

2001

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

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2001

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

GEOFF SMITH
ACTING REGIONAL DIRECTOR

NUMBER 81

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

ABS Cat. no. 1300.1

ISSN 0810-9338

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Cover photographs:

Front: Customs House at Circular Quay decorated to mark The Inauguration of The Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January 1901. Photograph courtesy of Image Library, State Library of New South Wales

Back: Customs House in December 2000. Photograph courtesy of Katy White.

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Preface

This is the 81st edition of the NSW Year Book. It provides a comprehensive statistical overview of aspects 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 some new features. Industry Overview is a new chapter which provides a broad picture of all industry sectors in NSW. The new Communication and Information Technology chapter recognises the importance of information technology in our society and the growing range of statistics available on this topic. Data from the 1998 NSW survey about home security precautions has been included in the chapter on Law and Order. The Historical table series has been expanded to include two important economic indicators — the Consumer Price Index and labour force status.

To commemorate the Centenary of Federation, the photograph on the front cover of this edition is of Custom House at Circular Quay, decorated to mark the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia in Sydney on 1 January 1901. Customs House is decorated in flags, the arms of the new states, and the words 'One People, One Destiny, One Flag'. If you turn to the back cover of the Year Book you will find Customs House in December 2000.

The statistics 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 the publications of the ABS and other organisations. The most significant of these sources are listed in the Bibliography at the end of each chapter. The ABS Internet home page (www.abs.gov.au) is also a comprehensive and up-to-date source of statistical information.

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. I extend my thanks and appreciation to those organisations which have supplied material for inclusion in this publication and to the ABS staff involved in its preparation. The ABS welcomes readers suggestions about the Year Book and I would encourage you to write to me with any comments that you may have.

Geoff Smith
Acting Regional Director
April 2001

Acknowledgments

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

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

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Australian Broadcasting Authority
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Australian Dairy Corporation
Australian Surveying and Land Information Group
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Bureau of Rural Science
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Civil Aviation Safety Authority
Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts
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Port Kembla Port Corporation
State Library of New South Wales
State Rail Authority
State Transit Authority of NSW
Sydney Ports Corporation
Waterways Authority Marine Assets Division
Sydney Ports Corporation

General information

List of abbreviations and symbols

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

GWh	gigawatt hour
ha	hectares
km	kilometer
kV	kilovolts
KWh	kilowatt hour
ML	megalitre
MSR	Major Statistical Region
MW	megawatts
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 revised since previous issue)
PJ	petajoules
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
SD	Statistical Division
SR	Statistical Region
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
TJ	terajoules
t	tonnes
*	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 2000 refer to the year ended 31 December 2000; those shown as 1999–2000 refer to the year ended 30 June 2000. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

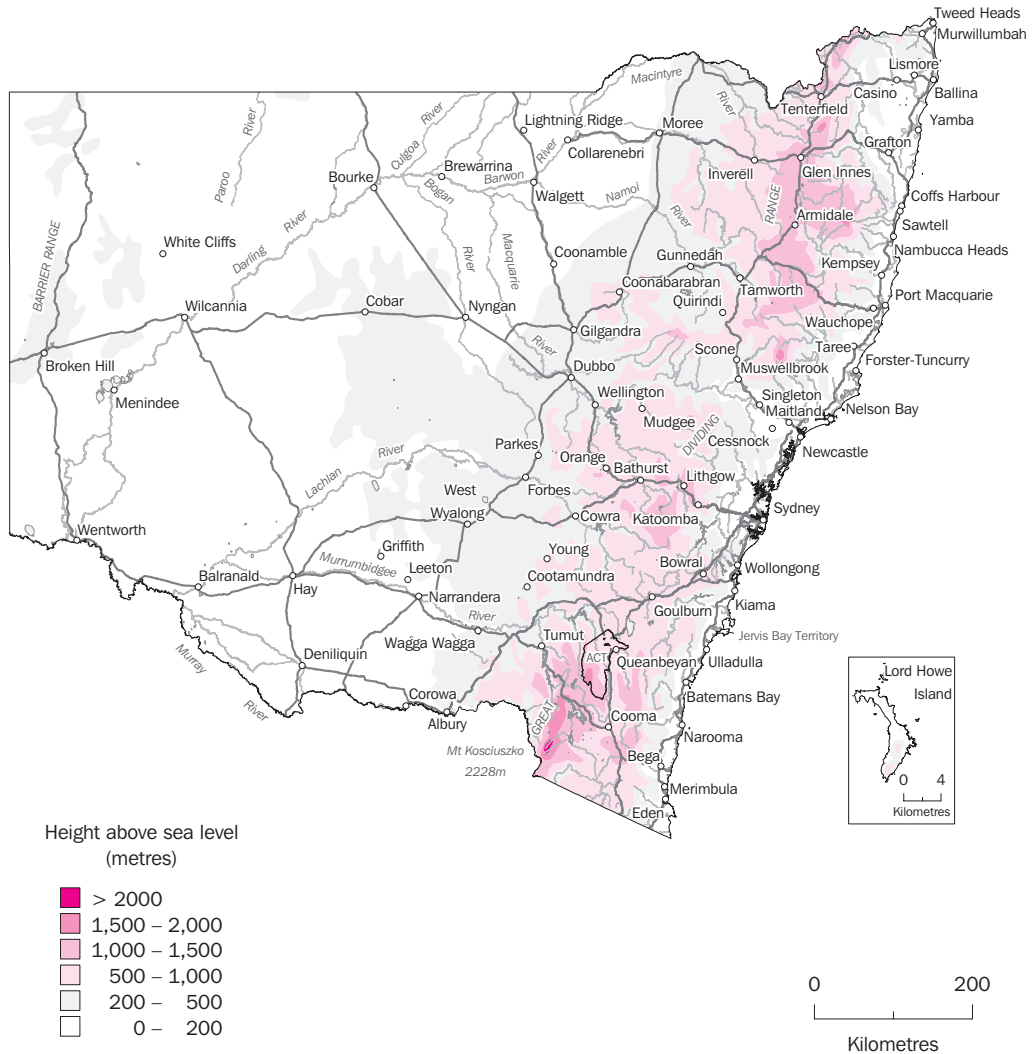
Rounding

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

Coverage

Tables and graphs relate to NSW unless otherwise indicated.

New South Wales



1

Physical Environment

Physical features

Natural features divide NSW into four main zones extending from east to west: 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 features numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and marine and estuarine lakes.

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 Kosciuszko Plateau is the most elevated part of the State rising 2,228 metres at Mount Kosciuszko (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. The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. 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 water a limited area as they are few in number 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 rainfall varies greatly over the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rainfall, 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 most of the State, the annual rainfall varies from year to year by about 20–35% of the average. The variation from the average 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. However, drought over the whole State is rare.

Evaporation

In NSW the rate of evaporation is important because in most 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 estimated to be around 3,000 millimetres per year.

1.1 AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL(a), By Rainfall District

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
COASTAL (mm)												
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 (mm)												
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 (mm)												
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 (mm)												
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 (mm)												
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

(a) Averaged over the total operating period of each weather station.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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1.2 AVERAGE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL FOR SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS, NSW and ACT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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 evaporation and seepage from the river channels, irrigation, stock and domestic usage, and town water supplies. The most significant of the inland rivers is the Murray, which is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands.

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

1.3 SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

	NSW as a proportion of Australia	
	NSW	%
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 (km ²)	802 000	10.4

Source: Australian Water Resources Council, 1987; 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 sources 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 although 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 and the range of temperature is greater.

Nearly all of NSW is subject to 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 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. 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 wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west while in the north 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. The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south is about 4°C on the coast and plains, and 6°C on the tablelands and slopes.

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 yearly temperature ranges from a maximum of 22°C to a minimum of 13°C compared with Mildura, which is located on the same latitude in the western interior, which ranges from 24°C to 10°C. Similar variations are found in the north.

1.4 MEAN TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY FOR SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS, NSW and ACT

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	27.2	26.5	25.8	24.0	21.2	18.8	18.5	19.8	22.0	23.9	25.5	26.8	23.3
Canberra	27.7	26.9	24.3	19.7	15.3	12.0	11.1	12.8	15.9	19.2	22.4	25.9	19.4
Cobar	33.5	33.1	29.8	24.9	19.8	16.3	15.6	17.7	21.3	25.7	29.1	32.3	24.9
Glen Innes	26.4	25.5	23.8	20.7	16.6	13.3	12.6	14.1	17.6	20.9	23.7	25.8	20.1
Griffith	31.5	31.3	28.1	22.9	18.4	14.8	14.3	16.2	19.6	23.2	27.0	30.1	23.1
Mildura	31.9	31.3	28.3	23.4	18.9	15.9	15.3	17.1	20.1	23.6	27.2	29.9	23.6
Moree	33.3	32.6	30.7	26.7	22.0	18.5	17.5	19.2	22.8	26.9	30.1	32.6	26.1
Sydney Airport	26.2	26.2	25.1	22.8	19.9	17.4	16.9	18.1	20.2	22.3	23.9	25.6	22.0
Wagga Wagga	31.2	30.6	27.4	22.2	17.1	13.6	12.5	14.3	17.3	21.1	25.3	29.1	21.8
Wellington	31.0	30.0	27.3	23.1	18.3	14.6	14.0	15.5	18.7	22.6	26.2	29.9	22.6
MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	19.4	19.2	18.1	15.7	13.3	10.5	9.5	10.3	12.3	14.5	16.5	18.2	14.8
Canberra	12.9	12.8	10.6	6.6	3.1	0.9	-0.2	0.9	3.0	5.9	8.5	11.2	6.4
Cobar	20.1	19.9	17.0	12.8	9.1	6.0	4.9	6.2	8.8	12.5	15.6	18.6	12.6
Glen Innes	13.1	13.0	11.3	7.7	4.3	1.7	0.4	1.2	3.7	6.9	9.5	11.9	7.1
Griffith	16.2	16.4	13.6	9.4	6.4	4.0	2.9	4.0	6.0	9.1	11.9	14.7	9.6
Mildura	16.4	16.2	13.9	10.2	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.2	9.8	12.3	14.7	10.3
Moree	20.0	19.6	17.0	12.7	8.9	5.3	4.0	5.3	8.2	12.6	15.6	18.5	12.3
Sydney Airport	18.5	18.7	17.2	13.9	10.6	8.3	6.7	7.7	9.9	12.9	15.1	17.2	13.1
Wagga Wagga	15.9	16.2	13.4	9.2	6.0	3.6	2.6	3.6	5.1	7.8	10.5	13.7	9.0
Wellington	17.4	17.3	14.9	10.9	7.4	4.5	3.4	4.1	6.4	9.9	12.5	15.8	10.4
MEAN 9.00 AM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	78.0	82.0	79.0	77.0	77.0	72.0	67.0	65.0	62.0	65.0	72.0	73.0	72.5
Canberra	62.0	67.0	69.0	75.0	82.0	85.0	84.0	79.0	72.0	65.0	62.0	58.0	71.6
Cobar	43.0	49.0	49.0	56.0	70.0	79.0	75.0	66.0	53.0	45.0	42.0	39.0	55.6
Glen Innes	73.0	77.0	74.0	74.0	80.0	82.0	80.0	74.0	68.0	65.0	66.0	68.0	73.5
Griffith	48.0	53.0	56.0	66.0	76.0	83.0	81.0	74.0	63.0	56.0	49.0	46.0	62.7
Mildura	51.0	55.0	59.0	69.0	82.0	88.0	86.0	79.0	67.0	57.0	52.0	49.0	66.2
Moree	59.0	62.0	58.0	60.0	71.0	77.0	76.0	70.0	60.0	54.0	52.0	54.0	62.7
Sydney Airport	69.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	74.0	75.0	71.0	66.0	62.0	60.0	62.0	65.0	68.5
Wagga Wagga	52.0	57.0	60.0	71.0	83.0	88.0	88.0	83.0	77.0	67.0	59.0	51.0	69.6
Wellington	53.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	76.0	83.0	82.0	76.0	67.0	60.0	53.0	50.0	65.5
MEAN 3.00 PM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canberra	35.0	39.0	41.0	46.0	55.0	60.0	58.0	53.0	49.0	46.0	41.0	35.0	46.5
Cobar	26.0	28.0	30.0	35.0	45.0	50.0	46.0	39.0	32.0	28.0	25.0	22.0	33.7
Glen Innes	50.0	53.0	52.0	50.0	57.0	58.0	54.0	50.0	45.0	47.0	45.0	47.0	50.6
Griffith	30.0	33.0	36.0	41.0	52.0	58.0	55.0	49.0	44.0	40.0	31.0	28.0	41.5
Mildura	26.0	29.0	33.0	40.0	51.0	57.0	54.0	47.0	39.0	34.0	28.0	26.0	38.5
Moree	34.0	37.0	35.0	36.0	44.0	47.0	46.0	42.0	35.0	32.0	30.0	30.0	37.4
Sydney Airport	61.0	62.0	61.0	58.0	57.0	57.0	51.0	48.0	49.0	52.0	55.0	57.0	55.7
Wagga Wagga	29.0	33.0	36.0	44.0	57.0	64.0	65.0	59.0	53.0	47.0	36.0	29.0	46.0
Wellington	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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, the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State has adopted Central Standard Time which is 30 minutes behind NSW.

NSW has summer time daylight saving of one hour which 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

The total land area of NSW is approximately 80,200,000 hectares. Land use in NSW is dominated by agriculture, however only 8% of the State is under crops, 7% under sown pastures and 15% under native pastures. The remaining area is either large areas of rough grazing in native scrub or small area hobby farms. The principal non-agricultural uses are National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate Areas which represent around 6% and State forests (timber reserves) which represent almost 3% of the area of the State. The urban area of the State is about 4%.

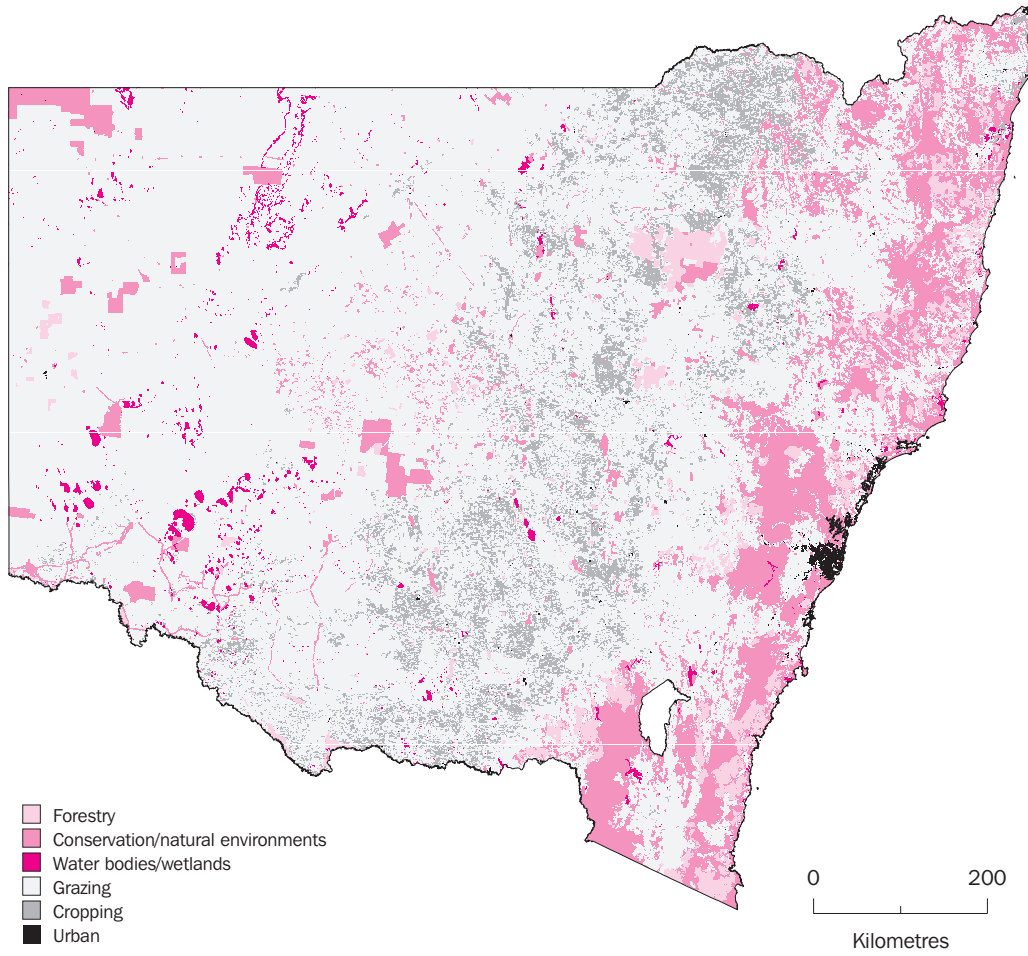
The National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate areas (as at 30 June 2000) comprise 13 historic sites (2,635 hectares), 146 National Parks (4,212,982 hectares), 11 Aboriginal areas (11,643 hectares), 19 State Recreation areas (123,674 hectares), 302 nature reserves (739,676 hectares) and 7 regional parks (4,656 hectares). The total area of the Service Estate is 5,095,266 hectares.

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 used for agricultural purposes features considerable areas for intensive grazing of sheep and cattle including half of the sown pastures in the State and significant pockets of specialised cropping.

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

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

1.5 Land Use, NSW



People and the environment

Concern about environmental problems may influence people's attitudes towards environmental issues and environmental protection programs. For example, people with environmental concerns may be more willing to recycle goods or use recycled materials and to conserve energy, water and other resources. They may also be more likely to support policies, whether local, national or international, which are aimed at protecting the environment and achieving ecologically sustainable development.

The 1999 ABS Survey of Environmental Issues: Peoples Views and Practices provides data on the environmental behaviour, practices and attitudes of Australian households and individuals.

Environmental concerns

In 1999 the environmental issues that most concerned people in NSW were air pollution (35%) and freshwater pollution (29%). Ocean pollution and the destruction of trees and ecosystems were other topics of greater concern in NSW. This finding is similar to those obtained in previous surveys.

Air pollution was the dominant environmental concern in the Sydney Major Statistical Region (MSR) where 43% of people expressed concern. Other pressing environmental concerns were freshwater and ocean/sea pollution and the destruction of trees and ecosystems and deforestation. Freshwater pollution concerned 37% of people while 28% expressed concern about ocean pollution. Approximately one in five people in Sydney declared that they had no concerns about the environment.

In the Balance of NSW MSR, the major environmental concern was freshwater pollution, with 29% of people expressing concern. This was followed by ocean/sea pollution (26%), air pollution (25%) and the destruction of trees, ecosystems and deforestation (19%). In the Balance of NSW, 29% of people declared that they had no environmental concerns.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS(a) — 1999

	Sydney MSR	Balance of NSW MSR	NSW
	Proportion	Proportion	Proportion
	%	%	%
Air pollution	43.2	25.3	35.0
Freshwater pollution	36.9	28.9	29.0
Ocean/sea pollution	27.6	26.1	25.5
Destruction of trees/ecosystems	21.7	18.5	20.2
Garbage/rubbish disposal	15.1	14.6	16.6
Ozone layer	13.6	12.7	14.4
Toxic chemicals/hazardous waste	10.9	9.9	12.3
Greenhouse effect	15.2	11.0	11.8
Soil erosion/salinity	8.4	11.6	10.2
Destruction of animals/wildlife	12.8	10.0	9.6
Irresponsible urban development	6.9	6.9	9.6
Conservation of resources	6.8	8.7	8.7
Nuclear testing/weapons	8.5	9.2	7.6
Use of pesticides	4.7	7.1	7.2
Overpopulation	5.5	5.1	7.1
Uranium mining/radioactive materials	7.0	6.5	6.9
Other pollution	7.6	2.9	4.9
Don't know	4.3	2.0	2.8
Other	3.9	3.3	2.7
No concerns	20.8	29.1	28.1

(a) Respondents could nominate more than one environmental concern.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1998 (Cat. no. 4602.0)*;
Unpublished data, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices Survey March 1999.

Air and water pollution were the major areas of environmental concern for people of all ages. The level of concern about air pollution varied from 25% of people aged 65 years and over, to 42% of those aged 45–54 years. Concern about freshwater pollution ranged from 19% of people 65 years and over to 39% of those aged 45–54. Among young people aged 18–24 years, 33% were concerned about ocean/sea pollution and 25% about freshwater pollution. Some 38% of people aged 65 years and over expressed no concerns about environmental issues while 22% of people aged 45–54 years had no concerns.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS(a), By Age Group — 1999

	Age group (years)						All age groups
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Air pollution	35.3	39.1	34.9	42.3	30.0	25.2	35.0
Freshwater pollution	24.5	28.5	31.9	38.8	28.7	18.6	29.0
Ocean/sea pollution	32.9	26.7	28.4	27.8	18.4	16.7	25.5
Destruction of trees/ecosystems	20.5	20.9	18.7	22.6	23.3	16.1	20.2
Garbage/rubbish disposal	23.1	20.3	15.9	16.0	14.2	10.3	16.6
Ozone layer	17.2	17.8	15.0	16.2	10.5	7.6	14.4
Toxic chemicals/hazardous waste	11.4	16.4	12.9	13.4	13.7	4.3	12.3
Greenhouse effect	12.8	12.9	12.4	13.2	12.3	6.9	11.8
Soil erosion/salinity	5.6	10.9	11.7	13.4	10.8	7.3	10.2
Destruction of animals/wildlife	9.0	13.4	8.6	10.3	9.3	5.9	9.6
Irresponsible urban development	6.8	13.4	8.9	10.7	9.9	6.2	9.6
Conservation of resources	7.3	10.9	8.9	9.3	10.1	5.1	8.7
Nuclear testing/weapons	9.2	10.0	7.5	7.0	8.5	3.2	7.6
Use of pesticides	6.2	10.0	6.6	8.2	7.4	3.6	7.2
Overpopulation	6.6	8.7	7.2	7.5	7.6	4.7	7.1
Uranium mining/radioactive materials	8.0	9.6	6.5	7.3	4.3	4.4	6.9
Other pollution	5.9	3.3	4.6	5.7	6.8	4.3	4.9
Don't know	2.5	3.5	1.1	1.0	4.6	5.2	2.8
Other	1.5	2.6	3.7	2.9	3.4	1.7	2.7
No concerns	32.3	23.9	26.2	21.8	30.2	38.0	28.1

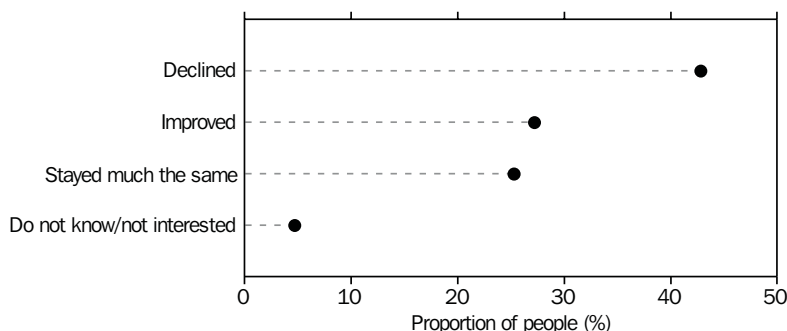
(a) Respondents could nominate more than one environmental concern.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1999 (Cat. no. 4602.0), Unpublished data, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices Survey March 1999.*

Perceived quality of the environment

In 1999, 43% of people in NSW believed that the quality of the environment had declined in the previous ten years. A quarter thought the quality of the environment had stayed much the same in that period while 27% felt it had improved. These proportions were similar to the figures recorded in 1998.

1.8 PERCEIVED QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE LAST 10 YEARS — 1999



Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1999 (Cat. no. 4602.0).*

Greenpower

Greenpower uses various forms of renewable energy such as solar, wind, hydro and biomass (e.g. gas generated in landfills) sources to generate electrical power. Of the households surveyed in NSW in 1999, only 24,900 or 1% stated that they were connected to a greenpower electricity scheme.

Of the households not connected to a greenpower scheme, the majority (71%) were not aware that these schemes existed or were available to them. The level of awareness of such schemes however, was high in NSW compared with most states and territories. The majority of households (57%) stated that they were not willing to pay more for electricity generated from greenpower schemes.

1.9 HOUSEHOLDS NOT CONNECTED TO GREENPOWER — 1999

	Number '000	Proportion %
Awareness of greenpower schemes		
Aware	560.4	26.5
Not aware	1 499.5	70.8
Don't know	57.0	2.7
Willingness to pay more for greenpower		
Willing to pay more	486.4	23.0
Not willing to pay more	1 204.9	56.9
Should not have to pay more	112.8	5.3
Don't know	312.8	14.8
Total	2 116.9	100.0

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1999 (Cat. no. 4602.0)*.

Of the households willing to pay more for greenpower most were prepared to pay up to \$149 more per year with 52% willing to pay between \$50 and \$150 per year. Of the households willing to pay more for greenpower, the majority had an electricity cost for the 12 months to March 1999 of between \$250 and \$1000 per year.

1.10 HOUSEHOLDS WILLING TO PAY MORE FOR GREENPOWER — 1999

	Number '000	Proportion %
Extra annual cost willing to pay		
Less than \$25	32.4	6.7
\$25 to less than \$50	38.7	7.9
\$50 to less than \$100	119.4	24.5
\$100 to less than \$150	135.4	27.8
\$150 to less than \$200	25.7	5.3
\$200 to less than \$250	67.4	13.9
\$250 to less than \$500	39.4	8.1
\$500 to less than \$1000	28.1	5.8
Total	486.4	100.0

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 1999 (Cat. no. 4602.0)*.

Environmental expenditure

For a number of years, the ABS has collected data on expenditure on environmental protection. There are two main types of expenditure considered to have an impact on the environment, environmental protection and natural resource management. Environment protection includes all activities aimed at the prevention, reduction or elimination of pollution or any other degradation of the environment such as waste management, air and water pollution abatement and the protection of landscapes, biodiversity, soil and groundwater. Natural resource management includes all activities which manage natural resources and activities aimed at making more efficient use of natural resources; for example, inland water use and management, and land management and development. Over 1997–98 and 1998–99, two surveys were conducted on expenditure and revenue related to environment protection and natural resource management by local government authorities. Local Government is a significant player in managing the nation's environment and natural resources.

The largest component of total environment protection expenditure in 1998–99 by local government for NSW was for waste water management at \$373 million (44%) or \$58 per capita, followed closely by waste management at \$358 million (43%) or \$56 per capita. Natural resource management was dominated by land management at \$237 million (51%) or \$36 per capita, followed by inland water management at \$208 million (45%) or \$33 per capita.

1.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, Environment Protection and Natural Resource Management(a) — 1998–99

	Total	Proportion	Per capita	Proportion
	\$m	%	\$	%
Environment protection				
Waste water management	373.4	44.4	58	44.3
Waste management	358.2	42.6	56	42.7
Biodiversity and landscape	42.9	5.1	6	4.6
Soil and groundwater	7.6	0.9	1	0.8
Other(b)	58.5	7.0	10	7.6
Total	840.6	100.0	131	100.0
Natural resource management				
Inland water	208.4	45.0	33	45.8
Land management	236.6	51.1	36	50.0
Other	17.9	3.9	3	4.2
Total	462.9	100.0	72	100.0

(a) Includes current expenses and capital expenditure. (b) Includes Air, Cultural heritage and Other environment protection activities.

Source: *Environmental Expenditure, Local Government 1998–99 (Cat. no. 4611.0)*.

Bibliography

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Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices (Cat. no. 4602.0)

Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, 1995–96 and 1996–97 (Cat. no. 4603.0)

Environmental Expenditure, Local Government, Australia (Cat. no. 4611.0)

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.

Aboriginal settlement

The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known — estimates range from 30,000 to 60,000 years ago. The Aboriginal people are thought to have crossed to Australia from south-east Asia as far back as 120,000 years ago. Remains of a camp site found at Lake Mungo in the far west of the state have been dated as 32,000 years old. The pre-contact population in NSW may have been greater than 40,000. The Aboriginal people were hunter gatherers and, although they did not use agricultural techniques, used fire as a form of land management to promote new vegetation. The Aborigines were not formed into the political structure of a nation but were separate groups, each with their own language and traditions. Each language group or clan was responsible for the management of certain areas of land. Groups had contact with each other for trade, initiations, marriages and other ceremonies. Some groups formed political alliances while others were at war.

**1770:
Captain Cook**

During 1770, Captain James Cook 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 on 22 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. 1,035 persons disembarked, of whom 850 were convicts. The colony was formally proclaimed on 7 February. The First Fleet's objective was to set up a penal colony to replace those lost in the American war of Independence. 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. Macquarie's period was one of civic stability, establishment of new settlements and the erection of public buildings. With his convict architect Francis Greenway, Macquarie built structures, some of which can be seen today in Macquarie Street in Sydney. Among the buildings erected were the first Post Office (1810), Sydney Hospital (1816) and Hyde Park Barracks (1817).

**1813:
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. The first bank — the Bank of New South Wales (subsequently Westpac Banking Corporation) — opened in 1817. Macquarie returned to England in 1821.

**1823:
Legislative
Council
appointed**

In 1823, a Legislative Council of five 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. In 1828, the Legislative Council, appointed by the Governor, was expanded to 15 and the first full census of NSW, known as the muster, was held. There were 36,598 non-Aboriginal persons; Aborigines were not officially counted until 1971. The Imperial Act was passed which made all the laws and statutes in force in England applicable to NSW. In 1830 beef was shipped to England and horses to India

**1831:
First steamship
arrives**

In 1831 the first steamer *Sophia Jane* arrived in Sydney and the *Sydney Herald* was first published. The paper became *The Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842. Assisted passage began in 1832. South Australia became a separate colony in 1836.

**1838:
Myall Creek
massacre**

The Myall Creek massacre was the first case in which Europeans were tried and punished for the murder of Aborigines. Twenty-eight men, women and children were murdered. Eleven white men were brought to trial and acquitted. A second trial found seven of them guilty and they were hanged. Paul Strezelecki found gold near Hartley and climbed Mount Kosciuszko in 1839.

**1843:
First elections**

The Sydney Municipal Corporation was established in 1842. 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. In 1844 exports exceeded imports in value. The transportation of convicts to NSW ceased after a long campaign by the settlers of NSW. In 1848, the *Marion* was the last ship to transport convicts to NSW.

**1851:
Gold rush**

Edward Hargreaves found payable gold near Bathurst in February 1851. The gold rush was on. Over the next decade the population increased at a rate never attained again. By August that year there were over 10,000 people on NSW diggings. Gold was declared Crown property. Victoria became an independent colony. In 1852, revenue from gold was allocated to the Colonial Legislatures and the University of Sydney was formally opened.

**1855:
Responsible
government**

In 1855 the British Government approved a draft Constitution, establishing the two chambers that exist today, and NSW was granted responsible government. The first railway opened between Sydney and Parramatta. The Royal Sydney Mint was established and the first Australian gun-boat, the *Spitfire*, was launched. 1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. The first Intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and NSW was played.

**1858:
Secret ballot**

The Parliament granted universal male suffrage and the secret ballot in 1858. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide were connected by telegraph. Queensland became a separate colony in 1859. In 1860 the Kiandra gold rush started and troops were sent to New Zealand to fight in the Maori wars. Anti Chinese riots at Lambing Flat and Back Creek, in which many Chinese were murdered, moved the government to restrict Chinese immigration.

**1862:
State aid to
religion
abolished**

State aid to religion was abolished in 1862 and the railway was opened to Penrith. 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 and a telegraphic cable joining NSW and New Zealand was laid in 1876. In 1878, the discovery of artesian water near Bourke allowed settlement away from river fronts.

**1879:
Royal National
Park**

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

**1883:
Silver
discovered**

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 that year and women were admitted to Sydney University the following 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. 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. A military contingent was sent to Sudan in 1885. 1886 saw an industrial depression and there was large scale unemployment by 1887. Opals were discovered at Lightning Ridge.

**1888:
Centenary
of NSW**

Centenary celebrations were held in 1888 to commemorate the arrival of the First Fleet. Centennial Park in Sydney was given to the people of NSW as a gift from the Government. A weekly mail service to England began and the railways of NSW and Queensland were joined. Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, committed NSW to federation and in October of 1889 gave the famous Tenterfield oration urging a national parliament elected by the people rather than a council of colonies. The great strike of 1890 saw miners, waterside workers, draymen and shearers defeated but in the next year 35 Labor members were returned to the Legislation Council. The Sheffield Shield cricket competition between NSW, Victoria and South Australia began in 1892.

**1893:
One man
one vote**

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

**1898:
First wheat
exported**

In 1898 the first surplus of wheat was exported and a referendum on the Federation Constitution Bill was defeated. In 1899 soldiers were sent overseas again; this time to the Boer War in South Africa. A second referendum was passed that year and the colonies agreed to federate. Queen Victoria gave assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill on 9 July 1900.

**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 1902 the vote was given to women in NSW and in 1903 the High Court of Australia was established. 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. Daylight bathing was allowed.

**1906:
Free public
schools**

Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, Bondi Surf Club started 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:
Federal capital
site chosen**

In 1908 Jack Johnson became the first black person to win the world heavyweight boxing title when he defeated Tommy Burns in Sydney, the only time the championship was decided in Australia. The Yass district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the Minimum Wage Act was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the USA (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney. The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. Amendments to the NSW Aborigines Act gave the NSW Protection Board greater power to remove children for training as domestic servants. In 1910 the first Labour Government in NSW 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 the *Warrago*, the first cruiser to be built locally, was launched from Cockatoo Island. Work commenced on the transcontinental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted.

**1914:
First World War**

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

**1916:
Six o'clock
closing**

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

**1920:
Compulsory
school
attendance**

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:
State bank
established**

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. The first radio station in Australia — 2SB (now 702 ABC) started in Sydney in 1923.

**1926:
Electrification
of railways**

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. A system of single seats and preferential voting was introduced for State elections.

**1929:
Compulsory
voting**

Compulsory voting was introduced for State elections in 1929 and a Royal Commission on the coal industry commenced following the death of a miner at Rothbury in a clash between unionists and the police. The State Lottery started in 1931.

**1932:
Government
dismissed**

The Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened in 1932. The Governor, Sir Philip Game, dismissed the NSW Premier, J. T. (Jack) 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. The Empire Games (now Commonwealth Games) were held in Sydney in 1938.

**1939:
The Second
World War**

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. In 1941 HMAS *Sydney* was sunk by the German raider *Kormoron* off Western Australia with the loss of all hands.

**1942:
Uniform income
tax**

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

**1945:
War ends**

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. The yacht *Rani* won the first Sydney to Hobart race. In 1946, the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for social services after a referendum

**1947:
40 hour week**

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.

**1949:
Snowy
Mountains
Scheme**

There was a general strike in the coal fields in 1949 and gas and electricity were rationed. The strike was broken when troops were brought in to operate the mines. The second university, the NSW University of Technology — now the University of NSW — was incorporated by the State Government and the Snowy Mountains Irrigation scheme commenced. Australian troops were again deployed overseas to Malaya and Korea in 1950.

**1954:
First visit by
monarch**

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 and the death penalty was abolished in NSW.

**1956:
TV starts**

Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax was reintroduced in NSW. The Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system was reorganised establishing a court to handle legal decisions and a commission to settle disputes and determine awards. In 1957 Joern Utzon won a world-wide competition to design the Sydney Opera House. Australia's only nuclear reactor started at Lucas Heights in 1958. A year later Jack Brabham (now Sir Jack) became the first Australian to win the world Formula One motor driving championship.

**1961:
Divorce law**

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.

**1964:
TAB established**

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

- 1966:
Decimal
currency** Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. Decimal currency was introduced. A referendum in 1967 gave the Commonwealth Government the power to legislate on Aborigines.
- 1971:
Legal age
eighteen** 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. A standard gauge rail line opened linking Sydney and Perth in 1972. 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. A state referendum on daylight saving was carried in 1976.
- 1977:
Hilton Hotel
bombing** In 1977 Australia's worst train accident occurred at Granville during the morning peak period. A bomb exploded outside the Hilton Hotel in Sydney during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) killing three people. This was Australia's first act of political terrorism.
- 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. Sunday trading for hotels commenced.
- 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. 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. The Adoption Information Act came into effect in April. The legislation provided access to records for adopted children and their parents. 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. 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. 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:
New rail links**

Work on a new southern rail line commenced to link City — Airport — East Hills. 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. As a result of a massacre at Port Arthur in Tasmania, bans on possession of semi-automatic weapons were introduced.

**1997:
Thredbo
landslide**

A landslide at Thredbo destroyed two ski lodges and buried 19 people. Miraculously, one survivor was recovered by the rescue team. 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. 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.

**1998:
Royal Easter
Show moves**

In April, the Royal Easter Show was held for the first time at the new showgrounds at Homebush Bay, after moving from the traditional site at Moore Park. The Olympic Park railway opened in March with the station located adjacent to the main Olympic Stadium and the new Showground complex. A torrential downpour and flash flood in the Wollongong area caused widespread damage to homes. Two separate warnings were issued to Sydney residents to boil their water following reports of the discovery of micro-organism contamination in the water supply in August and September. The Sydney to Hobart yacht race was marred by tragedy when heavy storms struck the fleet off the NSW coast. Six sailors were lost and more than half the field withdrew from the race.

**1999:
Glenbrook train
crash**

Sydney was struck by a hailstorm in April; an event, ranked by insurers, as Australia's worst natural disaster. Large hailstones, some the size of cricket balls, and torrential rain caused severe damage to more than 20,000 homes in Sydney's eastern suburbs. Preparations for the 2000 Olympics were well in hand with a number of venues opening, including Stadium Australia, the Superdome, the Equestrian Centre and the Tennis Centre. A rail collision in December at Glenbrook in the Blue Mountains resulted in seven people being killed and 50 people being taken to hospital.

**2000:
The Olympics**

In May up to 250,000 people walked across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to support reconciliation with indigenous Australians. In June four National Parks and Wildlife firefighters lost their lives in a bushfire in Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park. The Olympic Games were held in Sydney from 15 September to 1 October. There were over 10,300 athletes from 199 countries competing. Australia won 58 medals (16 gold, 25 silver, and 17 bronze) placing it fourth on the medal list. The Paralympic Games were held in November. Australia headed the medal table winning 149 medals (63 gold, 39 silver, 47 bronze). In late November the worst floods in a century destroyed wheat, cereal and cotton crops in North and North Western NSW. In December it was announced that the next Governor of NSW (38th) would be Dr Marie Bashir. She is the first woman to be appointed to a vice-regal position in NSW.

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. The Governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, was responsible for keeping law and order and 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 dissatisfied 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, Tasmania 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 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 NSW's 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 Government is formed from members of the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Lower House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly). The Premier is the leader of the majority party or parties. 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, with the Premier as chairperson. 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

Number of Ministry	Name of Premier and party	From	To
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 Jul 1986
79	Unsworth (Labor)	4 Jul 1986	25 Mar 1988
80	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	25 Mar 1988	6 Jun 1991
81	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	6 Jun 1991	24 Jun 1992
82	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	24 Jun 1992	3 Jul 1992
83	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	3 Jul 1992	26 May 1993
84	Carr (Labor)	26 May 1993	4 Apr 1995
85	Carr (Labor)	4 Apr 1995	1 Dec 1997
86	Carr (Labor)	1 Dec 1997	8 Apr 1999
87	Carr (Labor)	8 Apr 1999	In office

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

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

Number of Parliament	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration			Number of sessions
				Years	Months	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 Jun 1991	2 Jul 1991	3 Mar 1995	3	8	1	4
51	28 Apr 1995	2 May 1995	5 Mar 1999	3	10	4	3
52	30 Apr 1999	11 May 1999	In office	—	—	—	—

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

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

	Year of election				
	1984	1988	1991	1995	1999
A Better Future for Our Children	—	—	—	1	1
Australian Democrats	1	2	2	2(c)	1
Australian Labor Party	24	21	18	17(d)	16
Christian Democratic Party(a)	2	3	2	2	2
Liberal Party of Australia	11	12	13	12(e)	9
National Party(b)	7	7	7	6	4
Shooters' Party	—	—	—	1	1
The Greens	—	—	—	1	2
Independents	—	—	—	—	2
Other	—	—	—	—	4
Total	45	45	42	42	42

(a) Formerly the 'Call to Australia Group'. (b) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'. (c) Member resigned from Australian Democrats on 12 March 1996 and became an Independent Member. (d) Member resigned from Australian Labour Party on 7 November 1997 and became an Independent Member. (e) Member resigned from Liberal Party of Australia on 29 June 1998 and became an Independent Member.

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

The Legislative Assembly

There are 93 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 and acts as Deputy Speaker.

3.4 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Membership by Party Affiliation

	Year of election(a)				
	1984	1988	1991	1995	1999
Australian Labor Party	58	43	46	50	55
Independents	4	7	4	3	5
Liberal Party of Australia	22	39	32	29	20
National Party(b)	15	20	17	17	13
Total	99	109	99	99	93

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

Source: *The NSW Parliamentary Record*.

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 are not Australian Citizens, but 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. When the votes are counted, 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

An area established for local government purposes is known as a Council. At 1 July 2000 there were 174 Local Councils in NSW of which 42 are City Councils. A Council may be proclaimed a City Council if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population although there is no legislative distinction made between a Local Council and a City Council.

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 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.

Population estimates

General

The Census of Population and Housing is the most accurate and comprehensive source of information about the population of NSW. The Census is held every five years, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. Population estimates in the year of the Census are calculated by adjusting the Census counts of residents upward to compensate for Census undercount and adding the number of Australian residents temporarily overseas on Census night. The Census count of residents is further adjusted to arrive at estimates as at 30 June. Subsequent population estimates at State and Territory level are made quarterly. These are derived from the adjusted Census year population estimates by the addition of actual measures of natural increase (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration, and estimates of net interstate migration. Population estimates at the sub-State level are made annually and are also based on the adjusted Census year population estimates.

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population of NSW at 30 June 2000 was 6,463,455. The population of NSW passed the one million mark in 1887. It reached two million in 1919, three million in 1947, four million in 1962, five million in 1977 and six million in 1993.

Although the State comprised only 10.4% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (33.7%) of Australian residents lived in NSW. The population density in NSW (8.1 persons per km²) was the third highest in the country, surpassed only by the ACT (132.2 persons per km²) and Victoria (20.9 persons per km²).

4.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES — 30 June 2000p

	Area(a)	Proportion of total area(a)	Estimated resident population(b)	Population density
	km ²	%	'000	Persons per km ²
New South Wales	801 600	10.4	6 463.5	8.1
Victoria	227 600	3.0	4 765.9	20.9
Queensland	1 727 200	22.5	3 566.4	2.1
South Australia	984 000	12.8	1 497.6	1.5
Western Australia	2 525 500	32.9	1 883.9	0.7
Tasmania	67 800	0.9	470.4	6.9
Northern Territory	1 346 200	17.5	195.5	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	2 400	0.0	310.8	129.5
<i>Australia(c)</i>	<i>7 682 300</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>19 157.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>

(a) Source: Australian Surveying and Land Information Group. (b) Figures are based on 1996 Census results. (c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics, June Quarter 2000 (Cat. no. 3101.0)*.

Population growth

The population of NSW increased by 66,700 persons between 30 June 1999 and 30 June 2000. This represents an annual increase of 1.0%, lower than the Australian rate of 1.2%. Queensland (1.7%), the Northern Territory (1.4%), Western Australia (1.4%) and Victoria (1.2%) all had higher growth rates than NSW. The growth in population comprised a natural increase of 41,700 persons, a net overseas migration gain of 40,600 persons and a net interstate migration loss of 15,600 persons.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a) OF STATES AND TERRITORIES — At 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000)						
New South Wales	6 127.0	6 204.7	6 272.8	6 333.5	6 396.7	6 463.5
Victoria	4 517.4	4 560.2	4 605.2	4 654.9	4 707.6	4 765.9
Queensland	3 265.1	3 338.7	3 397.1	3 453.5	3 506.9	3 566.4
South Australia	1 469.4	1 474.3	1 479.7	1 486.4	1 492.4	1 497.6
Western Australia	1 733.8	1 765.3	1 797.9	1 829.1	1 857.6	1 883.9
Tasmania	473.7	474.4	473.5	471.7	470.8	470.4
Northern Territory	177.6	181.8	186.9	189.9	192.7	195.5
Australian Capital Territory	304.8	308.3	308.0	308.1	309.3	310.8
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>18 071.8</i>	<i>18 310.7</i>	<i>18 524.2</i>	<i>18 730.4</i>	<i>18 937.2</i>	<i>19 157.0</i>
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (%)						
New South Wales	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7
Victoria	25.0	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9
Queensland	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6
South Australia	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
Western Australia	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8
Tasmania	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results. (b) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Regional population distribution

Most of the State's population is located in the coastal Statistical Divisions (SDs) of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond-Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, which in aggregate comprised 88.5% of the State's population, but only 17.4% of its area. The three major coastal centres of Sydney SD, Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD), and Wollongong SSD contained nearly three-quarters (74.8%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2% of its area.

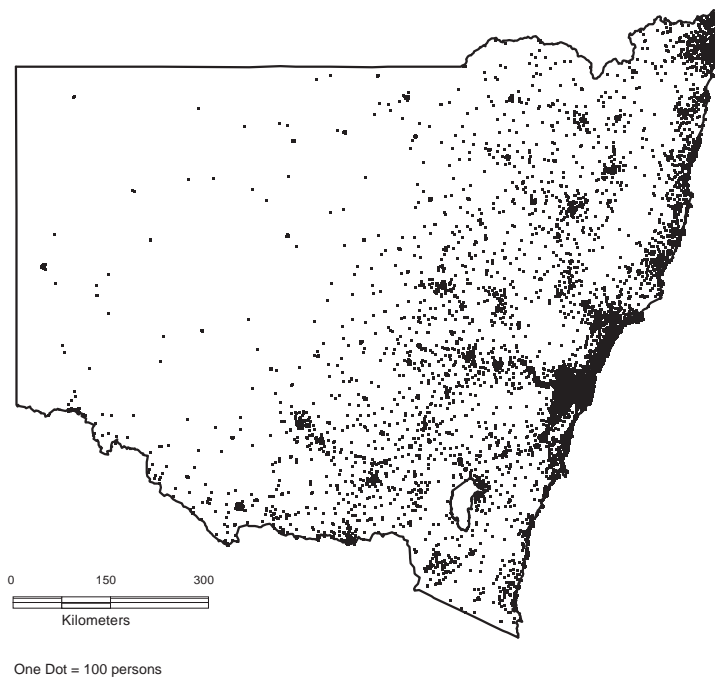
4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a) IN STATISTICAL AREAS OF NSW — At 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000p
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Sydney (SD)	3 821.2	3 881.1	3 933.7	3 981.6	4 031.9	4 085.6
Hunter (SD)	549.1	555.2	561.7	566.6	571.5	576.9
comprising —						
Newcastle (SSD)	458.2	463.4	468.7	473.3	478.2	483.3
Hunter SD balance (SSD)	90.9	91.8	92.9	93.3	93.3	93.6
Illawarra (SD)	367.7	372.9	377.0	380.2	384.6	389.3
comprising —						
Wollongong (SSD)	252.8	255.7	258.0	259.7	262.0	264.4
Illawarra SD balance (SSD)	114.9	117.1	119.0	120.4	122.6	124.9
Richmond-Tweed (SD)	197.5	200.5	203.7	206.5	208.8	211.2
Mid-North Coast (SD)	259.6	262.4	265.1	268.4	270.7	273.0
Northern (SD)	180.8	178.6	177.1	175.7	174.5	173.2
North Western (SD)	117.1	117.3	117.4	117.0	117.3	116.9
Central West (SD)	171.8	172.4	172.5	172.6	172.9	172.7
South Eastern (SD)	177.3	178.9	179.8	180.4	181.2	182.5
Murrumbidgee (SD)	148.6	149.2	149.0	148.8	148.6	148.7
Murray (SD)	110.4	110.9	110.8	111.3	110.5	110.0
Far West (SD)	25.9	25.3	24.9	24.6	24.2	23.6
New South Wales	6 127.0	6 204.7	6 272.8	6 333.5	6 396.7	6 463.5

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (Cat. no. 3218.0).

4.4 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION — August 1996

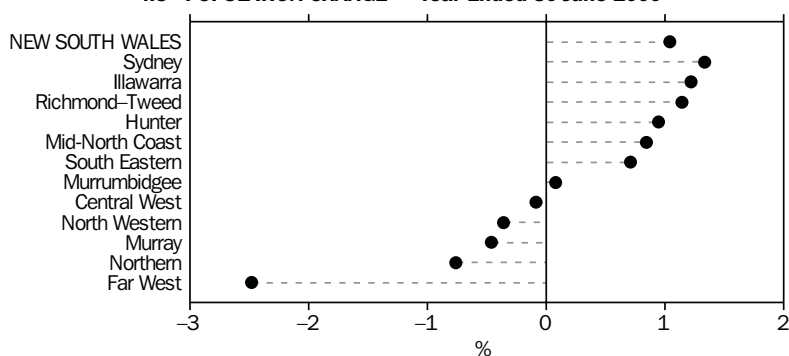


Regional population growth

During the year to 30 June 2000, Sydney's population increase of 1.3% was predominantly due to overseas migration. However, the growth in the other regions of the State was generally caused by an intrastate drift from Sydney to less populated coastal retreats, or from rural areas into more populated urban cities or towns where work opportunities are greater.

Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas were situated on the coast of NSW. Between 1999 and 2000 the north coast SDs of Richmond-Tweed, Hunter and Mid-North Coast experienced an increase of 1.1%, 0.9% and 0.8% respectively. On the south coast, Illawarra SD and South Eastern SD (which contains the developing areas near the Australian Capital Territory) grew by 1.2% and 0.7%, respectively. The SDs that experienced a declining population were Far West (-2.5%), Northern (-0.8%), Murray (-0.5%), North Western (-0.4%) and Central West (-0.1%).

4.5 POPULATION CHANGE — Year Ended 30 June 2000



Source: *Regional Population Growth, Australia* (Cat. no. 3218.0).

Seven Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in NSW experienced a population increase of 3% or more between 1999 and 2000. The largest increases occurred in Sydney — Remainder (12.8%), Newcastle — Inner (6.3%), Camden (6.1%), Liverpool (4.4%), Tweed — Pt A (3.9%), Mulwaree (3.1%) and Queanbeyan (3.0%). The greatest declines in population occurred in the SLAs of Unincorporated Far West (-6.9%), Barraba (-3.6%), Windouran (-3.2%) and Bombala (-3.0%).

Estimates of population by age and sex

The Census is generally the only source of data relating to characteristics of the whole population. However, estimates of the age distribution of the resident population are made as at 30 June each year at State and sub-State levels. Care should be taken when comparing inter-censal year age estimates with adjusted Census year population counts by age because of the different underlying methodologies. Comparisons of age proportions over time would, however, be expected to show similar trends on either basis.

In NSW at June 2000, the number of males slightly exceeded females from birth to the 20–24 year age group and from the 35–39 to 60–64 year age groups. After age 65 years females consistently outnumbered males.

4.6 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION(a) — 30 June 2000p

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
0–4	220.9	210.3	431.2	6.7
5–9	228.3	216.8	445.1	6.9
10–14	225.5	214.9	440.4	6.8
15–19	228.0	216.9	444.9	6.9
20–24	227.7	219.7	447.4	6.9
25–29	249.1	249.5	498.7	7.7
30–34	238.2	238.4	476.6	7.4
35–39	254.3	251.9	506.2	7.8
40–44	243.5	242.2	485.6	7.5
45–49	224.5	223.3	447.8	6.9
50–54	211.9	204.5	416.4	6.4
55–59	165.3	160.4	325.7	5.0
60–64	134.6	134.0	268.6	4.2
65–69	114.7	120.4	235.2	3.6
70–74	102.7	116.9	219.6	3.4
75–79	77.1	101.8	179.0	2.8
80–84	41.6	66.4	108.0	1.7
85 and over	26.5	60.6	87.1	1.3
Total all ages	3 214.6	3 248.9	6 463.5	100.0

(a) Figures are based on 1996 Census results.

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

Population Census

General

The Census is the largest collection undertaken by the ABS. It provides information about population and housing at a detailed geographic level. It is the main source of population characteristics such as level of education obtained, types of occupations held, economic activities, income distribution, household structure, ethnicity and how people travel to work. These data are used by governments, businesses and the community as important input for planning and policy decisions.

Since 1911 Censuses have been conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act, and since 1961 Australia has had a Census taken every 5 years. Figures in this section are based on the thirteenth and most recent national Census which took place on 6 August 1996.

Census data on population provide the basis for the annual estimation of resident population for each State, Territory and Local Government Area. Population estimates are used primarily for the distribution of government funds, electoral purposes and for many administrative requirements.

Population growth

The final revised Census count in NSW was 6,204,728 as of 30 June 1996, representing a 5.2% increase over the 1991 Census estimate. The Sydney Statistical Division, comprised 62% of the NSW population and grew by 5.7% (approximately 208,000 people) since 1991. During this period, the remainder of the State increased by 4.4% (about 100,000 people). The sex ratio of the NSW population at this Census was 98.6 males to 100 females, compared with a sex ratio of 98.5 in 1991.

The Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the biggest increase in population between 1991 and 1996 were Sydney — Remainder, which achieved an average annual growth rate of 15.7% and Sydney — Inner with an annual growth rate of 9.3%. Other SLAs in NSW with large population growth include Camden (7.1%), Tweed — Part A (4.9%), Liverpool (4.2%), Byron (3.3%), Port Stephens (3.0%) and Hastings (3.0%).

Over 70 SLAs (mostly outside the Sydney metropolitan area), witnessed a population decline between 1991 and 1996. The biggest percentage decline occurred in Unincorporated Far West (-3.0%), Central Darling (-2.9%), Barraba (-2.1%), Broken Hill (-2.0%) and Walcha (-2.0%).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

The number of people who reported being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (indigenous) origin increased by 44.9%, from 70,019 in the 1991 Census to 101,485 in 1996. This represents an increase from 1.2% to 1.7% of the total population of NSW. This large increase in the indigenous population 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 NSW population. In 1996, 41% of the indigenous population were aged under 15 years compared with 21% of the total NSW population. Only 4% of the Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders were aged 60 years and over, compared with 17% of the total NSW population.

4.7 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION — 1996 Census

Age group (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders		All persons	
	Persons no.	Proportion %	Persons no.	Proportion %
0-4	15 247	15.0	428 622	7.1
5-9	13 956	13.8	431 551	7.1
10-14	12 303	12.1	429 745	7.1
15-19	9 614	9.5	417 887	6.9
20-24	9 043	8.9	441 905	7.3
25-44	27 659	27.3	1 848 578	30.6
45-59	9 494	9.4	1 033 687	17.1
60 and over	4 169	4.1	1 006 721	16.7
Total	101 485	100.0	6 038 696	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

Marital status

Over half the people aged 15 years and over in NSW were married in 1996. The figure varied from 52% of women to 54% of men. There were fewer divorced and separated men than women. Also, there were significantly fewer widowed men (61,000) than women (258,000), reflecting the differences in the expectation of life between men and women.

Birthplace

The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely diverse, 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. Almost half of the overseas born population came from Europe (48%) and more than one-quarter came from Asia (27%). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Italy, China, Viet Nam and Lebanon.

4.8 BIRTHPLACE — 1996 Census

Country	Males no.	Females no.	Persons no.	Proportion %
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	2 983 447	3 055 249	6 038 696	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

Language spoken at home

In 1996, 18% (just over 1.0 million) of people aged 5 years or more 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 — 1996 Census

	Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Proportion
	'000	'000	'000	%
Arabic/Lebanese	59.0	55.7	114.7	9.3
Cantonese	48.0	52.3	100.2	8.1
Chinese n.e.s.	9.5	9.9	19.4	1.6
Croatian	12.7	12.5	25.2	2.0
French	6.6	7.3	13.9	1.1
German	13.7	15.0	28.6	2.3
Greek	44.7	44.4	89.2	7.2
Indigenous Australian	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1
Indonesian/Malay	7.0	6.7	13.8	1.1
Italian	50.5	49.6	100.1	8.1
Macedonian	14.7	13.8	28.5	2.3
Maltese	8.9	8.6	17.5	1.4
Mandarin	18.9	19.4	38.3	3.1
Polish	8.2	9.5	17.7	1.4
Portuguese	6.6	6.4	13.0	1.1
Russian	5.5	7.0	12.5	1.0
Serbian	7.9	7.7	15.6	1.3
Spanish	22.4	23.9	46.3	3.8
Tagalog (Filipino)	15.3	21.2	36.5	3.0
Turkish	8.3	7.8	16.1	1.3
Vietnamese	26.0	25.8	51.8	4.2
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	608.7	622.2	1 230.9	100.0

(a) Aged 5 years or more.

Source: Unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing 1996.

Religion

The people of NSW are predominantly Christian (74%). Of those who stated a religion on the Census form, 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), while 8% did not respond to this question.

Occupied dwelling structure

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 semidetached, 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 people 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 people 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 having lived or spent most time in NSW (departures). Upon arrival or departure the length of stay, as stated by the traveller, is classified into the following categories:

- *permanent movement* covers people arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad;
- *long-term movement* covers people whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was 12 months or more (but not permanent); and
- *short-term movement* covers people 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 people who move from one category to another. During the year ended 30 June 2000, there were 130,069 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW and 86,380 permanent and long-term departures.

Further information about short-term visitors can be found in *Chapter 17, Service Industries*.

4.10 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, By Type of Movement

	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
ARRIVALS (no.)			
Permanent	31 694	35 141	39 311
Long-term			
Australian residents	32 936	26 105	31 540
Overseas visitors	43 508	52 857	59 218
Short-term(a)			
Australian residents	1 224 863	1 277 026	1 319 108
Overseas visitors	1 721 325	1 751 026	1 945 019
Total arrivals	3 054 327	3 142 155	3 394 196
DEPARTURES (no.)			
Permanent	12 661	15 111	18 217
Long-term			
Australian residents	28 998	30 044	30 788
Overseas visitors	34 636	27 860	37 375
Short-term(a)			
Australian residents	1 208 647	1 265 237	1 325 893
Overseas visitors	1 783 878	1 783 063	1 978 173
Total departures	3 068 820	3 121 315	3 390 446

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

Source: *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0); *Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.*

Country of birth of arrivals

Of the overseas born population who settled in NSW before 1977, the vast majority (75%) were born in Europe while 13% were born in Asia. Between 1977 and 1986, 29% of settlers were born in Europe and 43% in Asia. This trend continued between 1986 and 1991 when over half the overseas born population settling in NSW 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 2000, a total of 39,300 permanent settlers arrived in NSW. Asian born settlers contributed 40% of these arrivals, of which 28% were born in China. People born in Oceania and Antarctica contributed 25% of settler arrivals, of which 77% were born in New Zealand. A further 15% of settler arrivals were born in Europe and the Former USSR, of which 46% were born in the United Kingdom.

Country of residence of arrivals

Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers consider themselves as living, or as having last lived. In 1999-2000, the most common countries of residence of permanent arrivals were New Zealand (32%), China (8%) and the United Kingdom (6%). Among long-term arrivals, the most common countries of residence were the United Kingdom (17%), New Zealand (8%) and the United States (7%).

4.11 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Country of Birth and Country of Residence — 1999–2000

	Country of birth		Country of residence	
	Permanent	Long-term	Permanent	Long-term
	no.	no.	no.	no.
New Zealand	7 682	3 871	12 608	4 643
China	4 407	4 799	3 111	4 255
United Kingdom(b)	2 747	10 298	2 341	10 137
India	2 352	2 929	1 676	2 741
South Africa	2 016	1 216	1 977	1 188
Philippines	1 742	630	1 592	571
Fiji	1 221	417	1 088	394
Indonesia	1 209	3 323	1 169	3 287
Iraq	941	35	135	—
Lebanon	931	121	926	120
Hong Kong	838	2 609	1 120	3 041
Former Yugoslav Republics(c)	672	94	647	56
Taiwan	636	794	421	800
Bangladesh	631	394	132	377
Pakistan	596	279	747	271
Sri Lanka	546	343	315	299
Viet Nam	535	778	457	727
Samoa	531	129	47	43
Korea, Republic of	521	2 588	261	2 596
Former USSR and Baltic States	502	448	397	426
Croatia	474	—	166	20
Afganistan	470	—	140	—
Iran	443	80	238	48
Malaysia	436	1 261	544	1 179
United States	419	3 877	624	4 331
Ireland	409	2 189	330	2 268
Germany	284	901	448	859
Sudan	283	—	164	—
Canada	251	1 156	284	1 180
Bosnia and Herzegovina	192	—	133	—

(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) Consists of the former Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Montenegro.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.

Country of destination of emigrants

Among NSW residents departing permanently in 1999–2000, the most popular countries of destination were New Zealand (20%), the United Kingdom (15%), the United States (13%), Hong Kong (12%) and China (6%). This pattern has changed slightly from 1979–80, when the most popular countries of destination were New Zealand (31%), the United Kingdom (25%), the United States (10%), Canada (5%) and Italy (2%). The change in most popular country of destination may reflect Australia's changing pattern of settler migration, with 61% of overseas-born people who were departing Australia permanently during 1999–2000 returning to their country of birth.

Births

Compilation of birth statistics

Statistics on births in NSW are compiled from information provided by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Statistics in this chapter are compiled for the calendar year in which the birth was registered. Data for recent years indicate that at least 95% of all births are registered within three months of the 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 the State of registration of the birth.

Births

In 1999, there were 86,533 live births registered throughout Australia to mothers whose usual residence was in NSW. A further 231 births were registered in NSW to mothers whose usual residence was overseas, giving a State total of 86,784 births. The crude birth rate of NSW has fallen steadily since 1971, reaching 13.5 births per 1,000 population in 1999. This was about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 105 males born for every 100 females in 1999. During this century, the sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, with an average of 105.

The total fertility rate is defined as the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if at each year of her reproductive life she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the current year. In 1999, the total fertility rate was 1.811 births per woman, which was significantly lower than the rate in 1961 (3.373).

In 1999, 80.4% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 18.2% occurred in private hospitals and 0.6% (502) were home births.

Female gross reproduction rate

The female gross reproduction rate, which was 0.884 in 1999, is a similar measure to the total fertility rate however it measures only female births. The female net reproduction rate, which was 0.875 in 1999, takes account of mortality rates, and is a measure of the average number of female children born to a woman who would survive to the age of their mother. A net reproduction rate of one indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and, if there is no migration, the total population will ultimately become stationary. In NSW, the net reproduction rate has been below the replacement level since 1976.

4.12 LIVE BIRTHS

	1989	1997	1998	1999
Live births (no.)				
Males	43 948	44 647	43 763	44 438
Females	41 842	42 509	41 736	42 346
Persons	85 790	87 156	85 499	86 784
Sex ratio(a)	105	105	105	105
Crude birth rate(b)	14.8	13.9	13.5	13.5
Total fertility rate(c)	1.864	1.832	1.793	1.811
Female gross reproduction rate(d)	0.909	0.893	0.868	0.884
Female net reproduction rate(e)	0.895	0.882	0.858	0.875

(a) Males per 100 females (b) Births per 1,000 population. (c) The sum of age-specific fertility rates. (d) The average number of daughters born to a woman if the age-specific fertility rates of the current year were to continue indefinitely. (e) The average number of daughters born to a woman who will survive to the age of their mother, given that the fertility and mortality rates of the current year continue indefinitely.

Source: *Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)*.

Multiple births

There were 1,259 sets of twins and 29 sets of triplets born to NSW mothers in 1999. During the first half of this century, an average of five sets of triplets were born each year. However, in the last ten years there has been an average of 30 sets of triplets born each year, with a peak of 36 sets born in 1991. Only three sets of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950 there have been 28 sets of quadruplets born and six cases of higher order multiple births.

Age of women having children

Women in NSW are now having children at a later age, with the peak age group for fertility in 1999 being 25–29 years (111.8 births per 1,000 women). Since 1989, age-specific fertility rates have decreased among women aged 29 years and under, and increased among women aged 30 years and over. The proportion of women aged 40 years and over who gave birth, although still small, has doubled since 1989 from 1.4% to 2.7%. Over the same period, the proportion of births to teenage mothers decreased from 5.6% in 1989 to 4.6% in 1999.

4.13 LIVE BIRTHS AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, By Age Group of Mother

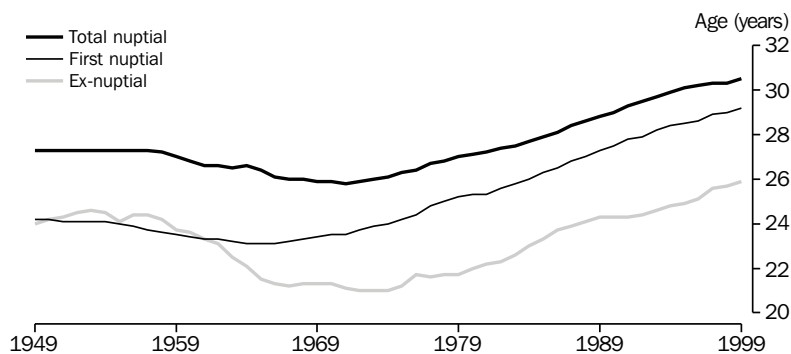
Age group (years)	All live births		Age specific fertility rate(a)	
	1989	1999	1989	1999
	no.	no.		
Under 20	4 824	3 988	21.0	18.6
20–24	17 457	13 647	82.0	62.2
25–29	32 470	27 944	136.6	111.8
30–34	22 293	26 198	96.5	110.3
35–39	7 572	12 644	34.4	49.5
40–44	1 140	2 240	5.6	9.4
45 and over	31	92	0.2	0.4
Not stated	3	4	..	..
Total	85 790	86 784	1.882(b)	1.811(b)

(a) Births per 1,000 of female population in each age group. (b) Total Fertility Rate—the number of children a woman could expect to have in her lifetime if she experienced the given age-specific fertility rates.

Source: *Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1)*.

The median age of all mothers who gave birth in 1999 was 29.6 years, compared with 28.2 years in 1989. In 1999, mothers of nuptial births (that is, married mothers) had a higher median age (30.5 years) than mothers of ex-nuptial births (25.9 years).

4.14 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, NSW



Source: Demography, New South Wales, 1999 (Cat. no. 3311.1).

Nuptial first births

Around the beginning of last century, in 1906, 64.1% of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage, with only 6.7% occurring after three or more years of marriage. The trend has altered dramatically since then, with 18.2% of nuptial first births in 1999 occurring during the first year of marriage, 40.7% occurring after three or more years of marriage and 19.5% occurring after five or more years of marriage.

Size of families

Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. In 1999, the average number of children already born to married mothers who gave birth was 1.9 children, compared with 2.5 children in 1959. Only 6.7% of the children born in 1999 were the fourth or later child of the marriage, compared with 21.2% in 1959, and 39.9% in 1906.

4.15 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, Age Group of Mother and Previous Children — 1999

Age group (years)	Number of married mothers by number of previous children					Married mothers	Average no. of children
	0	1	2	3	4 and over		
Under 20	401	84	6	—	—	493	1.2
20–24	3 908	2 094	493	86	15	6 596	1.5
25–29	10 733	7 268	2 560	636	194	21 391	1.7
30–34	7 801	8 533	3 907	1 140	477	21 858	2.0
35–39	2 958	3 731	2 134	773	199	10 095	2.3
40 and over	515	570	305	165	180	1 735	2.5
Total married mothers(a)	26 316	22 280	9 405	2 802	1 365	62 168	1.9
Percentage of the total married mothers	42.3	35.8	15.1	4.5	2.2	100.0	..

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1); Unpublished Vitals data.

Children born outside marriage

In 1999, 27.2% of NSW births were ex-nuptial. For the three decades to 1960, the proportion of ex-nuptial births was fairly steady at around 4–5%. Since then, however, the proportion of ex-nuptial births increased sharply, reaching 11.7% in 1979 and 20.2% in 1989.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where paternity was acknowledged has continued to increase each year, from 55.9% in 1976 to 87.8% in 1999.

4.16 LIVE BIRTHS, By Nuptiality

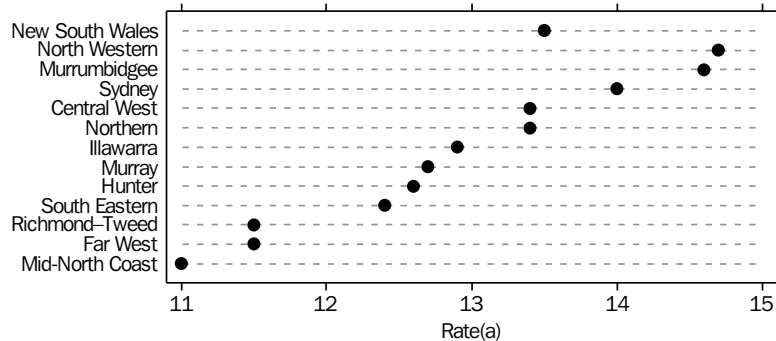
	1997	1998	1999
Nuptial	63 918	62 751	63 188
Ex-nuptial			
No. of ex-nuptial live births	23 238	22 748	23 596
% of ex-nuptial births to all births	26.7	26.6	27.2
No. of paternity acknowledged ex-nuptial births	19 958	19 618	20 722
% of paternity acknowledged ex-nuptial births to all ex-nuptial births	85.9	86.2	87.8
Total	87 156	85 499	86 784

Source: Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0).

Regional births

In 1999, the crude birth rate in the Statistical Divisions (SDs) of North Western, Murrumbidgee and Sydney, respectively 14.7, 14.6 and 14.0, were above the rate for all NSW (13.5), while in the remaining SDs the crude birth rates were below the rate for all NSW.

4.17 CRUDE BIRTH RATE(a) — 1999



(a) Births per 1,000 population.

Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1).

In 1999, the proportion of ex-nuptial births to all births was substantially lower in Sydney SD (22.3%) than in the balance of NSW (36.3%). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (54.6%), Richmond-Tweed SD (42.6%) and North Western SD (42.4%).

4.18 LIVE BIRTHS, Nuptiality — 1999

Area of usual residence	Live births			Proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births %
	Nuptial no.	Ex-nuptial no.	Total no.	
Statistical Division				
Sydney	43 825	12 561	56 386	22.3
Hunter	4 675	2 541	7 216	35.2
Illawarra	3 412	1 548	4 960	31.2
Richmond–Tweed	1 387	1 030	2 417	42.6
Mid-North Coast	1 746	1 242	2 988	41.6
Northern	1 465	872	2 337	37.3
North Western	993	730	1 723	42.4
Central West	1 501	827	2 328	35.5
South Eastern	1 414	838	2 252	37.2
Murrumbidgee	1 463	716	2 179	32.9
Murray	965	443	1 408	31.5
Far West	127	153	280	54.6
Overseas(a)	190	41	231	17.7
Not stated	25	54	79	68.4
New South Wales	63 188	23 596	86 784	27.2

(a) Births registered in NSW where usual residence of mother was overseas.

Source: *Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1); Unpublished Vitals data.*

Deaths

Compilation of death statistics

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

Crude death rate

There were 45,215 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1999, giving a crude death rate of 7.1 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate has shown a steady decline from a level of 11.7 in 1901, with the most noticeable decline taking place between 1971 and the present time. Changes in the level of the crude death rate over time are affected not only by the level of mortality, but also by changes in the age and sex distribution of the population.

4.19 DEATHS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Deaths (no.)					
Males	23 612	23 765	23 746	23 520	23 782
Females	21 161	21 376	21 895	21 221	21 433
Persons	44 773	45 141	45 641	44 741	45 215
Crude death rate(a)					
Males	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5
Females	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7
Persons	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
Infant deaths (no.)					
Males	272	287	242	205	281
Females	226	212	209	166	223
Persons	498	499	451	371	504
Infant death rate(b)	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.3	5.8
Median age at death (years)					
Males	73.7	74.5	74.3	74.5	74.8
Females	80.2	80.9	81.1	80.9	81.4

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

Source: *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Age-sex-specific death rates

In comparing death rates, the age and sex distribution of the population are the most important factors to consider. In 1999 death rates were lowest in the age group 5–14 years (less than 1 death per 1,000 population) and increased gradually with advancing age to around 146 deaths per 1,000 population at age 85 years and over. Male death rates remain consistently higher than female death rates. Significant improvements in the standard of living and the eradication of preventable diseases have reduced mortality levels in comparison with the levels prior to the 1950s and 1960s. Since then, death rates have continued to decline at a much slower pace.

4.20 DEATHS, By Age and Sex

Age at death (years)	Number				Rate(a)			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
MALES								
Under 1	287	242	205	281	6.5	5.4	4.7	6.4
1-4	66	62	77	52	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
5-9	34	37	30	31	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10-14	49	48	50	32	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
15-19	160	170	161	168	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
20-24	277	290	308	262	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
25-29	308	318	321	344	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
30-34	356	332	366	338	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
35-39	374	351	430	381	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5
40-44	444	468	444	437	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
45-49	571	593	561	561	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
50-54	784	814	784	837	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1
55-59	1 050	1 012	1 077	1 099	7.3	6.8	7.1	6.9
60-64	1 640	1 571	1 564	1 491	13.3	12.5	12.2	11.4
65-69	2 600	2 504	2 318	2 294	21.8	21.1	19.8	19.7
70-74	3 536	3 567	3 411	3 474	36.0	35.9	33.9	34.1
75-79	3 764	3 782	3 840	4 002	58.7	55.7	53.6	53.2
80-84	3 795	3 703	3 649	3 506	102.4	96.8	94.1	88.9
85 and over	3 659	3 878	3 924	4 186	180.8	175.1	166.9	170.5
Total(b)	23 765	23 746	23 520	23 776	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5
FEMALES								
Under 1	212	209	166	223	5.0	4.9	4.0	5.4
1-4	49	38	44	45	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
5-9	23	29	17	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	38	22	22	22	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-19	48	72	61	78	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
20-24	74	92	86	90	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
25-29	86	101	103	89	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
30-34	117	160	123	120	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
35-39	175	170	192	175	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
40-44	229	252	221	245	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
45-49	393	356	373	384	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
50-54	457	489	496	443	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2
55-59	631	642	619	591	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.8
60-64	917	900	841	905	7.3	7.1	6.5	6.9
65-69	1 461	1 427	1 271	1 221	11.6	11.4	10.3	10.0
70-74	2 238	2 287	2 228	2 123	19.1	19.5	19.0	18.1
75-79	3 078	2 911	3 115	3 033	35.2	31.8	32.6	30.2
80-84	3 931	3 985	3 853	3 773	62.7	62.6	59.9	59.0
85 and over	7 216	7 750	7 390	7 847	144.9	145.6	133.0	135.9
Total (b)	21 376	21 895	21 221	21 431	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7

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

Source: Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1).

Life expectancy

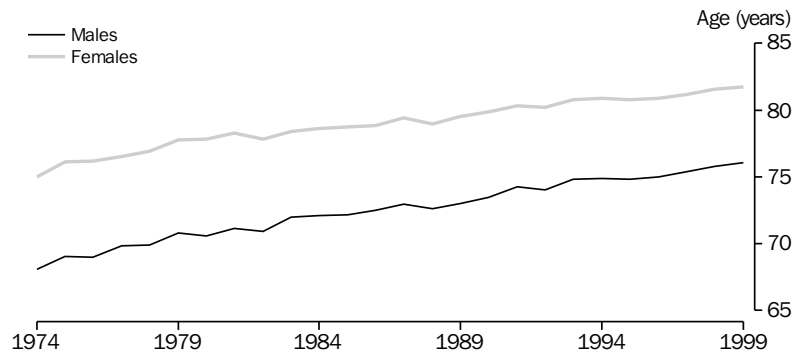
In 1999, the life expectancy at birth of NSW residents was 81.7 years for females and 76.1 years for males. Expectation of life, based on the NSW mortality experience, has been calculated since 1971. In the period 1976 to 1999, expectation of life at birth improved by 7.1 years for males and 5.5 years for females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement were the decrease in the infant death rate during this period, from 15.2 to 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

4.21 EXPECTATION OF LIFE

At age	Males			Females		
	1976	1986	1997-99(a)	1976	1986	1997-99(a)
	years	years	years	years	years	years
0	68.99	72.52	76.08	76.18	78.84	81.72
10	60.48	63.47	66.66	67.41	69.67	72.25
20	50.97	53.89	56.96	57.58	59.85	62.40
30	41.66	44.62	47.63	47.87	50.13	52.63
40	32.30	35.18	38.26	38.30	40.43	42.94
50	23.58	26.08	29.02	29.17	31.05	33.46
60	15.97	17.95	20.39	20.71	22.33	24.44
70	9.94	11.31	13.03	13.25	14.60	16.16
80	5.79	6.50	7.45	7.49	8.28	9.24
90	3.47	3.49	4.10	4.03	4.12	4.69

(a) From 1994 onwards life expectation data are calculated over a 3 year period.

Source: *Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1)*.

4.22 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

Source: *Demography, New South Wales (Cat. no. 3311.1)*.

Infant deaths

In 1999, there were 504 infant deaths (children aged less than one 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 deaths 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 at birth in 1999 was 105 males per 100 females. However, the sex ratio of infant deaths was 126 males per 100 females.

Regional deaths

In 1999 the crude death rate in Sydney SD was 6.4 deaths per 1,000 population. This was less than the crude death rate for the balance of NSW (8.2). The highest crude death rates occurred in Far West (9.8) and Mid-North Coast (9.2) SDs. Far West and Northern SDs recorded the highest infant death rates of, respectively, 10.7 and 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, while Richmond–Tweed SD recorded the lowest rate (3.3). The infant death rate for Sydney SD (5.5) was lower than that of the balance of NSW (6.4).

4.23 TOTAL DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS — 1999

Area of usual residence	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons	Rate(a)	Persons	Rate(b)
Statistical Division						
Sydney	13 211	12 565	25 776	6.4	310	5.5
Hunter	2 465	2 108	4 573	8.0	42	5.8
Illawarra	1 549	1 267	2 816	7.3	21	4.2
Richmond–Tweed	929	793	1 722	8.2	8	3.3
Mid-North Coast	1 329	1 151	2 480	9.2	23	7.7
Northern	771	636	1 407	8.1	20	8.6
North Western	513	447	960	8.2	14	8.1
Central West	796	709	1 505	8.7	19	8.2
South Eastern	842	669	1 511	8.3	15	6.7
Murrumbidgee	617	537	1 154	7.8	13	6.0
Murray	490	383	873	7.9	12	8.5
Far West	126	111	237	9.8	3	10.7
Overseas(c)	96	49	145	..	4	..
Not Stated	48	8	56	..	—	..
New South Wales	23 782	21 433	45 215	7.1	504	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.

Source: *Demography, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 3311.1).

Seasonal variations in deaths

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1999, 29% of deaths occurred during winter, 25% during spring, 24% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (148 deaths) occurred in the month of July, while the lowest (107) occurred in February. Since 1961, the highest daily average was 168 deaths (recorded in July 1970), while the lowest was 83 (recorded in March 1962).

Marriages and divorces**Marriage rate**

There were 41,016 marriages registered in NSW in 1999, a rate of 6.4 marriages per 1,000 population. This compares to the lowest recorded rate of 5.8 in 1996 and 1997. Prior to 1996, the lowest crude marriage rate was 6.0, which occurred in 1931 during the Great Depression. The highest crude marriage rate of 12.2 occurred in 1942 during the Second World War.

4.24 MARRIAGES

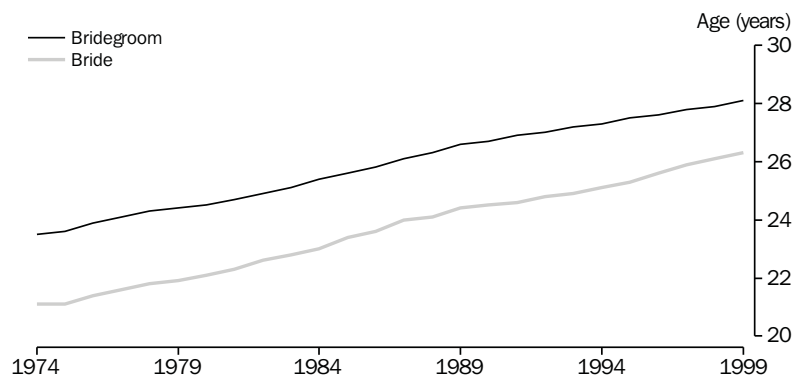
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Marriages registered (no.)	37 828	35 716	36 679	39 136	41 016
Crude marriage rate(a)	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.4
Marriages performed by					
Ministers of religion					
Number	n.a.	20 101	20 288	21 119	21 463
Proportion (%)	n.a.	56.3	55.3	54.0	52.3
Civil celebrants					
State registered officers					
Number	n.a.	3 367	3 118	3 104	3 143
Proportion (%)	n.a.	9.4	8.5	7.9	7.7
Other civil celebrants					
Number	n.a.	12 248	13 273	14 913	16 410
Proportion (%)	n.a.	34.3	36.2	38.1	40.0
Median age at marriage (years)					
Bridegroom	29.3	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.9
Bride	26.7	27.1	27.3	27.5	27.7

(a) Per 1,000 population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)*.**Median age at first marriage**

In NSW, the age of people who are marrying for the first time is increasing. The median age at first marriage for brides and bridegrooms in 1999 was 26.3 years and 28.1 years respectively, the highest ages ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the mid-seventies, when the recorded lowest median age of 21.1 years for brides and 23.5 years for bridegrooms was recorded. Throughout this period, the median age of bridegrooms has been consistently about 2 years higher than that of brides.

4.25 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)*.

Previous marital status

During 1999, 68% of marriages registered in NSW were between brides and bridegrooms who had never previously been married. Marriages where one partner had been previously widowed or divorced accounted for 19% of NSW marriages, while the remaining 13% involved couples in which both partners had been previously widowed or divorced.

Age at marriage

Among people who had never previously been married, the most common age group at marriage in 1999 for both brides (39%) and bridegrooms (42%) was 25–29 years. Divorcees who were re-marrying were most likely to be aged 35–44 years (38% for both brides and bridegrooms), while widowers who were re-marrying were most likely to be aged 60 years and over (35% for brides and 59% bridegrooms). Twenty years previously, the pattern was slightly different, with never married women and men being most likely to marry between the ages of 20–24 years (54% and 51% respectively). In 1979, women re-marrying after divorce were most likely to be aged 25–29 years or 35–44 years (25% respectively), while women re-marrying after being widowed were most likely to be aged between 45–59 years (40%).

4.26 MARRIAGES, Age Group and Marital Status at Marriage — 1999

Age group (years)	Brides				Bridegrooms			
	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Under 20	1 353	—	—	1 353	287	—	—	287
20–24	10 816	146	4	10 966	6 710	35	—	6 745
25–29	12 500	1 103	22	13 625	13 231	518	2	13 751
30–34	4 734	1 685	54	6 473	6 835	1 324	22	8 181
35–44	2 226	3 109	198	5 533	3 955	3 271	67	7 293
45–59	273	1 935	302	2 510	532	2 915	226	3 673
60 and over	31	214	311	556	56	570	460	1 086
All ages	31 933	8 192	891	41 016	31 606	8 633	777	41 016

Source: Unpublished Vitals data.

Divorce rate

There were 15,470 divorces granted in NSW in 1999. The crude divorce rate was 2.4 divorces per 1,000 resident population, compared with 4.5 per 1,000 in 1976.

Duration of marriage

The duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date of the decree absolute (the final decree granted in divorce proceedings). In 1999, the median duration of marriage in NSW was 10.4 years. This consisted of a median interval between marriage and final separation of 7.1 years, and a median interval between final separation and divorce of 3.3 years. While the law usually requires a minimum of one year of separation before a petition for divorce can be filed, this was not the case in 8% of divorces in NSW during 1999. NSW had the shortest median duration of marriage in Australia, while Tasmania (12.4 years) had the longest. The Northern Territory (6.9 years) had a shorter median duration of marriage to final separation than NSW, while Tasmania (8.9 years) again had the longest.

4.27 DIVORCES

Particulars	Units.	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Divorces granted	no.	14 945	15 984	14 655	14 987	15 470
Crude divorce rate(a)	years	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
Median duration of marriage	years	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.4
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1
Median age at divorce						
Husband	years	39.5	39.7	39.6	40.1	40.4
Wife	years	36.6	36.8	36.8	37.4	37.7

(a) Per 1,000 of population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (Cat. no. 3310.0).

4.27 DIVORCES

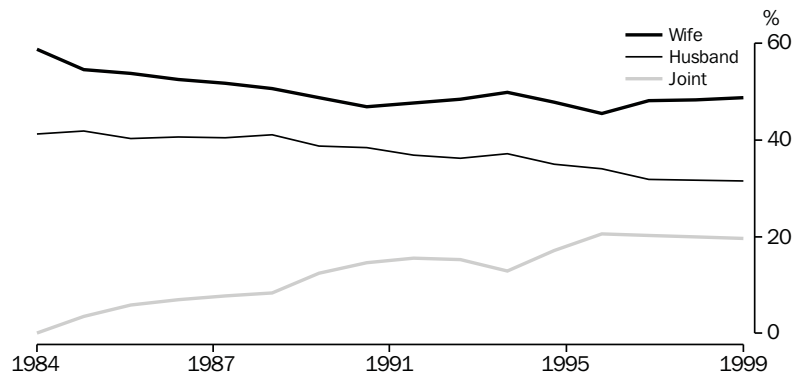
Particulars	Units.	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Divorces granted	no.	14 945	15 984	14 655	14 987	15 470
Crude divorce rate(a)	years	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
Median duration of marriage	years	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.4
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1
Median age at divorce						
Husband	years	39.5	39.7	39.6	40.1	40.4
Wife	years	36.6	36.8	36.8	37.4	37.7

(a) Per 1,000 of population.

Source: *Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)*.**Sex of applicant**

In 1999, about half the applications were lodged by the wife while about one in three applications were lodged by the husband. Joint applications for divorce have increased steadily since they first became available in 1984, with one in five applications lodged during 1999 being joint applications.

4.28 APPLICANTS FOR DIVORCE

Source: *Unpublished Vitals data*.**Children affected by divorce**

In 1999, 51% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Over 14,640 children were involved in these divorces. For divorces involving children, the most common age of the youngest child at the time of divorce was 4 years (10%).

4.29 CHILDREN AND DIVORCE, By Duration of Marriage — 1999

	Duration of marriage (years)							Total divorces
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30 and over	
No children	2 377	1 922	723	368	443	787	888	7 508
Children	915	2 230	2 003	1 551	904	309	50	7 962
Total divorces	3 292	4 152	2 726	1 919	1 347	1 096	938	15 470

Source: *Unpublished Vitals data*.

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Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Census Characteristics of Australia, 1991 (Cat. no. 2710.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 2015.0)

Causes of Death, Australia (Cat. no. 3303.0)

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0)

Migration, Australia (Annual) (Cat. no. 3412.0)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly) (Cat. no. 3401.0)

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (Cat. no. 3201.0)

Population Projections, Australia 1999 to 2101 (Cat. no. 3222.0)

Regional Population Growth, Australia (Cat. no. 3218.0)

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

Social statistics describe the social wellbeing of the men, women, and children who make up our society. Underlying the notion of social wellbeing is a range of fundamental human needs and aspirations. These have been encapsulated under areas of social concern such as families, income, health, education, employment and community. Not surprisingly, governments have implicitly identified with this range of needs and aspirations and they have become the focus of social policy and are reflected in many of the structures of government. This chapter provides contemporary social statistics on the family, income and expenditure, income support, community services, and leisure. Following chapters provide statistics on other important areas of social concern such as health, employment, education, and law and order.

Families

Families form the basic unit of home life for most people, are a vital part of society and an essential part of the social environment. Although there have been some changes in family structure over the years most people are part of a family.

Family structure

In June 2000, there were just over 1.7 million families in NSW. Of these, 1.4 million (84%) were couple families and 254,900 (15%) were one parent families. Half of all families (869,000) included dependent children or dependent students.

Most families without dependent children or students were couple families (750,100). Some 74,700 one parent families did not include dependent children or students. Dependents were present in a higher proportion of one parent families (71%) than couple families (50%).

Among one parent families, 214,900 had a female parent and 40,000 a male parent.

5.1 FAMILY TYPE — June 2000

	'000	%
Couple families		
With dependent children(a)	589.2	34.2
With dependent students only(b)	99.5	5.8
Without dependent children(c)	750.1	43.6
Total	1 438.8	83.6
One parent families		
With dependent children(a)	151.0	8.8
With dependent students only(b)	29.3	1.7
Without dependent children(c)	74.7	4.3
Total	254.9	14.8
Other families	27.2	1.6
Total	1 721.0	100.0

(a) Includes children under 15 years of age and may also include dependent students aged 15–24 years. (b) Dependent students aged 15–24 years only. (c) Includes families with non-dependent children present.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, June 2000.

Families with dependents

Families where the youngest child was aged 0–4 years were 20% of all families, with similar proportions among couple and one parent families. Some 13% of all families had the youngest child aged 5–9 years, but the proportion differed between family types. In 22% of one parent families the youngest child was aged 5–9 years compared with 11% of couple families. One parent families also had a higher proportion with the youngest child aged 10–14 — 16% compared with 9% of couple families.

5.2 FAMILIES AND DEPENDANTS — June 2000

	Couple families		One parent families		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Families with dependants						
Age of youngest dependant						
0–4	293.1	20.4	52.8	20.7	345.9	20.1
5–9	164.9	11.5	56.3	22.1	221.2	12.9
10–14	131.3	9.1	41.9	16.4	173.1	10.1
Total 0–14	589.2	41.0	151.0	59.2	740.2	43.0
15–24	99.5	6.9	29.3	11.5	128.8	7.5
Total with dependants	688.8	47.9	180.3	70.7	869.0	50.5
Families without dependants	750.1	52.1	74.7	29.3	851.9	49.5
Total	1 438.8	100.0	254.9	100.0	1 721.0	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey, June 2000.

Family projections

The ABS produces three series of population projections for families in NSW using different assumptions about the changing living arrangements of the population. Census data provides information about people's living arrangements and the trends observed provide the basis for these projections. Series A assumes the proportion of people in each type of arrangement will not change. Series B assumes that there will be a low rate of change, while Series C assumes that the full rate of change observed between 1986 and 1996 will continue.

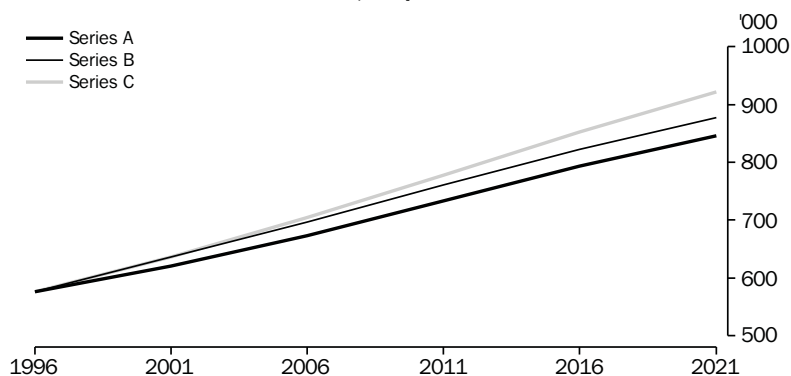
The number of families in NSW is projected to increase from 1.7 million in 1996 to between 2.1 million and 2.2 million in 2021. This is an increase of between 22% and 30% and is slightly lower than the projected national growth.

All family types are projected to increase in number between 1996 and 2021, although this will occur at different rates. Couple families without children are projected to have the highest proportional increase of all families. The number of these families is projected to increase to between 846,000 and 921,000 by 2021, an increase of between 47% and 60%. This growth is related to declining fertility among younger couples and the ageing of baby boomers as they become 'empty nesters'.

In two of the three series, couple families with children are also projected to increase, but at a slower rate than those without children. By 2021 there are projected to be between 908,000 and 1.0 million couple families with children, a growth of between 7% and 20%. In Series C the number of such families is projected to decline by 14% to 728,000 in 2021.

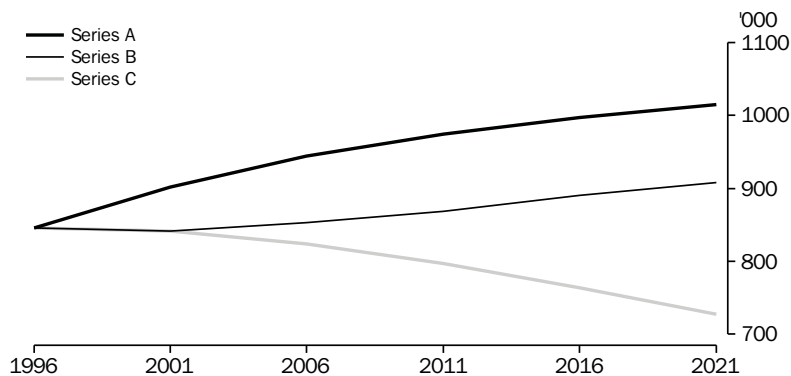
One parent families are projected to increase at a faster rate than families as a whole. The number of one parent families is expected to be between 325,000 and 409,000 by 2021, an increase of between 27% and 60%.

5.3 FAMILY PROJECTIONS, Couple Families Without Children



Source: Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021 (Cat. no. 3236.0).

5.4 FAMILY PROJECTIONS, Couple Families With Children



Source: Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021 (Cat. no. 3236.0).

Child care

Child care refers to arrangements other than parental care. Formal child care is regulated care away from a child's home while informal child care is non-regulated care either in a child's home or away from it. A combination of formal and informal arrangements are often used to provide for children's care needs.

In June 1999, 49% of NSW children under 12 years of age had formal and/or informal child care arrangements (520,700 children). This compared with 47% in March 1996 (489,700 children). One parent families made greater use of child care than couple families. Some 59% of children in one parent families used child care compared with 47% of those in couple families.

5.5 CHILD CARE(a)

	March 1996		June 1999	
	'000	%	'000	%
Formal care only	128.4	12.3	147.6	14.0
Informal care only	276.9	26.4	282.0	26.7
Formal and/or informal care	489.7	46.7	520.7	49.3
Neither formal nor informal care	557.8	53.3	535.6	50.7
Total children	1047.5	100.0	1056.3	100.0
Total formal care(b)	212.8	20.3	238.7	22.6
Total informal care(c)	361.2	34.5	373.1	35.3

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age. (b) Comprises children who used formal care only and those who used formal and informal care. (c) Comprises children who used informal care only and those who used formal and informal care.

Source: Child Care, New South Wales, June 1999 (Cat. no. 4402.1.40.001).

Types of child care

For those children using care, more used informal care than formal care. Some 72% of children who used care (373,100 children) used informal care while 46% of children who used care (238,700 children) used formal care.

Grandparents were major providers of informal care particularly for younger children. Some 41% of children who used care were cared for by grandparents while 71% of children under 1 year of age who used care were cared for by grandparents.

The most common types of formal child care used were long day care centres (15% of children who used care) and preschool (14%). This was followed by before and/or after school care programs (10%), family day care (5%) and occasional care (2%).

5.6 TYPE OF CHILD CARE — June 1999

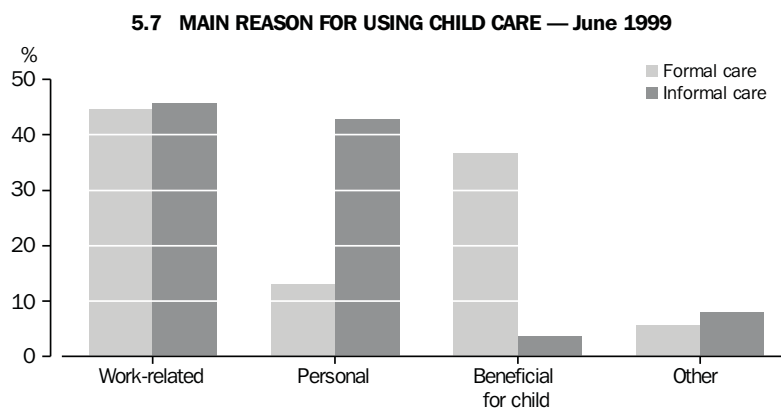
	Children	
	'000	%
Formal care		
Before and/or after school care program	52.0	10.0
Long day care centre	80.6	15.5
Family day care	25.0	4.8
Occasional care	11.6	2.2
Preschool	71.0	13.6
Other formal care	6.3	1.2
<i>Total children who used formal care(a)</i>	238.7	45.8
Informal care		
Grandparent	215.2	41.3
Brother/sister	26.7	5.1
Other relative	62.6	12.0
Other person	91.4	17.6
<i>Total children who used informal care(a)</i>	373.1	71.7
Children who used care	520.7	100.0

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

Source: *Child Care, New South Wales, June 1999 (Cat no 4402.1.40.001)*.

Reasons for using child care

Reasons for using formal child care varied with the type of care used. Some 44% of children were in formal care for parental work-related reasons. This was the main reason for 89% of children in before and/or after school care, 63% of those in family day care and 46% of children in long day care. The main reason for attendance at preschool was that it was beneficial for the child (70%). For children using informal child care parental work-related reasons were the main reason 46% of children used informal care, while parent's personal reasons were the main reason for 43% of children using care.



Source: Unpublished data, Child Care Survey, June 1999.

Additional demand for formal child care

For the majority of children under 12 years of age, formal care requirements were being met. Additional demand for formal child care was recorded for 7% of children (70,600). The most common types of additional care required were before and/or after school care (23,300 children), long day care (15,600 children) and occasional care (14,000 children).

Income and household expenditure

Income

A person's economic wellbeing is largely dependent on both personal economic resources and those of the family unit. Levels of income are influenced by many factors including 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.

Household income

In NSW in 1998–99, average weekly income for all households was \$917, however this varied between different types of households. The highest average weekly household income was \$1,363 for couples with dependent and non-dependent children. The lowest was \$489 per week for lone person households.

Income earned as an employee was the major source of income for all types of households, however this varied with household type. On average employee income was the source of 52% of the total income of one parent families with dependent children compared to 77% of the total income for all households. Government pensions and allowances as an income source were highest among one parent households with dependent children. These represented 38% of the total income of one parent families with dependent children compared to 12% of the total income for all households. In lone person households government pensions and benefits were the source of 18% of total income, reflecting the number of single aged pensioners in this group.

5.8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Selected Household Types — 1998–99

	Couple only	Couple with dependent children only	Couple with dependent and non-dependent children only	Couple with non-dependent children only	One parent households with dependent children	Lone person households	All households
Average weekly income(\$)	864	1 201	1 363	1 297	528	489	917
Source of income (% of total income)							
Employee income	70.9	83.9	80.6	88.7	51.8	64.3	77.1
Own business income	5.9	7.1	*8.0	*-3.1	*0.6	3.8	4.5
Government pensions and allowances	12.3	6.4	9.4	9.0	38.1	18.1	11.8
Other	10.9	2.6	2.0	*5.4	*9.6	13.9	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, Household Expenditure Survey, 1998–99.

Household expenditure

Expenditure provides a measure of command over goods and services and in addition to income can provide an indication of economic status. In 1998–99 NSW households spent an average of \$740 per week on goods and services, the highest of all states. This was an increase of 19%, from \$624, since 1993–94.

Food, transport and housing accounted for half of this expenditure. The largest category was food with an average weekly expenditure of \$133 or 18% of expenditure on goods and services. This was followed by transport \$123 (17%) and housing \$112 (15%). Expenditure on recreation was the next highest category at \$92 (12%) per week.

While average weekly expenditure between 1993–94 and 1998–99 rose by 19%, increases varied between categories. Large increases were reported for household services and operation (34%), miscellaneous goods and services (32%), transport (31%) and personal care (30%).

5.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, Goods and Services

Broad expenditure group	1998-99				Change from 1993-94 to 1998-99 NSW
	Sydney		NSW		
	\$	%	\$	%	
Current housing costs (selected dwellings)	130.56	16.2	111.94	15.1	17.3
Domestic fuel and power	16.95	2.1	16.76	2.3	8.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	143.97	17.8	133.07	18.0	12.6
Alcoholic beverages	22.10	2.7	21.56	2.9	20.8
Tobacco products	9.85	1.2	10.51	1.4	12.0
Clothing and footwear	38.89	4.8	34.59	4.7	-2.0
Household furnishings and equipment	49.84	6.2	45.86	6.2	8.5
Household services and operation	46.91	5.8	44.01	5.9	34.1
Medical care and health expenses	37.42	4.6	33.81	4.6	18.3
Transport	128.70	16.0	123.03	16.6	30.6
Recreation	100.64	12.5	91.58	12.4	17.0
Personal care	16.48	2.0	14.70	2.0	29.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	64.39	8.0	58.89	8.0	31.7
Total	806.68	100.0	740.30	100.0	18.7

Source: Unpublished data, Household Expenditure Survey, 1998-99.

Household type

Households balance their expenditure on different items according to their income and family composition. Expenditure on current housing costs varied from 21% of weekly expenditure for one parent households with dependent children and lone person households to 8% of income for couples with non-dependent children only. Food and alcoholic beverages accounted for 16% of average weekly expenditure by lone person households and nearly 20% for households that included non-dependent children. Transport varied from 13% of expenditure by lone person households to 19% by couples with non-dependent children only. One parent households spent 9% of their weekly income on recreation while other household types spent between 12% and 14%.

5.10 EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD TYPES, Goods and Services — 1998–99

Broad expenditure group	Couple only	Couple with dependent children only	Couple with dependent and non-dependent children only	Couple with non-dependent children only	One parent households with dependent children	Lone person households
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Current housing costs (selected dwellings)	14.2	15.4	9.0	7.8	21.1	20.9
Domestic fuel and power	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	17.8	18.2	19.9	19.7	19.4	16.2
Alcoholic beverages	3.2	2.1	4.1	3.8	1.6	2.7
Tobacco products	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.4
Clothing and footwear	4.0	5.2	6.4	5.5	3.9	3.6
Household furnishings and equipment	7.7	6.2	5.3	5.2	3.5	6.6
Household services and operation	5.3	6.6	6.2	5.3	8.0	6.6
Medical care and health expenses	5.6	4.3	4.2	5.4	3.2	4.5
Transport	16.4	17.3	15.7	19.2	15.4	13.0
Recreation	13.0	11.6	13.7	13.8	8.9	12.4
Personal care	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.2	8.2	9.5	7.2	7.3	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, Household Expenditure Survey, 1998–99.

Income support

Income support is provided for individuals or families through the payment of pensions, benefits and allowances, generally by the Commonwealth Government. Subject to eligibility criteria many people also have access to a range of other entitlements apart from direct payments.

Department of Family and Community Services

The Department of Family and Community Services provides income security for the retired, people with disabilities, the sick, the unemployed and families with children.

Income security for the retired comes from the Age Pension and the Wife Pension. People with disabilities, the sick and their carers are supported by the Disability Support Pension, Sickness Allowance, Mobility Allowance and Wife and Carer Pensions.

The major income support payments available to unemployed people include Austudy, Newstart Allowance, Newstart Mature Age Allowance, Partner Allowance and the Youth Allowance.

Families with children are assisted by the Family Allowance, Double Orphan Pension and the Parenting Payment. There is also a range of financial assistance programs for families with dependent children administered as direct cash payments or concessions through the tax system.

Provision is made for special circumstances with a range of payments including the Widow Allowance and supplementary payments such as the guardian allowance, rent assistance, remote area allowance, incentive allowance, pharmaceutical allowance and telephone rental and postal concessions.

5.11 SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT PAYMENTS — June 1999

	no.
Payments for older people, the sick and people with disabilities and their carers	
Age Pension	580 329
Carer Payment	14 355
Child Disability Allowance	31 841
Disability Support Pension	194 134
Mobility Allowance	9 168
Sickness Allowance	3 460
Wife Pension	32 752
Labour market allowances	
The unemployed	
Youth Allowance	24 955
Newstart	197 171
Mature Age Allowance	15 010
Partner allowance	25 600
Special benefit	5 831
Widow Allowance	8 295
Families with children	
Child Care Assistance	207 952
Family Allowance	571 326
Family Tax Payment	
Part A	147 131
Part B(a)	113 940
Maternity Allowance	68 264
Parenting Payment (single)	127 706
Parenting Payment (partnered)	198 421
Other	
Widow B Pension	3 050
Widow Allowance	8 504

(a) Part B customers generally also receive Part A payments.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, *Income Support Customers — a statistical overview — 1999*.

Other benefits and concessions

Eligible age pensioners are provided with a range of non-cash benefits, concessions and goods and services by Commonwealth, State and Local Government.

Concession cards are issued to people who receive a means tested income support payment and to others who qualify for an income tested card. These cards are the Pensioner Concession card, the Health Care Card and the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card. The prime purpose of these cards is to provide assistance with the cost of prescription medicine.

The NSW Government also provides card holders with a range of concessions. These include a reduction in energy bills, water and sewerage costs, public transport fares, motor vehicle registration and driver's licence fees. A range of other health, educational and recreational concessions are also available.

Many local councils offer concession card holders a reduction in household rates. Some private organisations also provide concessions on various goods and services to holders of Commonwealth concession cards.

The NSW Seniors Card is issued by the State Government to anyone over 60 who works less than 20 hours per week in paid employment and is a permanent resident of the state. This card entitles the holder to concessions on public transport and a reduction in vehicle registration costs. It also enables them to obtain discounts on a range of goods and services at participating businesses.

Veterans' Affairs

The Repatriation Commission provides veterans and their dependents 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 at 30 June 2000, there were 96,800 service pensions payable to veterans and their wives and widows, and 56,524 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependents.

5.12 PENSIONS PAID TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS(p) — June 2000

	no.
Service pensions	
Veterans	54 269
Partner/widow	42 531
Total	96 800
Disability pensions	56 524
Dependents	
Of deceased veterans	
War widow(er)	38 765
Orphans	130
Other	142
Of incapacitated veterans	
Partners/widows	18 500
Children	639
Others	90
<i>Total</i>	<i>58 266</i>

Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Services in the community

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.

There are a number of different services catering for the needs of children and their families. The services offered range from the provision of child care to assist people with dependent children to participate in the work force and in the general community to the provision of services to protect children from abuse or neglect or to provide residential care and support, financial and material assistance.

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. In 1998–99 the Department's recurrent expenditure on children's services was \$83.2 million.

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*.

5.13 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Long day care	11.9	12.5	12.9
Preschool	58.2	59.0	60.2
Vacation care	3.7	3.7	2.1
Occasional care	2.9	3.8	4.0
Early childhood services	4.1	3.8	4.0
Total	80.5	83.0	83.2

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 purpose of the child protection program is to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children, as well as providing support to families.

A report of suspected child abuse and neglect occurs when a person contacts the Department to notify a concern about a child, with a belief that either the child has been or is in danger of being abused, or is in need of care. All such reports are investigated, and an assessment made.

In 1999–2000 the following reports involving children aged 0–17 years were made to the Department of Community Services:

- 16,871 reports where there was a belief of harm and/or injury to a child;
- 13,580 reports where there was a belief of a child being at risk of harm and/or injury;
- 9,044 reports where assessment determined that there was abuse or neglect; and
- 7,706 children were involved in reports where assessment determined abuse or neglect.

Substitute Care

The Substitute Care Program assists and supports children and young people aged 0–17 years in a variety of care arrangements. The NSW Department of Community Services 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.

5.14 SUBSTITUTE CARE PROGRAM(a)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Type of placement	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Children aged 0–17 years in					
Residential care	311	281	258	271	242
Foster care	2 551	2 508	2 499	2 509	2 676
Extended family placements	1 901	2 116	2 668	3 478	3 966
Other placements	1 063	1 010	1 238	1 499	1 633

(a) Count taken on 30 June each year.

Source: NSW Department of Community Services.

Supported Accommodation

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

The focus of SAAP services is on providing 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 which 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.

5.15 HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM — November 1999

Service type	Number of persons assisted
Home help	38 133
Personal care	8 314
Home nursing	17 216
Paramedical	6 645
Respite care	7 491
Centre day care services	10 204
Food services	30 433
Home maintenance/modification	5 400
Transport services	37 453
Other HACC services	9 781

Source: NSW Ageing and Disability Department.

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 Health, and the Department of Transport.

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, paramedical and 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 coordination 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 under HACC. Home Care assists people to live independently in their own homes preventing their unnecessary or premature placement in residential care.

5.16 HOME CARE SERVICE OF NSW

Type of service	Proportion of hours of service to households		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	%	%	%
Housekeeping(a)	45.2	47.6	49.1
Personal care	40.7	39.3	40.5
Respite care	10.8	9.3	9.0
Other	3.3	3.8	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Housekeeping now includes some services previously reported in other. Data for all years shown has been revised to reflect this change.

Source: Home Care Service of NSW.

The majority of the hours of service (90%) provided by HACC during 1998-99 were devoted to housekeeping and personal care. In recent years there has been an increase in the hours of housekeeping provided and a reduction in the hours of respite care. In 1999-2000 housekeeping was 49% of hours of service and personal care 41%. The remaining hours of service were devoted to respite care (9%) and other (1%).

Leisure

Leisure activities are an important part of most peoples lives. However, what a person considers to be a leisure activity and the amount of time they spend on such activities will vary. The ways in which they spend this leisure time are very diverse and can range from a few minutes spent reading to time spent playing sport or browsing through a museum.

Time spent

A broad indication of how much time people spend on social and leisure activities is available from the 1997 Time Use Survey. Such activities are often combined with like activities (e.g. reading and listening to music) or done at the same time as other types of activities (e.g. housework and listening to the radio). This data refers to all free time activities regardless of whether they were done on their own or in conjunction with others.

The use of audio/visual media was the most popular activity among people in NSW in 1997. They spent an average of 252 minutes (4 hours 12 minutes) per day or 46% of their social and leisure time on this activity which included watching TV and videos and listening to radio, CD's and tapes. Talking accounted for 115 minutes per day (21%).

Men and women spent similar amounts of time on most social and leisure activities. However, men spent more time than women on sport and outdoor activities (36 minutes per day compared with 20 minutes per day).

5.17 AVERAGE TIME SPENT ON SOCIAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES — 1997

	Persons	
	mins per day	%
Social and community interaction	46	8.5
Recreation and leisure		
Sport and outdoor activity	27	5.0
Games, hobbies, arts and crafts	20	3.7
Reading	36	6.6
Audio/visual media	252	46.4
Talking(a)	115	21.2
Other	46	8.5
Total	496	91.3
Total free time	543	100.0

(a) Includes talking on the telephone.

Source: Unpublished data, Time Use Survey, 1997.

Expenditure on recreation

Expenditure on recreation was collected as part of the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey. Average weekly expenditure on recreation by households in NSW was \$91.63, 12% of weekly expenditure on goods and services.

Holidays within Australia (\$17) and overseas (\$13) accounted for about one-third of average weekly expenditure by households on recreation. Nearly \$8 per week was spent on newspapers, books, magazines and other printed material and over \$3 on home computer equipment. Spending on sports fees and charges (nearly \$6 per week) was similar to spending on cultural fees and charges (just over \$5). Gambling accounted for \$6 per week and animal expenses \$5.

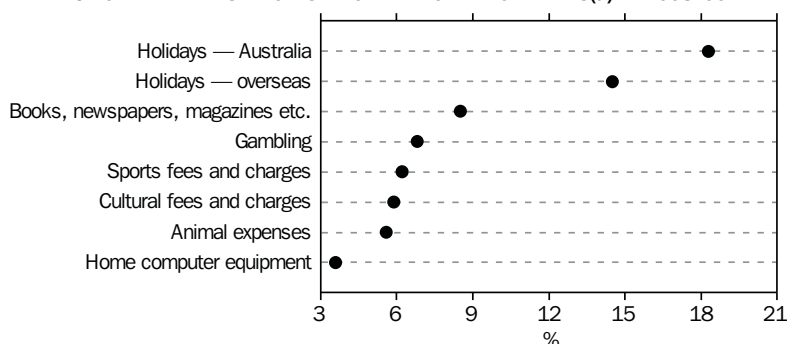
5.18 EXPENDITURE ON RECREATION(a) — 1998–99

	\$	%
Recreational and educational equipment		
Home computer equipment	3.29	3.6
Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material	7.79	8.5
Other	20.34	22.2
Total	31.42	34.3
Recreational and educational services		
Gambling	6.20	6.8
Sports fees and charges	5.69	6.2
Cultural fees and charges	5.36	5.9
Other	7.75	8.5
Total	25.00	27.3
Holidays		
Australia	16.77	18.3
Overseas	13.32	14.5
Total	30.09	32.8
Animal expenses	5.12	5.6
Total	91.63	100.0

(a) Average weekly household expenditure.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Expenditure Survey, 1998–99.

5.19 EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED RECREATION ITEMS(a) — 1998–99



(a) Proportion of average weekly household expenditure on recreation for selected items only.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Expenditure Survey, 1998–99.

Participation in sport and physical activities

Regular exercise is recognised as an important factor in a healthy lifestyle and people are encouraged to participate, through Government health programs and by sporting organisations. The activities that people undertake include those organised by clubs, associations and schools, and non-organised activities.

In NSW, during the 12 months ended June 1999, 58% of people aged 18 years and over participated in organised and non-organised sport and physical activities (2.7 million people). Men had a higher participation rate (63%) than women (54%).

Younger people were more likely to participate than older people. Participation rates were 76% for the 18–24 years age group and decreased with age to a rate of 42% for people aged 65 years and over. Among men, the most popular activities were swimming, walking and golf, while women were most likely to participate in walking, swimming and aerobics/fitness.

5.20 PARTICIPANTS(a), Selected Sport and Physical Activities — 1998–99

	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	%	%	%	'000
Aerobics/fitness	8.2	13.2	10.7	496.3
Basketball	1.8	*1.1	1.4	66.1
Billiards/snooker/pool	4.0	1.8	2.9	131.9
Cricket (outdoor)	3.7	**	2.0	91.6
Cycling	5.3	3.0	4.1	190.5
Fishing	9.5	3.5	6.4	297.7
Golf	15.3	4.0	9.6	443.2
Ice/snow sports	2.6	1.7	2.2	99.4
Lawn bowls	4.3	1.7	3.0	138.3
Martial arts	*1.3	1.6	1.5	68.2
Netball	**	3.4	2.1	96.2
Running	6.1	1.9	4.0	185.1
Soccer (outdoor)	4.5	**	2.5	117.5
Squash/racquet ball	3.6	1.7	2.7	122.6
Surf sports	4.8	**	2.6	121.3
Swimming	17.1	17.5	17.3	800.0
Tennis	9.5	7.5	8.5	391.5
Tenpin bowling	2.7	2.3	2.5	116.4
Touch football	2.9	*1.3	2.1	95.9
Walking for fitness	16.6	27.0	21.9	1 010.0
Total all activities(b)	62.7	54.2	58.4	2 697.4

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. Includes non-organised running, jogging and walking for fitness resulting in significantly higher participation rates compared to previous data. (b) Includes activities not listed.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 4177.0)*.

Attendance at sporting activities

In NSW in the 12 months to April 1999, 2.1 million people aged 15 years and over, attended sporting matches or competitions at least once as a spectator (excluding junior and school sport). This was an attendance rate of 42%. Men had a higher attendance than women with rates of 50% and 35% respectively.

The level of attendance varied among age groups with higher rates among younger people. Some 58% of those aged 15 to 24 years attended sport as spectators compared with 20% of people 65 years and over.

The most popular spectator sport was Rugby League with an attendance rate of 17%. The rate for other football codes (Australian Rules, Rugby Union and Soccer) was lower at between 4% and 5%. Horse racing was the second most popular sport with spectators, attended by 12% of people aged 15 years and over.

5.21 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED SPORTING ACTIVITIES — 1998–99

	Males		Females		Persons	
	%		%		%	
Australian Rules	4.7	3.9	4.3	217.8		
Horse racing	13.4	10.1	11.7	592.1		
Motor sports	10.5	5.0	7.7	389.5		
Rugby League	22.8	11.6	17.1	865.9		
Cricket	8.2	3.1	5.6	282.4		
Soccer	6.9	3.1	5.0	251.8		
Harness Racing	3.6	2.4	3.0	152.3		
Basketball	2.1	1.9	2.0	101.7		
Rugby Union	6.6	3.1	4.8	244.4		
Tennis	1.8	1.8	1.8	90.1		
Dog racing	2.6	1.2	1.9	95.0		
Netball	*0.5	1.9	1.2	59.6		
All sports	50.3	34.8	42.4	2 147		

(a) Attended at least once in the twelve months to April 1999.

Source: *Sports Attendance, Australia, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4174.0)*.

Attendance at cultural venues

Visiting cultural venues and activities was also popular with people in NSW. The most popular cultural venue was the cinema, with 65% of people aged 15 years and over having gone to the cinema at least once in the 12 months to April 1999. Other popular venues were libraries visited by 36% of people, botanic gardens (32%) and animal and marine parks (32%).

5.22 ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL VENUES — 1998–99

	Males		Females		Persons	
	%		%		%	
Art gallery	18.7	24.0	21.4	1 083		
Museum	19.2	22.1	20.7	1 046		
Animal or marine parks	30.0	34.3	32.2	1 628		
Zoological gardens	18.1	20.9	19.6	990		
Botanic gardens	29.6	35.1	32.4	1 640		
Library	29.2	43.0	36.2	1 833		
Popular music	24.7	25.3	25.0	1 266		
Classical music	8.0	10.9	9.5	478		
Theatre	14.5	20.4	17.5	884		
Dance	6.8	11.8	9.3	473		
Opera or musical	13.1	22.0	17.6	893		
Opera only	1.1	2.2	2.4	123		
Musical only	1.8	3.1	13.6	688		
Both opera and musical	10.3	16.8	1.6	82		
Other performing arts	18.2	21.6	19.9	1 009		
Circus	10.1	12.4	11.2	569		
Cinema	63.3	67.0	65.2	3 297		

Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4114.0)*; *Unpublished data, Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, April 1999*.

Older people

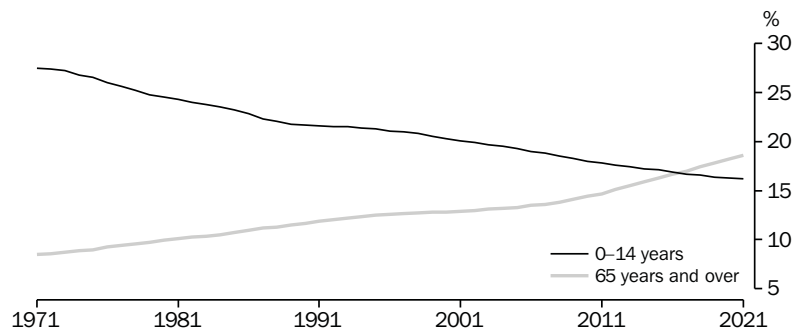
The population is often described as ageing, reflecting the increasing proportion of people aged 65 years and over. As a result of their increasing numbers, older people have become a major focus of social and economic planners and policy makers. Transition to old age is often accompanied by significant changes to health, living arrangements and financial circumstances. Yet there is increasing recognition that older people make a large and positive contribution to community, family and society.

Population

At 30 June 1999, 818,900 people in NSW were aged 65 years and over. Women outnumbered men and the trend increased with age. Women were 52% of those aged 65–74 years and 70% of those 85 years and over.

The older population has been projected to reach 1.35 million by 2021. The growing significance of the older population is seen in their increasing proportion of the total population. In the 50 years from 1971 to 2021 the proportion of older people is projected to more than double, from 8% to 18%. In 1999 older people were 13% of the total population.

5.23 PROPORTION OF POPULATION, Age Groups



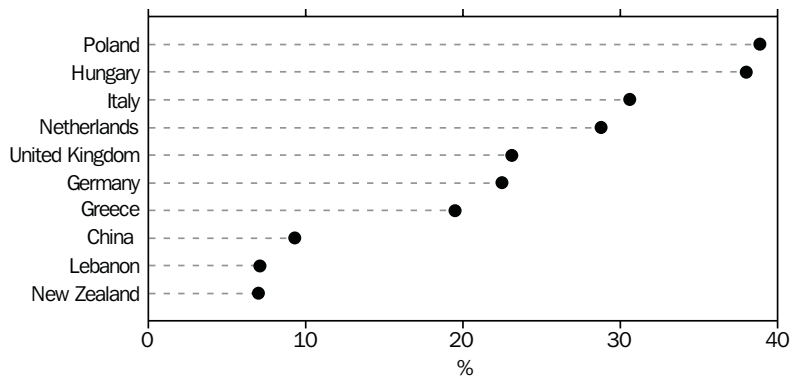
Source: Population Projections 1997 to 2051 (Cat. no. 3222.0); Unpublished data, Estimated Resident Population.

Overseas born older people

In 1996, in NSW, 27% (203,300) of older people were born overseas. The largest number were born in the United Kingdom (66,600) and made up 33% of the older overseas born population. A significant number were also born in Italy (20,200), China (10,500) and Greece (8,000).

Some overseas born populations have a much older profile than others, reflecting the changing immigration patterns since World War II. Some 39% of people born in Poland were aged 65 years and over as were 38% of those born in Hungary and 31% born in Italy. By comparison only 9% of people born in China were aged 65 years and over.

5.24 OLDER PEOPLE AS A PROPORTION OF THEIR BIRTHPLACE GROUP — 1996



Source: Unpublished data, Census of Population and Housing, 1996.

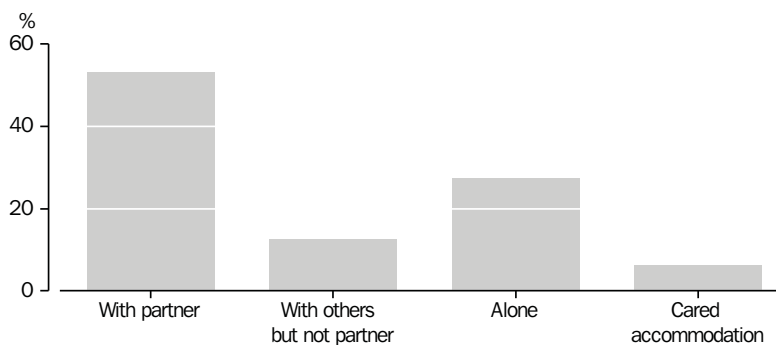
Regional distribution

A recent trend in NSW has been the movement of older people to coastal regions and often north to warmer climates. In particular, older people have left Sydney to live in smaller coastal regions. In 1998 the Statistical Local Areas with the highest concentrations of older people were Great Lakes (where just over 24% were aged 65 years and over), Tweed — Part A (just under 24%), Eurobodalla (22%) and Hastings (21%). In the Sydney Statistical Division just under 12% of the population was aged 65 years and over.

Living arrangements

Most older people live with someone else, usually relatives and close family members. On Census night in August 1996: 53% of older people lived with their partner; 12% with other people, mostly their children; 27% lived alone and 6% were in cared accommodation. Women were nearly three quarters (73%) of older people living alone.

5.25 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF OLDER PEOPLE(a) — 1996



(a) Aged 65 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

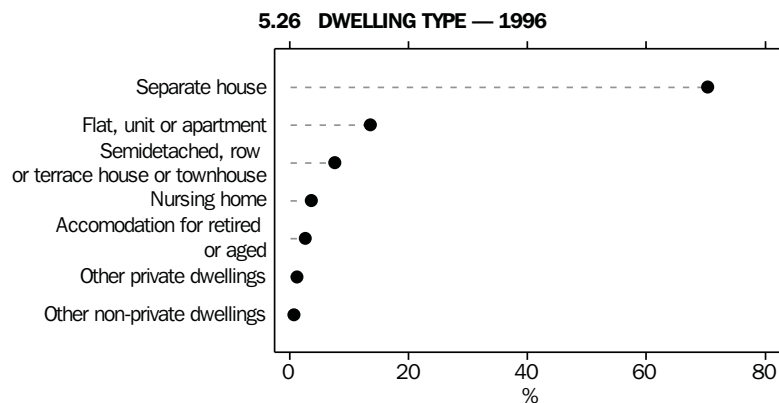
As people age, their living arrangements change, often reflecting the loss of their spouse and an increased need for help from others. Some 16% of people 85 years and over lived with their partner, 17% lived with others but not their partner, 32% lived alone and 33% were in cared accommodation.

Caring

As people age they are more likely to need practical assistance from others, but many also provide assistance to family and friends. In 1998 an estimated 20% of older people (150,000) provided on-going care to others. Included in this group were 38,000 older people identified as primary carers with three quarters of them helping another older person, usually their partner. Although there were similar numbers of older men and women among all carers, this was not the case for primary carers, of whom 76% were women.

Housing

The majority of older people in NSW continue to live independently in their own homes. Most older people (70%) lived in separate houses, while 14% were in flats and 8% in semidetached dwellings. Some 7% lived in non-private dwellings such as nursing homes and accommodation for the retired/aged. Only 12% lived in rented dwellings.



Source: Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Health

Older people are living longer and enjoying better health than previous generations. In 1998, men aged 65 years could expect to live another 16 years and women another 20 years.

According to the 1995 National Health Survey most older people had a positive assessment of their own health, although nearly all (99%) had a long-term health condition. Almost two in three older people assessed their health as being excellent, very good or good, while 24% reported that their health was fair and 13% that their health was poor. Apart from eye disorders, the most common long-term conditions were arthritis (52% of older people), hypertension (39%), and ear and hearing problems (33%).

In 1998, an estimated 54% of older people in NSW had a disability. The health condition most frequently reported by older people as causing a disability was arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, 147,800 people (34%).

**Activities and
lifestyle**

A largely healthy older population has increased opportunities to participate in community activities. Compared with other age groups, older people have more time for recreation and leisure, largely because they spend less time in paid work and education (contracted time) than other age groups. In 1997, older people averaged 6 hours 22 minutes (41%) of their waking hours on recreation. Much of this was spent on passive pursuits such reading and watching television (4 hours 37 minutes) with the remainder (1 hour 45 minutes) on active leisure pursuits.

In the 12 months to April 1999, 42% of older people participated in sport and physical activities, while 20% attended sporting activities as spectators.

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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.

6

Education and Training

Overview

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

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

Formal tertiary education is provided at Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges, universities and other institutions, while non-formal (adult or continuing) education courses are 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 New South Wales.

School education

Primary and secondary

Almost all children receive their primary and secondary education in government and non-government schools. The NSW Department of Education and Training has responsibility for government schools where education is secular. Most non-government schools are run by religious organisations.

Primary education commences at around age five and extends from pre-year 1 to 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. The School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10. In Years 11 and 12, students are required to study English, at least one unit from two other key learning area groups and other selected courses. Students sit for the Higher School Certificate examination at the end of Year 12.

6.1 SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

	1997	1998	1999
SCHOOLS (no.)			
Government	2 186	2 187	2 182
Non-government	882	888	905
Total	3 068	3 075	3 087
TEACHERS(a) (no.)			
Government schools			
Males	17 064	16 764	16 522
Females	32 339	33 004	33 586
Persons	49 403	49 768	50 108
Non-government schools			
Males	7 035	7 205	7 394
Females	13 370	13 730	14 339
Persons	20 404	20 935	21 733
All schools			
Males	24 098	23 969	23 916
Females	45 709	46 734	47 925
Persons	69 807	70 703	71 841
FULL-TIME STUDENTS (no.)			
Government schools			
Males	389 375	389 187	388 803
Females	373 542	374 212	374 366
Persons	762 917	763 399	763 169
Non-government schools			
Males	157 170	160 715	164 694
Females	154 133	157 442	161 729
Persons	311 303	318 157	326 423
All schools			
Males	546 545	549 902	533 497
Females	527 675	531 654	536 095
Persons	1 074 220	1 081 556	1 089 592

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

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Students

There were 1,089,592 full-time school students in NSW in 1999. There was a slight increase (0.7%) in the number of full-time students in 1999. 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.

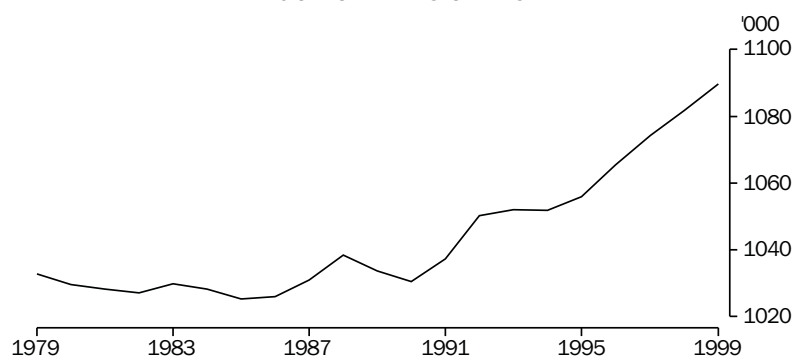
Seventy per cent of the students attended government schools while the remaining 30% were at non-government schools. The highest number of students (69%) in the non-government school sector were enrolled in Catholic schools. Enrolments in non-government schools rose by 2.6% to 326,400 while government school enrolments remained steady. Non-government school enrolments have been rising for almost 20 years.

6.2 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS, By Year of Education — 1999

	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total students no.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Primary					
Kindergarten	33 834	31 675	12 231	12 200	89 940
Year 1	33 954	32 147	12 351	11 847	90 299
Year 2	33 523	31 595	11 855	11 494	88 467
Year 3	33 130	31 620	12 137	11 940	88 827
Year 4	32 472	31 154	12 244	11 908	87 778
Year 5	31 437	30 423	12 308	11 562	85 730
Year 6	30 966	29 964	12 006	11 735	84 671
Ungraded	4 656	2 458	571	229	7 914
<i>Total primary</i>	<i>233 972</i>	<i>221 036</i>	<i>85 703</i>	<i>82 915</i>	<i>623 626</i>
Secondary					
Year 7	28 156	26 874	14 969	14 303	84 302
Year 8	28 249	27 131	14 532	14 064	83 976
Year 9	28 736	27 590	14 015	13 745	84 086
Year 10	27 398	26 691	13 575	13 354	81 018
Year 11	20 446	22 829	11 499	12 105	66 879
Year 12	16 534	18 723	9 982	11 026	56 265
Ungraded	5 312	3 492	419	217	9 440
<i>Total secondary</i>	<i>154 831</i>	<i>153 330</i>	<i>78 991</i>	<i>78 814</i>	<i>465 966</i>
Total students	388 803	374 366	164 694	161 729	1 089 592

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

6.3 FULL-TIME STUDENTS

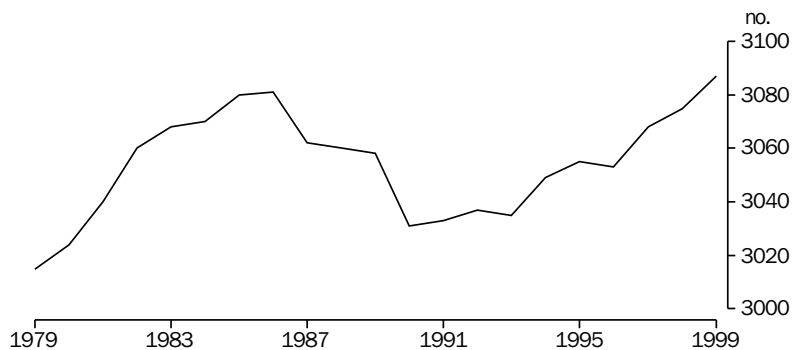


Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Schools

The number of schools in NSW increased by 12 in 1999 to 3,087. Five schools in the government sector were closed down or merged and at the same time 17 new schools were established in the non-government sector.

6.4 SCHOOLS



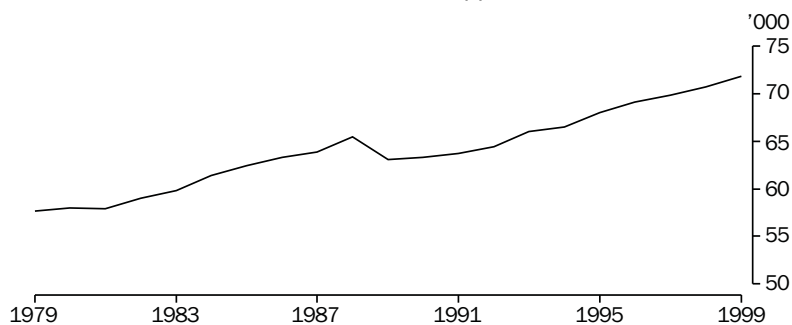
Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Teachers

Between 1998 and 1999 the number of teachers in full-time equivalent terms rose by 1,138 to 71,841. Two-thirds (67%) of the total teachers in all the schools were females. In primary schools 79% of teachers were female in comparison to secondary schools where 54% were female. About 70% of the total teachers were in the government sector.

The average number of students per teacher in NSW in 1999 was 15, with little difference between government and non-government schools. Primary schools had a slightly higher average of 18 students per teacher, compared to 13 for secondary schools.

6.5 TEACHERS(a)



(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

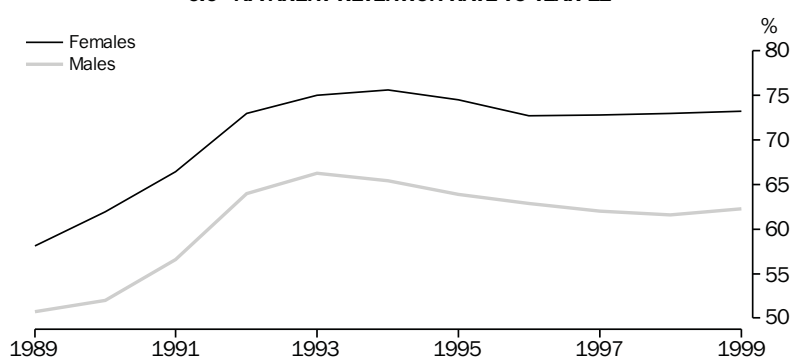
Apparent retention rates

The apparent retention rate of NSW secondary school students to Year 12 (i.e. the proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 12) was 68%. Apparent retention rates peaked in 1994 at 70%, following a period of sustained growth. Non-government schools had a higher apparent retention rate (82%), than government schools with (61%) in 1999.

As in the previous ten years, the apparent retention rate for female students 73% was higher than the rate for males 62%.

The proportion of Year 7 students remaining to Year 10 was 97%, the same as 1998.

6.6 APPARENT RETENTION RATE TO YEAR 12



Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Higher School Certificate

Students sitting for the Higher School Certificate (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.

In 1999 a total of 65,909 students in NSW (including TAFE and self-tuition students) undertook the HSC examinations in 146 courses, drawn from 79 subject areas. Candidates were comprised of 34,701 (53%) females and 31,208 (47%) males. The majority (63%) of candidates were from government schools.

The most popular subjects by number of candidates were English with 58,977 students, and Mathematics with 58,136 students. Other popular subjects were Biology (15,433), Business Studies (15,289), Computing Studies (14,575) and General Studies (14,533).

Biology, Food Technology, most languages, Legal Studies, Drama and Visual Arts, Textiles and Design and life management studies attracted significantly more female students. In comparison, Physics, Engineering Science, Computing Studies, and Design and Technology attracted more males.

Technical and further education

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges are administered by TAFE NSW, an organisation within the NSW Department of Education and Training. In 1999, there were 129 colleges in NSW (32 in Sydney Statistical Division and 96 in other parts of the State) including the Open Training and Education Network.

The number of courses offered by TAFE NSW increased by 12% from 1,756 in 1997 to 1,974 in 1999. Most of the 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 9 Educational Services Divisions.

Enrolments

In 1999, TAFE enrolments numbered 455,671 students, an increase of 7% between 1997 and 1999. Total Annual Student Contact Hours in TAFE NSW in 1999 were 89 million, an increase of 4.5 million (5%) over 1998 and 1.7 million (2%) over 1997.

The main areas of enrolment growth from 1997 to 1999 were in the Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality Educational Services Division (up 21%) and in the Primary Industry and Natural Resources Educational Services Division (up 20%). There has been an increase in enrolments of 8% in Australian Qualification Framework (AQF) Certificate 1 to 4 and equivalent level courses from 1997 to 1999. Males comprised 52% and females 48% of the total enrolments for 1999. The proportion of female enrolments in 1999 increased by 1% since 1997. Enrolments in country area institutes increased by 9% from 1997 to 1999.

There has been an increase of 12% in enrolments of young people aged 15–19 years from 1997 to 1999. This age group now represents a quarter of TAFE NSW enrolments. The number of enrolments by mature aged students (aged 40 years or more) increased by 20% over the same period.

Attendance at TAFE is predominantly of part-time students (87%) in 1999 reflecting the vocational nature of the courses offered. Half of the enrolments (51%) are in courses leading to a certificate.

In 1999, Non-English Speaking Background (NESB) enrolments accounted for 21% of total enrolments. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander accounted for 3% of enrolments and students with disabilities accounted for 6% of enrolments.

6.7 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by Educational Services Division

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Access and Foundation Programs	87 554	84 640	88 051
Business and Public Administration	92 933	94 541	101 650
Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality	63 253	68 745	76 763
Construction and Transport	51 567	50 049	50 772
Information Technology, Arts and Media	45 557	44 934	49 573
Manufacturing and Engineering	47 244	43 798	41 006
Primary Industry and Natural Resources	20 686	21 102	24 744
TAFE Options	1 246	973	1 830
TAFE PLUS (Category 3)	14 410	18 735	21 282
Total enrolments	424 450	427 517	455 671

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter.

6.8 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by Qualification Category(a)

	1997(b)	1998(b)	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Diplomas	44 579	43 796	44 634
AQF Certificate 4 and equivalent	42 497	41 207	44 438
AQF Certificate 3 and equivalent	116 597	113 246	115 463
AQF Certificate 1 and 2	56 456	64 923	73 421
Statement of Attainment	36 416	40 632	56 962
Accredited Short Course	26 105	23 091	22 432
TAFE Statement	78 104	74 331	68 509
College Statement	7 008	6 038	6 855
TAFE PLUS Statement	16 688	20 253	22 957
Total enrolments	424 450	427 517	455 671

(a) Classification of qualification categories has been changed. (b) The figures for 1997 and 1998 have been revised.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter.

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 1999, there were 217,000 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW, an increase of 6,400 (3%) over the 1998 enrolments. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment with 34,700 (16%) students, followed by the University of NSW with 29,700 (14%), and the University of Western Sydney with 29,100 (13%) students. Women comprised 55% of higher education students in 1999. Eight of the thirteen institutions had a majority of female enrolments.

In 1999, the number of overseas students in higher education (excluding those from New Zealand) increased by 19%, from 19,518 to 23,278, representing 11% of the total. Male overseas students marginally (52%) outnumbered females. The University of NSW had the highest number of foreign student enrolments with 5,543. There were 2,264 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education, representing 1% of total students. Sixty-three percent of these were females. The highest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (364 or 16%) were enrolled at the University of Sydney.

Type of enrolment

Slightly more than half (55%) of all students were enrolled in full-time study, 27% in part-time study and 18% in external studies. Of the three types of enrolments (full-time, part-time and external), most institutions had a majority of full-time students. Almost half of the students at the University of Technology, Sydney were part-time while the majority of students at the University of New England (76%) and Charles Sturt University (66%) were external.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 1999. A further 23% were enrolled for higher degrees or other post-graduate qualifications.

Field of study

Since 1997, enrolment of students increased in every field except three. Decreases in enrolment occurred in Education (25%), Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (10%), and Building (2%). The highest increase in student enrolments occurred in the field of Business, Administration and Economics (14%).

The largest number of students by broad field of study were in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, and in Business, Administration and Economics, each with 25% of the total enrolments in 1999. This was followed by Science with 14% of enrolments.

6.9 HIGHER EDUCATION, Students by Institution and Course Type — 1999

	Higher degree	Other post-graduate	Bachelor	Other under-graduate	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	43	39	—	—	12	94
Avondale College	14	37	555	5	45	656
Charles Sturt University	3 140	1 855	16 212	2 308	883	24 398
Macquarie University	4 513	1 222	13 679	79	719	20 212
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	9	131	10	—	150
Southern Cross University	825	570	7 002	656	16	9 069
University of New England	2 126	1 843	10 696	191	95	14 951
University of New South Wales	7 474	2 238	19 298	10	656	29 676
University of Newcastle	1 782	786	14 475	12	1 359	18 415
University of Sydney	6 335	1 319	26 010	749	348	34 761
University of Technology, Sydney	4 672	2 412	15 948	6	135	23 173
University of Western Sydney	2 874	1 325	24 075	178	655	29 107
University of Wollongong	2 203	608	9 334	29	161	12 335
Total	36 002	14 263	157 415	4 233	5 084	216 997

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

6.10 HIGHER EDUCATION, Students by Field of Study

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture, animal husbandry	4 569	4 440	4 128
Architecture, building	5 250	5 327	5 167
Arts, humanities, social sciences	50 690	51 281	53 592
Business, administration, economics	47 893	50 025	54 361
Education	21 973	21 903	21 488
Engineering, surveying	14 185	14 374	14 466
Health	24 930	26 160	26 605
Law, legal studies	11 581	13 132	14 430
Science	28 360	28 771	30 370
Veterinary science	475	494	532
Non-award	2 863	3 146	3 750
Total(a)	204 524	210 618	216 997

(a) The data takes into account the coding of Combined Courses to two fields of study. As a consequence the data in the total row may not be equal to the sum of the data aggregated across all rows.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Other aspects of education

Participation in education

Just over 57 % of the estimated 878,500 young people aged 15–24 years in NSW were attending an educational institution in September 1999. The educational participation rate for 15–24 year olds attending a tertiary institution was 29%, a three percentage point increase from the previous year. Specifically, the rate for higher education was 15%, 11% for TAFE and 2% in business colleges, industry skill centres and other educational institutions. The school participation rate for 15 year olds was 98%.

Educational attainment

In May each year, the ABS conducts a survey on the transition from education to work. The survey collects information on educational attainment. In 1999, an estimated 46% of people aged between 15–64 years in NSW held a post-school qualification; 48% were without such a qualification and 6% were still at school. The most common qualification was a bachelor degree (12% of the population), followed by a skilled vocational qualification (11%) and a basic vocational qualification (10%).

An estimated 49% of all males aged 15–64 years held a post-school qualification compared to 43% of females. Of the seven post-school qualification categories, five indicated a minimal difference (less than 3 percentage points respectively) between all males and females. Differences were most evident in skilled vocational qualifications, held by 19% of males, compared to 3% of females, while the reverse occurred for basic vocational qualifications, held by 14% of females, but only 7% of males.

6.11 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(a) — May 1999

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
With post-school qualifications			
Higher degree	3.1	1.9	2.5
Postgraduate diploma	1.5	2.3	1.9
Bachelor degree	11.8	11.8	11.8
Undergraduate diploma	4.1	6.4	5.2
Associate diploma	3.2	3.9	3.5
Skilled vocational qualification	18.7	2.9	10.8
Basic vocational qualification	6.8	13.9	10.3
Total	49.1	43.1	46.1
Without post-school qualifications	45.6	51.2	48.4
Still at school	5.3	5.6	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 15–64 years.

Source: Unpublished data, 1999 Survey on Transition from Education to Work.

Transition from education to work

The May 1999 survey on the transition from education to work found that of the 129,400 people aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months to May 1999, 74% were employed (up 8 percentage points from the previous year), 14% were unemployed (down 6 percentage points) and the remaining 12% were not in the labour force.

Training

Training is defined as the process of bringing a person to a desired state or standard of efficiency by instruction and practice. In the statistics which follow, training relates to work-based training which is designed to develop job related skills and competence. Training programs are developed through a strong partnership with industry to provide flexible, quality and responsive training opportunities.

There were 70,900 people aged 16 years and over who participated in various courses towards vocational training in NSW at 31 December 1999. One third of the total apprentice and trainees were between 16 and 19 years old and about three quarters of all participants were male.

6.12 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, By Age and Sex — 31 December 1999

	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
16	722	319	1 041
17	3 305	1 184	4 489
18	5 238	1 741	6 979
19	7 726	2 622	10 348
20–24	21 895	5 926	27 821
25–39	8 486	3 980	12 466
40–64	4 415	3 271	7 686
65 or over	57	11	68
Total	51 844	19 054	70 898

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Apprenticeship and traineeship

Apprenticeships and traineeships have existed in Australia since the early part of the 19th century. Traineeship is a system of employment and training that involves an agreement between the employer and trainee to provide training and employment for a specific period of time. Apprenticeship is again a system which involves contract between an apprentice and an employer and includes on-the-job and off-the-job technical training. It is governed by legislative, industrial and administrative machinery.

New Apprenticeships was introduced recently in 1998 and include both apprenticeships and traineeships. They involve a formal agreement known as either a training agreement or a contract of training. The agreement outlines the training, support and supervision an employer will provide. They offer more flexible arrangements including part-time school-based contracts. The NSW Vocational Training Board (VTB) is a statutory body established under the *Industrial and Commercial Training Act 1989* to regulate the apprenticeship and traineeship system in NSW which operates within the NSW Department of Education and Training.

Nearly two-thirds of all apprentices and trainees in training at 31 December 1999 were in the broad occupational group Trades and related workers which included Construction (13%) and Automotive trades (11%). Another 14% of apprentices and trainees were in Elementary clerical, sales and service and 13% were Intermediate clerical sales and service workers.

6.13 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEESHIP, By Occupation and Sex — 31 December 1999

	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
Managers and administrators	380	123	503
Professionals	33	9	42
Associate professionals	909	468	1 377
Trades and related workers			
Mechanical and fabrication engineering	4 461	31	4 492
Automotive	7 788	62	7 850
Electrical and electronic	5 526	83	5 609
Construction	9 544	64	9 608
Food	4 437	1 235	5 672
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	1 492	123	1 615
Other tradespersons and related workers	1 771	3 379	5 150
Hairdressers	350	3 127	3 477
Other	1 421	252	1 673
Total	36 790	8 356	45 146
Advanced clerical and service workers	3	1	4
Intermediate clerical sales & service workers	2 761	6 739	9 500
Intermediate production and transport workers	1 626	213	1 839
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	5 320	4 877	10 197
Labourers and related workers	5 858	1 679	7 537
Total	51 909	19 086	70 995

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

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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 statistics provide information about the state of health of people and the provision of health services. The World Health Organisation has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, 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.

Health care 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 coordinates all services offered by these bodies. Services provided by the NSW Health Department are delivered by nine urban Area Health Services and by eight 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.

Health professionals, are required under statutory authority, to register annually with the board established for each profession. Table 7.1 shows the numbers of registered health professionals for a variety of disciplines.

7.1 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, By Occupation

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	no.	no.	no.
Chiropractors	1 058	1 080	893
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	101	212	218
Dental technicians	622	618	607
Dental prosthetists	392	387	395
Dentists(a)	3 904	3 931	3 923
Enrolled nurses	16 477	16 343	16 311
Medical practitioners(a)	22 863	23 395	23 853
Optical dispensers	1 332	1 329	1 332
Optometrists	1 224	1 260	1 336
Osteopaths	297	409	208
Pharmacists(a)	6 593	6 692	6 847
Physiotherapists	4 960	5 134	5 327
Podiatrists	638	657	655
Psychologists	4 948	5 592	6 086
Registered nurses	74 659	74 895	75 205
Total	140 068	141 934	143 196

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

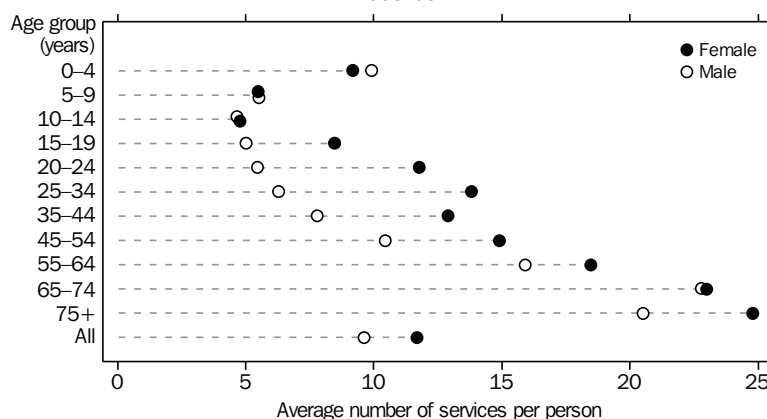
Source: Health Professionals Registration Boards.

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 1998-99 the average number of Medicare services per person in NSW was 10 for men and 14 for women. These were unchanged from the previous year. The number of services generally increased with age, with males using services less than females. The average number for people aged 75 years and over was 21 for men and 25 for women.

7.2 MEDICARE, Average Number of Services per Australian Resident(a) — 1998-99



(a) Of services processed.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

Private health insurance

Optional private health insurance is available from private health insurance organisations to reimburse all or the part of cost of hospital and/or ancillary services. In September 1999 the Commonwealth Government introduced the Lifetime Health Cover initiative. People already in or who joined a fund by 1 July 2000 will pay the lowest premium rate available. With the exception of those aged 65 years and over before 1 July 2000, people who join a fund after this date will have to pay a 2% loading on the base rate premium for each year they are over 30 years old. Families and individuals who pay private health insurance premiums are also eligible for a Commonwealth Government 30% rebate on the cost of private health insurance. These policies have helped to increase the membership of private insurance organisations. According to the Private Health Insurance Administrative Council, in June 2000, 43% of people in NSW had private health insurance for hospital coverage compared to 31% in 1999.

Health concession cards

Health concession cards provide free or reduced rate medical and related services to recipients of Commonwealth Government pensions or benefits. The Commonwealth Seniors Health Card gives older Australians access to concessions on prescription medicines through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). A safety net scheme assists people who need a lot of medicines. To qualify for this, people are advised to purchase PBS medicines on a Prescription Record Form. Once the spending limit of \$171.60 (52 prescriptions) per calendar year is exceeded PBS medicines are free for the rest of the year.

Hospitalisation

Information on hospital inpatients is available from the Inpatient Statistics Collection produced 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).

7.3 INPATIENT SEPARATIONS, By Principal Diagnosis — 1998–99

	Males	Females	Persons(a)
	no.	no.	no.
Digestive system	109 488	114 356	223 844
Pregnancy and childbirth	.	147 168	147 168
Circulatory system	82 189	63 743	145 932
Genitourinary system	38 498	79 592	118 090
Injury and poisoning	75 016	55 950	130 966
Neoplasm	62 503	64 999	127 502
Respiratory system	63 538	53 716	117 254
Musculoskeletal system	51 863	49 271	101 134
Nervous system and sense organs	53 614	59 181	112 795
Mental disorders	40 484	36 178	76 662
Other	304 818	309 841	614 683
Total separations	882 011	1 033 995	1 916 030

(a) Excludes patients whose sex was not stated.

Source: NSW Health Department, Inpatient Statistics Collection.

Females accounted for 54% of the 1.9 million inpatient separations in 1998–99. Pregnancy and childbirth was the most common reason for hospitalisation of women. This was followed by conditions of the digestive system. Conditions of the digestive system were also the main reason for hospitalisation of men.

Excluding same day admissions, the average length of stay in NSW acute public hospitals in 1998–99 was 5.5 days. In 1997–98 the average was 6.0 days. Same day admissions made up nearly 42% of admissions in 1998–99.

7.4 HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE(a), By Type of Institution

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	no.	no.	no.
Public units(b)			
General hospitals	18 157	17 765	17 187
Nursing homes	2 101	1 933	1 806
Other institutions(c)	2 238	2 268	2 229
Private units(d)			
General hospitals	6 110	6 171	6 208
Nursing homes	27 124	27 096	27 104

(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.

Immunisation

Immunisation is recommended for all Australian children as a protection against childhood diseases such as poliomyelitis, diphtheria, measles, mumps, tetanus and whooping cough. The Health Insurance Commission collects immunisation data through the Australian Childhood immunisation register. A recent coverage report shows that for the 3 months to September 2000, 88% of children aged 12–15 months in NSW and 81% of children aged 24–27 months were fully immunised.

Medications, vitamins and herbal preparations

The National Health Survey conducted in 1995 collected information on whether people had recently used medications. Medications included any medicine, vitamin/mineral preparation or herbal/natural preparation used for health or medical reasons.

Women were more likely to have taken vitamin/mineral based preparations than men, with 93,300 women reporting usage compared to 65,000 men. This was also the case for herbal/natural preparations, with 37,200 women reporting usage compared to 19,800 men. Men were more likely not to use medications with 111,300 men reporting that they did not use medications, compared to 82,800 women.

7.5 TYPE OF MEDICATION USED IN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW(a)

	Rate per 1,000 population(b)	
	Females	Males
Vitamins or minerals	30.3	21.4
Herbal or natural medications	12.1	6.5
Arthritis drugs	5.4	4.0
Allergy medications	2.6	1.9
Asthma medications	7.9	7.8
Diabetes medications	1.4	1.4
Heart and blood pressure medications	12.0	10.7
Fluid/diuretic medications	5.5	2.7
Serum lipid reducing agents	2.3	2.4
Analgesic medications	27.1	22.0
Psycholeptic medications	2.4	1.6
Medications for anxiety, depression, nervous conditions	2.1	1.6
Other medications		
Cough/cold medications	5.1	5.2
Skin ointments and creams	9.6	8.2
Stomach medications	4.6	4.4
Laxatives	1.0	0.5
Other medications, n.e.c.	24.6	15.1
Not known/not stated	*0.2	0.3
Did not use medications	26.9	36.6
Total(c)	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers only to the first seven medications as reported by respondents, and to vitamins, minerals and herbal and natural preparations. (b) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population. (c) Persons may report more than one type of action and therefore components do not add to totals shown.

Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

Women's health services

In line with the National Women's Health Policy, the NSW Government has developed a network of health services to meet the needs of women. There are a number of specialist women's centres located throughout metropolitan and rural NSW. There are also a number of programs delivered by Area Health Services which address the needs of women. Community based health services also provide a range of programs including support for mothers, families and babies and advice on health matters for older women. Women's health centres 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.

In 1999 over 86,000 babies were born in NSW, making maternity service provision a high priority for the NSW Health Department. Pregnancy and birth in NSW are not a major health hazard for most women, however babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women do experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates (see Health Status). NSW Health is addressing Aboriginal Maternal and infant health through the development of partnerships between health services, Aboriginal Medical Services and a number of other government agencies.

Breast and cervical cancer screening

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is responsible for the most cancer deaths. Data from the NSW Central Cancer Registry shows that of the 12,338 new cases of cancer in women for 1997, 29% or 3,523 were breast cancer. The incidence rate was 112 per 100,000 females, with women having a 1 in 11 chance of developing breast cancer over their lifetime. In 1997 there were 285 new cases of cervical cancer, an incidence rate of 9 per 100,000 females.

Regular screening allows for early detection of these diseases. In the 1995 National Health Survey information was obtained from women aged 18 years and over about actions taken in relation to screening procedures. Just over two thirds of women examined their own breasts for lumps and a similar proportion reported having a breast examination by a doctor or nurse. A lower proportion (38%) had had a mammogram. Some 82% of women had a pap smear for the detection of cervical cancer. About 15% of women aged 18 years and over had had an hysterectomy.

7.6 BREAST SCREENING TECHNIQUES USED(a) — 1995

	Age group (years)					Total
	18-39	40-49	50-64	65-74	75 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether ever had a mammogram						
Has had a mammogram	14.3	49.9	72.9	56.7	32.9	37.5
Has not had a mammogram	64.4	32.6	16.8	29.7	43.6	44.7
Not stated	2.6	5.5	4.3	*4.2	**1.4	3.5
Has not heard of mammogram	18.7	12.0	6.0	9.3	22.1	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether ever had a breast examination						
Has had a breast examination	57.2	80.2	84.3	75.8	56.1	68.4
Has not had a breast examination	42.4	17.7	14.0	21.4	40.5	30.1
Not stated	*0.4	*2.2	*1.7	*2.8	*3.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether regularly examines own breasts						
Has examined own breasts	61.7	71.8	80.8	63.9	47.6	66.5
Has not examined own breasts	37.6	26.0	17.2	34.2	46.1	31.8
Not stated	*0.7	*2.2	*2.0	*1.9	*6.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether ever diagnosed with breast cancer						
Has been diagnosed as having breast cancer	**0.5	3.6	**2.4	5.0	**5.1	2.2
Has not been diagnosed as having breast cancer	98.5	92.2	92.8	90.9	88.4	94.8
Not stated	**0.9	4.1	4.8	**4.1	**6.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Women aged 18 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

7.7 PAP SMEAR TESTING AND HYSTERECTOMY STATUS(a) — 1995

	Age group (years)						Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Whether ever had a pap smear test							
Has had a pap smear test	58.7	87.4	91.5	90.9	87.9	67.7	81.5
Has not had a pap smear test	27.1	5.4	3.6	3.4	**1.6	19.4	9.7
Not stated	5.9	*2.0	3.0	*2.6	*3.9	**0.5	2.8
Has not heard of pap smear test	8.3	5.1	*2.0	3.1	6.6	12.4	6.0
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether ever had a hysterectomy							
Has had a hysterectomy	**1.2	**1.0	11.1	26.4	26.1	30.4	15.0
Has not had a hysterectomy	97.3	97.6	85.8	69.2	68.7	63.8	81.6
Not stated	**1.6	**1.5	3.1	4.4	5.3	5.8	3.4
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Women aged 18 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

Health Status

A National Health Survey was conducted by the ABS during the 12 month period January 1995 to January 1996. Information from the Survey describes the health status of Australians; use of health services and facilities; health related lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption and exercise; and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

Most people (83%) in NSW aged 15 years and over reported that their health was good or excellent, while 13% reported their health was fair and only 4% reported poor health.

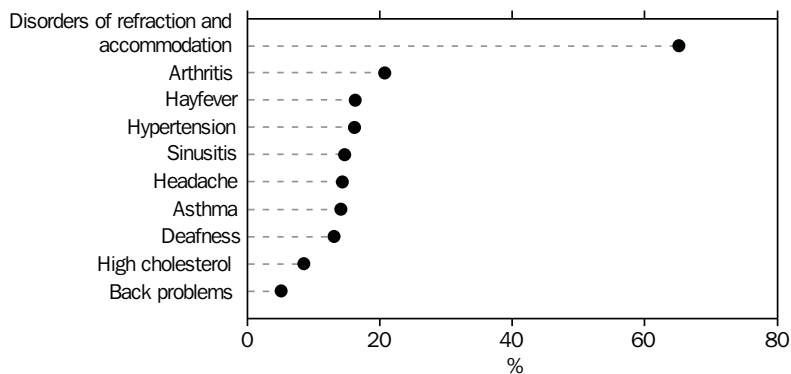
Recent conditions

Of the NSW population, 68% (nearly 4.2 million people) experienced one or more illnesses or injuries during the two weeks prior to interview. The most frequently reported condition was headache (due to unspecified or trivial cause), affecting 13% of the population. Other frequently reported recent conditions included hypertension (9%), asthma (6%) and the common cold (5%).

Long-term conditions

Long-term conditions are those which last or are expected to last for at least six months. Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation were the most frequently reported long term conditions, affecting 65% of the population or nearly 3 million people. Other frequently reported long-term conditions included arthritis (21%), hayfever (16%) and hypertension (16%).

7.8 PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED LONG-TERM CONDITIONS — 1995



Source: Unpublished data, National Health Survey, 1995.

Cardiovascular and related conditions

Hypertension was the most common cardiovascular or related condition reported in the 1995 National Health Survey. Overall 23% of people in NSW reported one or more such conditions. Nearly 7% reported other diseases of the circulatory system (such as atherosclerosis and stroke), 4% heart disease and 3% ill-defined signs and symptoms of heart conditions.

Infectious diseases

In NSW in 1998, 149 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 371 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified. During this period there was a substantial decrease in notifications of whooping cough and increase in gonorrhoea.

7.9 SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, New Notifications(a)(b)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
AIDS	528	454	345	185	149
Arbovirus	382	537	1 226	1 804	780
Gonorrhoea	357	427	523	636	1 052
Hepatitis A—acute	586	616	958	1 432	926
Hepatitis B—unspecified	4 193	4 276	3 715	3 351	3 242
Hepatitis C—unspecified	8 237	7 181	7 366	7 349	7 583
HIV infection	431	438	412	398	371
Measles	1 485	596	191	273	119
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1 408	1 370	1 158	4 252	2 313
Rubella	233	2 376	635	153	78
Salmonella infection	1 101	1 366	1 224	1 698	1 815
Syphilis	990	845	670	525	627

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

Source: NSW Health Department.

Diabetes

In NSW in 1995, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus was 21.3 per 1,000 of the population. This data related to people who had been diagnosed with diabetes at some time during their lives. The rate for non-insulin dependent diabetes was 8.9 per 1,000 and for insulin dependent diabetes it was 4.3 per 1,000. For those with other types of diabetes or who did not know what type they had the rate was 8.2 per 1,000 of the population.

Injuries

In 1995 in NSW 14% of people (863,000) reported that they had either a current injury and or an injury-related condition. Nearly 5% of people had one or more current injuries. Of these, nearly one-third (32%) reported dislocations, sprains and strains. Bruising and crushing, and burns and scalds were reported by 11% of people with a current injury.

Around 9% of people had one or more injury-related conditions. Two thirds of these people were affected by diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue with arthritis being the most significant of these conditions (17%). Complete or partial deafness was reported by 15% of people with an injury-related condition.

The main causes of injuries that occurred within the last month were falls (34%) and hitting or being hit by something (24%). Females were more likely suffer an injury by falling (42%) while males were more likely to be injured by hitting or being hit by something (37%).

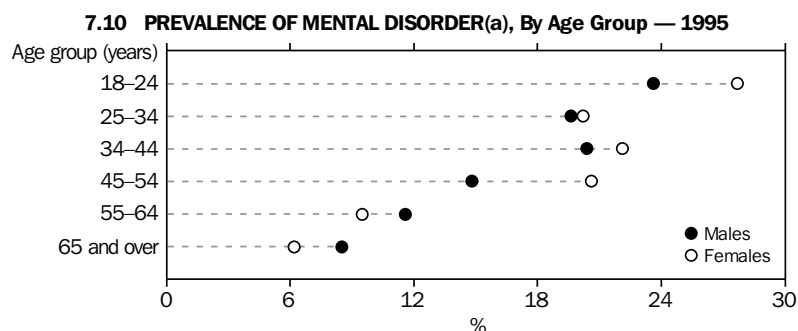
For 35% of people the most recent injury causing accident occurred while participating in sport and other recreational activities. The proportion for men was 38% and for women it was 32%.

Mental health and wellbeing

Between May and August 1997 the ABS undertook a Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Australians aged 18 years and over. The survey used an interview procedure and is not equivalent to clinical diagnoses. As such the overall prevalence rates presented may underestimate the extent of mental disorders in the people of NSW.

Mental disorders

The prevalence of mental disorders relates to any occurrence of selected disorders during the 12 months prior to the survey. Some 17% (800,000) of people aged 18 years and over in NSW had a mental disorder during this period. Young adults aged 18–24 years had the highest prevalence (26%), which then declined steadily with age to 7% of those aged 65 years and over. Women had higher prevalence rates of mental disorders for age groups up to 54 years. For the 55 years and over age group men had a higher rate of mental disorder.



(a) Mental disorders from the major groups: anxiety, affective and substance abuse disorders.

Source: *Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, New South Wales, 1995*
(Cat. no. 4326.1.40.001).

The type of mental disorder varied between men and women. Women were more likely to have experienced anxiety disorders (13% compared with 7% of men) and affective disorders (7% compared with 4%). Men were twice as likely as women to have substance abuse disorders (10% compared with 5%).

Health risk factors

Smoking

In the period between the 1989–90 and 1995 National Health Surveys, there was a decrease in the proportion of people in NSW who smoked and an increase in the proportion of ex-smokers. In 1995, 23% of the population aged 18 years and over smoked, compared with 29% in 1989–90. Conversely, the proportion of ex-smokers had increased from 23% to 26% in the same period.

Smoking was most prevalent among young people and decreased with age. Among those aged 18–24 years, 31% smoked compared with 12% of people aged 65 years and over. Smoking was also more prevalent among men (27%) than women (20%). Half of the NSW population (51%) reported that they have never smoked.

Alcohol consumption

In 1995 an estimated 53% of the NSW adult population reported consuming alcohol during the week prior to interview. This was lower than 1989–90 when 62% reported consuming alcohol. About three out of five men and two out of five women aged 18 years and over in NSW reported drinking alcohol. Most drinkers (84%) consumed alcohol at a low level while 6% reported drinking at a high level.

Body Mass Index

Body mass index (BMI) is a composite measure of bodyweight in relation to height. It categorises people into four groups: underweight, acceptable weight, overweight and obese. Based on self reported height and weight, 42% of the NSW population aged 18 years and over had a BMI in the acceptable range and 29% were overweight. An estimated 11% of people were in the obese range. A far higher proportion of men (49%) than women (32%) were classified as overweight or obese and the proportion of women who were underweight (14%) was three times higher than that of men (5%). The proportion of overweight and obese people peaked in the 45–64 years age group (51%).

Exercise

Physical activity has been identified as an important factor in the prevention of certain illness. In NSW in 1995 a majority of people (64%) had undertaken exercise for recreation, sport or health/fitness purposes in the two weeks prior to interview. Physical activity varied with age with people aged 65 years and over less likely to have undertaken exercise (55%) than other age groups.

Sun Protection

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

In 1995, an estimated 82% of people in NSW reported usually using a sunscreen. This was a substantial increase on the 56% of people who reported using a sunscreen in 1989–90.

7.11 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, By Age(a) and Sex — 1995

	Age group (years)					Males	Females	Persons
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over			
	%	%	%	%	%			
Alcohol status								
Did not consume alcohol	45.6	44.0	45.3	45.4	56.7	37.0	56.7	47.0
Alcohol consumers by risk level								
Low	44.7	46.6	47.7	45.0	36.5	52.1	37.0	44.4
Medium	6.6	5.2	4.5	6.7	4.3	6.0	5.0	5.5
High	3.2	4.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	4.9	1.3	3.1
Total	54.4	56.0	54.6	54.6	43.3	63.0	43.3	53.0
Smoker status								
Smoker	30.5	29.5	24.7	21.3	11.5	27.1	19.8	23.4
Ex-smoker	9.5	20.5	26.7	31.9	35.2	31.4	20.5	25.9
Never smoked	60.0	49.9	48.7	46.8	53.3	41.6	59.7	50.8
Quetelet body mass index								
Underweight	17.9	11.2	7.5	4.5	10.3	4.5	13.8	9.2
Acceptable weight	48.0	44.3	44.4	35.5	40.2	40.6	42.8	41.7
Overweight	18.6	26.3	29.9	35.7	28.7	37.4	21.0	29.1
Obese	4.6	9.6	11.1	15.4	9.6	11.2	10.8	11.0
Not stated/not known	10.9	8.6	7.1	8.9	11.2	6.2	11.6	9.0
Physical activity index								
Did no exercise	29.2	30.0	36.0	38.5	45.4	34.5	37.5	36.0
Low exercise level	31.5	35.4	34.7	31.9	26.3	28.4	35.8	32.2
Medium exercise level	18.2	17.1	16.0	16.8	15.6	17.2	16.2	16.7
High exercise level	21.1	17.5	13.4	12.8	12.7	19.8	10.5	15.1
Whether has taken any measures to protect self from sun in last month								
Yes	84.8	83.3	83.6	80.9	78.0	81.5	82.5	82.0
No	13.8	15.2	14.3	16.8	16.4	16.7	14.3	15.5
Not exposed to sun	*1.4	1.5	2.0	2.3	5.6	1.8	3.2	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, 1995 National Health Survey.

Nutrition

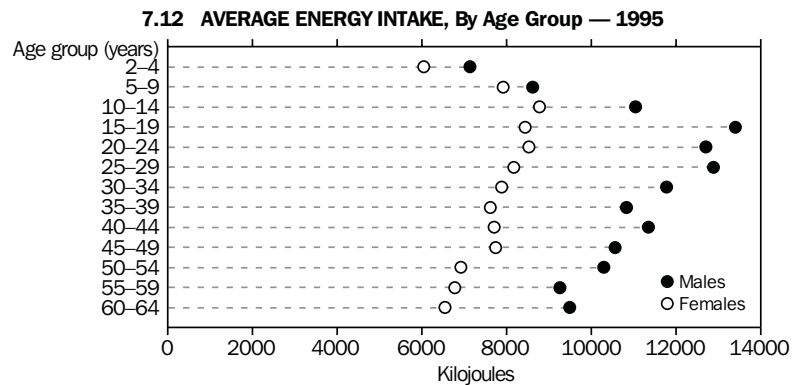
Food and nutrition have long been recognised as important contributors to health. In 1995 the ABS conducted the National Nutrition Survey which collected information from people about these issues. A classification of food and beverages was developed for the survey and comparisons should not be made with other similar classifications.

Energy intake

The type and quantity of food we eat determines our daily energy intake. In the National Nutrition Survey, average daily energy intake was based on one day's food and beverage intake only.

Average daily energy intake by people in NSW varied between males and females and between age groups. Among males it increased sharply to a peak of 13,675 kJ for adolescent boys aged 16–18 years and then declined with age. Adult males aged 19 years and over averaged 10,860 kJ per day and males over 65 years of age averaged 8,263 kJ. Average daily energy intake by females also peaked among the younger age groups at around 8,700 kJ, but the difference between age groups was not as great as for males. Adult women averaged 7,437 kJ per day and those over 65 years averaged 6,298 kJ per day.

Just over one-fifth (21%) of total energy intake was from cereals and cereal products and 15% was from cereal based products. Meat, poultry and game products contributed another 14% of total energy intake and milk products and dishes, 10%.



Source: Unpublished data, National Nutrition Survey, 1995.

Disability

In the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, people were identified as having a disability if they had one or more restrictions which had lasted, or were likely to last, for six months or more. Specific restrictions were defined as being core activity restrictions (relating to communication, mobility and self care) or schooling and employment restrictions. Within core activity restrictions, restriction was defined as being profound/severe, moderate or mild.

In 1998, it was estimated that 1.2 million people (19% of the NSW population) had a disability. There were 614,900 males and 606,500 females with a disability. Of these, 88% had a specific restriction, 44% had a schooling or employment restriction and 32% had a profound or severe restriction. The rates for disability increased with age and over half of those aged 65 years or more had a disability.

7.13 DISABILITY STATUS FOR ALL PERSONS, By Age — 1998

	Age group (years)							Total
	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Core activity restriction(a)								
Profound/Severe	45.3	17.0	52.6	47.4	47.6	50.7	124.5	385.1
Moderate	n.p.	*6.9	38.8	47.4	41.8	44.8	33.2	218.6
Mild	12.9	19.7	72.6	46.6	75.1	77.6	61.5	366.0
Schooling or employment restriction(b)	53.0	45.2	172.2	134.1	131.1	..	..	535.6
All with specific restrictions(c)	73.6	56.3	205.9	162.5	178.0	173.2	219.3	1 068.8
All with disability(d)	86.8	70.7	242.5	187.2	199.5	202.8	231.7	1 221.2
No disability	1 231.0	811.4	1 701.5	635.3	354.6	256.4	114.3	5 104.5
Total	1 317.9	882.1	1 944.2	822.5	554.1	459.0	346.1	6 325.9

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care. (b) Includes those who also have a core activity restriction. (c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Disabling conditions The conditions most frequently reported by people in NSW with a disability were arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, 412,500 people (34%); mental and behavioural disorders, including downs syndrome and depression, 180,700 (15%); diseases of the circulatory system, 128,900 (11%); and disorders of the ear and mastoid process, 92,700 people (8%). Nearly 85% of people reported having a physical disability as their main disabling condition, with the remainder reporting a mental disorder as their main disabling condition.

7.14 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, Disability Status, By Main Condition — 1998

Main condition	Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction	Moderate core activity(a) restriction	Mild core activity(a) restriction	Schooling or employment restriction	Total with specific restrictions(b)	Total with disability(c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Physical condition						
Cancer/lymphomas/leukaemias	*7.0	*4.0	*5.8	*9.8	18.9	21.6
Endocrine/nutritional/metabolic disorders	*4.8	*4.1	11.5	11.2	25.3	26.9
Diseases of the nervous system(d)	29.2	*7.8	*8.1	34.9	50.0	56.1
Diseases of the eye and adnexa	17.2	**1.5	13.7	*7.7	33.7	39.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	*9.0	*4.7	47.2	22.2	66.6	92.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	47.5	20.3	42.7	33.4	113.9	128.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	20.3	*9.5	32.0	27.4	68.4	80.6
Diseases of the digestive system	*5.5	*5.5	*6.2	*7.0	17.7	20.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/connective tissue	112.8	114.7	114.8	201.7	373.9	412.5
Congenital/perinatal disorders(e)	*4.2	*2.2	*3.7	*6.2	10.9	12.3
Injury/poisoning/other external causes	20.4	16.4	25.6	41.0	73.3	86.3
Other physical conditions(f)	25.0	18.7	32.6	43.1	84.1	96.0
<i>Total</i>	293.2	201.8	333.8	432.3	908.1	1040.7
Mental and behavioural disorders(g)	91.9	16.8	32.3	103.2	160.7	180.7
Total	385.1	218.6	366.1	535.5	1 068.8	1 221.3

(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care. (b) Total may be less than the sum of components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (c) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction. (d) Excluding Alzheimer's disease. (e) Excluding Down's syndrome. (f) Includes infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the blood forming organs, skin conditions, genitourinary diseases, symptoms and signs n.e.c. (g) Includes depression.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Help and support

For those people with a specific restriction, 637,100 required assistance with at least one activity. The majority of these received some help with 66% having their needs fully met and a further 30% having their needs partly met. There were however 24,800 (4%) people with a specific restriction who felt their needs were not met at all. Of those that required assistance, people with a profound core restriction were less likely to have their needs fully met (58%) than those with a mild core restriction (78%).

7.15 PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY(a), Disability Status, By Assistance Needed and Received — 1998

	Profound core activity(b) restriction	Severe core activity(b) restriction	Moderate core activity(b) restriction	Mild core activity(b) restriction	Schooling or employment restriction	All with specific restrictions(c)	All with disability(d)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Activities for which assistance needed							
Self care	85.7	89.4	..	..	105.7	175.1	175.1
Mobility	110.4	129.1	..	..	126.1	239.6	239.6
Health care	86.4	94.3	64.1	47.0	157.1	300.4	303.3
Transport	87.1	102.3	44.0	40.6	139.1	279.0	285.7
Meal preparation	57.8	32.4	10.5	*3.7	49.9	104.4	104.4
<i>All persons needing assistance with at least one activity(e)</i>	127.5	189.6	148.6	145.7	342.7	637.1	659.7
Activities for which assistance received							
Self care	80.4	81.0	..	..	97.5	161.4	161.4
Mobility	106.0	118.7	..	..	119.0	224.6	224.6
Health care	83.7	86.7	59.1	41.9	142.8	278.7	281.6
Transport	84.3	97.4	41.8	32.9	129.4	259.9	265.2
Meal preparation	56.4	29.7	10.5	*3.7	47.2	100.2	100.2
<i>All persons receiving assistance with at least one activity(e)</i>	125.1	184.0	143.1	137.2	327.0	612.3	632.3
Extent to which need for assistance met							
Fully	73.4	114.8	97.6	113.6	215.3	418.8	436.6
Partly	51.7	69.2	45.5	23.5	111.7	193.6	195.7
Not at all	**2.4	*5.6	*5.4	*8.6	15.7	24.8	27.5
Assistance not needed(f)	—	n.p.	69.0	219.3	192.8	363.1	492.3
Total	127.5	191.1	217.6	365.1	535.5	1 000.2	1 152.0

(a) Living in households only. (b) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care. (c) Total may be less than the sum of the components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (d) Includes those who do not have a specific restriction. (e) Total may be less than the sum of components as persons may need or receive assistance with more than one activity. (f) People may have a severe core activity restriction but not need help if they have difficulty communicating with family and friends.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Recent and long-term conditions

Information from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey conducted in 1994 showed that, in NSW, 44% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported experiencing an illness during the two weeks prior to interview. The most frequently reported recent illness was diseases of the respiratory system (37%). 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.

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. For those taking action the most common actions were: use of medication (77% of those who took a health related action); consulting a doctor (44%); and reduced daily activities (33%).

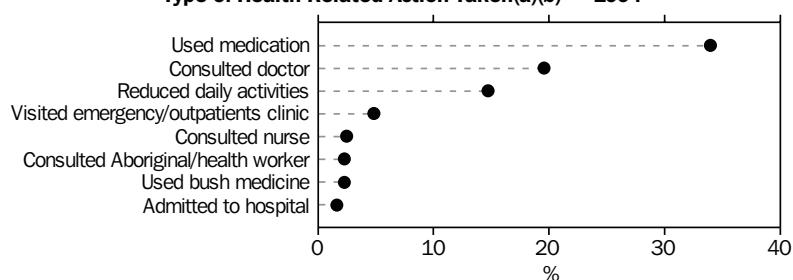
The majority (86%) of people considered themselves to be in good, very good or excellent health, with only 14% of the population describing their health as fair or poor.

7.16 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Self Assessed Health Status — 1994

	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

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1).

7.17 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Type of Health Related Action Taken(a)(b) — 1994



(a) People may have taken more than one type of action. (b) In the two weeks prior to the survey.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, New South Wales, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.1).

Maternal Health

In 1999 over 3,000 babies born in NSW were identified as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This represents 3.5% of all births in NSW.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates than non-Indigenous babies¹. Data for 1994–1996 shows the perinatal mortality rate for babies of Indigenous mothers to be 16.3, compared to 8.4 for babies of non-Indigenous mothers. Babies born to Indigenous mothers are also more likely to be of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams), than those born to non-Indigenous mothers. There are a number of reasons why babies are born with low birth weights, including the size and age of the mother, dietary intake of the mother and premature birth of the baby. In 1994–1996, 11% of babies born to Indigenous mothers were of low birthweight, compared to 6% of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers.

- (1) There are a number of deficiencies in the data available. Due to the uncertainty of both indigenous births and indigenous deaths coverage, these rates can only be used to give an indication of the incidence of infant deaths.

7.18 PERINATAL MORTALITY — 1994–96

	Stillbirths		Neonatal mortality		Perinatal mortality(a)	
	no.	rate(b)	no.	rate(b)	no.	rate(b)
Babies of Indigenous mothers	55	10.9	27	5.4	82	16.3
Babies of non-Indigenous mothers	1 507	5.9	645	2.5	2 152	8.4

(a) Perinatal deaths include stillbirths and neonatal deaths. (b) Rate per 1000 total births.

Source: *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples*, (Cat. no. 4704.0).

Indigenous women also have babies at much younger ages than non-Indigenous women. In the period 1994–96, 21% of Indigenous mothers were aged under 20 years, compared to 5% of non-Indigenous mothers. Only 5% of Indigenous mothers were aged over 34 years, compared to 14% of non-Indigenous mothers.

Occupational Health and Safety

WorkCover Authority

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

Employment injuries

In 1998–99 workers compensation statistics for NSW, compiled by the WorkCover Authority, recorded 55,492 employment injuries, a decline of 5.3% from the previous year. Of these, 41,739 were workplace injuries, 9,567 occupational diseases and 4,186 non-workplace injuries such as commuting accidents and road traffic accidents.

The number and incidence (number of injuries per 1,000 wage and salary earners) of employment injuries declined by 11.7% between 1995–96 and 1998–99. This decline is mainly due to a fall in permanent disability cases.

The mining industry had the highest incidence of employment injuries (54.6) followed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing (45.7) and Construction (45.6). Labourers and related workers had the highest incidence rate (56.4) while Plant and machine operators and drivers (51.6) and Tradespersons (40.5) also had rates higher than for NSW as a whole.

During 1998–99, 163 fatalities were reported to insurers. This was 18 fewer than the previous year. Of these, 61 resulted from workplace injuries, 67 from non-workplace injuries and 35 from occupational diseases.

The total gross incurred cost of employment injuries was \$854 million in 1998–99, a decrease of 5.6% compared to the previous year.

7.19 EMPLOYMENT INJURIES(a), By Industry

	1997–98	1998–99
Agriculture	43.5	45.7
Mining		
Coal mining	72.7	71.7
Total	64.4	54.6
Manufacturing		
Food, beverages and tobacco	51.1	45.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	27.3	23.7
Wood and paper product mfg	45.3	44.6
Printing, publishing and recorded media	15.4	16.2
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27.7	27.7
Non-metallic mineral product	44.3	34.5
Metal product mfg	42.1	45.5
Machinery and equipment mfg	39.0	39.5
Other mfg	44.8	31.7
Total	37.4	36.1
Electricity, gas and water	31.1	26.9
Construction		
General construction	56.4	48.8
Construction trade services	46.4	43.2
Total	50.3	45.6
Wholesale trade	18.3	16.4
Retail trade	17.5	15.6
Accommodation, cafes, restaurants	14.9	23.4
Transport and storage	43.4	35.6
Communication services	31.2	24.4
Finance and insurance	8.4	7.5
Property and business services	13.5	13.9
Government administration and defence	22.5	23.2
Education	11.8	9.3
Health and community services	24.5	23.2
Cultural and recreation services	22.3	22.3
Personal and other services	28.8	25.0
Total	25.2	23.1

(a) Rate per 1,000 wage and salary earners.

Source: WorkCover Authority

Workplace injuries

A total of 41,739 workplace injuries were reported in 1998–99. This represented a 5.1% decline from the previous year. Around two thirds (62%) of injuries resulted in sprains and strains with back injuries representing 30% of all injuries. People aged 60–64 years had the highest incidence of workplace injury (20.8 per 1,000 wage and salary earners), followed by the 50–59 age group (20.3). Nineteen per cent of workplace injuries resulted in permanent disability.

Occupational disease

In 1998–99, in NSW, 9,567 cases of occupational diseases were reported representing 17% of all employment injuries. This represents a decline of 6% over the previous year. Occupational deafness was the most prevalent (50%), followed by mental disorders including stress (18%), occupational overuse syndrome (9%) and hernia (9%). Approximately 58% of occupational disease cases resulted in permanent disability and the majority of these were deafness.

7.20 NEW CASES OF INJURIES AND DISEASES REPORTED(a)			
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	no.	no.	no.
Workplace injuries			
Fractures and dislocations	5 114	4 894	4 682
Sprains and strains	27 610	27 254	25 919
comprising—			
Back	13 193	12 765	11 962
Knee	8 615	2 801	2 668
Neck and shoulder	3 303	2 320	2 400
Multiple locations	n.a.	1 809	1 704
Ankle	n.a.	1 842	1 681
Other	2 499	5 717	5 504
Open and superficial wounds	6 252	5 722	5 239
Contusions and crushing	3 803	3 897	3 704
Burns	987	913	830
Occupational diseases			
Industrial deafness	5 979	4 824	4 741
Overuse syndrome	1 140	913	889
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	1 587	1 908	1 682
Hernia	954	981	852

Source: WorkCover Authority.

Causes of death

The four most significant causes of death in 1998, were diseases of the circulatory system (41%), neoplasms (27%), diseases of the respiratory system (10%) and accidents, poisonings and violence (6%).

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 47% in 1998. This decline has been attributed to increasing community awareness of lifestyle associated factors such as smoking, cholesterol levels, exercise and improved medical care. In contrast, deaths from neoplasms (mainly cancer) have increased steadily, with the proportion of deaths for people aged 65 years and over rising from 14% in 1973 to 25% in 1998. Neoplasms (mainly cancer) were the major cause of death for the 35 to 54 year age group (38%). Accidents, poisonings and violence were the predominant cause of death in the 20 to 29 year age group (63%).

The NSW Central Cancer Registry maintains a Register of all cases of cancer diagnosed in NSW residents since the beginning of 1972. It is managed by the NSW Cancer Council for the NSW Health Department and operates under the authority of the *Public Health Act 1991*. According to the registry's records in 1997 there were 27,285 new cases of cancer diagnosed. The most common cancers diagnosed in males were prostate (23%), lung (12%), melanoma of skin (11%) and colon cancer (9%) while for females the most common cancers diagnosed were breast (29%), melanoma of skin (10%), colon (9%) and lung cancer (7%). The majority of cancers were diagnosed in people aged 65 years or older (63% for males and 53% for females). There were 175 cancers diagnosed in NSW children with the most common cancers being leukaemia (29%) and cancers of central nervous system (22%). The total number of cancer deaths reported to the Registry in 1997 were 11,594 with the proportion being higher for males (57%).

In New South Wales in 1998, suicide accounted for 157 female deaths and motor vehicle traffic accidents for 156. This was much less than the number of suicide and motor vehicle traffic accident deaths for men (705 and 375 respectively). Among men aged 15–24 years, motor vehicle traffic accidents accounted for 107 deaths and suicide for 126 deaths, together making half of all deaths in this age group.

7.21 CAUSES OF DEATH — 1998

	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.
Infectious and parasitic diseases	325	243	568
Neoplasms			
Malignant neoplasms			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1 838	1 496	3 334
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1 693	758	2 451
Melanoma of skin	240	110	350
Breast	7	856	863
Uterus and ovary	..	446	446
Prostate	880	..	880
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	642	556	1 198
Other	1 490	978	2 468
<i>Total malignant neoplasms</i>	6 790	5 200	11 990
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	90	90	180
<i>Total neoplasms</i>	6 880	5 290	12 170
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders			
Diabetes mellitus	413	358	771
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	6	7	13
Other	154	176	330
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	573	541	1 114
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	83	61	144
Mental disorders	632	581	1 213
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	487	513	1 000
Diseases of the circulatory system			
Ischaemic heart disease	5 327	4 636	9 963
Cerebrovascular disease	1 792	2 706	4 498
Other	1 774	2 201	3 975
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system</i>	8 893	9 543	18 436
Diseases of the respiratory system			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1 251	904	2 155
Other	1 070	1 177	2 247
<i>Total diseases of the respiratory system</i>	2 321	2 081	4 402
Diseases of the digestive system			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	254	108	362
Other	432	556	988
<i>Total diseases of the digestive system</i>	686	664	1 350
Diseases of the genitourinary system			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	274	345	619
Other	91	181	272
<i>Total diseases of the genitourinary system</i>	365	526	891
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	..	4	4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	36	65	101
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	72	152	224
Congenital anomalies	94	80	174
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	98	79	177
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	64	69	133
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	375	156	531
Other accidents	737	388	1 125
Suicide	705	157	862
Homicide	94	28	122
<i>Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)</i>	1 911	729	2 640
All causes	23 520	21 221	44 741

Source: Unpublished data, Causes of Death, 1998.

Causes of infant deaths

Infant mortality is defined as deaths of children aged less than one year. Perinatal conditions were the leading cause of infant deaths in NSW in each of the 5 year periods between 1982–1986 and 1992–1996. Perinatal conditions are those that originate during pregnancy or the neonatal period (first 28 days of life) even though death may occur later. The annual average number of infant deaths due to perinatal conditions over the 5 year period from 1992 to 1996 was 265 per year, nearly half (47%) of all infant deaths in the period.

Congenital anomalies was the second highest cause of infant deaths with an average of 149 per year in the period 1992–1996. The number of deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) declined from an average 174 per year in the period 1982–1986 to 78 per year in the period 1992–1996.

7.22 LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS, Annual Average Number(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	1982–1986	1987–1991	1992–1996
Congenital anomalies (745–759)	220	180	149
Perinatal conditions (760–779)	325	311	265
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	176	167	80
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes) (E800–E999)	18	13	13
Other causes	65	51	50
Total	804	723	558

(a) Annual averages over 5 year periods. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: *Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia, 1982–96 (Cat. no. 4398.0)*.

Causes of child deaths

Child deaths refers to deaths among persons aged 1–4 years. External causes (accidents, poisoning and violence) rather than illness were the leading cause of death among children in NSW. External causes accounted for an average of 47 child deaths per year in the period 1992–1996, 60 per year in the period 1987–1991 and 78 per year in the period 1982–1986.

Where death was due to external causes, drowning and submersion were the cause of an average 12 child deaths per year in the period 1992–1996. Motor vehicle traffic accidents were the cause of 11 child deaths per year in the same period.

7.23 CAUSES OF CHILD DEATHS, Annual Average Number(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	1982–1986	1987–1991	1992–1996
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001–139)	5	5	3
Neoplasms (140–239)	19	12	18
Diseases of the nervous system (320–389)	11	11	13
Diseases of the respiratory system (460–519)	7	5	5
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	22	21	18
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	7	6	7
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes) (E800–999)	78	60	47
Other causes	12	10	8
Total	161	129	121

(a) Numbers averaged over 5 year period. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: *Causes of Infant and Child Deaths, Australia, 1982–96 (Cat. no. 4398.0)*.

Firearms death

Information on firearms death is derived from data on registered deaths maintained by the Registrars-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the States and Territories. Between 1995 and 1999, 630 firearm deaths were recorded. Most of these were suicides (76%), followed by homicides (21%). The total number of firearm deaths fell from 140 in 1997 to 87 in 1998. This is the result of a fall in firearm deaths by suicide. In 1998 there were 61 firearm deaths by suicide compared to 107 in 1997.

7.24 TYPE OF FIREARM DEATH — 1995–1999

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Accidental	4	n.p.	3	n.p.	6
Suicide	115	106	107	61	88
Homicide	28	33	25	24	20
Legal Intervention	—	—	5	—	—
Undetermined	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	—
Total	147	142	140	87	114

Source: Unpublished data, Causes of Death.

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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 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 objectives of policing are: to allow people to confidently undertake their lawful pursuits in safety; to bring to justice those persons responsible for committing an offence; to promote safer behaviour on roads; to support the judicial process through efficient and effective court case management and judicial processing, while providing safe custody for alleged offenders; and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of both victim and alleged offenders. 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 2000, there were 17,303 NSW Police Service personnel, of whom about 90% were engaged on operational duties.

Recorded criminal incidents

In 1999, there were 769,189 criminal incidents recorded by police; 54% of these involved some type of theft. The major categories of theft were stealing (18% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (16%), motor vehicle theft (6%) and fraud (3%).

Assault accounted for 7% of all recorded incidents; sexual assault for less than 1% of recorded incidents.

8.1 SELECTED RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, Type of Offence

	1998		1999	
	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)
Murder(b)	100	1.6	121	1.9
Assault	58 672	926.4	57 559	897.7
Sexual assault	3 291	52.0	2 956	46.1
Robbery	11 804	186.4	10 624	165.7
Break and enter	134 540	2 124.3	122 729	1 914.1
Motor vehicle theft	53 866	850.5	48 224	752.1
Stealing	139 224	2 198.2	140 045	2 184.2
Fraud	26 224	414.1	25 835	402.9
Other theft	71 866	1 134.7	77 242	1 204.7
Arson	4 692	74.1	4 866	75.9
Malicious damage to property	89 685	1 416.0	91 577	1 428.3
Drug offences	24 327	384.1	24 342	379.7
Offensive behaviour	9 585	151.3	10 663	166.3

(a) Per 100,000 population. (b) For murder the data are counts of recorded victims, not of recorded incidents.

Source: New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 1999, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

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.

The 1999 Crime and Safety Survey estimated that 254,700 households (10.7%) were victims of household crime in the 12 months to April 1999. Types of household crime surveyed and victimisation rates were break and enter (5.6%), attempted break and enter (4.3%) and motor vehicle theft (2.2%).

The same survey estimated that 236,300 people in NSW in the 12 months to April 1999 (4.7%) were victims of personal crime. Males (5.6%) were more likely to be a crime victim than females (4.0%). Personal victimisation rates varied according to age. The highest victimisation rates across all persons were those aged 15–24 years (10.1%), with males aged 15–24 years having a victimisation rate of 11.9%. Types of personal crime surveyed and victimisation rates were robbery (1.2%), assault (3.7%) and sexual assault for females aged 18 years and over (0.7%).

8.2 VICTIMS OF PERSONAL CRIME(a) — April 1999

Age group (years)	Victims '000	Total '000	Victimisation rate(b) %
MALES			
15–24	52.8	442.7	11.9
25–34	31.0	476.7	6.5
35–44	23.7	489.1	4.8
45–54	15.7	423.1	3.7
55–64	9.8	284.0	3.5
65 and over	*3.5	340.4	*1.0
Total males	136.4	2 456.0	5.6
FEMALES			
15–24	34.6	426.7	8.1
25–34	24.4	484.8	5.0
35–44	22.0	491.8	4.5
45–54	11.4	415.8	2.7
55–64	*3.6	282.2	*1.3
65 and over	*3.9	422.7	*0.9
Total females	99.9	2 524.1	4.0
PERSONS			
15–24	87.5	869.4	10.1
25–34	55.4	961.5	5.8
35–44	45.6	980.9	4.7
45–54	27.1	838.9	3.2
55–64	13.4	566.2	2.4
65 and over	*7.4	763.1	*1.0
Total persons	236.3	4 980.1	4.7

(a) Includes robbery and assault data for all persons aged 15 years and over plus sexual assault data for females aged 18 years and over. (b) Proportion of persons in each age group.

Source: *Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4509.1)*.

Perceptions of crime

Just under half (47%) of all people in NSW aged 15 years and over did not think that there were any crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood. The main perceived crime or public nuisance problem was housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes, with 36% of people identifying this as a problem.

8.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD — April 1999

	Perceived to be a problem(a)	
	Number	Proportion(b)
	'000	%
Perceived problems		
Housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes	1 808.7	36.3
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 400.6	28.1
Vandalism/graffiti	1 255.5	25.2
Car theft	1 146.0	23.0
Louts/youth gangs	1 058.1	21.2
Illegal drugs	919.1	18.5
Drunkenness	752.8	15.1
Other theft	645.4	13.0
Prowlers/loiterers	445.4	8.9
Problems with neighbours/domestic problems	381.6	7.7
Other assault	304.7	6.1
Sexual assault	184.9	3.7
Other	92.0	1.8
No perceived problem	2 347.1	47.1
All persons	4 980.1	..

(a) Components may not add to totals as more than one perceived problem could be nominated.

(b) Of all persons.

Source: *Crime and Safety, New South Wales, April 1999 (Cat. no. 4509.1).*

Home security precautions

This section contains results from the October 1999 State Supplementary Survey, Home Security Precautions, NSW. It presents information on aspects of home security in NSW households including the presence and use of a range of home security devices, reasons for installing home security items and estimated expenditure on home security. The survey aimed to present information which identifies the extent of responsibility households take for their own security.

For purposes of this survey, a dwelling is considered secured when:

- a) it has a burglar alarm; or
- b) it has deadlocks or security doors on all doorways and locks, bars, grilles or shutters on all windows; or
- c) it is in a security block of flats, units or apartments.

An estimated 1.1 million (47%) of NSW households lived in dwellings in which all entrances could be secured. Almost two-thirds (65%) of households in NSW had at least one deadlock and/or a security screen door fitted to every doorway used as an entrance to the home. One-fifth of NSW dwellings had burglar alarms fitted. Households in Sydney (61%) were more likely to have all entrances secured than those in the remainder of NSW (26%).

An estimated 1.2 million NSW households had installed home security items since moving into their current dwelling. Altogether, 27% of households that had installed security items had done so for crime related reasons. Households in Sydney were more likely than those in the remainder of NSW to have installed security items as a result of a break and enter or an attempted break and enter (19% as compared to 12% in the remainder of NSW). Households in the remainder of NSW were more likely to install security items because of their perceptions of a high level of crime in the area (15% compared to 8% in Sydney).

8.4 MAIN REASON FOR INSTALLING SECURITY ITEMS(a) — October 1999

	Area of residence					
	Sydney		Balance of NSW		NSW	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Victim of break and enter into/attempted break and enter/intruder	149.4	19.4	53.6	12.0	203.0	16.7
Occurrence of crime in the local area	62.6	8.1	66.3	14.8	128.8	10.6
Insurance reasons(b)	43.4	5.6	*7.7	*1.7	51.1	4.2
Felt a need for more security	326.8	42.5	166.0	37.1	492.8	40.5
Other reasons	75.4	9.8	55.9	12.5	131.4	10.8
Not prompted by any specific event/incident/reason	111.4	14.5	98.3	22.0	209.7	17.2
Total households which installed security items	768.9	100.0	447.9	100.0	1 216.8	100.0

(a) Households living in dwellings at which they had installed home security items since moving in. (b) The household could not insure the dwelling unless home security was improved or cheaper insurance was offered if home security was improved.

Source: *Home Security Precautions, New South Wales, October 1999 (Cat. no. 4516.1)*.

There were 216,700 NSW households living in dwellings in which no home security items had been installed. Over one-third (35%) of these households gave 'living in a low crime area' as their main reason for having no home security items. Reasons varied according to household type, with the cost of security items being a significant factor for lone parent households. Of the 24,100 lone parent households with no home security, 32% gave cost as the main reason for not having security. This compares with 14% of couple households (with or without children) and 12% of lone person households.

8.5 MAIN REASON FOR NOT INSTALLING SECURITY ITEMS — October 1999

	Type of household(a)							
	Lone person		Couple(b)		Lone parent		Total(c)	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Low crime area	23.9	33.5	39.1	39.2	*6.7	*27.9	76.0	35.1
Costs too much to purchase security items	8.8	12.3	13.6	13.6	*7.7	*31.8	33.1	15.3
No household members have been affected by crime	*4.2	*5.8	9.9	9.9	*2.0	*8.2	16.0	7.4
Landlord's responsibility to purchase security items	9.7	13.7	12.6	12.7	*2.9	*11.9	29.7	13.7
Other reason	14.9	20.9	16.2	16.3	*2.9	*11.9	36.9	17.0
Reason not known	9.8	13.7	8.3	8.3	*2.0	*8.4	24.9	11.5
Total households with no home security items	71.3	100.0	99.7	100.0	24.1	100.0	216.7	100.0

(a) Includes households living in a flat/apartment which had some form of security protecting the whole block of flats/units/apartments. (b) Includes couples with and couples without children. (c) Total includes a small percentage of other types of households where applicable.

Source: *Home Security Precautions, New South Wales, October 1999 (Cat. no. 4516.1)*.

Courts

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

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

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

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

The District Court decides appeals against decisions made in the Local Court; civil cases where the monetary value of a claim is between \$40,000 and \$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 1999 the most frequent criminal charges dealt with were driving offences (35% of all charges), followed by theft offences (19%), assault offences (13%) and drug offences (9%). Of the people charged, 87% were found guilty (either by the court or plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (59%). In 1999, there were 7,121 people sentenced to prison (7% of those found guilty).

The most frequent charges dealt with in the District and Supreme Courts in 1999 were theft offences (18% of all charges), followed by robbery offences (17%), assault offences (13%), sexual offences against children (12%), sexual assault offences (11%) and drug offences (12%). Of the people charged, 71% were found guilty (either by plea or by trial verdict). Of these offenders, 67% were sentenced to prison.

8.6 PEOPLE FOR WHOM CRIMINAL CHARGES WERE FINALISED, By Outcome — 1999

	Local Court	District Court	Supreme Court
	no.	no.	no.
Proceeded to defended hearing or trial			
All charges dismissed or acquitted	4 882	416	21
Guilty of at least one charge	11 286	395	28
Other(a)	870	28	1
Convicted ex parte(b)	29 394	—	—
All charges dismissed without hearing	7 596	399	6
Sentenced after guilty plea	75 256	2 336	38
All charges otherwise disposed of	3 351	243	1
Total	132 635	3 817	95

(a) Includes people who were acquitted of one or more charges at trial or defended hearing but pleaded guilty to at least one other charge. (b) Includes cases where the accused either i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence, or ii) failed to appear and was convicted by the court on the evidence presented.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Criminal Court Statistics 1999*

Prisons

The number of inmates held in NSW full-time correctional centres increased rapidly between the beginning of 1997 and the beginning of 2000 for remand inmates, and between mid 1998 and mid 1999 for sentenced inmates.

Since the Fines Act of 1996 commenced in January 1998, the only fine defaulters received into NSW custody have been for federal offences or from interstate. This has reduced the number of fine defaulters received each year from about 4,500 in 1996–97 to about 50 in 1999–2000.

The median time to serve for sentenced inmates received in 1999–2000 was three months for women and five months for men. About half of these sentenced receptions had already served a custodial sentence in NSW.

8.7 CORRECTIONAL CENTRE POPULATION

	Inmates on remand	Sentenced inmates	Total
	no.	no.	no.
30 June 1996	799	5 462	6 261
29 June 1997(a)	940	5 449	6 389
28 June 1998	1 036	5 416	6 452
27 June 1999	1 296	5 944	7 240
25 June 2000	1 521	5 807	7 328

(a) Counting rules for remand status changed slightly on 13 May 1997.

Source: NSW Department of Corrective Services.

Community corrections

On 1 July 2000 there were 19,346 people (preliminary figure) under some form of community supervision in NSW. These people included those serving Community Service Orders (18% increase since 1 July 1998), those on supervised recognisances (17% increase) and people on parole (43% increase).

This chapter was prepared with the assistance of the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, the NSW Police Service and the NSW Department of Corrective Services.

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

Labour

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

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

The labour force

The labour force comprises people aged 15 years or more who are either employed or looking for work. Employment is defined as having 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, in the last week.

In May 2000 an estimated 3.2 million people were in the labour force in NSW. Of these, 3.0 million were employed and 182,000 were unemployed. In addition, there were an estimated 1.9 million people aged 15 years or more who were not in the labour force.

9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Original Series(a)

Labour force status	May 1995	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000
MALES ('000)					
Labour force					
Employed	1 573.1	1 598.1	1 616.3	1 662.7	1 719.5
Unemployed	136.7	141.9	132.1	110.1	98.2
Total	1 709.8	1 740.0	1 748.4	1 772.8	1 817.7
Not in labour force	645.4	680.8	705.9	717.2	713.5
MALES (%)					
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.2	7.6	6.2	5.4
Participation rate	72.6	71.9	71.2	71.2	71.8
FEMALES ('000)					
Labour force					
Employed	1 173.5	1 208.4	1 224.1	1 250.2	1 324.9
Unemployed	89.0	101.0	93.7	90.0	83.7
Total	1 262.6	1 309.4	1 317.8	1 340.3	1 408.7
Not in labour force	1 178.8	1 202.7	1 225.5	1 235.9	1 202.5
FEMALES (%)					
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.7	7.1	6.7	5.9
Participation rate	51.7	52.1	51.8	52.0	53.9
PERSONS ('000)					
Labour force					
Employed	2 746.6	2 806.5	2 840.4	2 912.9	3 044.4
Unemployed	225.7	242.9	225.8	200.2	181.9
Total	2 972.4	3 049.4	3 066.2	3 113.1	3 226.3
Not in labour force	1 824.2	1 883.5	1 931.4	1 953.1	1 916.0
PERSONS (%)					
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.0	7.4	6.4	5.6
Participation rate	62.0	61.8	61.4	61.4	62.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

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 2000 the overall participation rate was 62.7% (71.8% for males and 53.9% for females). Over the last five years the participation rates for both males and females have remained almost constant.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 2000 the age groups 20–24, 25–34 and 35–44 years all had participation rates of just over 80%. Participation rates were lower for all other age groups, varying from 77.9% for those aged 45–54 years to 6.0% for people aged 65 years and over. Over the past five years participation rates have remained almost constant for most age groups. However, for people aged 55–64 years, the rate has changed from 44.2% in May 1995 to 46.9% in May 2000.

9.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a)

Age group (years)	May 1995	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000
	%	%	%	%
15–19	57.3	54.6	54.3	57.6
20–24	81.7	80.5	81.3	82.4
25–34	80.1	79.8	80.5	81.0
35–44	80.5	79.2	80.1	81.8
45–54	77.0	76.1	76.6	77.9
55–64	44.2	46.0	44.5	46.9
65 and over	5.2	6.4	5.6	6.0
Total	62.0	61.4	61.4	62.7

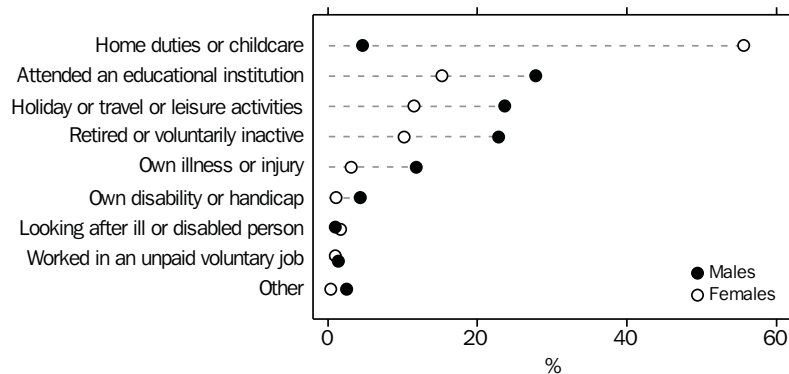
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: *Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1)*.

People not in the labour force

People are described as not being in the labour force if they are neither employed nor unemployed. A survey was carried out of people who were not in the labour force at some time during the year ended February 1999. The main activities undertaken by people while not in the labour force varied. The main activities most commonly reported in NSW for males were 'attended an educational institution' (28%), 'holiday, travel or leisure activities' (24%) and 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (23%). For females, the most commonly reported main activities were 'home duties or childcare' (56%) and 'attended an educational institution' (15%).

9.3 MAIN ACTIVITY WHEN NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE — Year Ended February 1999



Source: *Unpublished data, Labour Force Experience Survey, February 1999*.

The category 'people not in the labour force' 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. A September 1999 survey of people who were not in the labour force found that there were an estimated 271,400 people aged 15–69 years in NSW who were marginally attached to the labour force, of whom most (70%) were female.

Discouraged jobseekers are people with a marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but were not actively looking for work because they believed they would not find a job. Their reasons included:

- considered to be too young or too old by employers; or
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; or
- difficulties with language or ethnic background; or
- no jobs in their locality or line of work; or
- no jobs available at all.

In September 1999 there were 35,000 discouraged job seekers in NSW, a decrease of 8% since September 1998. These discouraged job seekers represented 13% of those with marginal attachment to the labour force. About two-thirds of discouraged jobseekers were female.

There were also a large number of people (216,900) with marginal attachment to the labour force who were not classified as discouraged jobseekers. These are people who wanted suitable work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but who, for mainly personal and family reasons, were not actively looking for work. Their reasons included:

- childcare; or
- own ill health, physical disability or pregnancy; or
- attending an educational institution; or
- ill health of other family members; or
- other family considerations.

9.4 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a) — September 1999

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
With marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work but not available to start work in reference week	8.6	11.0	19.6
<i>Total</i>	8.6	11.0	19.6
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks			
Discouraged jobseekers	11.3	23.7	35.0
Other	62.2	154.7	216.9
<i>Total</i>	73.5	178.4	251.9
<i>Total with marginal attachment to the labour force</i>	82.1	189.4	271.4
Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work but were neither looking nor available for work	35.3	71.6	106.9
Did not want to work	297.2	581.9	879.2
<i>Total without marginal attachment to the labour force(b)</i>	356.8	669.7	1 026.6
Total not in the labour force	438.9	859.1	1 298.0

(a) Aged 15 to 69 years. (b) Includes people who were permanently unable to work.

Source: *Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1999* (Cat. no. 6220.0).

Unemployment

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

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

Individuals who are not working and are not actively looking 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 182,000 unemployed people in NSW in May 2000 representing an unemployment rate of 5.6%. Over the last five years the unemployment rate has dropped 2 percentage points, from 7.6% in May 1995 to 5.6% in May 2000. Approximately three out of four unemployed people in May 2000 were looking for full-time work with the remainder looking for part-time work. Just over one-third (36)% of unemployed females were looking for part-time work, compared with 19% of males.

Age groups

Unemployment rates vary between age groups, decreasing with age. In May 2000 the unemployment rate for teenagers (aged 15–19 years) was 14.5% and the rate for those aged 55–64 years was 3.3%. All age groups recorded a lower unemployment rate than five years ago.

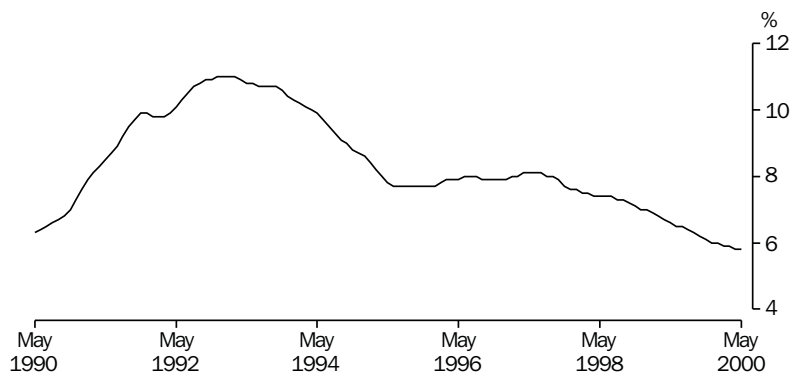
9.5 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)

Age group (years)	Unemployed persons			Unemployment rate		
	May 1995	May 1999	May 2000	May 1995	May 1999	May 2000
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	45.9	40.8	37.2	19.1	17.0	14.5
20–24	43.0	31.9	33.7	11.1	8.9	9.2
25–34	47.0	47.9	37.2	6.2	6.2	4.7
35–44	47.1	37.9	41.6	6.4	4.8	5.1
45–54	26.0	30.2	22.9	4.5	4.7	3.4
55–64	17.2	*10.6	9.3	7.4	*4.1	3.3
65 and over	*0.6	*0.9	*0.0	*1.4	*2.0	*0.0
Total	226.6	200.2	181.9	7.6	6.4	5.6

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

9.6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend Series



Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Country of birth

In May 2000, the unemployment rate in NSW of those born overseas in English speaking countries (5.3%) was the same as that of people born in Australia. The rate was higher (7.1%) among those born in countries where English was not the main language spoken.

There is a relationship between the length of time overseas born people have lived in Australia and their unemployment rate. The most recent arrivals recorded the highest rate. Overseas born people in NSW who arrived in Australia in 1991 or more recently had an unemployment rate of 9.5% in May 2000. The unemployment rate of migrants generally reduces with the term of residency, with people arriving prior to 1981 having a rate lower than the NSW unemployment rate (5.6%). The higher rates of more recent migrants may also be affected by the age of the migrants upon arrival in Australia.

9.7 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, By Birthplace

	May 1995	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000
	%	%	%	%
Born in Australia	7.0	7.1	6.1	5.3
Born outside Australia comprising	9.4	8.2	7.2	6.5
Main English speaking countries	6.4	5.5	4.3	5.3
Other countries	11.1	9.7	8.6	7.1
Total	7.6	7.4	6.4	5.6

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Duration of unemployment

For people unemployed in May 2000 the average duration of their unemployment was 63 weeks for males and 48 weeks for females. The average duration of unemployment varies across age groups and ranged from 27 weeks for people aged 15–19 years to 91 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long term unemployed. In May 2000, 31% of unemployed people fell into this category, the same proportion as a year earlier. In May 1995 the proportion was 35%.

9.8 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Weeks	May 1995	May 1999	May 2000		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000				
<i>Under 52</i>	147.2	138.3	63.4	62.3	125.7
comprising					
under 2	17.6	11.7	6.7	8.3	15.0
2 and under 4	17.1	19.5	7.4	7.9	15.3
4 and under 8	21.2	24.9	10.5	8.3	18.8
8 and under 13	17.7	17.7	10.3	8.5	18.9
13 and under 26	46.3	37.3	16.7	20.5	37.2
26 and under 39	22.4	19.9	8.3	*5.6	13.9
39 and under 52	*4.9	7.3	*3.4	*3.2	6.6
<i>52 and over</i>	79.4	61.9	34.8	21.4	56.2
comprising					
52 and under 104	29.8	23.8	11.9	9.7	21.6
104 and over	49.6	38.1	22.9	11.7	34.6
Total unemployed	226.6	200.1	98.2	83.7	181.9
	WEEKS				
Average	58.0	56.1	63.2	47.6	56.0
Median	22	19	22	16	18

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Regional unemployment

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

In May 2000 the unemployment rate for the Sydney region was 4.6%, compared with 7.6% for the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney, the rates ranged from 9.0% in Fairfield–Liverpool SR to 2.1% in the combined Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai SR and Baulkham Hills Area.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 6.5% in the Murray–Murrumbidgee SR and the highest was 9.9% in the combined Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SRs.

9.9 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a) — May 2000

Region	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs) including <i>Inner Sydney (SR)</i>	243.7	10.6	4.2	65.2
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	156.0	6.3	3.9	66.5
St George–Sutherland (SR)	132.8	4.8	3.5	66.8
Canterbury–Bankstown (SR)	210.6	5.8	2.7	65.4
Fairfield–Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs) including <i>Fairfield–Liverpool (SR)</i>	142.2	10.3	6.8	60.2
Central Western Sydney (SR)	270.6	24.8	8.4	65.3
Outer Western Sydney (SR) and Blacktown (C)	150.3	15.0	9.0	62.3
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	125.0	4.9	3.8	58.1
Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SR) and Baulkham Hills (A)	285.6	14.8	4.9	66.4
Northern Beaches (SR)	148.6	5.4	3.5	68.5
Gosford–Wyong (SR)	217.3	4.6	2.1	68.4
<i>Sydney (MSR)</i>	126.8	3.9	3.0	66.0
Hunter (SR) including <i>Newcastle (SRS)</i>	113.9	7.8	6.4	56.4
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs) including <i>Illawarra (SR)</i>	2 017.1	97.6	4.6	64.6
<i>Wollongong (SRS)</i>	258.5	20.9	7.5	58.1
Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast (SRs)	229.0	19.2	7.7	59.0
Northern, Far West–North Western and Central West (SRs)	259.1	19.1	6.9	58.5
Murray–Murrumbidgee (SR)	176.5	13.4	7.0	57.6
<i>Balance of NSW (MSR)</i>	125.7	9.2	6.8	60.2
New South Wales	3 044.4	181.9	5.6	62.7

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

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

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Job search experience

In July 1999 the job search experience of unemployed people was surveyed. In NSW about 12% of unemployed people (excluding those who had been stood down) stated their main difficulty in finding work was that they believed that there were no vacancies at all. A further 12% identified their main difficulty as being considered too young or too old by employers, 11% said they lacked necessary skills/education, 10% said there were too many applicants for available jobs and 9% said they had insufficient work experience.

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 2000 there were 42,000 job vacancies in NSW, an increase of 11% in the 12 months since May 1999. In the same period the number of vacancies increased by 10% in the private sector and by 27% in the public sector. Private sector vacancies represented 89% of the total.

9.10 JOB VACANCIES(a)

	May 1995	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000
Sector						
Private ('000)	27.0	27.3	21.5	22.3	33.7	37.2
Public ('000)	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.7
Total vacancies ('000)	30.2	30.8	24.6	25.6	37.5	41.8
Job vacancy rate(b) (%)	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7

(a) Improvements to collection forms and procedures and changes in survey estimation method to account for new businesses has markedly improved the quality of the estimates. Previously published estimates have been revised to reflect these changes. (b) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Source: *Job Vacancies, Australia* (Cat. no. 6354.0); AusStats for unpublished and revised figures prior to November 1999.

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, during the week prior to the survey. Also included are employees, employers and self-employed people who had a job but, for a variety of reasons, for example paid or unpaid leave, did not work during the survey reference week.

In May 2000 there were an estimated 3.0 million employed people in NSW. This was an increase of 131,500 or 5% over the previous 12 months.

There were 1.7 million employed males and 1.3 million employed females in May 2000. Males represented 56% of the total employed population. Between May 1995 and May 2000, the number of people in employment increased by 298,000 or 11%.

In the same five-year period, the number of employed people increased in all age groups except for those aged 20–24 years. Numbers employed in the age groups 35–44 years and 45–54 years rose by 76,000 and 99,000 respectively or 11% and 18%. The number of people employed in the 55–64 year age group rose by 53,800 or 25%. The employment of people aged 65 years and over increased by 26%.

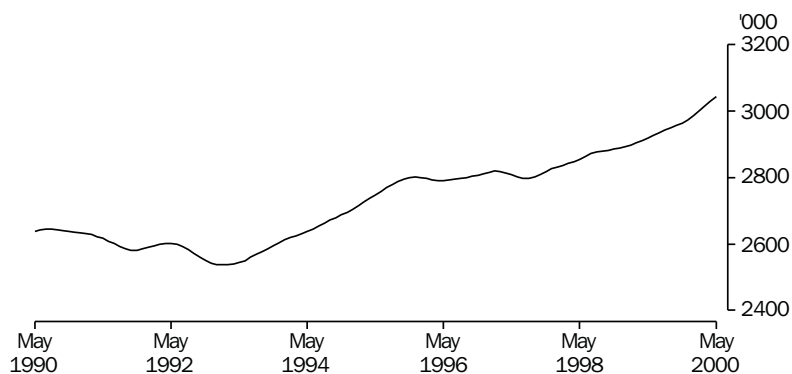
9.11 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a)

	May 1995	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	'000
15-19	194.0	188.6	198.4	219.2
20-24	340.4	318.6	327.0	333.8
25-34	711.9	714.9	726.6	751.6
35-44	694.2	724.9	752.3	770.2
45-54	551.7	602.0	618.9	651.0
55-64	215.4	240.7	245.1	269.2
65 and over	39.1	50.7	44.5	49.4
Total	2 746.6	2 840.4	2 912.9	3 044.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

9.12 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend Series



Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Part-time employment

About a quarter of all people employed in May 2000 were part-time workers. Approximately 41% of females were employed part-time compared to 13% of males. These are very similar to the proportions recorded in May 1999 (42% and 13% respectively).

In August 1997 people were asked their main reason for working part-time. Overall, 30% gave standard work arrangements or requirement of the job as their main reason. However, this varied according to family status. Among husbands, wives and lone parents with dependants, 31% gave family reasons for working part-time. Almost 30% of non-family members reported that not enough work was available while about one-quarter of other family members cited personal (23%) or other (26%) reasons for working part-time.

9.13 MAIN REASON FOR WORKING PART-TIME IN MAIN JOB — August 1997

	Members of a family				
	Husband or wife or lone parent with dependants	Other family member	Total	Non-family member	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Personal reasons	2.5	23.0	13.5	20.9	14.6
Family reasons(a)	31.3	*1.6	15.3	*3.1	13.5
Not enough work available	17.2	16.9	17.1	28.6	18.8
Standard arrangements for job	27.2	32.9	30.3	28.3	30.0
Other reasons	21.8	25.6	23.9	19.1	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes child care.

Source: Unpublished data, Working Arrangements Survey, Australia, August 1997.

Forms of employment

The Forms of Employment Survey was developed to examine the nature of working arrangements that are not effectively covered by existing classifications and definitions. In August 1998 there were 2.8 million employed people in NSW (excluding family workers and those who worked only for payment in kind). Among these people, five employment types were identified. The majority were employees with leave entitlements (60%). Self-identified casuals (17%) and owner managers of unincorporated businesses (13%) followed with the remainder being owner managers of incorporated businesses (7%) and other employed people (3%).

Males were more likely to be the owner managers of incorporated (9%) and unincorporated (15%) enterprises than females (5% and 9% respectively) while females were more likely to self identify as casuals (24%) than males (12%).

9.14 SELECTED EMPLOYMENT TYPES(a), By Sex — August 1998

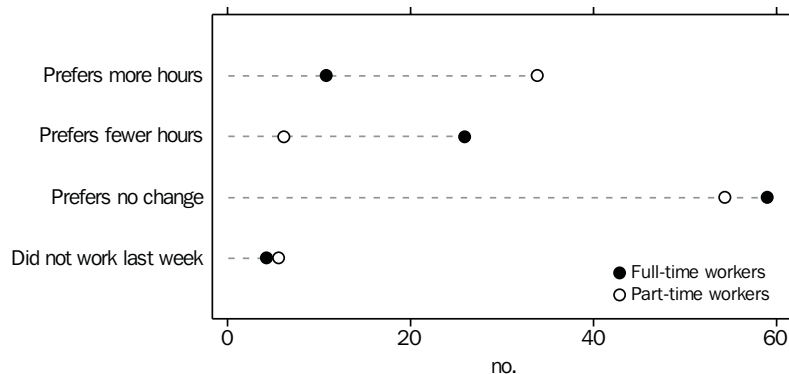
	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
	Employees with leave entitlements	971.8	713.3	1 685.1	60.4	
Self-identified casuals	184.8	287.7	472.5	16.9		
Other employed persons	50.6	35.4	85.9	3.1		
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	137.7	58.2	195.9	7.0		
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	243.2	106.7	349.9	12.5		
Total	1 588.1	1 201.3	2 789.3	100.0		

(a) Excludes contributing family workers and employees who work only for payment in kind.

Source: Unpublished data, Forms of Employment Survey, August 1998.

Just over three-quarters of employed people worked full-time. Of these, 59% wanted no change in hours, about one-quarter preferred to work fewer hours and almost 11% would prefer to work more hours. Conversely, 54% of persons employed part-time wanted no change in hours while just over one-third would prefer to work more hours.

9.15 PREFERENCE TO CHANGE HOURS OF WORK — August 1998



Source: *Forms of Employment, Australia, August 1998* (Cat. no. 6359.0).

Industry and occupation

In NSW in both May 1995 and May 2000, Retail trade was the largest industry in terms of employment, representing 14% of all employed people. Between 1995 and 2000 employment in the Mining industry declined by about half while employment in the Electricity, gas and water supply industry fell by 23%. Employment in the Property and business services industry rose by 39% while the Finance and insurance industry experienced a rise of 24%.

In May 2000 the industries which employed the largest numbers of females were Health and community services (17% of employed females) and Retail trade (16%). The Manufacturing industry was the largest employer of males (16%).

The occupation groups containing the largest number of people were Professionals (19%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (18%). These two occupation groups also accounted for over half of employed females. Among males, 21% were employed as Tradespersons and related workers and 17% as Professionals.

Most (72%) part-time workers were female. Occupations where there were high proportions of part-time relative to full-time workers were Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (61%, of whom most (79%) were female), Labourers and related workers and Advanced clerical and service workers (both 37%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (35%).

9.16 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Occupation — May 2000

	Males		Females		Persons		Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'001
Managers and administrators	166.6	7.1	38.6	9.4	205.2	16.5	221.6
Professionals	262.9	30.0	203.6	84.2	466.5	114.2	580.7
Associate professionals	199.2	11.6	92.1	21.7	291.4	33.3	324.6
Tradespersons and related workers	342.7	22.7	24.0	11.0	366.7	33.7	400.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	14.2	*3.1	73.4	47.9	87.6	51.0	138.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	132.3	30.9	234.4	163.2	366.7	194.1	560.8
Intermediate production and transport workers	199.8	25.3	22.3	16.2	222.1	41.5	263.5
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	54.0	36.2	55.0	132.6	109.0	168.8	277.8
Labourers and related workers	132.5	48.3	41.5	53.9	174.0	102.2	276.2
Total	1 504.2	215.2	784.9	540.1	2 289.1	755.3	3 044.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Career experience

In November 1998 there were 2.3 million employees in the NSW labour force. An estimated 1.8 million employees or 77% of the total had worked with their current employer for one year or more. Of those who had worked with their employer for less than one year, 61% had worked for their employer for less than six months. An estimated 519,800 people or 22% had worked for their employer for ten years or more.

Information on changes in work in the last 12 months were collected from employees who had worked with their current employer for one year or more. The most commonly reported changes were: 'more responsibility' (reported by 36% of these employees) and 'new, different, extra responsibilities' (34%). Female employees were more likely to have had 'new, different or extra duties' (36%) or a 'change in hours' (15%) than males (32% and 13% respectively).

Permanent employees were more likely to have had 'new, different or extra duties' (37%) or 'more responsibility' (40%) than casuals (17% each). Female permanent employees were more likely to have had 'new, different or extra duties' or 'more responsibility' (41% each) than males (35% and 38% respectively) and to have had a 'change in hours' (16%) than males (12%). Male casuals were more likely to have had a 'change in hours' (16%) than females (14%).

9.17 CHANGES IN WORK EXPERIENCE(a) — November 1998

	Permanent			Casual			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	000	001	002	000	001	002	000	001	002
Promoted(b)	67.0	49.4	116.4	*0.9	*2.2	*3.1	67.8	51.6	119.4
Transferred(b)	65.3	56.6	122.0	*2.4	*3.5	*5.9	67.7	60.1	127.9
Change in hours	103.3	98.3	201.7	22.7	25.2	47.8	126.0	123.5	249.5
Changed locations	81.7	55.0	136.7	14.3	18.7	33.0	96.0	73.8	169.8
New, different, extra duties	297.0	256.7	553.7	22.4	33.1	55.5	319.3	289.8	609.2
More responsibility	329.0	257.0	586.0	20.8	33.0	53.8	349.8	290.9	639.8
None of the above	59.7	32.3	92.0	*1.5	*0.8	*2.4	61.2	33.1	94.3
Total(c)	857.8	621.6	1 479.3	141.2	181.5	322.7	999.0	803.1	1 802.0

(a) Employees who have worked for their current employer for one year or more. (b) Excludes owner-managers who were not asked whether they had been promoted or transferred. (c) Columns do not sum to totals as a person could have more than one change in the 12 month period.

Source: Unpublished data, Career Experience Survey, November 1998.

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 consist of two groups: part-time workers who wanted to work more hours and full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week for economic reasons (on short time, insufficient work or being stood down).

In September 1999 there were about 3.0 million people employed in NSW. An estimated 151,900 people (5% of total employed) were underemployed. Of these, 141,300 (4.8%) usually worked part-time and wanted to work more hours and 10,600 (0.4%) usually work full-time but worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons. The former group can be divided into those who usually work part-time and want more part-time hours (36%) and those who usually work part-time and want full-time work (64%). The majority of those who wanted more part-time hours were female (80%) while just under half of those who wanted full-time work were male (46%).

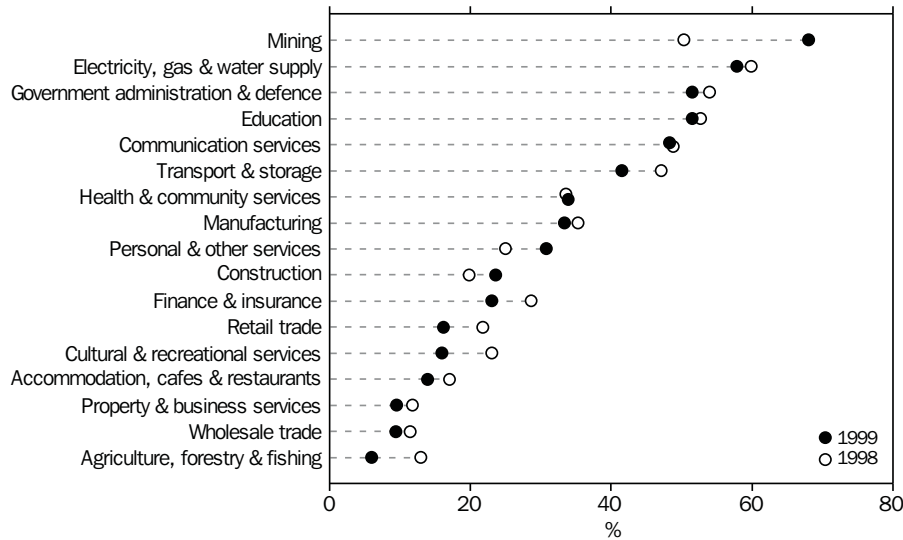
Trade union membership

In August 1999, 27% of NSW employees stated that they were members of a trade union in their main job. Male employees (29%) were more likely to have been trade union members than female employees (25%).

The Mining industry had the highest union membership with 68% of all employees being trade union members. This was an increase of 18 percentage points on the level recorded in August 1998. The Electricity, gas and water supply industry had the next highest level with 58% of all employees belonging to trade unions. The lowest union membership rates were found in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (6%) and Property and business services (10%).

The rate of union membership in the public sector (56%) was much higher than that in the private sector (20%). It was also higher among permanent employees (32%) than among casual employees (12%).

9.18 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP — August 1999



Source: Unpublished data, Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Survey, August 1999.

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.

In 1999, 272 industrial disputes occurred in NSW which resulted in 316,500 working days being lost. Over 1,900 working days per thousand employees were lost in the coal mining industry (a decrease of 59% compared to 1998) with 14,300 employees involved in the industrial disputes. In 1999, industries in which a large number of employees in NSW were involved in disputes included Education and Health and community services (129,300 employees), Construction (25,700 employees) and Metal Product (Machinery and equipment) Manufacturing (17,100 employees).

In NSW, the number of working days lost per 1,000 employees was 126, higher than all other states and well above the national figure of 87 days lost per 1,000 employees.

9.19 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Working days lost ('000)	178.3	223.2	113.6	377.9	153.7	188.5
Total employees involved ('000)	146.4	118.6	76.5	201.5	72.7	144.3
Number of disputes (no.)	241	230	285	292	199	218

(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 10 people in one day.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

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 NSW in May 2000 were \$805.00 for males and \$537.00 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 females working part-time. A comparison of full-time employees total earnings revealed that average female earnings were 81% of male earnings.

9.20 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES(a) — Trend Series

	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000
	\$	\$	\$
MALES			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	799.50	837.90	889.50
Total earnings	858.20	897.30	944.30
All males total earnings	735.60	767.60	805.00
FEMALES			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	669.60	705.20	720.70
Total earnings	684.20	719.90	738.70
All females total earnings	487.60	505.90	537.00
PERSONS			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	750.30	788.50	824.90
Total earnings	792.20	831.20	865.60
All persons total earnings	613.80	638.70	675.10

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

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

Employment benefits

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

The August 1999 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership survey indicated that 91% of NSW employees received at least one kind of standard employment benefit. Approximately 88% of employees had superannuation, 74% had holiday leave and sick leave while 62% had 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 72% of people working part-time did so. All permanent employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 62% of casual employees. In the public sector, 98% of all employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 89% of employees in the private sector.

Wage cost index

The wage cost index is an integrated set of quarterly indexes measuring changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality and quantity of work performed. The index was introduced as a new statistical series commencing with the December quarter 1997 (with a base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). The index can be used in the analysis of monetary, fiscal and wage policies.

In the twelve months to the June quarter 2000, the wage cost index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for the public sector in NSW increased by 2.0%; for the private sector the index increased by 3.2% and the combined indexes increased by 2.9%.

9.21 WAGE COST INDEX(a)(b)

	1999		2000	
	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
PRIVATE SECTOR				
Total hourly rates of pay	104.4	105.1	107.7	108.5
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay	104.5	105.1	107.6	108.5
PUBLIC SECTOR				
Total hourly rates of pay	108.2	108.5	109.9	110.7
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay	108.2	108.5	109.9	110.7
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR				
Total hourly rates of pay	105.3	105.9	108.2	109.0
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay	105.3	105.9	108.1	109.0

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997=100.0. (b) Excluding bonuses.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0).

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Trade Union Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 6323.0)

Trade Union Members, Australia (Cat. no. 6325.0)

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Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (Cat. no. 6248.0)

Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0)

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (Cat. no. 6310.0)

Working Arrangements, Australia (Cat. no. 6342.0)

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this chapter. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

Introduction

New South Wales' economic development has been one of contrast and change. In the early years of settlement, between 1788 and 1820, there was little scope for industrial or commercial enterprises. The government, as both main producer and main consumer, established workshops to produce the basic necessities of life — flour, salt, bread, candles, leather and leather articles, blacksmith's products, tools and domestic items.

Between 1820 and 1850, the pastoral industry led NSW' economic development, and by 1850 it was supplying a large proportion of the British market for imported wool. The growth in the wool industry brought great advances in the rest of the economy, with local manufacturing industries being established in response to new market opportunities. Gold and coal joined wool as NSW' major export earners throughout the 1850s and 1860s, resulting in a rapid expansion of banking and commerce. Increased public works activity during the 1870s played an important role in encouraging expansion in manufacturing.

From 1901 to 1930 manufacturing expanded further, with impetus from Federation, the elimination of customs barriers between States and from the First World War. With the onset of the Second World War, the manufacturing sector in NSW' was sufficiently developed and diversified to respond to the demand for war materials and equipment. Key industries expanded and new ones developed rapidly to produce munitions, ships, aircraft, new kinds of equipment and machinery, chemicals, textiles and so on. After the war, all sectors of the economy experienced growth. The onset of the oil price rises in 1973–74 led the world into recession, and 'stagflation' (inflation coupled with slower growth) affected all sectors of the economy. The modest employment growth between 1968 and 1979 was dominated by the service industries.

The 1980s and 1990s have seen a decline in the relative contribution from goods-producing industries and a rise in the contribution from service industries to Gross State Product (GSP). The falling contribution from goods-producing industries is largely the result of a decline in Manufacturing's share of GSP. The Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity, gas and water supply industries have all experienced declining employment, along with outsourcing of some activities, particularly support services. These industries together with Construction are generally grouped together as goods producing industries. All other industries (excluding Agriculture) are considered to be service producing industries.

Employment in industry

In November 2000 there were an estimated 3.0 million persons employed in NSW. This was an increase of 33% from November 1984 (2.3 million persons).

The industries that made the greatest contribution to employment in November 2000 were Retail trade with 437,000 persons (15% of total employment), Property and business services with 386,000 (13%) and Manufacturing with 348,000 (12%). This compares to November 1984 when Manufacturing employed 411,000 persons (18%), Retail trade 299,000 persons (13%) and Health and community services with 188,000 persons (8%).

The industries that showed the greatest growth between November 1984 and November 2000 were Property and business services which grew from 153,000 persons to 386,000, growth of 152%, Accommodation cafes and restaurants from 81,000 to 170,000 (110%) and Cultural and recreation services from 40,000 to 73,000 (83%).

The industries that declined between November 1984 and November 2000 were Electricity, gas and water from 55,000 to 24,000, a decline of 56% and Mining which halved to 15,000 from 30,000.

10.1 INDUSTRY BY EMPLOYMENT

	November 1984		November 2000		Percentage change – Nov 1984 to Nov 2000
	Contribution to total employment		Contribution to total employment		
	'000	%	'000	%	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	116	5.1	124	4.1	6.9
Mining	30	1.3	15	0.5	-50.0
Manufacturing	411	18.1	348	11.5	-15.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	55	2.4	24	0.8	-56.4
Construction	152	6.7	239	7.9	57.2
Wholesale trade	153	6.7	160	5.3	4.6
Retail trade	299	13.1	437	14.5	46.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	81	3.6	170	5.6	109.9
Transport and storage	129	5.7	143	4.7	10.9
Communication services	48	2.1	67	2.2	39.6
Finance and insurance	103	4.5	142	4.7	37.9
Property and business services	153	6.7	386	12.8	152.3
Government administration and defence (a)	98	4.3	99	3.3	1.0
Education	148	6.5	212	7.0	43.2
Health and community services	188	8.3	269	8.9	43.1
Cultural and recreational services	40	1.8	73	2.4	82.5
Personal and other services	72	3.2	110	3.6	52.8
Total	2275	100.0	3 018	100.0	32.7

(a) Defence forces are not included in estimates of employment.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Industry size

This section outlines the growth in the number of NSW businesses and employment by employment size group. The analysis and table cover businesses other than government enterprises and those classified to the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

Table 10.2 shows the number of businesses categorised by size for 1983–84 and 1998–99. There was a 61% growth in the period from 205,000 businesses to 330,000. The largest growth was in the number of businesses with 1–4 employees which grew by 95%. Businesses with 100–199 employees grew by 71% from 700 to 1,200. The smallest growth was in the 200 and more employees category which grew by 29%.

10.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES(a), By Size

Employment category	1983–84	1998–99	Percentage change
	'000	'000	
Non-employing businesses	93.8	130.5	39.1
1–4 employees	67.5	131.6	95.0
5–19 employees	35.1	55.5	58.1
20–99 employees	6.8	10.3	51.5
100–199 employees	0.7	1.2	71.4
200 or more employees	0.7	0.9	28.6
Total	204.6	330.0	61.3

(a) Excludes Government enterprises and Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

Source: *Small Business in Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 1321.0).

Factor income

Individual industry contributions to total factor income have changed in recent years, generally in line with the shift from goods producing to service producing industries. In NSW the main industries contributing to the relative decline in goods producing industries between 1989–90 and 1999–2000, were Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Electricity, gas and water. In this period, Agriculture's contribution declined from nearly 4% to just over 2%, Manufacturing from 14% to 13% and Electricity, gas and water from 3% to 2%.

At the same time most service industries, except for Wholesale trade and Retail trade, increased in relative importance. The contribution to total factor income by the Finance and Insurance Industry has increased by 2 percentage points from 6% to nearly 8% and by Property and business services from under 12% to 13%.

10.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, Current Prices

	1990-91		1999-2000	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture	4 670	3.9	4 306	2.2
Mining	2 736	2.3	3 544	1.8
Manufacturing	16 826	14.2	26 546	13.4
Electricity, gas and water	3 870	3.3	3 513	1.8
Construction	7 346	6.2	13 140	6.6
Wholesale trade	7 725	6.5	11 283	5.7
Retail trade	7 022	5.9	10 027	5.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2 867	2.4	4 843	2.4
Transport and storage	6 782	5.7	10 288	5.2
Communication services	3 277	2.8	6 356	3.2
Finance and insurance	7 316	6.2	16 622	8.4
Property and business services	13 801	11.6	28 778	14.5
Government administration and defence	3 484	2.9	5 987	3.0
Education	4 756	4.0	8 224	4.2
Health and community services	6 112	5.2	10 528	5.3
Cultural and recreational services	2 156	1.8	3 621	1.8
Personal and other services	2 432	2.1	4 522	2.3
Ownership of dwellings	12 816	10.8	22 042	11.1
General government (a)	2 478	2.1	3 851	1.9
All industries (b)	118 472	100.0	198 021	100.0

(a) State details for general government gross operating income by industry are not available. (b) Components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1999-2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

The chapters on economic issues — a guide

Chapters 11 to 18 provide more detailed information about individual industries in NSW.

Chapter 11, Transport presents a picture of Road, Air, Shipping and Public Transport in NSW. It presents information on car usage, vehicles registered, and the use of public transport.

Chapter 12, Communication and Information Technology looks at both the old and the new. Information on Postal services through to the Internet are looked at in detail.

The Agricultural industry is profiled in *Chapter 13, Agriculture*. This chapter looks at the financial information as well as commodity and livestock production.

Chapter 14, Mining and Energy presents statistics on the Mining and Energy industries. Details on types of minerals produced and energy sources as well as consumption are discussed

A profile of the Manufacturing industry is included in *Chapter 15, Manufacturing*. Details of employment, profit, turnover as well as commodities produced are to be found in this chapter.

The important Housing and Construction industries are discussed in *Chapter 16, Housing and Construction*. Details on how and where we live are discussed. The three broad areas of construction; residential building; non-residential building (offices, shops etc.) and engineering construction (roads, dams, etc.) are looked at in some detail.

The most significant and fastest growing industries are profiled in *Chapter 17, Service Industries*. The Retail, Wholesale and Tourism industries are looked at as are some specific industries such as Legal Services, Real Estate and Security Services.

Chapter 18, Finance and Commerce looks at the Finance and Commerce industries. Private and Public finances are discussed as are the state's trade with the rest of the world looking at our important trading partners.

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Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0)

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory
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Small Business in Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 1321.0)

Roads

There are 181,700km of public roads in NSW. The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has a full or partial responsibility for maintaining 20,700km of these roads including 4,275 bridges and major culverts. A further 18,430km of regional roads are the responsibility of local government with the RTA providing funding assistance. The remaining 142,500km are local roads which are the responsibility of local councils.

The construction and maintenance of National Highways is funded by the Commonwealth Government. Since 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 upgrading of that route. The RTA contributes funding to local councils for regional roads, and local roads are funded by councils with assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments.

During 1999–2000, State funding sources included motor vehicle weight taxation, fuel excise surcharge revenue, sale of surplus assets and 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.

11.1 ROADS IN NSW — 30 June 2000

Class of road	Responsibility	Length	Sealed	Unsealed
		km	km	km
National highways	RTA	3 128	3 128	—
State roads	RTA	14 655	14 233	422
Regional roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	516	138	378
Unclassified roads in Unincorporated Area	RTA	2 403	32	2 371
<i>Total RTA</i>	..	20 702	17 531	3 171
Regional roads	Councils	18 430	12 520	5 910
Local roads	Councils	142 458	59 115	83 343
<i>Total Councils</i>	..	160 888	71 635	89 253
Toll roads	Private sector(a)	62	62	—
Total all roads	..	181 652	89 228	92 424

(a) To be transferred to RTA at end of contract.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

**11.2 TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ON ROAD
TRANSPORT IN NSW — 1998–99(a)**

	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES STATE TOTAL	
<i>Operating expenses (from operating statement)</i>	1 652
Employee expenses	354
Non-employee expenses	956
Depreciation and amortisation	157
Current Transfer expenses	173
Capital Transfer expenses	13
<i>Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)</i>	739
NEW SOUTH WALES LOCAL TOTAL	
<i>Operating expenses (from operating statement)</i>	1 737
Employee expenses	507
Non-employee expenses	490
Depreciation and amortisation	688
Capital Transfer expenses	52
<i>Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)</i>	433
NEW SOUTH WALES STATE AND LOCAL TOTAL	
<i>Operating expenses (from operating statement)</i>	3 215
Employee expenses	861
Non-employee expenses	1 446
Depreciation and amortisation	844
Current Transfer expenses	63
<i>Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)</i>	1 172
TRANSFERS BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
<i>Operating expense — current and capital transfer</i>	176

(a) Data for 1998–99 has moved from cash to accrual based accounting, resulting in a break in the series between 1998–99 and previous years.

Source: Unpublished data, Government Finance Statistics, Australia.

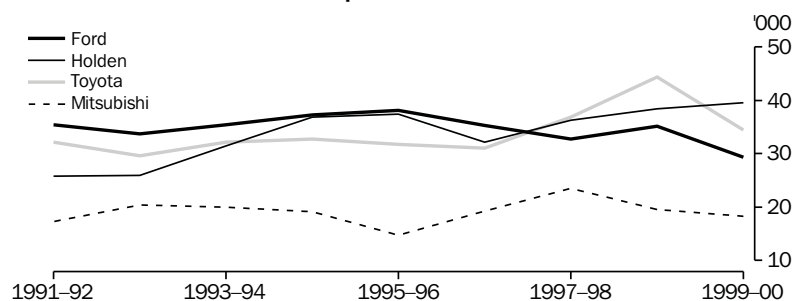
Road Transport

New registrations

In recent years the total number of new motor vehicle registrations has fluctuated. The highest number of total new registrations was in 1998–99 with 282,000 registrations (including motor cycles). In 1999–2000 this decreased by 4.9% to 268,100.

The decrease in new registrations of passenger vehicles is largely responsible for the total decrease in new motor vehicle registrations. While the number of new passenger vehicles registered dropped by 19,300 (8.3%) between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, new registrations of light commercial vehicles and motor cycles increased by 11.8% and 11.6% respectively.

11.3 REGISTRATION OF NEW CARS/STATION WAGONS(a), 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.

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia* (Cat. no. 9301.0).

11.4 MOTOR VEHICLES(a)

	1994-95(b)	1995-96(c)	1996-97(c)	1997-98(c)	1998-99	1999-2000
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ON THE REGISTER AT 30 JUNE						
Passenger vehicles	2 684.8	2 775.7	2 843.9	2 960.6	2 963.1	n.y.a.
Light commercial vehicles	430.8	451.7	459.5	481.6	482.1	n.y.a.
Trucks						
Rigid	103.1	103.8	104.8	108.5	105.9	n.y.a.
Articulated	15.0	15.1	15.8	16.8	16.3	n.y.a.
Non-freight carrying(d)	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.8	n.y.a.
Buses	13.5	15.2	15.8	16.5	16.6	n.y.a.
Motor cycles	75.8	77.9	80.6	88.5	85.6	n.y.a.
Total	3 332.5	3 448.9	3 530.1	3 682.6	3 679.4	n.y.a.
NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED DURING YEAR						
Passenger vehicles	193.4	188.7	196.5	223.4	232.9	213.6
Light commercial vehicles	28.1	26.8	26.8	29.5	33.9	37.9
Trucks						
Rigid	4.1	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.0
Articulated	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8
Non-freight carrying	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Buses	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Motor cycles	6.2	6.7	6.8	8.1	8.6	9.6
Total	234.7	228.0	235.4	267.2	282.0	268.1

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) From 1994-95, statistics for motor vehicles on the RTA register have been replaced by data from the Motor Vehicle Census. Figures for 1994-95 are at 31 May 1995. (c) Statistics as at 31 October. (d) Includes campervans.

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia* (Cat. no. 9301.0); *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0).

Number of vehicles

Between 1994–95 and 1997–98 the number of vehicles on the NSW RTA register increased from 3,332,500 to 3,682,600. However this figure dropped by 3,200 to 3,679,400 in 1998–99. Although there were small decreases in five of the seven vehicle categories, the main contributor to the overall decrease between 1997–98 and 1998–99 was due to passenger vehicles. The passenger vehicle category increased by only 2,500 between 1997–98 and 1998–99, following annual increases of 92,000 (on average) for the previous three years.

Between 1991 and 1998 the number of motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population in NSW increased from 526 to 581. In 1999 this decreased by 7 vehicles (1.2%) to 574. Passenger vehicles represented 462 vehicle per 1,000 population of this total.

11.5 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER(a), Per 1,000 of Population(b)

	1991	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles	421	427	439	447	453	467	462
All truck types	22	21	21	21	21	21	21
Other motor vehicles	71	69	73	75	76	79	78
Motor cycles	12	12	12	13	13	14	13
Total	526	529	545	556	563	581	574

(a) For 1991, as at 30 September. For 1993, as at 30 June. For 1995, as at 31 May. For 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 as at 31 October. (b) Estimated mean resident population.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0).

Motor vehicle usage

For vehicles registered in NSW, the estimated total distance travelled in the 12 months ending 31 July 1999 was 55.6 billion, with an average of 15,100km. per vehicle. During this period, passenger vehicles travelled the greatest distance (44 billion km), while articulated trucks and buses had the highest average kilometres travelled, with 82,900km and 33,700km respectively.

For vehicles registered in NSW during 1999, it is estimated that:

- 97% of all travel undertaken was within the state;
- 43% of all travel was for private purposes;
- freight carrying vehicles transported 424 million tonnes of goods;
- the average load carried per freight carrying vehicle was 3,300 kilograms; and
- buses travelled a total of 517 million kilometres, of which 332 million kilometres were mainly route and dedicated school bus services, and 71 million kilometres were mainly charter services.

11.6 DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NSW — 12 Months Ended 31 July 1999

Type of vehicle(a)	Average	Total
	'000 km	million km
Passenger vehicles	14.7	43 909
Motor cycles	3.6	313
Light commercial vehicles	15.8	7 169
Rigid trucks	20.6	2 255
Articulated trucks	82.9	1 340
Other truck types	12.4	62
Buses	33.7	530
<i>Total</i>	15.1	55 578
Purpose		
Business(b)	14.9	20 168
To and from work	7.5	11 522
Private	8.5	23 888
<i>Total</i>	15.9	55 578
Area of operation		
Capital city	12.7	29 948
Provincial urban	8.6	9 829
Other areas of NSW	10.5	14 060
<i>Total within NSW</i>	15.4	53 837
Interstate	3.8	1 740
<i>Total</i>	15.9	55 578

(a) Includes vehicles not used during year. (b) Includes the business travel of non-freight carrying vehicles.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (Cat. no. 9208.0).

Drivers' and riders' licences

Drivers and riders of motor vehicles are required to be licensed. A learner licence is required to learn to drive. To qualify for a learner licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a knowledge test and must be at least 16 years of age for a car learner licence, or 16 years and 9 months for a motorcycle learner licence. To qualify for a provisional licence applicants must be at least 17 years of age and pass a practical test. (Under the new Graduated Licensing Scheme introduced since 1 July 2000, the provisional period for car drivers will run for at least 3 years over 2 stages). Motorcycle rider licence applicants are required to undergo the compulsory rider training and testing schemes prior to obtaining a learner or provisional rider licence. A special authority must be obtained from the Department of Transport to drive a public passenger vehicle.

The number of driver and rider licences on issue in NSW at 30 June 2000 was 4,143,000 and 391,200 respectively (including learner licences).

Driving offences

Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving with a 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 certain offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

A system of breath analysis is in operation for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

A lower concentration 0.02 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood is prescribed for special categories of drivers including the following: holders of provisional and learner's licences; drivers under 25 years of age who have held a driver's licence for less than 3 years; drivers of buses, taxis and hire cars; drivers of dangerous goods vehicles; drivers of coaches and heavy vehicles weighing over 13.9 tonnes gross vehicle mass; and supervisors of special category drivers.

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, people may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

11.7 NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS(a) AND NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID FOR DRIVING OFFENCES IN NSW

	Year ended 30 June				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Driving offence	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Convictions involving disqualification					
Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm	188	332	318	240	287
Alcohol related	20 888	20 359	23 574	20 409	21 037
Dangerous driving	1 903	2 069	2 035	1 854	2 257
Driving whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended or refused	8 157	8 300	9 808	11 503	16 905
Failure to stop after accident	286	291	289	317	247
Exceeding speed limit	460	396	489	743	745
Negligent driving	291	310	308	359	285
Disobey traffic lights	17	17	15	9	8
Other offences	1 872	1 474	1 465	2 471	5 563
Total	34 062	33 548	38 301	37 905	45 009
Convictions not involving disqualification(a)					
Failure to stop after accident	849	975	892	706	1 875
Exceeding speed limit	4 437	5 211	5 471	4 218	3 671
Negligent driving	3 740	4 325	3 848	3 290	2 987
Disobey traffic lights	1 290	1 454	1 531	1 120	1 096
Other offences	30 614	30 585	29 954	28 859	31 091
Total	40 930	42 550	41 696	38 193	42 619
Total court convictions(a)	74 992	76 098	79 997	76 098	87 628
Paid traffic infringements					
Failure to stop after accident	1 177	1 250	1 121	1 099	614
Exceeding speed limit	353 153	382 941	326 908	352 393	313 340
Negligent driving	25 959	24 785	21 860	20 216	19 082
Disobey traffic lights	74 707	63 190	57 320	52 567	53 524
Other offences	89 293	84 569	68 409	58 104	40 438
Total	544 289	556 735	475 618	484 379	429 724

(a) In addition, these figures include those offences that are found proved but are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act.

Source: Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

Road traffic accidents

Data on road traffic accidents in NSW are collected by the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) NSW and the Australian Transport Safety Bureau.

In 1999–2000, there were 518 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities (preliminary data). This represents an increase of 4% when compared with that of 1998–99. A total of 587 persons were killed on NSW roads during 1999–2000, which is an increase of 29 fatalities (5%) from 1998–99.

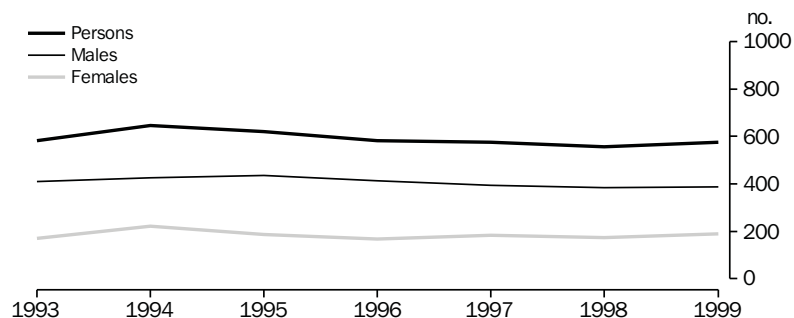
On a calendar year basis, there were 577 fatalities on NSW roads in 1999. This represents a slight decrease on the annual average of the period of 1996–1998 but an increase of 4% from the 1998 fatality total of 556.

Of these 577 fatalities in 1999, 46% were drivers, 24% were vehicle passengers, 19% were pedestrians, 10% were motorcyclists and 2% were pedal cyclists.

There were 204 fatalities on roads in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong metropolitan areas during 1999, an increase of 5 fatalities from 1998.

Since 1994, males have accounted for about 70% of fatalities on an annual basis. Fatalities in the 17–25 year old group represented about 25% of the total fatalities in 1999, although this age group was less than 13% of the NSW population.

11.8 PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS(a)



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

Source: Road Safety Bureau, NSW and Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW.

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 31 August 2000, there were 3,426 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 30% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised 84% of the total.

11.9 AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS(a) — 31 August 2000

	NSW	Australia
	no.	no.
General aviation	2 861	9 996
Transport	245	547
Sailplanes	296	953
Seaplanes	24	69
Total	3 426	11 565

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

Source: Civil Aviation Safety Authority.

Aerodromes

Sydney, Bankstown, Hoxton Park and Camden airports are operated by the Sydney Airport Corporation Limited (SACL) and its subsidiaries, which is owned by the Commonwealth Government.

The remainder of the licensed aerodromes in NSW are mostly owned and operated by local government authorities.

Air accidents

The Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) is part of the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Services and is a focal point for transport safety.

The Bureau aims to maintain and improve transport safety and public confidence by undertaking:

- open and independent 'no blame' systemic transport accident, incident and safety deficiency investigation;
- safety data and analysis;
- safety communication and education; and
- safety programs, including the cost-effective treatment of road safety black spots.

Aircraft accidents and incidents must be reported to the Bureau in accordance Section 19BA of the *Transport Legislation Amendment Act (No.3) 1995*.

For Australia, the number of persons killed between 1998 and 1999 decreased by 9%. NSW declined 39% with a decrease in deaths from 18 in 1998 to 11 in 1999. For both Australia and NSW, there was a slight increase in the number of casualty accidents and persons seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents.

11.10 CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES(a)

	NSW				Australia			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of casualty accidents(b)	8	8	7	8	35	31	29	30
Persons killed	8	11	18	11	43	28	46	42
Persons seriously injured	7	1	1	3	24	18	16	17

(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: Australian Transport Safety Bureau.

Shipping

The Commonwealth Government 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

Since 1 July 1995, the Newcastle Port Corporation, the Port Kembla Port Corporation and the Sydney Ports Corporation have managed the ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla and Sydney Ports (Botany Bay and Sydney Harbour) respectively, as commercial businesses. The port corporations promote and facilitate trade through their port facilities and ensure that port safety functions are carried out properly. In doing so, they exhibit a sense of social responsibility and accommodate the interests of the community.

The Waterways Authority owns the beds of the ports in Newcastle, Sydney, Botany Bay and Port Kembla, Goodwood Island wharf in Yamba as well as additional port lands considered to be of future strategic port use. The regional ports of Eden and Yamba are on Crown land and managed by the Waterways Authority, Maritime Assets Division. The NSW Minister for Transport is the minister responsible for the Waterways Authority. The NSW Department of Transport 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 is 24.4 metres at the harbour entrance and the mean range of tides is about 1.1 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations and are irregular, extend over 240 km and afford facilities for extensive wharfage. The shipping facilities at Sydney Harbour are managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

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

Total trade for 1999–2000 was 14.6 million revenue tonnes (mrt), an increase of 5.8% on 1998–99. Imports at 11.9 mrt, increased by 4.3% and exports at 2.7 mrt increased by 12.5% on 1998–99.

11.11 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR

Location	Berths	Depth
	no.	metres
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.4
Darling Harbour passenger terminal	1	9.8
Darling Harbour	4	10.1–11.2
Glebe Island	4	8.4–12.0
White Bay	5	9.8–11.0
Gore Bay	2	9.2–14.0

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation.

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 1999–2000 was 43.8 mrt, an increase of 12.1% over 1998–99. Imports at 27.9 mrt, increased by 16.7% and exports at 15.9 mrt, increased by 4.6% over 1998–99.

11.12 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN BOTANY BAY

Type of berth	Berths	Depth
	no.	metres
Container terminals	8	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 three berths in the outer harbour, including one petroleum products berth, one bulk liquids berth and one general cargo berth. The inner harbour has ten berths, including one general cargo berth, 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 1999–2000 was 23.0 mrt. Imports totalled 9.2 mrt and exports 13.8 mrt, increases of 8% for imports and decrease of 6% for exports since 1998–99.

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 industry in the Hunter. General cargoes include timber products, aluminium and containers.

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 1999–2000 totalled 72.7mrt, a decrease of 6% over 1998–99. Imports totalled 4.3mrt, a decrease of 34% over 1998–99 and exports totalled 68.4mrt, a decrease of 4.2% over the same period. The closure of BHP's steelmaking operations in Newcastle and a competitive world coal market were the major influences on the trade decrease for the period.

Other ports of NSW

The port of Eden is situated at Twofold Bay in the far south-east corner of the State. It is predominantly a 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.

Total trade for the ports of Eden and Yamba in 1999–2000 was 1.6 mrt, an increase of 40% on 1998–99. Imports totalled 0.09 mrt, a slight decrease on 1998–99 and exports totalled 1.5 mrt, an increase of 44% over the same period.

Public transport

Government passenger transport services in NSW are provided by two authorities:

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

The SRA is responsible for operating rail passenger services throughout the State. CityRail operates urban passenger services, and Countrylink operates rural passenger services.

The STA operates publicly owned bus and ferry services in urban areas of Sydney and Newcastle. Private bus services also operate throughout NSW. Private and public bus operators must be accredited under the Passenger Transport Act of 1990.

Under the Act, which is administered by the NSW Department of Transport, operators of regular route passenger services enter into a contract that involve minimum service levels, maximum fare scales and service quality standards.

Railways

The State's railway tracks and services are provided by one statutory authority (the SRA) and three different statutory State-owned corporations.

Rail Access Corporation, a statutory State-owned corporation, owns and operates the rail track and related infrastructure and administers access to the track by rail operators. Railway Services Australia, a statutory State-owned corporation, provides maintenance and other services to electrified rail operators.

Rail passenger services are provided by the SRA through CityRail and Countrylink, while government rail freight services are operated by FreightCorp, a statutory State-owned corporation. Other rail freight operators also use the NSW rail track.

CityRail operates urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong regions, over 2,080km of track (both electrified and non-electrified). Assets include 301 stations and 1,502 carriages. In 1999–2000 there were approximately 278.7 million passenger journeys by CityRail, up 3% since 1998–99.

Countrylink markets and operates long distance rail passenger services within NSW, and to Canberra, Melbourne and Brisbane, and coordinates the operation of coach services that connect with Countrylink rail services. In 1999–2000, there were 2.36 million passenger journeys by Countrylink in NSW.

FreightCorp, a statutory State-owned corporation, is responsible for above-rail freight operations. It hauls a range of bulk commodities, including coal, grain and minerals, and carries a range of products, including cement, petroleum and export containers. FreightCorp also provides maintenance and operational services and hires locomotives to other rail operators. It has a fleet of 292 locomotives and 5,614 wagons. In 1999–2000 FreightCorp hauled a total of 85.5 million tonnes, of which 70.7 million tonnes was coal.

11.13 NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

	Units	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Passenger journeys(a)	'000	251 900	258 800	267 200	268 000	272 900	281 000
Freight							
Coal	'000 tonnes	49 300	52 300	58 700	69 100	72 500	70 700
Grain and other bulk(b)	'000 tonnes	2 100	3 800	7 800	6 800	5 800	12 400
General Freight(b)	'000 tonnes	3 200	4 200	2 500	2 400	4 600	2 400
Minerals (incl. cement)(b)	'000 tonnes	3 900	3 500	3 600	3 800	2 300	n.a.
Total freight	'000 tonnes	58 500	63 800	72 600	82 100	85 200	85 500

(a) Includes passenger journeys for CityRail services (270.5 million in 1998–99). (b) Data revised as grain and other bulk not includes minerals.

Source: State Rail Authority, FreightCorp.

State Government bus services

As at 30 June 2000, the STA operated a fleet of 1,914 buses over a network of more than 260 routes. This fleet includes 202 compressed natural gas powered buses, 300 wheelchair accessible buses with ramps and 590 air-conditioned buses.

Passenger journeys on State Government bus services operated by the STA totalled 204.2 million in 1999–2000, an increase of around 3% on the previous year. Bus vehicle kilometres grew by 4% over the same period.

11.14 NSW GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES(a)

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)						
Sydney	168 126	177 141	180 932	183 792	185 762	191 855
Newcastle	12 873	13 059	12 962	12 915	12 570	12 304
Total	180 999	190 200	193 894	196 707	198 332	204 159
VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 KM)						
Sydney	61 339	65 874	67 851	69 317	70 979	74 502
Newcastle	9 857	10 090	10 191	9 898	9 685	9 590
Total	71 196	75 964	78 042	79 215	80 664	84 092

(a) Includes charter operations.

Source: State Transit Authority.

In line with the New South Wales Government's integrated transport objectives outlined in "Action for Transport 2010", the RTA is committed to improving priority for buses along major road corridors, on cross regional bus routes and to transport interchanges, through a program of improvements to public transport infrastructure. Bus priority measures target impediments to efficient bus operation and include Bus Lanes, Transit Lanes, priority traffic signals and bus bays along existing major bus corridors as well as rapid bus only Transitways.

In 1999–2000, the program featured a comprehensive Sydney CBD bus priority scheme and a package of bus priority works associated with the opening of the Eastern Distributor. This included red colouring of dedicated Bus Lanes to make them easily visible to motorists and progress on the Liverpool to Parramatta Transitway.

**Harbour and
river ferry
services**

The STA operates the majority of Sydney Harbour ferry services as well as a ferry service between Newcastle and Stockton. As at 30 June 2000, State Transit had a fleet of 28 vessels, of various classes, including 3 JetCats providing high speed service between Manly and Circular Quay and 7 low-wash catamarans mainly servicing the Parramatta River. Two new SuperCat vessels will be in service by the end of 2000.

The STA carried 13.3 million ferry passengers over approximately 1.3 million ferry kilometres in 1999–2000, which was similar to the figures for 1998–99.

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

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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.

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.

The Constitution gives the Federal Government power over communications in Australia. The Federal Government exercises this power as either the full owner or majority 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) 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 licences. The Australian Competition and Consumer 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.

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.

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. AUSSAT, the government-owned satellite operator, also offers a limited domestic service. 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. A further 16.6% of Telstra was floated in October 1999, leaving 50.1% in Commonwealth Government ownership.

In 1991, following a Commonwealth Government review, a private enterprise carrier — 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 has now rolled out a cable network which provides both pay TV services and local telephony. A third carrier, Vodafone, commenced operations in October 1993, providing digital mobile telephony using the Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) standard 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.

The regulatory framework which was introduced with open competition on 1 July 1997 recognises the scope for carriers, service providers and particularly Telstra, to engage in anti-competitive conduct. Consequently, the framework contains a number of important mechanisms built in to facilitate vigorous but fair competition. As of November 2000 a total of 58 telecommunications carriers had been licensed.

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. Several new mobile phone carriers (AAPT, Hutchinson {Orange} and One-Tel) entered the market following the 1998 auction, by the Australian Communications Authority (ACA), of radiocommunications spectrum in the 800 MHz and 1.8 GHz bands. Further 1.8 GHz spectrum was auctioned in March 2000.

Telstra has built a new mobile network based on Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) technology using the 800 MHz spectrum it acquired at the 1998 ACA auctions. This technology has a very similar range to the analogue system and is therefore well suited for use in regional Australia as well as in the cities. Telstra launched this new CDMA service and completed the initial network rollout during 2000. The analogue network was phased out in October 2000.

Each of the three mobile carriers (Telstra, Optus and Vodafone), have developed their own digital mobile network. The new mobile carriers (AAPT, Hutchinson and One-Tel) are deploying GSM and CDMA networks in the capital cities with roaming agreements for regional areas. Vodafone has recently provided access to the Globalstar satellite service in Australia. This service provides national mobile coverage outside the range of mobile towers.

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. By the end of June 2000, the total number of mobile telephone subscribers had increased to approximately 8.6 million. This compares with 10.3 million fixed lines in Australia.

Internet service providers

As at 30 November 2000 there were 900 ISPs registered with the Telecommunications Industry Ombudsman in Australia.

Digital television

The Federal Government has provided for the implementation of digital television broadcasting by the public and commercial networks. Digital broadcasting commenced in January 2001 with simultaneous broadcasting of the existing analogue signal to continue until 2008. This will allow the population to gradually convert to digital TV over time.

Information technology

Information technology plays an important role in the lives of many Australians. Computers have been essential tools in most areas of the economy and business for many years and are increasingly important in the home. As software improves and Internet use increases, home computers are becoming tools for communication, education, tele-working, operating home-based businesses and enjoying cultural and recreational activities.

Household use of home computers

In 1999, almost 1.1 million households (47% of total households) in NSW had a home computer. This compares to just over 1 million households (44% of the total) in 1998. In the Sydney Statistical Division (SD), slightly more than half of all households had a home computer in 1999 compared to 39% of households in the rest of NSW.

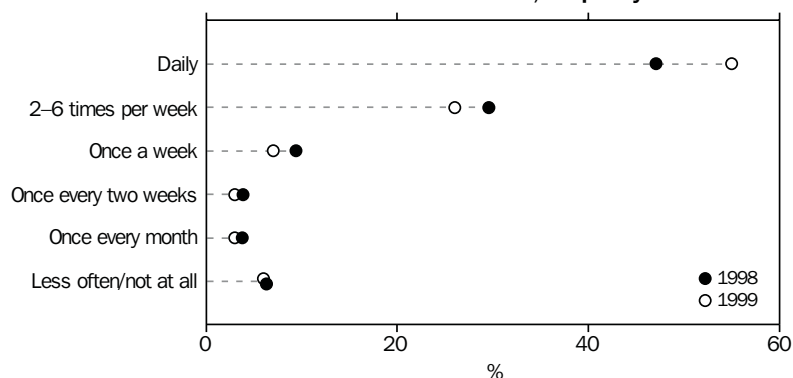
12.1 HOUSEHOLD USE OF HOME COMPUTERS

	1998		1999	
	Number of households '000	Proportion of total households %	Number of households '000	Proportion of total households %
Sydney Statistical Division	670	48.4	745	51.6
Balance of NSW	343	37.9	346	38.6
Total NSW	1 013	44.3	1 092	46.6

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.

Of the households which had a home computer in NSW in 1999, 55% used the home computer daily. This was an increase on the figure of 47% recorded in 1998.

12.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME COMPUTER, Frequency of Use



Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.

In 1998 and 1999, 'couple with children' households had the highest proportion of ownership of home computers. In 1998, 67% of 'couple with children' households owned computers while in 1999, the proportion was 69%. 'Extended family/unrelated group/other' households were the next biggest ownership group with 53% and 50% of home computer ownership in 1998 and 1999 respectively. The proportion of 'single parent with children' households with a home computer rose from 36% to 48% between 1998 and 1999. Single person households had the lowest proportions of ownership with 16% and 18% in 1998 and 1999, respectively.

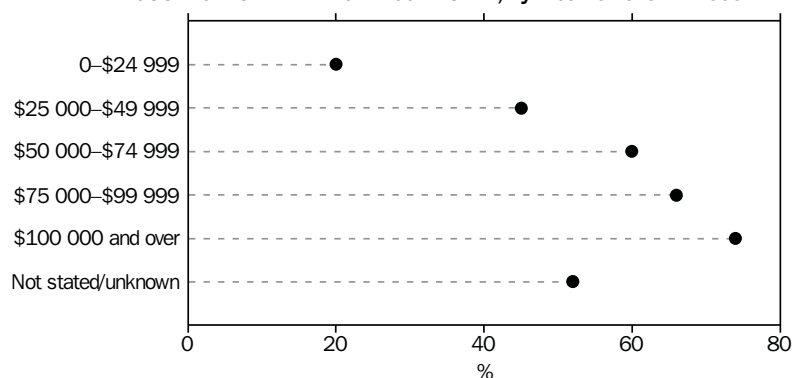
12.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME COMPUTER, By Family Type

	1998	1999
	%	%
Couple with no children	33.9	37.7
Couple with children	67.1	69.0
Single parent with children	36.4	47.8
Single person	16.3	17.9
Extended family/unrelated group/other	53.4	49.7
All households	44.3	46.6

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.

In 1999, about three quarters of all households with an income of \$100,000 and over had a home computer. This compared to 60% of households in the income range \$50,000–\$74,999 and just one in five households with an income less than \$25,000.

12.4 HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME COMPUTER, By Income Level — 1999



Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 1999.

Household Internet access

In 1999, 22% of households in NSW had Internet access at home. In the Sydney SD 27% of households had Internet access, compared to 14% of households in the rest of NSW.

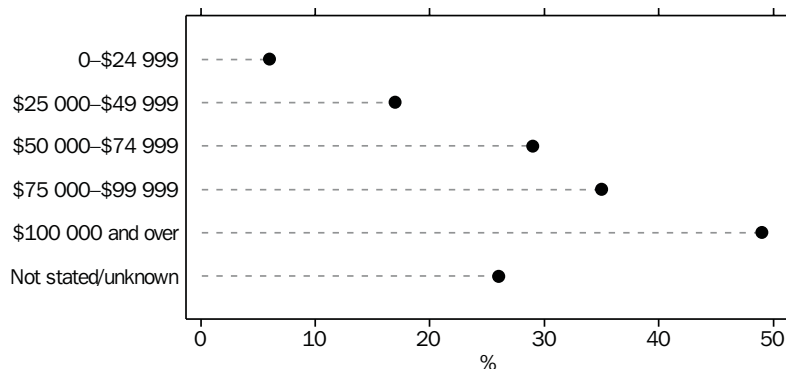
12.5 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS

	1998	1999
	%	%
Sydney Statistical Division	22.7	27.2
Balance of NSW	10.2	14.3
Total	17.7	22.3

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.

Households with higher incomes were more likely to have home Internet access. In NSW in 1999, 49% of households with an annual income of \$100,000 and over had Internet access at home. This compared to 17% of households in the income bracket \$25,000–\$49,999 and 6% of households with an annual income of less than \$25,000.

12.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By Income Level — 1999



Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 1999.

In 1999, 36% of ‘couple with children’ households and one quarter of ‘other related/unrelated’ households had home Internet access. This compared to 17% of ‘couple with no children’ households and 16% of ‘single parent’ households.

12.7 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By Family Type

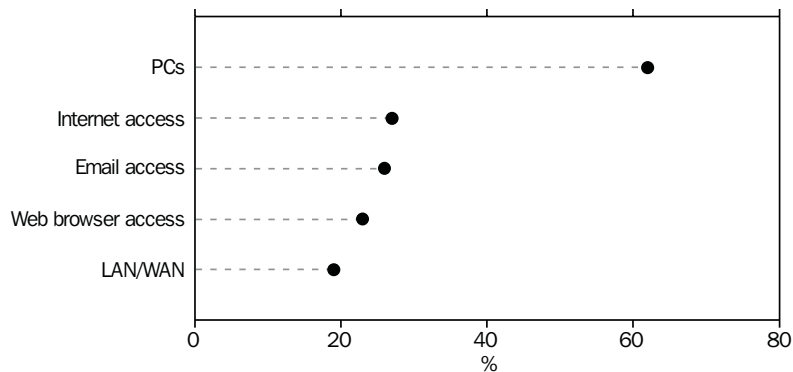
Family type	1998	1999
	%	%
Couple with children	26.3	35.9
Couple with no children	15.6	17.0
Single parent	10.0	15.7
Single person	4.5	7.6
Other related/Unrelated	25.9	24.7

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Surveys.

Business use of PCs and the Internet

In NSW in 1997–98, 62% of all employing businesses used PCs while just over a quarter of businesses had Internet and email access. Approximately one in five businesses used a Local Area Network/Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) while 23% of businesses had World Wide Web browser access.

12.8 BUSINESS USE OF PCS AND THE INTERNET — 1997-98



Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Business Use of Information Technology, 1997-98.

Large businesses (employing 100 or more persons) were most likely to utilise PCs and the Internet. All large businesses used PCs, 90% of large businesses had Internet access and 87% had email access. Approximately three in five businesses with less than 100 employees used PCs while 26% had Internet and email access.

12.9 BUSINESS USE OF PCS AND THE INTERNET, By Employment Size — 1997-98

	Businesses employing		Total
	1-99 persons	100 or more persons	
%			
PCs	61	100	62
LAN/WAN	18	89	19
Internet access	26	90	27
Email access	26	87	26
Web browser access	22	86	23
'000			
Number of government organisations '000	223.0	1.9	224.9

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Business Use of Information Technology, 1997-98.

The income of a business also reflects its use of computing technology. Almost 9 in 10 businesses with income of \$1 million or more used PCs, compared to 6 in 10 businesses with income less than \$1 million.

12.10 BUSINESS USE OF PCs AND THE INTERNET, By Income Range — 1997-98

	Businesses with income		Total
	less than \$1m	\$1m or more	
	%		
PCs	58	88	62
LAN/WAN	14	47	19
Internet access	24	46	27
Email access	23	45	26
Web browser access	20	41	23
	'000		
Number of businesses	194.5	30.4	224.9

Source: Unpublished data, 1997-98 Business Technology Survey.

Use of information technology on farms

In NSW in March 1999, 49% of farms used a computer and 19% used the Internet. In March 1998, the respective proportions were 40% and 12%. In 1998, the proportions of farms using computers ranged from 48% in Murray Statistical Division (SD) to 28% in the Mid-North Coast SD while for Internet usage the proportions ranged from 19% in Sydney SD to 9% in the North Western SD. In 1999, the proportions using computers ranged from 57% in Murray SD to 41% in Richmond-Tweed and the Mid-North Coast SDs. The proportions for Internet usage ranged from 27% in Illawarra SD to 17% in the Northern and Murrumbidgee SDs.

12.11 FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, By Statistical Division

	March 1998		March 1999	
	Proportion of farms with computers	Proportion of farms with Internet access	Proportion of farms with computers	Proportion of farms with Internet access
	%	%	%	%
Sydney	41	19	51	21
Hunter	37	14	53	22
Illawarra	40	14	55	27
Richmond-Tweed	32	12	41	19
Mid-North Coast	28	11	41	15
Northern	43	12	49	17
North Western	44	9	53	20
Central West	43	12	51	20
South Eastern	37	11	43	18
Murrumbidgee	40	10	48	17
Murray	48	13	57	20
Far West	39	11	53	*18
Total	40	12	49	19

Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 1998-1999 (Cat no. 8150.0).

In NSW in March 1999, the proportion of farms by broad farm industry group using a computer ranged from 63% of “Other crop growing” farms to 47% of Grain, sheep and beef cattle farms. The proportions for Internet usage ranged from 30% for “Other crop growing” farms to 14% for Dairy cattle farms.

12.12 FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, By Broad Farm Industry — March 1999

	Proportion of total farms using	
	computers	the Internet
	%	%
Horticulture and fruit growing	52	23
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	47	17
Dairy cattle farming	51	14
Poultry farming	61	18
Other livestock farming	52	24
Other crop growing	63	30
Other(a)	60	*42
All farms	49	19

Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 1998–1999 (Cat no. 8150.0).

Broadcasting

The broadcasting sectors operating in NSW are: public funded, 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 English and other languages.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services in Australia rests with the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA). In September 2000 there were 161 radio and 16 television services in NSW. The ABA is currently planning additional television and radio services Australia-wide. Digital television transmissions commenced on 1 January 2001 in metropolitan areas, and will commence at a later date in regional areas.

The Federal Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts decides broadcasting policy and receives advice from a number of sources, including the Department of Communications, Information Technology 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.

12.13 BROADCASTING SERVICES IN NSW(a) — September 2000

Type of service	Radio			Television
	AM	FM	Total	
National	—	—	—	2
Commercial(b)	34	46	81	12
Community(c)	2	78	80	2

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) One commercial radio service is licensed to broadcast on the non-broadcasting services bands. (c) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

National broadcasting

The ABC provides a comprehensive range of services nationally. In NSW, it operates one television service and six domestic radio networks. These domestic radio networks are ABC Classic FM, Metropolitan Radio, Local Radio, the Parliamentary and News Network (PNN, incorporating parliamentary broadcasts and ABC News Radio), Triple J and Radio National. At 30 June 2000, the ABC employed a total of 2,183 staff in NSW.

12.14 GOVERNMENT FUNDED ABC SERVICES — 2000

	AM Radio	FM Radio	Total
	no.	no.	no.
Local Radio	15	39	54
Radio National	7	44	51
Triple J	—	17	17
Classic FM	—	18	18
News Radio	2	—	2
Metropolitan Radio	2	—	2
ABC Television	—	—	92
Total	26	118	236

Source: Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

The SBS has specific obligations which recognise the multicultural and multilingual nature of contemporary Australian society. It provides a national multicultural television service and two multilingual radio services. The SBS has broadcast sub-titled television programs in a total of 57 languages and broadcasts radio programs in 68 language groups. In NSW, SBS television is broadcast on 43 transmitters while SBS radio services are broadcast on four transmitters, one FM and one AM in Sydney and one AM in both Newcastle and Wollongong.

Communities, especially in isolated areas, may have ABC or SBS services retransmitted to their local area by using an appropriate satellite decoder and a low power transmitter. There are 10 ABC and 18 SBS community self-help transmitters in NSW.

Commercial broadcasting

At September 2000, there were 12 commercial television services broadcasting in NSW. Many of these services broadcast within limited areas but most parts of the State receive three commercial television services.

A total of 34 AM and 46 FM commercial radio services are currently licensed to operate in NSW, including two services which are not operating at present. Of these, five AM and five FM services are licensed to operate in the Sydney metropolitan area while 29 AM and 41 FM services are licensed in regional NSW.

In NSW between 1997–98 and 1998–99, revenues from commercial television and radio broadcasting services both increased by 9%. Expenditure from commercial television services increased by 23%. Profits from commercial television services declined by over 80% mainly due to abnormal accounting variations which arose from changes to the program amortisation policy at one network. Profits from commercial radio services rose by almost a quarter over the year.

12.15 COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICES, Financial Results(a)

	Revenue		Expenditure		Profit	
	1998–99	Change from 1997–98	1998–99	Change from 1997–98	1998–99	Change from 1997–98
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Television	1094.8	8.8	1067.8	23.2	27.0	-80.7
Radio	260.4	9.1	219.1	6.7	41.3	24.0

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

Narrowcasting

Legislation enacted in 1992 liberalised broadcasting planning and licensing processes. This led to an increase in the number of broadcasting services particularly in the new area of open narrowcasting. Narrowcasting contributed to the availability of a diverse range of radio services which offer entertainment, education and information. Narrowcasting services are generally targeted at limited audiences such as special interest groups, limited locations (arenas, business premises), special events, or they may provide programs of limited appeal. The majority of open narrowcasting services are tourist information, but services also include rural, sporting, real estate, racing 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. In September 2000, there were 70 community radio broadcasting services in NSW offering a range of community, educational and other special interest services.

Community radio groups are encouraged to develop their own radio operating skills and programming schedules and to gain support within the community by providing temporary transmissions of programming. In 1999–2000, 36 groups in NSW (including 17 in Sydney) were allocated a temporary community broadcasting licence by the ABA.

Community television commenced operations on a trial basis in April 1994. The trial is scheduled to continue until 31 December 2001. The community television sector has been guaranteed free access to the spectrum needed to broadcast one standard definition digital channel.

Pay TV

Pay TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995, via microwave distribution system (MDS) and satellite transmission facilities. 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. Since 1992, the ABA has issued 1,742 (as at September 2000) licences for subscription television services. Digital Broadcast Australia (incorporating Australian Pay TV News), estimated that there were 1,270,000 pay television subscribers (satellite, MDS and cable) in Australia in June 2000.

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. The domestic carriage of letters up to 250g is 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 2000, Australia Post employed 12,609 postal service workers in NSW and the ACT. This number represents 36% of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,303 post offices, post office agencies and community mail agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW and the ACT. The Australia Post delivery network comprised more than 3.0 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW and the ACT.

12.16 AUSTRALIA POST MAIL DELIVERY NETWORK(a) — 30 June 2000

	Households	Businesses	Total
Street delivery	2 348 150	148 036	2 496 186
Private boxes/locked bags	230 443	142 202	372 645
Private and community bags	5 119	659	5 778
Roadside delivery	165 272	5 026	170 298
Counter delivery	36 951	3 411	40 362
Total delivery points	2 785 935	299 334	3 085 269

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

Source: Australia Post.

Newspapers

Newspapers have been a major form of communication in the State since the nineteenth century. There are eight main types of newspapers currently published and circulated in NSW: national, metropolitan and regional dailies, national weekend papers, metropolitan Saturday and Sunday papers, country press and suburban weeklies.

Over the last five years the number of metropolitan dailies in NSW has remained steady at two, the Daily Telegraph and the Sydney Morning Herald. Daily newspaper readership has been in decline for many years, mainly due to the influence of the electronic media. The circulation of metropolitan daily newspapers decreased by 4.7% between 1996 and 2000. The circulation of country press newspapers dropped by 15% in that period while regional daily newspapers declined by 2.5%. Only Sunday newspapers recorded an increase in circulation (up 3.5%) between 1996 and 2000.

12.17 NEWSPAPERS — At 30 June(a)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
NUMBER OF TITLES					
Metropolitan daily	2	2	2	2	2
Saturday	2	2	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2	2	2
Regional daily	14	13	13	13	13
Country press	38	37	35	35	35
Suburban newspapers (b)	71	65	67	64	64
CIRCULATION (C) ('000)					
Metropolitan daily	678	672	675	666	646
Saturday	751	761	772	760	741
Sunday	1 259	1 253	1 331	1 321	1 303
Regional daily	199	190	188	193	194
Country press	125	117	103	106	106
Suburban newspapers (b)	3 427	3 432	3 472	3 516	3 515

(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 30 September. (c) Average for a single issue during the period.

Source: Audit Bureau of Circulations; Circulations Audit Board.

Bibliography

Australia

Business Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8129.0)

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0)

Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (Cat. no. 8150)

Use of the Internet by Householders, Australia (Cat. no. 8147.0)

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 including 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 in terms of value of agricultural production are wheat growing, wool growing, the raising of cattle for meat production and increasingly cotton 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.

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.

NSW compared with Australia

The NSW share of national total factor income at current prices for the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries was 27.1% in 1998–99, slightly less than the 27.6% achieved in 1997–98.

In terms of total factor income for the State, the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries contributed 2.5% in 1998–99. This was a slight decrease on the previous year's contribution of 2.6%.

NSW accounted for 25.9% of total agricultural income for Australia in 1998–99 compared with 26.3% in 1997–98.

13.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	Total factor income, Current prices Agriculture, forestry and fishing			Agricultural income(b), Current prices		
	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	%
1993–94	r3 689	14 539	25.4	r908	r5 317	17.1
1994–95	r2 927	12 823	22.8	r-129	r2 692	. .
1995–96	r3 990	r16 372	24.4	r857	r5 965	14.4
1996–97	r4 848	r16 536	29.3	r1 811	r5 798	31.2
1997–98	r4 674	r16 937	27.6	r1 554	r5 910	26.3
1998–99	4 716	17 378	27.1	1 570	6 051	25.9

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

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Value of commodities produced

Estimates of the value of agricultural commodities produced have been calculated using commodity data — mainly from the Agricultural Commodity Survey — 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 has been derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value.

In the year ended 31 March 1999 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in NSW fell by 1.4% on the previous year to \$7,636 million. NSW accounted for 27% of the value of Australian agricultural production and remained the highest contributor among all States.

The gross value of crops rose by 6% to \$4.41 billion, with canola (up 70% to \$240 million) and grain sorghum (up 111% to \$126 million) the major contributors. These increases were offset by falls in cotton (down 6% to \$825 million) and barley (down 21% to \$166 million). Wheat was the most valuable crop in New South Wales with the 1998–99 estimate of value little changed from the previous year at \$1.1 billion.

The gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals in New South Wales fell by 6% to \$1.8 billion in 1998–99. Decreases were recorded in all livestock groups with the main falls recorded in cattle and calves (down 6% to \$951 million, as a result of falling slaughter numbers) and in poultry (down 8% to \$412 million, as a result of falling prices).

The estimate of gross value of livestock products fell by 13% or \$223 million to \$1.43 billion. This was the result of a 17% decrease in the gross value of wool to \$842 million, as a result of falling prices, and a 7% decrease in the gross value of milk to \$467 million, with falling prices partially offset by increased production.

13.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED — Year Ended 31 March

	Gross value			Local value		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Crops	4 806	4 171	4 407	4 056	3 674	3 770
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(a)	1 797	1 919	1 796	1 656	1 756	1 637
Livestock products(b)	1 629	1 656	1 433	1 537	1 587	1 366
Total	8 233	7 746	7 636	7 249	7 017	6 773

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

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Financial performance

In 1998–99 there were 29,000 agricultural enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of \$32.7 billion, a slight decrease on the previous year. In terms of contribution to net worth, the agricultural industry class which made the highest contribution was mixed grain-sheep/beef enterprises which accounted for 24.0% of total net worth followed by grain and sheep-beef farming enterprises which contributed 15.8%, 12.7% respectively.

Agricultural enterprises in NSW had an average turnover of \$260,000 in 1998–99 compared with \$259,100 in 1997–98. Average turnover for all Australian agricultural enterprises was \$269,300. In NSW average turnover was highest for the cotton industry at \$2,220,000 per enterprise. This was a decrease of 9.7% on the 1997–98 average of \$2,458,200. The sheep industry had the lowest average turnover with \$121,000 per enterprise, down from \$135,500 the previous year.

The profit margin of NSW agricultural enterprises was 16.9% compared with 21.8% the previous year. The fruit industry had the highest profit margin at 30.8%.

At 30 June 1999, NSW agricultural enterprises owed an average of \$233,100; up 19.4% on the previous year. The average gross debt for all Australian agricultural enterprises was \$237,000. In NSW the cotton industry had the highest average gross debt of \$2,162,000 per enterprise, which was more than five times the next highest of \$415,700, owed by the poultry for eggs industry. Agricultural enterprises mainly engaged in sheep raising had the lowest average gross debt which was \$156,100 per enterprise.

13.3 SELECTED AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS(a)

	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise	
	1997-98	1998-99	1997-98	1998-99
	\$m	\$m	\$'000	\$'000
Current				
Turnover	7 559.3	7 538.8	259.1	260.0
Less Purchases and selected expenses	4 319.0	4 477.9	148.1	154.4
Value added(b)	3 099.7	3 342.8	106.3	115.3
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	589.5	628.3	20.2	21.7
Adjusted value added(b)	2 510.2	2 714.5	86.1	93.6
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	651.6	764.9	22.3	26.4
Gross operating surplus(b)	1 858.6	1 949.6	63.7	67.2
Less Interest and rent paid	437.2	463.9	15.0	16.0
Plus Interest and rent received	95.9	93.1	3.3	3.2
Cash operating surplus(c)	1 648.6	1 276.9	56.5	44.0
Net capital expenditure	581.5	700.0	19.9	24.1
Assets				
Value of assets	38 541.4	39 449.4	1 321.3	1 360.5
Less Gross indebtedness	5 696.1	6 758.3	195.3	233.1
Net worth	32 845.2	32 691.1	1 126.0	1 127.4
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Agricultural enterprises	29 170	28 996	..	..

(a) Excludes estimates for multi-State farm businesses. Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (c) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

Land use

There were an estimated 43,300 establishments in NSW with agricultural activity, according to the 1998-99 Agricultural Commodity Survey. These establishments occupied a total area of 59.3 million hectares. The Statistical Division (SD) with the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity was the Northern SD with 6,907 establishments, followed by Central West SD (5,676) and Murrumbidgee SD (5,195).

The regions of NSW with the largest areas devoted to agricultural activity in the year ended 31 March 1999 were North Western SD (15.1 million hectares), Far West SD (11.5 million hectares) and Murray SD (7.8 million hectares).

The major region for crops was the Northern SD, while Murrumbidgee SD was the main fruit producing region. Northern SD had the most cattle and North Western SD had the most sheep.

13.4 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary — Year Ended 31 March 1999

Statistical Division	Establishments	Area of holding	Crops(a)	Lucerne	Sown pasture	Sheep and lambs	Dairy cattle	Meat cattle
	no.	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000	'000	'000
Sydney	2 087	121	14	0.5	25	*	21	55
Hunter	2 932	1 755	68	17	168	426	66	474
Illawarra	825	119	3	*	53	*	63	61
Richmond–Tweed	3 384	397	49	*	30	*	31	261
Mid-North Coast	3 283	981	23	1	75	*	90	380
Northern	6 907	7 428	1 605	68	1 044	7 096	22	1 839
North Western	4 486	15 113	1 355	151	565	7 657	11	777
Central West	5 676	4 642	1 064	69	1 152	6 763	9	544
South Eastern	4 301	2 656	160	19	746	6 637	42	400
Murrumbidgee	5 195	6 766	1 096	44	729	6 154	11	538
Murray	3 934	7 807	715	21	609	4 026	79	436
Far West	293	11 498	21	—	—	1 773	—	81
New South Wales	43 302	59 284	6 173	394	5 194	40 583	445	5 846

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

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

Crops and pastures

General

In New South Wales during the year ended 31 March 1999, 6.2 million hectares of land were used for cropping and the area of sown pasture at 31 March 1999 was 5.6 million hectares.

Wheat, oats and barley are grown predominantly west of the Great Dividing Range, extending along the centre of the state from the Northern SD down to the Murray SD.

Cotton in NSW is cultivated mainly along the Barwon, Darling, Namoi, Macintyre and Macquarie Rivers in the Northern and North Western SDs.

Most rice production is undertaken in three main areas; the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation Area, in the Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs. NSW now accounts for 99% of the Australian crop with a minimal amount being grown in Victoria.

Oilseeds and grain legumes are grown mainly in the south of the State in Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs or in the north in the Northern and Richmond–Tweed SDs.

Sugarcane is grown in the north of the State on the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond rivers in the Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SDs. Although accounting for only 6.6% of Australian production, sugarcane growing is 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.

Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in the coastal areas and in the Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs, while those grown for processing are mainly grown on the Central, Murray and Murrumbidgee SDs.

Citrus, pome and stone fruit are mainly grown in the Sydney, Central West, South Eastern, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs. Other fruits and nuts are mainly grown in the Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast SDs. Grapes are concentrated in the Hunter, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs.

The following section presents tables relating to the principal cereal crops as well as fruit and vegetable crops and pastures.

13.5 PRINCIPAL CROPS

	Establishments(a)		Area(b)		Production	
	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99
	no.	no.	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t
Cereals for grain						
Barley	5 146	4 770	701	638	1 365	1 247
Sorghum	755	1 083	123	216	382	822
Maize	251	299	22	27	161	186
Oats	6 521	7 020	325	354	488	669
Rice	1 465	1 473	146	148	1 320	1 357
Triticale	1 929	2 243	132	143	267	324
Wheat	11 048	10 764	2 936	3 174	5 906	6 563
Oilseeds						
Canola	2 568	3 031	270	372	362	623
Soybean	410	702	19	30	36	58
Sunflower	99	342	12	79	116	103
Other crops						
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	496	548	19	20	2 416	2 555
Cotton(c)	452	561	244	292	405	405

(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. (c) Lint cotton.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (Cat. no. 7121.0); *Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics*.

Wheat

In the year ended 31 March 1999, the production of wheat increased by 11.1% from the 1997–98 season. The increase in yield from 2.0 to 2.1 tonnes per hectare and an 8.1% increase in plantings resulted in production of 6.6 million tonnes from an area of 3.2 million hectares.

13.6 WHEAT—Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Area Sown	'000 ha	3 192	2 936	3 174
Production	'000 t	8 363	5 906	6 563
Yield	t/ha	2.6	2.0	2.1

Source: *AgStats* (Cat. no. 7117.0); *Agricultural Commodities, Australia* (Cat. no. 7121.0).

13.7 WHEAT FOR GRAIN—Year Ended 31 March



Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

Cotton

In the year ended 31 March 1999 the area sown to cotton in NSW rose by 19.7% from the previous season to 292,200 hectares, as growers responded to a favourable combination of high prices and plenty of water. Production of seed cotton fell by 2.7% to 1.1 million tonnes as the yield fell from 4.5 to 3.6 tonnes per hectare. Poor yields resulted from excess rain in February which promoted ball rots and also a new disease called Bonsai Bunchy Top (BBT).

13.8 COTTON — Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Area sown	'000 ha	249	244	292
Seed cotton				
Production	'000 t	1 027	1 095	1 066
Yield	t/ha	4.1	4.5	3.6
Raw cotton				
Production	'000 t	390	404	393
Yield	t/ha	1.6	1.7	1.3

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

13.9 RAW COTTON—Year Ended 31 March



Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

Rice

In the year ended 31 March 1999 the area planted to rice rose 1.2% to 148,000 hectares. Although water restrictions in the Murray Valley resulted in reduced plantings this was more than compensated for by good seasonal conditions. As yield increased from 9.0 to 9.2 tonnes per hectare another record crop of 1.4 million tonnes (2.8% higher than the previous season) was produced.

13.10 RICE — Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Area sown	'000 ha	152	146	148
Production	'000 t	1 248	1 320	1 357
Yield	t/ha	8.2	9.0	9.2

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).

Oats

The area sown for grain rose by 8.9% to 354,000 hectares in the year ended 31 March, 1999 in response to lower prices. Grain production rose by 37.0% from the previous season to 669,000 tonnes as the yield increased to 1.9 tonnes per hectare.

13.11 OATS — Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Area sown	'000 ha	393	325	354
Production	'000 t	607	488	669
Yield	t/ha	1.5	1.5	1.9

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).

Barley

In the year ended 31 March 1999 the total area sown to barley decreased by 9.0% from the previous season to 638,000 hectares. Production decreased by 8.6% to 1.2 million tonnes although the yield rose slightly to 2.0 tonnes per hectare.

13.12 BARLEY — Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Area sown	'000 ha	668	701	638
Production	'000 t	1 483	1 365	1 247
Yield	t/ha	2.2	1.9	2.0

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).

13.13 RICE, OATS AND BARLEY, Production of Grain — Year Ended 31 March



Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

Oilseeds

The principal oilseed crops in NSW are canola, sunflower, soybeans and safflower. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing which are widely used as a livestock feed.

In the year ended 31 March 1999 the area planted to oilseed crops increased by 60.0% to 496,400 hectares while production increased by 89.4% to 793,000 tonnes. The increase in oilseed production was largely attributable to a 37.9% increase in the area planted to canola in response to increasing prices.

13.14 OILSEEDS — Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
CANOLA				
Area sown	'000 ha	173	270	372
Production	'000 t	331	362	623
Yield	t/ha	1.9	1.3	1.7
TOTAL OILSEEDS				
Area sown	'000 ha	247	310	496
Production	'000 t	432	419	793
Yield	t/ha	1.8	1.4	1.6

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).

Sugarcane

In the year ended 31 March 1999 the area of sugarcane cut for crushing increased by 8.1% to 20,300 hectares and although the yield fell to 126.0 tonnes per hectare, production of sugarcane increased by 5.8% to 2.6 million tonnes.

13.15 SUGARCANE — Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Area				
Cut for crushing	'000 ha	18	19	20
Not cut(a)	'000 ha	13	14	15
Total area(b)	'000 ha	31	33	36
Production	'000 t	2 231	2 416	2 555
Yield	t/ha	124.2	128.8	126.0

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

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

Grain legumes

The area sown to legumes in total during the year ended 31 March 1999 increased by 42.7% to 264,200 hectares while the production increased by 78.5% to 304,600 tonnes.

13.16 GRAIN LEGUMES — Year Ended 31 March

	Area sown			Production			Yield		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t	t/ha	t/ha	t/ha
Chick peas	31	51	75	41	46	53	1.3	0.9	—
Field peas for grain	15	18	24	18	16	28	1.2	0.9	1.2
Lupins for grain	64	80	106	96	75	175	1.5	0.9	1.7
Total legumes for grain	139	185	264	187	171	305	..	..	..

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

Vegetables

Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and at 31 March 1999 accounted for 31% of the total vegetable area in the State. Other significant vegetables grown were sweet corn, pumpkins, tomatoes and onions.

13.17 VEGETABLES(a) — Year Ended 31 March

	Area			Production		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	ha	ha	ha	t	t	t
Asparagus(b)	483	267	274	2 534	925	901
Beans, french and runner	821	762	339	2 197	2 296	*627
Beetroot	119	60	21	2 871	1 877	696
Broccoli	733	864	535	3 407	3 622	2 364
Cabbages	406	479	422	11 007	11 895	10 721
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	70	98	157	559	1 016	1 585
Carrots	630	568	706	13 765	16 315	19 378
Cauliflowers	635	486	697	11 691	10 453	11 908
Cucumbers	409	443	561	5 264	4 821	5 475
Lettuce	650	929	1 223	12 967	21 937	27 706
Mushrooms	53	53	42	12 260	12 249	12 483
Onions (white and brown)	719	1 186	1 276	13 816	30 037	47 063
Parsnips	41	46	38	460	655	701
Peas, green (pod weight)	1 344	281	**396	10 728	1 559	*199
Potatoes	5 959	6 813	6 884	136 173	146 505	162 098
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc.	1 379	1 121	2 058	19 731	19 553	22 082
Rock melons and cantaloupes	577	717	1 013	11 094	16 500	21 470
Sweet corn	2 408	3 335	2 228	34 273	52 641	36 649
Tomatoes	2 035	1 450	1 482	102 795	71 111	61 282
Watermelons	339	375	513	6 058	6 923	7 375
Zucchini	213	378	321	1 759	2 217	1 517
Other	553	595	1 074	57 787	..	—
Total	20 640	21 393	21 940	473 882	..	..

(a) For human consumption. (b) Includes area both bearing and not yet bearing.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).

Fruit

Major fruit crops in NSW include citrus, grapes, pome, bananas and stone fruit. 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 year ended 31 March 1999 total production amounted to 181,800 tonnes, a decrease of 16.6% on 1997–98 while tree numbers also fell (5.7%) to 3.7 million. Valencia is the main variety grown in NSW accounting for 70% of total production.

Pome

Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. The number of apple trees at 31 March 1999 was 2.3 million, a 7.8% increase on the previous March. During the year ended 31 March 1999, 68,200 tonnes of apples were produced, a 12.1% decrease on the previous season. The most popular varieties, in terms of production, continued to be Red Delicious and Granny Smith, which accounted for 49% and 18% of the total production respectively.

The number of pear trees (including nashi) in NSW at 31 March 1999 was 83,200, a decrease of 8.3% on the previous year. Production fell by 13.4% to 2,100 tonnes.

Stone

Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW. During the year ended 31 March 1999, 15,100 tonnes of peaches were produced from 966,700 trees representing a 20.2% increase in production as tree numbers increased by a relatively small 1.5%. Peaches grown for processing accounted for 30% of production with the remaining 70% grown for marketing as fresh produce. Other major stone fruits produced were plums, prunes, nectarines and cherries.

Nuts

Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in NSW and accounted for 89.1% of total nut trees at the 31 March 1999. The number of macadamia nut trees increased by 10.6% to 1.8 million. However, production fell by 15.9% to 11,300 tonnes during the year due to adverse weather conditions. Other notable nut crops in NSW were pecans, pistachios and almonds.

13.18 TREE FRUIT — Year Ended 31 March

	1997		1998		1999	
	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production	Number of trees	Production
	'000	t	'000	t	'000	t
Citrus fruit						
Grapefruit	69	5 809	151	8 559	79	6 140
Lemons and limes	165	5 679	215	4 809	188	6 251
Mandarins	209	5 566	216	5 564	213	5 589
Oranges	3 828	231 543	3 886	217 912	3 664	181 821
Other citrus	24	571	18	746	18	468
<i>Total citrus fruit</i>	<i>4 294</i>	<i>249 168</i>	<i>4 486</i>	<i>237 590</i>	<i>4 162</i>	<i>200 269</i>
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)						
Apples	2 048	83 231	2 174	77 561	2 342	68 175
Apricots	47	926	60	682	46	**
Avocados	150	4 199	173	3 954	154	3 678
Cherries	650	3 439	701	3 162	817	2 845
Mangoes	40	273	61	206	81	**
Nectarines	786	8 030	794	8 781	842	11 794
Peaches	956	15 411	953	12 549	967	15 082
Pears (excluding Nashi)	71	3 195	66	2 175	63	1 920
Plums and prunes	815	10 409	852	11 885	722	8 680
Nuts						
Macadamia	1 414	9 675	1 668	13 411	1 845	11 275
<i>Total nuts</i>	<i>1 641</i>	<i>10 347</i>	<i>1 910</i>	<i>15 426</i>	<i>2 071</i>	<i>n.p.</i>

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

Grapes

At 31 March 1999 the area of bearing vines under cultivation was 22,500 hectares, which represented an increase of 31.7% on the previous season. This area produced 270,200 tonnes of wine grapes, 19,100 tonnes of grapes for drying and 14,100 tonnes of table grapes. Total production for the year ended 31 March 1999 rose by 39.2% to 303,500 tonnes.

During the year ended 31 March 1999 red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz, with 5,800 hectares producing 47,400 tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with 38,100 tonnes produced from 2,200 hectares.

13.19 GRAPES — Year Ended 31 March

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
Area under vines				
Bearing	ha	15 898	17 108	22 525
Not yet bearing	ha	4 092	5 089	6 219
Total	ha	19 990	22 197	28 744
Production				
Wine grapes	t	174 265	175 321	270 236
Table grapes	t	11 273	11 228	14 128
Grapes for drying(a)	t	24 364	31 438	19 137
Total	t	209 901	217 987	303 501

(a) Fresh weight.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).

Plantation and other fruit

The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by the growing of bananas. During the year ended 31 March 1999, 34,400 tonnes were cut from a total of 3,100 hectares which included 287 hectares not yet bearing. Other fruits produced include passionfruit, kiwi fruit, strawberries and raspberries.

13.20 SMALL, BERRY AND TROPICAL FRUIT — Year Ended 31 March

	1997		1998		1999	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	ha	t	ha	t	ha	t
Bananas	3 652	38 914	3 391	39 945	3 143	34 400
Kiwi fruit	95	418	91	624	121	1 078
Passionfruit	108	610	167	662	157	1 595
Strawberries	49	210	37	241	26	186
Other	654	n.a.	270	n.a.	397	n.a.
Total	4 506	n.a.	3 997	n.a.	3 844	n.a.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

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 1999 was 5.6 million hectares, representing a 6.2% increase over 1997–98.

Hay

In the year ended 31 March 1999, 349,000 hectares of pasture, cereal and other crops were cut to produce 1.4 million tonnes of hay. Pure lucerne accounted for 92,000 hectares of pasture and produced 406,000 tonnes of hay.

13.21 HAY — Year Ended 31 March

	Area cut for hay			Production		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t
Cereals	62	85	97	229	286	410
Other crops	5	6	7	15	17	29
Pure lucerne	95	79	92	412	370	406
Pastures(a)	108	2	152	355	273	527
Total	271	260	349	1 011	947	1 372

(a) Excludes pure lucerne.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

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 across the State. Beef cattle are also found in all Statistical Divisions (SDs) of New South Wales.

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

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

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 decreased by 0.6% over the 1998–99 season. At 31 March 1999 there were 40.6 million sheep on 18,600 establishments.

13.22 SHEEP — At 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Sheep (1 year and over)			
Breeding ewes	20 541	19 373	19 910
All other sheep	10 654	10 693	10 461
Total sheep (1 year and over)	31 195	30 065	30 371
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	11 193	10 755	10 211
Total sheep and lambs	42 388	40 820	40 583

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

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 the year ended 31 March 1999 the lambing percentage was 78.4%, about the same percentage as in 1997–98 (78.5%). The number of lambs marked decreased by 4.8% to 13.5 million during the year ended 31 March 1999.

13.23 LAMBING PERCENTAGES(a) — Year Ended 31 March

(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated.

Source: AgStats, 1996–97 (Cat. no. 7117.0).

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.

During 1999–2000 brokers and dealers receipts of taxable wool in NSW increased by 5.2% from the previous year to 191,169 tonnes.

During the year ended 31 March 1999, 40.8 million sheep and lambs were shorn. The 181,100 tonnes of greasy wool produced included wool sold and unsold. The average wool clip for this period was 4.4 kilograms.

13.24 RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL(a)(b) — Greasy Wool Basis

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	t	t	t
Wool received by brokers(c)	147 825	149 772	160 111
Wool received by dealers	35 332	31 938	31 058
Total wool received	183 157	181 710	191 169

(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).

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia, June 2000 (Cat. no. 7215.0)*.

Sheep meat

In NSW during 1999-2000 there were 5.4 million sheep slaughtered for human consumption, down 3.5% on 1998-99 with 118,900 tonnes of mutton produced, a decrease of 1.3%.

There were 4.1 million lambs slaughtered in 1999-2000 to produce 80,000 tonnes of lamb meat. This represents a 3.7% increase in both the number slaughtered and meat production over 1998-99.

13.25 SHEEP SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Sheep slaughtered	'000	5 903	5 583	5 385
Mutton produced	t	119 709	117 416	118 943
Lambs slaughtered	'000	3 695	3 913	4 057
Lamb produced	t	69 822	77 138	79 961

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia, June 2000 (Cat. no. 7215.0)*.

Dairy cattle

In the year ended 31 March 1999 the State's commercial dairy herd increased by 3.6% to 445,000 head. The number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle within the scope of the Agricultural Commodity Survey decreased by 1.4% to 2,532.

13.26 DAIRY CATTLE(a) — At 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Cows in milk and dry	244	266	282
Other milk cattle(b)	149	163	163
Total dairy cattle	393	429	445

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

Source: *AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0), Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0)*.

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 1999–2000 there were 1,395 million litres of whole milk receivals in NSW, an increase of 8.5% on the previous year.

Butter production decreased by 4.5% to 3,912 tonnes, while cheese production increased 8.2% to 26,410 tonnes in 1999–2000. As in previous years this was not sufficient to meet local demand and appreciable quantities were imported from interstate and overseas.

13.27 PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Whole milk(a)	million L	1 242	1 285	1 395
Butter	t	5 396	4 095	3 912
Cheese	t	22 810	24 163	26 140

(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.

Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

Meat cattle

The meat cattle herd size fell by 1.3% to number 5.8 million at 31 March 1999 while the number of establishments raising beef cattle fell by 1.8% from 26,836 to 26,366.

13.28 MEAT CATTLE — At 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Bulls and bull calves(a)	124	124	120
Cows and heifers	3 040	2 863	2 859
Other calves (under 1 year)(b)	1 783	1 764	1 689
Other cattle (1 year and over)(c)	1 171	1 171	1 178
Total beef cattle	6 118	5 922	5 846

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

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).

13.29 CATTLE SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Cattle slaughtered	'000	2 139	1 895	1 725
Beef produced	t	473 784	437 769	431 958
Calves slaughtered	'000	306	243	211
Veal produced	t	20 818	15 630	13 043

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 2000 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

Beef and veal

The number of cattle and calves slaughtered for human consumption in 1999–2000 fell by 9.4% to 1.9 million. Beef and veal production decreased by 1.9% to 445,000 tonnes.

Pigs

In NSW, at 31 March 1999, there were 829 establishments with pigs compared with 972 the previous year while the number of pigs fell by 8.3% to 777,600. This decline is a result of rationalisation within the industry and the trend towards pig producers growing on contract to the larger operators. Although there are less establishments these are larger and more sophisticated operations where pigs are grown to a larger size. Consequently a decline in numbers of pigs is not reflected in pig meat production which has actually increased.

13.30 PIGS — At 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Boars	6	6	5
Breeding sows and gilts	91	97	89
Other pigs	633	746	684
Total	729	849	778

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0).

Pig meat

In 1999–2000 the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption rose to 1.4 million while pig meat production during rose by 6.2% to 103,230 tonnes.

13.31 PIGS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1 392	1 347	1 408
Pig meat produced	t	95 560	97 185	103 232

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 2000 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

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 1999 the number of chickens kept for egg production was 4.0 million, a 14.7% decrease compared to the previous year.

The number of chickens held for meat production increased by 13.6% over the previous year to 38.8 million at 31 March 1999 reflecting the continued growth in popularity of chicken as a versatile and healthy meat as well as a growth in exports.

13.32 POULTRY — At 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Chickens			
For meat production	31 777	34 170	38 822
For egg production	4 256	4 703	4 011
Ducks	139	110	79
Turkeys	1 045	1 008	1 103

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

During 1999–2000, the number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption decreased slightly to 140 million, while the dressed weight of chicken meat produced decreased by 0.9% to 221,200 tonnes.

13.33 CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Number slaughtered	'000	135 651	140 794	139 967
Dressed weight	t	211 603	223 222	221 245

Source: Livestock Products, Australia, June 2000 (Cat. no. 7215.0).

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.

The number of beekeepers with 200 or more hives at 31 March 1999 was 419 compared with 404 the previous year. In 1998–99 honey production was 8.9 million kilograms, an increase of 8.4% from the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 178,595 kilograms, a decrease of 10.1%. The yield per hive was 73.9 kilograms of honey and 1.5 kilograms of beeswax. The fall in both the number of hives and the production of honey was a result of poor seasonal conditions across NSW which reduced the availability of pollen.

13.34 APICULTURE(a)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
no.			
Beekeepers at 30 June	527	404	419
Bee hives			
From which honey was taken	157 817	116 078	120 711
From which no honey was taken			
Used for nuclei(b)	13 904	8 976	9 830
Other	20 022	15 791	16 640
<i>Total hives kept</i>	<i>191 743</i>	<i>140 845</i>	<i>147 181</i>
kilograms			
Production			
Honey	12 619 504	8 232 025	8 921 208
Beeswax	234 488	198 725	178 595
Yield per productive hive			
Honey	80.0	70.9	73.9
Beeswax	1.5	1.7	1.5

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 200 or more hives. (b) Includes small hives and pollination hives.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Unpublished data, Agricultural statistics.

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Livestock Products, Australia (Cat. no. 7215.0)

Livestock and Meat, Australia (Cat. no. 7218.0)

Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7111.0)

Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 7501.0)

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

The mining industry began in 1788 when 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 n.e.c. (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 DMR.

Measuring output

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 production is recorded as concentrate if there has been treatment (for example ore dressing or elementary smelting) at or near the mine. If no treatment is undertaken production is recorded as ore. In the case of coal, the quantity shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.

Summary of operations

NSW accounted for 27% of employment in the coal and metal ore mining industries at the end of June 1999, ranking second behind Western Australia. Employment in the NSW coal industry fell by 19% from 12,119 in 1998 to 9,763 in 1999. Employment increased in the metal ore mining industry from 1,610 to 1,957, a rise of 22%. The decrease in employment in the coal industry has occurred as a result of a number of factors including the continuation of cost cutting in the industry amid low profitability, the result of continually low export prices.

For the year ended 30 June 1999, turnover from NSW mining establishments in the coal and metal ore mining industries was \$6,442 million. The major contributor continued to be the coal industry accounting for \$5,467 million, an increase of 4% over the previous financial year. Turnover in the metal ore mining industry increased by 30% from \$748 million to \$971 million. On a national scale, NSW ranked third behind Western Australia and Queensland, contributing 22% to total turnover for these industries during 1998–99.

14.1 COAL AND METAL ORE MINING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary — 1998–99

Industry sub-division	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Turnover
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	103	9 763	954.4	5 466.7
Metal ore mining	24	1 957	109.0	975.1
Total	127	11 720	1 063.4	6 441.8

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

Source: *Mining Industry, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8414.0).

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 1998–99 expenditure on mineral exploration (exclusive of petroleum) in NSW was \$66 million, a decrease of 26% on the previous year. This downturn reflected a worldwide downturn in exploration activity particularly for gold. Exploration for coal during 1998–99 fell to \$17 million which accounted for 26% of total expenditure compared with 32% the previous year. Expenditure on exploration for gold accounted for 35% of total expenditure compared with 36% the previous year. Expenditure on exploration for copper, silver-lead-zinc, nickel and cobalt accounted for 29% of expenditure compared with 27% during 1997–98.

14.2 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Mineral sought	\$m	\$m	\$m
Coal	19.5	28.3	17.0
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	29.8	23.5	18.8
Gold	40.2	31.8	23.1
Other	4.9	4.6	6.7
Total	94.4	88.2	65.6

(a) Other than for petroleum.

Source: *Private Mineral Exploration, Australia* (Cat. no. 8412.0).

Review of selected commodities

Coal

Black coal mining is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW. Accounting for 74% of income from mining in NSW, coal mining is an important export earner for the State.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Gunnedah coalfield (including Gunnedah and Narrabri areas), the Hunter coalfield (including Muswellbrook and Singleton areas), the Newcastle coalfield (including Cessnock and Lake Macquarie areas), the Western coalfield (including Lithgow and Ulan areas) and the Southern coalfield (including Wollongong and Burragorang Valley areas).

Coking coals are suited to the production of metallurgical coke used in steel works while high quality thermal coal is used by power stations. All districts produce bituminous grade steaming coal but the Hunter coalfield also supplies high volatile coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal. Significant developments in the mining of coal in NSW since the 1960s have been the increase in the number of open cut mines (accounting for 58% of saleable coal production in 1998–99) and the increase in the proportion of underground coal extraction by the longwall mining method. The impetus for growth in more efficient operations has been to further improve productivity and meet the challenges of falling coal prices and intense international competition.

During 1998–99 the quantity of saleable coal produced decreased by 4% from the previous year's figure of 108 million tonnes to 103 million tonnes. Total consumption of coal in NSW was 31 million tonnes, a slight decrease on the previous year. Power stations accounted for 79%, and the steel industry 17% of all coal consumption. Exports of NSW coal in 1998–99 amounted to 76 million tonnes (equivalent to over 74% of total saleable coal production) with a value of \$3,755 million.

14.3 COAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t
Stocks at start of year	13 301	14 748	14 311
Net production of saleable coal			
Northern district	71 402	80 363	79 089
Southern district	13 892	13 366	11 453
Western district	14 189	13 979	12 879
Total	99 483	107 708	103 421
Interstate movement			
Imports(a)	176	168	281
Exports	1 009	1 076	938
Overseas exports	67 455	75 934	76 406
Consumption	29 688	31 491	31 380
In transit and unaccounted for	-60	188	317
Stocks at end of year	14 748	14 311	9 606

(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 provinces of zinc, lead and silver production in Australia.

Since the 1970s, mines at Cobar and at Woodlawn, near Goulburn, have been significant contributors to lead-zinc production. Most of the copper production in NSW comes from mines at Cobar, 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. Available reserves of gold and copper in NSW have been significantly increased due to the commencement of operations at the large Cadia project near Orange in July 1998.

The value of metallic mineral production in NSW (calculated at average annual market prices) has remained relatively stable falling only slightly to \$1.11 billion in 1998-99 from \$1.18 billion in 1997-98. A fall in the value of all other metallic mineral products has been offset by the significant increase in the production of gold which increased by 55% to 19 tonnes valued at \$280 million, due largely to increased production from the Cadia mine. The production of copper fell by 21% to 93,000 tonnes as a result of the closure of the Woodlawn copper mine (in March 1998) and the cessation of operations at the CSA mine, Cobar in January 1999. The CSA mine subsequently recommenced operations in March 1999.

14.4 SELECTED METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
PRODUCTION (t)(a)			
Antimony	1 817	1 711	1 784
Copper	112 000	118 000	93 000
Gold	11	12	19
Silver	208	167	157
Lead	192 000	166 000	162 000
Zinc	315 000	270 000	273 000
Total	621 036	555 890	529 960
VALUE (\$'000)(b)			
Antimony	3 977	3 740	2 881
Copper	327 722	329 859	224 409
Gold	166 136	177 912	279 806
Silver	42 182	42 905	41 474
Lead	174 031	138 504	132 354
Zinc	453 923	486 649	434 070
Total	1 167 971	1 179 570	1 114 994

(a) Contained in metal ore and concentrate. (b) Value is calculated using average annual market prices.

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 1998–99 rose from \$419 million to \$446 million, an increase of 6% partly attributable to work related to the Olympic Games held in Sydney in September 2000. Crushed and broken stone is the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 46% of the value of production. Gravel and construction sand are the next largest contributors, representing 19% and 22% respectively of the total value of production.

14.5 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
PRODUCTION ('000 t)			
Construction sand	7 109	9 428	10 378
Gravel(a)	7 925	5 495	5 220
Crushed and broken stone	13 635	15 171	16 775
Dimension stone	25	25	34
Other materials(b)	7 368	9 793	9 882
Total	39 062	39 912	42 289
VALUE (\$'000)			
Construction sand	67 947	90 134	99 192
Gravel(a)	129 591	88 856	85 347
Crushed and broken stone	166 658	185 438	205 039
Dimension stone	4 145	3 754	5 075
Other materials(b)	38 594	51 282	51 216
Total	406 935	419 464	445 869

(a) Includes decorative aggregate. (b) Includes unprocessed construction materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or fill and loam used for horticultural purposes.

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 minerals produced in 1998-99 was \$151 million, a 15% decrease on the \$177 million for the previous year. This occurred mainly due to a decline in opal production from the Coocoran field at Lightning Ridge and a decline in mineral sand production due to the cessation of RZM's Tomago sand operations in early 1999 and the closure of Mineral Deposits Pty Ltd's Viney Creek mine in April 1999.

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. In NSW in 1998–99 energy consumption was 1049 petajoules (PJ) which accounted for 32% of Australia's energy consumption.

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 NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are also available from the Ministry.

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 82% of total primary energy used in NSW during 1998–99.

14.6 PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR USE IN NSW(a)

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
ENERGY (PJ(b))			
Oil(c)			
Crude			
Interstate	255	234	167
Overseas	219	220	249
Refined			
Interstate	37	52	89
Overseas	45	71	61
<i>Total oil</i>	555	577	565
Natural gas	111	114	126
Coal(d)	3 126	3 452	3 381
Water power	12	11	15
Bagasse and wood	43	43	43
Electricity imports	3	14	10
Total	3 850	4 210	4 139
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)			
Oil(c)			
Crude			
Interstate	7	6	4
Overseas	6	5	6
Refined			
Interstate	1	1	2
Overseas	1	2	1
<i>Total Oil</i>	14	14	14
Natural gas	3	3	3
Coal(d)	81	82	82
Water power	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	1	1	1
Electricity imports	—	—	—
Total	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: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Alternative energy sources

NSW also has significant sources of renewable energy such as solar, wind and biomass which, to date, are largely untapped. Energy sector reforms currently being introduced by the State Government are promoting favourable market conditions for the application of efficient energy management practices and the development and use of alternative energy technology. Environmental requirements have been introduced for holders of electricity retail licences requiring them to negotiate strategies for greenhouse gas emission reduction and to report annually on their progress towards meeting their apportioned benchmarks. These requirements are encouraging further growth of energy efficiency services and the development of renewable energy sources.

The State Government encourages sustainable energy development through:

- The Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) which administers energy efficiency programs and sustainable energy commercialisation programs;
- The State Energy Research and Development Fund.

In recent years a number of generators using renewable energy have been commissioned. These include: the 0.4 megawatt (MW) capacity Singleton Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Energy Farm at Singleton; the Sydney 2000 Olympic Village residential PV systems at Newington; the largest windfarm in NSW at Blayney, with a nominal capacity of 10 MW; the 0.042 MW White Cliffs Solar Power Station, which uses 14 dish shaped reflectors to focus the sun's energy onto PV cells; and a 1MW generator at Whytes Gully, near Wollongong which uses household green waste for electricity generation. Energy produced by these generators are sold as Green Power by electricity retailers. NSW currently has around 19,000 greenpower customers.

Cogeneration is a highly efficient form of energy production that produces both electricity and heat from the one fuel source. In 1997, the State's largest cogeneration plant, a 162 megawatt (MW) plant at Smithfield, began operation. A number of other cogeneration plants are proposed in NSW. These include the upgrading of the State's bagasse cogeneration plants at the Condong, Broadwater and Harwood sugar mills which is expected to provide an extra 700 gigawatt hours (GWh) of renewable energy.

NSW has large resources of coal seam methane, some of which are being used for power generation. Two coal seam methane power stations exist in NSW — a 55.6 MW station at the Appin Mine, south of Campbelltown, and a 41.2 MW station at nearby Tower Mine. A privately owned company, the Sydney Gas Company, is currently evaluating the sustainability of a number of coal seam methane exploration wells in the Sydney Basin. If this resource proves to be commercially viable, NSW may have a local gas supply source but its utilisation will be subject to a full environmental impact assessment.

Methane resulting from the decomposition of organic waste in green waste disposal areas is another source of energy for generation. NSW has a total of 23 MW capacity of landfill gas generation units. Energy can also be generated from municipal waste by controlled combustion or gasification followed by combustion. Wollongong City Council and Energy Developments Ltd are developing a 1 MW Solid Waste to Energy Recycling Facility to process household and green waste into electricity.

Consumption of energy

In 1998–99 the industrial sector was the principal user of energy, accounting for 42% of consumption. Transport was the next largest sector (using 40%) with domestic consumption accounting for 11% and the commercial sector using 7%. Of the total energy used in 1998–99, 46% came from oil, 19% from coal, 11% from gas and 19% from electricity.

14.7 ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY CONSUMER SECTOR — 1998–99

Consumer sector	Fuel type					Total
	Oil(a)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Wood and bagasse	
ENERGY (PJ)						
Transport	411.3	1.7	—	2.2	—	415.2
Commercial	13.8	15.5	0.8	43.5	0.2	73.8
Industrial	57.6	77.7	201.3	91.9	12.1	440.6
Domestic	4.4	17.5	0.1	66.7	30.2	118.9
Total	487.1	112.4	202.2	204.3	42.5	1 049.0
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)						
Transport	99.1	0.4	—	0.5	—	100.0
Commercial	18.7	21.0	1.1	58.9	0.3	100.0
Industrial	13.1	17.6	45.7	20.9	2.7	100.0
Domestic	3.7	14.7	0.1	56.1	25.4	100.0
All sectors	46.4	10.7	19.3	19.5	4.1	100.0

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes LPG.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

14.8 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, Proportion of Fuel Type Use — 1998–99

Fuel type	Consumer sector				Total
	Transport	Commercial	Industrial	Domestic	
	%	%	%	%	%
Oil(a)	84.4	2.8	11.8	0.9	100.0
Gas	1.5	13.8	69.1	15.6	100.0
Coal	—	0.4	99.6	—	100.0
Electricity	1.1	21.3	45.0	32.6	100.0
Wood and bagasse	—	0.5	28.5	71.1	100.0
All types	39.6	7.0	42.0	11.3	100.0

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. Includes LPG.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities

Electricity generation and distribution

Electricity is a derived energy source which provides the major form of energy used in commercial 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 Pyrmont powerhouse opened in July 1904.

During the war years of 1939–1945 there was a need for considerable industrial energy which placed a large strain on the existing generators. Following the war, there was a massive increase in electricity demand. However, neglect of the electricity system during the war resulted in the State's generation plant no longer being reliable.

In 1949 construction of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme began. The Electricity Commission of NSW was established in 1950 to build upon the State's power resources on an integrated basis. In response to demand power stations grew bigger with generating units rapidly increasing in size.

The Electricity Commission became Pacific Power on 1 January 1992. Between 1992 and 1996 the NSW Government implemented significant reforms in the NSW electricity industry. In 1996 three competing generating companies — Pacific Power, Delta Electricity and Macquarie Generation — were formed from the original Pacific Power. In July 2000 Pacific Power was corporatised and all of its generation assets were transferred to Eraring Energy, a newly created state owned corporation.

The commencement of the National Electricity Market in 1998 introduced competition in the wholesale supply and purchase of electricity combined with an open access regime for the use of electricity networks across the ACT, NSW, Queensland, SA and Victoria. Investment in new generation is now largely driven by the demand of this market.

The total installed capacity of the generating plants in NSW at 30 June 2000 was 12,687 MW (excluding the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric scheme).

The total electricity generated in NSW from major power plants (excluding the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme) in 1998–99 was 60,058 gigawatt hours (GWh), an increase of 4.4% from the previous year.

Most of the State's electricity generation is undertaken by the government owned generators, Delta Electricity, Macquarie Generation and Eraring Energy. At 30 June 1999, the seven major (coal based) power stations, their locations, operators and effective capacities were as follows:

■ Bayswater (Hunter Valley)	Macquarie Generation	2,640 MW
■ Liddell (Hunter Valley)	Macquarie Generation	2,000 MW
■ Eraring (Lake Macquarie)	Eraring Energy	2,640 MW
■ Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes)	Delta Electricity	600 MW
■ Vales Point (Lake Macquarie)	Delta Electricity	1,320 MW
■ Wallerawang (near Lithgow)	Delta Electricity	1,000 MW
■ Mount Piper (near Lithgow)	Delta Electricity	1,320 MW

In 1998–99 NSW imported 6,079 GWh of electricity. This amount includes energy imported from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, Queensland and Victoria.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme was built between 1949 and 1974 and is owned by the NSW, Victorian and Commonwealth Governments. The fundamental purpose of the scheme is to collect, store and divert water for irrigation and electricity generation. 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 3,760 MW.

In 1998–99 the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority sent out 4,573 GWh of electricity. This energy was traded through the National Electricity Market. The Commonwealth, NSW and Victorian governments are currently engaged in corporatising the operations of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority.

TransGrid (the NSW electricity transmission authority) is the state owned corporation responsible for the management, operation, control and maintenance of the State's high voltage electricity transmission system.

The commencement of the National Electricity Market has resulted in an expansion of the National Electricity Grid, particularly the interconnections between the networks of the participating states. The Queensland–NSW Interconnection (QNI), a 550 km (of which 220 km is in NSW) 330 kV transmission line from Armidale in NSW to Taring in Southern Queensland, is now operational. Directlink, a 180 MW DC interconnection between Queensland and NSW, is also now operational.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is carried out by licensed electricity retailers. At 30 June 2000, there were 23 retailers holding NSW licences with the majority of retail sales continuing to be made through the six State-owned electricity supply authorities, which also operate the distribution networks within NSW:

- Advance Energy
- Australian Inland Energy
- Energy Australia
- Great Southern Energy
- Integral Energy
- NorthPower

Under a timetable of contestability, all electricity customers will soon be able to enter the market to make choices about their supplier based on price, service, quality and other factors. At 1 July 1999, all customers satisfying the regulatory criteria with a use in excess of 160 MW hours (about \$16,000) electricity per year are contestable, i.e.: able to choose a retailer to supply them. Medium sized businesses (100–160 MW hours per year) will become contestable from 1 January 2001 and smaller businesses (40–100 MW hours per year) will become contestable from 1 July 2001. Remaining businesses and householders will become contestable from 1 January 2002.

Not all electricity produced in NSW is consumed in NSW; some is lost in production, transmission and distribution, while a small proportion is exported. Total electricity consumption in NSW in 1998–99 was 57,168 GWh and 445 GWh was exported. The maximum daily demand for energy in NSW in 1998–99 was 11,424 MW.

14.9 PRIMARY ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS — 1998–99

Consumer sector	Total electricity consumed GWh	Consumers no.	Average use KWh
Residential	17 720	2 394 806	7 399
Other	39 448	455 846	82 744
Total	57 168	2 850 652	(a) . .

(a) Average of total use is not meaningful because of wide variation in average use for each category of consumer.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Gas distribution and consumption

In 1998–99 natural gas accounted for 11% of total energy end-use in NSW. The amount of natural gas sold through reticulated pipeline networks was 116.4 petajoules (PJ).

14.10 PRIMARY GAS CONSUMERS, NSW and ACT — 1996–97

Consumer sector	Total gas consumed TJ	Consumers no.	Average use MJ
Residential	17 526	758 428	23 108
Commercial	11 359	25 209	450 593
Industrial	87 457	529	165 495 274
Total	116 432	784 166	(a) . .

(a) Average of total use is not meaningful because of wide variation in average use for each category of consumer.

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Most of the gas used in NSW is imported from the Moomba field in South Australia although this year, for the first time, a small amount of gas was imported from Bass Strait through the recently completed eastern gas pipeline.

Natural gas was first made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,351 kilometre overland supply pipeline from the Moomba in 1976. Since then, natural gas has been made available to Wollongong, Newcastle and many regional areas through the construction of lateral pipelines.

The Interconnector between Wodonga in Victoria and Wagga Wagga in NSW was completed in August 1998, linking the NSW and Victorian natural gas systems. This pipeline is able to carry gas in either direction between the Victorian and NSW gas networks. The initial capacity is 20 PJ per year, expandable to 90 PJ.

In August 2000, the \$495 million, 795 km Eastern Gas Pipeline from Longford in Victoria to Sydney began delivering gas from the Gippsland Basin in Bass Strait into the Sydney metropolitan market. This pipeline, which has a design capacity of 110 PJ of gas per year, will provide a second major source of natural gas for the NSW market.

A number of gas-fired power plants are being considered for NSW including a 350 MW combined cycle plant on the western shores of Lake Illawarra in the Wollongong area (site of the old Tallawarra power station), a 100 MW plant at Wagga Wagga, a 420 MW gas cogeneration plant at Kurnell and a 350 MW gas cogeneration plant at Botany.

Gas exploration is being actively promoted by the NSW Government and a number of exploration licences have been issued. A small quantity of the gas produced in evaluating the sustainability of a number of the wells drilled in the Sydney Basin is being sold to industrial and residential consumers in NSW.

As NSW has as yet no proven commercial gas reserves of its own, it is necessary to provide effective regulatory and policy settings for an attractive gas market in order to encourage new players to enter the gas market. Third party access rights to pipelines have been progressively extended to customers and to retailers wishing to supply those customers. In August 1996, a NSW access regime provided the largest gas consumers (>500 Terajoules) with access rights to the distribution networks. In August 1998, a national third party access regime was implemented in NSW, applying to both distribution and transmission pipelines. On 1 July 2000, third party access rights were extended to apply to all gas users, including small business and residential customers.

Petroleum products

Presently, NSW has no commercial petroleum production and relies entirely on imports from interstate and overseas. However, sedimentary basins with petroleum resource potential cover about 60% of NSW and real potential exists for significant petroleum discoveries. The NSW Government is actively promoting petroleum exploration in the state and currently there are some 30 petroleum exploration licences in force covering all the major basins in NSW.

NSW has two oil refineries which produce a range of refined products including petrol, aviation fuels solvents and lubricating oils. The Clyde Refinery owned by Shell has a crude oil production capacity of 86,000 barrels per stream day and the Kurnell refinery owned by Caltex has a crude oil production capacity of 116,000 barrels per stream day.

A guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products. In 1999–2000, motor spirit accounted for 50%, auto diesel oil for 26% and aviation fuel for 19% of petroleum products sold in NSW for use as energy sources. Generally the consumption of petroleum fuels in the manufacturing industry has declined since the 1970s as fuels previously used in process heating applications have been replaced by natural gas.

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Australia

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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.

Industry development

Manufacturing industries in NSW grew quickly from the time of federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. In Sydney, the central business district and nearby wharves and railway yards were girded by a band of mixed industrial and residential suburbs. These extended from Waverley to Alexandria in the south-east through the older, more densely settled districts of Redfern and Newtown and to the western outposts of Balmain and Leichhardt. As railways leapt across the continent and tall buildings dominated city skylines, thousands of new jobs were created for boilermakers, engineers, iron founders and brickmakers.

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. Manufacturing led the recovery out of the Depression, in particular when demand for the industry's output was boosted by the requirements of World War II. 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 situated 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 have been causing a contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries.

By the 1970s the world economic environment had changed dramatically. The “stagflation” of the Australian economy reflected the greater world recession, triggered by oil price rises in 1973–74. Despite significant rationalisation, manufacturing responded to economic recovery in the 1980s more slowly than other sectors. The electronic and footwear industries were in decline by the end of the 1970s and in 1982 the crisis in heavy industry was signalled when Australian Iron and Steel announced the impending loss of jobs in the Port Kembla Steel Works.

Outsourcing of previously core activities of manufacturing businesses, especially to the Business services sector, is also now having an affect on data relating to the Manufacturing industry. Recent employment decreases in particular manufacturing industries give some indication of the various changes occurring.

Overview

About one-third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant since 1983. As measured by the August 2000 Labour Force Survey, 31.9% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 32.3% in Victoria and 16.3% in Queensland.

Manufacturing plays an important role in the economy of NSW. In August 2000, the sector was proportionately the third largest employer in the State. It employed 12.0% of total persons employed, compared with 14.0% for Retail trade and 12.6% for Property and business services.

Manufacturing was the second largest contributor to total factor income for NSW after Property and business services. Manufacturing’s contribution declined from 14.0% to 13.4% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, while Property and business services decreased from 14.9% to 14.5% during the same period. All States and Territories recorded a reduction in the proportion of total factor income contributed by manufacturing in the ten years between 1989–90 and 1999–2000. Over this period, NSW recorded a decrease of 0.8%, while Victoria recorded a decrease of 1.7% and Australia as a whole recorded a decrease of 1.4%.

In 1998–99 manufacturing establishments in NSW employed 297,000 people and generated \$71,876 million in turnover and \$22,902 million in industry value added (IVA). The percentage contribution by NSW to total Australian manufacturing turnover and IVA in 1998–99 was 32.5% and 33.2% respectively. For the third consecutive year, the contribution to Australian turnover for 1998–99 by NSW manufacturers was lower than that of manufacturers located in Victoria (\$71,984 million). When this first occurred, for 1996–97, it was the first time that this had happened since the commencement of integrated economic statistics with the 1968–69 collection.

Regional data were not collected in the 1998–99 Manufacturing Survey. The latest regional data available are for 1996–97. At that time, around 72% of NSW manufacturing activity took place in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD), where the largest employing manufacturing industry was Machinery and equipment manufacturing (49,930 persons), while the manufacturing industry with the largest turnover was Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (\$10,869 million). Outside Sydney SD, the largest manufacturing industry was Metal product manufacturing, which employed 25,219 persons and generated \$8,612 million in turnover. Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing was the second largest manufacturing industry with 18,847 persons employed and turnover of \$4,970 million. The largest non-metropolitan SDs were Hunter (with around 8% of NSW manufacturing employment and 10% of NSW manufacturing turnover) and Illawarra (6% and 8% respectively). Metal product manufacturing was easily the largest manufacturing industry in these SDs, contributing 43% of manufacturing employment and 57% of manufacturing turnover in Hunter and 58% of manufacturing employment and 76% of manufacturing turnover in Illawarra.

15.1 MANUFACTURING, Employment and Total Factor Income

	Proportion of employment at August	Proportion of total factor income for year ended June
	%	%
1990	15.0	14.2
1991	14.1	13.5
1992	14.0	13.6
1993	14.5	14.0
1994	14.5	14.5
1995	13.4	14.4
1996	13.5	14.1
1997	14.9	13.6
1998	12.8	13.7
1999	12.0	14.0
2000	(a)12.0	13.4

(a) Comparable time series data are not available because of changes made to the method of coding industry. It has been estimated in 2000 that the number of persons employed in manufacturing in Australia was 5% higher than it would have been under previous methodology.

Source: Unpublished data, August Labour Force Surveys; Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1990–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Source of statistics

The principal source of manufacturing statistics is the manufacturing survey conducted by the ABS at 30 June each year. Periodically, as in 1996–97, a full census of manufacturing establishments is conducted. For census years, sub-State regional manufacturing statistics are available. In 1997–98 and 1998–99, a full census was not conducted; hence, regional data presented here are for 1996–97.

The statistics in this chapter relate to all manufacturing establishments which operated in NSW during the relevant year ended 30 June. Excluded are those manufacturers not employing staff at 30 June of the reference year (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had not registered as group employers with the Australian Taxation Office. Though a substantial number, these businesses would contribute only marginally to aggregate data were they to be included. Also excluded is the production from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which also undertake limited manufacturing activities. However, the effect of this is generally marginal. In addition, the ABS attempts to obtain data for those businesses which ceased operation during the year, but it is not possible to obtain data for all of them.

The ABS conducts additional manufacturing production quantity collections for a limited range of commodities, generally on a subannual basis. Some of these statistics are available at State level.

Growth trends

Manufacturing employment in NSW for June 1999 has fallen by 1.4% since June 1998 and by 6.2% since June 1994. Total Australian manufacturing employment decreased by 2.5% between June 1998 and June 1999 and by 2.5% also, between June 1994 and June 1999. Turnover (in current price terms) for NSW for 1998–99 has increased by 6.0% since 1997–98 and by 13.0% since 1993–94. Total Australian manufacturing turnover (in current price terms) increased significantly between 1993–94 and 1998–99 (up 18.0%) but increased by only 3.7% between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

Printing, publishing and recorded media recorded the greatest increase in NSW between June 1994 and June 1999 for employment (up 9.3%) and the largest percentage increase (in current price terms) over the period 1993–94 to 1998–99 for turnover (up 28.7%). This industry also had the largest increase in Australian employment over this period (up 7.7%) and the largest percentage increase (in current price terms) in Australian turnover (up 27.8%). The industry in NSW with the largest percentage decrease in employment over the last five years was Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (down 19.2%), with a 12.8% decrease recorded between 1998 and 1999. This industry also experienced the largest percentage decrease in employment for Australia over this period (down 15.3%). Again, a substantial proportion of this decrease occurred between 1998 and 1999, when employment fell 10.6%.

Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing recorded the only decrease in turnover (in current price terms) in NSW between 1993–94 and 1998–99, (down 1.6%). Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing recorded the largest percentage increase in turnover (in current price terms) between 1997–98 and 1998–99 for both NSW (up 19.0%) and Australia (up 11.5%). Over the last 5 years, these increases were 19.3% for NSW and 13.8% for Australia. However in 1998–99 this industry contributed only 4.6% of the total manufacturing turnover in NSW (4.5% of total Australian manufacturing turnover). Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing is the largest manufacturing industry subdivision (by turnover) for the second successive year for NSW (20.6%). It is also the largest industry subdivision for Australia (22.8%).

15.2 CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND TURNOVER

	1993–94 to 1998–99		1997–98 to 1998–99	
	Employment at end of June	Turnover	Employment at end of June	Turnover
	%	%	%	%
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	-6.2	18.6	-1.7	5.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	-19.2	-1.6	-12.8	-4.6
Wood and paper product mfg	-14.3	7.4	-9.0	7.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	9.3	28.7	-0.9	6.7
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated mfg	2.2	12.8	9.2	7.7
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	-11.6	19.3	-0.9	19.0
Metal product mfg	-9.9	2.6	-0.8	1.0
Machinery and equipment mfg	-7.5	17.5	-1.3	10.9
Other manufacturing	-7.2	5.6	0.4	0.8
Total	-6.2	13.0	-1.4	6.0

Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8221.1).

Structure of manufacturing

The manufacturing industries employing the largest number of people in NSW at June 1999 were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (20.0%), Metal product manufacturing (17.5%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (16.1%). These relative positions have remained unchanged since ANZSIC industry data were introduced for 1989–90. However in 1998–99, for the second consecutive time since ANZSIC industry data were introduced, Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20.6%) generated the largest manufacturing turnover in NSW, followed by Metal product manufacturing (18.9%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (17.9%). In terms of contribution to industry value added, the State's major manufacturing industries in 1998–99 were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (18.3%), Metal product manufacturing (17.9%), and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (17.5%).

15.3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — 1998–99

Industry group	Employment at end of June(a) no.	Wages and salaries(b) \$m	Turnover \$m	Industry value added \$m
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg				
Meat and meat product mfg	16 648	576.9	3 321.6	936.4
Dairy product mfg	3 371	188.7	1 510.7	321.2
Fruit and vegetable processing	2 618	97.0	732.8	133.2
Oil and fat mfg	840	47.0	561.3	121.0
Flour mill and cereal food mfg	3 392	140.9	1 891.2	520.7
Bakery product mfg	6 105	238.3	1 002.6	391.8
Other food mfg	9 494	391.1	2 861.1	824.4
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>	47 741	1 913.3	14 827.1	4 202.1
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg				
Textile fibre, yarn and woven fabric mfg	3 367	127.4	585.4	201.3
Textile product mfg	2 663	67.1	374.8	117.6
Knitting mills	1 570	46.7	293.1	74.4
Clothing mfg	10 038	265.1	1 427.7	475.7
Footwear mfg	1 146	27.9	108.1	34.4
Leather and leather product mfg	640	19.6	167.0	31.6
<i>Total</i>	19 424	553.9	2 956.0	935.0
Wood and paper product mfg				
Log sawmilling and timber dressing	2 560	88.5	480.6	213.7
Other wood product mfg	9 160	263.7	1 526.4	429.7
Paper and paper product mfg	5 390	265.4	1 674.9	656.5
<i>Total</i>	17 110	617.6	3 682.0	1 299.9
Printing, publishing and recorded media				
Printing and services to printing	19 298	715.5	2 673.7	1 067.9
Publishing	19 718	894.1	4 015.4	1 509.4
Recorded media manufacturing and publishing	1 409	49.6	511.9	233.7
<i>Total</i>	40 425	1 659.2	7 201.1	2 811.0
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg				
Petroleum refining	1 608	104.6	2 495.4	411.4
Petroleum and coal product mfg n.e.c.	115	8.1	117.9	29.0
Basic chemical mfg	3 148	181.7	1 612.9	423.0
Other chemical product mfg	17 221	758.2	6 267.3	1 918.1
Rubber product mfg	1 328	49.5	202.1	77.5
Plastic product mfg	11 056	425.6	2 141.0	806.9
<i>Total</i>	34 477	1 527.7	12 836.7	3 665.9

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

15.3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — 1998-99 — *continued*

Industry group	Employment at end of June(a) no.	Wages and salaries(b) \$m	Turnover \$m	Industry value added \$m
Non-metallic mineral product mfg				
Glass and glass product mfg	1 532	72.2	310.0	114.1
Ceramic mfg	2 205	95.8	551.7	237.8
Cement, lime, plaster and concrete product mfg	4 763	204.7	1 895.8	590.4
Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	1 920	90.8	545.2	209.9
<i>Total</i>	10 420	463.5	3 302.6	1 152.3
Metal product mfg				
Iron and steel mfg	15 162	956.3	5 634.6	1 583.5
Basic non-ferrous metal mfg	2 720	138.6	1 775.3	498.4
Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg	3 074	146.3	1 262.8	254.5
Structural metal product mfg	12 303	429.0	2 376.9	788.2
Sheet metal product mfg	5 233	194.0	892.8	323.2
Fabricated metal product mfg	13 333	422.6	1 659.2	652.9
<i>Total</i>	51 825	2 286.9	13 601.6	4 100.7
Machinery and equipment mfg				
Motor vehicle and part mfg	5 459	195.7	929.9	323.4
Other transport equipment mfg	9 454	494.5	1 728.3	827.0
Photographic and scientific equipment mfg	4 056	151.8	693.4	275.7
Electronic equipment mfg	9 787	470.8	2 686.1	707.8
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg	14 535	549.9	2 659.8	842.2
Industrial machinery and equipment mfg	16 207	643.2	2 802.1	1 026.2
<i>Total</i>	59 499	2 505.9	11 499.5	4 002.4
Other manufacturing				
Prefabricated building mfg	591	18.4	126.0	38.3
Furniture mfg	12 254	334.3	1 417.2	533.5
Miscellaneous mfg	3 249	91.8	426.5	161.5
<i>Total</i>	16 094	444.5	1 969.6	733.3
Total manufacturing	297 015	11 972.5	71 876.2	22 902.5

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

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1998-99* (Cat. no. 8221.1).

Characteristics of the workforce

In NSW, manufacturing employment was dominated by males working full-time (66.3%), with the main exception being the Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing industry where 49.8% of manufacturing employment was represented by females working full-time. The highest proportion of total male employment within a manufacturing industry subdivision (88.9%) was in Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing, with the highest proportion of total female employment recorded in Textile clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (61.3%). Females made up a greater proportion of part-time employment in all of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions. Female part-time employment was most significant in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (11.5% of total subdivision employment), Printing, publishing and recorded media (10.6%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (10.1%). In NSW, a marked departure from the male/female pattern for Australian manufacturing industries was in Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing. In NSW, 45.9% of the workforce in Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing was female, compared to 34.2% for Australia.

For both NSW and Australia, part-time employment in manufacturing as a whole was less than the average for all industries, especially for females. The corresponding proportions of male full-time employment in manufacturing were higher than the averages for all industries, but for female full-time employment the proportions were again lower. In August 2000, the proportion of total full-time manufacturing employment was almost exactly the same for NSW and Australia.

15.4 PROPORTIONS OF TOTAL INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION EMPLOYMENT — August 2000

Industry subdivision	New South Wales				Australia			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	56.2	4.2	29.5	10.1	61.6	5.1	24.0	9.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	34.7	4.0	49.8	11.5	36.7	3.1	47.7	12.4
Wood and paper product mfg	83.2	1.4	12.8	2.6	84.3	2.9	9.0	3.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	49.8	7.6	32.0	10.6	55.2	5.7	27.7	11.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	51.5	2.6	39.9	6.0	63.5	2.2	28.3	5.9
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	86.2	2.8	2.8	8.3	80.1	4.0	10.3	5.6
Metal product mfg	85.0	1.9	10.6	2.5	83.9	2.1	9.8	4.1
Machinery and equipment mfg	73.7	2.5	18.8	5.1	77.1	2.7	16.3	4.0
Other manufacturing	75.8	4.6	12.1	7.5	73.8	5.7	12.8	7.8
Total manufacturing	66.3	3.5	23.6	6.6	69.4	3.6	20.2	6.8
Total all industries	49.2	6.9	26.0	17.9	48.6	7.3	24.7	19.4

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Capital expenditure

Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW totalled \$2,638 million for 1999–2000, which was 17.8% of the private new capital expenditure by all NSW businesses within the scope of the survey (excluded are businesses in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Government administration and defence, Education and Health and community services). Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW contributed 27.2% of total Australian manufacturing private new capital expenditure.

The Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing industry was the largest contributor to private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW in 1999–2000 with 23.2% of the total, followed by Machinery and equipment manufacturing (17.1%) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (16.6%). The smallest contributors were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (2.2%) and Other manufacturing (3.6%).

15.5 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES

	Manufacturing			Proportion of total NSW capital expenditure	Proportion of Australian manufacturing capital expenditure
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m		
1994–95	522	3 444	3 966	32.7	38.3
1995–96	391	2 927	3 318	26.3	31.7
1996–97	395	2 680	3 075	22.5	30.2
1997–98	600	3 050	3 649	25.0	33.2
1998–99	r334	r2526	2 860	19.8	30.2
1999–2000	338	2 300	2 638	17.8	27.2

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure, June Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 5646.0); *Unpublished data, Private New Capital Expenditure Survey*.

Exports

In 1998–99, NSW manufacturers directly exported \$8,446 million worth of goods, which represented 13.0% of their total sales and transfers out of goods produced. This was a lower figure than for Australia as a whole, where manufacturers directly exported an average of 15.7% (\$31,956 million) of their sales and transfers out of goods produced. In 1998–99, the NSW manufacturing industry contributed 26.4% of Australia's manufacturing industry direct exports. Its most significant contributor was Printing, publishing and recorded media, which contributed 70.6% of Australia's direct exports for that industry subdivision (\$370 million out of \$524 million), followed by Other manufacturing (48.3%, or \$96 million out of \$198 million) and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (35.0%, or \$1,221 million out of \$3,496 million).

NSW direct exports of \$8,446 million in 1998–99 represents a 1.6% increase on the \$8,316 million recorded for 1997–98, although the percentage of the total sales and transfers out of goods for sale produced that were exported has decreased (from 13.4% for 1997–98 to 13.0% for 1998–99). Metal product manufacturing recorded the largest dollar increase (direct exports up \$140 million or 5.4%) between 1997–98 and 1998–99. This industry remained the NSW manufacturing industry subdivision with the greatest proportion of its sales and transfers out of goods produced going to direct export, at 21.3% (up from 20% in 1997–98). The next highest proportion of direct exports was Machinery and equipment manufacturing (15.4%), followed by Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (14.2%).

15.6 EXPORTS BY NSW MANUFACTURERS — 1998–99

Industry subdivision	Amount exported \$m	Exports as a proportion of sales and transfers out of goods produced
		%
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	2 038.5	14.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	339.6	12.6
Wood and paper product mfg	133.3	3.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	369.9	7.6
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	1 222.1	9.8
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	69.1	2.2
Metal product mfg	2 718.7	21.3
Machinery and equipment mfg	1 459.3	15.4
Other manufacturing	95.7	5.2
Total manufacturing	8 446.1	13.0

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8221.1).

Regional
perspective

Between 1993–94 and 1996–97, the concentration of manufacturing industry in the regions of NSW has stayed largely the same.

As in previous manufacturing census years, Sydney SD dominated manufacturing activity in NSW in 1996–97. It contributed 71.8% of all locations at 30 June 1997, 71.5% of employment at the end of June 1997 and 69.9% of turnover for 1996–97. The only other SDs to contribute significantly were Hunter (6.6% of locations, 8.2% of employment and 9.6% of turnover) and Illawarra (4.3% of locations, 5.9% of employment and 8.3% of turnover).

15.7 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION — 1996–97(a)

	Locations at 30 June	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Proportion of manufacturing employment to total persons employed, August 1997
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	%
Sydney	13 141	216 991	7 977.7	47 194.4	15.4
Hunter	1 211	24 857	978.0	6 493.1	19.1
Illawarra	789	17 926	864.7	5 577.6	17.1
Richmond–Tweed	542	4 774	125.5	616.6	13.9
Mid-North Coast	647	7 232	210.4	1 250.3	—
Northern	366	4 463	128.2	749.8	—
North Western	217	3 048	85.3	453.4	(b)10.7
Central West	336	7 744	276.1	1 656.1	—
South Eastern	432	4 293	115.3	687.7	9.6
Murrumbidgee	324	7 034	230.0	1 684.0	10.3
Murray	271	4 839	166.2	1 153.5	—
Far West	29	269	8.7	29.9	(b)

(a) Since these data were last released, group employer information held by the Australian Taxation Office has been used to delete those businesses which have ceased trading or are no longer employing staff. (b) Far West is included with Northern, North Western and Central West.

Source: *Revised data corresponding to Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996–97* (Cat. no. 8221.1); *Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey*.

Products manufactured

Production of lamb increased between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 by 3.7% (following a 10.5% rise the previous year), and pigmeat by 6.2% (compared with a 1.7% rise the previous year). Production of beef and veal decreased by 1.8% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 (following a 8.3% decrease the previous year).

Production of butter fell between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 by 4.5% (compared with a 24.1% fall the previous year). Production of cheese increased by 8.2% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 after a 2.3% increase the previous year.

Production of ready mixed concrete increased by 15.7% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, after a 10.6% increase the previous year, and clay bricks increased by 4.3% after a 6.1% increase the previous year.

15.8 QUANTITIES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Selected Articles(a)

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Meat production(b)				
Chicken meat	t	211 603	223 222	221 245
Mutton	t	119 709	r117 416	118 947
Lamb	t	r69 822	r77 138	80 016
Beef and veal	t	r494 602	r453 399	445 027
Pigmeat	t	95 590	97 185	103 234
Dairy products(c)				
Whole milk	million L	1 242	r1286	1 395
Butter	t	5 396	4 095	3 912
Cheese	t	23 615	r24 163	26 140
Construction and energy products				
Clay bricks for structural purposes(d)	million	591	627	654
Ready mixed concrete(e)	'000 m ³	6 018	6 656	7 700
Gas(d)(f)	TJ	111 665	110 092	n.p.
Electricity	million kWh	61 804	63 743	65 934

(a) Data in this table exclude operations by single establishment manufacturing businesses with less than four persons employed.

(b) Chicken meat in dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets. Other meats shown are expressed in carcass weight, and exclude offal. (c) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (d) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. (e) Reported production of ready mixed concrete for sale as such. Excludes production used, or for use, in the same business. (f) Available for issue through mains. Includes natural gas. From 1996–97, includes production for distribution via natural gas pipelines which service a single user.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia, September Quarter 1998 (Cat. no. 7215.0)*; *Unpublished data, Manufacturing Production Survey*.

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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.

16

Housing and Construction

Housing Dwellings and occupancy

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides information on the housing of the population of NSW. At 6 August 1996 there were 2,388,000 private dwellings in NSW. There was 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 2.9 to 2.8 people per dwelling. The number of unoccupied private dwellings in NSW in 1996 was 213,000, an increase of 10.8% on the corresponding 1991 Census figure.

Type of dwellings

Between 1991 and 1996 the total number of occupied houses 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.

16.1 NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, By Type of Dwelling — 6 August 1996

	Sydney SD	Hunter SD	Illawarra SD	Balance of NSW	NSW
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
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
Total	1 328 377	202 144	132 418	511 978	2 174 917
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.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay* (Cat. no. 2015.1).

16.2 NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, By Dwelling Location — 6 August 1996

Type of private dwelling	Caravan park	Marina	Manufactured home estate	Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Separate house	535	—	2 007	513	1 541 274	1 544 329
Semidetached						
1 Storey	8	—	52	4 016	93 140	97 216
2 or more storeys	7	—	—	934	79 639	80 580
Total	15	—	52	4 950	172 779	177 796
Flat, unit or apartment						
In a 1 or 2 storey block	49	—	7	6 672	132 657	139 385
In a 3 storey block	4	—	11	569	115 192	115 776
In a 4 or more storey block	3	—	—	837	100 849	101 689
Attached to a house	5	—	—	3	9 512	9 520
Total	61	—	18	8 081	358 210	366 370
Other dwelling						
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	20 963	88	1 257	119	4 408	26 835
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	236	—	4	—	2 075	2 315
House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.	31	3	3	—	13 462	13 499
Total	21 230	91	1 264	119	19 945	42 649
Not stated	1 050	65	98	2 153	40 412	43 778
Total occupied dwellings	22 891	156	3 439	15 816	2 132 620	2 174 922

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay (Cat. no. 2015.1)*.

Home ownership

In the mid 1960s home ownership reached a peak of over 70%. The level of home ownership in both 1986 and 1991 was 68%. By 1996, it had decreased to 66%, with 43% of occupied private dwellings in NSW owned by their occupants, 23% of dwellings being purchased and 30% being rented.

The proportion of homes owned outright by their occupiers varied across NSW, ranging from 26% in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (SSD) to 60% in the 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% increase on the figure for 1991. Sydney Statistical Division (SD) recorded the highest median rents, where many Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) had median rent payments in excess of \$200 per week. The lowest median rent payments were recorded for the Central Murray SSD, where some SLAs showed median rent payments of \$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 1999–2000 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989–90=100.0) was 153.1. This represented an increase of 11.0% over the previous year. For the same period, the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 123.1, an increase of 6.9% over 1998–99.

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.

In 1998–99, housing costs in Sydney were just under 13% of average weekly household income. This is lower than the proportion recorded in 1993–94, which was the highest value recorded for the series.

16.3 HOUSING COSTS IN SYDNEY, As a Proportion of Average Weekly Household Income

	1975–76	1984	1988–89	1993–94	1998–99
Proportion (%)	12.4	12.2	12.8	13.3	12.8

Source: Unpublished data, Household Expenditure Survey.

Finance for home purchase

There was a 23.9% increase in the value of lending for owner-occupied housing in NSW in 1999–2000, to \$32,278 million. Commitments for the purchase of established dwellings (up 29.0%) accounted for most of the overall increase, while construction finance also rose, up 9.4%. Commitments to purchase newly erected dwellings fell slightly, down 1.4%. Re-financing rose strongly, up by 23.7% following an increase of 12.7% in the previous year.

16.4 HOUSING LOANS

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Loans approved to individuals for housing			
Construction of dwellings	2 625	2 990	3 270
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	1 280	1 145	1 129
Purchase of established dwellings(a)	14 445	16 763	21 628
Total loans approved			
For houses	15 797	18 412	23 452
For other residential buildings	2 553	2 486	2 575
Refinancing(a)	3 573	4 026	4 980
Loans approved for alterations and additions	1 174	1 127	1 271
Total loans approved to individuals for housing	23 097	26 052	32 278
Type of lender			
Banks	18 196	21 197	26 399
Building societies	1 248	1 317	1 260
Other	3 653	3 538	4 619
All lenders	23 097	26 052	32 278

(a) Excludes refinancing within the same institution.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0).

Commonwealth Housing Assistance

The Commonwealth Government makes grants to the States under the current Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The objective of the Agreement is to provide housing assistance to people on low incomes and other people who are unable to access or maintain adequate and appropriate housing. Under the CSHA, the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments aim to provide housing assistance that is affordable, secure and appropriate to consumers.

There have been several Commonwealth State housing agreements since 1945. The current housing agreement operates for four years (1999-2000 to 2002-03). For the first time all States have entered into Bilateral Agreements with the Commonwealth Government. These Bilateral Agreements set out the strategic directions for housing assistance over the four years of the CSHA.

16.5 COMMONWEALTH–STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS, Commonwealth Government Payments to NSW

Purpose of payment	Year ended 30 June			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	\$m	\$m	\$m(a)	\$m(a)
CSHA Base Funds(b)(c)	253.0	249.8	246.6	243.4
Community Housing Program(d)	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
Aboriginal Rental Housing Program(e)	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Crisis accommodation	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4
GST compensation	—	23.0	23.0	23.0
Total payments	305.9	325.6	322.4	319.2

(a) With the exception of the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program, the figures for 2001–2002 and 2002–2003 are estimates only. Actual figures will be calculated at the beginning of each of those financial years using the most recent ABS population data. (b) Included under Other Housing Assistance, Pensioner Housing and Mortgage and Rent Relief in previous editions of this publication. (c) Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for subsidised rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations, as well as rental subsidies from private renters, and rent and mortgage assistance. (d) Referred to as Local Community Housing in previous editions of this publication. (e) Referred to as Aboriginal Housing in previous editions of this publication.

Source: Department of Housing.

The NSW Government also contributes funds for housing assistance under the CSHA.

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 and for existing and new leased dwellings.

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.

State Housing Assistance

Overview

Social rental housing forms the major part of the direct housing assistance in NSW. Housing assistance is also provided through financial assistance to eligible consumers to help pay for private rental housing and to assist home purchase.

The principal source of funding for housing assistance in NSW is the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement. The NSW Government also contributes additional funds for special State priorities such as encouraging the private sector to provide more affordable rental housing. In 1999–2000, a total of \$571.4 million was available for housing assistance in NSW.

Social housing assistance in NSW falls into a number of areas, the main ones being public housing, community housing, housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and home purchase assistance.

Public housing

The NSW Department of Housing is the largest provider of public housing in Australia. At 30 June 2000, there were 130,461 public housing dwellings, an increase of 0.8% on the number managed at 30 June 1998. Of the total public housing dwellings, 1,402 were leased from the private market with the remaining dwellings being owned by the Department.

In addition to providing rental housing, a number of other programs were administered through Public Housing to assist clients with specific needs (e.g. rental subsidies to people living with HIV/AIDS and to people with disabilities).

The level of demand for public housing is increasing. The estimated number of people on the waiting list at 30 June 2000 was 98,337, an increase of 1.5% on the number waiting at the end of June 1998 (96,906).

At 30 June 2000, there were 125,241 households receiving ongoing assistance in public housing, including 116,475 (93%) which received rental subsidies.

During 1999–2000, the estimated number of new households housed was 10,173.

Rent assistance is provided to households in financial need in the private housing market. Assistance is provided with bonds, rent in advance and removal expenses. In 1999–2000, rental assistance was provided on estimated 57,000 occasions.

Community housing

Administered by the Office of Community Housing and managed by community based housing providers, community housing is a critical component of the overall housing assistance strategy in NSW.

By promoting the growth of community housing, the NSW Government aims to promote innovation and service improvement amongst providers, and use the strengths of different providers in specific areas of service delivery to meet an increasingly complex range of requirements for housing services, sometimes linked to the provision of support.

At 30 June 2000, there were 8,550 community housing dwellings (excluding crisis accommodation), an increase of 30.1% on the number at 30 June 1998. Of these community housing dwellings, 3,902 were leased and the remainder were owned by community housing organisations. During 1999–2000, an estimated total of 1,292 new client/households were housed in community housing (excluding crisis accommodation).

The community housing sector also provides crisis accommodation for individuals and families who are homeless, in crisis and in need of transitional support to move toward independent living. At 30 June 2000, there were 1,034 crisis accommodation dwellings, an increase of 13.8% on the number at 30 June 1998.

Housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

During 1997–98, extensive consultation was undertaken with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to determine the future directions of housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW. A number of goals were identified, which any dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing assistance system would need to address. These included: greater self-determination for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in their housing; increased housing choices and options for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; more efficient, effective and transparent use of housing assistance resources; and enhanced effectiveness and sustainability of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing providers through greater support and streamlining of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing program management arrangements.

In response, the NSW Government passed the Aboriginal Housing Bill in June 1998 which provided a legislative framework for the establishment of the Aboriginal Housing Office as a single agency to manage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing in NSW.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing is provided by community based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing providers through the Housing Aboriginal Communities Program (HACP) and by government providers through the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO).

At 30 June 2000, there were 5,133 AHO and HACP dwellings providing ongoing housing assistance to nearly 5,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in NSW.

During 1999–2000, an estimated 1664 new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were housed in dwellings designated for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW.

The 1999 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), conducted by the ABS, identified 234 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations in NSW (including the ACT), which was 33% of the total for Australia. The activities of these housing organisations in NSW were targeted more towards urban housing (73% of the organisations) than to housing in discrete communities (27% of the organisations). This is because the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW tend to live in larger, predominantly non-Indigenous centres. NSW had only 67 (5%) of the 1,291 identified discrete Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities in Australia.

Most (97%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations in NSW received some type of income, either from housing grants (39%), rents (97%), business enterprises (4%) or other sources. Of those which received grants, 71% received a grant from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) while 44% received a grant from the State Government.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations in NSW and the ACT were responsible for 4,029 dwellings (20% of the Australian total). Total rental income from these dwellings was \$8.3 million, at an average rent of \$41 per week.

Home purchase assistance

The Home Purchase Assistance Authority operates the Mortgage Assistance Scheme. In 1999–2000, some 140 home buyers received up to 12 months mortgage assistance.

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.

Building statistics are used extensively in monitoring state/national building construction activity by both public and private sector organisations. The State Government and local government authorities make use of the statistics for management and planning purposes.

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.

Sources of building statistics

Statistics of building approvals in NSW are compiled from: permits issued by local government authorities, and by approved private certifiers on behalf of those authorities, in areas subject to building control by the local government authorities; permits issued by licensed building surveyors; 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.

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

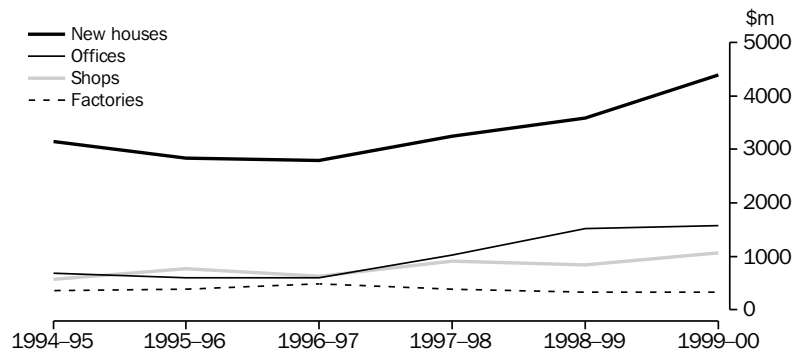
In 1999–2000 the value of building jobs approved in NSW was \$12,207 million. This represented an increase of 2.3% on the 1998–99 figure. The value of new houses approved in 1999–2000 (\$4,273 million) was up 15.6% on the previous year and up 20.4% on the 1997–98 figure.

There was a 9.2% decrease in the value of building work under construction at June 2000 (\$11,865 million), compared to the previous June. This followed a 2.7% decrease between June 1998 and June 1999.

The value of building work done in NSW in 1999–2000 increased by 10.1% from the previous year to \$15,412 million, the highest value ever recorded for the series. The value of private sector work increased by 10.6% to \$13,882 million and the value of public sector work increased by 5.7% to \$1,530 million.

In 1999–2000 the value of building work done for shops increased by 26.8% from the previous year to \$1,066 million. The value of work done for offices was \$1,581 million, an increase of 4.2% over the same period.

16.6 SELECTED BUILDING TYPES, Value of Work Done



Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 8752.1).

16.7 VALUE OF JOBS, By Class of Building and Stage of Construction

Class of building	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
APPROVED (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 144.7	2 736.3	3 054.2	3 549.6	3 697.9	4 273.4
Other new residential	2 231.8	1 740.7	1 975.1	2 447.8	2 506.9	2 335.2
Alterations and additions(b)	1 101.0	1 037.8	1 157.7	1 440.4	1 183.8	1 339.7
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	606.9	595.0	891.3	735.6	645.8	987.6
Factories	389.4	357.2	438.5	397.4	344.0	303.7
Offices	505.2	577.9	1 229.0	1 505.6	856.8	785.7
Educational	336.8	374.5	410.5	442.3	389.3	395.6
Other	1 895.1	1 746.1	2 199.9	2 830.1	2 307.2	1 785.9
Total building	10 211.0	9 168.6	11 356.6	13 348.6	11 932.3	12 206.9
COMMENCED (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 090.1	2 640.3	2 827.5	3 284.5	3 721.7	4 458.1
Other new residential	2 349.3	1 897.0	1 944.5	2 479.8	2 499.4	2 623.6
Alterations and additions(b)	1 151.0	1 015.9	1 098.2	1 384.0	1 293.4	1 377.2
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	610.7	763.0	632.9	613.1	824.6	870.5
Factories	395.1	345.6	449.9	330.9	311.1	333.4
Offices	526.8	516.9	1 087.1	1 309.7	1 126.6	727.3
Educational	342.7	385.4	412.9	449.2	374.2	395.9
Other	1 702.9	1 641.2	2 236.0	2 768.9	1 941.9	2 096.1
Total building	10 168.6	9 205.3	10 689.1	12 619.9	12 092.9	12 882.0
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	1 778.7	1 373.8	1 486.2	1 673.6	1 982.4	2 464.1
Other new residential	1 990.5	1 935.5	2 186.0	3 165.2	3 183.1	2 967.7
Alterations and additions(b)	803.9	541.9	607.3	862.3	912.4	853.7
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	775.2	788.9	761.6	818.7	853.1	991.7
Factories	369.4	355.6	295.0	185.4	179.6	206.8
Offices	678.0	547.7	1 040.9	1 839.4	2 057.1	1 371.1
Educational	314.3	331.3	349.0	376.0	433.7	412.5
Other	2 174.7	2 203.1	3 171.3	3 807.5	3 468.0	2 597.0
Total building	8 884.7	8 077.8	9 897.2	12 728.1	13 069.4	11 864.5
COMPLETED (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 168.8	3 076.0	2 753.4	3 141.8	3 431.0	4 055.1
Other new residential	1 608.8	1 997.0	1 772.4	1 760.2	2 647.8	3 174.0
Alterations and additions(b)	1 081.7	1 323.5	1 077.2	1 207.6	1 307.0	1 565.2
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	411.6	776.5	682.5	684.1	910.8	842.9
Factories	294.6	364.5	530.7	451.9	330.2	321.7
Offices	720.2	718.4	582.2	605.4	1 000.8	1 723.8
Educational	389.9	380.1	427.1	438.7	347.7	439.9
Other	1 300.8	1 651.2	1 577.2	2 478.5	2 467.5	3 238.5
Total building	8 976.4	10 287.2	9 402.7	10 768.2	12 442.8	15 361.1

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8731.1)*; *Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)*.

16.8 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, By Class of Building and Ownership

Class of building	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
PRIVATE SECTOR (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 099.8	2 795.5	2 776.4	3 221.2	3 552.2	4 364.1
Other new residential	1 872.0	1 804.5	1 758.0	2 243.9	2 895.8	3 111.9
Alterations and additions(b)	1 200.4	1 146.7	1 074.1	1 320.0	1 421.2	1 576.0
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	559.0	733.1	560.5	876.0	835.0	1 057.5
Factories	339.0	383.8	461.6	386.9	330.0	329.9
Offices	483.4	420.6	491.0	907.1	1 435.1	1 435.0
Educational	89.2	157.0	155.7	155.4	127.4	173.5
Other	900.4	1 287.8	1 654.0	1 715.5	1 950.9	1 833.7
Total building	8 543.1	8 729.0	8 931.4	10 825.9	12 547.5	13 881.7
PUBLIC SECTOR (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	51.6	43.3	24.0	21.6	36.9	24.9
Other new residential	117.3	115.4	156.0	90.3	99.9	86.7
Alterations and additions(b)	6.9	11.8	13.4	16.5	26.4	25.2
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	20.1	34.3	68.1	31.5	5.4	8.2
Factories	28.4	4.8	26.0	2.3	6.7	2.3
Offices	199.6	180.7	108.1	118.8	82.8	146.0
Educational	257.4	225.8	294.2	274.3	258.4	320.0
Other	466.9	513.0	547.2	730.9	931.8	916.9
Total building	1 148.2	1 129.1	1 236.9	1 286.1	1 448.3	1 530.3
TOTAL (\$m)						
Residential buildings(a)						
New houses	3 151.5	2 838.8	2 800.4	3 242.8	3 589.1	4 389.0
Other new residential	1 989.3	1 919.9	1 914.0	2 334.1	2 995.7	3 198.6
Alterations and additions(b)	1 207.3	1 158.5	1 087.5	1 336.5	1 447.6	1 601.2
Non-residential buildings(c)						
Shops	579.0	767.4	628.7	907.5	840.4	1 065.8
Factories	367.4	388.6	487.6	389.2	336.8	332.3
Offices	682.9	601.3	599.1	1 025.9	1 517.9	1 581.0
Educational	346.6	382.8	449.9	429.7	385.9	493.5
Other	1 367.3	1 800.8	2 201.2	2 446.4	2 882.5	2 750.6
Total building	9 691.3	9 858.1	10 168.3	12 112.0	13 995.9	15 412.0

(a) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. (c) Valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)*.

Number of dwellings

In 1999-2000, the number of dwelling units approved in NSW was 50,882, a decrease of 2.5% compared to 1998-1999. New residential buildings accounted for 98.2% of approvals, with the remainder of approvals being for conversions, non-residential buildings and alterations and additions to residential buildings. All categories of new residential buildings recorded a decrease in numbers of approvals, except for new houses, where the numbers of approvals rose 8.4%.

The number of new residential dwelling units commenced in 1999–2000 (50,436) was 4.3% higher than the previous year. Compared to 1998–99, the number of houses commenced increased by 11.5% while the number of other residential buildings commenced decreased by 5.3%. The number of new private sector residential dwelling units commenced increased by 5.6% from 46,828 in 1998–99 to 49,472 in 1999–2000. The number of new public sector residential dwelling units commenced decreased from 1,541 to 964 over the same period.

Compared to the previous year, the number of new residential dwelling units completed in NSW rose by 6.9% in 1999–2000 to 49,470. Private sector dwelling completions rose by 7.1% while the number for the public sector completions rose by 0.6% over the same period.

16.9 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sydney SD					
New houses	12 722	13 879	15 681	15 350	16 180
New semidetached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	5 835	5 577	5 516	5 869	5 427
New flats, units or apartments	8 097	11 091	12 868	12 624	10 498
Other(a)	640	1 797	1 782	1 201	775
<i>Total</i>	27 294	32 344	35 847	35 044	32 881
NSW					
New houses	24 450	26 037	29 075	28 279	30 668
New semidetached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	8 145	7 731	7 584	8 508	7 986
New flats, units or apartments	9 105	12 130	14 026	13 928	11 297
Other(a)	884	1 980	2 008	1 438	911
<i>Total</i>	42 584	47 878	52 693	52 153	50 862
Private sector					
Number	40 819	45 785	51 433	50 548	49 767
Percentage	95.9	95.6	97.6	96.9	97.8

(a) Number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 8731.1); Unpublished data, *Building Approvals statistics*.

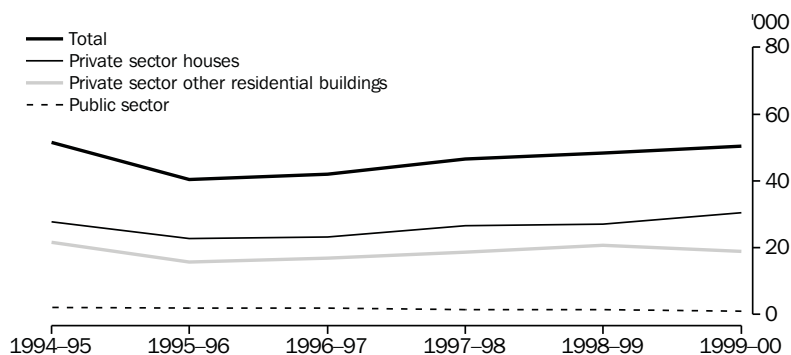
16.10 NEW DWELLINGS, By Ownership, Building Class and Construction Stage

Building class	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
APPROVED (no.)						
Private sector						
Houses	28 578	24 090	25 831	28 866	27 871	30 477
Other residential buildings(a)	21 979	15 861	17 999	20 577	21 263	18 394
<i>Total dwellings(a)</i>	50 557	39 951	43 830	49 443	49 134	48 871
Public sector						
Houses	423	360	206	209	408	191
Other residential buildings	1 811	1 389	1 862	1 033	1 173	889
<i>Total dwellings</i>	2 234	1 749	2 068	1 242	1 581	1 080
Total						
Houses	29 001	24 450	26 037	29 075	28 279	30 668
Other residential buildings	23 790	17 250	19 861	21 610	22 436	19 283
Total dwellings	52 791	41 700	45 898	50 685	50 715	49 951
COMMENCED (no.)						
Private sector						
Houses	27 747	22 674	23 180	26 585	27 155	30 521
Other residential buildings	21 513	15 775	16 878	18 681	19 673	18 951
<i>Total dwellings</i>	49 260	38 449	40 058	45 266	46 828	49 472
Public sector						
Houses	475	384	205	179	393	188
Other residential buildings	1 758	1 451	1 803	1 171	1 148	776
<i>Total dwellings</i>	2 233	1 835	2 008	1 350	1 541	964
Total						
Houses	28 222	23 058	23 385	26 764	27 548	30 709
Other residential buildings	23 271	17 226	18 681	19 852	20 821	19 727
Total dwellings	51 493	40 284	42 066	46 616	48 369	50 436
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (no.)						
Private sector						
Houses	14 214	10 961	10 788	11 991	12 708	14 961
Other residential buildings	16 019	13 738	15 559	19 068	19 358	17 982
<i>Total dwellings</i>	30 233	24 699	26 347	31 059	32 066	32 943
Public sector						
Houses	120	120	97	59	204	77
Other residential buildings	1 060	907	766	706	718	417
<i>Total dwellings</i>	1 180	1 027	863	765	922	494
Total						
Houses	14 334	11 081	10 885	12 050	12 912	15 038
Other residential buildings	17 079	14 645	16 325	19 774	20 076	18 399
Total dwellings	31 413	25 726	27 210	31 824	32 988	33 437
COMPLETED (no.)						
Private sector						
Houses	28 746	25 658	23 233	25 168	26 070	28 006
Other residential buildings	16 455	17 738	14 835	14 659	18 831	20 072
<i>Total dwellings</i>	45 201	43 396	38 068	39 827	44 901	48 078
Public sector						
Houses	549	384	228	217	248	315
Other residential buildings	1 599	1 604	1 944	1 231	1 136	1 077
<i>Total dwellings</i>	2 148	1 988	2 172	1 448	1 384	1 392
Total						
Houses	29 295	26 042	23 461	25 385	26 318	28 321
Other residential buildings	18 054	19 342	16 779	15 890	19 967	21 149
Total dwellings	47 349	45 384	40 240	41 275	46 285	49 470

(a) Excludes self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8731.1)*; *Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)*.

16.11 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED IN NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS



Source: *Building Activity, New South Wales* (Cat. no. 8752.1).

Materials used in building

Two building materials indexes are available for each of the State capital cities.

In 1999–2000 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1989–90=100.0) was 126.8, an increase of 4.3% over the previous year. During the same period, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 2.8% to 122.8.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1989–90=100.0) was 116.0 in 1999–2000, an increase of 0.7% over 1998–99. The weighted average of the six State capital cities was 116.1 in 1999–2000, an increase of 0.8% over the previous year. For Sydney, the greatest increases in the price indexes of selected major building materials for this period were for Builders' hardware (up 7.8%) and Clay bricks (up 6.8%), while the most significant decreases were for Reinforcing steel bar fabric and mesh (down 5.5%) and Ready mixed concrete (down 3.8%).

Engineering construction

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. Many construction activities are highly variable in nature and marked percentage movements in the value of work commenced, work done or work yet to be done may occur from one year to the next. This should be taken into account when considering the percentage movements given below. Construction of infrastructure for the Sydney Olympics would also have represented a significant one-off effect on data for the value of work commenced and value of work done, for the years given in table 16.12 below.

The value of engineering construction work commenced in NSW in 1999–2000 was \$6,204 million, 5.1% higher than in the previous year. The value of work commenced for the private sector in 1999–2000 was \$2,874 million, a decrease of 14.7% on 1998–99, but still an increase of 5.7% on 1997–98. For the public sector, the value of work commenced increased by 29.9% from 1998–99, to \$3,329 million.

The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 1999–2000 increased by 11.5% from the previous year to \$6,236 million. The major percentage increases were in the value of Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage (up by 77.7% to \$581 million) and Electricity generation, transmission and distribution (up 76.1% to \$810 million). Percentage increases also occurred for Telecommunications (up 22.8% to \$1,456 million) and Other (bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction) which increased 19.8% to \$697 million. Decreases of 42.2% and 26.3% respectively occurred for Heavy industry and Railways. Work done on Roads, highways and subdivisions was virtually unchanged from the 1998–99 figure.

The value of engineering construction work yet to be done for the private sector in 1999–2000 (\$1,773 million) was 14.5% lower than for 1998–99. Work yet to be done for the public sector (\$370 million) was considerably higher than the 1998–99 figure of \$163 million but still lower than the 1997–98 figure of \$427 million. The largest percentage increase in work yet to be done was in Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage (up 65.1% to \$563 million) and the largest decrease was in Electricity generation, transmission and distribution (down 57.9% to \$143 million).

16.12 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
COMMENCED (\$m)			
Sector			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	2 438	2 209	1 955
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	363	524	791
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	252	760	728
Telecommunications	1 119	1 240	1 368
Railways	301	137	360
Heavy industry(a)	355	507	347
Other(b)	652	523	656
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	2 720	3 385	2 874
For the public sector	2 760	2 516	3 329
Total	5 480	5 901	6 204
WORK DONE DURING YEAR (\$m)			
Sector			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 868	2 014	2 017
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	310	327	581
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	307	460	810
Telecommunications	1 149	1 186	1 456
Railways	608	517	381
Heavy industry(a)	384	507	293
Other(b)	601	582	697
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	2 670	2 860	3 121
For the public sector	2 557	2 733	3 115
Total	5 227	5 593	6 236
WORK YET TO BE DONE (\$m)			
Sector			
Roads, highways and subdivisions	824	1 072	1 003
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	223	341	563
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	44	340	143
Telecommunications	8	70	49
Railways	446	108	70
Heavy industry(a)	198	203	180
Other(b)	166	102	136
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	1 482	2 073	1 773
For the public sector	427	163	370
Total	1 909	2 236	2 143

(a) Oil, gas, coal and other minerals and other heavy industry. (b) Includes bridges, harbours, pipelines, recreation and miscellaneous construction.

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Bibliography

NSW

Building Activity, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)

Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8731.1)

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay (Cat. no. 2015.1)

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Australia

Building Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8752.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (Cat. no. 8731.0)

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0)

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation (Cat. no. 5609.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (Cat. no. 6407.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (Cat. no. 6408.0)

Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8772.0)

Private Sector Construction Industry, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8771.0)

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 service industries sector can be defined as all industries other than the goods producing industries (Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing), the utilities (Electricity, gas and water supply) and the Construction industry. In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), service industries cover the Wholesale and Retail trades, Accommodation, cafes and restaurants, Transport and storage, Communication services, Finance and insurance, Property and business services, Government administration and defence, Education, Health and community services, Cultural and recreational services and Personal and other services.

The services industry sector dominates the NSW economy. The significance of the sector is shown by the contribution it makes to the State's factor income and employment. In addition to this general information the chapter also provides further information about parts of the sector.

Factor income

The service industries sector accounts for 61% of total factor income for NSW for 1999–2000. This is the same proportion as in 1990–91. NSW represents 35% of factor income for Australia for the services industries sector. Industries within the sector which made major contributions to factor income were Property and business services, 15% of NSW factor income and Finance and Insurance, 8%.

17.1 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES, By Industry — 1999–2000

	\$m	%
Agriculture	4 306	2.2
Mining	3 544	1.8
Manufacturing	26 546	13.4
Construction	13 140	6.6
Electricity, gas and water	3 513	1.8
Service industries		
Wholesale trade	11 283	5.7
Retail trade	10 027	5.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4 843	2.4
Transport and storage	10 288	5.2
Finance and insurance	6 356	3.2
Communication services	16 622	8.4
Property and business services	28 778	14.5
Government administration and defence	5 987	3
Education	8 224	4.2
Health and community services	10 528	5.3
Cultural and recreational services	3 621	1.8
Personal and other services	4 522	2.3
Total service industries	121 079	61.1
Ownership of dwellings	22 042	11.1
General government(a)	3 852	1.9
All industries	198 021	100.0

(a) State details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0)

Employment

In November 2000, there were more than 2 million people employed in service industries sector in NSW. This represented three-quarters of people employed in all industries in the State. Within the service industries, the major employing industry was the Retail trade with 437,400 employees, representing 14% of total employment for all industries in NSW. Other large employing service industries were Property and business services (13% or 385,900), Health and community services (nearly 9% or 269,500) and Education (7% or 212,300).

17.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry — August 2000

	Employment	Percentage of total employment
	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	123.9	4.1
Mining	15.3	0.5
Manufacturing	348.1	11.5
Construction	238.6	7.9
Electricity, gas and water	24.4	0.8
Service industries		
Wholesale trade	159.7	5.3
Retail trade	437.4	14.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	169.5	5.6
Transport and storage	143.2	4.8
Finance and insurance	142.3	4.7
Communication services	66.6	2.2
Property and business services	385.9	12.8
Government administration and defence	98.9	3.3
Education	212.3	7.0
Health and community services	269.5	8.9
Cultural and recreational services	72.8	2.4
Personal and other services	109.7	3.6
<i>Total service industries</i>	2 251.1	75.1
Total all industries	3 018.2	100.0

Source: Labour Force, NSW and ACT, August 2000 (Cat. no. 6201.1).

Retail trade

General

During 1999–2000, the retail trade sector contributed 5.1% of the NSW total factor income at current prices. This is the lowest proportion recorded during the past nine years. The highest during this period was recorded in 1993–94 when the sector contributed 5.8%.

In 1999–2000, the NSW share of the national total factor income for the retail sector was 32.7%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 24.5%.

At November 2000, there were 437,400 people employed in NSW in retail trade, an increase of 3.4% on the figure recorded in November the previous year. Retail trade is the largest employing sector, representing 14.5% of total State employment. Females accounted for 51% of total employment.

17.3 RETAIL TRADE, Total Factor Income at Current Prices

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Australia	\$m	28 357	29 830	30 685
NSW	\$m	9 564	10 084	10 027
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	33.7	33.8	32.7

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Retail trade

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from the monthly retail trade sample survey covering all States and Territories.

Within the NSW retail trade sector, Food retailing is the largest industry group with 37.3% of turnover in 1999–2000, followed by Hospitality and services with 20.4% and Household good retailing with 10.7%.

17.4 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AT CURRENT PRICES

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Industry description(a)	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	18 001.3	18 207.5	18 919.1
Department stores	4 100.9	4 290.1	4 579.6
Clothing and soft good retailing	3 232.7	3 448.3	3 854.6
Household good retailing	4 894.3	4 656.4	5 436.4
Recreational good retailing	2 372.1	2 366.5	2 349.8
Other retailing	4 630.3	4 775.9	5 230.3
Hospitality and services	8 659.6	9 781.1	10 367.5
Total	45 891.2	47 525.8	50 737.1

(a) Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0); Unpublished data, Retail Trade data.

Retail Industry Survey

In 1998–99, the ABS conducted the Retail Industry Survey, the first detailed survey of the retail trade industry since 1991–92. It differed in scope to the monthly retail trade survey in that it included motor vehicle retailing and household equipment repair but excluded hospitality and services industries.

According to the survey, there were just over 27,000 shopfront retail locations in NSW which occupied 8.2 million square metres of floorspace. The NSW retail trade sector as defined in this survey employed just over 364,000 people and generated a total income of \$56 billion. NSW was the largest contributor with 33% of the national total for employment, wages and salaries and income, whilst contributing 30% of total retail locations.

Wholesale trade

General

During 1999–2000, the wholesale trade sector contributed 5.7% of the NSW total factor income at current prices. This is the lowest proportion recorded during the past nine years. The highest during this period was recorded in 1991–92 when the sector contributed 7.0%.

In 1999–2000, the NSW share of the national total factor income for the wholesale sector was 36.8%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 28.2%.

At November 2000, there were 159,700 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade, a decrease of 17.0% on the figure recorded in November the previous year. Wholesale trade represents 5.3% of total State employment. Males accounted for 68% of total employment.

17.5 WHOLESALE TRADE, Total Factor Income at Current Prices

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Australia	\$m	27 435	29 944	30 647
NSW	\$m	10 343	10 948	11 283
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	37.7	36.6	36.8

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 5220.0).

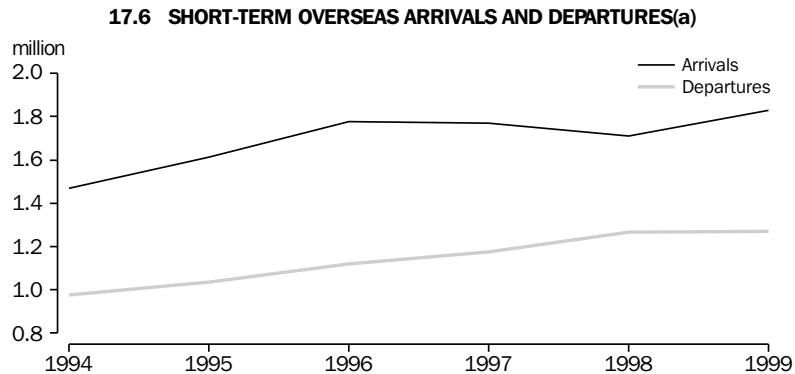
Wholesale Industry Survey

The ABS undertook a Wholesale Industry Survey for the 1998–99 financial year, the first detailed survey of the wholesale trade industry since 1991–92. Wholesale businesses in NSW generated a total income of \$76.5 billion and employed 148,700 people. NSW was the largest national contributor, being responsible for 35% of employment and 36% of total income which was marginally higher than the NSW proportion (34%) of the Australian population.

Tourism

Overseas visitors

Arrivals by overseas residents for short-term visits to NSW were 1.8 million in 1999, a 7% increase on 1998 and a 25% increase during the five years to 1999. Departures of NSW residents for short-term visits overseas remained relatively constant in 1999 at 1.3 million, a 30% increase during the five years to 1999.



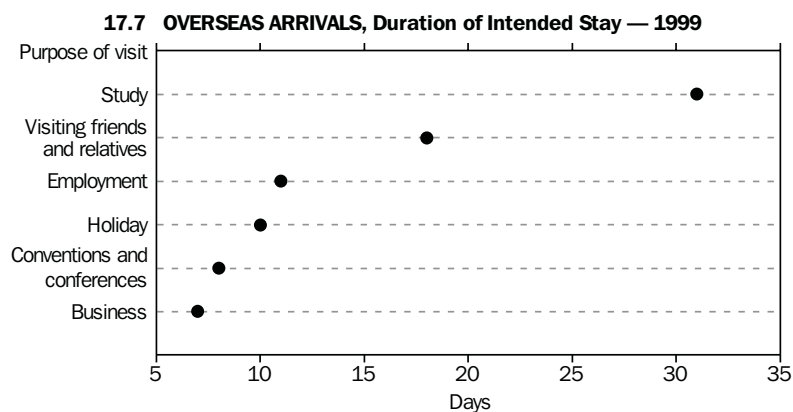
(a) A short-term visit is one of 12 months duration or less.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.

NSW has been the main destination of short-term visitors to Australia since 1979. However, the proportion of short-term visitors to Australia who intended to stay in NSW has declined from 47% in 1979 to 41% in 1999 mainly as a result of the increased popularity of Queensland as a destination.

In 1999, one-third of short-term visitor arrivals who intended to stay in NSW were young adults aged 20–34 years, over a quarter were people aged 35–49 years and a fifth were aged 50–64 years. People aged under 20 years and over 64 years accounted for 11% and 8% respectively. The median age of short-term visitors who intended to stay in NSW was 40 years, two years lower than that of all short-term visitors to Australia. Males accounted for 53% and females for 47% of short-term visitors who intended to stay in NSW.

The majority (61%) of short-term visitors to NSW in 1999 intended to stay in Australia for less than two weeks. The median duration of intended stay was 10 days for those who came for a holiday, 18 days for those visiting friends and relatives, 7 days for those who came for business reasons, 31 days for students, 8 days for those who attended conventions or conferences, and 11 days for employment.



Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.

The main countries from which short-term visitors came during 1999 were New Zealand, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and Japan. The number of visitors from Asian countries continued to increase in response to the recovery from the Asian currency crisis which resulted in a significant decline in the number of visitors the previous year.

Over half (53%) of all short-term visitor arrivals who intended to stay in NSW in 1999 came mainly for a holiday, a further 19% came to visit friends and relatives and 12% came for business. In the same year, education and attendance at conventions or conferences accounted for 3% each and employment 1%.

17.8 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Country of Last Residence and Main Purpose of Journey — Year Ended 30 June 2000

Country of last residence	Main purpose of journey				Total
	Convention/ conference; business	Visiting friends and relatives	Holiday	Other and not stated	
New Zealand	65 723	83 228	105 698	34 991	289 910
USA	49 052	41 587	119 002	28 397	238 038
United Kingdom	21 010	70 516	118 669	19 651	229 847
Japan	14 691	8 139	162 289	16 246	201 364
Korea	7 562	11 000	41 332	11 897	71 790
Germany	5 513	7 082	47 473	5 094	65 162
Singapore	15 989	6 797	37 211	5 079	65 076
Taiwan	2 774	2 730	48 192	9 525	63 221
Hong Kong	10 568	13 416	25 083	8 747	57 813
Indonesia	3 079	5 374	11 625	7 477	27 554

(a) Short-term visitors whose intended duration of stay was less than 12 months.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures data.

Tourism in NSW regions

The most popular destination for international visitors to Australia (aged 15 years and over) during 1999 was Sydney. The country region which received the most international visitor nights was the Northern Rivers followed by Hunter, Mid-North Coast, Holiday Coast and the Blue Mountains.

Those country regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights for 1999 were, in descending order, South Coast, Mid-North Coast, Northern Rivers, Hunter and Central Western 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 and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartment establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. A tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation (for periods of less than two months) to the general public.

At 30 June 2000, there were 1,314 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in NSW providing 63,153 rooms. This represented an increase of 2% in the number of establishments and 6% in the number of rooms over the previous year. The number of people employed increased by 11% to 36,400. Takings from accommodation rose by 11% to \$1,542 million for the year ended 30 June 2000.

In the Sydney Tourism Region there were 283 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments, a 6% increase from 30 June 1999. An 11% increase in the number of rooms and a 9% increase in the number of bed spaces was attributed in part to the preparation for the Olympic Games held in Sydney in the year 2000. The number of people employed increased by 15% to 22,899. Takings from accommodation rose by 12% to \$1,061 million for the year ended 30 June 2000.

17.9 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a)

	Capacity at 30 June 2000				
	Establishments	Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Takings from accommodation 1999–2000	Persons employed at 30 June 2000(c)
	no.	no.	no.	\$m	no.
Tourism Region(b)					
South Coast	80	1 953	6 114	23.5	603
Illawarra	55	1 797	5 292	38.9	1 073
Sydney	283	31 393	79 527	1 061	22 899
Snowy Mountains	60	2 383	9 202	30.9	845
Capital Country	45	1 451	4 371	17.5	463
Murray	98	2 835	9 172	36.0	927
Riverina	68	1 935	5 688	25.9	634
Central West	122	3 534	11 001	46.4	1 266
Hunter	96	3 709	11 870	71.8	2 118
Mid-North Coast	85	2 224	7 062	30.1	762
Holiday Coast	46	1 755	5 896	31.0	1 027
Northern Rivers	77	2 158	6 789	28.5	677
New England/North West	88	2 422	7 269	31.3	828
Outback	38	940	2 708	9.7	289
Central Coast	39	1 370	4 599	28.3	906
Blue Mountains	34	1 294	3 553	31.1	1 086
By star grading					
One	29	1 099	3 918	11.4	297
Two	176	4 930	14 777	62.3	1 741
Three	697	25 646	75 365	450.3	9 708
Four	210	19 268	53 606	605.5	12 513
Five	21	5 779	13 340	314.2	9 728
Ungraded	181	6 431	19 107	98.3	2 416
New South Wales	1 314	63 153	180 113	1 542.1	36 403

(a) Includes only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units. (b) As defined by Tourism New South Wales. (c) Includes working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001); Unpublished Tourist Accommodation data.*

The room occupancy rate for NSW was 60% for 1999–2000, a slight increase on the previous year. Sydney Tourism Region had the highest rate at 71%, while the lowest rate was 27% in the Snowy Mountains Tourism Region.

Fluctuations in occupancy rates can occur over the year. Snowy Mountains had the greatest fluctuation from 14% in the December quarter to 59% during the September quarter. Many regions have relatively stable occupancy rates throughout the year.

Annual occupancy rates generally increase with the star grading. In 1999–2000 accommodation with a one star rating had an occupancy rate of 37% and this rose to 72% with a five star rating.

17.10 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a), Room Occupancy Rates

	1998–99	Sept qtr 1999	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	1999–2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tourism Region(b)						
South Coast	45.8	36.6	50.7	56.1	44.7	47.0
Illawarra	53.1	55.6	55.4	54.8	57.6	55.8
Sydney	69.1	71.6	72.3	71.7	67.1	70.6
Snowy Mountains	27.0	59.1	14.3	15.4	18.6	27.1
Capital Country	47.7	50.1	49.9	45.1	52.6	49.4
Murray	49.6	44.6	49.9	52.0	51.6	49.5
Riverina	52.4	53.6	54.0	52.2	56.7	54.1
Central West	53.4	56.0	53.0	47.4	55.1	52.9
Hunter	52.8	52.2	54.5	51.9	50.4	52.2
Mid-North Coast	51.4	47.9	53.2	54.0	45.7	50.2
Holiday Coast	57.8	50.8	60.0	63.0	50.8	56.1
Northern Rivers	49.0	49.3	52.5	50.4	47.0	49.8
New England/North West	53.8	57.0	51.9	49.3	56.8	53.7
Outback	47.4	57.0	49.0	39.8	51.2	49.3
Central Coast	55.4	48.9	54.9	60.1	48.2	53.0
Blue Mountains	54.5	54.1	55.0	49.5	54.5	53.3
By star grading						
One	37.5	50.1	35.9	31.9	30.3	37.2
Two	49.1	48.2	50.6	49.4	48.8	49.3
Three	56.4	57.6	59.4	58.5	56.2	57.9
Four	69.4	71.2	71.0	70.6	67.4	70.0
Five	73.5	73.1	72.0	75.9	67.1	71.9
Ungraded	49.6	51.5	42.7	42.8	41.2	44.6
New South Wales	59.1	61.1	60.9	60.3	58.1	60.1

(a) Includes only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units. (b) As defined by Tourism New South Wales.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation Small Area Data, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8635.1.40.001); Unpublished Tourist Accommodation data.*

Other selected service industries

In addition to retail, wholesale, transport, communication and other long-standing service industry collections covered elsewhere, the ABS carried out a number of specific service industry collections in 1997–98 and 1998–99. These surveys included Computing Services, Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Legal Services, Market Research Services, Security Services, Real Estate Services and Cleaning Services.

Computing services

In 1998–99 the ABS conducted a survey of the computing services industry. Included in this industry were businesses mainly engaged in providing services in data processing, information storage and retrieval, computer maintenance and computer consultancy.

At 30 June 1999 there were 6,400 such businesses in NSW compared with 4,100 at 30 June 1996. This increase was an average growth rate of 16% per year between 1995–96 and 1998–99. Employment at 30 June 1999 was 32,700.

NSW businesses generated nearly half (49%) of the income generated by the industry in Australia. Total income in NSW for the 12 months was \$5,172 million.

17.11 COMPUTING SERVICES, NSW

	Unit	1995-96	1998-99	Average annual growth rate from 1995-96 to 1998-99 %
Businesses at end of June	no.	4 123	6 362	15.6
Employment at end of June	no.	25 509	32 743	8.7
Total income	\$m	4 030	5 172	8.7

Source: *Computing Services Industry, Australia, 1995-96* (Cat. no. 8669.0); *Computing Services Industry, Australia, 1998-99* (Cat. no. 8669.0).

Optometry and optical dispensing services

At the end of June 1998, there were 702 optometry and optical dispensing businesses operating in NSW. This represented 45% of all such businesses in Australia. The high proportion of businesses was due in part to industry regulations in NSW which preclude optometrists working for optical dispensers. This has resulted in the establishment of separate businesses, while in most other States and Territories businesses employ both optometrists and optical dispensers.

Employment in NSW at 30 June 1998 was 3,100 people (35% of the Australian employment). Wages and salaries paid in the 12 months to June 1998 were \$60 million. In the same period optometry and optical dispensing businesses earned income of \$266 million from the sale of goods, optometry services and other sources. The greater number of businesses in NSW meant that NSW recorded the lowest average income per business of \$378,900.

17.12 OPTOMETRY AND OPTICAL DISPENSING SERVICES — 1997-98

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at end of June	no.	702	1 557	45.1
Employment at end of June	no.	3 086	8 915	34.6
Wages and salaries	\$m	60.4	206.5	29.2
Total income	\$m	266.0	818.4	32.5

Source: *Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, 1997-98* (Cat. no. 8553.0).

Legal services — solicitor's practices

At the end of June 1999 there were 2,912 solicitor's practices in NSW. There were 28,000 people employed of whom 37% (10,300) were solicitors and barristers. In the 12 months to June 1999 wages and salaries were \$826 million and total income was \$2,821 million.

17.13 SOLICITOR'S PRACTICES — 1998–99

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Practices at end of June(a)	no.	2 912	7 115	40.9
Employment at end of June				
Solicitors and barristers	no.	10 332	25 044	41.3
Other staff	no.	17 729	42 234	42.0
<i>Total</i>	no.	28 061	67 278	41.7
Wages and salaries	\$m	825.5	1 958.2	43.5
Total income	\$m	2 820.7	6 191.5	45.6

(a) Multi-state practices are counted in each state in which they operate.

Source: *Legal Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8667.0).

Market research services

Market research services include the investigation and compilation of data on market potential, acceptance and familiarity of products, and the buying habits of consumers. It involves the investigation of public opinion about political, economic and social issues.

At 30 June 1999 there were 160 businesses providing market research services in NSW, accounting for 59% of Australian businesses in the industry. The businesses in NSW employed 5,400 people and paid wages and salaries of \$98 million during 1998–99. Total income for the year was \$241 million.

17.14 MARKET RESEARCH SERVICES — 1998–99

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at end of June	no.	160	272	58.8
Employment at end of June	no.	5 400	10 744	50.3
Wages and salaries	\$m	97.8	178.6	54.7
Total income	\$m	241.2	455.8	52.9

Source: *Market Research Services, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8556.0).

Security services

A survey of the security services industry for the 12 months ended June 1999 covered those businesses whose main activity was the provision of security, protection and private enquiry services. Police services were excluded.

There were 781 security service businesses in NSW with a total of 869 locations and employing nearly 11,200 people. Wages and salaries paid in 1998–99 were \$263 million and total income for the 12 months was \$560 million.

17.15 SECURITY SERVICES — 1998–99

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at end of June	no.	781	1 714	45.6
Locations	no.	869	1 984	43.8
Employment at end of June	no.	11 157	31 752	35.1
Wages and Salaries	\$m	262.9	698.6	37.6
Total income	\$m	559.5	1 394.8	40.1

Source: Security Services, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8557.0).

Real estate services

The number of businesses providing real estate services was virtually unchanged between June 1996 (2,931) and June 1999 (2,904). At 30 June 1999 employment was 17,392. Wages and salaries paid in the 12 months to June 1999 were \$539 million and total income was \$1337 million.

17.16 REAL ESTATE SERVICES

	Unit	1995–96	1998–99
Businesses at end of June	no.	2 931	2 904
Employment at end of June	no.	18 685	17 392
Wages and salaries	\$m	495.9	539.3
Total income	\$m	1 192	1 337

Source: Real Estate Agents Industry, Australia, 1995–96 (Cat. no. 8663.0); Real Estate Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8663.0).

Cleaning services

Businesses involved in cleaning services are those mainly engaged in cleaning windows, building interiors and related cleaning services. A survey of this industry was conducted in respect of the financial year 1998–99.

At the end of June 1999 there were 2,026 businesses in NSW whose main activity was the provision of cleaning services and they employed just over 32,000 people. Wages and salaries for the 12 months to June 1999 were \$491 million and total income was \$872 million.

17.17 CLEANING SERVICES — 1998–99

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at end of June	no.	2 026	5 938	34.1
Employment at end of June	no.	32 123	95 001	33.8
Wages and salaries	\$m	491.3	1 188.0	41.4
Total income	\$m	872.2	2 137.0	40.8

Source: *Cleaning Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8672.0).

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Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Cat. no. 8635.0)

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Wholesale Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8638.0)

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

The main functions of government are the provision of non-market services, the regulation of economic and social conditions, and the redistribution of income between sections of the community. These activities are primarily financed by taxation and are carried out by entities in the general government sector. In addition to this core activity, governments can also own or control enterprises that sell goods or services to the public and which operate largely on a commercial (or market) basis (public non-financial corporations) or engage in financial intermediation (public financial corporations).

Structure of public finance

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in NSW are controlled by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the government of the State of NSW, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport, and water and sewerage; and
- Municipal and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

Sources of revenue

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from taxes on income and sales, and customs and excise duties. 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 housing, 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 and sewerage services.

Accrual based Government Finance Statistics

The Australian system for producing Government Finance Statistics (GFS) was changed for 1998–99 because of the adoption of accrual accounting by governments and the revision of international statistical standards. As a result, a new conceptual framework was introduced, in the form of an integrated statement of stocks and flows, in place of the old cash-based framework. This new framework allows a more comprehensive assessment of the economic impact of government activity and the sustainability of fiscal policy. It also provides an improved basis for monitoring efficiency in the allocation and use of government resources.

The new framework is divided into a number of separate statements (Operating Statement, Statement of Stocks and Flows, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement), each of which focuses on analytical aggregates or balances of particular interest to users of GFS.

Analytical measures

The accrual GFS analytical balances are set out below.

Net Operating Balance is calculated as transactions in GFS revenues less transactions in GFS expenses. It measures (in accrual terms) the full cost of providing government services, including unfunded superannuation and non-cash items such as depreciation.

Net Lending/Borrowing is calculated as the Net Operating Balance less net acquisition of non-financial assets. It measures (in accrual terms) the gap between government savings plus net capital transfers and investment in non-financial assets.

Net Worth is defined as assets less liabilities less shares and other contributed capital. For the general government sector, Net Worth is assets less liabilities and reflects the contribution of governments to the wealth of Australia.

Surplus/Deficit is the cash-based equivalent of Net Lending/Borrowing described above and is a broad indicator of the sector's cash flow requirements.

Tables and commentary

The following statements are presented in this chapter for the general government sectors for the State and local government levels: the Operating Statement; the Cash Flow Statement; and the Balance Sheet.

18.1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT — 1998–99

	State	Local	State and Local
	\$m	\$m	\$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	14 143	2 601	16 739
Current grants and subsidies	9 418	560	9 488
Sales of goods and services	2 658	1 138	3 558
Interest income	419	164	583
Other	3 489	793	4 066
<i>Total</i>	30 126	5 257	34 435
<i>less</i>			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	1 036	1 147	2 183
Employee expenses	12 381	1 800	14 181
Other operating expenses	8 169	1 684	9 783
<i>Total</i>	21 587	4 631	26 147
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	553	—	553
Other interest expenses	1 331	115	1 446
Other property expenses	—	—	—
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	2 627	—	2 165
Subsidy expenses	1 243	—	1 217
Other current transfers	452	70	449
Capital transfers			
Grant expenses	1 129	52	1 019
Other capital transfers	—	—	1
<i>Total</i>	28 923	4 867	32 998
<i>equals</i>			
GFS Net Operating Balance	1 203	390	1 437
<i>less</i>			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	2 093	1 259	3 351
less Depreciation	1 036	1 147	2 183
plus Change in inventories	14	—	15
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	-118	15	-103
<i>Total</i>	952	128	1 080
<i>equals</i>			
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	251	262	357

Note: The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with totals for all government due to transfers between levels of government.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5501.0).

18.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT CASH FLOW STATEMENT — 1998–99

	State	Local	State and Local
	\$m	\$m	\$m
CASH FLOW STATEMENT			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	14 214	2 526	16 740
Receipts from sales of goods and services	2 644	1 261	3 889
Grants and subsidies received	10 349	639	10 346
Other receipts	2 657	631	3 233
<i>Total</i>	29 863	5 057	34 208
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-23 794	-3 541	-27 265
Grants and subsidies paid	-5 052	—	-4 413
Interest paid	-1 422	-118	-1 540
Other payments	-300	—	-297
<i>Total</i>	-30 568	-3 659	-33 514
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	-704	1 398	694
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Sales of non-financial assets	508	366	874
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-2 480	-1 452	-3 932
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	-1 972	-1 086	-3 058
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	-3	6	3
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	-169	-45	-214
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-76	2	-75
Borrowing (net)	2 756	-16	2 739
Deposits received (net)	6	—	6
Other financing (net)	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	2 686	-15	2 671
Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Held	-162	258	96
SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(-)			
Net cash flows from operating activities and net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	-2 677	312	-2 364
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—	-6	-6
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-2 677	306	-2 370

Note: Negative figures denote outflows. The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with totals for all government due to transfers between levels of government.

Source: *Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5501.0)*.

18.3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET — 30 June 1999

	State	Local	State and Local
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and deposits	961	334	1 295
Advances paid	1 653	—	1 652
Investments, loans and placements	3 658	2 756	6 414
Other non-equity assets	3 402	465	3 794
Equity	41 419	—	41 419
Total	51 093	3 555	54 573
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	64 066	63 097	127 164
Other non-financial assets	671	958	1 629
Total	64 738	64 055	128 792
Total	115 831	67 610	183 366
Liabilities			
Deposits held	59	—	59
Advances received	2 270	28	2 296
Borrowing	16 761	1 500	18 261
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	11 323	642	11 965
Other provisions	61	67	128
Other non-equity liabilities	6 830	544	7 301
Total	37 305	2 781	40 011
GFS Net Worth	78 526	64 829	143 355
Net debt(a)	12 818	-1 561	11 257

Note: The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with totals for all government due to transfers between levels of government.

(a) Equals deposits held, advances received and borrowing, less cash and deposits, advances paid and investments, loans and placements.

Source: *Government Financial Estimates, Australia, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5501.0)*.

State government finance

In 1998–99, GFS revenues of \$30,126 million exceeded GFS expenses of \$28,923 million, giving a Net Operating Balance of \$1,203 million. Net lending for the NSW general government sector at the State level was \$251 million. On a cash basis, the NSW State government recorded a deficit of \$2,677 million. As at 30 June 1999, the net worth of the NSW State Government was \$78,526 million.

The vast majority of equity held by the NSW general government sector comprises of equity in NSW public trading enterprises. The majority of land and fixed assets held by the NSW State government are other construction/infrastructure (\$28,890 million), buildings (\$21,987 million) and land (\$8,776 million). Much of the unimproved crown lands are currently valued at \$1 per block and will remain so until an appropriate valuation methodology can be developed.

Revenue

Taxes of \$14,143 million accounted for 47% of NSW State Government total revenue in 1998–99 on an accruals basis. In addition, NSW received current and capital grants of \$10,252 million from the Commonwealth government which accounted for a further 34%.

Taxation revenue

In 1998–99, taxes on financial and capital transactions of \$3,512 million included stamp duties of \$2,601 million and financial institutions' taxes of \$879 million.

Taxes on gambling raised \$1,419 million in 1998–99, including \$812 million from gambling devices, \$190 million on race betting taxes and \$278 million on government lotteries.

The two main types of motor vehicle taxes in 1998–99 were vehicle registration fees and taxes (\$1,048 million) and stamp duty on motor vehicle registration (\$444 million).

Franchise taxes (since September 1997 collected by the Federal Government on behalf of the State and Territory Governments) in 1998–99 raised \$1,981 million, including petroleum products franchise taxes (\$619 million); tobacco franchise taxes (\$1,046 million); and liquor franchise taxes (\$313 million).

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, from 1 July 1999 the tax was levied at the base rate of 6.4% (previously 6.85%). 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 \$948 million in 1998–99.

18.4 GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE — 1998–99

	\$ m
Employers' payroll taxes	3 605
Taxes on property	
Taxes on immovable property	974
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	3 512
Taxes on provision of goods and services	
Taxes on gambling	1 419
Taxes on insurance	850
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities	
Motor vehicle taxes	1 499
Franchise taxes	1 981
Other	303
Total taxes	14 143

Source: Unpublished data, Government Financial Statistics data.

Grants received from Commonwealth

Commonwealth current grants to NSW State totalled \$9,390 million in 1998–99. Of this, \$5,151 million was for unidentified purposes (mostly untied 'general purpose' grants), with health (\$2,138 million) and education (\$1,485 million) accounting for significant proportions.

Commonwealth capital grants totalled \$862 million in 1998–99. The majority of this was for transport and communications (\$319 million), housing and community amenities (\$311 million) and education (\$227 million).

Expenses by purpose

Education and health are by far the largest items of expenditure by the NSW State Government, accounting for 25% and 22% respectively of all expenses in 1998–99. Transport and other communications and public order and safety are other major components, contributing 9% each.

18.5 GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES BY PURPOSE — 1998–99

	\$ m
General public service	1 989
Public order and safety	2 502
Education	7 154
Health	6 423
Social security and welfare	1 831
Housing and community amenities	1 016
Recreation and culture	728
Fuel and energy	146
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	877
Mining, manufacturing and construction	97
Transport and other communications	2 524
Other economic affairs	1 344
Public debt transactions	1 888
Other purposes	404
Total all purposes	28 923

Source: Government Financial Estimates 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5501.0).

Gross fixed capital formation

The majority of purchases of fixed assets by the NSW State government during 1998–99 were buildings other than dwellings and other construction/infrastructure. Most of the sales of fixed assets were transport equipment.

Reform of Commonwealth-State financial relations

In June 1999, Heads of Government revised the Intergovernmental Agreement struck at the April 1999 Premiers' Conference, relating to changes to the 'A New Tax System' package following negotiations between the Prime Minister and the Australian Democrats. It was agreed by Heads of Government that the following reform measures would be implemented:

- From 1 July 2000, the Commonwealth will appropriate all of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenues to the States so that no State is worse off than under previous arrangements. After 2001–02, the GST revenues will be distributed amongst the States on a pure horizontal fiscal equalisation basis.
- The States will adjust their gambling tax revenues to the extent of the impact of the GST on gambling operators from 1 July 2000 and progressively abolish bed taxes, Financial Institutions Duty and any debits taxes, and a number of business-related stamp duties and stamp duty on non-residential conveyances on real property.
- The Commonwealth committed to provide financial assistance to the States to cover any temporary shortfall in their budgets resulting from the implementation of tax reform.

Any proposal to vary the 10% GST rate will require:

- the unanimous support of the State and Territory Governments;

- the endorsement by the Commonwealth Government of the day; and
- the passage of relevant legislation by both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

(Source: Commonwealth Budget Paper No 3, 1999–2000 and 2000–01.)

Commonwealth 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 1998–99 were \$397.4 million. This assistance consists of untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose grants to the States and Territories.

18.6 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES — 1998–99

	\$ m
General purpose assistance	
General	287.9
Identified road funding	109.5
Total general purpose assistance	397.4

Source: Commonwealth Budget Paper No 3, 1999–2000.

Local government finance

In 1998–99, GFS revenues at the local government level of \$5,257 million exceeded GFS expenses of \$4,867 million, giving a Net Operating Balance of \$390 million. Net lending for the NSW general government sector at the local level was \$262 million. On a cash basis, NSW local governments collectively recorded a \$306 million surplus. As at 30 June 1999, the net worth of NSW local Government was \$64,829 million.

The main component of taxes received by local government is local government rates. General rates are assessed on all rateable land within a council area. In 1998–99, taxes of \$2,601 million raised 49% of the local government councils' total revenue on an accruals basis.

Local government received \$560 million in current grants and subsidies during 1998–99. Of this, \$383 million consisted of general purpose (untied) financial assistance grants.

The major purposes of expenditure by local government are administration, community amenities, recreation and culture, roads and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by the council.

The major component of gross fixed capital formation by local government councils in NSW is expenditure on roads and general public services. Gross fixed capital formation was \$1,259 million in 1998–99.

Most of the assets on the NSW local government balance sheet are other construction/infrastructure (\$33,226 million), land (\$25,237 million) and buildings (\$3,654 million).

Private finance

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions including permanent building societies, credit unions, mortgage managers, money market corporations, finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) has responsibility for the prudential supervision for all Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) including banks, credit unions and permanent building societies. APRA also supervises insurance companies, superannuation funds and friendly societies.

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) has responsibility for ensuring market integrity, disclosure and the protection of consumers of financial products and services.

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank. Its focus is on the implementation of monetary policy, the stability of the financial system, and the regulation of the payments system.

Lending activity

In NSW, banks continued to be the dominant financing institutions, accounting for 82% of total measured lending activity during 1999–2000. Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are included in the Housing Chapter.

18.7 LENDING ACTIVITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN NSW — 1997–98

Lending institution	Housing finance for owner occupation \$m	Personal finance \$m	Commercial finance \$m	Lease finance \$m
Banks	24 406	11 923	85 829	2 022
Permanent building societies	1 396	(a)	—	—
Credit cooperatives	(a)	1 271	—	—
Finance companies	(a)	2 081	1 424	1 859
Money market corporations	—	—	11 876	(a)
Other	4 191	603	4 276	1 165
Total lending activity	29 993	15 880	103 405	5 046

(a) Separate details not available, included in Other.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0)*; *Unpublished data, Personal Finance Survey, Commercial Finance Survey and Lease Finance Survey.*

Personal finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables with the exception of secured housing. The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use.

18.8 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1998-1999			1999-2000		
	Banks	Finance Companies	Other Lenders	Banks	Finance Companies	Other Lenders
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commitments under fixed loan facilities						
Purchase of						
Motor vehicles	793	1 300	746	911	1 554	835
Boats, caravans and trailers	47	35	13	33	43	15
Land and dwellings(a)	473	25	110	406	26	102
Household and personal goods	114	40	158	152	47	75
Debt consolidation	342	34	163	318	33	138
Travel and holidays	44	19	39	51	20	30
Refinancing	825	98	147	771	101	113
Other	824	268	227	741	332	265
Commitments under revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	8 416	263	272	9 852	71	178
Total personal finance commitments	11 878	2 082	1 875	13 235	2 227	1 751

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data, Personal Finance Survey.

Commercial finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes.

18.9 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1998-1999			1998-2000		
	Banks	Finance Companies	Other Lenders	Banks	Finance Companies	Other Lenders
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commitments under fixed loan facilities						
Erection of buildings	4 044	12	336	4 209	11	20
Purchase of real property	11 611	3	1 519	14 954	3	2 332
Purchase of plant and equipment	1 360	638	403	1 287	722	466
Wholesale finance	1 545	3	791	858	3	1 019
Refinancing	6 160	—	57	5 060	—	75
Other	15 049	601	893	13 327	646	1 302
Commitments under revolving credit facilities						
New and increased credit limits	30 305	167	12 152	29 679	313	10 067
Total commercial finance commitments	70 074	1 424	16 151	69 374	1 698	15 281

Source: Unpublished data, Commercial Finance Survey.

Lease finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

18.10 VALUE OF GOODS UNDER NEW FINANCE LEASE COMMITMENTS

	1998–1999			1999–2000		
	Banks	Finance Companies	Other Lenders	Banks	Finance Companies	Other Lenders
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor vehicles and transport equipment	847	1 340	233	585	813	172
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	174	54	84	87	31	69
Manufacturing equipment	190	42	43	142	38	62
Electronic data processing equipment and office machines	289	101	462	337	70	579
Shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment	107	19	34	234	16	44
Other	126	26	111	143	26	78
Total	1 733	1 582	967	1 528	994	1 004

Source: Unpublished data, Lease Finance Survey.

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 Resources and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry–Australia.

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 Australian Trade Commission (Austrade), part of the DFAT portfolio, helps Australian business take advantage of export opportunities. Austrade also assists with foreign investment into Australia and export-related investment into other countries.

The Department of Industry, Science and Resources (DISR) is responsible for developing, implementing and administering policies and programs to maximise the national benefits of research and innovation, add value to resources and increase the competitiveness and internationalisation of Australian industries. DISR 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.

Located in the Department of Industry, Science and Resources, Invest Australia is the Australian Government's national investment agency. It promotes Australia as an investment location, facilitates major projects, and provides a wide range of services to companies seeking to establish or invest in operations in Australia.

The Australian Customs Service, part of the Attorney-General's Department, is responsible for the collection of customs duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry–Australia (AFFA) promotes rising national prosperity through competitive and sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forest and processing industries. The Department provides research, analytical, policy, program and management services to Government. AFFA 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. AFFA 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
international
merchandise
trade statistics**

International merchandise trade statistics are compiled by the ABS from information submitted to the Australian Customs Service by exporters and importers or their agents.

Export statistics for NSW include exports of those goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. Re-exported goods are excluded.

The recorded value of exports is the free on board (f.o.b.) transactions value of the goods expressed in Australian dollars. Goods sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the contract price of the goods, while goods sold on consignment are initially valued at an estimated f.o.b. price. This price is based on the current price of similar goods exported from the Australian port of shipment to the country to which the goods are despatched for sale. Once the goods are sold, the exporter is required to confirm or revise the value reported to Customs.

Import statistics for NSW correspond to imported goods released from Australian Customs Service control in this State. This does not necessarily mean that the goods were discharged 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 otherwise, but are recorded as being imported into the State in which they are released by Customs.

The recorded value of imports is known as the Customs value. Imports are valued at the point of containerisation (in most cases) or the port of shipment, or at the Customs frontier of the exporting country, whichever comes first. Therefore, Customs value does not include the freight and insurance costs associated with transporting the goods to Australia.

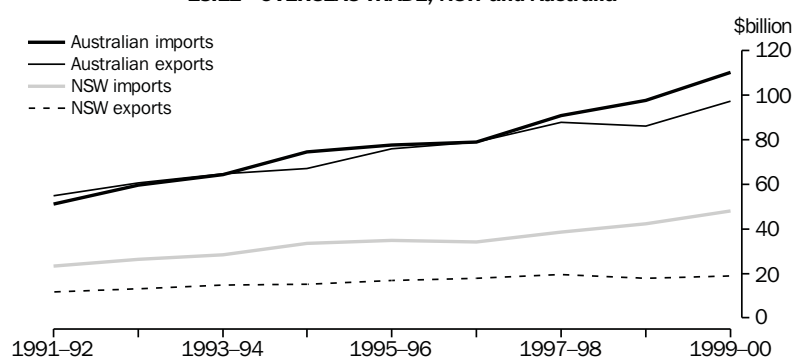
International merchandise trade statistics

NSW is Australia's largest trading State. The main sea ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Most air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.

In 1999–2000 NSW accounted for 43.5% of all Australia's imports (an increase of 0.3 percentage points on the previous year) and 19.5% of all exports (down 1.4 percentage points on the previous year).

The value of imports into NSW in 1999–2000 increased by \$5,803 million or 13.8% from 1998–99 while exports for the same period increased by \$1,001 million or 5.6%.

18.12 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia



Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, September 1999.

18.13 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
\$m					
NSW trade					
Imports	34 917	34 227	38 481	42 142	47 945
Exports	16 683	17 731	19 680	17 950	18 951
Australian trade					
Imports	77 792	78 999	90 688	97 612	110 132
Exports	76 004	78 932	87 768	85 992	97 274
%					
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade					
Imports	44.9	43.3	42.4	43.2	43.5
Exports	22.0	22.5	22.4	20.9	19.5

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

Imports

The principal import trading partners of NSW in 1999–2000 were the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 42% of all imports into NSW.

By far the largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1999–2000 was Machinery and transport equipment at \$23,917 million or 50% of all imports.

18.14 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), Top Ten Trading Partners — 1999–2000

	\$m
USA	10 981
Japan	5 564
United Kingdom	3 489
China	3 285
German	2 348
Korea, Republic of	1 965
Taiwan	1 773
Singapore	1 710
New Zealand	1 701
Hong Kong	636

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

18.15 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), By Commodity Group(b) — 1999–2000

	\$m
Food and live animals	1 832.1
Beverages and tobacco	361.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	590.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1 775.4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	108.9
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	6 143.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5 206.4
Machinery and transport equipment	23 916.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7 410.0
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	563.3

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1999–2000 were telecommunications equipment and automatic data processing machines (computers), valued at of \$3,798 million and \$3,744 million respectively.

18.16 TOP TEN IMPORTS INTO NSW(a) — 1999–2000

Commodity description and SITC code(b)	\$m
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; parts, and accessories of radio, television, video and similar apparatus, n.e.s. (764)	3 797.5
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic, optical readers; data transcribers and processors (752)	3 744.1
Motor vehicles principally designed for transport of persons (excluding public transport type, including racing cars) (781)	2 443.9
Aircraft and associated equipment; spacecraft (including satellites and spacecraft launch vehicles; parts thereof) (792)	2 422.6
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) (542)	2 326.1
Parts and accessories (excluding covers, cases and the like) for use with office and automatic data processing machines (759)	1 700.2
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (333)	1 357.4
Musical instruments, parts & accessories thereof; records, tapes, etc. (898)	791.3
Thermionic, cold cathode or photo cathode valves & tubes, semiconductors, i.e.d., integrated circuits, etc.	780.7
Organo-inorganic compounds, heterocyclic compounds, nucleic acids and their salts	763.7

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: *Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.*

Exports

The major export trading partners of NSW in 1999–2000 were Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America. The top ten trading partners accounted for 66% of all exports, with 21% going to Japan alone.

18.17 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a) Top Ten Trading Partners — 1999–2000

	\$m
Japan	4 011
New Zealand	1 809
USA	1 750
Korea, Republic of	1 217
Taiwan	1 052
Hong Kong	830
China	798
United Kingdom	454
Singapore	449
Germany	204

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports.

Source: *Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.*

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials was the largest group of commodities exported from NSW in 1999–2000 at \$3,719 million. In percentage terms it made up 20% of all exports.

18.18 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a) By Commodity Groups(b) — 1999–2000

	\$m
Food and live animals	3 191.7
Beverages and tobacco	328.2
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2 646.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3 719.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	36.1
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	1 552.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 320.3
Machinery and transport equipment	2 031.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 349.1
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	776.1

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

The major commodity exported from NSW in 1999–2000 was coal at \$3,088 million or 16% of all exports from NSW. The second most common export was aluminium at \$1,341 million or 7% of all exports.

18.19 TOP TEN EXPORTS FROM NSW(a) — 1999–2000

Commodity description and SITC code(b)	\$m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	3 088.0
Aluminium (684)	1 341.0
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) (542)	848.6
Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops) (268)	825.7
Cotton (263)	792.8
Wheat (incl. spelt) and meslin, unmilled (041)	746.6
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	689.5
Combined confidential items excluding some of SITC 280 (exports only) and some of SITCs 510 and 520 (imports only) (988)	614.8
Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals (not crude); preparations, containing 70% or more by weight of these oils (334)	611.9
Rice (042)	371.2

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

Private New Capital Expenditure

The NSW share of total Australian capital expenditure in 1999–2000 was 34.8% which is an increase over the 31.1% share recorded in 1995–96. NSW' share of Australian expenditure in 1999–2000 was 32.1% for buildings and structures and 35.9% for equipment, plant, and machinery.

Capital expenditure on buildings and structures in NSW grew strongly between 1995–96 and 1996–97, with a 27.9% increase in expenditure over this period, compared to an Australian increase of 16.1% over the same period. Expenditure in NSW has fallen slightly over the past three financial years.

Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery in NSW has increased steadily since 1995–96 apart from a slight fall in 1998–99 of 1.2% compared with the previous year. Australian expenditure has fallen over the past two financial years after peaking strongly in 1997–98.

18.20 PRIVATE FIXED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, NSW and Australia

	NSW			Australia		
	Building	Equipment	Total	Building	Equipment	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
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
1997–98	4 200	10 405	14 605	13 150	33 060	46 210
1998–99	4 152	10 277	14 429	13 709	30 973	44 682
1999–2000	3 845	10 932	14 777	11 990	30 438	42 427

Source: *Private New Capital Expenditure, State Estimates (Cat. no. 5646.0)*.

Price Indexes

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.

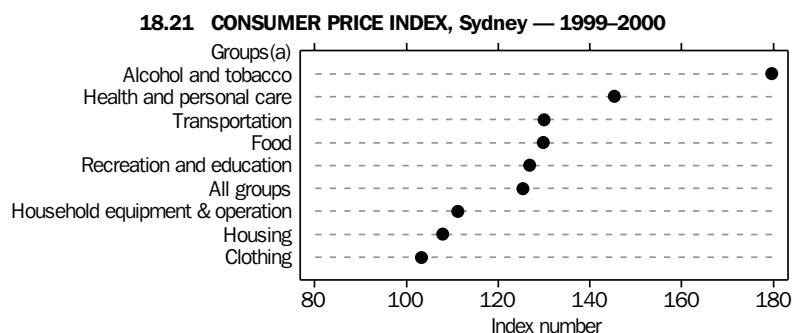
Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a general measure of price inflation for the household sector as a whole. The CPI is designed to measure price changes in retail prices experienced by all metropolitan private households in aggregate.

1999–2000 CPI

For the year 1999–2000, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 125.4 (base year 1989–90). This figure represented an increase of 2.4% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 124.7, similarly an increase of 2.4% over the previous year.

The largest changes in index numbers between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 were in Transportation (up 6.5 points, from 123.4 to 129.9), Alcohol and tobacco (up 6.0 points, from 173.6 to 179.6) and Housing (up 4.5 points, from 103.3 to 107.8).



(a) Base of each group index: 1989–90=100. Index numbers for the year are based on a simple average of quarterly index numbers.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia, June Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 6401.0).

Producer Price Indexes

The Producer Price Indexes (PPI) are a measure of change in wholesale prices. Whereas the CPI measures prices paid by household consumers for goods and services, the PPI measure the wholesale prices of products sold to business enterprises as these products move through different business sectors. Several producer price indexes, covering different sectors of activity, are compiled. They provide a consistent measure of price change, where the items actually sold vary over time in terms of design and quality.

There are now 10 main price indexes. They cover Exports, Imports, Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Building Materials (House, and other than House), Copper Materials, Materials Used in Coal Mining, Stage of Production, and Selected Service Industries. These indexes measure changes at the total Australia level only, except for the two building material price indexes which measure changes in prices for the six State capital cities (individually and as a weighted average).

1999–2000 Building Materials Price Index

Details are included in Chapter 16—Housing and Construction: Construction, under the heading Materials used in building.

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Australia

- Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions* (Cat. no. 5661.0)
- Average Monthly Exchange Rates* (Cat. no. 5654.0)
- Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6403.0)
- Commercial Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5643.0.40.002)
- Company Profits, Australia* (Cat. no. 5651.0)
- Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6401.0)
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- Export Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6405.0)
- Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0)
- Government Financial Estimates, Australia* (Cat. no. 5501.0)
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- Import Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6414.0)
- International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 5422.0)
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- State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (Cat. no. 5646.0)
- Stocks, Selected Industry Sales and Expected Sales, Australia* (Cat. no. 5629.0)
- Taxation Revenue, Australia* (Cat. no. 5506.0)

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 following pages show a historical summary of some statistics relating to NSW. Only brief footnotes have been included and readers should refer to publications listed in the 'Bibliography' 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.

19.1 POPULATION

	Population at 31 December				Population of Sydney at 30 June
	Males	Females	Persons	Number of males per 100 females	
1788	n.a.	n.a.	859	n.a.	859
1828	n.a.	n.a.	36 598	n.a.	n.a.
1860	197 851	150 695	348 546	131	(a)95 789
1870	272 121	225 871	497 992	120	(a)137 776
1880	404 952	336 190	741 142	120	(a)224 939
1890	602 704	510 571	1 113 275	118	(a)383 283
1901	720 840	654 615	1 375 455	110	481 830
1911(b)	890 578	808 798	1 699 376	110	629 503
1916(c)	946 105	938 946	1 885 051	101	763 000
1921	1 086 454	1 045 236	2 131 690	104	899 059
1931	1 302 893	1 263 421	2 566 314	103	1 235 267
1941	1 410 509	1 402 547	2 813 056	101	1 756 611
1951	1 667 566	1 647 106	3 314 672	101	1 861 685
1961	1 987 000	1 963 000	3 950 000	101	2 390 535
1966(d)	2 140 200	2 127 200	4 267 500	101	2 446 345
1971(e)	2 393 800	2 372 800	4 766 600	100	2 977 300
1981	2 609 700	2 627 600	5 237 400	99	3 279 500
1991	2 950 900	2 979 500	5 930 500	99	3 672 850
1992	2 976 700	3 008 400	5 985 100	99	3 699 800
1993	2 998 600	3 034 100	6 032 800	99	3 713 200
1994	3 026 800	3 063 500	6 090 300	99	3 736 700
1995	3 064 000	3 104 800	6 168 800	99	3 770 100
1996	3 098 200	3 142 700	6 240 900	99	3 881 100
1997	3 128 967	3 171 503	6 300 470	99	3 933 724
1998	3 164 517	3 204 008	6 368 525	99	3 981 641
1999	3 198 497	3 235 075	6 433 572	99	4 031 944

(a) Estimates are for the year following that listed. (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.

Source: *Statistics of the Seven Colonies of Australasia 1861 to 1899; Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia 1901-1910; Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).*

19.2 MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)	no.	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
1997	36 679	5.8	14 655	2.3	87 156	13.9	45 641	7.3	451	5.2
1998	39 136	6.2	14 987	2.4	85 499	13.5	44 741	7.1	371	4.3
1999	41 016	6.4	15 470	2.4	86 784	13.5	45 215	7.1	504	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.

Source: Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0); Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0); Demography, NSW (Cat. no. 3311.1); Marriages and Divorces, Australia (Cat. no. 3310.0).

19.3 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Index Numbers(a) — Year Ended 30 June

	Sydney	Weighed average of eight capital cities
1951	8.4	8.5
1961	13.8	14.1
1971	17.9	18.0
1981	49.3	49.4
1990	100.0	100.0
1991	104.9	105.3
1992	106.7	107.3
1993	107.7	108.4
1994	109.2	110.4
1995	113.0	113.9
1996	118.7	118.7
1997	120.4	120.3
1998	120.5	120.3
1999	122.5	121.8
2000	125.4	124.7

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0. (b) Financial year ended June.

Source: Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0).

19.4 LABOUR(a)

	Total employed	Total unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Average Weekly Earnings
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	\$
May 1981	2 247.7	117.4	2 365.1	1 567.9	5.0	60.1	—
May 1982	2 256.8	150.4	2 407.2	1 594.5	6.2	60.2	—
May 1983	2 182.7	266.6	2 449.3	1 612.3	10.9	60.3	—
May 1984	2 239.6	233.8	2 473.5	1 629.8	9.5	60.3	338.20
May 1985	2 275.9	225.4	2 501.3	1 664.8	9.0	60.0	355.60
May 1986	2 370.8	211.5	2 582.3	1 657.3	8.2	60.9	377.50
May 1987	2 389.9	230.8	2 620.7	1 703.8	8.8	60.6	393.50
May 1988	2 496.2	204.6	2 700.8	1 707.8	7.6	61.3	420.00
May 1989	2 593.4	186.9	2 780.2	1 704.6	6.7	62.0	456.30
May 1990	2 649.6	175.7	2 825.3	1 715.6	6.2	62.2	485.80
May 1991	2 641.3	241.8	2 883.1	1 714.4	8.4	62.7	493.30
May 1992	2 605.0	283.7	2 888.7	1 761.6	9.8	62.1	524.80
May 1993	2 559.5	296.0	2 855.5	1 836.6	10.4	60.9	540.60
May 1994	2 645.3	276.2	2 921.6	1 816.4	9.5	61.7	549.20
May 1995	2 746.6	225.7	2 972.4	1 824.2	7.6	62.0	573.20
May 1996	2 788.6	230.8	3 019.4	1 847.1	7.6	62.0	600.20
May 1997	2 806.5	242.9	3 049.4	1 883.5	8.0	61.8	599.60
May 1998	2 840.4	225.8	3 066.2	1 931.4	7.4	61.4	613.00
May 1999	2 912.9	200.1	3 113.1	1 953.1	6.4	61.4	641.40
May 2000	3 044.4	181.9	3 226.3	1 916.0	5.6	62.7	673.00

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (Cat. no. 6201.1); Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).

19.5 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

	Disputes	Employees involved	Working days lost
	no.	'000	'000
1921	535	138.5	680.0
1931	87	22.8	136.0
1941	513	220.1	778.1
1951	1 052	303.6	682.4
1961	529	137.0	318.6
1971	1 236	643.7	1 887.5
1981	1 537	549.0	1 915.5
1991	439	867.9	1 106.3
1992	279	163.5	174.3
1993	241	146.4	178.3
1994	230	118.6	223.2
1995	285	76.5	113.6
1996	292	201.5	377.9
1997	199	72.7	153.7
1998	218	144.3	188.5
1999	272	211.4	316.5

(a) Industrial disputes which occurred during the year. Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 working days, which is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by 10 people in one day.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (Cat. no. 6322.0).

19.6 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia

	NSW trade		Australian trade		NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	\$m(a)	\$m(b)	\$m	\$m	%	%
1988–89	20 871	10 969	47 039	44 009	44.4	24.9
1989–90	23 385	12 362	51 335	49 079	45.6	25.2
1990–91	22 383	11 993	48 912	52 398	45.8	22.9
1991–92	23 317	11 700	50 894	55 027	45.7	21.3
1992–93	26 435	13 156	59 575	60 702	44.4	21.7
1993–94	28 496	14 651	64 420	64 548	44.2	22.7
1994–95	33 297	15 201	74 619	67 052	44.6	22.7
1995–96	34 917	16 683	77 792	76 004	44.9	22.0
1996–97	34 227	17 731	78 999	78 932	43.3	22.5
1997–98	38 481	19 680	90 688	87 768	42.4	22.4
1998–99	42 142	17 950	97 612	85 992	43.2	20.9
1999–2000	47 945	18 951	110 132	97 274	43.5	19.5

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

19.7 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), Top Ten Trading Partners

	China	Germany	Hong Kong	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Singapore	Taiwan	United Kingdom	United States
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988–89	439	1 202	454	4 187	614	947	395	874	1 648	4 934
1989–90	535	1 400	443	4 121	600	1 025	414	924	1 655	6 667
1990–91	618	1 338	388	4 006	540	896	491	827	1 579	6 156
1991–92	832	1 277	421	4 029	590	1 101	537	945	1 430	6 449
1992–93	1 046	1 395	439	4 389	671	1 305	772	1 088	1 668	6 708
1993–94	1 289	1 457	509	4 592	911	1 371	890	1 253	1 832	6 833
1994–95	1 578	2 050	646	4 841	1 011	1 403	1 200	1 386	2 290	7 851
1995–96	1 768	2 066	635	4 271	1 157	1 405	1 226	1 423	2 451	8 425
1996–97	1 824	1 813	538	3 860	1 229	1 460	1 216	1 308	2 470	8 306
1997–98	2 306	2 018	577	4 874	1 425	1 396	1 252	1 495	2 768	8 959
1998–99	2 632	2 420	612	5 179	1 523	1 526	1 521	1 618	2 625	9 713
1999–2000	3 285	2 348	636	5 564	1 965	1 701	1 710	1 773	3 489	10 981

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

19.8 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), By Commodity Group(b)

	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988-89	931	215	602	659	52
1989-90	948	223	572	791	51
1990-91	968	221	463	880	53
1991-92	1 015	218	470	846	62
1992-93	1 122	245	563	1 179	78
1993-94	1 156	249	611	973	85
1994-95	1 295	255	613	1 035	89
1995-96	1 350	250	483	1 278	107
1996-97	1 413	220	497	1 262	107
1997-98	1 578	256	571	1 042	97
1998-99	1 681	295	514	1 168	110
1999-2000	1 832	362	590	1 775	109

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

19.8 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), By Commodity Group(b) — continued

	Chemicals and related products n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions n.e.c.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988-89	2 095	3 129	9 293	3 202	690
1989-90	2 246	3 286	11 136	3 523	611
1990-91	2 294	2 986	10 579	3 565	360
1991-92	2 460	3 114	10 706	3 940	465
1992-93	3 114	3 459	11 619	4 461	579
1993-94	3 348	3 628	12 837	4 870	734
1994-95	3 598	4 199	16 090	5 228	879
1995-96	3 971	4 323	17 037	5 405	686
1996-97	4 108	4 130	16 501	5 400	566
1997-98	4 818	4 678	18 618	6 292	503
1998-99	5 473	4 764	20 760	6 867	484
1999-2000	6 143	5 206	23 916	7 410	563

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

19.9 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), By Commodity Group(b)

	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988-89	1 062	45	2 452	2 100	20
1989-90	1 498	47	2 121	2 656	7
1990-91	1 309	56	1 759	3 271	14
1991-92	1 492	64	2 037	3 354	9
1992-93	1 833	73	1 762	3 675	20
1993-94	2 300	95	1 689	3 479	15
1994-95	1 932	103	2 003	3 193	23
1995-96	2 269	107	1 788	3 791	21
1996-97	3 053	135	2 191	3 909	25
1997-98	3 309	201	2 666	4 547	64
1998-99	2 991	250	2 583	4 139	78
1999-2000	3 192	328	2 447	3 719	36

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

19.9 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), By Commodity Group(b) — continued

	Chemicals and related products n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions n.e.c.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	no.	\$m
1988-89	360	1 702	626	318	2 282
1989-90	370	1 767	762	414	2 689
1990-91	424	1 917	1 004	411	1 828
1991-92	493	2 129	1 220	459	442
1992-93	621	2 448	1 679	531	515
1993-94	754	2 774	2 195	612	739
1994-95	902	3 337	2 324	709	674
1995-96	973	3 642	2 420	861	814
1996-97	990	3 357	2 296	875	900
1997-98	1 088	3 671	2 468	1 006	658
1998-99	1 046	3 227	1 972	1 057	605
1999-2000	1 553	3 320	2 032	1 349	776

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

19.10 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), Top Ten Trading Partners

	China	Germany	Hong Kong	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Singapore	Taiwan	United Kingdom	United States
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1988-89	225	144	896	3 390	706	697	434	532	217	709
1989-90	145	140	452	3 638	974	755	803	596	299	798
1990-91	157	110	458	3 500	1 069	778	431	663	413	790
1991-92	189	120	491	3 198	974	808	311	723	297	840
1992-93	349	114	631	3 429	1 010	1 018	405	776	352	926
1993-94	344	136	793	3 758	1 157	1 249	482	813	374	1 059
1994-95	466	167	878	3 909	1 144	1 511	552	803	401	998
1995-96	689	170	998	4 060	1 202	1 612	660	917	450	924
1996-97	757	177	939	3 930	1 247	1 671	599	1 009	409	1 051
1997-98	749	196	1 115	4 435	1 337	1 709	512	1 149	498	1 515
1998-99	625	222	807	4 021	1 327	1 665	400	1 032	504	1 592
1999-2000	798	204	830	4 011	1 217	1 809	449	1 052	454	1 750

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade database, October 2000.

19.11 METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Gold				
	Production	Market price(a)	Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
	fine oz	\$/oz	'000 t	t	t
1901	173 543	8.50	6 064	n.a.	227
1911	181 121	8.50	8 831	209 837	241 892
1921	51 173	10.60	10 967	78 558	141 698
1931	19 673	11.75	6 536	131 132	75 403
1941	88 091	21.37	11 955	239 218	192 234
1951	48 910	30.98	13 730	171 267	156 898
1961	12 034	31.25	19 326	215 076	241 651
1971	9 675	36.91	34 567	257 609	293 480
1976	16 146	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

(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.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW.

19.12 METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Gold(a)					
	Production	Market price(b)	Silver production	Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
	kg	\$/oz	kg	'000 t	t	t
1992-93	7 754	491	269 039	102 914	221 498	323 013
1993-94	7 433	548	235 520	101 955	216 375	331 764
1994-95	9 082	518	246 250	107 781	210 318	330 247
1995-96	10 775	514	201 000	113 089	197 000	304 000
1996-97	11 100	465	208 000	123 678	192 000	315 000
1997-98	12 310	449	167 000	134 009	166 000	270 000
1998-99	19 100	456	157 000	131 381	162 000	273 000

(a) Content of fine metal. (b) The price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

Source: Department of Mineral Resources, NSW.

19.13 MANUFACTURING

	Employment(a)	Wages and Salaries	Turnover(b)
	'000	'000	\$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	321.8	10 062.5	59 186.4
1992–93	315.0	9 996.6	60 097.2
1993–94	316.6	10 139.8	63 581.6
1994–95	318.3	10 600.4	65 930.3
1995–96(h) r	308.8	(i)10 601.0	66 837.9
1996–97(h) r	308.0	11 267.2	67 797.7
1997–98(h) r	301.1	11 360.4	(j)67 829.2
1998–99	297.0	11 972.5	71 876.2

(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) Since these data were last released in ABS publications Group Employer information held by the Australian Taxation Office has been used to delete those businesses which have ceased trading or are no longer employing staff. (i) For 1995–96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. (j) Commencing with the 1997–98 manufacturing collection, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover. The effect was to increase this value by 0.1%.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory* (Cat. no. 8221.1).

19.14 NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED

	Houses		Other residential buildings		Value of all buildings(a) \$'000
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
	no.	\$'000	no.	\$'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	23 461	2 753 400	16 779	1 772 400	9 402 700
1997–98	25 385	3 141 800	15 890	1 760 200	10 768 200
1998–99	26 318	3 431 000	19 967	2 647 800	12 442 800
1999–2000	28 321	4 055 100	21 149	3 174 000	15 361 100

(a) Includes alterations and additions to existing residential buildings. (b) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures; after 1955, a financial year was used.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales (Cat. no. 8752.1)*.

19.15 WHEAT, LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Year ended 31 March	Wheat for grain		Livestock(a)		Livestock products	
	Area ha	Production t	Cattle '000	Sheep and lambs '000	Milk production for all purposes(b) ML	Greasy wool production(a) t
1901	619 416	440 179	2 047	41 857	557	140 624
1911	861 506	759 684	3 194	48 830	1 079	183 517
1921	1 265 606	1 513 868	3 375	37 750	1 136	124 839
1931	2 078 046	1 792 882	2 840	53 366	1 354	193 751
1941	1 802 456	651 354	2 769	55 568	1 398	243 496
1951	1 346 993	1 177 698	3 703	54 111	1 313	206 762
1961	1 649 545	2 303 983	4 242	68 087	1 450	275 381
1971	2 215 691	3 010 156	6 494	70 605	1 237	292 888
1981	3 345 000	2 865 000	5 459	46 000	820	220 605
1991	2 165 755	4 127 568	5 653	59 763	857	300 222
1992	1 499 321	2 182 990	5 697	53 612	894	258 163
1993	1 694 040	3 582 676	5 781	48 112	997	236 844
1994	1 977 746	5 086 123	6 491	46 531	1 098	222 640
1995	1 423 804	874 648	6 236	42 874	1 087	n.a.
1996	2 328 309	4 508 401	6 390	41 090	1 114	n.a.
1997	3 192 037	8 363 413	6 511	42 388	1 192	193 333
1998	2 936 240	5 906 375	6 351	40 820	1 285	186 541
1999	3 173 782	6 563 316	6 291	40 583	1 395	181 087

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1915 to 1931 as at 30 June; and from 1932 as at 31 March. (b) Year ended 30 June.

Source: AgStats (Cat. no. 7117.0); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0); Australian Dairy Corporation.

Statistical Division Reference Map



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