 490	1 029 108	156 656	798 211
South Eastern	40 340	35 914	46 305	133 192	34 890	163 743
Murrumbidgee	313 763	262 781	335 809	921 110	223 713	908 338
Murray	219 351	222 903	263 191	503 945	225 888	551 539
Far West	847	1 144	1 554	3 498	3 448	3 804
New South Wales	1 977 746	1 423 804	2 328 309	5 086 123	874 648	4 508 401

Crops and pastures

Wheat Wheat is the principal cereal grown in NSW. It was first planted in an area now part of the Royal Botanic Gardens soon after Governor Phillip landed at Port Jackson. Wheat growing in NSW remained dormant until the railway crossed the Great Dividing Range in the late 1800s. Since that time wheat growing has spread to many areas of NSW. Progress in plant breeding has also been continuous since the turn of the century. New varieties of wheat are continually introduced as scientists develop varieties with higher yield potential, as well as strains with greater resistance to disease, pests and extremes of weather.

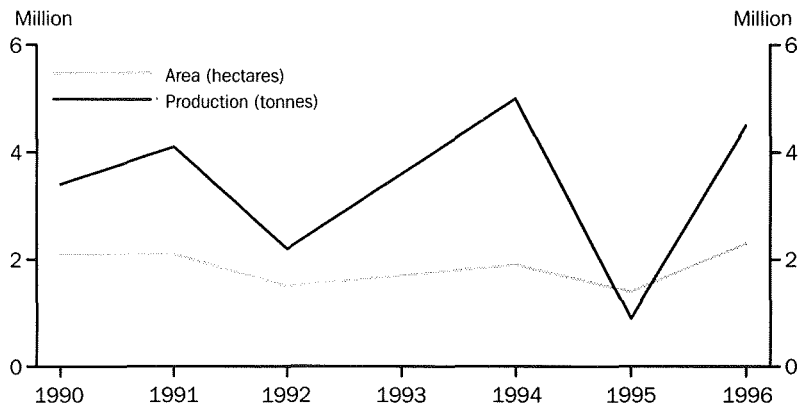
In the 1995–96 season the production of wheat increased dramatically from the previous season which was severely affected by drought. The increase in yield from 0.6 to 1.9 tonnes per hectare and increased plantings resulted in production of 4.5 million tonnes. Wheat for grain was sown in all Statistical Divisions except Richmond–Tweed. The major contributors in terms of production were North Western, Northern and Murrumbidgee which together accounted for 65% of the State's production.

12.8 Wheat grain production, year ended 31 March 1996



One Dot = 500 Tonnes of Grain Produced

12.9 Wheat for grain, NSW, year ended 31 March

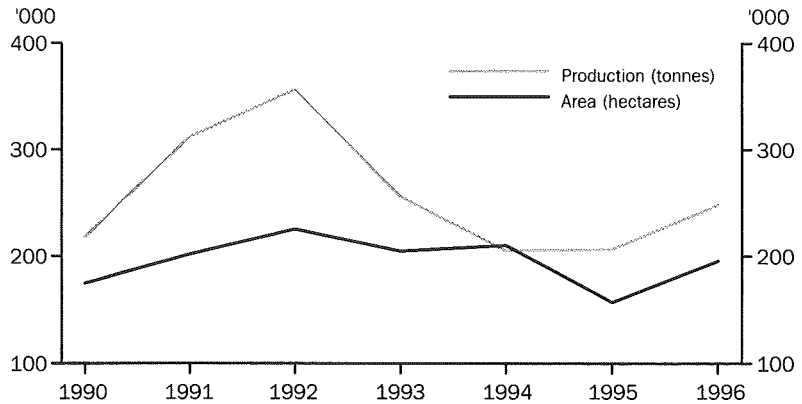


Cotton Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. The commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s, combined with improved varieties and more intensive farming practices, saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand to around 67% in 1995–96. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Barwon, Darling, Namoi, Macintyre and Macquarie Rivers.

12.10 Cotton, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1994	1995	1996
Area sown	hectares	209 862	156 807	194 966
Seed cotton—				
Production	tonnes	560 917	550 059	620 561
Yield	tonnes per hectare	2.67	3.51	3.18
Raw cotton—				
Production	tonnes	204 779	206 067	247 322
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.98	1.31	1.27

The area sown to cotton in 1995–96 rose by 24% from the previous season to 194,966 hectares, mainly as a result of increased water supply for irrigation. Although production of seed cotton rose by 12.8% to 620,561 tonnes, the yield fell slightly from 3.5 to 3.2 tonnes per hectare.

12.11 Cotton (a), NSW, year ended 31 March

(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. NSW now accounts for virtually 100% of the Australian crop.

The area planted to rice in 1995–96 rose by 14.6% to 136,000 hectares. However, production fell by 5% to 965,000 as yield decreased to 7.1 tonnes per hectare due to unseasonably cool conditions during the critical growing months of January and February.

12.12 Rice, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Unit	1994	1995	1996
Area sown	'000 hectares	125	119	136
Production	'000 tonnes	1 042	1 016	965
Yield	tonnes per hectare	8.37	8.55	7.08

Oats The majority of oats grown in NSW is used for livestock feed, either as grain or hay and is grazed by stock during the growing period. Only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption.

The area sown for grain increased by 34.5% to 505,100 in 1995–96. Grain production rose by 260% from the previous season to 711,200 tonnes. The main reason for this large increase in production was the easing of drought conditions.

12.13 Oats, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1994	1995	1996
Area sown—				
For grain	'000 hectares	369	375	505
For hay	'000 hectares	62	50	76
Total	'000 hectares	430	425	581
Production—				
Grain	'000 tonnes	618	197	711
Hay	'000 tonnes	226	90	285
Yield—				
Grain	tonnes per hectare	1.67	0.53	1.4
Hay	tonnes per hectare	3.68	1.79	3.7

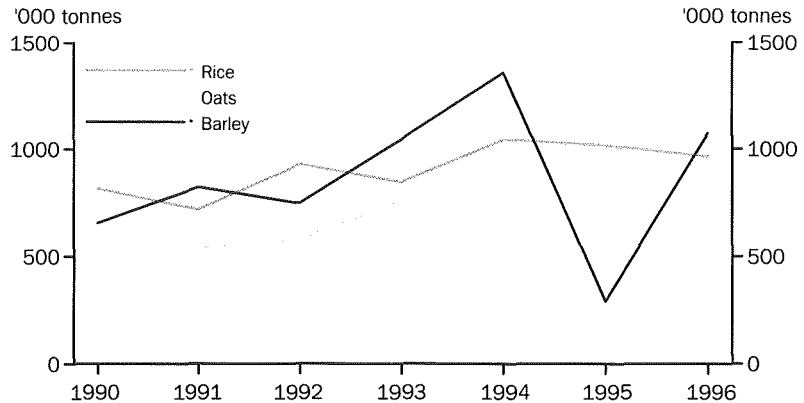
Barley Barley has been grown in NSW since the early days of colonisation, with the Surveyor-General recording approximately ten hectares under cultivation in 1793. Barley is used as a stock feed and for malting. The two row varieties can be used for both purposes, while the six row varieties are suitable only for feed.

12.14 Barley, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1994	1995	1996
Area sown	'000 hectares	623	410	593
Production	'000 tonnes	1 357	291	1 074
Yield	tonnes per hectare	2.18	0.71	1.81

The total area sown to barley in 1995–96 increased by 44.7% from the previous season to 593,100 hectares. Production increased by 268% to 1.1 million tonnes with the increase in yield to 1.8 tonnes per hectare as drought conditions eased. Barley was produced in all Statistical Divisions of NSW except Sydney and Illawarra. The major contributors in terms of production were Northern, Murrumbidgee and Central West SDs, which together accounted for 68.9% of the State's production.

12.15 Rice, oats and barley: Production of grain, NSW, year ended 31 March



Oilseeds Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in NSW. As a result of low wool and sheep meat prices and the introduction of wheat delivery quotas in the early 1970s, growing of other varieties of oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow.

The principal oilseed crops in NSW are canola, sunflower, soybeans and safflower. Oil for both industrial and edible purposes is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed, which is obtained as a by-product of ginning cotton. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing which are widely used as a livestock feed.

12.16 Oilseeds, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Unit	1994	1995	1996
CANOLA				
Area sown	hectares	100 575	152 877	170 224
Production	tonnes	192 551	73 187	272 253
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.91	0.48	1.6
SAFFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	14 261	4 489	10 297
Production	tonnes	10 727	2 342	6 292
Yield	tonnes per hectare	0.75	0.52	0.61
SOYBEANS				
Area sown	hectares	22 099	9 398	11 628
Production	tonnes	47 667	17 145	21 304
Yield	tonnes per hectare	2.16	1.82	1.83
SUNFLOWER				
Area sown	hectares	38 591	49 866	34 462
Production	tonnes	47 461	53 915	38 717
Yield	tonnes per hectare	1.23	1.08	1.12

The area planted to oilseed crops in the 1995–96 season increased by 4.5% over 1994–95 to 226,600 hectares. Production increased by 131% to 338,600 tonnes and the yield for canola recovered to reach 1.6 tonnes per hectare as seasonal conditions improved significantly.

Sugarcane The first development of the Australian sugar industry took place in the early 1860s in the coastal river flat areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland. As the crop matures faster in more northerly districts, expansion of the industry has been northwards along the coast. The cane fields in NSW are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers and, although accounting for less than 6% of Australian production, still remain an important agricultural activity in these regions. NSW crops have a two year growth period in comparison to the Queensland varieties which are harvested annually.

Production of sugarcane increased by 5.3% in 1995–96 to 1.92 million tonnes and the area cut for crushing increased by 8.6% to 17,800 hectares. However, the yield per hectare decreased by 3% to 107.9 tonnes per hectare.

12.17 Sugarcane, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Unit	1994	1995	1996
Area—				
Cut for crushing	hectares	14 855	16 409	17 827
Not cut (a)	hectares	11 469	n.a.	n.a.
Total area (b)	hectares	26 324	n.a.	n.a.
Production	tonnes	1 674 173	1 825 291	1 922 761
Yield	tonnes per hectare	112.70	111.24	107.86

(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

12.18 Grain legumes, NSW, year ended 31 March

Item	Area sown			Production			Yield		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes per hectare	tonnes per hectare	tonnes per hectare
Cow peas	3 047	n.a.	n.a.	1 525	n.a.	n.a.	0.50	n.a.	n.a.
Chick peas	26 362	20 235	31 403	28 616	7 609	30 623	1.10	0.38	0.98
Field peas for grain	27 129	27 297	20 107	36 364	5 273	21 933	1.30	0.19	1.09
Lupins for grain	96 234	107 009	91 728	155 968	14 293	116 506	1.62	0.13	1.27
Mung beans	7 236	7 285	11 075	4 566	2 922	7 179	0.63	0.40	0.65
Other dried edible beans	319	594	1 121	370	303	1 117	1.16	0.51	1.00
Peanuts	750	239	770	1 394	774	827	1.86	3.24	1.07
Pigeon peas	64	n.a.	n.a.	42	n.a.	n.a.	0.66	n.a.	n.a.

12.19 Vegetables, NSW, year ended 31 March

Vegetable	Area			Production		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Asparagus (a)	424	362	438	2 525	2 301	2 496
Beans, french and runner	425	415	604	1 198	1 245	1 871
Beetroot	43	27	89	1 374	499	1 305
Broccoli	311	408	776	1 444	2 159	3 974
Cabbages	484	431	433	14 675	12 535	10 042
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	99	88	80	1 055	928	666
Carrots	667	1 448	1 307	16 458	26 137	22 757
Cauliflowers	539	535	565	12 852	10 524	10 743
Cucumbers	98	386	482	778	3 961	5 856
Lettuce	482	443	519	7 591	7 642	7 194
Mushrooms	60	58	59	10 740	12 508	12 372
Onions	1 068	751	749	24 806	12 010	14 060
Parsley	33	29	34	1 034	1 068	1 054
Parsnips	63	51	39	1 284	1 066	1 071
Peas, green (pod weight)	715	753	1 020	3 194	2 374	8 829
Potatoes	6 552	6 274	7 168	138 675	126 812	162 456
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1 558	1 228	1 643	22 751	18 153	22 236
Rock melons and cantaloupes	872	539	582	18 933	11 641	10 126
Swedes	94	81	40	840	870	633
Sweet corn	3 191	3 137	3 634	46 471	44 134	49 064
Tomatoes	2 120	2 053	1 819	89 570	85 323	82 535
Watermelons	510	329	345	13 935	5 148	4 929
Zucchini	224	197	229	1 597	1 510	1 746
Other	654	295	543	..	..	..
Total	21 453	20 464	23 197	..	..	..

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

and beans — are mainly grown on the Western Slopes and in the Riverina. Processing plants have been sited in these areas.

Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and at 31 March 1996 accounted for approximately one-third of the total vegetable area in the State. Other significant vegetables grown were sweet corn, tomatoes, pumpkins and carrots.

Fruit With the exception of the macadamia nut, there are no indigenous fruits of commercial value in Australia. The early development of the fruit industry was based in domestic orchards which had evolved from plants and seeds brought by the early settlers from their native countries.

Major fruit crops in NSW include citrus, grapes, pome, bananas and stone. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, with expansion in the tropical and sub-tropical, berry and nut industries.

Citrus Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit in NSW, both in terms of number of trees and production. In the 1995–96 season total production amounted to 177,700 tonnes, a decrease of 16% on 1994–95 while tree numbers remained steady at 3.7 million. Valencia is the main variety grown in NSW. Orange production is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray and Sydney SDs. The Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs accounted for 91% of the State's production during the season.

Pome Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1996 was 1.96 million, a 7% increase on the previous March. During the 1995–96 season 61,800 tonnes of apples were produced, a 22% decrease on the previous season.

The major apple growing areas in NSW are the Central West and Murrumbidgee SDs. During the 1995–96 season, these areas accounted for 87% of the State's trees and 89% of the State's production. The most popular varieties, in terms of production, continued to be Red Delicious and Granny Smith, which accounted for 52% and 21% of the total production respectively.

The number of pear trees (including nashi) in NSW at 31 March 1996 was 102,900, a decrease of 7% on the previous year. Production also fell by 14% to 2,721 tonnes.

Stone Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW and are grown in all statistical divisions except the Far West. The leading peach producing area during the 1995–96 season, with 46% of production and 36% of trees was Murrumbidgee SD. Other major stone fruits produced were plums, prunes, nectarines and cherries.

12.20 Tree fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Fruit</i>	1994		1995		1996	
	<i>Number of trees</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Number of trees</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Number of trees</i>	<i>Production</i>
	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes	'000	tonnes
Citrus fruit—						
Grapefruit	126	7 158	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lemons and limes	175	6 170	176	6 229	169	5 523
Mandarins	169	4 387	158	4 239	166	4 400
Oranges	3 918	242 543	3 708	210 565	3 716	177 700
Other citrus	14	233	116	..	n.a.	..
<i>Total citrus fruit</i>	4 403	260 491	4 158	..	4 150	..
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)—						
Apples	1 752	63 295	1 827	79 069	1 959	61 819
Apricots	61	671	58	793	54	506
Avocados	138	3 487	119	3 016	158	4 430
Cherries	545	3 807	502	2 696	567	1 582
Nectarines	455	5 116	469	5 700	658	6 278
Peaches	746	12 712	638	11 908	766	12 909
Pears	108	3 720	111	3 165	103	2 721
Plums and prunes	570	13 093	585	8 152	596	8 606
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	990	5 364	1 067	6 706	1 202	8 008
Other nuts	242	n.p.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	153	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..
<i>Total other tree fruit</i>	5 758	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..
Total tree fruit	10 161	..	n.a.	..	n.a.	..

12.21 Grapes, NSW, year ended 31 March

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1994	1995	1996
Area under vines—				
Bearing	hectares	13 288	12 626	13 768
Not yet bearing	hectares	1 033	1 811	3 115
<i>Total</i>	<i>hectares</i>	14 322	14 437	16 883
Production—				
Wine grapes	tonnes	141 145	104 687	167 556
Table grapes	tonnes	8 669	8 439	10 841
Grapes for drying (a)	tonnes	37 671	25 823	46 687
<i>Total</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	187 485	138 950	225 084

(a) Fresh weight.

Nuts Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in the State. In 1995–96 NSW produced 8,008 tonnes, an increase of 19% over 1994–95. Other notable nut crops in NSW were pecans, almonds and chestnuts.

Grapes The cultivation of grapes in the State is concentrated in Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Hunter SDs. The Murrumbidgee and Hunter SDs are predominant areas for wine grape production, while the major area for dried and table grape production is Murray SD.

At 31 March 1996 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 13,800 hectares, which represented an increase of 9% on the previous season. This area produced 167,600 tonnes of wine grapes, 46,700 tonnes of grapes for drying and 10,800 tonnes of table grapes. Total production for 1995–96 rose by 62% to 225,100 tonnes.

During the 1995–96 season, red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz, with 2,217 hectares producing 22,300 tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with 63,700 tonnes produced from 2,400 hectares. The Murrumbidgee SD accounted for 54% of grapes grown for wine production while all grapes for drying were grown in the Murray SD.

Plantation and other fruit The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. Production in 1995–96 was 38,700 tonnes, representing an 8% decrease over 1994–95. The area planted to bananas increased by 12.5% to 3,625 hectares, which included 518 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, or cereal grains, the most common being oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products and lead to a decrease in soil erosion and an improvement in soil quality.

The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1996 was 10.8 million hectares which represented a 71% increase over 1993–94.

Hay In the 1995–96 season 378,100 hectares of pasture, cereal and other crops were cut to produce 1.4 million tonnes of hay. Pure lucerne accounted for 112,000 hectares of pasture and produced 468,200 tonnes of hay.

12.22 Small, berry and tropical fruit, NSW, year ended 31 March

	1994		1995		1996	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
<i>Fruit</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Bananas	3 859	44 704	3 221	41 906	3 625	38 708
Blueberries	110	189	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kiwi fruit	102	850	104	787	105	717
Passionfruit	94	1 018	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Strawberries	74	238	42	191	53	217
Other small, berry and tropical fruit	63	60	258	n.a.	414	n.a.
Total small, berry and tropical fruit	4 303	47 058	3 669	n.a.	4 245	n.a.

12.23 Lucerne and other sown pasture, NSW, year ended 31 March (a)

	Pure lucerne		Other sown pasture	
	1994	1996	1994	1996
<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>
Sydney	—	—	13	22
Hunter	25	16	184	389
Illawarra	1	1	56	51
Richmond-Tweed	1	—	55	100
Mid-North Coast	2	2	106	202
Northern	136	67	914	1 626
North Western	146	78	587	2 192
Central West	83	53	1 258	1 288
South Eastern	24	11	1 023	1 004
Murrumbidgee	46	33	889	1 217
Murray	21	16	730	1 508
Far West	—	—	2	926
New South Wales	486	278	5 819	10 524

(a) Data not collected in 1995.

12.24 Hay, NSW, year ended 31 March

	Area cut for hay			Production		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
<i>Cereal crop or pasture</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 hectares</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>	<i>'000 tonnes</i>
Wheaten	17	36	22	65	64	62
Oaten	62	50	76	226	90	285
Pure lucerne	96	90	112	488	356	468
Pastures and other crops	149	112	168	480	289	551
Total	324	288	378	1 259	799	1 367

Livestock and livestock products

General The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and grazing of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry.

Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock activity and is conducted in every statistical division in NSW. The major statistical divisions in terms of flock size at 31 March 1996 were North Western (19%), Central West (18%) and South Eastern (16%).

Beef cattle are also found in all statistical divisions. The major statistical divisions in terms of herd size at 31 March 1996 were Northern (28%) followed by North Western (13%) and Central West (10%).

Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the State, with the main areas being the Hunter and Mid-North Coast SDs.

Pigs are mainly raised in Murray, Central West and Richmond–Tweed SDs. Poultry raising is largely confined to Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Northern SDs.

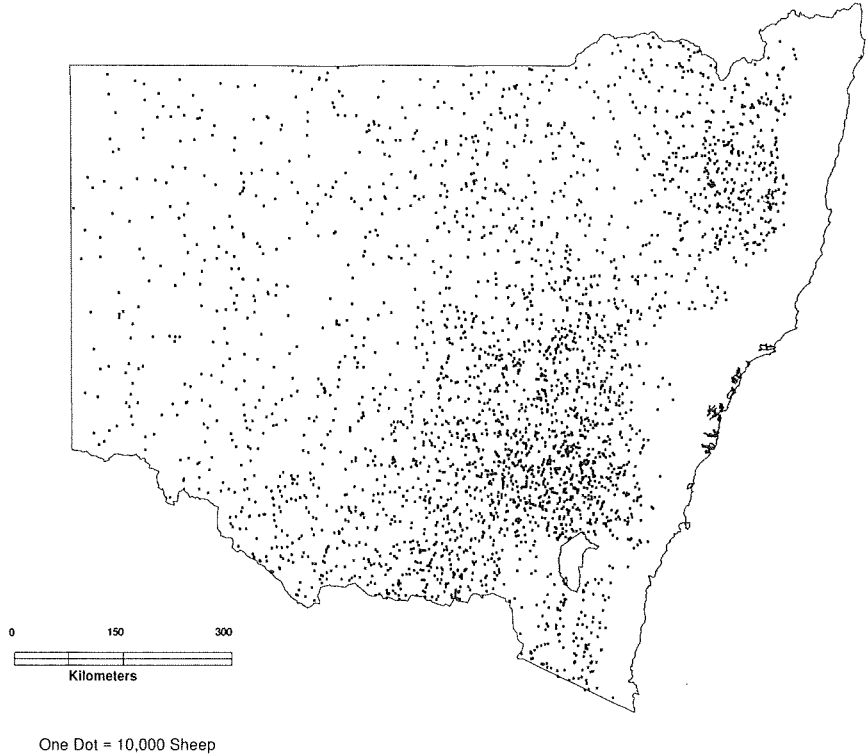
Sheep The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool producing breed and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. British breeds and the various cross breeds are mainly used for prime lamb production, while the Australian breeds, such as Corriedale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

The State's total flock number has been steadily decreasing over a number of years and at 31 March 1996 stood at 41.1 million sheep on 19,900 establishments. Sheep numbers continued to decline during 1995–96 despite improved seasonal and economic conditions. The decrease this year was 4% compared with an 8% decrease the previous year.

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 1995–96 the lambing percentage increased to 77.5% compared with 71.1% in 1994–95, while the number of lambs marked increased by 2.7% to 13.6 million.

12.25 Sheep, NSW, at 31 March 1996



12.26 Sheep, NSW, at 31 March

	1994	1995	1996
Type	'000	'000	'000
Sheep (1 year and over)—			
Rams	479	n.a.	n.a.
Ewes—			
Breeding	21 909	n.a.	20 195
Other	2 160	n.a.	n.a.
Wethers	11 147	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total sheep (1 year and over)</i>	35 695	33 281	30 956
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	10 836	9 593	10 134
Total sheep and lambs	46 531	42 874	41 090

12.27 Lambing percentages (a), NSW, year ended 31 March

(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated.

Wool production

Most wool produced in NSW is exported as greasy wool though there has been increasing initial processing undertaken locally prior to export. Variations in the value of wool have resulted from fluctuations in the internationally influenced market and changes in the level of local production.

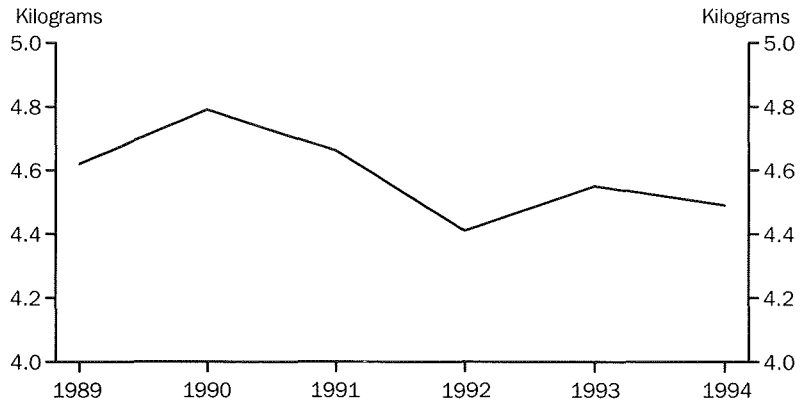
12.28 Receivables of taxable wool (a)(b), Greasy wool basis, NSW

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Wool received by brokers (c)	147 680	141 070	161 897
Wool received by dealers	29 947	24 480	33 000
Total wool received	177 627	165 551	194 897

(a) Excludes wool received by brokers and dealers on which tax has already been paid by other dealers (private buyers) or brokers. (b) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). (c) Relates to data reported by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers (NCWSB).

During 1996-97 brokers and dealers receipts of taxable wool in NSW increased by 18% to 194,900 tonnes from 1995-96, as a result of an increase in sheep numbers, improved seasonal conditions and a recovery in price.

12.29 Average wool clip, NSW, year ended 31 March



Sheep meat In NSW during 1996–97 there were 5.2 million sheep slaughtered for human consumption, down 8% on 1995–96, with 109,000 tonnes of mutton produced, a decrease of 10%.

There were 3.6 million lambs slaughtered in 1996–97 to produce 67,000 tonnes of lamb meat. This represents a 6% increase in the number slaughtered and a 7% increase in meat production over 1995–96.

12.30 Sheep slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

Item	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Sheep slaughtered	'000	6 578	5 680	5 232
Mutton produced	tonnes	131 052	121 376	109 280
Lambs slaughtered	'000	4 134	3 417	3 607
Lamb produced	tonnes	71 738	62 648	66 909

Dairy cattle The State's commercial dairy herd increased marginally during 1995–96 to 371,000 head, while the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle also increased by 2% to 2,510.

12.31 Dairy cattle (a), NSW, at 31 March

	1994	1995	1996
Type	'000	'000	'000
Cows in milk and dry	232	230	235
Other milk cattle (b)	128	139	136
Total dairy cattle	364	370	371

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers. (b) Includes bulls, heifers and calves.

Dairy products While the actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded, the figures shown below represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories. In 1996–97 there were 1,192 million litres of whole milk receivals in NSW, an increase of 7% on the previous year.

Butter production decreased by 12% to 4,560 tonnes, while cheese production increased 18% to 21,552 tonnes in 1996–97. As in previous years this was not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable quantities were imported from interstate and overseas.

12.32 Production of dairy products, NSW

	<i>Unit</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Whole milk (a)	million L	1 087	1 114	1 192
Butter	tonnes	4 581	5 196	4 560
Cheese	tonnes	16 373	18 288	21 552

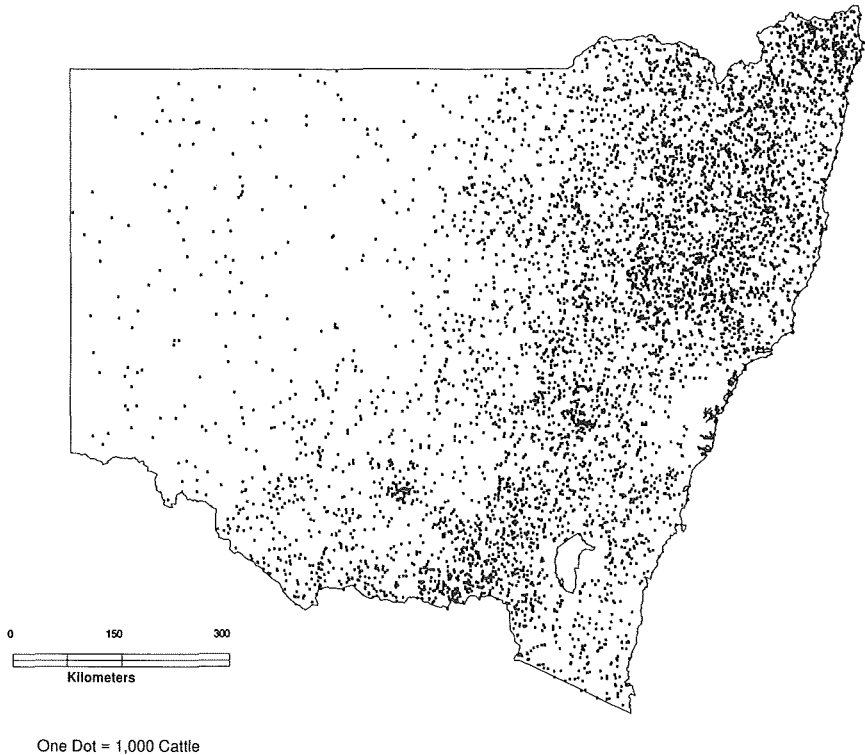
(a) The actual production of whole milk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and these figures represent the quantity of whole milk received into NSW processing factories.

Meat cattle The meat cattle herd size rose by 2% to number 6.0 million at 31 March 1996, while the number of establishments raising beef cattle increased slightly from 28,115 to 28,323. The major statistical divisions in terms of herd size were Northern and North Western, which together accounted for 41% of the State's beef cattle.

12.33 Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 March

	1994	1995	1996
<i>Type</i>	'000	'000	'000
Bulls and bull calves (a)	135	127	122
Cows and heifers	3 243	2 910	2 963
Other calves (under 1 year) (b)	1 689	1 728	1 680
Other cattle (1 year and over) (c)	1 060	1 102	1 254
Total beef cattle	6 127	5 867	6 019

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

12.34 Meat cattle, NSW, at 31 March 1996

Beef and veal The number of cattle and calves slaughtered for human consumption in 1996–97 rose by 3.8% to 2.3 million. Beef and veal production increased by 2.5% to 486,500 tonnes.

12.35 Cattle slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Cattle slaughtered	'000	2 049	1 963	2 035
Beef produced	tonnes	471 183	458 209	469 973
Calves slaughtered	'000	248	244	257
Veal produced	tonnes	16 677	16 273	16 513

Pigs Pig production has become more specialised as smaller piggeries have been replaced by larger, more intensive, operations. Continued rationalisation within the industry saw the number of establishments with pigs decrease by 14% to 1,139 during 1995–96.

Pig numbers fell 10% to 710,300 at 31 March 1996. The statistical division with the highest number of pigs was Murray, which accounted for 39% of the State's herd.

12.36 Pigs, NSW, at 31 March

	1994	1995	1996
<i>Type</i>	'000	'000	'000
Boars	6	n.a.	n.a.
Breeding sows and gilts (a)	99	n.a.	n.a.
Other pigs	729	n.a.	n.a.
Total	834	791	710

(a) Intended for breeding.

Pig meat In 1996–97 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption fell slightly for the second year in a row to 1.3 million and pig meat production fell by 8% to 88,530 tonnes.

12.37 Pigs slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1 505	1 408	1 335
Pig meat produced	tonnes	102 175	95 788	88 530

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 1996 the number of chickens kept for egg production was 4.0 million, a decrease of 4.1% compared to the previous year. Almost half of these were located in the Sydney Statistical Division.

The number of chickens for meat production increased 21.2% to 29 million in 1995–96. Sydney and Hunter SD's accounted for 81% of total chickens for meat production in NSW.

12.38 Poultry, NSW, at 31 March

	1994	1995	1996
<i>Type</i>	'000	'000	'000
Chickens (a)—			
For meat production	20 891	23 971	29 042
For egg production	3 771	4 123	3 954
Other poultry (b)	1 216	1 550	1 919

(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.

In 1996–97, the number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption decreased slightly to 133 million, while the dressed weight of chicken meat produced increased slightly to 200,280 tonnes.

12.39 Chickens slaughtered for human consumption and meat produced, NSW

Item	Unit	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
Number slaughtered	'000	133 927	133 757	133 365
Dressed weight	tonnes	199 589	199 152	200 280

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 1995–96 honey production was 11.9 million kilograms, an increase of 53% from the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 296,900 kilograms, an increase of 116%. The yield per hive was 75.7 kilograms of honey and 1.9 kilograms of beeswax.

12.40 Apiculture (a), NSW

Item	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
	—no.—		
Beekeepers at 30 June	726	485	596
Bee hives—			
From which honey was taken	163 557	125 305	157 061
From which no honey was taken—			
Used for nuclei (b)	50 861	31 998	19 823
Other	25 355	45 761	27 449
Total hives kept	239 773	203 064	204 333
	—kilograms—		
Production—			
Honey	11 270 324	7 753 661	11 883 601
Beeswax	232 674	137 574	296 865
Yield per productive hive—			
Honey	68.91	61.88	75.67
Beeswax	1.42	1.10	1.89

(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)
Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)
Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced,
Australia, Preliminary (7501.0)
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

Essentially, the mining industry first began in 1788 with the arrival of European settlers to Australia. Stone was quarried and clay was dug for the building of dwellings and other structures. Since then, the industry has had its booms and busts but, from the discovery of gold in 1851 near Bathurst, it has provided considerable stimulus to the development of the State and has remained an important contributor to the Australian economy. It provides the nation's basic industrial requirements — construction materials, fuels and industrial raw materials.

NSW has deposits of copper, tin, gold, silver, lead, zinc and coal. While there has been a resurgence in copper and gold mining since the 1980s, coal mining, first established in 1799 near Newcastle, still remains the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW.

Administration Responsibility for the management of the State's mineral resources lies with the NSW Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). The department provides advice to government and the community on mineral matters and promotes the safe and efficient exploration, production and utilisation of the State's mineral resources. In addition, a number of other statutory bodies have specific administrative functions under State legislation, including the Joint Coal Board.

Source of statistics Data on the Mining Industry are collected by the ABS annually as part of its economic statistics strategy. Data are collected from those mining establishments classified under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) to the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries (ANZSIC subdivisions 11, 12 and 13). As from 1995–96, data for Construction material mining and Mining nec (ANZSIC subdivision 14) are also being collected on an annual, rather than triennial, basis.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the Joint Coal Board. Other production data are collected by the Department of Mineral Resources.

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.

Summary of operations

Preliminary data from the 1995–96 Mining collection show that NSW accounted for 30% of employment in the coal and metal ore mining industries at the end of June 1996, ranking second behind Western Australia. Employment (at the end of June) in the NSW coal industry rose 6% from 12,519 in 1995 to 13,310 in 1996. Employment also increased in the metal ore mining industry from 2,155 to 2,199, a rise of 2%.

For the year ended 30 June 1996, turnover from NSW mining establishments in the coal and metal ore mining industries was \$4,808m. The major contributor was the coal industry with \$4,142m, an increase of 5% over the previous financial year. Turnover in the metal ore mining industry increased by 10% from \$604m to \$666m. On a national scale, NSW ranked third behind Western Australia and Queensland, contributing about 21% to total turnover for these industries during 1995–96.

13.1 Mining establishments: Summary of operations, coal and metal ore mining, NSW, 1995–96

Industry sub-division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turnover
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	95	13 310	1 025.1	4 142.1
Metal ore mining	25	2 199	139.4	666.1
Total	120	15 509	1 164.5	4 808.2

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

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 1995–96, expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in NSW was \$80m, an increase of 2% on 1994–95. Exploration for gold accounted for 43% of expenditure.

13.2 Private mineral exploration expenditure (a), NSW

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<i>Mineral sought</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Coal	9.4	n.p.	11.2
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	24.8	22.0	29.0
Gold	27.5	41.6	34.7
Mineral sands	0.9	n.p.	n.p.
Other	11.0	n.p.	1.1
Total (b)	73.6	79.2	80.4

(a) Other than for petroleum. (b) For 1995-96, includes expenditure for Iron ore and Diamonds.

Review of selected commodities

Coal

Black coal mining is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW and is an important export earner for the State.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Singleton-North West district (including Gunnedah, Muswellbrook and Singleton areas), the Newcastle district (including Cessnock and Lake Macquarie areas), the Western district (including Lithgow, Portland and Ulan areas) and the Southern district (including Bulli-Wollongong and Burratorang Valley areas).

Coking coals are suited to the production of metallurgical coke used in steel works while high quality thermal coal is used by power stations. All districts produce bituminous grade steaming coal but the Singleton-Muswellbrook area also supplies high volatile coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal. A significant development in the mining of coal in NSW since the 1960s has been the increase in the number of open cut mines, which in 1995-96 accounted for 49% of saleable coal production.

During 1995-96, the quantity of saleable coal produced increased by 4% from the previous year's figure of 88.6 million tonnes to 91.9 million tonnes. (The value of saleable coal production is not available). Total consumption of coal in NSW remained relatively unchanged from the previous year with 29.5 million tonnes of coal being consumed during 1995-96. Power stations accounted for 78%, and the steel industry 18% of all coal consumption. Exports of NSW coal in 1995-96 amounted to 62.6 million tonnes (equivalent to over two-thirds of total saleable coal production) with a value of \$3,322.7m.

13.3 Coal supply and disposal, NSW

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	—'000 tonnes—		
Stocks at start of year	17 629	14 811	14 477
Net production of saleable coal—			
Northern district	58 095	62 609	63 488
Southern district	14 934	12 750	14 592
Western district	10 985	13 229	13 567
Total	84 014	88 588	91 947
Interstate movement—			
Imports (a)	231	610	79
Exports	983	1 033	999
Overseas exports	57 324	58 801	62 584
Consumption	28 631	29 385	29 522
In transit and unaccounted for	-125	-313	-97
Stocks at end of year	14 811	14 477	13 301

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

Source: Joint Coal Board

Metallic minerals

The discovery of gold in 1851 near Bathurst prompted more extensive mineral prospecting and by the 1870s copper and tin deposits were being mined. In 1883 a massive high grade ore deposit of silver, lead and zinc was found at Broken Hill. Broken Hill has been the major contributor to metallic mineral production in NSW over the years and remains one of the largest 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. The Peak, a major underground mine near Cobar, began production in 1992 and is a significant producer of gold as well as copper, zinc and lead. The Northparkes mine commenced production in 1994, initially as an open cut gold mining operation, with underground copper-gold mining commencing in 1995. Mining commenced at the Potosi lead-zinc-silver mine, north of Broken Hill in April 1996. Production is expected to commence at the large Cadia gold project near Orange in 1998.

The value of metallic mineral production in NSW increased from \$579m in 1994-95 to \$653 million in 1995-96. While the production level for zinc concentrates and lead concentrates fell 8% and 6% respectively since 1994-95, production of copper concentrates, copper-gold and gold concentrates increased during 1995-96. Production of copper concentrates increased by 10% and gold concentrates production increased by over 675% during 1995-96. Gold production is now reaching levels not achieved since the early years of this century. The State's gold production is

expected to quadruple by the year 2000 to about 900,000 ounces.

13.4 Selected metallic minerals produced, NSW

Mineral	Unit	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
		QUANTITY		
Antimony concentrates	tonnes	812	1 129	1 380
Copper concentrates	tonnes	157 584	155 714	170 815
Copper-gold concentrates	tonnes	3 556	32 504	38 500
Gold concentrates	tonnes	573	475	3 684
Other gold	kilograms	10 049	30 128	11 274
Lead concentrates	tonnes	319 697	320 469	302 146
Zinc concentrates	tonnes	599 258	604 879	557 876
Zinc-lead concentrates	tonnes	—	—	—

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources

Construction materials

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

The demand for minerals and stone mined for construction materials is typically responsive to the level of activity in the local building and construction industries. The value of construction materials quarried during 1995-96 was \$429m which represents a 10% decrease in value compared with the previous year.

Production and value of output fell across most sectors of the industry. Crushed and broken stone is the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 47% of the value of production. Construction sand and gravel are the next largest contributors, each representing 19% of the total value of production.

13.5 Construction materials produced, NSW

<i>Mineral</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Construction sand	11 030	10 645	8 670
Gravel	6 172	5 991	5 515
Crushed and broken stone	16 508	16 525	16 211
Dimension stone	29	29	29
Other materials (a)	13 960	13 413	12 052
VALUE (\$'000)			
Construction sand	98 568	101 745	82 104
Gravel	105 400	97 148	81 000
Crushed and broken stone	199 805	201 987	200 806
Dimension stone	4 476	4 549	4 512
Other materials (a)	70 755	70 291	60 861
Total	479 004	475 720	429 283

(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.

While limestone is common in NSW and resources are immense, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market. The main producing areas for cement manufacture are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

All mineral sands production comes from sands along the mid north coast between Tomago and Kempsey, and the far north coast between Byron Bay and the Queensland border. Large inland mineral sand deposits in the Murray Basin have potential for mining in the near future. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. Titanium dioxide pigment, for use in paints, plastics and paper, is produced from rutile. Zircon sand is used as a valuable refractory material.

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

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

The total value of industrial rocks and gemstones produced in 1995-96 was \$203.4 million, an increase of 12% compared to 1994-95.

Energy

The energy sector encompasses all activities associated with the production, transformation, distribution and use of energy. Energy is a vital input to various sectors of the economy and affects the standard of living of the Australian people.

Electricity is a derived energy source which provides the major form of energy actually used in industrial and domestic applications. Electricity was first introduced in Australia in the form of electric lighting as a supplement to and then replacement of coal gas in the lighting of houses, factories and streets. The first electric street lighting occurred in Tamworth in 1888 and Sydney's Pymont powerhouse opened in July 1904. With the development of industry and growing population, the demand for electricity was at times greater than supply. This led to the search for alternative power sources and hence the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric and irrigation scheme was begun.

Source of statistics

Estimates of the State's annual production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users are supplied by the Department of Energy. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are also available from the Department of Energy.

Primary sources of energy

There are six major primary sources of energy in NSW today: oil; natural gas; coal; water for hydro-electricity production; bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry); and wood. Coal is the predominant source of energy, providing 80% of total primary energy used in NSW during 1995–96.

Consumption of energy

In 1995–96 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 44% of consumption. Transport was the next largest sector (using 39%) with domestic consumption accounting for over 10%. Of the total energy used in 1995–96, 49% came from oil, 20% from coal and 18% from electricity.

13.6 Primary sources of energy for use in NSW (a)

<i>Energy source</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
ENERGY (petajoules (b))			
Oil (c)—			
Crude—			
Interstate	180	196	183
Overseas	216	225	263
Refined—			
Interstate	39	51	70
Overseas	34	51	46
<i>Total oil</i>	469	523	562
Natural gas	96	102	100
Coal (d)	2 675	2 744	2 900
Water power	13	14	10
Bagasse and wood	36	36	44
Total, all sources	3 285	3 419	3 617

PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)

Oil (c)—			
Crude—			
Interstate	5	6	5
Overseas	7	7	7
Refined			
Interstate	1	1	2
Overseas	1	1	1
<i>Total Oil</i>	14	15	15
Natural gas	3	3	3
Coal (d)	82	80	80
Water power	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	1	1	1
Total, all sources	100	100	100

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

Source: Department of Energy

13.7 Consumption of energy in NSW, 1995-96

<i>Consumer sector</i>	<i>Oil (a)</i>	<i>Gas</i>	<i>Coal</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Bagasse and wood</i>	<i>All sources</i>
PROPORTION OF ENERGY USED (%)						
Transport	80	1	—	1	—	39
Commercial	3	12	1	19	—	6
Industrial	16	72	99	48	31	44
Domestic	1	16	—	32	69	11
All sectors	100	100	100	100	100	100
PROPORTION OF SECTOR'S USAGE (%)						
Transport	99	—	—	1	—	100
Commercial	22	19	2	58	—	100
Industrial	18	15	44	20	3	100
Domestic	4	13	—	55	28	100
All sectors	49	9	20	18	4	100

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes LPG.

Source: Department of Energy

Electricity generation and distribution

The total electricity generated in NSW from all sources in 1995–96 was 60,006 gigawatt hours (GWh), an increase of 4% from the previous year.

Not all electricity produced in NSW is consumed in NSW, some is lost in production, transmission and distribution, while a significant proportion is exported. Total electricity consumption in NSW in 1995–96 was 51,411 GWh. Approximately 99% of total electricity consumed in NSW is consumed by commercial, industrial and residential sectors.

13.8 Primary electricity consumers, NSW, 1995–96

Consumer sector	Total electricity consumed	Consumers	Average use
	GWh	no.	KWh
Residential	16 470	2 401 033	6 860
Commercial/industrial	34 680	305 565	113 495
Other (incl. public lighting)	261	1 448	180 249
Total	51 411	2 708 046	18 985

Source: Department of Energy

The Australian electricity supply industry is undergoing significant structural and regulatory reform. State governments have embarked on restructuring their electricity supply industries and reforms have involved the corporatisation of State electricity utilities, the separation of generation from transmission and distribution activities, the separation of assets and progressive introduction of competition at the retail end of the market.

Prior to market reforms, Pacific Power was the major generating and bulk electricity supply authority in NSW. Electricity generation is now primarily undertaken by the new government owned corporations, Delta Electricity and Macquarie Generation, as well as by Pacific Power, which remains a statutory authority. There were also several private power generators with a total installed capacity of around 670 megawatts (MW). At 30 June 1996, the seven major (coal based) power stations, their operators and effective capacities were as follows:

- Bayswater (Hunter Valley) Macquarie Generation 2,640 MW
- Liddell (Hunter Valley) Macquarie Generation 2,000 MW
- Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes) Delta Electricity 600 MW
- Vales Point (Lake Macquarie) Delta Electricity 1,320 MW
- Eraring (Lake Macquarie) Pacific Power 2,640 MW
- Wallerawang (near Lithgow) Delta Electricity 1,000 MW
- Mount Piper (near Lithgow) Delta Electricity 1,320 MW

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water is diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation. In the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts it is used to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740 MW.

TransGrid operates the State's high voltage transmission system and was responsible for the implementation of the State's wholesale electricity market during 1995-96. The maximum daily demand for electricity from TransGrid in 1995-96 was 10,228 MW.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is carried out by licensed electricity retailers. At 30 June 1997, there were 22 retailers holding NSW licences with the majority of retail sales continuing to be made through the six State owned electricity supply authorities:

- Advance Energy
- Australian Inland Energy
- EnergyAustralia
- Great Southern Energy
- Integral Energy
- NorthPower

Competition in the NSW retail market began on 1 October 1996, when 40 of the State's largest customers became contestable and therefore eligible to choose their retailer or to enter the wholesale market directly. Contestability will be phased in until all customers are eligible to participate in the retail market from 1 July 1999.

Since May 1997, the NSW and Victorian State electricity markets have been harmonised to form an interstate competitive market which will operate prior to the commencement of the National Electricity Market early in 1998. The interstate market provides for competition between NSW and Victorian generators to supply the total combined energy demand of the two State markets (including the ACT).

Gas distribution and consumption

In 1995–96, natural gas accounted for approximately 9% of total energy end-use in NSW. The amount of natural gas sold through reticulated pipeline networks was 96,812 terajoules.

13.9 Primary gas consumers, NSW and ACT, 1995–96

<i>Consumer sector</i>	<i>Total gas consumed</i> <i>terajoules</i>	<i>Consumers</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Average use</i> <i>megajoules</i>
Residential	14 480	676 657	21 399
Commercial	11 107	24 349	456 158
Industrial	71 226	473	15 058 351
Total	96 812	701 479	138 013

Source: Department of Energy

No natural gas is produced in NSW. All is imported from the Moomba field in South Australia. Natural gas was first made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,351 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba field in 1976. Since then, lateral pipelines have been completed to Wollongong (1978), Bowral–Mittagong (1979), Goulburn (1980), Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga (1981), Newcastle, Maitland and Cessnock (1982), Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow (1987), Young (1988), Junee (1990), Oberon and Blayney (1992), Yass, Coolamon, Narrandera, Leeton and Griffith (1993) and Cowra (1994).

A new pipeline from the main Moomba–Sydney line is under construction to Dubbo and other towns in the central west. The Blue Mountains is also being connected to this new pipeline. In addition, there are proposals to build pipelines from Wodonga to Wagga Wagga and from the processing centre at Longford, Victoria to Wollongong. If either or both of these is constructed, supplies of natural gas could flow from the Bass Strait fields to NSW, enabling greater supplies of gas to the State and inter-basin competition.

Petroleum products

NSW has no known deposits of crude oil and relies entirely on imports from interstate and overseas. In the absence of actual consumption figures, a guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products. Generally the consumption of petroleum fuels in industry has declined since the 1970s as fuels previously used in process heating applications have been replaced by natural gas. In 1995–96, motor spirit accounted for 52%, auto diesel oil for 24% and aviation jet fuel for 18% of petroleum products sold in NSW for use as energy sources.

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 1997 Labour Force Survey, 34% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 31% in Victoria and 16% in Queensland.

Employment in manufacturing in the State decreased by 1.6% (6,100 persons) over the period May 1991 to May 1997. Nevertheless, manufacturing still plays an important role in the economy of NSW. At May 1997, the sector was second to Retail trade as the largest employer in the State. It employed 13.8% of the work force, compared with 14.1% for Retail trade and 10.4% for Property and business services.

In 1995–96, NSW's contribution to Australian manufacturing turnover was 33%. The next largest State, Victoria, contributed a further 32%. The NSW contribution has remained more or less constant since the early 1980s. Between 1990–91 and 1995–96, turnover for NSW in current price terms increased by 12%, while Victoria's increased by 16%. Also, over the same period, the price of articles produced by the manufacturing industry in Australia rose by 10%.

Summary of operations, 1995–96

Turnover from manufacturing establishments in NSW amounted to \$65,712m during 1995–96. The largest industry subdivisions in terms of contribution to total manufacturing turnover are: Metal product manufacturing (21%); Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20%); Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (17%); and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (16%).

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 available.

Production of lamb, beef and veal, and chicken increased between 1995–96 and 1996–97: lamb increasing by 6.8% (compared with a 12.7% fall the previous year), beef and veal by 2.5% (compared with a 2.7% fall the previous year) and chicken by 0.6% (after falling by 0.2% the previous year). Production of both mutton and of pig meats again fell: mutton decreasing by 10.0% (after falling 7.4% the previous year) and pig meats by 7.6% (after falling 6.3% the previous year).

Production of both cheese and whole milk rose again, with cheese increasing by 17.8% (11.7% the previous year) and whole milk by 7.0% (2.3% the previous year). Production of butter returned to about the 1994–95 level, falling by 12.2% from that recorded in 1995–96 (after an increase of 13.4% in that year).

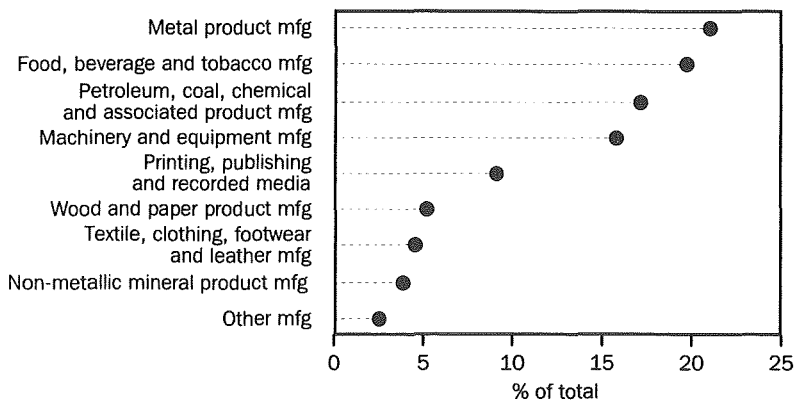
14.1 Manufacturing establishments: Summary of operations by ANZSIC industry group, NSW, 1995-96

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Employment at end of June (a) no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (b) \$m</i>	<i>Turnover \$m</i>	<i>Industry gross product \$m</i>
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg—				
Meat and meat product mfg	14 239	415.1	2 664.2	546.8
Dairy product mfg	3 895	146.3	1 423.2	351.1
Fruit and vegetable processing	2 642	93.4	757.7	156.8
Oil and fat mfg	729	35.1	271.4	57.2
Flour mill and cereal food mfg	3 602	129.1	1 827.2	456.2
Bakery product mfg	7 722	212.4	1 029.5	387.7
Other food mfg	9 437	337.5	2 673.5	694.4
Beverage and malt mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Tobacco product mfg	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
<i>Total</i>	47 509	1 582.9	12 994.5	3 293.0
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg—				
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg	3 595	117.4	551.2	196.9
Textile product mfg	2 469	61.7	348.9	121.3
Knitting mills	1 528	38.1	256.3	64.0
Clothing mfg	12 804	291.7	1 613.4	527.3
Footwear mfg	1 386	35.4	115.6	38.9
Leather and leather product mfg	891	24.3	217.7	52.8
<i>Total</i>	22 673	568.5	3 103.0	1 001.2
Wood and paper product mfg—				
Log sawmilling and timber dressing	3 477	94.3	465.9	199.5
Other wood product mfg	10 486	263.4	1 381.8	413.2
Paper and paper product mfg	5 660	225.4	1 647.6	610.5
<i>Total</i>	19 622	583.1	3 495.3	1 223.2
Printing, publishing and recorded media—				
Printing and services to printing	16 599	580.7	2 433.3	1 015.5
Publishing	16 546	662.4	3 162.2	1 521.0
Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	1 088	39.2	481.3	292.0
<i>Total</i>	34 234	1 282.4	6 076.8	2 828.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg—				
Petroleum refining	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Basic chemical mfg	3 111	181.6	1 663.0	537.1
Other chemical product mfg	15 278	621.8	5 079.7	1 515.3
Rubber product mfg	1 587	43.8	226.7	71.5
Plastic product mfg	10 964	332.7	1 885.3	670.4
<i>Total</i>	32 348	1 255.7	11 353.1	3 108.0
Non-metallic mineral product mfg—				
Glass and glass product mfg	1 764	64.9	342.5	131.1
Ceramic mfg	2 925	110.0	521.7	210.4
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg	5 068	160.5	1 470.0	446.7
Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	1 368	47.8	273.4	96.0
<i>Total</i>	11 125	383.2	2 607.6	884.2

14.1 Manufacturing establishments: Summary of operations by ANZSIC industry group, NSW, 1995-96 — continued

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>Employment at end of June (a) no.</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (b) \$m</i>	<i>Turnover \$m</i>	<i>Industry gross product \$m</i>
Metal product mfg—				
Iron and steel mfg	16 675	867.7	6 103.4	2 087.0
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg	2 664	116.4	1 864.0	641.3
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg	3 909	172.2	1 728.3	324.6
Structural metal product mfg	10 335	298.5	1 617.0	517.4
Sheet metal product mfg	5 800	189.0	880.4	316.0
Fabricated metal product mfg	11 859	374.9	1 662.7	608.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>51 241</i>	<i>2 018.6</i>	<i>13 855.8</i>	<i>4 495.1</i>
Machinery and equipment mfg—				
Motor vehicle and part mfg	6 539	202.2	962.5	386.9
Other transport equipment mfg	9 065	395.4	1 350.8	612.5
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg	4 205	122.8	487.2	194.9
Electronic equipment mfg	9 774	374.1	2 414.3	728.2
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg	16 544	565.5	2 865.1	883.6
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg	16 964	549.9	2 366.7	859.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>63 091</i>	<i>2 210.0</i>	<i>10 446.6</i>	<i>3 665.5</i>
Other manufacturing—				
Prefabricated building mfg	459	13.9	109.0	47.3
Furniture mfg	10 928	271.2	1 234.9	448.3
Miscellaneous mfg	3 859	91.2	435.3	173.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>15 246</i>	<i>376.3</i>	<i>1 779.3</i>	<i>668.8</i>
Total manufacturing	297 089	10 260.7	65 712.0	21 167.5

14.2 Turnover by ANZSIC industry subdivision (a), NSW, 1995-96



(a) Proportion of total manufacturing turnover.

Amongst the other food items shown, the production of both biscuits and of confectionery continued to fall, with biscuits decreasing by 26.6% (following a 1.5% decrease the previous year) and confectionery by 3.2% (4.1% the previous year). The production of wheat flour (other than self-raising) continued to rise, increasing by 12.3% (following an 8.1% increase the previous year).

For the construction and energy products shown, production of clay bricks for structural purposes decreased by 0.8% (after a 14.9% fall the previous year). Gas production increased by 4.9% (compared with a 0.7% fall the previous year) and electricity generation was up by 1.2% (after an increase of 3.4% the previous year).

Man-made fibre woven fabric production increased by 1.7% (compared with a 8.8% decrease the previous year). Production of textile floor coverings returned to about the 1994–95 level, falling by 4.9% from that recorded in 1995–96 (after an increase of 6.6% in that year).

Among the clothing and footwear items shown, production of women's and girls' long trousers recorded the biggest percentage rise with production being up by 18.9%, following a decrease of 37.7% the previous year. Production of long jeans rose in both years, increasing by 6.8% in 1996–97 (after a 58.7% rise the previous year). Production of footwear showed the biggest percentage fall with production being down by 23.9% (after a decrease of 6.4% the previous year). Production of men's and boys' long trousers also again fell, being down by 14.7% (after a 2.3% fall the previous year). Similarly, production of men's and boys' shirts fell in both years, decreasing by 4.8% in 1996–97 (after a decrease of 8.5% the previous year).

Output of hardwood woodchips decreased by 22.3% (following a 12.2% decrease the previous year). Production of plastics in primary forms returned to about the 1994–95 level, falling by 4.2% from that recorded in 1995–96 (after an increase of 5.9% in that year).

14.3 Quantities of selected articles produced by manufacturing establishments, NSW

Item	Unit	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Meat production (a)—				
Chicken	tonnes	199 589	r199 152	200 280
Mutton	tonnes	131 052	r121 376	109 280
Lamb	tonnes	71 738	r62 648	66 909
Beef and veal	tonnes	487 860	r474 482	486 486
Pig meats	tonnes	102 175	r95 788	88 530
Dairy products (b)—				
Whole milk	million L	1 089	1 114	1 192
Butter	tonnes	4 581	r5 196	4 560
Cheese	tonnes	16 374	r18 288	21 552
Other foods—				
Confectionery	tonnes	r42 039	r40 322	39 013
Wheat flour, other than self-raising	'000 tonnes	700	757	850
Biscuits	tonnes	48 036	47 336	34 740
Construction and energy products—				
Clay bricks for structural purposes (c)	million	746	635	630
Gas (c)(d)	terajoules	104 881	104 141	109 284
Electricity	million kWh	60 016	62 047	62 788
Man-made fibre woven fabric (e)	'000 m ²	75 125	68 540	69 719
Textile floor coverings	'000 m ²	1 463	r1 560	1 484
Clothing and footwear—				
Men's and boys' shirts	'000	5 115	4 680	4 456
Men's and boys' long trousers	'000	1 450	1 417	1 208
Long jeans	'000	92	146	156
Women's and girls' long trousers	'000	1 604	999	1 188
Footwear	'000 pairs	4 192	3 925	2 986
Other commodities—				
Hardwood woodchips	'000 tonnes	909	798	620
Plastics in primary forms (f)	'000 tonnes	341	361	346

(a) Chicken meat is shown in dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets. Other meats shown are expressed in carcass weight, and exclude offal. (b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Available for issue through mains. Includes natural gas. From 1996-97, includes production for distribution via natural gas pipelines which service a single user. (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 manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed.

Publications related to Manufacturing

- New South Wales** Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (6201.1)
Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (8221.1)
- Australia** 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)
Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia (8125.0)
Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (8140.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0)
Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing (8205.0)
Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)
Manufacturing, Australia (8225.0)
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.



Star City, the Sydney casino, opened during November 1997

Photograph: courtesy of Star City

Housing and construction

Housing

Census of dwellings

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information on the housing of the population of NSW.

15.1 Number of private dwellings by type of dwelling, 6 August 1996

Type of private dwelling	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division	Illawarra Statistical Division	Balance of NSW	NSW
Occupied private dwellings—					
Houses (a)	988 497	179 692	113 523	440 413	1 722 125
Flats, units or apartments	295 471	14 823	14 272	41 801	366 367
Caravans, cabins, houseboats	5 926	3 222	1 999	15 688	26 835
Other (b)	7 769	1 232	765	6 046	15 812
Not stated	30 714	3 175	1 858	8 030	43 778
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 328 377</i>	<i>202 144</i>	<i>132 418</i>	<i>511 978</i>	<i>2 174 917</i>
Unoccupied private dwellings	97 889	22 854	20 649	71 516	212 908
Total private dwellings	1 426 266	224 998	153 067	583 494	2 387 825

(a) Includes separate houses, semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc.

(b) Includes improvised homes, tents, sleepers out, houses or flats attached to shops, offices etc.

Number of dwellings and Occupancy rates

At 6 August 1996 there were 2,387,825 private dwellings in NSW. There has been an increase of 9.4% to 2,175,000 in the number of occupied private dwellings in NSW between 1991 and 1996. The average number of people per occupied private dwelling declined slightly from an occupancy rate of 2.8 to 2.7 people per dwelling. The number of unoccupied private dwellings in NSW in 1996 was 213,000, an increase of 10.7% on the corresponding 1991 Census figure.

Type of dwellings

Between 1991 and 1996 the total number of occupied houses (including separate, semi-detached and other) in NSW increased by 7.7% to 1,722,000. The total number of occupied flats, units and apartments in NSW increased by 12.3% to 366,000 over the same period. The number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types decreased by a third to 43,000. In 1996, the total number of occupied houses comprised 79.2% of total occupied private

dwellings in NSW, with flats, units and apartments contributing 16.8% to the total. The total number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types made up only 2.0% of occupied private dwellings.

Home ownership

In the mid 1960's home ownership reached a peak of over 70%. The level of home ownership in both 1986 and 1991 was 68%. In 1996, over two-fifths (42.5%) of occupied private dwellings in NSW were owned by their occupants while 22.5% of dwellings were being purchased and 29.9% were rented.

Home ownership rates varied across NSW, ranging from 25.7% in the Inner Sydney SSD to 59.7% in the NSW Far West SSD. The highest proportions of dwellings being purchased were located in the SSDs of Outer South Western Sydney and Outer Western Sydney.

The highest proportions of rented dwellings were located in the SSDs of Inner Sydney and Newcastle. The median rent payment for NSW was \$140 per week in 1996, a 10.2% increase on the figure for 1991. Sydney SD recorded the highest median rents (many Statistical Local Areas had median rent payments in excess of \$200 per week) while some Statistical Local Areas of the Central Murray SSD recorded the lowest median rent payments (\$20 and less per week).

House price indexes

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

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

In 1996-97 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989-90=100.0) was 118.9. This represented an increase of 2.7% over the previous year. For the same period, the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 110.4, an increase of 0.2% over 1995-96.

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 in 1993–94.

15.2 Housing costs in Sydney as a proportion of average weekly household income

	1975–76	1984	1988–89	1993–94
Proportion (%)	12.38	12.18	12.84	13.29

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 people with different housing related needs.

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

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Pensioner housing	18.5	18.5	19.4	19.0	18.5
Aboriginal housing	17.8	17.8	28.6	20.6	17.8
Mortgage and rent relief	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Crisis accommodation	13.5	13.5	12.3	18.3	14.8
Local community housing (a)	8.3	8.3	20.5	17.1	28.4
Other housing assistance (b)	259.0	274.5	277.9	267.8	257.4
Total capital payments	327.6	343.1	369.2	353.3	347.4

(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 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. At 30 June 1996, the Department administered 132,369 rental dwellings in NSW, a decrease of 0.1% on the number administered at 30 June 1995. Of the total rental dwellings administered by the Department in 1996, 129,852 rental dwellings were owned by the Department and 2,517 were leased.

In addition to providing rental housing, a number of other programs are administered through the Department to assist clients with specific needs (e.g. rental subsidies to people living with HIV/AIDS and to people with disabilities). Immediate Housing Assistance allows for requests for urgent housing to be based on the individual needs of each applicant and the availability of adequate housing options to meet their needs.

The level of demand for public housing is increasing. The number of people on the waiting list for public housing at 30 June 1996 was 93,174, an increase of 5.6% on the number waiting at the end of June 1995.

At 30 June 1996, the Department had approximately 127,000 tenancies including 117,000 which received rental subsidies. The number of tenants receiving rental subsidies declined slightly over the year due to the introduction of a rental fraud amnesty in March 1996.

The Department's capacity to meet new demand is declining. During 1995-96, the total number of clients housed was 20,150. This figure included applicants housed (11,761) and tenants rehoused (8,389). The number of tenants rehoused has continued to rise as a result of the Department's redevelopment strategies which require relocation of tenants. This reduces housing opportunities for new applicants.

In 1995-96, there were 38,430 clients who received rental assistance, an increase of 6.7% on 1994-95. Rent assistance is provided by the Department of Housing to households in financial need in the private housing market. The Rental Assistance Scheme grants are normally paid to assist with bonds and advance payments, but assistance may also be granted for payment of rental arrears.

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 1996–97 increased by 24% from the previous year. This was mainly due to a 24% increase in the purchase of established dwellings and a 39% increase in refinancing. The value of loan commitments made by banks in 1996–97 increased 20% from the previous year. Housing loan commitments represented 81% of all loan commitments made, compared with almost 83% for 1995–96. The value of housing loan commitments made by permanent building societies increased 14% and commitments made by other types of lender rose 55%, mainly due to the increased activity of mortgage managers.

15.4 Housing loans, NSW

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
<i>Particulars</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
Loans approved to individuals for housing—			
Construction of dwellings	2 127	1 895	2 117
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	856	898	1 234
Purchase of established dwellings (a)	9 950	10 145	12 566
<i>Total dwellings—</i>			
Houses	11 089	11 091	13 457
Other residential buildings	1 843	1 846	2 460
Refinancing (a)	2 382	2 930	4 062
Loans approved for alterations and additions	1 242	1 262	1 221
Total loans approved to individuals for housing	16 553	17 130	21 200
Type of lender—			
Banks	14 370	14 263	17 144
Building societies	676	948	1 079
Other	1 508	1 918	2 978
All lenders	16 553	17 130	21 200

(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 provided 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 permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building activity are compiled from information supplied by builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity, individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account, and Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Scope and coverage of building statistics The statistics relate to building structures such as houses, flats and shops, but exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage and other similar types of construction (refer to Engineering Construction e.g. Table 15.11).

While statistics of public sector building cover the whole of NSW, the statistics of private sector building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private sector building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

Value of building jobs

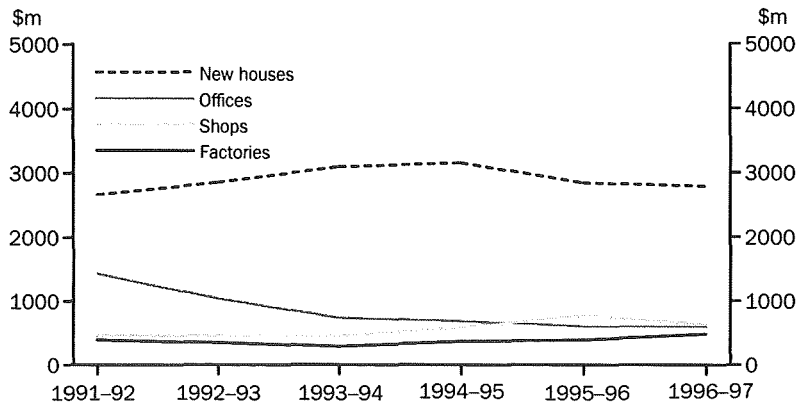
There was a 24% increase in 1996–97 in the value of building jobs approved in NSW compared to the previous year. In addition, the figure for 1996–97 was 10% higher than in 1994–95. The value of new houses approved in 1996–97 (\$3,055.3m) increased by 12% from the previous year but was 3% down on 1994–95.

There was a 22% increase in the value of building work under construction at June 1997 (\$9,852.8m), compared to the previous June. This followed a 9% decrease to June 1996.

The value of building work done in NSW in 1996–97 increased by 3% from the previous year to \$10,131.9m. The value of public sector work increased by 9% to \$1,232.9m and the value of private sector work increased by 2% to \$8,899.0m, the highest value recorded for the private sector since 1990–91.

In 1996–97, the value of building work done for Shops decreased by 18% to \$628.7m. The 1995–96 figure was the highest level recorded since the series began. The value of work done for Offices in 1996–97 was \$597.0m, slightly down on the previous year and well down on the level of five years earlier (\$1,433.1m).

15.5 Selected building types: Value of work done, NSW



15.6 Value of jobs by class of building and stage of construction, NSW

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
APPROVED (\$m)						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2 741.4	2 933.9	3 119.1	3 144.8	2 736.2	3 055.3
Other new residential	1 148.8	1 698.3	1 523.9	2 231.8	1 740.8	1 975.1
Alterations and additions (b)	902.2	965.0	1 043.1	1 101.0	1 041.4	1 158.0
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	349.0	399.1	322.6	607.0	595.1	891.3
Factories	275.1	283.2	294.0	389.5	357.2	438.7
Offices	741.9	676.5	571.4	505.2	577.8	1 229.0
Educational	291.5	424.7	428.5	336.9	374.4	410.5
Other	995.9	1 394.7	1 267.5	1 894.8	1 745.7	2 199.8
Total building	7 445.8	8 775.4	8 570.2	10 211.0	9 168.6	11 357.7
COMMENCED (\$m)						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2 664.2	2 815.7	3 062.9	3 090.1	2 640.3	2 812.1
Other new residential	1 142.4	1 366.8	1 479.3	2 349.3	1 897.0	1 939.3
Alterations and additions (b)	898.9	944.6	1 057.0	1 151.0	1 015.9	1 093.5
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	276.3	415.8	453.2	610.7	763.0	630.9
Factories	317.0	294.4	256.8	395.1	345.6	438.2
Offices	1 141.4	518.3	603.2	526.8	516.9	1 087.1
Educational	306.1	432.7	377.8	342.7	385.4	414.4
Other	1 105.8	1 137.5	1 271.7	1 702.9	1 641.2	2 183.0
Total building	7 852.1	7 925.8	8 561.9	10 168.6	9 205.3	10 598.5
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (\$m)						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	1 792.7	1 767.0	1 845.1	1 778.7	1 373.8	1 489.5
Other new residential	1 101.1	1 147.3	1 245.1	1 990.5	1 935.5	2 191.2
Alterations and additions (b)	589.1	595.9	664.1	803.9	541.9	614.0
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	689.1	701.4	463.7	775.2	788.9	761.3
Factories	406.8	349.5	233.0	369.4	355.6	288.1
Offices	2 352.7	1 676.9	834.2	678.0	547.7	1 044.6
Educational	299.0	370.4	357.0	314.3	331.3	351.0
Other	2 113.1	1 606.4	1 667.9	2 174.7	2 203.1	3 113.1
Total building	9 343.6	8 214.7	7 310.1	8 884.7	8 077.8	9 852.8
COMPLETED (\$m)						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2 575.7	2 826.4	3 014.7	3 168.8	3 076.0	2 735.8
Other new residential	1 057.4	1 332.8	1 405.7	1 608.8	1 997.0	1 761.4
Alterations and additions (b)	973.1	964.9	1 018.5	1 081.7	1 323.5	1 071.3
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	287.4	414.8	683.5	411.6	776.5	680.8
Factories	308.9	400.8	375.8	294.6	364.5	528.1
Offices	1 719.4	1 204.3	1 325.0	720.2	718.4	580.9
Educational	487.6	362.0	401.6	389.9	380.1	426.6
Other	2 133.4	1 630.6	991.6	1 300.8	1 651.2	1 560.7
Total building	9 542.9	9 136.6	9 216.4	8 976.4	10 287.2	9 345.6

(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).

15.7 Value of building work done by class of building and ownership, NSW

<i>Class of building</i>	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
PRIVATE SECTOR (\$m)						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2 579.6	2 776.8	3 027.0	3 099.8	2 795.5	2 762.5
Other new residential	823.0	1 142.7	1 348.5	1 872.0	1 804.5	1 753.8
Alterations and additions (b)	933.1	986.5	1 047.5	1 200.4	1 146.7	1 072.9
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	446.8	418.3	431.1	559.0	733.1	559.8
Factories	379.0	343.7	280.5	339.0	383.8	454.8
Offices	951.8	623.9	385.8	483.4	420.6	487.1
Educational	102.4	105.2	101.3	89.2	157.0	156.6
Other	1 018.6	705.5	779.8	900.3	1 282.7	1 651.5
Total building	7 234.3	7 102.6	7 401.7	8 543.1	8 729.0	8 899.0
PUBLIC SECTOR (\$m)						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	81.1	73.5	65.2	51.6	43.3	23.9
Other new residential	205.3	261.2	117.8	117.3	115.4	156.0
Alterations and additions (b)	8.7	4.4	7.9	6.9	11.8	13.4
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	9.7	32.6	19.0	20.1	34.3	68.8
Factories	12.4	6.4	6.2	28.4	4.8	26.0
Offices	481.3	417.9	347.1	199.6	180.7	109.9
Educational	224.1	288.1	324.4	257.4	225.8	296.7
Other	541.4	508.3	528.1	466.9	513.0	538.2
Total building	1 564.0	1 592.4	1 415.5	1 148.2	1 129.1	1 232.9
TOTAL (\$m)						
Residential buildings (a)—						
New houses	2 660.7	2 850.2	3 092.2	3 151.5	2 838.8	2 786.3
Other new residential	1 028.3	1 403.9	1 466.3	1 989.3	1 919.9	1 909.8
Alterations and additions (b)	941.8	990.9	1 055.5	1 207.3	1 158.5	1 086.3
Non-residential buildings (c)—						
Shops	456.6	450.9	450.1	579.0	767.4	628.7
Factories	391.4	350.1	286.7	367.4	388.6	480.9
Offices	1 433.1	1 041.8	732.9	682.9	601.3	597.0
Educational	326.5	393.3	425.7	346.6	382.8	453.3
Other	1 559.9	1 213.9	1 307.9	1 367.3	1 800.8	2 189.6
Total building	8 798.3	8 695.0	8 817.2	9 691.3	9 858.1	10 131.9

(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 NSW in 1996–97 was 47,884, an increase of 12% compared to 1995–96, with all categories increasing except public sector new houses (down 42%).

The number of new residential dwelling units commenced in 1996–97 was 5% higher than the previous year. While there was a slight increase of 0.9% for 1996–97 in the number of houses commenced, other residential buildings increased by 7%. The number of new private sector residential dwelling units commenced increased by 5% in 1996–97 compared to the previous year.

The number of new residential dwelling units completed in NSW decreased by 13% in 1996–97 compared to the previous year, while the number of public sector completions increased by 8%.

15.8 Number of dwelling units approved, by type, NSW

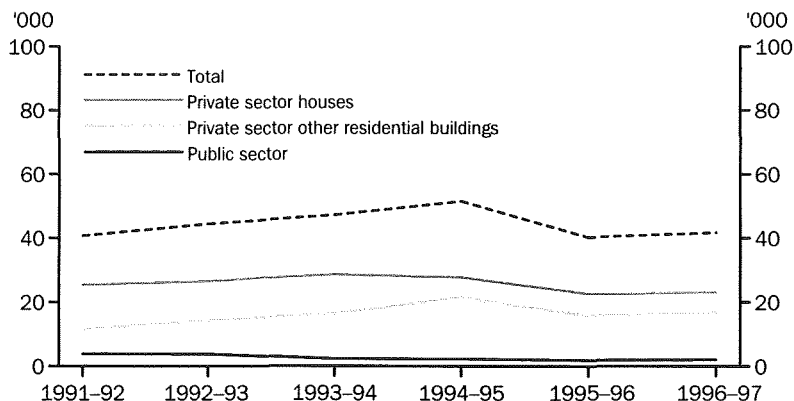
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Sydney SD—				
New houses	13 931	14 089	12 722	13 884
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	6 776	7 536	5 835	5 577
New flats, units or apartments	6 362	10 395	8 097	11 091
Other (a)	2 043	1 778	640	1 797
Total	29 112	33 798	27 294	32 349
NSW—				
New houses	30 612	29 001	24 450	26 043
New semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	10 468	10 764	8 145	7 731
New flats, units or apartments	8 830	13 026	9 105	12 130
Other (a)	2 453	2 073	884	1 980
Total	52 363	54 864	42 584	47 884
Private sector—				
Number	50 234	52 604	40 819	45 791
Percentage	95.9	95.9	95.8	95.6

(a) Number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

15.9 New dwellings by ownership, building class and construction stage, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
APPROVED						
Private sector—						
Houses	26 940	28 653	30 051	28 578	24 090	25 837
Other residential buildings (a)	12 193	16 308	17 744	21 979	15 861	17 999
<i>Total dwellings (a)</i>	39 133	44 961	47 795	50 557	39 951	43 836
Public sector—						
Houses	1 057	869	561	423	360	206
Other residential buildings	3 146	2 667	1 554	1 811	1 389	1 862
<i>Total dwellings</i>	4 203	3 536	2 115	2 234	1 749	2 068
Total—						
Houses	27 997	29 522	30 612	29 001	24 450	26 043
Other residential buildings	15 339	18 975	19 298	23 790	17 250	19 861
Total dwellings	43 336	48 497	49 910	52 791	41 700	45 904
COMMENCED						
Private sector—						
Houses	25 412	26 554	28 547	27 747	22 674	23 070
Other residential buildings	11 542	14 225	16 385	21 513	15 775	16 626
<i>Total dwellings</i>	36 954	40 779	44 932	49 260	38 449	39 696
Public sector—						
Houses	975	843	615	475	384	204
Other residential buildings	2 809	2 839	1 634	1 758	1 451	1 803
<i>Total dwellings</i>	3 784	3 682	2 249	2 233	1 835	2 007
Total—						
Houses	26 387	27 397	29 162	28 222	23 058	23 274
Other residential buildings	14 351	17 064	18 019	23 271	17 226	18 429
Total dwellings	40 738	44 461	47 181	51 493	40 284	41 703
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD						
Private sector—						
Houses	15 764	15 326	15 727	14 214	10 961	10 801
Other residential buildings	9 069	10 377	11 762	16 019	13 738	15 373
<i>Total dwellings</i>	24 833	25 703	27 489	30 233	24 699	26 174
Public sector—						
Houses	210	390	198	120	120	97
Other residential buildings	2 274	1 821	930	1 060	907	766
<i>Total dwellings</i>	2 484	2 211	1 128	1 180	1 027	863
Total—						
Houses	15 974	15 716	15 925	14 334	11 081	10 898
Other residential buildings	11 343	12 198	12 692	17 079	14 645	16 139
Total dwellings	27 317	27 914	28 617	31 413	25 726	27 037
COMPLETED						
Private sector—						
Houses	24 303	26 519	27 823	28 746	25 658	23 111
Other residential buildings	10 230	12 548	14 709	16 455	17 738	14 761
<i>Total dwellings</i>	34 533	39 067	42 532	45 201	43 396	37 872
Public sector—						
Houses	951	663	807	549	384	227
Other residential buildings	2 356	3 292	2 521	1 599	1 604	1 944
<i>Total dwellings</i>	3 307	3 955	3 328	2 148	1 988	2 171
Total—						
Houses	25 254	27 182	28 630	29 295	26 042	23 338
Other residential buildings	12 586	15 840	17 230	18 054	19 342	16 705
Total dwellings	37 840	43 022	45 860	47 349	45 384	40 043

(a) Excludes self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

15.10 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 1996-97 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1989-90 = 100.0) was 116.3, an increase of 0.3% over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.3% with the 1996-97 index number standing at 116.1.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1989-90=100.0) was 113.0, an increase of 0.4% over 1995-96. For the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 0.4% to stand at 113.2. The most significant changes for this period in the cost of selected major building materials were for paint and other coatings (5.7% increase) and builders hardware (4.1% 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 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 1996-97 was \$5,361m, 16% higher than in the previous year. The value of work commenced for the private sector in 1996-97 was \$2,596m, an increase of 47% on

1995–96. For the public sector, the corresponding value decreased by 3% to \$2,765m.

The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 1996–97 decreased by 4% from the previous year to \$5,008m. The major percentage decreases were in the value of work done for water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage, which decreased by 57% to \$257m, and heavy industry, which decreased by 42% to \$335m. Smaller decreases occurred for electricity generation, transmission and distribution (7% to \$347m) and other (bridges, harbours etc.) (5% to \$502m). In contrast, increases occurred for railways, roads, highways and subdivisions and telecommunications.

The value of engineering construction work yet to be done for the private sector in 1996–97 (\$1,097m) was 37% higher than for 1995–96. For the public sector, the corresponding value (\$280m) increased by 20%.

15.11 Engineering construction, NSW

<i>Particulars</i>	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
COMMENCED (\$m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 774	1 503	1 786
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	501	389	266
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	497	342	289
Telecommunications	789	881	1 090
Railways	483	668	1 112
Heavy industry	538	378	288
Other (a)	423	456	530
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	2 605	1 762	2 596
<i>For the public sector</i>	2 400	2 855	2 765
Total	5 006	4 617	5 361
WORK DONE DURING YEAR (\$m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 442	1 520	1 546
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	543	598	257
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	484	373	347
Telecommunications	763	921	1 104
Railways	513	695	917
Heavy industry	546	575	335
Other (a)	397	531	502
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	2 276	2 555	2 366
<i>For the public sector</i>	2 411	2 656	2 642
Total	4 687	5 212	5 008
WORK YET TO BE DONE (\$m)			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	553	505	575
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	329	116	136
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	180	77	96
Telecommunications	49	23	9
Railways	86	41	267
Heavy industry	354	221	198
Other (a)	108	55	98
Total engineering construction—			
<i>For the private sector</i>	1 412	802	1 097
<i>For the public sector</i>	247	234	280
Total	1 659	1 037	1 377

(a) Includes bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction.

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 Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and
Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New
South Wales and Jervis Bay (2015.1)
Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, New
South Wales (2020.1)
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.



The artist Colin Lanceley, used themes of musical instruments and players for his design for the dome of the Lyric Theatre

Photograph: courtesy of Star City

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 (DFAT) is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development and marketing of Australian exports.

The Department of Industry, Science and Tourism (DIST) is responsible for developing, implementing and administering policies and programs designed to increase the competitiveness and internationalisation of Australian manufacturing and service industries, including tourism. DIST supports opportunities for developing export markets through its involvement in several international initiatives. The International Branch facilitates linkages and relationships between Australian industry and overseas firms leading to strategic alliances and joint ventures at the firm level. It also works with other agencies, such as DFAT and Austrade, to improve market access for exports of Australian manufactures and services.

The Australian Customs Service, part of the DIST portfolio, is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industries and Energy (DPIE) promotes rising national prosperity through competitive and sustainable mining, agriculture, fisheries, forest, energy and processing industries. The Department provides research, analytical, policy, program and management services to Government. DPIE pursues a range of international activities, representations and negotiations at the multilateral, regional

and bilateral levels aimed at protecting Australian trade interests and increasing market access opportunities for portfolio industries. DPIE works in close partnership with industry to ensure their views and priorities are reflected in Australia's trade policy. The Department also promotes trade and investment linkages, and access opportunities, through facilitation of bilateral contacts between industry and visiting ministers and officials.

Compiling overseas trade statistics

Import statistics for NSW correspond to imported goods released from Australian Customs Service control in this State. This does not necessarily mean that the port of discharge of the goods was in NSW or that the goods are to be consumed or used in NSW. Goods can be forwarded interstate after discharge, either under Customs' control or not, but are recorded as being imported into the State where they are released by Customs.

Imports are valued on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value is known as the customs value and is based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules.

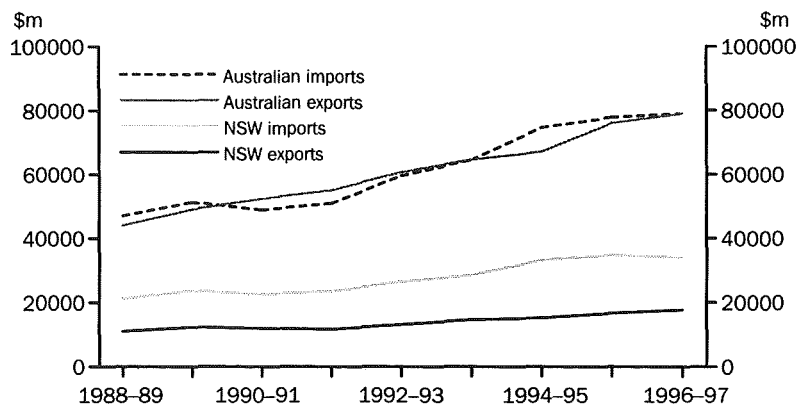
Export statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. Re-exported goods are excluded.

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.

16.1 Overseas trade: NSW and Australia



In 1996–97 NSW accounted for 43.3% of all Australia's imports, (a decrease of 1.6% on the previous year) and 22.4% of all exports (an increase of 0.4%).

The value of imports into NSW in 1996–97 decreased by \$697m or 2.0% from 1995–96 while exports for the same period increased by \$1,026m or 6.1%.

16.2 Overseas trade: NSW and Australia

Particulars	1992–93	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	—\$m—				
NSW trade—					
Imports	26 418	28 491	33 280	34 891	34 194
Exports	13 156	14 651	15 201	16 684	17 710
Australian trade—					
Imports	59 549	64 463	74 593	77 751	78 933
Exports	60 702	64 548	67 052	76 004	78 906
	—%—				
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade—					
Imports	44.4	44.2	44.6	44.9	43.3
Exports	21.7	22.7	22.7	22	22.4

Imports The principal import trading partners of NSW in 1996–97 were the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 42.8% of all imports into NSW.

16.3 Top ten trading partners, 1996–97: Imports into NSW (a)

Country	Value \$m
USA	8 304.1
Japan	3 862.6
United Kingdom	2 467.4
China	1 819.5
Germany	1 811.6
New Zealand	1 459.2
Taiwan	1 307.0
Korea, Republic of	1 225.6
Singapore	1 208.5
Malaysia	1 036.3

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW.

The largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1996–97 was machinery and transport equipment at \$16,499.8m or 48.3% of all imports.

16.4 Imports, NSW (a), 1996-97

<i>Item (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>\$m</i>
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1 413.0
Beverages and tobacco	219.5
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	496.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1 248.7
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	107.3
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	4 107.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4 133.0
Machinery and transport equipment	16 499.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	5 402.1
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	566.2

(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 1996-97 were Computers, Motor Vehicles and Telecommunications equipment at a value of \$2,925.9m, \$1,714.8m and \$1,548.2m respectively. Motor Vehicles showed an increase of \$235.2m or 15.9% from 1995-96 figures, and moved from fourth to second place.

16.5 Top ten imports into NSW (a), 1996-97

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>\$m</i>
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic, optical readers; data transcribers and processors (752)	2 925.9
Motor vehicles principally designed for transport of persons (excl. public transport type, incl. racing cars) (781)	1 714.8
Telecommunications equipment n.e.s.; parts, and accessories of radio, television, video and similar apparatus n.e.s. (764)	1 548.2
Parts and accessories (excl. covers, cases and the like) for use with office and automatic data processing machines (759)	1 523.8
Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments) (542)	1 260.8
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (333)	971.6
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (incl. satellites and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof) (792)	846.2
Thermionic, cold cathode or photo cathode valves and tubes, semi-conductors, i.e.d., integrated circuits, etc. (776)	727.3
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s. (778)	715.3
Paper and paperboard (641)	549.8

(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 1996–97 were Japan, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea. Together these three countries accounted for 38.6% of all exports, with Japan alone accounting for 22.2% of our total exports.

16.6 Top ten trading partners, 1996–97: Exports from NSW (a)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>\$m</i>
Japan	3 929.0
New Zealand	1 668.3
Korea, Republic of	1 242.7
USA	1 050.1
Taiwan	1 009.3
Hong Kong	937.7
Indonesia	820.5
China	755.6
Singapore	598.3
Malaysia	499.0

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

Mineral fuels was the largest group of commodities exported from NSW in 1996–97 at \$3,908.5m. In percentage terms it made up 22.1% of all exports.

16.7 Exports, NSW, 1996–97

<i>Item (a)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>\$m</i>
Food and live animals chiefly for food	3 051.9
Beverages and tobacco	134.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2 182.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3 908.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	25.1
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	988.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 356.2
Machinery and transport equipment	2 293.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c. and confidential items	873.2
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	895.8

(a) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

The major commodity exported from NSW in 1996–97 was Coal at \$3,396.5m or 19.2% of all exports from NSW. Wheat came a distant second at \$1,115.0m.

16.8 Top ten exports from NSW (a), 1996-97

<i>Commodity description and SITC code (b)</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>\$m</i>
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	3 396.5
Wheat (incl. spelt) and meslin, unmilled (041)	1 115.0
Aluminium (684)	992.7
Wool and other animal hair (incl. wool tops) (268)	858.2
Cotton (263)	614.2
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	508.9
Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals (not crude); preparations, containing 70% or more by weight of these oils (334)	440.5
Parts and accessories (excl. cases, covers and the like) for use with office and automatic data processing machines (759)	403.9
Medicaments (incl. veterinary medicaments) (542)	353.1
Ingots and other primary forms of iron and steel; semi-finished products of iron or steel (672)	342.8

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), Revision 3.

Wholesale trade

General During the 1995-96 financial year the wholesale trade sector contributed 6.7% 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 6.4% in 1989-90 to a high of 7.0% in 1987-88 and 1988-89.

In 1995-96 the NSW share of the national GDP for the wholesale sector was 37.9%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 27.7%. At May 1997 there were 182,200 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade. This represents 6.5% of total State employment. Males accounted for 68% of total employment.

16.9 Wholesale trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Australia	\$m	23 223	23 922	25 796
New South Wales	\$m	8 939	8 924	9 788
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	38.5	37.3	37.9

Wholesale trade The ABS undertook a wholesale industry survey for the 1991-92 financial year. The estimates compiled from this survey were based on a sample of wholesale businesses operating at that time.

In 1991-92 the Machinery and equipment wholesaling group was the leading employment group with 32.4% of total wholesale trade employment. The Mineral, metal and

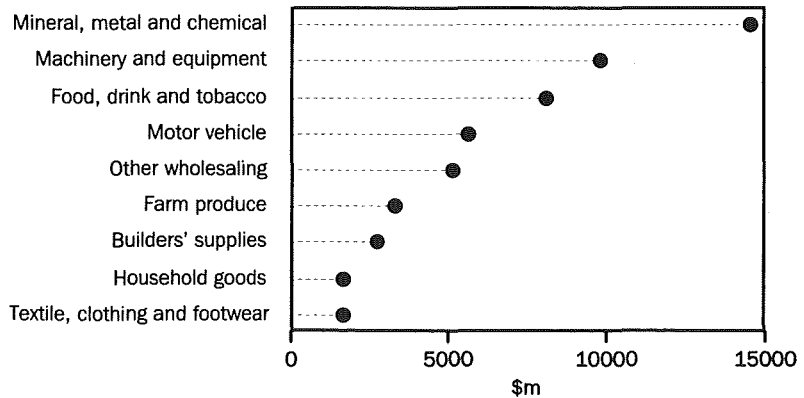
chemical wholesaling group however, had the largest share of the total sales of goods with 27.3%.

16.10 Wholesale trade: Persons employed and sales in NSW and Australia, by industry group, 1991–92

<i>Type of wholesaling</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Sales of goods</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Sales of goods</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Farm produce	6 572	3 376	19 565	10 857
Mineral, metal and chemical	9 965	14 530	31 012	35 552
Builders' supplies	14 215	2 826	44 155	9 330
Machinery and equipment	41 280	9 826	102 677	22 842
Motor vehicle	12 514	5 711	42 149	15 536
Food, drink and tobacco	14 653	8 173	43 466	21 076
Textile, clothing and footwear	5 213	1 752	14 875	4 365
Household goods	5 707	1 780	12 977	4 685
Other wholesaling	17 382	5 225	39 524	11 402
Total	127 499	53 199	350 401	135 646

NSW accounted for 39.2% of national sales of goods in 1991–92 with Victoria (27.6%) the next largest contributor.

16.11 Sales of goods in wholesale trade, NSW, 1991–92



Retail trade

General During the 1995–96 financial year the retail trade sector contributed 7.5% 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 7.2% in 1986–87 and 1987–88 to a high of 7.8% in 1989–90.

In 1995–96 the NSW share of the national GDP for the retail sector was 33.2%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 24.2%.

At May 1997 there were 395,800 people employed in NSW in retail trade. This is the largest employing sector; it represents 14.1% of total State employment. Males accounted for 51% of total employment.

16.12 Retail trade: Gross Domestic Product at factor cost

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
Australia	\$m	30 030	31 415	33 462
New South Wales	\$m	10 055	10 539	11 102
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.5	33.5	33.2

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 37.7% of turnover in 1996–97, followed by Hospitality and services with 19.3% and Household good retailing with 11.8%.

16.13 Turnover of retail establishments at current prices, NSW

<i>Industry description (a)</i>	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	14 993.2	16 800.1	17 434.1
Department stores	3 879.8	4 043.8	3 969.1
Clothing and soft good retailing	3 043.1	3 293.0	3 374.7
Household good retailing	5 154.6	5 346.9	5 459.3
Recreational good retailing	2 109.5	2 367.5	2 607.3
Other retailing	4 017.2	4 401.6	4 537.4
Hospitality and services	8 600.3	9 397.1	8 913.1
Total	41 797.7	45 650.0	46 295.1

(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 the Retail and Services Census, the emphasis of which was to collect data on shop front retailing at 30 June 1992. There were almost 59,000 retail locations in NSW which occupied 11.3 million square metres of floorspace and employed over 354,000 people. Fifty-four percent of persons were employed full-time and the remainder part-time. Turnover in these stores in 1991–92 amounted to \$33.1 billion which was 35% of the turnover for Australia. Turnover per head of population in NSW was \$5,583 which was above the average per head for Australia (\$5,463).

In terms of turnover, Personal and household goods retailing which includes department stores as well as stores such as clothing, footwear, fabrics, furniture, domestic appliances, sports and toys, newsagents, florists, pharmacies and jewellers was the largest subdivision (49% of total turnover). This was followed by Food retailing (43%) and Selected personal services (8%). Selected Personal services covers a range of shopfront businesses such as cafés, restaurants, video hire outlets, hairdressing and beauty salons and photographic film processing.

Personal and household 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 subdivision had turnover of \$15.7 billion and employed 72,374 people.

16.14 Shop front retailing, NSW, 1991-92

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Personal and household good retailing</i>	<i>Selected personal services</i>	<i>Total shop front retailing</i>
Locations at 30 June	no.	18 195	26 859	13 902	58 956
Persons employed—					
Full-time	no.	63 663	84 756	42 510	190 929
Part-time	no.	72 769	60 384	30 324	163 477
Total	no.	136 432	145 140	72 834	354 406
Wages and salaries	\$m	1 266	1 808	648	3 722
Turnover	\$m	14 111	16 223	2 782	33 116
Turnover per person employed	\$	103 428	111 777	38 190	93 440

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.

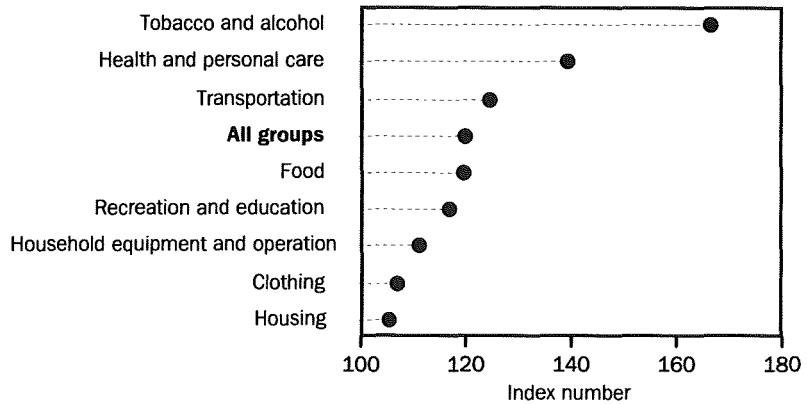
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important example of a price index compiled by the ABS. The current retail price index, the CPI, was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. The current series (the 12th) of the CPI was introduced in September 1992. From September quarter 1998, the CPI will be changed

to provide a general measure of price inflation for the household sector.

1996–97 CPI For the year 1996–97, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 120.4 (base year 1989–90). This figure represented an increase of 1.4% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 120.3, which is an annual rise in the CPI of 1.3%.

The largest changes in index numbers between 1995–96 and 1996–97 were in Health and Personal Care (up 6.5 points, from 133.2 to 139.7), Food (up 3.5 points, from 116.7 to 120.2) and Housing (down 2.6 points, from 108.8 to 106.2).

16.15 Consumer Price Index, all groups (a) Sydney, 1996–97



(a) Base of each group index: 1989–90 = 100. Index numbers for the year are based on a simple average of quarterly index numbers.

Tourism

Overseas visitors The number of overseas visitors to NSW has continued to grow in the five years to 1996–97. In this period arrivals by overseas residents for short-term visits to NSW increased by 47%, from 1.2 million to 1.8 million.

16.16 Overseas visitors to NSW

	Year ended 30 June				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Overseas visitors short-term arrivals (a)	1 209.4	1 396.8	1 522.1	1 719.9	1 783.0
NSW residents departing for short-term overseas visits	942.5	955.6	989.5	1 080.8	1 152.9

(a) Short-term visit is 12 months or less.

Departures of NSW residents for short-term visits overseas increased by 22% from 942,500 to 1.2 million.

The main countries from which short term visitors arrived in NSW during 1996–97 were Japan, New Zealand, United States of America, United Kingdom and South Korea.

16.17 Top ten overseas arrivals (by air): Country of last residence and main purpose of journey, NSW, year ended 30 June 1997

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey (short term)				Total
	Convention/ conference; business	Visiting friends and relatives	Holiday	Other and not stated	
Japan	17 135	5 626	224 240	15 121	262 123
New Zealand	59 054	80 239	97 034	22 126	258 455
USA	49 001	32 982	89 289	14 144	185 416
United Kingdom	20 419	58 868	73 150	9 864	162 302
South Korea	9 762	11 073	108 159	14 516	143 511
Taiwan	4 888	3 153	66 610	10 021	84 672
Hong Kong	9 609	16 127	29 144	8 341	63 221
Germany	5 711	6 948	43 640	3 101	59 400
Singapore	11 314	7 013	29 563	3 573	51 464
Indonesia	4 777	5 840	31 071	9 734	51 423

Tourism in NSW regions

NSW remains the most popular destination for overseas tourists. According to the Bureau of Tourism Research, 63% of all international visitors to Australia aged 15 years and over in 1996 came to NSW. During 1995–96 NSW received 33% of all domestic visitor nights in Australia.

The most popular destination for international visitors during 1996 was Sydney. Sydney's main attractions were shopping, the Opera House, Darling Harbour, The Rocks, Sydney beaches, Sydney Harbour cruises and Sydney Tower.

The country region which received the most international visitor nights during 1996 was the Hunter followed by the Illawarra, Upper North Coast, Central Coast and the Blue Mountains/Hawkesbury regions.

Those country regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights for 1995–96 in descending order were the Hunter, Illawarra, South Coast, Lower North Coast and Upper North Coast regions.

Tourist accommodation

Information about tourist accommodation is provided by the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. The establishments covered by the survey are: hotels; motels; guest houses with facilities; caravan parks with powered sites (and facilities); back-packers' hostels; and holiday flats and units. 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.

At 30 June 1997, there were 1,740 hotels and motels in NSW providing 57,877 rooms, representing only a slight change from the previous year. The room occupancy rate for the June quarter 1997 (56.0%) was 2.4% less than for the same quarter the previous year. Takings from accommodation for the year ended June 1997 (\$1,291m) were 6% higher than the previous year. The 142 hotels and motels classified as four and five star establishments accounted for 50% of the takings.

At 30 June 1997, there were 789 caravan parks providing 94,609 sites. Takings from accommodation for these caravan parks was \$189m for the 1996-97 financial year, an increase of 5% from the previous year.

16.18 Accommodation with facilities (a), NSW

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>Establishments at 30 June 1997</i>	<i>Capacity at 30 June 1997</i>		<i>Takings from accommodation 1996-97</i>
		<i>Guest rooms</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Sydney	333	25 583	66 035	889
Hunter	175	4 160	13 068	69
Illawarra	120	2 787	8 208	41
Richmond-Tweed	110	2 046	6 521	22
Mid-North Coast	191	4 454	14 130	60
Northern	125	2 697	8 188	30
North Western and Far West	127	2 859	8 927	34
Central West	93	2 199	6 565	26
South Eastern	225	5 491	18 579	58
Murrumbidgee	89	2 033	6 053	24
Murray	152	3 568	11 489	37
New South Wales	1 740	57 877	167 763	1 291
By star grading—				
One and two	479	9 187	28 630	81
Three	869	26 481	79 348	449
Four	127	12 226	33 998	431
Five	15	3 650	7 995	209

(a) Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with private facilities; excludes caravan parks.

16.19 Accommodation with facilities (a) room occupancy rates, NSW

Statistical division	1995-96	Sept. qtr 1996	Dec. qtr 1996	Mar. qtr 1997	Jun. qtr 1997	1996-97
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sydney	72.4	69.4	74.7	76.2	67.9	72.0
Hunter	54.6	52.6	56.5	55.2	50.7	53.7
Illawarra	48.5	43.6	49.2	49.6	41.3	45.9
Richmond-Tweed	49.6	49.2	51.0	49.6	47.7	49.4
Mid-North Coast	53.9	52.3	58.8	57.1	46.5	53.7
Northern	50.6	51.6	50.0	50.3	54.5	51.6
North Western and Far West	54.9	61.0	54.8	46.2	53.4	53.9
Central West	52.5	55.3	53.6	49.8	53.1	53.0
South Eastern	38.4	49.5	33.6	35.7	31.5	37.6
Murrumbidgee	53.0	52.7	54.5	52.8	54.6	53.7
Murray	46.2	43.6	48.2	47.8	47.6	46.8
New South Wales	59.7	59.1	60.9	60.9	56.0	59.2
By star grading—						
One and two	44.7	45.7	44.5	43.4	41.4	43.8
Three	58.5	57.9	59.7	59.4	55.5	58.1
Four	75.7	73.3	77.6	78.0	70.1	74.8
Five	76.9	70.2	79.8	82.4	72.3	76.2

(a) Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with private facilities; excludes caravan parks.

Private new capital expenditure

Following a downturn in 1993-94, capital expenditure on buildings and structures in NSW has grown strongly over the past three financial years, with increases of 26%, 43% and 28%, respectively. Compared with the Australian average annual growth rate of 20% over these three years, growth in NSW over this period has averaged 32%.

In contrast, growth in capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment in NSW over the past three years (averaging 7%) has been below the national average (11%).

During the 1996-97 financial year, the NSW share of total Australian capital expenditure was 31%. NSW's share of national expenditure on buildings and structures was 30%, while the state contributed 32% to national expenditure on equipment. These proportions have remained relatively stable over the past five financial years.

16.20 Private fixed new capital expenditure: NSW and Australia

Years	New South Wales			Australia		
	Building	Equipment	Total	Building	Equipment	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992-93	2 008	6 940	8 948	8 100	19 137	27 237
1993-94	1 858	7 783	9 640	8 294	21 696	29 990
1994-95	2 339	9 790	12 129	9 093	26 467	35 561
1995-96	3 352	9 255	12 607	12 348	28 124	40 473
1996-97	4 287	9 376	13 663	14 330	29 507	43 837

Service industries

In respect of the 1994-95 financial year, the ABS conducted surveys of businesses engaged in gambling, recreation, sports and private medical practice activities. 1994-95 was the first year in which the ABS collected detailed data for the Gambling, Recreation and Sports industries.

Gambling

The Gambling services industry is defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) to include businesses mainly engaged in: Lotteries, including the operation of lotteries and lottery agents; Casinos; and Gambling services n.e.c., including bookmaker/betting shop operations, TAB and totalisator operations and TAB/totalisator agencies.

There are also other organisations involved in the provision of gambling services including pubs, taverns and bars, hospitality clubs and sports businesses such as horse and dog racing clubs. To ensure a complete coverage of businesses involved in gambling activities, businesses in the Clubs (hospitality) and the Pubs, taverns and bars industry classes were included as well as businesses involved in gambling activities in the Sport industry group.

There were 3,516 businesses with gambling activity located in NSW at the end of June 1995, generating 40.3% of Australia's total net takings and commissions from gambling.

16.21 Businesses with gambling activity, NSW, 1994-95

	Businesses		Net takings and commission from gambling	
	no.	%	\$m	%
NSW	3 516	51.5	3 239.2	40.3
Australia	6 826	100.0	8 043.3	100.0

There were 119,346 poker/gaming machines in operation in Australia at the end of June 1995. Over 50% of these machines were located in NSW, mostly in hospitality clubs.

Recreation Services Recreation services statistics relate to the Other recreation services industry, as defined in the ANZSIC. This industry is a composite of a range of businesses mainly engaged in providing recreation and entertainment services. These services include amusement and theme parks, circuses, dance halls, agricultural shows, family entertainment centres/amusement arcades, historic railways and recreation clubs.

There were 216 businesses in the Other recreation services industry located in NSW at the end of June 1995, accounting for 28.2% of total employment in the industry Australia-wide and 27.7% of total income.

Sports The Sports Industry is defined in the ANZSIC as comprising businesses classified to three industry classes:

- Horse and dog racing;
- Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c.; and
- Sports and services to sports n.e.c.

The industry class Horse and dog racing includes businesses mainly engaged in operating facilities used and designed for horse and dog racing. Examples of businesses in this class are horse and dog racing clubs, and businesses involved in thoroughbred, harness and greyhound training.

The industry class Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. includes businesses mainly engaged in operating any kind of indoor or outdoor sports facility other than horse and dog racing. Examples include businesses which operate gymnasiums, squash courts, swimming pools, bowling alleys, basketball stadiums or football grounds.

The industry class Sports and services to sport n.e.c. includes businesses mainly engaged in providing sporting services not covered by the Horse and dog racing or Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c., industries. Examples are sporting associations, sporting administration businesses and sports coaching businesses.

It is recognised that there are many other organisations involved in sport, particularly hospitality clubs and volunteer-managed clubs and teams; due to practical constraints, however, the survey was restricted to the three sports industry classes named above.

16.22 Number of poker/gaming machines by industry of location, NSW, 1994-95

	<i>Pubs, taverns and bars</i>		<i>Hospitality, clubs</i>		<i>Horse and dog racing tracks</i>		<i>Casinos</i>	<i>Sports and services to sport</i>	<i>Sports grounds and facilities</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>			
NSW	9 492	35.1	61 862	74.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	463	n.p.
Australia	27 009	100.0	83 625	100.0	561	100.0	7 282	655	214

16.23 Other recreation services: Selected statistics, NSW, 1994-95

	<i>Businesses at end June 1995</i>		<i>Employment at end June 1995</i>		<i>Wages and Salaries</i>		<i>Gross Income</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
NSW	216	32.4	2 861	28.2	43.0	27.4	169.1	27.7
Australia	666	100.0	10 138	100.0	156.8	100.0	610.1	100.0

16.24 Sports industries: Selected statistics, NSW, 1994-95

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Businesses at end June 1995</i>		<i>Employment at end June 1995</i>		<i>Wages and Salaries</i>		<i>Gross Income</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
HORSE AND DOG RACING								
NSW	295	32.9	4 798	34.0	51.7	36.6	248.1	31.4
Australia	898	100.0	14 118	100.0	141.1	100.0	789.1	100.0
SPORTS GROUNDS AND FACILITIES N.E.C.								
NSW	442	28.0	6 681	31.0	81.0	37.1	267.4	33.6
Australia	1 581	100.0	21 563	100.0	218.4	100.0	796.3	100.0
SPORTS AND SERVICES TO SPORTS N.E.C.								
NSW	474	18.3	3 839	16.9	54.5	22.4	211.9	22.7
Australia	2 588	100.0	22 732	100.0	243.8	100.0	931.6	100.0
TOTAL SPORTS INDUSTRIES								
NSW	1 211	23.9	15 318	26.2	187.2	31.0	727.4	28.9
Australia	5 066	100.0	58 414	100.0	603.3	100.0	2 517.0	100.0

16.25 Medical Services: Selected Statistics, NSW, 1994-95

	<i>Employment at end June 1995</i>		<i>Wages and Salaries</i>		<i>Total Medical and Operating Income</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
GENERAL PRACTICE MEDICAL SERVICES						
NSW	18 632	34.1	359.9	32.3	952.9	33.8
Australia	54 657	100.0	1 113.9	100.0	2 816.7	100.0
SPECIALIST MEDICAL SERVICES						
NSW	17 224	33.5	575.9	37.5	1 546.7	35.5
Australia	51 477	100.0	1 535.5	100.0	4 351.9	100.0
TOTAL MEDICAL SERVICES						
NSW	35 856	33.8	935.8	35.3	2 499.5	34.9
Australia	106 134	100.0	2 649.4	100.0	7 168.6	100.0

At the end of June 1995, there were 1,211 sports industry businesses operating in NSW, employing 15,318 people and accounting for 28.9% of total gross income for the industry Australia-wide. The most significant sports industry in NSW in terms of employment was the Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. industry.

Private Medical Practice Industry

The ABS conducted a survey of the Private medical practice industry in respect of the 1994–95 financial year. This industry is defined in the ANZSIC as:

General practice medical services; consisting of businesses of registered medical practitioners mainly engaged in providing general practice services;

Specialist medical services; consisting of businesses of registered medical practitioners mainly engaged in providing specialist medical services, other than pathology services; and

Pathology services; consisting of businesses mainly engaged in operating pathology laboratories.

Data published for General practice medical services and Specialist medical services showed that at the end of June 1995, NSW accounted for 33.8% of Australia's employment in these industries and 34.9% of total medical and operating income.

Publications related to Commerce

NSW Retailing in New South Wales (8623.1)
Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (8635.1)

Australia International Merchandise Trade, Australia (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)
Retailing in Australia (8613.0)
Retail Industry, Australia (8622.0)
Retail Industry, Australia : Commodity Sales (8624.0)
Retail Industry, State and Territory Summary (8625.0)
Tourism Indicators, Australia (8634.0)
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)
Wholesale Industry, Australia (8638.0)
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 Services, Australia (8680.0)
Gambling Industries, Australia (8684.0)
Private Medical Practice Industry, Australia (8685.0)
Sports Industries, Australia (8686.0)
Recreation Services, Australia (8688.0)

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 1995–96, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled \$24,819m, which was 94% of total outlays (\$26,357m). The difference was made up by financing transactions of \$1,538m.

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.

17.1 Economic transactions of NSW State Government

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
<i>Item</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Gross current expenditure	15 392	16 279	17 205
<i>less</i>			
Sales of goods and services	1 788	1 712	1 891
<i>equals</i>			
Final consumption expenditure	13 607	14 567	15 314
Interest payments	3 248	3 099	2 860
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	616	548	464
Current grants to other governments	431	404	430
Other transfer payments	3 103	3 252	3 158
Total current outlays	21 005	21 871	22 226
Expenditure on new fixed assets	4 770	4 731	4 378
<i>plus</i>			
Expenditure on second-hand assets (net)	-179	-151	(a)-6 555
<i>equals</i>			
Gross fixed capital expenditure	4 591	4 580	-2 177
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	-117	-465	(a)-1 950
Capital grants to other governments	244	234	(a)8 296
Other capital outlays	-196	-505	-38
Total capital outlays	4 521	3 845	4 130
Total outlays	25 526	25 716	26 357
Taxes, fees and fines	10 174	10 529	11 226
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	2 061	1 557	1 164
Interest received	800	1 180	1 063
Grants received	9 818	10 207	10 574
Other revenue	740	923	792
Total revenue	23 593	24 396	24 819
Increase in provisions—			
For depreciation	1 648	1 830	1 718
Other	-164	-180	191
Advances received	-394	-673	-389
Borrowing (net)	2 761	1 254	-3 569
Other financing transactions	-1 917	-912	3 587
Total financing	1 933	1 320	1 538
Current deficit	-2 471	-2 690	-3 351
Capital deficit	2 921	2 359	2 980
Total deficit	450	-331	-371
Net financing requirement	844	342	18

(a) In 1995-96 there was a transfer of roads from the State government sector to the local government sector. This transfer resulted in an increase of \$8,021 million in grants and a corresponding increase in sales of land of \$1,864 million and second-hand fixed assets of \$6,179 million to the local government sector.

Outlays Education is by far the largest item of outlays by the NSW State Government, accounting for 26.9% of total outlays in 1995–96. Health with 17.8% and Transport and communications with 10.9% of total outlays are the other major items. The component 'other purposes' includes large items such as interest, which cannot be classified to a purpose category.

17.2 Outlays of NSW State Government by purpose

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
<i>Purpose</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
General public services	1 281	1 302	1 400
Public order and safety	1 754	1 885	2 082
Education	6 506	6 851	7 081
Health	4 098	4 406	4 695
Social security and welfare	1 358	1 464	1 573
Housing and community amenities	1 084	1 601	1 189
Recreation and culture	641	228	608
Fuel and energy	730	770	581
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	516	515	523
Mining, manufacturing and construction	39	42	45
Transport and communications	3 131	2 923	2 893
Other economic affairs	808	825	509
Other purposes	3 581	2 904	3 179
Total	25 526	25 716	26 357

Revenue Taxes, fees and fines of \$11,226m accounted for 45.2% of NSW State Government total revenue in 1995–96. Grants of \$10,574m received from the Commonwealth Government accounted for a further 42.6%.

Taxation revenue In 1995–96, stamp duties totalled \$1,560m, and financial institutions' taxes totalled \$816m.

Taxes on gambling raised \$1,178m in 1995–96, including \$449m poker machine taxes, \$326m race betting taxes and \$259m taxes on government lotteries.

The three main types of motor vehicle taxes in 1995–96 were vehicle registration fees and taxes (\$810m); stamp duty on vehicle registration (\$314m) and drivers' licences (\$112m).

Franchise taxes in 1995–96 raised \$1,700m, including petroleum products franchise taxes (\$539m); tobacco franchise taxes (\$871m); and liquor franchise taxes (\$282m). A High Court decision in August 1997 declared these franchise taxes as unconstitutional. The Federal and State Governments are now reviewing the collection of these types of taxes.

17.3 NSW State Government taxes, fees and fines (a)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 ^p
<i>Type</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	2 422	2 658	2 843
Taxes on property—			
Taxes on immovable property	596	537	601
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	2 479	2 395	2 391
Taxes on provision of goods and services—			
Excises and levies	31	30	42
Taxes on gambling	988	1 071	1 178
Taxes on insurance	727	755	765
Taxes on goods and performance of activities—			
Motor vehicle taxes	1 113	1 241	1 260
Franchise taxes	1 397	1 437	1 700
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	34	35	37
Fees and fines—			
Compulsory fees	206	200	213
Fines	182	170	195
Total taxes, fees and fines	10 174	10 529	11 226

(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 \$575m in 1995-96. People who own land with an adjusted land value beyond the threshold of \$160,000, or, from 1 January 1998, residential land with a value of \$1,000,000 or more are liable for this tax. Exemptions from land tax include:

- land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as the owner's principal place of residence (and for no other purpose) where, until 31 December 1997, the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used mainly for primary production.

Taxes on financial and capital transactions comprise mainly stamp duties and financial institutions' taxes.

Grants received Commonwealth grants received by NSW in 1995-96 totalled \$10,574m. These Commonwealth grants take three main forms:

- *General purpose revenue payments*
These grants are untied — i.e. they are available to be used in accordance with the NSW Government's

budgetary priorities. The payment in 1995–96 was \$4,517m, 42.7% of the total grants to NSW.

- *General purpose capital grants*
These are grants provided to assist with NSW capital outlays. In 1995–96 these capital grants totalled \$50m.
- *Specific purpose capital and current grants*
These grants are made to assist NSW in purposes designated by the Commonwealth and/or are conditional upon the State agreeing to provide particular services or undertake particular projects. In addition to specific purpose payments made directly to the NSW Government, these payments include payments through the NSW Government to be passed on to other bodies (including local government) and individuals.

Loan Council arrangements

The level of borrowings by NSW each year is the subject of consideration by the Australian Loan Council. The Council determines annual 'global' limits on borrowings by the states and territories in respect of public trading enterprises, local authorities and government owned companies and trusts.

In August 1993 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.

17.4 Commonwealth Government payments to NSW local government authorities

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96
<i>Particulars</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
General purpose assistance—			
General	255.9	257.5	273.6
Identified road funding	96.7	97.7	103.9
Total general purpose assistance	352.6	355.2	377.5

Federal assistance to local government

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974–75. Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1995–96 were \$377.5m. This assistance comprises untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose grants to the States.

Local government finance

Final consumption expenditure for local government is the current expenditure less fees and charges for services rendered when providing such services. The major purposes of final consumption expenditure are administration, community amenities, recreation and culture, roads and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by the council. A final consumption expenditure in 1995–96 of \$1,860m was 63% of total outlays, excluding the outlays relating to the transfer of roads from the State government sector.

17.5 Economic transactions of local government authorities in NSW

<i>Item</i>	1993 1994–95 1995–96		
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Final consumption expenditure	1 473	1 515	1 860
Interest payments	238	161	146
Other transfer payments	33	38	43
<i>Total current outlays</i>	<i>1 744</i>	<i>1 714</i>	<i>2 048</i>
Gross fixed capital expenditure	737	786	(a)7 049
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	50	77	(a)1 876
Other capital outlays	-9	-9	21
<i>Total capital outlays</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>854</i>	<i>8 945</i>
Total outlays	2 522	2 568	10 993
Taxes, fees and fines	1 670	1 736	1 982
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	129	128	79
Interest received	121	143	176
Grants received	646	595	(a)8 664
Other revenue	270	229	349
Total revenue	2 837	2 831	11 249
Increase in provisions	76	82	126
Advances received	-3	0	0
Borrowing (net)	-85	-104	-101
Other financing transactions	-226	-241	-281
Total financing	-314	-263	-257
Total deficit	-389	-345	-382
Net financing requirement	-386	-346	-382

The major component of gross fixed capital expenditure by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads. Excluding the transactions relating to the transfer of roads from the State government sector, in 1995–96, gross fixed capital expenditure was \$870m, 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 1995–96, taxes, fees and fines of \$1,982m raised 61% of the local government councils'

total revenue, excluding the transactions relating to the transfer of roads from the State government sector in NSW.

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, headed by Mr Stan Wallis. This Inquiry delivered a report on 10 April 1997, making 115 recommendations for regulatory reform in the Australian financial system. The Wallis Report was directed to the fundamental goals of the Government, to increase competition and improve efficiency, while preserving the integrity, security and fairness of the financial system.

As a result of the Wallis Report, the Government has decided to establish a new regulatory structure based on three agencies. Each agency will be responsible across the system for clear regulatory objectives. The Government has decided:

- first, that the Reserve Bank of Australia will be strengthened and its role focused on the objectives of monetary policy, overall financial system stability and regulation of the payments system. As part of this, a new Payments System Board will be appointed within the Reserve Bank with stronger regulatory powers to ensure safety, greater competition and efficiency in the payments system;
- secondly, an Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) will be established to prudentially supervise deposit taking institutions, life and general insurance companies and superannuation funds; and
- thirdly, an Australian Corporations and Financial Services Commission (ACFSC) will be established to cover market integrity, disclosure and other consumer protection issues.

There will be legislative provisions to authorise the exchange of confidential information amongst the three regulators and there will be close co-operation between them, both bilaterally and through a Council of Financial Regulators responsible for coordination across a wide range of issues.

In principle, the Government considers that regulation of building societies, credit unions, friendly societies and possibly other financial entities should come under this

scheme, and will facilitate this transfer from State to Commonwealth regulation if the States and Territories also agree.

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 currently maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure although this will change with the introduction of the new regulatory framework.

Banks

In June 1997, there were 42 banking groups (comprised of 50 banking companies of which 17 were domestically owned and 33 foreign owned). Of the banking companies, 12 operated in Australia as subsidiaries of foreign banks and a further 21 were branches of foreign banks.

At June 1997, banks operated 6,121 branches, 6,992 agencies and 2,627 giroPost outlets in Australia. Of these, there were 2,089 branches, 2,019 agencies and 800 giroPost outlets operating in NSW.

Total assets of all banks in Australia at 30 June 1997 were \$547.8 billion, an increase of 25% over the previous two years. Loans, advances and bills discounted accounted for 67% of total assets at 30 June 1997.

17.6 Assets of all banks in Australia

<i>Item</i>	<i>Average of weekly figures, June</i>		
	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Cash	1 643	1 794	9 979
Non-callable deposits with Reserve Bank	3 535	3 917	4 335
Public sector securities	28 545	26 094	26 679
Loans, advances and bills discounted	297 269	336 232	367 774
Bills receivable	52 329	54 163	53 776
Premises	5 358	5 367	4 927
All other Australian \$ assets	26 988	31 727	48 304
Foreign currency assets	22 236	27 329	32 030
Total assets	437 903	486 624	547 802

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 13% in the two years to 30 June 1997.

17.7 Assets of non-bank financial institutions in Australia

Item	At 30 June		
	1995	1996	1997
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash	6 382	6 538	6 522
Public sector securities	9 334	8 842	4 001
Loans, advances and bills discounted	92 000	102 693	108 143
Other assets (including assets of smaller financial corporations)	23 219	23 596	29 291
Total assets	130 935	141 669	147 957

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

Purpose of loans In NSW, banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions, accounting for 69% of lending activity during 1996–97. Banks financed 81% of lending for housing for owner occupation and 66% of commercial lending.

17.8 Lending activity of financial institutions in NSW, 1995–96

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation	Personal finance	Commercial finance	Lease finance
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Banks	17 143.9	8 941.1	51 629.5	1 200.6
Permanent building societies	1 078.8	(a)	—	—
Credit cooperatives	(a)	1 442.5	—	—
Finance companies	(a)	1 639.9	(a)	1 237.8
Money market corporations	—	—	21 146.2	204.8
Other	2 977.6	354.2	(a)	487.1
Total lending activity	21 200.3	12 377.6	78 288.8	3 130.2

(a) Separate details not available, included in Other.

Interest rates Between June 1996 and June 1997 the Reserve Bank of Australia cut official interest rates by 0.5% in November, December and May. Bank rates for fixed deposits up to 1 year fell by up to 35%. The bank rate for loans to businesses decreased to 9.0% while the variable rate for housing loans for owner occupation fell from 9.75% to 7.20% per annum. The variable rates for housing loans for owner occupation made by mortgage managers and permanent building societies also fell, to 6.90% and 7.20% respectively. The yield on NSW Treasury Corporation bonds decreased during the year ended June 1997.

17.9 Interest rates

<i>Type of deposit or loan</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>		
	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>
	<i>% per annum</i>	<i>% per annum</i>	<i>% per annum</i>
Banks—			
Fixed deposits—			
\$5,000–\$100,000 (a)—			
1 month	5.45	5.20	3.40
3 months	6.10	5.95	4.45
6 months	6.75	6.55	4.70
1 year	7.15	7.15	5.00
Transaction and investment accounts—			
Less than \$2,000	1.15–1.75	1.30	0.20
\$2,000 to less than \$10,000	1.25–2.75	1.60	0.30
\$10,000 and over	2.75–4.50	3.60	1.40
Loans—			
Large business (b)	10.60–10.75	10.80	9.00
Small/medium size business (b)	10.90–11.25	11.25	9.50
New housing loans to individuals for owner occupation	10.50	9.75	7.20
NSW Treasury Corporation—			
3 years	8.31	8.45	5.94
5 years	8.80	8.74	6.51
10 years	9.47	9.16	7.23
Finance companies—			
2-year debentures	7.60–7.75	7.60	5.50
3-year debentures	7.75–7.90	7.80	5.90
Mortgage managers—			
Housing loans	9.00	8.90	6.90
Permanent building societies—			
Housing loans	10.40	9.80	7.20
Credit unions in NSW—			

(a) Predominant rate. (b) Rates apply to variable rate advances such as overdrafts and fully drawn loans.

Source: 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.

18.1 Population, NSW

Year	Population at 31 December				Mean population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (a)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	Population of Sydney
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 (p)	2 975 400	3 007 000	5 982 400	99	5 932 000	5 960 500	2 699 800
1993 (p)	2 996 700	3 032 200	6 028 900	99	5 984 000	6 005 500	3 713 250
1994 (p)	3 024 500	3 061 100	6 085 500	99	6 030 900	6 059 600	3 736 700
1995 (p)	3 061 700	3 102 000	6 163 700	99	6 088 400	6 122 900	3 772 700
1996 (p)	3 080 700	3 123 200	6 203 900	99	6 164 000	6 203 600	3 879 400

(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.

18.2 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
1996	35 716	5.8	15 984	2.6	86 595	14.0	45 141	7.3	499	5.8

(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.

18.3 Manufacturing, NSW

Year	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid	Turnover (b)
	'000	\$m	\$m
1901	66.2	9.9	51.3
1911	108.6	20.1	108.7
1913	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914-15 (c)	116.6	25.3	136.6
1920-21	139.2	51.2	275.7
1930-31	127.6	50.4	237.0
1940-41	265.8	115.5	571.8
1950-51	407.0	422.7	1 847.8
1960-61	472.0	980.0	4 590.2
1968-69 (d)	520.3	1 617.8	7 399.1
1970-71 (e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1974-75 (f)	478.2	3 365.3	13 237.8
1980-81 (f)	436.1	5 883.9	26 897.7
1986-87	368.4	7 996.2	41 088.3
1990-91 (g)	335.3	10 156.8	58 823.4
1991-92	313.5	9 822.9	58 075.8
1992-93	306.0	9 790.1	59 026.9
1993-94r	305.7	9 915.9	62 428.9
1994-95	306.5	10 361.9	64 793.8
1995-96	297.1	10 260.7	65 712.0

(a) Data shown relate to the end of the reference period shown. (b) From 1901 to 1967-68, Value of output was collected. (c) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calendar to a financial year. (d) Different classification methods introduced in this year (Australian Standard Industrial Classification — ASIC) mean that figures from this year onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier years. (e) No manufacturing collection was conducted in this year. (f) For 1974-75 and 1980-81, the figures do not include any data for single establishment manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed, and employment figures relate to average employment over the whole of the year. (g) From this year onwards, data are presented according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). (h) There have been some revisions to these data due to adjustments to allow for lags in processing new businesses to the ABS business register, and the omission of some businesses from the business register.

18.4 Wheat, oats, and barley for grain, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield t/ha	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield t/ha	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield t/ha
1901	619 416	440 179	0.71	11 891	10 769	0.91	3 818	2 596	0.68
1911	861 506	759 684	0.88	31 562	30 893	0.98	2 866	1 864	0.65
1921	1 265 606	1 513 868	1.20	31 448	29 805	0.95	2 416	2 802	1.16
1931	2 078 046	1 792 882	0.86	71 491	58 822	0.82	4 664	4 287	0.92
1941	1 802 456	651 354	0.36	95 874	36 203	0.38	8 129	3 993	0.49
1951	1 346 993	1 177 698	0.87	134 420	72 467	0.54	3 360	2 936	0.87
1961	1 649 545	2 303 983	1.40	371 306	389 473	1.05	76 657	108 769	1.42
1971	2 215 691	3 010 156	1.36	405 344	456 004	1.12	301 237	430 383	1.43
1981	3 345 000	2 865 000	0.86	363 250	309 867	0.85	455 481	413 325	0.91
1991	2 165 755	4 127 568	1.91	374 283	538 350	1.44	463 250	822 453	1.78
1992	1 499 321	2 182 990	1.46	456 662	578 830	1.27	517 464	748 749	1.45
1993	1 694 040	3 582 676	2.11	447 700	761 531	1.70	559 711	1 043 772	1.86
1994	1 977 746	5 086 123	2.57	368 977	617 799	1.67	622 979	1 356 962	2.18
1995	1 423 804	874 648	0.61	375 464	197 274	0.53	409 785	291 499	0.71
1996	2 328 309	4 508 401	1.94	505 061	711 151	1.41	593 172	1 073 647	1.81

18.5 Maize for grain, hay, and potatoes, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield t/ha	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield t/ha	Area ha	Production tonnes	Yield t/ha
1901	83 386	159 843	1.92	188 679	534 706	2.83	11 901	64 268	5.40
1911	86 286	192 900	2.24	258 423	856 611	3.31	17 989	122 976	6.84
1921	58 317	106 075	1.82	345 708	1 396 719	4.04	11 199	64 271	5.74
1931	42 502	70 276	1.65	362 910	1 210 823	3.34	6 193	32 801	5.30
1941	57 525	102 722	1.79	289 603	627 171	2.17	7 218	51 197	7.09
1947	44 531	63 679	1.43	219 530	381 969	1.74	8 623	62 287	7.22
1948	35 199	59 863	1.70	254 003	993 937	3.91	8 867	66 587	7.51
1951	21 316	38 399	1.80	96 692	319 995	3.31	7 436	43 794	5.89
1961	19 938	56 569	2.84	303 596	1 262 878	4.16	7 432	86 549	11.65
1971	33 313	106 450	3.20	307 767	1 376 846	4.47	8 945	145 688	16.29
1981	12 780	58 537	4.58	209 216	593 794	2.84	6 262	86 526	13.82
1991	17 753	90 642	5.11	337 000	1 107 000	3.28	6 023	119 542	19.85
1992	16 796	119 093	7.09	402 000	1 280 000	3.19	6 297	122 521	19.46
1993	15 554	107 873	6.94	342 000	1 285 000	3.75	6 487	137 444	21.19
1994	14 187	100 019	7.05	324 000	1 259 000	3.89	6 552	138 675	21.17
1995	20 531	145 341	7.08	288 000	799 000	2.77	6 274	126 812	20.21
1996	23 567	189 996	8.06	378 000	1 367 000	3.62	7 168	162 456	22.66

(a) Figures for hay from 1901 to 1947 do not include grass and pasture cut for hay due to unavailability of data.

18.6 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				
1901	2 047	41 857	266	557	140 624	17 712	1 740
1911	3 194	48 830	371	1 079	183 517	37 733	2 476
1921	3 375	37 750	306	1 136	124 839	38 216	2 905
1931	2 840	53 366	334	1 354	193 751	51 791	2 955
1941	2 769	55 568	508	1 398	243 496	49 233	2 934
1951	3 703	54 111	317	1 313	206 762	36 703	3 006
1961	4 242	68 087	455	1 450	275 381	35 941	5 380
1971	6 494	70 605	796	1 237	292 888	21 288	6 910
1981	5 459	46 000	787	820	220 605	1 388	10 823
1991	5 653	59 763	821	857	300 222	971	14 180
1992	5 697	53 612	799	894	258 163	1 416	14 180
1993	5 781	48 112	818	997	236 844	3 377	16 919
1994	6 491	46 531	834	1 098	222 640	5 046	19 163
1995	6 236	42 874	791	1 087	n.a.	4 581	16 373
1996	6 390	41 090	710	1 114	n.a.	5 196	18 288

(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.

18.7 Industrial disputes (a) and trade unions, NSW

Year	Industrial disputes which occurred during the year			Trade unions at 30 June			
	Disputes no.	Employees involved '000	Working days lost (b) '000	Separate unions no.	Members		
					Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
1912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177.0	185.5	7.1	192.6
1921	535.0	138.5	680.0	213.0	260.3	25.3	285.6
1931	87.0	22.8	136.0	202.0	272.3	43.5	315.7
1941	513.0	220.1	778.1	193.0	357.4	69.9	427.3
1951	1 052	303.6	682.4	225.0	552.8	131.3	684.1
1961	529.0	137.0	318.6	226.0	608.0	143.9	751.8
1971	1 236	643.7	1 887.5	209.0	724.3	251.8	976.0
1981	1 537	549.0	1 915.5	191.0	772.3	373.3	1 145.6
1991	439.0	867.9	1 106.3	150.0	762.5	454.6	1 217.1
1992	279.0	163.5	174.3	124.0	683.9	428.4	1 112.3
1993	241.0	146.4	178.3	93.0	614.0	423.6	1 037.5
1994	230.0	118.6	223.2	81.0	617.2	416.5	1 033.8
1995	285.0	76.5	113.6	73.0	596.4	405.2	1 001.6
1996	292.0	201.5	377.9	71.0	598.0	419.6	1 017.6

(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.

18.8 Metallic content of minerals produced, coal mined and gold prices, NSW

Year	Gold					
	Production <i>fine oz</i>	Official price \$A	Market price (a) \$A	Black coal production '000 tonnes	Lead production tonnes	Zinc production 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.

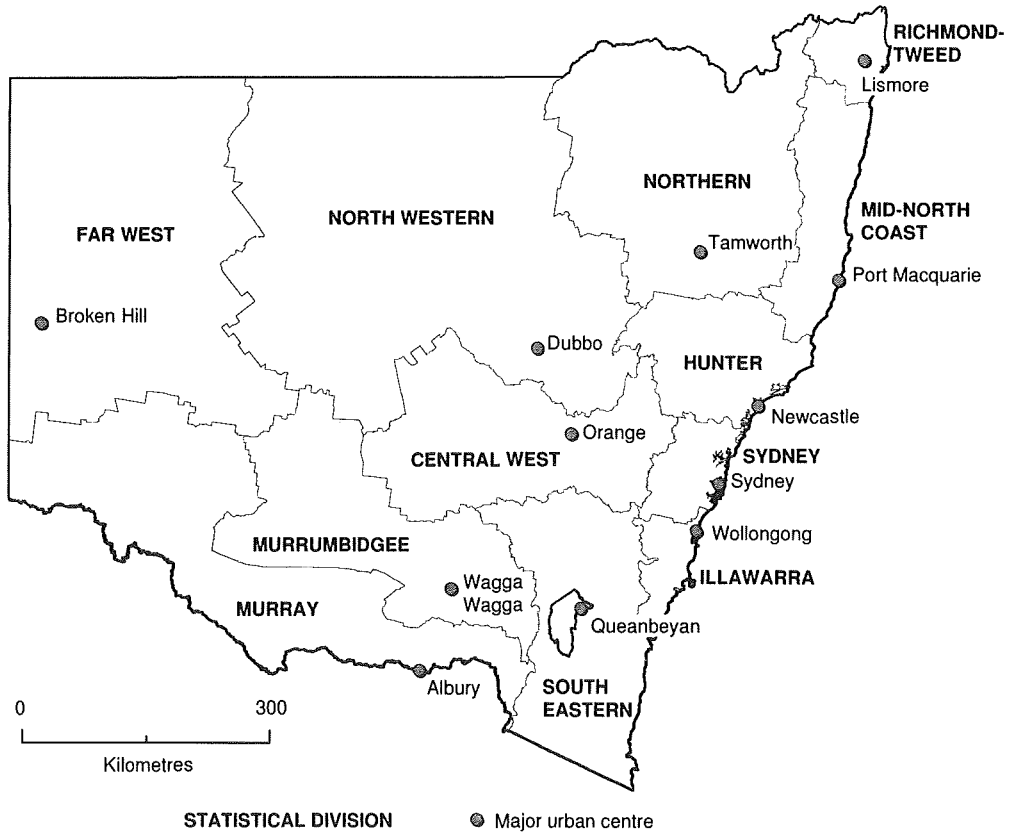
Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW

18.9 New buildings completed, NSW

Year	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings (a) \$'000
	Number no.	Value \$'000	Number no.	Value \$'000	
1946	9 500	21 394	56	136	25 998
1951	20 379	90 684	1 120	4 984	116 236
1954	28 176	148 500	685	3 190	215 304
1954-55 (b)	27 413	156 174	682	3 104	221 388
1960-61	29 778	195 692	6 619	39 224	419 466
1970-71	29 051	353 766	20 346	182 133	947 481
1980-81	36 200	1 460 200	13 793	427 200	3 261 900
1990-91	25 506	2 578 799	14 192	1 207 352	10 845 099
1991-92	25 254	2 575 728	12 586	1 057 419	9 542 927
1992-93	27 182	2 826 400	15 840	1 332 800	9 136 600
1993-94	28 630	3 014 700	17 230	1 405 700	9 216 400
1994-95	29 295	3 168 800	18 054	1 608 800	8 976 400
1995-96	26 042	3 076 000	19 342	1 997 000	10 287 200
1996-97	23 338	2 735 800	16 705	1 761 400	9 345 600

(a) Includes alterations and additions to existing residential buildings. (b) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures; after 1955, a financial year was used.

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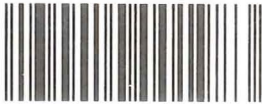
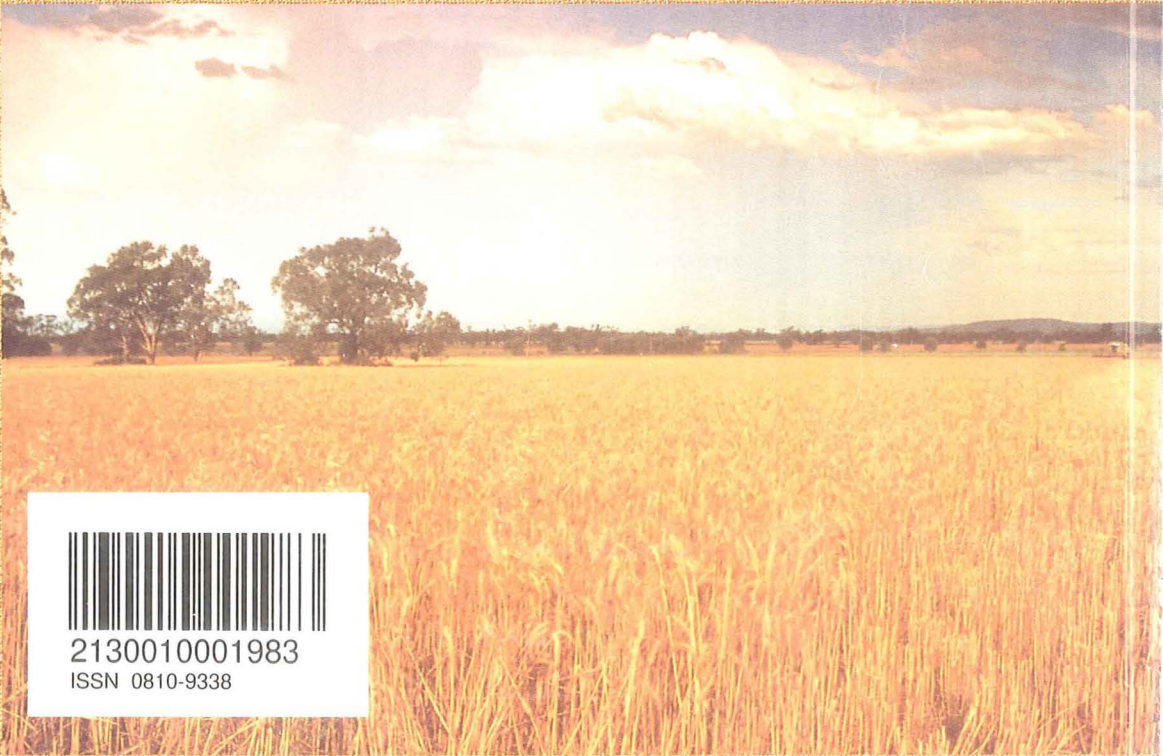
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