Australian Bureau of Statistics

2003

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

2003

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

2003

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

JOHN STRUIK
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

NUMBER 83

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

ABS Cat. No. 1300.1

ISSN 0810-9338

Cover photographs:
Front: Creek in Snowy Mountains, south-eastern NSW. Photograph courtesy of Tourism NSW.
Back: Menindee Lake, western NSW. Photograph courtesy of Tourism NSW.

Table of contents

Preface

This is the 83rd edition of the NSW Year Book. It provides a comprehensive statistical overview of the prevailing economic and social conditions in NSW in 2002.

Each chapter of this Year Book draws on the most recent and relevant data available. In 2002, data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing were released and these data provide an opportunity to take a more detailed look at how people in New South Wales live. *Chapter 4, Demography* and *Chapter 5, Social Conditions* draw on a range of Census data, while Census data on household use of computers, and use of the Internet, are presented in *Chapter 12, Communication and Information Technology*. Data from another major survey, the 2001 National Health Survey, were also released in 2002. New information from this survey has been included in *Chapter 7, Health*.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts an annual survey on the environmental behaviour and practices of households. This edition of the Year Book has new data on energy conservation measures in the household (presented in *Chapter 1, Physical Environment*), and new data on greenpower, household appliances and household heating (presented in *Chapter 14, Mining and Energy*).

As usual, data from selected service industries are presented in *Chapter 17, Service Industries*. This edition of the Year Book has new data on Amusement and leisure industries; the Business events venues industry; Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars; Cultural funding by government; Gambling industries; and Sports industries. New data on sport and recreation funding by government is included under Recreation in *Chapter 5, Social Conditions*.

The statistics available in this edition are the most recent available at the time of its preparation. More detailed, and in some cases more recent, statistics are available in the ongoing 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) also provides 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.

John Struik
Regional Director
May 2003

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 organisations for their cooperation and contributions.

Australia Post
Australian Broadcasting Authority
Australian Broadcasting Corporation
Australian Dairy Corporation
Australian Subscription Television and Radio Association
Australian Surveying and Land Information Group
Australian Transport Safety Bureau
Australian Water Resources Council
Bureau of Meteorology
Bureau of Rural Sciences
Bureau of Tourism Research
Circulations Audit Board
Civil Aviation Safety Authority
Coal Services Pty Limited
Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts
Department of Education, Science and Training
Department of Family and Community Services
Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
Department of Transport and Regional Services
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Health Insurance Commission
Home Care Service of NSW
Land and Property Information NSW
National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd
Newcastle Port Corporation
NSW Board of Studies
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research
NSW Central Cancer Registry
NSW Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care
NSW Department of Community Services
NSW Department of Corrective Services
NSW Department of Education and Training
NSW Department of Health
NSW Department of Housing
NSW Department of Mineral Resources
NSW Department of Transport
NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW Police Service
NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
NSW Roads and Traffic Authority

NSW Technical and Further Education Commission
NSW Treasury
Parliament of NSW
Planning NSW
Port Kembla Port Corporation
Special Broadcasting Service
State Rail Authority
State Transit Authority
Sydney Ports Corporation
Tourism NSW
Waterways Authority of NSW
WorkCover Authority of NSW

General information

List of abbreviations and symbols

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

ABA	Australian Broadcasting Authority
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACA	Australian Communications Authority
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADI	Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions
AFFA	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - Australia
AHO	Aboriginal Housing Office
AIF	Australian Imperial Force
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
Anzac	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
ASCH	annual student contact hours
ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification
ASVS	Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule
ATSB	Australian Transport Safety Bureau
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
BHP	Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd
BMI	body mass index
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSHA	Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement
DADHC	Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care
DC	direct current
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DIMIA	Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
DITR	Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
f.o.b.	free on board
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GHz	gigahertz
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GSP	gross state product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GWh	gigawatt hour
ha	hectare
HACC	Home and Community Care
HACP	Housing Aboriginal Communities Program

HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRT	Hormone Replacement Therapy
HSC	Higher School Certificate
ICD-10	International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision
IHO	Indigenous Housing Organisation
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	information technology
IVA	industry value added
kg	kilogram
kJ	kilojoule
km	kilometre
km^2	square kilometre
kV	kilovolt
kWh	kilowatt hour
LGA	Local Government Area
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
m	million
m^2	square metre
Mb	megabyte
mfg	manufacturing
MHz	megahertz
MIA	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area
MJ	megajoule
ML	megalitre
mm	millimetre
mrt	million revenue tonnes
MSR	Major Statistical Region
MTAWE	male total average weekly earnings
MW	megawatt
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
NESB	Non-English speaking background
n.f.d.	no further description
NHS	National Health Survey
no.	number
NOB	net operating balance
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
NSW	New South Wales
n.y.a.	not yet available
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
OTEN–DE	Open Training and Education Network–Distance Education
p	preliminary (figure or series subject to revision)
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PJ	petajoule
POP	Point of presence
Pt	Part
PV	photovoltaic
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
RAN	Royal Australian Navy
RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority

SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SBS	Special Broadcasting Service
SD	Statistical Division
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SOP	Stage of Production
SR	Statistical Region
SRA	State Rail Authority
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
STA	State Transit Authority
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
t	tonne
TAB	Totalizator Agency Board
TJ	terajoule
TNTS	The New Tax System
USA	United States of America
VET	vocational education and training
'000	thousand
$A/oz	Australian dollars per ounce
$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
°C	degrees Celsius
$m	million dollars
μg/dl	micrograms per decilitre
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (relative standard error 25–50%)
**	relative standard error greater than 50%
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Reference periods

Yearly periods shown as 2001–02 refer to the year ended 30 June 2002; those shown as 2002 refer to the year ended 31 December 2002 unless otherwise indicated.

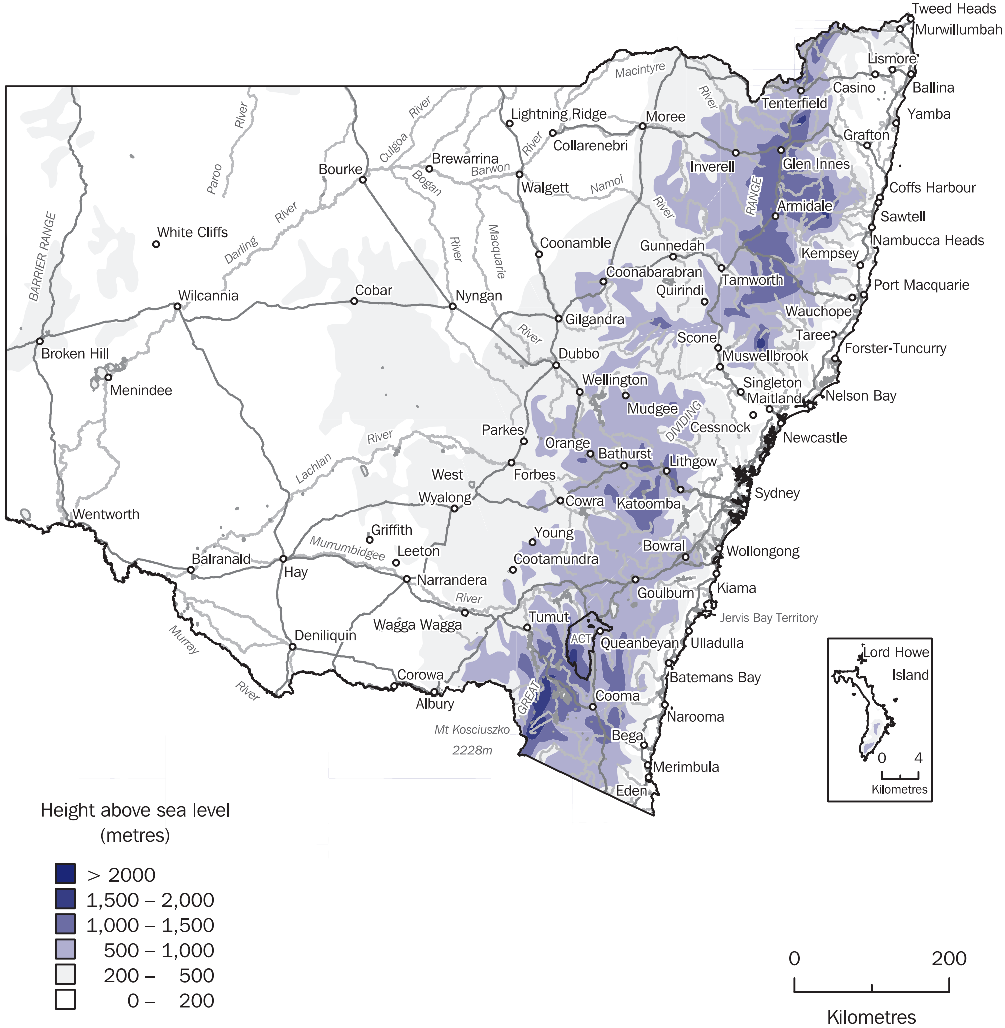
Rounding

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

Coverage

Tables, graphs and text relate to NSW unless otherwise indicated.

New South Wales



1 Physical Environment

Physical features

New South Wales extends from 28° to 37.5° South, and from 141° to 153.6° East.

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, which form 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, which is the most elevated part of the state, rises to 2,228 metres at Mount Kosciuszko (Australia's highest peak).

To the west, the tablelands give way to the western slopes and then the western plains. The western slopes take in undulating, mostly fertile country, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers and have adequate and regular rainfall.

The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of NSW. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils but rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is 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. Its coordinates are 31.5° South and 159° East. 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 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

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 decreases 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 state receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

Across most of NSW, annual rainfall varies from year to year by about 20–35% of the average. This variation from the average is lower in the south-eastern region and higher in the north-western region of the state. Protracted periods of dry weather in one region or another are not uncommon. However, drought across the whole state — such as occurred in 2002 — is rare.

Evaporation

The rate of evaporation is important in NSW because, in most of the inland districts, water for stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Measurements of evaporation have been made at a number of stations by monitoring loss from exposed water. The total annual loss by evaporation in western NSW is over 2,400 millimetres. 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 AND ANNUAL RAINFALL(a), By rainfall district

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
COASTAL (mm)													
North Coast													
Upper	162	187	189	139	135	107	84	56	53	84	101	131	1 428
Lower	169	188	204	148	124	113	76	60	58	89	108	136	1 473
Manning	133	150	164	135	120	122	77	66	68	90	95	107	1 327
Hunter	96	93	95	80	75	81	58	51	54	65	67	83	898
Metropolitan													
East	108	108	128	115	111	118	88	72	61	79	83	83	1 154
West	95	94	90	77	68	66	48	46	44	60	76	73	837
Illawarra	100	108	117	103	103	110	72	67	66	84	84	87	1 101
South Coast	85	91	96	86	83	87	57	53	60	77	80	79	934
TABLELANDS (mm)													
Northern Tablelands													
Eastern	142	142	129	74	66	53	48	33	40	69	85	118	999
Western	107	90	64	41	49	50	55	47	52	76	82	97	810
Central Tablelands													
North	72	62	54	45	47	47	50	48	47	58	61	62	653
South	94	89	80	70	67	72	66	66	61	76	75	82	898
Southern Tablelands													
Goulburn–Monaro	63	54	56	50	54	54	50	51	51	65	61	61	670
Snowy Mountains	67	58	66	62	73	74	72	79	79	91	78	70	869
WESTERN SLOPES (mm)													
North-west Slopes													
North	85	79	55	38	46	42	48	38	40	61	70	79	681
South	83	67	48	39	45	46	49	44	44	62	65	74	666
Central Western Slopes													
North	79	67	54	43	45	46	48	43	43	54	56	62	640
South	59	52	50	44	48	49	49	49	43	56	52	52	603
South-west Slopes													
North	51	41	46	47	52	53	56	56	49	59	48	49	607
South	55	46	56	60	73	80	88	90	75	83	61	59	826
WESTERN PLAINS (mm)													
North-west Plains													
East	77	65	50	36	44	40	44	34	34	49	59	62	594
West	73	62	45	33	38	34	38	27	29	43	48	52	522
Central Western Plains													
Northern	56	49	41	35	40	36	36	30	30	41	41	43	478
Southern	47	42	40	37	40	38	37	37	32	44	41	44	479
Riverina													
East	35	32	35	36	44	44	43	45	41	48	34	35	472
West	29	27	30	27	35	32	31	32	30	37	27	28	365
WESTERN (mm)													
Far North-west	28	28	22	15	20	16	17	13	14	22	16	23	234
Lower Darling	23	22	19	17	24	20	21	19	22	27	20	21	255
Upper Darling	44	41	35	25	30	25	26	19	19	29	29	35	357
South-west Plains	31	30	30	23	31	29	28	28	27	35	27	29	348

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

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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	Annual
AVERAGE EVAPORATION (mm)													
Alstonville	177	141	133	108	84	75	87	109	138	158	165	186	1 571
Canberra	251	203	171	108	68	48	53	78	111	158	192	251	1 680
Cobar	350	288	251	159	99	66	71	105	156	223	282	350	2 411
Glen Innes	167	136	133	93	62	48	53	74	105	136	150	174	1 351
Griffith	270	235	186	111	65	42	50	74	108	164	219	276	1 790
Mildura	326	277	229	138	81	54	62	90	132	198	255	313	2 155
Moree	291	235	220	147	96	69	71	99	144	211	258	301	2 119
Sydney Airport	220	184	164	123	90	75	84	115	141	177	195	229	1 790
Wagga Wagga	307	257	211	117	62	36	37	59	84	146	210	295	1 826
Wellington	267	218	192	126	78	51	53	74	102	155	204	267	1 790
AVERAGE RAINFALL (mm)													
Alstonville	173	240	276	196	195	154	96	74	54	106	131	157	1 823
Canberra	62	54	53	50	48	40	42	47	53	66	65	53	630
Cobar	49	43	37	29	36	24	31	30	25	38	36	38	415
Glen Innes	107	93	71	41	51	53	58	49	55	78	87	108	846
Griffith	30	28	34	33	38	37	33	40	33	41	29	31	405
Mildura	22	22	19	19	27	23	27	28	29	32	25	22	294
Moree	77	69	47	37	46	27	46	37	32	45	57	67	582
Sydney Airport	100	111	122	106	101	122	70	81	62	73	82	75	1 103
Wagga Wagga	42	38	43	44	55	50	56	53	52	61	44	46	585
Wellington	66	59	52	44	49	40	48	49	45	64	57	51	626
MEAN NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS (no.)													
Alstonville	14.9	17.0	17.9	15.3	15.5	11.9	9.5	8.8	8.3	11.7	13.5	13.4	157.9
Canberra	7.7	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.4	9.1	9.9	11.1	10.2	10.5	9.9	7.9	105.4
Cobar	6.2	4.5	4.9	4.5	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	71.2
Glen Innes	11.2	10.3	8.8	7.3	7.9	8.6	9.0	7.8	7.3	9.2	10.0	11.1	107.8
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	80.5
Mildura	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.4	7.0	7.8	9.4	9.3	7.6	7.3	5.6	4.3	73.5
Moree	8.2	6.3	5.1	4.6	6.1	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	7.3	7.3	8.3	77.9
Sydney Airport	11.4	11.3	12.4	10.9	11.3	11.1	9.3	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.3	10.6	130.0
Wagga Wagga	5.4	5.1	5.4	6.9	9.8	11.4	13.8	13.6	11.1	10.1	7.6	6.2	106.3
Wellington	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.2	7.5	8.4	9.2	8.5	7.8	8.4	7.1	6.7	87.0

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, 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. They 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 inland river 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	NSW as a proportion of Australia %
Surface water resources (gigalitres) —		
Mean annual runoff	42 400	10.7
Mean annual outflow	37 200	9.6
Major divertible resource	17 300	17.3
Developed resource	21 500	37.1
Land 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, rate of flow and replenishment are most affected by geology. In NSW the highest yielding sources of 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, has sunshine on an average of 342 days per year and the range of its average temperature between the hottest and coldest months is less than 11°C. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine and the temperature range is greater.

Much of NSWs land area beyond the coastal belt 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. There is snow on the ground on the peaks of the southern tablelands for most of the year.

The seasons in NSW are generally defined as: 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 originating 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. Intensified by sea breezes, their effects are felt as far inland as the highlands. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. Southerly winds cause a rapid fall in the temperature and are sometimes accompanied by thunderstorms. West of the Great Dividing Range summer winds are influenced by various atmospheric systems and wind direction is therefore more variable.

During winter the prevailing winds are westerly. In the southern areas of the state the wind direction is almost due west, while in the north the winds tend south-westerly. 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 south. 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 average mean annual temperatures vary little, except where altitude varies. Usually the summers are hotter and the winters are colder in the interior than on the coast. For example, during the year the average temperature in Sydney ranges from a maximum of 22°C to a minimum of 13°C. By comparison, in Mildura, which is located on the same latitude in the western interior, the average temperatures range 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	27.1	26.4	25.8	23.9	21.2	18.8	18.5	19.9	22.2	23.9	25.3	26.7	23.3
Canberra	27.7	27.0	24.4	19.8	15.4	12.1	11.2	12.9	16.0	19.2	22.4	26.0	19.5
Cobar	33.6	33.2	29.9	24.9	19.9	16.4	15.6	17.7	21.6	25.7	29.1	32.4	25.0
Glen Innes	25.1	24.4	23.1	19.8	16.2	12.9	12.3	13.8	16.7	19.7	22.0	24.4	19.3
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	32.0	31.5	28.2	23.4	18.9	15.9	15.3	17.1	20.2	23.7	27.2	30.0	23.6
Moree	33.3	32.6	30.8	26.7	22.0	18.5	17.4	19.3	22.9	26.9	30.2	32.6	26.1
Sydney Airport	26.2	26.3	25.2	22.8	19.9	17.5	16.9	18.1	20.2	22.3	23.9	25.6	22.1
Wagga Wagga	31.3	30.8	27.5	22.3	17.1	13.7	12.5	14.3	17.4	21.1	25.3	29.2	21.9
Wellington	31.0	30.1	27.4	23.0	18.4	14.7	14.0	15.6	18.8	22.6	26.2	29.9	22.6
MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°C)													
Alstonville	19.4	19.2	18.2	15.8	13.4	10.7	9.7	10.5	12.5	14.7	16.4	18.2	14.9
Canberra	13.0	12.9	10.7	6.6	3.1	0.9	–0.2	0.9	3.1	6.0	8.6	11.2	6.4
Cobar	20.2	20.0	17.0	12.7	9.1	6.1	5.0	6.2	8.9	12.5	15.6	18.6	12.7
Glen Innes	13.4	13.2	11.5	7.9	5.0	1.8	0.8	1.3	4.1	7.1	9.8	12.1	7.4
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	9.5
Mildura	16.6	16.4	13.8	10.1	7.5	5.2	4.3	5.3	7.3	9.8	12.3	14.7	10.3
Moree	20.0	19.7	17.0	12.8	9.0	5.5	4.1	5.3	8.2	12.6	15.7	18.5	12.4
Sydney Airport	18.6	18.9	17.3	14.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	7.9	10.1	13.0	15.1	17.3	13.2
Wagga Wagga	16.1	16.3	13.4	9.1	6.0	3.6	2.6	3.6	5.2	7.8	10.5	13.7	9.0
Wellington	17.5	17.4	15.0	10.9	7.6	4.5	3.5	4.2	6.6	9.9	12.6	15.9	10.5
MEAN 9.00 AM RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
Alstonville	78.4	81.7	80.3	77.9	77.1	72.8	68.1	66.4	63.4	66.8	72.8	74.5	73.8
Canberra	62.1	67.3	69.5	74.8	82.2	84.9	84.5	78.3	72.1	65.2	62.1	59.0	71.8
Cobar	45.6	49.8	51.7	56.7	71.4	79.3	76.3	67.6	55.5	47.9	44.8	40.9	57.4
Glen Innes	75.3	78.6	75.0	73.9	79.8	81.1	78.6	72.5	65.7	65.7	71.6	70.5	73.9
Griffith	48.6	53.6	56.8	66.2	76.5	83.1	81.6	74.6	64.1	56.8	50.1	47.4	62.9
Mildura	52.5	56.6	61.0	69.7	82.5	88.2	86.5	79.7	68.9	58.4	54.2	50.9	67.5
Moree	59.4	62.3	58.6	60.2	71.2	77.9	76.5	69.9	60.3	54.8	52.9	55.4	63.2
Sydney Airport	69.8	72.8	72.9	71.7	74.2	75.1	71.6	66.4	62.3	61.4	63.3	66.1	69.0
Wagga Wagga	52.2	57.0	60.9	70.7	82.8	87.9	88.3	83.3	76.9	67.7	59.5	51.9	70.0
Wellington	53.9	60.6	61.1	65.7	77.6	83.5	83.0	76.9	69.0	61.5	56.4	52.2	67.2
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	36.7	39.9	41.8	46.5	55.0	60.4	58.2	52.8	49.6	47.3	42.0	36.4	47.0
Cobar	28.1	29.5	32.1	35.9	46.3	51.1	48.3	41.2	34.1	30.6	27.6	24.2	35.8
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	31.7	34.5	37.4	42.1	53.5	58.4	56.3	50.0	45.5	41.3	33.1	29.8	43.0
Mildura	28.0	31.0	34.2	40.9	51.4	57.0	55.1	47.8	41.5	35.5	30.8	28.0	40.2
Moree	36.3	38.6	36.2	36.8	44.7	48.2	47.3	42.6	36.6	33.5	31.0	31.7	38.6
Sydney Airport	61.6	62.8	61.8	58.9	58.0	57.9	52.6	49.7	51.0	53.8	56.5	58.5	56.9
Wagga Wagga	29.8	33.2	36.5	44.1	57.3	64.8	65.8	59.5	54.0	47.6	37.5	30.5	46.8
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). The only exceptions are Lord Howe Island, whose standard time is 30 minutes ahead of NSW, and the Broken Hill district in the far west of the state, which has adopted the South Australian standard time of 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 daylight saving also operates on Lord Howe Island, which therefore remains half an hour ahead of NSW at all times, as well as in South Australia, meaning that Broken Hill remains half an hour behind NSW at all times.

Land use

The total land area of NSW is approximately 80.2 million hectares. Although land use in NSW is dominated by agriculture, only 8% of the state is under crops, and a further 8% under sown pastures. The remaining agricultural areas are either large areas of rough grazing in native or naturalised pasture, or small area hobby farms. The principal non-agricultural land uses are National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Estate Areas, which cover around 7% of the area of the state, and state-managed forests (timber reserves), which cover almost 4%. Around 4% of the state is urban areas.

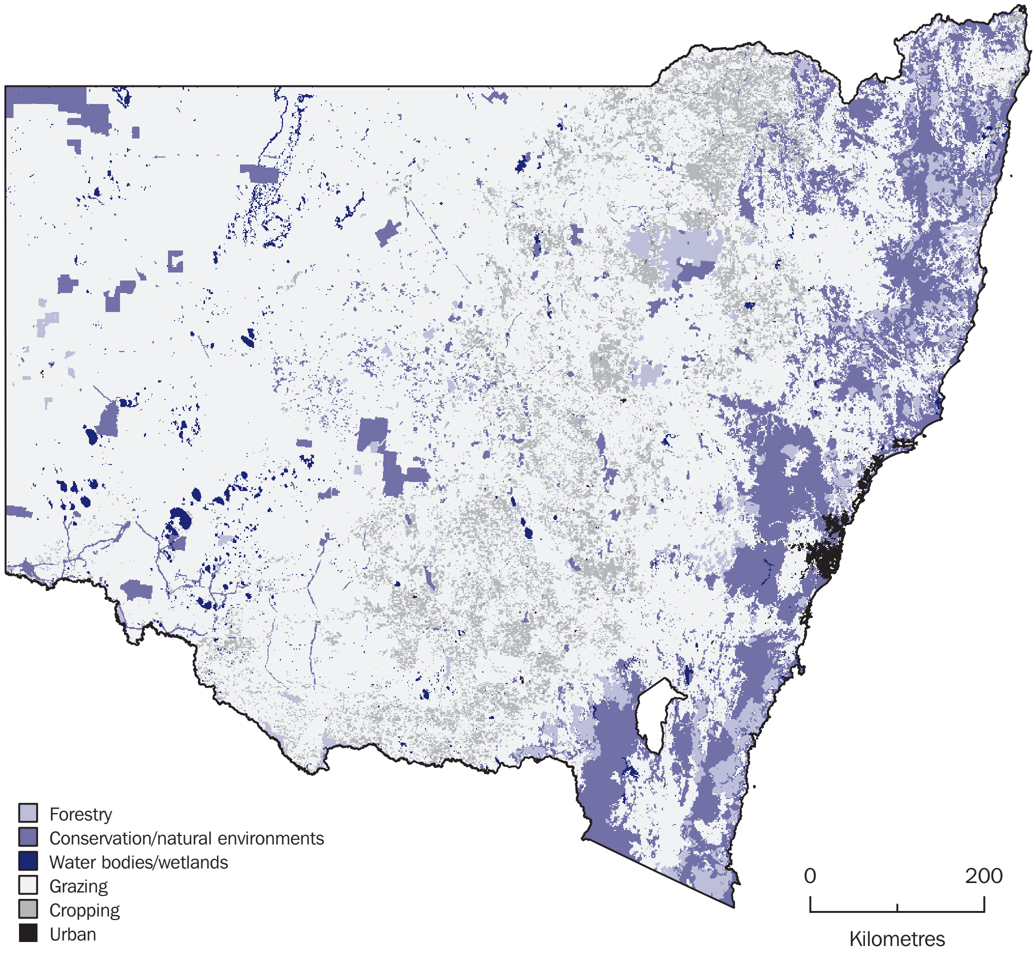
At 30 June 2002, the NPWS Estate Areas comprised 363 nature reserves (798,030 ha), 162 National Parks (4,470,010 ha), 22 State Recreation Areas (127,540 ha), 13 historic sites (2,640 ha), 11 Aboriginal areas (11,640 ha), 9 regional parks (5,070 ha) and 4 Karst (limestone cave) conservation areas (4,410 ha). The total area of the NPWS Estate is 5,419,340 ha.

Nearly half of the land in the coastal and tablelands regions is used for non-agricultural purposes. The more remote sections of the tablelands contain extensive areas of state forests and national parks, while the coastal region and the more accessible parts of the tableland region have significant urban and hobby farm development. Of the land which is used for agricultural purposes, considerable areas are used for intensive grazing of sheep and cattle and there are also significant pockets of specialised cropping. In addition, half the sown pastures in the state are in the coastal and tableland region.

Land use on the slopes and plains is more uniform. Here only 15% of the land is non-agricultural, mostly in dedicated parks and reserves. The agricultural lands contain three-quarters of the state's cropping area and approximately half the sown pastures and half the native pastures. The drylands are used for extensive grazing and cereal production 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 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, use recycled materials, and 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.

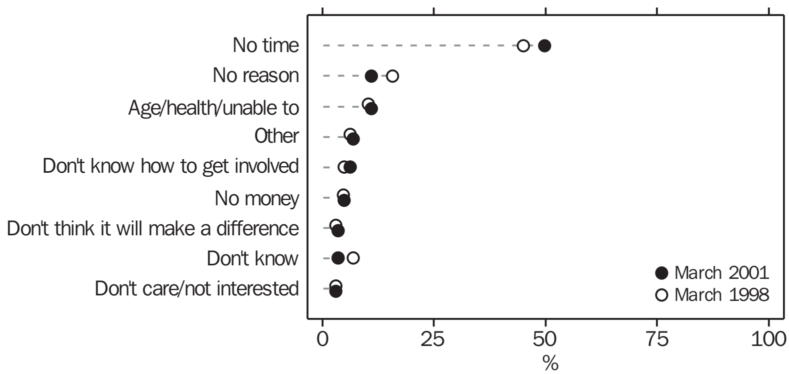
Data on the environmental behaviour and practices of households are collected annually by the ABS in a household survey. The 2001 survey collected data on: concerns about environmental problems; environmental involvement, use of environmentally friendly products, fertilisers and pesticides; and water sources, use and issues. The 2002 survey collected information on: energy conservation measures; energy usage in the household and greenpower; and household appliances. Information about energy, greenpower and household appliances can be found in Chapter 14 of this publication.

Concerns about environmental problems

In March 2001, 59% of people aged 18 years and over in NSW (2.8 million) said that they were concerned about environmental problems, down from 74% in May 1992. Some 325,500 people had registered their environmental concern in the last 12 months, with the most common methods being writing a letter (38%), signing a petition (33%) and using the telephone (26%). Nearly one-fifth (942,000) of all people had donated time or money to environmental protection in the last 12 months (down from one-quarter in May 1992). However, of those who said they were concerned about the environment (2.8 million), only 181,000 (6%) were members of an environment group.

Over one-third (37% or 1.8 million) of people were not involved in any sort of environmental action; that is, they did not register an environmental concern, were not members of an environmental group and did not donate time or money to protect the environment. Of these people, 50% said that 'no time' was the main reason for not being involved in environmental action (up from 45% in March 1998). The next most common responses were 'no reason' (11% in March 2001 compared with 16% in March 1998) and 'age/health/unable to' (11% in March 2001 compared with 10% in March 1998).

1.6 MAIN REASON FOR NON-INVOLVEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS

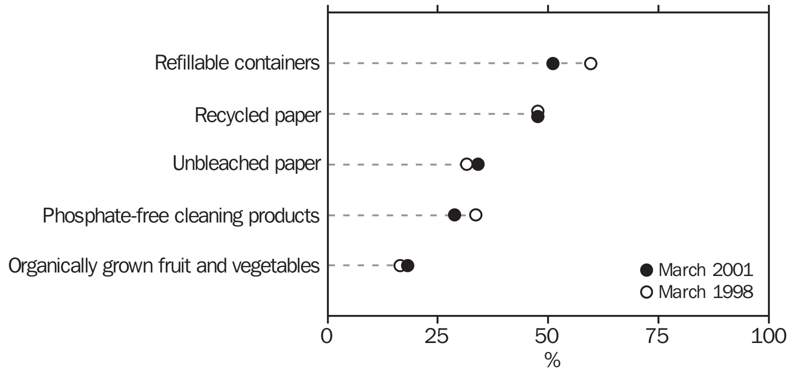


Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2001* (cat. no. 4602.0).

Use of environmentally friendly products

A range of environmentally friendly products are available to householders. In March 2001, 51% of NSW households used refillable containers, 48% used recycled paper, 34% used unbleached paper, 29% used phosphate-free cleaning products and 18% bought organically grown fruit and vegetables. By comparison, in March 1998, 60% of NSW households used refillable containers, 48% used recycled paper, 32% used unbleached paper, 34% used phosphate-free cleaning products and 17% bought organically grown fruit and vegetables.

1.7 HOUSEHOLD USE OF SELECTED ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTS



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2001 (cat. no. 4602.0.)

The most common reasons for not using environmentally friendly products were: 'more expensive' (34%); 'not readily available' (20%); 'not interested/too much effort' (16%); 'always buy the same brand' (16%); and 'inferior quality' (15%).

In March 2001, there were 835,500 households in NSW that grew fruit and vegetables. Of these households, 76% fertilised their plants with manure or compost (down from 83% in March 1998), 37% used other fertilisers (up from 36%), and 15% did not use fertilisers (up from 12%). For households using other fertilisers, the most commonly used fertilisers were blood and bone (34% of households, down from 38% in March 1998), nitrogen fertiliser (26%, up from 17%), and superphosphate (11%, up from 10%).

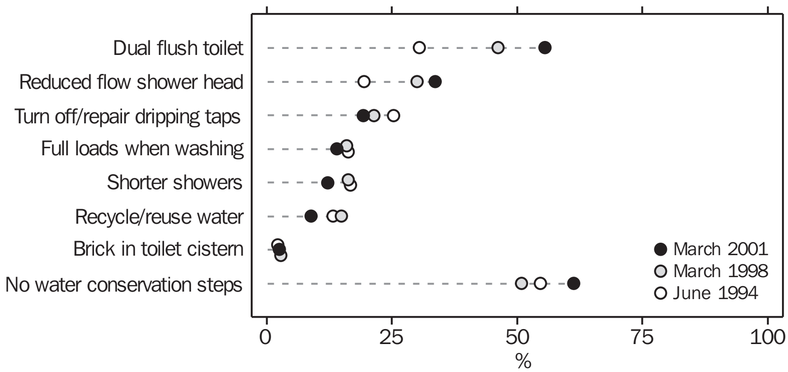
Of the households that grew fruit and vegetables, just over one-third (35%) used pesticides or weedkillers, compared to 33% in March 1998.

Water sources, use and issues

In March 2001, households were asked from what sources they obtained their water. Almost all households in NSW (95%) sourced some or all of their water from the mains or town supply. Ten per cent used a rainwater tank, 3% drew water from a river/creek/dam and 2% drew water from a bore/well. Of the 236,000 households in NSW with rainwater tanks, over four-fifths (84%) considered that the tank supplied sufficient water for their needs. Of the households that did not have a rainwater tank, nearly one-fifth (19%) had considered installing one. The most common reason for having not done so were: 'cost' (31%); 'no time' (28%); 'no room' (15%); and 'not allowed in district/shire/municipality' (13%). Seventeen per cent of households purchased some bottled water.

In March 2001, 39% of NSW households took water conservation steps, compared with 45% in June 1994. The most common water conservation methods used were dual flush toilet (56% compared with 31% in June 1994) and reduced flow shower heads (34% compared with 20% in 1994). Between June 1994 and March 2001, there was a decline in the percentage of households using less technologically-based water conservation steps such as 'recycle/reuse water', 'full loads when washing', 'shorter showers' and 'turn off/repair dripping taps'. Depending on when surveys are run, proportional increases in the use of water conservation steps may reflect short-term water shortages as well as longer-term changes in attitudes to water conservation.

1.8 SELECTED HOUSEHOLD WATER CONSERVATION METHODS



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2001 (cat. no. 4602.0).

In March 2001, 50% of NSW households with gardens used water conservation measures in their garden. The most common water conservation methods reporter were: 'water early morning/late evening' (44%); 'water less frequently but for longer periods' (20%); 'use recycled water' (18%); and 'check soil moisture before watering' (11%). Twelve per cent of NSW households did not water their garden and relied on rainfall alone.

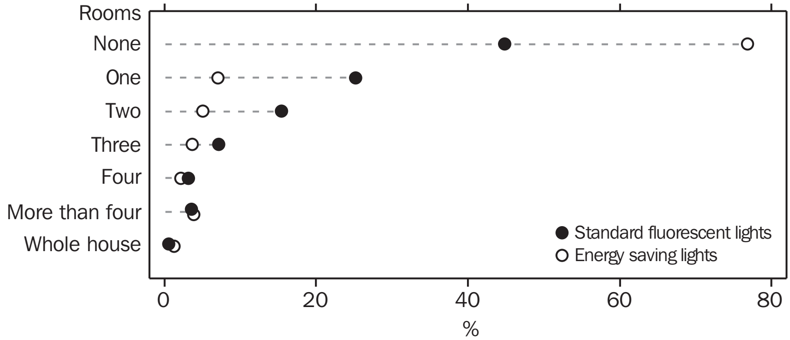
Sixty-six per cent of NSW households used mulch in their gardens and 57% planted native plants. Of those households who watered their gardens, 71% watered by hand, 26% used moveable sprinklers, 19% used fixed sprinklers, 5% used drip systems and 5% used timers on garden taps.

Energy conservation measures in the household

One means of conserving energy while maintaining good light quality is through the use of fluorescent lights, which can be far more energy-efficient than conventional incandescent bulbs. A compact fluorescent light that is designed to fit into a conventional light socket has become known as an energy saving light. Standard fluorescent lights are of the elongated, tubular variety.

In March 2002, over half of NSW dwellings (55%) had a least one room that was mainly lit by standard fluorescent lighting. However, the majority of dwellings (77%) did not have any rooms mainly lit by energy saving lights. One-quarter of households had one room lit mainly by standard fluorescent lighting, but only 7% had one room mainly lit by energy saving lights. Fifteen per cent of households had two rooms lit mainly by standard fluorescent lighting, but only 5% had two rooms mainly lit by energy saving lights.

1.9 NUMBER OF ROOMS MAINLY LIT BY FLUORESCENT LIGHTING, By type— March 2002



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Just over half (51%) of dwellings in NSW were known to be insulated and 28% were known not to be insulated. Twenty-one per cent of householders did not know whether their dwelling was insulated. When insulation had been installed, it was mostly to 'achieve comfort' (86%), followed by a desire to 'save on the energy bill' (8%). Of those dwellings that were not insulated, the most common reasons for not installing insulation were: 'cost' (21%), 'haven't got around to it' (20%); 'not interested' (15%), 'not needed (climate)' (15%); and 'dwelling construction (not possible)' (15%).

Window treatments are another method of conserving energy in the dwelling. Nearly one-third of NSW households had some form of window treatment. The most common types were outside awnings (28%), boxed pelmets (10%) and tinted glass (8%).

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. This includes waste management, air and water pollution abatement and the protection of biodiversity, soil resources and cultural heritage. Natural resource management includes all activities which manage natural resources and activities aimed at making more efficient use of these resources, for example water supply management and land management and development.

Local government is a significant player in managing the nation's environment and natural resources. Surveys on the expenditure and revenue collected by local government authorities that is related to environment protection and natural resource management have been conducted for each financial year since 1997–98.

In 2000–01, the largest component of total environment protection expenditure by local government in NSW was for solid waste management, at $483m (48%) or $73 per capita. This was followed by waste water management, at $413m (41%) or $62 per capita. Natural resource management was dominated by land management, at $284m (48%) or $43 per capita, followed by water supply management, at $273m (46%) or $41 per capita.

1.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, Environment protection and natural resource management(a) — 2000–01

	Total expenditure		Per capita expenditure
	$m	%	$
Environment protection			
Solid waste management	482.7	48.4	73.0
Waste water management	412.7	41.4	62.4
Biodiversity and conservation	56.3	5.6	8.5
Soil resources	4.8	0.5	0.7
Cultural heritage	17.7	1.8	2.7
Other	23.2	2.3	3.5
Total	*997.2*	*100.0*	*150.9*
Natural resource management			
Water supply management	273.0	46.0	41.3
Land management	284	47.9	43.0
Other	36.0	6.1	5.4
Total	*593.0*	*100.0*	*89.7*

(a) Includes current expenses and capital expenditure.

Source: Environmental Expenditure, Local Government, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 4611.0).

Bibliography

Australia

Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounts, Australia, cat. no. 4604.0

Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, cat. no. 4602.0

Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, cat. no. 4603.0

Environmental Expenditure, Local Government, Australia, cat. no. 4611.0

Fish Account, Australia, cat. no. 4607.0

Mineral Account, Australia, cat. no. 4608.0

Water Account for Australia, cat. no. 4610.0

Australia's Environment: Issues and Trends, cat. no. 4613.0

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

2 History

Aboriginal settlement

The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known — estimates range from 30,000 to 60,000 years ago. The Aboriginal people are thought to have crossed to Australia from south-east Asia as far back as 120,000 years ago. Remains of a camp site found at Lake Mungo in the far west of the State have been dated as 32,000 years old. The pre-European contact Indigenous population in NSW may have exceeded 40,000 people. 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 claimed the eastern part of Australia for Great Britain 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 occurred in 1807 when Captain Macarthur sent 245 pounds of wool to England.

1809: Macquarie arrives

In 1808, Macarthur and Lieutenant Colonel Johnston 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 term was one of civic stability, establishment of new settlements and the erection of public buildings. With the convict architect Francis Greenway, Macquarie was responsible for a number of buildings, some of which still stand 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 the 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 counted in 1828; 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, the 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 occurred in 1838 when twenty-eight men, women and children were murdered by convict shepherds. After a first trial found the shepherds not guilty, a second trial found seven of them guilty and they were hanged. This was the first case in which Europeans were tried and punished for the murder of Aborigines. Paul Strzelecki 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 volume. 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 of NSW Parliament 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

In 1858 the parliament granted universal male suffrage (excluding Indigenous men) and the secret ballot. 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 extended to Penrith from Parramatta. The NSW Police service was established. 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

In 1879 the first steam tramway started operations in Sydney, and the Royal National Park, Australia's first national park and the world's second, was created. In 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 secular. 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 the Broken Hill Proprietary company (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 Legislative Assembly. Many Building Societies failed and the move to federation quickened. 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.

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

In 1906 public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, the 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-Canberra district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the *Minimum Wage Act* was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the United States of America (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney. The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. In 1910 the first Labor 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 (Keeling) 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

In 1926 the first section of the underground railway opened in Sydney and the electrification of the suburban railway lines began. The 44-hour week was reintroduced in NSW. The widows' pension and compulsory workers' compensation were instituted in NSW. 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: 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 Commonwealth referendum was rejected, the states assumed control of rents, prices and land sales. The first Holden car rolled off the assembly line.

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. In 1963 uniform marriage laws were introduced.

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. Macquarie University, Sydney's third, opened.

1966: Decimal Currency

Decimal Currency was introduced on 14 February 1966. Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. 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 years. 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. The staged implementation of equal pay for women was introduced. In 1973 the voting age for federal elections was reduced to 18 years, 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 Consumer Price Index (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. Eighty-three people died. 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 experience of political terrorism. In 1978, a referendum was held in NSW to provide for the election of members of the Legislative Council by popular vote; 73% voted in favour.

1979: 37½-hour week

State workers were granted a 37½-hour week in 1979 and the Eastern Suburbs railway commenced operation — more than 100 years after it was first mooted. Sunday trading for hotels commenced. Public funding of state parliamentary elections was introduced in 1981 and the Arbitration Commission abandoned wage indexation.

1982: Random Breath Testing

Random breath testing of drivers commenced in 1982. BHP started to cut its workforce in Newcastle and Wollongong.

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 in NSW.

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: National Maritime Museum opens

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: Sydney Harbour Tunnel opens

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 investigating the largest serial killing on record in NSW, known as the 'backpacker murders', following the discovery of human remains 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 were destroyed, four lives were 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 (now the Anzac Bridge) was opened in December.

1996: New rail links

Work on a new southern rail line commenced to link the airport to the metropolitan train system. 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. 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. 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. 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 Service 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 Northern and North Western NSW. In December it was announced that the next Governor of NSW (the 38th) would be Dr Marie Bashir. She was the first woman to be appointed to a vice-regal position in NSW.

2001: Centenary of Federation

January 1 saw the commencement of year long celebrations of the Centenary of Federation, including a ceremony in Centennial Park attended by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and state and territory Governors and Premiers. In February Sir Donald Bradman, one of Australia's greatest sportsman, who was born in Cootamundra, died in Adelaide at the age of 92. Bradman's test cricket batting average of 99.94 remains unrivalled to this day. In June, Phong Canh Ngo was found guilty of the murder of State MP John Newman, the first political assassination in Australia's history. The M5 East motorway opened in December. It connects with the M5 motorway and connects the Eastern Suburbs to Sydney's outer west. Bushfires erupted across the state on Christmas Day amid extremely high temperatures and high winds.

2002: Drought and bushfires strike NSW

Bushfires continued through January. By the time they ended they had destroyed 331 houses and structures and burnt 753,000 hectares of bush. House prices and building approvals continued to defy predictions of a downturn, sparking fears of a housing price and supply 'bubble'. The NSW Government sold Freightcorp, the NSW rail bulk freight service for $809m. Sir Roden Cutler died in February. He was the longest serving Governor of NSW (1966–1981). In June, the Commonwealth Government sold Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport to the Southern Cross Consortium for $5.6b. In July HMS Nottingham ran aground on Wolf Rock off Lord Howe Island and nearly sank. In August the National Rugby League team the Canterbury Bulldogs lost 37 competition points and was fined for breaching its salary cap by $1.5m over 2 years. The ringleader of a pack-rape gang was sentenced to 55 years' jail with a non-parole period of 40 years. New laws were introduced to cap public liability insurance payouts. In October a terrorist bomb exploded in Bali, killing 88 Australians. Security was subsequently tightened at airports, bridges, tourist spots and public arenas. In November, 99% of NSW was drought-declared and the remaining 1% was declared drought affected, making it the worst drought since the Great Drought of 1895 to 1903. Also in November, Sydney hosted the Sixth Gay Games. In December bushfires again raged in many parts of the state, including suburbs of Sydney. Some 43 houses were destroyed and one life was lost.

3 Government

The history of Government in NSW

While Aboriginal tribal councils had existed for millennia in NSW, government as we now 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 was entitled to raise taxes through customs duties.

Law courts were established when the colony was founded but, for the first 35 years, the Governors held absolute authority within the colony. While the Governor was legally answerable to the British Parliament, England was 20,000 kilometres and eight months away by sea and, by the time a complaint was heard and decided, nearly two years could pass. A growing number of colonists were dissatisfied with such control being vested in the office of Governor 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 set out the structure of the courts and the role of 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, although 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, wherever appropriate.

In 1829, Legislative Council numbers were again increased, to fifteen. By now the power of the Council was rivalling the power of the Governor. At this time 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 sought 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 Governor still had more power than the Council because, if the Council passed a law with which he disagreed, he could dissolve the Council and refer the bill to the British Parliament. Governors were also 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. The Act 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 adopted a two house system of government which continues to this day. The Legislative Assembly (Lower House), where the government is formed, was made up of 54 elected members and the Legislative Council (Upper House) was made up 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 voting by 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 until 1962 for formal recognition.

Since 1856, the role of the Legislative Council has remained unchanged as an Upper House of review and a check on the Lower House. 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. Legally, the British Parliament kept its overall authority, but it no longer intervened in the affairs of New South Wales.

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 the 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, or 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
- 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 usually presides at the meetings of the Executive Council. In the absence of the Governor, the Vice-President of the Council or the next most senior member presides. The quorum is two. At Executive Council 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 the 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(a)

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	Fahey (Liberal/National Party)	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

(a) 87th ministry was in office when this publication went to print.

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(a)

Number of Parliament	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration Years	Duration Months	Duration Days	Number of sessions
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	—	—	—	—

(a) 52nd Parliament was in session when this publication went to print.

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

(a) Does not include the result of by-elections. (b) The 2003 state election was due to be held when this publication went to print. (c) Formerly the 'Call to Australia Group'. (d) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'. (e) Member resigned from Australian Democrats on 12 March 1996 and became an Independent Member. (f) Member resigned from Australian Labour Party on 7 November 1997 and became an Independent Member. (g) 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)(b)				
	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(c)	15	20	17	17	13
Total	**99**	**109**	**99**	**99**	**93**

(a) Does not include results of by-elections. (b) The 2003 state election was due to be held when this publication went to print. (c) 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 only required to record a vote for one candidate, 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 2001 there were 173 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 them with one fund. Another significant change was 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 and all leaders of councils are called mayors.

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.

4 Demography

Population

General

The Census of Population and Housing is the most accurate and comprehensive source of information about the population of NSW. Since 1911, Censuses of Population and Housing have been conducted under the authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, and since 1961 Australia has had a Census every 5 years. Data presented in the 'Population Census' section of this chapter are taken from the most recent Census, which took place on 7 August 2001. Further Census data are presented in this Year Book in *Chapter 5, Social Conditions*, and *Chapter 12, Communication and Information Technology*.

Census data on population also provide the basis for the annual estimation of resident population for each state, territory and Local Government Area (LGA). These population estimates are used primarily for the distribution of government funds, electoral purposes and for many administrative requirements. Population estimates in the year of a 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 (that is, 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.

In the 'Population estimates' section of this chapter, data for 1996 are final and are based on the 1996 Census. Data for 1997 to 2000 are preliminary and are based on 1996 Census data, with adjustments using 2001 Census data. Data for 2001, which are also preliminary, are based on 2001 Census data.

Population estimates

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population of NSW at 30 June 2001 was 6,609,304. 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 comprises only 10.4% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (33.9%) of Australian residents live in NSW. The population density in NSW (8.2 persons per km^2) is the third highest in the country, after the ACT (134.0 persons per km^2) and Victoria (21.2 persons per km^2).

4.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, POPULATION DENSITY, By state and territory — 30 June 2001

	Area(a)		Estimated resident population(b)	Population density
	km²	%	'000	Persons per km²
New South Wales	**801 352**	**10.4**	**6 609.3**	**8.2**
Victoria	227 590	3.0	4 822.7	21.2
Queensland	1 734 190	22.5	3 635.1	2.1
South Australia	985 324	12.8	1 514.9	1.5
Western Australia	2 532 422	32.9	1 906.1	0.8
Tasmania	67 914	0.9	472.9	7.0
Northern Territory	1 352 212	17.6	200.0	0.1
Australian Capital Territory	2 349	—	321.7	136.9
Australia(c)	*7 703 581*	*100.0*	*19 485.3*	*2.5*

(a) Source: Australian Surveying and Land Information Group. (b) Figures are based on 2001 Census results. (c) Includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, June quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Population growth

The population of NSW increased by 89,100 persons in the year to 30 June 2001. This represents an annual increase of 1.4%, the same as the increase for Australia. Queensland (1.8%) and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) (1.5%) had higher growth rates than NSW. The growth in population comprised a natural increase of 40,640 persons, a net overseas migration gain of 46,060 persons and a net interstate migration loss of 16,740 persons. An intercensal discrepancy — not accounted for by natural increase, net migration or interstate migration loss — is responsible for the difference between the total of these three figures and the total measured population increase of 89,100.

4.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By state and territory — At 30 June

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000)					
New South Wales	6 204.7	6 286.2	6 360.9	6 438.6	6 520.2	6 609.3
Victoria	4 560.2	4 602.4	4 649.8	4 700.7	4 759.0	4 822.7
Queensland	3 338.7	3 397.2	3 454.1	3 508.6	3 570.3	3 635.1
South Australia	1 474.3	1 481.8	1 490.8	1 499.2	1 506.8	1 514.9
Western Australia	1 765.3	1 796.6	1 826.8	1 854.4	1 879.9	1 906.1
Tasmania	474.4	473.8	472.5	472.0	472.1	472.9
Northern Territory	181.8	187.4	190.9	194.2	197.4	200.0
Australian Capital Territory	308.3	309.5	311.0	313.8	317.0	321.7
Australia(b)	*18 310.7*	*18 537.9*	*18 759.6*	*18 984.2*	*19 225.3*	*19 485.3*
	PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (%)					
New South Wales	**33.9**	**33.9**	**33.9**	**33.9**	**33.9**	**33.9**
Victoria	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
Queensland	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7
South Australia	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8
Western Australia	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8
Tasmania	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Australian Capital Territory	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Australia(b)	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(a) Figures are based on 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. Together, these SDs held 88.4% of the state's population in only 17.4% of its area. The three major coastal centres of Sydney SD, Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and Wollongong SSD accounted for over three-quarters (77.9%) of the population of NSW, but comprised only 2.2% of its area.

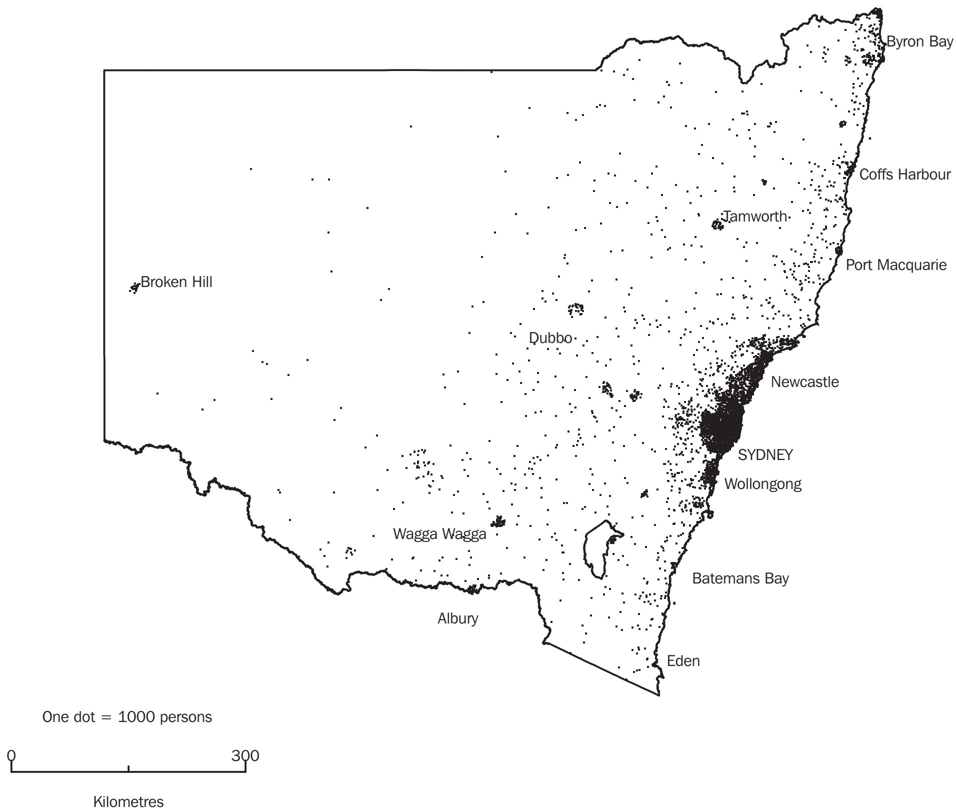
4.3 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By statistical area — At 30 June

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Sydney SD	3 881.1	3 935.3	3 985.1	4 039.9	4 094.3	4 154.7
Hunter SD						
Newcastle SSD	463.4	469.9	475.9	481.4	488.0	494.4
Hunter SD Balance SSD	91.8	93.5	94.4	94.9	95.8	97.0
Total	*555.2*	*563.4*	*570.3*	*576.2*	*583.8*	*591.4*
Illawarra SD						
Wollongong SSD	255.7	258.8	261.5	264.3	267.7	271.1
Nowra-Bomaderry SSD	28.7	29.3	29.5	29.8	30.1	30.5
Illawarra SD Balance SSD	88.4	90.6	92.7	95.2	98.2	100.6
Total	*372.9*	*378.7*	*383.7*	*389.3*	*396.0*	*402.2*
Richmond-Tweed SD	200.5	204.4	207.8	210.8	214.1	216.7
Mid-North Coast SD	262.4	266.2	270.4	273.8	277.4	281.0
Northern SD	178.6	178.8	179.0	179.3	179.7	180.6
North Western SD	117.2	117.9	118.4	119.0	119.4	119.7
Central West SD	172.5	173.5	174.5	175.5	176.4	178.0
South Eastern SD	178.9	181.7	184.2	186.9	190.3	194.4
Murrumbidgee SD	149.2	149.8	150.3	150.8	151.8	152.9
Murray SD	110.9	111.4	112.0	112.1	112.4	113.3
Far West SD	25.3	25.1	25.1	24.9	24.6	24.5
New South Wales	**6 204.7**	**6 286.2**	**6 360.9**	**6 438.6**	**6 520.2**	**6 609.3**

(a) Figures are based on Census results.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0)

4.4 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION — August 2001

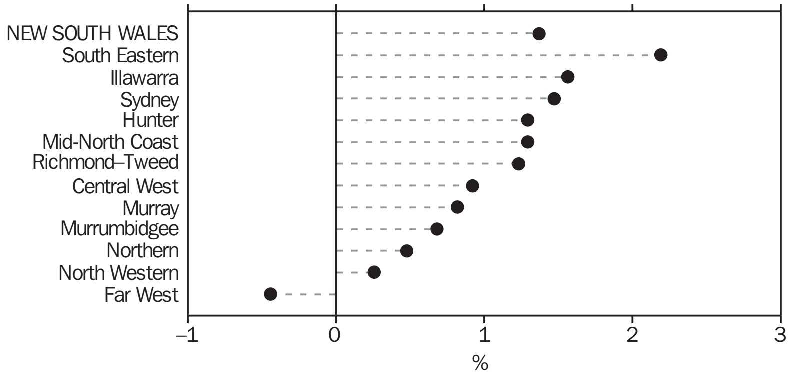


Regional population growth

During the year to 30 June 2001, Sydney's population increase of 1.5% 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 there are greater opportunities for work.

Outside of Sydney SD, the fastest growing areas were situated on the coast of NSW. In the year to 30 June 2001, the north coast SDs of Hunter, Mid-North Coast and Richmond–Tweed experienced population increases of 1.3%, 1.3% and 1.2% respectively. In the south-east of the state, South Eastern SD (which contains the developing areas near the ACT) and Illawarra SD grew by 2.2% and 1.6% respectively. Far West SD was the only SD to experience a decline in population (down 0.4%).

4.5 POPULATION CHANGE, By Statistical Division — Year ended 30 June 2001



Source: Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001).

Eleven Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in NSW had population increases of 4% or more in the year to 30 June 2001. They were: Sydney-Inner (33.5%); Newcastle-Inner (7.0%); Camden (5.9%); Sydney-Remainder (5.5%); Yarrowlumla-Pt A (4.7%); Queanbeyan (4.6%); Liverpool (4.5%); Cabonne-Pt A (4.3%); Snowy River (4.1%); Blacktown-North (4.1%); and Baulkham Hills (4.0%). The SLAs with the greatest declines in population were: Bombala (–2.7%); Urana (–2.1%); Balranald (–1.7%); Holbrook (–1.7%); Bogan (–1.5%); Walgett (–1.5%); Narrandera (–1.4%); Cobar (–1.4%); Coonamble (–1.3%); Nundle (–1.3%); and Murrundi (–1.0%).

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 intercensal estimates with adjusted Census year population counts 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 2001, the number of males slightly exceeded females from birth to the 20–24 year age group and from the 50–54 to 55–59 year age groups. After age 60–64 years females consistently outnumbered males.

4.6 POPULATION(a), By age and sex — 30 June 2001

	Males	Females	Persons	
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	%
0–4	226.5	214.6	441.1	6.7
5–9	233.8	221.9	455.7	6.9
10–14	232.3	221.5	453.9	6.9
15–19	231.8	219.8	451.6	6.8
20–24	220.1	213.1	433.2	6.6
25–29	239.5	241.6	481.1	7.3
30–34	246.4	250.6	496.9	7.5
35–39	254.8	254.7	509.6	7.7
40–44	249.9	252.0	501.9	7.6
45–49	228.2	229.7	458.0	6.9
50–54	219.9	216.0	435.9	6.6
55–59	174.7	170.4	345.1	5.2
60–64	141.8	142.2	284.0	4.3
65–69	116.8	122.1	239.0	3.6
70–74	107.4	118.8	226.2	3.4
75–79	80.8	104.3	185.2	2.8
80–84	45.7	72.7	118.4	1.8
85 and over	28.1	64.6	92.7	1.4
Total	**3 278.6**	**3 330.7**	**6 609.3**	**100.0**

(a) Figures are based on 2001 Census results.

Source: Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales, 2001 (cat. no. 3235.1.55.001).

Population Census

Population growth

The NSW population was enumerated at 6,371,745 at the 2001 Census, representing a 5.5% increase over the 1996 Census count of 6,038,696. The population of Sydney SD increased to 3,997,321 (up 6.8% or about 256,000 people) and now comprises 63% of the NSW population (up from 62%). Between 1996 and 2001, the population in the remainder of the state increased to 2,374,424 (up 3.4% or about 77,000 people). The sex ratio of the NSW population at the 2001 Census was 97.5 males to 100 females.

The LGAs with the biggest annual average percentage increases in population between 1996 and 2001 were Sydney (13.7%), Camden (6.5%), Liverpool (5.1%), Mulwaree (4.0%) and Baulkham Hills (3.1%). Other LGAs in NSW with large annual average percentage increases in population included Yarrowlumla (3.0%), Queanbeyan (2.7%), Concord (2.6%), Wyong (2.4%) and Tweed (2.2%).

Many LGAs — mostly outside the Sydney metropolitan area — experienced a population decline between 1996 and 2001. The biggest annual average percentage declines occurred in Bombala (–3.2%), Urana (–2.3%), Conargo (–1.9%), Narrandera (–1.9%) and Cobar (–1.9%).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of people who reported being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) origin increased by 18.1%, from 101,485 to 119,865. This represented an increase from 1.7% to 1.9% of the total population of NSW. While most of this increase is due to Indigenous people having higher fertility rates than non-Indigenous people, some of the increase may also be attributable to 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 2001, 40% of the Indigenous population was aged under 15 years, compared with 20% of the non-Indigenous population. Only 2.8% of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders were aged 65 years and over, compared with 13% of the non-Indigenous NSW population.

4.7 INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS, By age group(a) — 2001 Census

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
Age group (years)	no.	%	no.	%
0–4	15 860	13.2	380 740	6.5
5–14	32 210	26.9	820 716	13.9
15–24	21 126	17.6	788 524	13.4
25–44	32 452	27.1	1 772 759	30.0
45–64	14 864	12.4	1 371 796	23.2
65 and over	3 353	2.8	766 760	13.0
Total	**119 865**	**100.0**	**5 901 295**	**100.0**

(a) Excludes overseas visitors and people who did not state whether they were Indigenous or non-Indigenous.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Overseas arrivals and departures

Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with information available to the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), serve as the source for statistics on overseas arrivals and departures (OAD). At the time of publication of the 2002 NSW Year Book, final OAD data for 2000–01 were delayed due to the introduction of new passenger card processing arrangements from August 2000. DIMIA has now provided data for all outstanding months, allowing OAD data for 2000–01 and 2001–02 to be published in this section.

Scope of the data

The statistics for OAD for NSW cover those overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in, and departing from, all ports in Australia, whose state of intended residence or stay was NSW (for people arriving) or who regarded themselves as having lived or spent most time in NSW (for people departing). 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)
- *short-term movement* covers people whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than 12 months.

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

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 2002, there were 144,440 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose state of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 93,100 permanent and long-term departures. These figures compared to 155,500 and 96,880 respectively during the year ended 30 June 2001.

4.8 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, By type of movement

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
ARRIVALS			
Permanent	39 311	46 745	35 301
Long-term			
Australian residents	31 540	39 311	35 105
Overseas visitors	59 218	69 445	74 035
Short-term(a)			
Australian residents	1 319 108	1 439 692	1 349 590
Overseas visitors	1 945 019	2 152 425	1 930 591
Total arrivals	**3 394 196**	**3 747 618**	**3 424 622**
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	18 217	20 552	20 728
Long-term			
Australian residents	30 788	34 332	33 020
Overseas visitors	37 375	41 998	39 353
Short-term(a)			
Australian residents	1 325 893	1 442 803	1 345 100
Overseas visitors	1 978 173	2 268 908	2 053 561
Total departures	**3 390 446**	**3 808 593**	**3 491 762**

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

Source: Migration, Australia (cat. no. 3412.0); ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection.

Country of birth of arrivals

During the year ended June 2002, 35,300 permanent settlers arrived in NSW, compared to 46,700 during the year ended June 2001. Asian-born settlers contributed 44% of the arrivals in both years. A large proportion of the Asian-born settlers were born in China (29% in 2000–01 and 27% in 2001–02). In 2001–02, 14% of arriving permanent settlers were born in New Zealand and 7% were born in the United Kingdom. In 2000–01, the proportions were 20% for New Zealand and 6% for the United Kingdom.

4.9 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), By country of birth

	2000–01		2001–02	
	Permanent	Long-term	Permanent	Long-term
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Afganistan	275	9	290	10
Bangladesh	750	684	306	674
Canada	280	1 291	206	1 209
China	5 945	7 495	4 214	10 832
Croatia	581	13	306	10
Fiji	1 374	511	1 014	428
Former Republic of Yugoslavia(b)	669	108	682	103
Germany	274	1 491	250	1 765
Hong Kong	873	2 929	495	3 452
India	3 137	2 733	2 388	2 347
Indonesia	1 651	3 487	1 623	3 140
Iran	435	106	371	177
Iraq	1 012	40	739	25
Ireland	357	2 319	235	1 835
Korea Republic of (South)	900	3 524	490	4 122
Lebanon	1 086	233	802	225
Malaysia	574	1 429	403	1 707
New Zealand	9 419	3 258	5 103	2 459
Pakistan	786	266	495	240
Philippines	1 664	836	1 312	771
Samoa	684	117	405	118
Singapore	350	1 478	301	1 553
South Africa	2 148	1 422	1 912	1 367
Sri Lanka	884	388	713	334
Sudan	357	5	277	7
Taiwan	1 009	785	680	841
Thailand	295	1 759	468	1 979
United Kingdom(c)	2 578	11 191	2 577	10 624
United States of America	508	3 596	418	3 328
Viet Nam	602	1 042	714	978

(a) Excludes Australian residents returning. (b) Consists of the former Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Montenegro. (c) It is not possible to separately identify England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection.

Country of residence of arrivals

Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers consider themselves to be living in the longer-term, or where they last lived. In 2001–02, the most common countries of residence of permanent arrivals were New Zealand (22%), China (10%) and the United Kingdom (6%). These countries were also the most common countries of residence of permanent arrivals in 2000–01, representing 38%, 7% and 4% of arrivals respectively. Among long-term arrivals, the most common countries of residence in 2001–02 were China (13%), the United Kingdom (13%) and Japan (9%). In 2000–01, the most common countries were the United Kingdom (16%), China (10%) and Japan (7%).

Country of destination of emigrants

Among NSW residents departing permanently in 2001–02, the most popular countries of destination were New Zealand (19%), the United Kingdom (14%), the United States of America (12%), Hong Kong (11%) and China (7%). In 2000–01, the most popular countries of destination were the same, attracting 19%, 14%, 13%, 12% and 6% of permanent departures respectively.

Among NSW long-term departures in 2001–02, the most popular countries of destination were the United Kingdom (33%), United States (12%), Hong Kong (9%), Singapore (5%) and New Zealand (4%). These countries were also the most popular long-term destinations in 2000–01, attracting 32%, 13%, 9%, 5% and 4% respectively of the long-term departures.

4.10 OVERSEAS DEPARTURES(a), By country of destination

	2000–01		2001–02	
	Permanent	Long-term	Permanent	Long-term
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Austria	63	76	270	77
Canada	403	902	426	877
China	1 295	823	1 381	977
Fiji	95	263	89	219
France	196	331	178	340
Germany	166	424	221	410
Greece	170	406	120	319
Hong Kong	2 395	2 965	2 240	2 813
Indonesia	321	417	353	416
Ireland	294	693	239	597
Italy	143	245	122	222
Japan	399	992	426	1 045
Korea Republic of (South)	234	294	264	333
Lebanon	189	252	172	223
Malaysia	160	459	158	490
Netherlands	136	292	144	268
New Zealand	3 880	1 405	3 979	1 359
Papua New Guinea	92	455	99	383
Philippines	113	346	124	267
Portugal	68	106	64	48
Singapore	1 155	1 656	1 345	1 613
Spain	102	124	92	140
Sweden	63	115	83	93
Switzerland	185	228	182	271
Tawain	258	235	302	236
Thailand	254	392	283	398
United Arab Emirates	138	189	174	282
United Kingdom(b)	2 965	10 998	2 986	10 830
United States of America	2 661	4 444	2 407	3 834
Viet Nam	267	258	304	255

(a) Excludes long-term visitors departing Australia. (b) Includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection.

Births

Compilation of birth statistics

Statistics on births in NSW are compiled from information provided by the NSW 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 their occurrence. Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the state of usual residence of the mother, which is not necessarily the state of the occurrence or registration of the birth. Statistics in this section refer only to live births.

Births

In 2001, there were 84,247 births registered throughout Australia to mothers whose usual residence was in NSW. A further 331 births were registered in NSW to mothers whose usual residence was overseas, giving a state total of 84,578 births. The crude birth rate of NSW has fallen steadily since 1971, reaching 12.8 births per 1,000 population in 2001. This was about half the rate recorded at the beginning of the 20th century. There were 106 males born for every 100 females in 2001. During the 20th century, the sex ratio (males per 100 females) at birth 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 2001, the total fertility rate was 1.757 births per woman, which was significantly lower than the rate of 3.373 in 1961.

In 2001, 75% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 19% occurred in private hospitals, and 0.5% (455) were home births. The place of birth was not stated in 5.5% of cases.

Female reproduction rates

The female gross reproduction rate, which was 0.853 in 2001, is a similar measure to the total fertility rate however it measures only female births. The female net reproduction rate, which was 0.842 in 2001, takes account of mortality rates, and is a measure of the average number of female children born to a woman who are likely to survive to the age at which their mother gave birth to them. 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.

4.11 BIRTHS

	Unit	1991	1998	1999	2000	2001
Births						
Males	no.	44 942	43 763	44 438	44 705	43 529
Females	no.	42 425	41 736	42 346	42 047	41 049
Persons	*no.*	*87 367*	*85 499*	*86 784*	*86 752*	*84 578*
Sex ratio(a)	ratio	106	105	105	106	106
Crude birth rate(b)	rate	14.8	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.8
Total fertility rate(c)	rate	1.900	1.797	1.811	1.809	1.757
Female gross reproduction rate(d)	rate	0.910	0.868	0.884	0.875	0.853
Female net reproduction rate(e)	rate	0.894	0.858	0.875	0.864	0.842

(a) Males per 100 females. (b) Births per 1,000 population. (c) The number of children a women could expect to have in her lifetime if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the current year. (d) The average number of daughters born to a woman if the age-and-sex-specific fertility rates of the current year were to continue at the same level. (e) The average number of daughters born to a woman who will survive to the age at which their mother gave birth to them, if fertility and mortality rates of the current year were to continue at the same level.

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

Multiple births

There were 1,425 sets of twins and 21 sets of triplets born to NSW mothers in 2001. In the last ten years there has been an average of 28 sets of triplets born each year, with a peak of 36 sets born in 1992. Only three sets of quadruplets were born in the first half of the 20th century, but since 1950 there have been 29 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 2001 being 30–34 years (107.7 births per 1,000 women). Since 1991, 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 1991 from 1.5% to 3.0%. Over the same period, the proportion of births to teenage mothers decreased from 5.5% in 1991 to 4.4% in 2001.

4.12 BIRTHS AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, By age group of mother

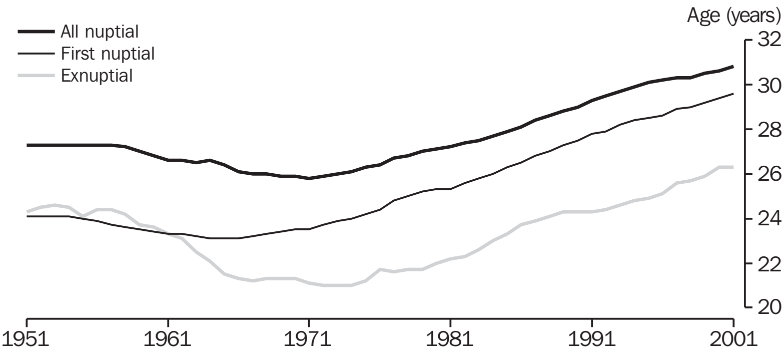
	Births		Age specific fertility rate(a)	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
	no.	no.	rate	rate
Under 20	4 971	3 727	22.5	17.0
20–24	17 364	12 712	76.5	59.7
25–29	30 916	25 673	131.0	106.3
30–34	24 377	26 980	101.0	107.7
35–39	8 416	12 878	37.6	50.6
40–44	1 275	2 463	5.9	9.8
45 and over	48	116	0.3	0.5
Not stated	—	29	. .	. .
Total	**87 367**	**84 578**	**(b)1.900**	**(b)1.757**

(a) Births per 1,000 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 age-specific fertility rates of the current year.

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

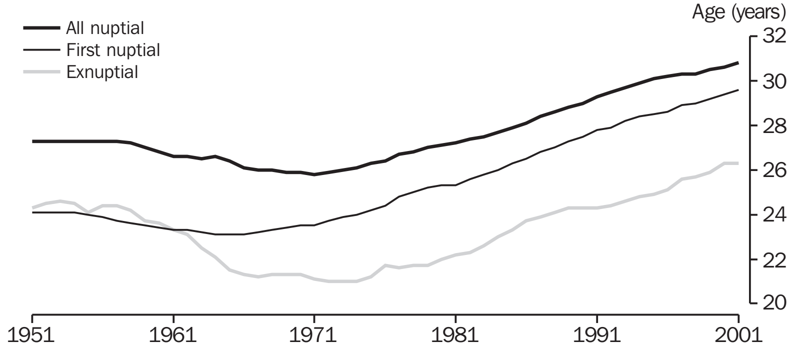
The median age of all mothers who gave birth in 2001 was 30.0 years, compared with 28.6 years in 1991. In 2001, mothers of nuptial births (that is, married mothers) had a higher median age (30.8 years) than mothers of exnuptial births (26.3 years).

4.13 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, By nuptiality



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

4.13 MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER, By nuptiality



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

Nuptial first births

In 1906, 64% 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 17% of nuptial first births in 2001 occurring during the first year of marriage, 41% occurring after three or more years of marriage and 20% 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 2001, 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 6.4% of the children born in 2001 were the fourth or later child of the marriage, compared with 21% in 1959, and 40% in 1906.

4.14 NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, By age group of mother and number of previous children — 2001

	Number of married mothers by number of previous children						
Age group (years)	0	1	2	3	4 and over	Married mothers	Average number of children
Under 20	382	70	4	—	—	456	1.2
20–24	3 568	1 804	472	76	7	5 927	1.5
25–29	9 850	6 678	2 186	526	163	19 403	1.7
30–34	8 220	8 604	3 737	1 085	449	22 095	2.0
35–39	3 069	3 798	2 056	748	482	10 153	2.2
40 and over	614	666	354	126	176	1 936	2.4
Total married mothers(a)	**25 703**	**21 620**	**8 809**	**2 561**	**1 277**	**59 970**	**1.9**
Percentage of the total married mothers	42.9	36.1	14.7	4.3	2.1	100.0	. .

(a) Includes age of mother not stated.

Source: Demography, New South Wales (cat. no. 3311.1); ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Children born outside marriage

In 2001, 28% of births in NSW were exnuptial. For the three decades to 1960, the proportion of exnuptial births was fairly steady at between 4% and 5%. Since then, however, the proportion of exnuptial births increased sharply, reaching 13% in 1981 and 22% in 1991.

The proportion of exnuptial births where paternity was acknowledged has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 to 87% in 2001.

4.15 BIRTHS, By nuptiality

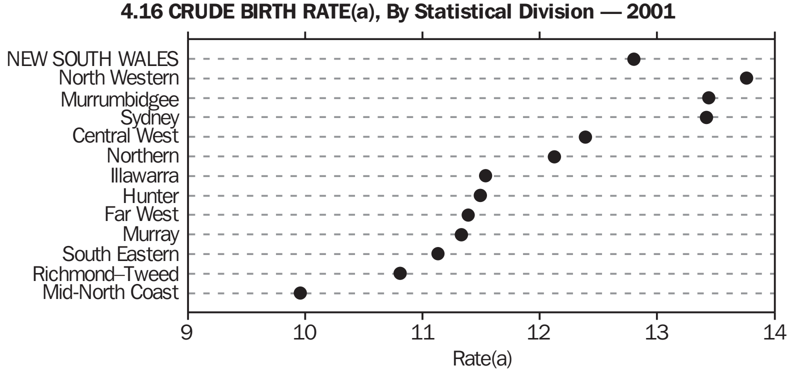
	Unit	1999	2000	2001
Nuptial	no.	63 188	63 797	61 131
Exnuptial				
All exnuptial	no.	23 596	22 955	23 447
Exnuptial as a proportion of total births	%	27.2	26.5	27.7
Paternity acknowledged	no.	20 722	20 070	20 449
Paternity acknowledged as a proportion of all exnuptial	%	87.8	87.4	87.2
Total	**no.**	**86 784**	**86 752**	**84 578**

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

Regional births

In 2001, the crude birth rates in the SDs of North Western, Murrumbidgee and Sydney (13.8, 13.4 and 13.4 respectively) were higher than the rate for all of NSW (12.8). In the remaining SDs, the crude birth rates were lower than the rate for all of NSW. The number of births in an area is affected by the age structure of that area; if a higher proportion of women are in their peak child-bearing years, this is likely to result in a higher number of births.

4.16 CRUDE BIRTH RATE(a), By Statistical Division — 2001



Note: (a) Births per 1,000 population.

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

The proportion of exnuptial births to all births in 2001 was substantially lower in Sydney SD (22.5%) than in the balance of NSW (37.8%). The highest proportions of exnuptial births were recorded in Far West SD (52.3%), Richmond-Tweed SD (45.3%) and Mid-North Coast SD (44.2%).

4.17 BIRTHS, By area of usual residence and nuptiality — 2001

	Births			
	Nuptial	Exnuptial	Total	Exnuptial births as a proportion of total births
Area of usual residence	no.	no.	no.	%
Statistical Division				
Sydney	43 215	12 552	55 767	22.5
Hunter	4 217	2 576	6 793	37.9
Illawarra	3 138	1 503	4 641	32.4
Richmond–Tweed	1 282	1 060	2 342	45.3
Mid-North Coast	1 562	1 236	2 798	44.2
Northern	1 327	862	2 189	39.4
North Western	925	722	1 647	43.8
Central West	1 452	753	2 205	34.2
South Eastern	1 351	813	2 164	37.6
Murrumbidgee	1 375	680	2 055	33.1
Murray	862	422	1 284	32.9
Far West	133	146	279	52.3
Overseas(a)	280	51	331	15.4
Not stated(b)	12	71	82	86.6
New South Wales	**61 131**	**23 447**	**84 577**	**27.7**

(a) Births registered in NSW where usual residence of mother was overseas. (b) Includes births that occurred in offshore and migratory areas.

Source: Demography, New South Wales (cat. no. 3311.1); ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

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 44,552 deaths of NSW residents registered in 2001, giving a crude death rate of 6.7 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.

4.18 DEATHS

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Deaths						
Males	no.	23 746	23 520	23 782	23 445	23 192
Females	no.	21 895	21 221	21 433	21 964	21 360
Persons	*no.*	*45 641*	*44 741*	*45 215*	*45 409*	*44 552*
Crude death rate(a)						
Males	rate	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.1
Females	rate	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4
Persons	*rate*	*7.3*	*7.1*	*7.1*	*7.0*	*6.7*
Infant deaths(b)						
Males	no.	242	205	281	260	251
Females	no.	209	166	223	187	198
Persons	*no.*	*451*	*371*	*504*	*447*	*449*
Infant mortality rate(c)	rate	5.2	4.3	5.8	5.2	5.3
Median age at death						
Males	years	74.3	74.5	74.8	75.3	75.6
Females	years	81.1	80.9	81.3	81.9	81.8

(a) Per 1,000 population. (b) Deaths of children aged less than one year. (c) Infant deaths 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 2001, death rates were lowest in the 5–14 year age group (less than 1 death per 1,000 population) and increased gradually with advancing age to around 158 deaths per 1,000 males aged 85 years and over and 128 deaths per 1,000 females aged 85 years and over. Male death rates remain consistently higher than female death rates. In comparison with levels prior to the 1950s, the level of mortality is much lower due to significant improvements in the standard of living and the eradication of preventable diseases. Since then, death rates have continued to decline at a much slower pace.

4.19 DEATHS, By age and sex

	Number				Rate(a)			
Age at death (years)	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
MALES								
Under 1	205	281	260	251	4.7	6.4	5.9	5.5
1–4	77	52	54	43	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
5–9	30	31	29	35	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	50	32	44	32	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
15–19	161	168	161	139	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
20–24	308	262	232	200	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9
25–29	321	344	282	232	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0
30–34	366	338	296	285	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
35–39	430	381	379	320	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3
40–44	444	437	483	413	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7
45–49	561	561	562	582	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
50–54	784	837	802	804	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7
55–59	1 077	1 099	1 062	1 120	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.4
60–64	1 564	1 491	1 506	1 498	12.2	11.4	11.2	10.6
65–69	2 318	2 294	2 101	2 022	19.8	19.7	18.3	17.3
70–74	3 411	3 474	3 241	3 165	33.9	34.1	31.5	29.5
75–79	3 840	4 002	3 980	3 957	53.6	53.2	51.8	49.0
80–84	3 649	3 506	3 613	3 636	94.1	88.9	86.6	79.5
85 and over	3 924	4 186	4 350	4 452	166.9	170.5	167.8	158.6
Total(b)	**23 520**	**23 782**	**23 445**	**23 192**	**7.5**	**7.5**	**7.3**	**7.1**
FEMALES								
Under 1	166	223	187	198	4.0	5.4	4.5	4.6
1–4	44	45	49	41	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
5–9	17	24	22	17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10–14	22	22	24	24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15–19	61	78	56	62	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
20–24	86	90	84	71	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
25–29	103	89	86	71	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
30–34	123	120	128	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
35–39	192	175	166	164	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
40–44	221	245	236	259	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
45–49	373	384	341	292	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
50–54	496	443	502	507	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3
55–59	619	591	642	620	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.6
60–64	841	905	819	830	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.8
65–69	1 271	1 221	1 224	1 202	10.3	10.0	10.1	9.8
70–74	2 228	2 123	2 049	1 958	19.0	18.1	17.5	16.5
75–79	3 115	3 033	3 027	2 929	32.6	30.2	29.7	28.1
80–84	3 853	3 773	3 814	3 770	59.9	59.0	57.3	51.9
85 and over	7 390	7 847	8 508	8 245	133.0	135.9	141.8	127.6
Total(b)	**21 221**	**21 433**	**21 964**	**21 360**	**6.7**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**6.4**

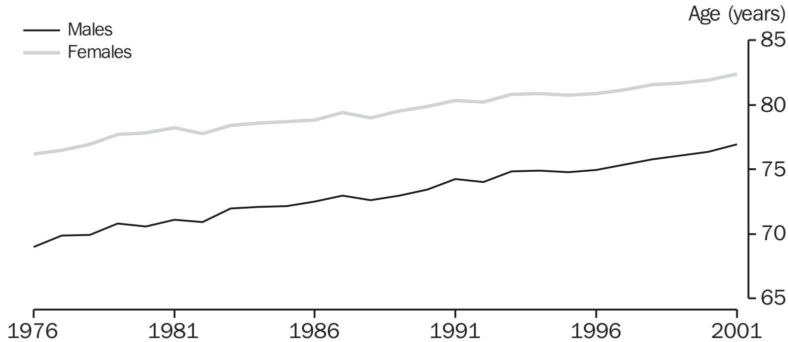
(a) Per 1,000 population for each age group; per 1,000 live births for age under 1 year. (b) Includes age not stated.

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

Life expectancy

In 2001, the life expectancy at birth of NSW residents was 82.4 years for females and 76.9 years for males. Expectation of life, based on the NSW mortality experience, has been calculated since 1971. In the period 1976 to 2001, expectation of life at birth improved by 8.0 years for males and 6.2 years for females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement were the decrease in the infant mortality rate during this period, from 15.2 to 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer).

4.20 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH



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

4.21 EXPECTATION OF LIFE REMAINING, By age and sex

	Males			Females		
	1976	1986	1999–2001(a)	1976	1986	1999–2001(a)
At age	years	years	years	years	years	years
0	68.99	72.52	76.90	76.18	78.84	82.40
10	60.48	63.47	67.52	67.41	69.67	72.94
20	50.97	53.89	57.78	57.58	59.85	63.07
30	41.66	44.62	48.39	47.87	50.13	53.29
40	32.30	35.18	38.98	38.30	40.43	43.56
50	23.58	26.08	29.73	29.17	31.05	34.10
60	15.97	17.95	21.04	20.71	22.33	24.98
70	9.94	11.31	13.50	13.25	14.60	16.60
80	5.79	6.50	7.72	7.49	8.28	9.54
90	3.47	3.49	4.22	4.03	4.12	4.82

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

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

Infant deaths

In 2001, there were 449 deaths of infants (children aged less than one year) and the infant death rate was 5.3 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 2001 was 106 males per 100 females. However, the sex ratio of infant deaths was 127 males per 100 females.

Regional deaths

In 2001 the crude death rate in Sydney SD was 6.0 deaths per 1,000 population. This was less than the crude death rate for the balance of NSW (7.9). The highest crude death rates occurred in Far West SD (9.5) and Mid-North Coast SD (9.0). The infant death rate for Sydney SD (5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births) was lower than that of the balance of NSW (5.8). Infant deaths rates were highest in Far West SD (10.8) and South Eastern SD (9.7).

4.22 TOTAL DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS, By Statistical Division — 2001

	Total deaths				Infant deaths	
			Persons			
	Males	Females				
	no.	no.	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(b)
Statistical Division						
Sydney	12 676	12 324	25 000	6.0	279	5.0
Hunter	2 549	2 209	4 758	8.0	32	4.7
Illawarra	1 580	1 338	2 918	7.3	28	6.0
Richmond–Tweed	934	803	1 737	8.0	9	3.8
Mid-North Coast	1 395	1 140	2 535	9.0	17	6.1
Northern	790	673	1 463	8.1	13	5.9
North Western	520	408	928	7.8	9	5.5
Central West	707	684	1 391	7.8	13	5.9
South Eastern	792	684	1 476	7.6	21	9.7
Murrumbidgee	561	530	1 091	7.1	11	5.4
Murray	467	401	868	7.7	9	7.0
Far West	113	119	232	9.5	3	10.8
Overseas(c)	74	40	114	. .	3	. .
Not stated	34	7	41	. .	—	. .
New South Wales	**23 192**	**21 360**	**44 552**	**6.7**	**449**	**5.3**

(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); ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Seasonal variations in deaths

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 2001, 29% of deaths occurred during winter, 25% during spring, 24% during autumn and 22% during summer. The highest daily average (140 deaths) occurred in the month of July, while the lowest (109) occurred in March. 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 36,109 marriages registered in NSW in 2001. The crude marriage rate was 5.5 marriages per 1,000 population, the lowest rate on record. Prior to 2001, the lowest rates of marriage had been recorded in 1996 and 1997 (both 5.8) and in 1931 during the Great Depression (6.0). The highest crude marriage rate of 12.2 occurred in 1942 during the Second World War.

4.23 MARRIAGES

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Marriages registered	no.	36 679	39 136	41 016	39 323	36 109
Crude marriage rate(a)	rate	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.1	5.5
Marriages performed by						
Ministers of religion						
Number	no.	20 288	21 119	21 463	20 048	18 193
Proportion	%	55.3	54.0	52.3	51.0	50.4
Civil celebrants						
State registered officers						
Number	no.	3 118	3 104	3 143	2 985	2 366
Proportion	%	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.6	6.6
Other civil celebrants						
Number	no.	13 273	14 913	16 410	16 290	15 550
Proportion	%	36.2	38.1	40.0	41.4	43.1
Median age at marriage						
Bridegroom	years	29.6	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.3
Bride	years	27.3	27.5	27.7	28.0	28.3

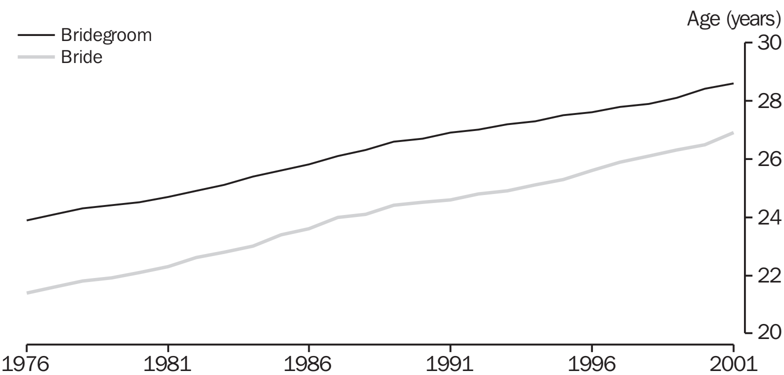
(a) Per 1,000 population.

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

Median age at first marriage

In NSW the age of people who are marrying for the first time is increasing. The median ages at first marriage for brides and bridegrooms in 2001 were 28.3 years and 30.3 years respectively, the highest ages ever recorded. These ages have been rising steadily since the mid-1970s, when the lowest median ages for brides and grooms were recorded. Throughout this period the median age of bridegrooms has consistently been about two years higher than that of brides.

4.24 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



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

Previous marital status

During 2001, 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 18% of NSW marriages while the remaining 14% 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 2001 was 25–29 years for both brides (39%) and bridegrooms (41%). Divorcees who were re-marrying were most likely to be aged 35–44 years (37% for brides and 39% for bridegrooms). Female widowers who were re-marrying were most likely to be aged 45–59 years (36%), while male widowers were most likely to be aged 60 years and over (55%).

Approximately twenty years before, the pattern had been slightly different, with women and men who had never previously been married most likely to marry between the ages of 20–24 years (56% and 51% respectively). In 1980, women re-marrying after divorce were most likely to be aged 25–29 years (24% respectively), while women re-marrying after being widowed were most likely to be aged between 45–59 years (47%).

4.25 MARRIAGES, By age and marital status at marriage — 2001

	Brides				Bridegrooms			
Age group (years)	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Total	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Under 20	1 197	1	—	1 198	234	—	—	234
20–24	8 640	102	3	8 745	5 318	14	—	5 332
25–29	11 093	807	18	11 918	11 515	352	6	11 873
30–34	4 831	1 532	44	6 407	6 479	1 115	14	7 608
35–44	2 074	2 702	142	4 918	3 637	2 984	68	6 689
45–59	308	1 861	256	2 425	532	2 688	204	3 424
60 and over	29	220	249	498	66	521	362	949
Total	**28 172**	**7 225**	**712**	**36 109**	**27 781**	**7 674**	**654**	**36 109**

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Divorce rate

There were 16,057 divorces granted in NSW in 2001. The crude divorce rate was 2.4 divorces per 1,000 resident population. By comparison, the crude divorce rate 25 years earlier was 4.5 per 1,000.

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 2001, the median duration of marriage in NSW was 10.9 years, the second shortest median duration of marriage in Australia after the Northern Territory (10.3 years). Tasmania had the longest median duration of marriage (13.3 years), while the median duration of marriage for all of Australia was 11.8 years. The median interval between marriage and final separation followed a similar pattern; the interval was 7.5 years in NSW, 7.1 years in the Northern Territory (the shortest duration), and 9.7 years in Tasmania (the longest duration).

4.26 DIVORCES

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Divorces granted	no.	14 655	14 987	15 470	14 756	16 057
Crude divorce rate(a)	rate	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Median duration of marriage	years	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.9	10.9
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.5
Median age at divorce						
Husband	years	39.6	40.1	40.4	40.9	41.5
Wife	years	36.8	37.4	37.7	38.0	38.7

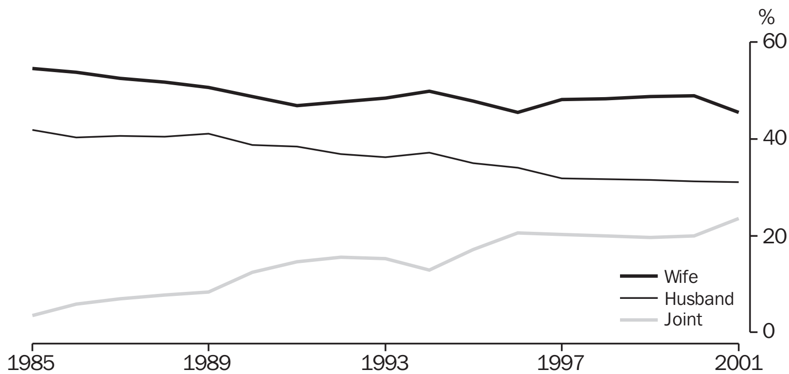
(a) Per 1,000 population.

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

Sex of applicant

In 2001, nearly half (45%) of the applications for divorce were lodged by the wife while about one-third (31%) were lodged by the husband. Joint applications for divorce have increased steadily since they first became available in 1984, with nearly one-quarter (24%) of applications lodged during 2001 being joint applications.

4.27 APPLICANTS FOR DIVORCE



Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Children affected by divorce

In 2001, 46% of divorces involved at least one child who was aged under 18 years at the time of application for divorce. Over 13,500 children were involved in these divorces. For divorces involving children, the median age of the youngest child at the time of divorce was 7.8 years.

4.28 DIVORCE, Involvement of children by duration of marriage — 2001

	Duration of marriage (years)							
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30 and over	Total divorces
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
No children involved	2 234	2 464	934	585	670	763	1 101	8 751
Children involved	756	1 969	1 830	1 517	893	272	69	7 306
Total divorces	**2 990**	**4 433**	**2 764**	**2 102**	**1 563**	**1 035**	**1 170**	**16 057**

Source: ABS data available on request, Vitals Collection.

Bibliography

NSW

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996, cat. no. 2016.1

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 2001, cat. no. 2016.1

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay, 1996, cat. no. 2015.1

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay, 2001, cat. no. 2015.1

Demography, New South Wales, cat. no. 3311.1

Population by Age and Sex, New South Wales, cat. no. 3235.1.55.001

Regional Statistics, New South Wales, cat. no. 1362.1

Australia

Australian Demographic Statistics, cat. no. 3101.0

Australian Demographic Trends, cat. no. 3102.0

Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0

Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia, 1996, cat. no. 2035.0

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 1996, cat. no. 2015.0

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 2015.0

Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0

Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3302.0

Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, cat. no. 3230.0

Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, cat. no. 3231.0

Household and Family Projections, Australia 1996 to 2021, cat. no. 3236.0

Marriages and Divorces, Australia, cat. no. 3310.0

Migration, Australia, cat. no. 3412.0

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, 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 and New Zealand, cat. no. 3218.0

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

5 Social Conditions

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 identified with this range of needs and aspirations, which have become the focus of social policy and are reflected in many of the structures of government. This Chapter provides contemporary social statistics on families, income and expenditure, income support, community services, and leisure. Later chapters provide statistics on other important areas of social concern such as health, employment, education, and crime and justice.

Families

Families form the basic unit of home life for most people, are a vital part of society and are 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 2002 there were nearly 1.8 million families in NSW. Of these, nearly 1.5 million (82%) were couple families and 288,000 (16%) were one parent families. Half of all families (50% or 893,300) included dependent children or dependent students.

Most families without dependent children or students were couple families (779,500). There were also 92,200 one parent families that did not include dependent children or students.

Among one parent families, 245,900 had a female parent and 42,100 a male parent.

5.1 FAMILY TYPE — June 2002

	'000	%
Couple families		
With dependent children(a)	584.7	32.6
With dependent students only(b)	112.8	6.3
Without dependent children(c)	779.5	43.5
Total	*1 477.1*	*82.5*
One parent families		
With dependent children(a)	167.3	9.3
With dependent students only(b)	28.5	1.6
Without dependent children(c)	92.2	5.1
Total	*288.0*	*16.1*
Other families	26.3	1.5
Total	**1 791.4**	**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: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, June 2002.

Families with dependants

Families where the youngest child was aged 0–4 years accounted for 19% of couple families and 20% of one parent families. Almost 13% of all families had a youngest child aged 5–9 years, but the proportion differed between family types. In 20% 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 of youngest children aged 10–14 years — 18% compared with 10% of couple families.

5.2 FAMILIES AND DEPENDANTS — June 2002

	Couple families		One parent families		Total	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Families with dependants						
Age of youngest dependant						
0–4	275.2	18.6	57.9	20.1	333.1	18.6
5–9	168.8	11.4	58.6	20.3	227.3	12.7
10–14	140.8	9.5	50.8	17.6	191.6	10.7
Total 0–14	*584.7*	*39.6*	*167.3*	*58.1*	*752.1*	*42.0*
15–24	112.8	7.6	28.5	9.9	147.8	8.3
Total with dependants	*697.5*	*47.2*	*196.3*	*68.2*	*899.9*	*50.2*
Families without dependants	779.5	52.8	92.2	32.0	891.5	49.8
Total	**1 477.1**	**100.0**	**288.0**	**100.0**	**1 791.4**	**100.0**

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, June 2002.

Family projections

The ABS has produced three series of population projections for families in NSW using different assumptions about the changing living arrangements of the population. Census data provide 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.

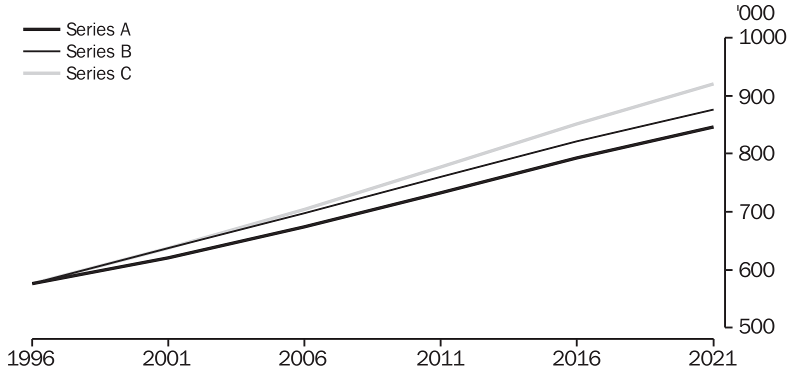
The number of families in NSW is projected to increase from 1.7 million in 1996 to between 2.1 million and 2.2 million in 2021. This is an increase of between 22% and 30% and is slightly lower than the projected national growth.

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.

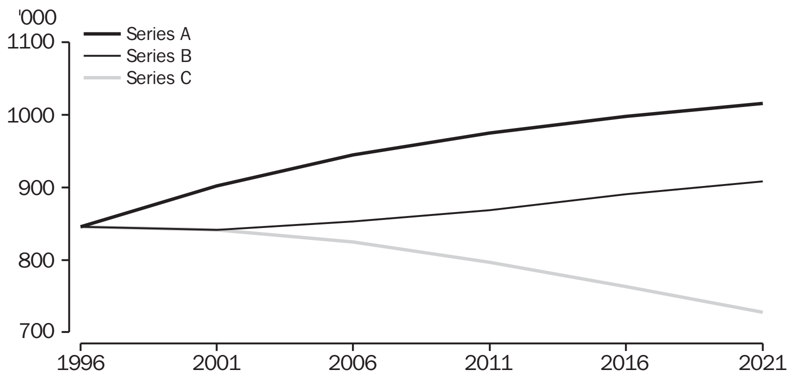
One parent families are projected to increase at a faster rate than families as a whole. The number of one parent families is expected to be between 325,000 and 409,000 by 2021, an increase of between 27% and 60%.

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

In the following discussion, the term ‘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 at another location. 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), By type

	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
Both formal and informal care	84.4	8.0	91.1	8.6
Neither formal nor informal care	557.8	53.3	535.6	50.7
Total children	**1 047.5**	**100.0**	**1 056.3**	**100.0**

(a) Used by children under 12 years of age.

Source: Child Care, New South Wales (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) were cared for under informal arrangements, 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 one year of age who used care where 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
Total children who used formal care(a)	*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
Total children who used informal care(a)	*373.1*	*71.7*
Children who used care(a)	**520.7**	**100.0**

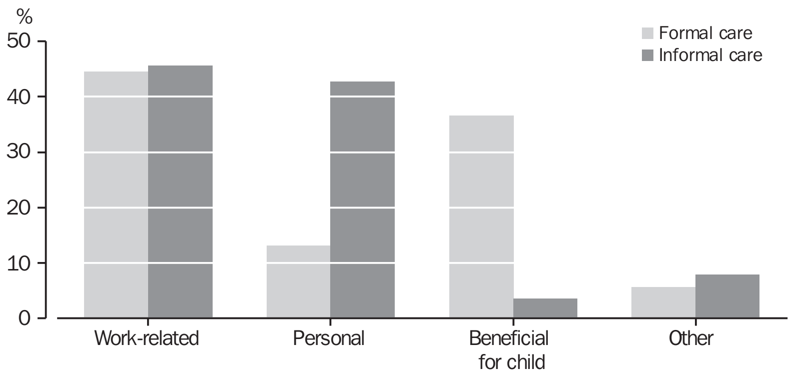
(a) Components do not add to total as children could use more than one type of care.

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 in informal child care, the most common reasons were parental work-related reasons (46% of children), and parental personal reasons (43% of children).

5.7 MAIN REASON FOR USING CHILD CARE — June 1999



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).

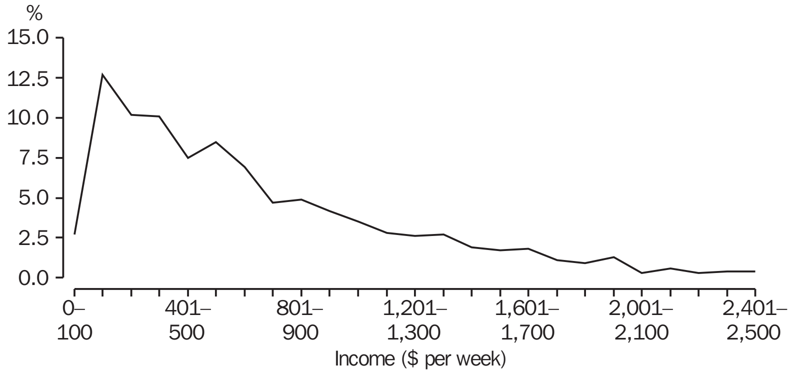
Income and household expenditure

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.

In NSW in 1999–2000 the average (or mean) weekly income of all income units was $749. An income unit is defined as a group of individuals in a household who share their income. However, the median income (where half of all income units had a higher weekly income and half had a lower income) was considerably lower at $550. These figures reflect the typically asymmetric distribution of income where a small number of units have relatively high incomes.

5.8 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS WEEKLY INCOME, All income units — 1999–2000



Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 1999–2000.

Average gross weekly income can vary with the life cycle stage of the income unit. In 1999–2000 young couples without dependent children had an average gross weekly income of $1,504. Couples whose eldest child was aged under 5 years had an average gross weekly income of $1,107. As the age of the eldest dependent child rose, so did average gross weekly income. One parent families had an average gross weekly income of $521.

Older couples without dependent children and people who lived alone averaged much lower gross weekly incomes. People aged 65 years and over who lived on their own had the lowest average gross weekly income at $268. Average gross weekly income was $927 for couples where the reference person was aged between 55 and 64 years, and $513 for those where the reference person was aged 65 years and over.

As people progress through different life cycle stages their principle source of income often changes. In 1999–2000 most younger couples and singles, with or without dependants, received their income from wages and salaries. However, for two-thirds of older couples (with the reference person aged 65 years and over) the main source of income was from government pensions and allowances. Nearly 84% of people aged 65 years and over who lived on their own received the majority of their income from this source.

5.9 LIFE CYCLE GROUPS, Mean, median and principle source of income — 1999–2000

			Couple without dependent children		
	One person aged under 35 years	Couple with dependent children, eldest child aged under 5 years	Reference person aged under 35 years	Reference person aged 65 years and over	One person aged 65 years and over
	GROSS WEEKLY INCOME ($)				
Mean	498	1 107	1 504	513	268
Median	484	910	1 293	366	200
	PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME (%)				
Wages and salaries	79.1	77.1	96.4	*2.3	**1.0
Own unincorporated business	*0.8	*10.4	**1.7	*3.7	—
Government pensions and allowances	12.1	*7.3	—	66.7	83.6
Superannuation	—	—	—	13.7	*3.3
Other	3.3	4.1	*1.9	12.1	11.6
Total(a)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes income units with nil or negative total income.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 1999–2000.

Superannuation

Government pensions are the main source of income for most older people, but this may become more difficult to sustain as the number of retired people increases. The ability of people to provide financially for their retirement, particularly through superannuation, has thus emerged as a prominent issue.

Data from the superannuation component of the ABS Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation conducted between April and June 2000 divided people aged 15–69 years into two broad groups:

- the not retired or 'pre-retired' population (2.8 million) — those who were employed or who intended to become employed in the future
- the retired population (1.0 million) — those who were no longer employed and did not intend to become employed in the future.

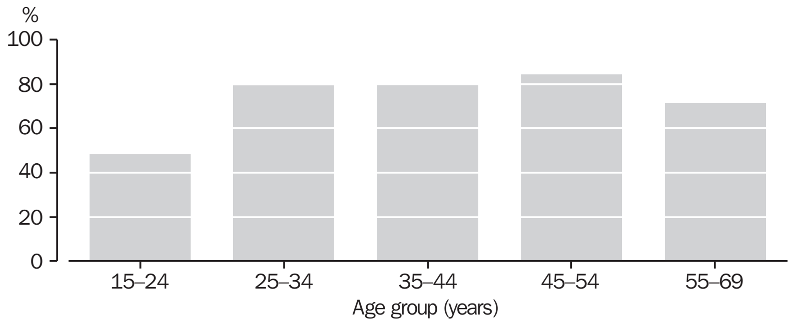
Excluded from these groups is a small number of people (56,000) who had never been employed and did not intend to be employed in the future.

Pre-retired

In 2000, 73% of the pre-retired population in NSW aged 15–69 years had some form of superannuation and 27% had no superannuation. The proportion of people with superannuation varied with age from 48% of those aged 15–24 years to levels over 80% for those age groups with a relatively high rate of labour force participation (25–54 year olds). For people aged 55–69 years the proportion was 72%.

Lower coverage among young people is explained in part by the fact that many may be in job categories exempt from the Superannuation Guarantee. For example they may be aged less than 18 years and work only a few hours per week.

5.10 SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE(a), By age — 2000



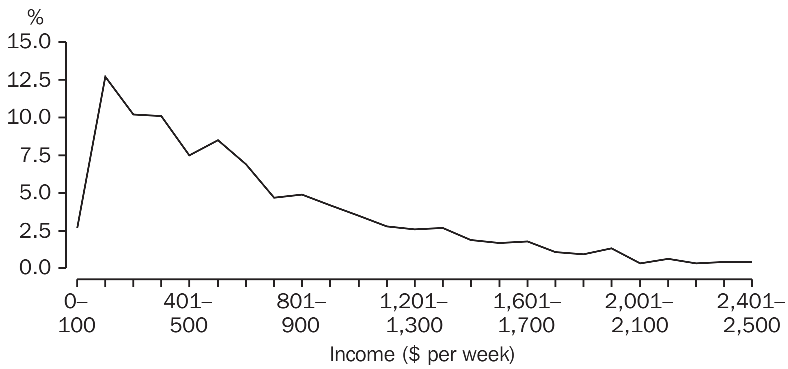
(a) Persons aged 15–69 years who are pre-retirement.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, April to June 2000.

Some 76% of men in the pre-retired population had superannuation, compared with 69% of women.

About 90% of people who worked full-time (35 hours per week or more) had superannuation. Similar proportions of men (90%) and women (92%) had coverage. Among those who worked part-time — three-quarters of whom were women — superannuation coverage was 71%. Some 75% of women working part-time had coverage compared with 58% of men.

5.11 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS WEEKLY INCOME, All income units — 1999–2000



Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing Costs, 1999–2000.

In 2000, just over one-quarter (26%) of jobholders were making personal contributions to superannuation. The majority (74%) were not making personal contributions. This figure included jobholders whose employer made contributions on their behalf and those who did not have superannuation.

Jobholders in the public sector were more likely to be making personal contributions to superannuation (58% compared with only 19% of those in the private sector). This reflects the compulsory personal contributions applicable to some public sector superannuation schemes.

The main reason that jobholders were not making personal contributions were: 'cost/cannot afford to' (35%) and 'have not bothered/never thought about it/not interested' (17%).

Retired

Some 38% of retired people aged 15–69 years had received a lump sum and/or income from superannuation. For men the proportion was 54% and for women it was 29%. Information was not obtained from the retired population aged 70 years and over.

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 and territories. 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 or 17%) and housing ($112 or 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%).

5.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, By expenditure group

	1998–99				Change from 1993–94 to 1998–99
	Sydney		NSW		NSW
Broad expenditure group	$	%	$	%	%
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: ABS data available on request, 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%.

5.13 WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, By selected household type — 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: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey, 1998–99.

Income support

The Australian income support system provides financial assistance to a variety of groups, including families, job seekers, the aged, people with a disability, carers, retired people, students and Indigenous Australians. Since September 1997, Centrelink has delivered most income payments on behalf of the Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS). Centrelink provides advice about payment entitlements and referrals for additional assistance and may refer customers to other agencies or community organisations where appropriate. Almost two-thirds of Australian families with children or dependants benefit from family assistance and 4.4 million individuals receive income support payments from the FaCS portfolio.

Most allowance types are adjusted once or twice a year, in line with movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), to maintain purchasing power. Pension payments are adjusted in line with CPI and Male Total Average Weekly Earnings (MTAWE) to ensure that the single pension rate does not fall below 25% of MTAWE. Many income support payments are subject to income, assets and activity tests.

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 and students 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, special benefits and supplementary payments such as the guardian allowance, rent assistance, remote area allowance, incentive allowance, pharmaceutical allowance and telephone rental and postal concessions.

5.14 SELECTED INCOME SUPPORT PAYMENT RECIPIENTS

	June 2000	June 2001	June 2002
For the retired			
Age Pension	577 924	588 931	601 382
Widow B pension	2 520	1 728	1 310
Wife pension	29 180	24 919	21 986
For people with a disability and the sick			
Carer Allowance (Adult)	29 630	41 338	52 045
Carer Allowance (Child)	37 014	35 147	36 468
Carer Payment	16 860	20 112	23 679
Disability Support Pension	200 071	207 047	217 069
Mobility Allowance	10 374	10 906	11 903
Sickness Allowance	4 191	3 210	2 740
For the unemployed			
Mature age allowance	13 337	12 310	12 702
Newstart Allowance			
Short-term	60 460	68 746	67 847
Long-term	107 873	94 047	101 183
Partner Allowance	27 909	29 073	32 514
Widow Allowance	10 089	11 584	13 124
Youth Allowance(a)			
Short-term	10 821	11 420	12 459
Long-term	12 127	11 253	12 906
For families with children			
Child Care Assistance	n.a.	206 314	n.a.
Double Orphan Pension			
Customers	396	393	364
Children	525	520	497
Family Tax Benefit(b)			
Part A			
Customers	n.a.	573 867	571 592
Children	n.a.	1 111 813	1 107 505
Part B			
Customers	n.a.	380 450	388 005
Children	n.a.	727 427	742 006
Parenting Payment (Single)	130 114	138 022	141 453
Parenting Payment (Partnered)			
Basic rate(c)	118 998	. .	. .
Additional rate	69 433	67 695	64 918
Other payments			
Special benefit	r5 400	6 000	6 355

(a) Youth Allowance customers whose student status is other than ‘full-time students’.
(b) Introduced 1 July 2000. Figures do not include any tax rebates or concessions that may be granted by the Australian Taxation Office. (c) Part of Family Tax Benefit from 2000–01.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, ‘Income Support Customers: a statistical overview, 2001–02’.

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

In NSW at 30 June 2002 there were 89,132 service pensions payable to veterans and their wives and widows and 53,800 disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans or their dependants.

5.15 PENSIONS PAID TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS — June 2002

Service pensions	
Veterans	49 732
Partner/widow	39 400
Total	*89 132*
Disability pensions	53 800
Dependants	
Of deceased veterans	
War widow(er)s	40 233
Orphans	117
Other	119
Of incapacitated veterans	
Partners/widows	15 203
Children	181
Others	84
Total	*55 937*

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 2001–02 the Department's recurrent expenditure on children's services was $89.3m, an increase of 5% from 2000–01.

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

5.16 RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	$m	$m	$m
Long day care	12.8	12.7	13.0
Preschool	62.3	62.1	65.3
Vacation care	2.3	2.3	2.4
Occasional care	4.2	4.0	4.2
Early childhood services	4.1	4.2	4.5
Total	**85.7**	**85.4**	**89.3**

Source: NSW Department of Community Services.

Child protection

The NSW Department of Community Services funds or provides 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 and young people, as well as providing support to families.

A report of suspected child abuse and neglect occurs when a person contacts the Department to report a belief that either a child has been, or is in danger of being abused, or is in need of care. All such reports are assessed, and may require further assessment or investigation.

In 2001–02 the following reports involving children aged 0–17 years were made to the Department of Community Services:

- 25,635 reports where there was a belief of harm and/or injury to a child
- 29,727 reports where there was a belief of a child being at risk of harm and/or injury
- 52,553 reports involving adult/carer issues affecting care of a child
- 19,383 reports involving family issues
- 12,124 reports where assessment determined that there was abuse or neglect.

A total of 9,663 children and young people were involved in those 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.

5.17 SUBSTITUTE CARE PROGRAM(a)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Children aged 0–17 years in					
Residential care	258	271	242	256	207
Foster care	2 499	2 509	2 676	2 946	2 949
Extended family placements	2 668	3 478	3 966	4 303	4 495
Other placements	1 238	1 499	1 633	1 646	1 622
Total	**6 663**	**7 757**	**8 517**	**9 151**	**9 273**

(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 Program

The Home and Community Care Program (HACC) is a joint Commonwealth, state and territory 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.

In NSW, the Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care (DADHC) 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 DADHC, the Department of Health, and the Department of Transport.

HACC services are provided by the Department of Health, DADHC 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 employed in the ageing and disability area).

5.18 HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM, By service type(a) — 1 April to 30 June 2002

	Number of persons assisted
Domestic assistance	36 859
Social support	9 203
Nursing care received at home	10 586
Nursing care received at centre	1 445
Allied health care received at home	1 145
Allied health care received at centre	2 483
Personal care	9 303
Centre based day care	7 730
Meals received at home	14 741
Meals received at centre	6 511
Other food services	750
Respite care	1 598
Home maintenance	6 824
Home modification	2 642
Transport services	25 144
Assessment	11 764
Case management	3 808
Case planning/review	11 867
Counselling	4 091
Formal linen service	283

(a) The classification of service types has changed following the introduction of the Home and Community Care Minimum Dataset.

Source: NSW Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care.

Home Care Service of NSW

The Home Care Service of NSW is a part of the Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care. Home Care assists people to live independently in their own homes preventing their unnecessary or premature placement in residential care.

The majority of the hours of service provided by HACC during 2001–02 were devoted to domestic assistance (45%) and personal care (40%). The remaining hours of service were devoted to respite care (12%) and other care (3%).

5.19 HOURS OF HOME CARE SERVICE, By service type

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	%	%	%
Domestic assistance	49.1	46.7	45.4
Personal care	40.5	39.1	40.1
Respite care	9.0	11.5	11.9
Other	1.4	2.7	2.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Home Care Service of NSW.

Community service providers

A survey of employing businesses and other public and private sector organisations involved in providing community services was conducted by the ABS for the 1999–2000 financial year.

At the end of June 2000 there were 3,156 such organisations in NSW. The majority of these (1,952 or 62%) were not for profit organisations. There were also 1,029 (33%) for profit organisations and 176 (6%) government organisations in NSW.

The majority of for profit organisations were in the child care industry (79%). Among not for profit organisations the largest group were those involved in non-residential care services (42%), followed by child care organisations (26%).

5.20 BUSINESSES/ORGANISATIONS WITH COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES — 1999–2000

	For profit organisations	Not for profit organisations	Total
	no.	no.	no.
Non-government organisations			
Community service industries			
Nursing homes	154	123	278
Child care	818	506	1 324
Accommodation for the aged	*18	158	176
Residential care services n.e.c.	*29	219	248
Non-residential care services n.e.c.	**9	813	822
Total	*1 029*	*1 819*	*2 848*
Other industries	—	132	132
Total	*1 029*	*1 952*	*2 980*
Government organisations	. .	. .	176
Total	**. .**	**. .**	**3 156**

Source: ABS data available on request, Community Services Survey, 1999–2000.

Expenditure

In 1999–2000 expenditure by these organisations on direct community service activities was $3,699m. Of this, $1,943m (53%)was spent by not for profit organisations, just under $966m (26%) by government organisations and $791m (21%) by for profit organisations.

The largest direct community service expenditure in NSW was for residential care activities ($2,199m or 59% of expenditure). The main component of this expenditure was $1,366m spent on intensive residential care (nursing homes). Personal and social support was the second largest form of expenditure accounting for a further $605m (16%) of direct community service expenditure.

Some $415m (11%) was spent on child care activities. The majority of this expenditure was for centre-based day care which accounted for $347m.

5.21 EXPENDITURE ON DIRECT COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES — 1999–2000

Expenditure category(a)	$m	%
Personal and social support		
Information, advice and referral	43.3	1.2
Individual and family support	184.0	5.0
Independent and community living support	140.5	3.8
Support in the home	237.3	6.4
Total	*605.1*	*16.3*
Child care		
Centre-based day care	*347.4*	*9.4*
Other	*67.9*	*1.8*
Total	*415.3*	*11.2*
Training and employment for persons with disabilities	157.8	4.3
Financial and material assistance	56.4	1.5
Residential care		
Transitional and crisis accommodation	104.9	2.8
Intensive residential care	1 366.4	36.9
Hostel care	464.5	12.6
Residential respite care	40.9	1.1
Residential rehabilitation	*10.4	*0.3
Other residential care	211.7	5.7
Total	*2 198.6*	*59.4*
Other(b)	*266.0*	*7.2*
Total	**3 699.2**	**100.0**

(a) National Classification of Community Services (NCCS). (b) Includes: foster care placement; accommodation placement and support; statutory protection and placement; juvenile and disability corrective services; and other direct community services.

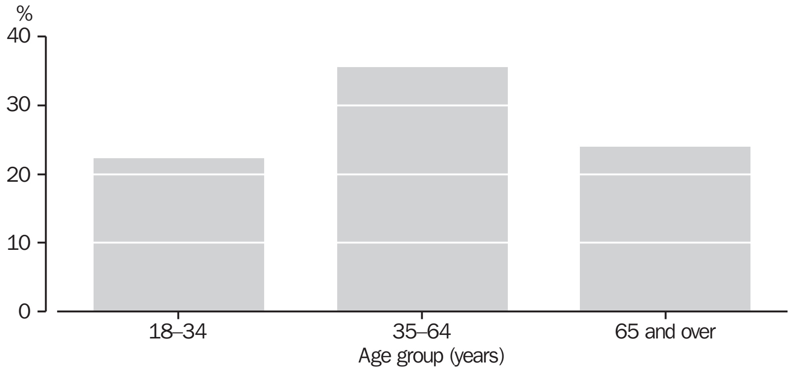
Source: Community Services, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8696.0)

Volunteering

People who volunteer willingly give unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills to an organisation or group. In 2000, 29% (1.4 million) of people aged 18 years and over in NSW undertook voluntary work. Voluntary work for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games is not included in this data.

People of all ages worked as volunteers. Among those aged 35–64 years the volunteer rate was 36% compared with 22% for people aged 18–34 years and 24% for those aged 65 years and over. The 35–64 year age group includes many adults with school-age children and the figures above reflect the involvement of parents in their children's activities.

5.22 VOLUNTEER RATE, By age — 2000



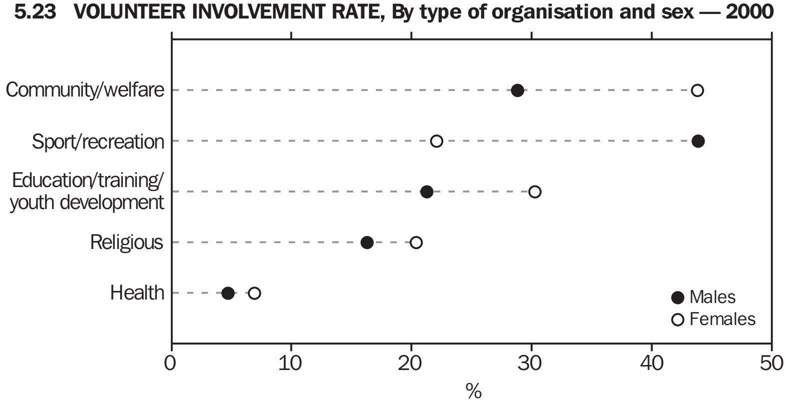
Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Organisations

Just over two-thirds of volunteers worked for one organisation only. A further 21% worked for two organisations and 12% worked for three or more. As work for each organisation is counted as an involvement, the number of involvements is greater than the number of volunteers.

The main types of organisations in which people were involved were community/welfare (37% of involvements), sport/recreation (32%) and education/training/youth development (26%). Men were most likely to be involved in sport/recreation organisations (44%) and women in community/welfare (44%).

5.23 VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT RATE, By type of organisation and sex — 2000



Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Activities

Volunteers undertake a range of different tasks when performing voluntary work. The activities most frequently reported were fundraising/sales (50%), management/committee work/coordination (43%) and teaching/instruction/providing information (42%). The sex segregation observed among some occupations for paid work was also evident in voluntary work activities. For example, women volunteers were more likely to be preparing/serving food than men (42% compared with 23%) while men were more likely to be involved in repairing/maintenance/gardening (35% compared with 10%) and coaching refereeing/judging (30% compared with 17%).

5.24 TYPE OF VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY, By sex — 2000

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
Administration/clerical/recruitment	43.5	32.6	37.6
Befriending/supportive listening/counselling	19.0	28.1	23.9
Coaching/refereeing/judging	29.7	16.7	22.7
Fundraising/sales	46.0	53.2	49.9
Management/committee work/coordination	50.5	36.2	42.8
Performing/media production	*8.2	10.3	9.3
Personal care/assistance	14.0	10.0	11.8
Preparing/serving food	23.1	42.0	33.3
Repairing/maintenance/gardening	35.0	10.2	21.6
Teaching/instruction/providing information	38.2	45.5	42.1
Transporting people/goods	29.6	26.0	27.7
Other	11.7	10.8	11.2
Total(a)	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

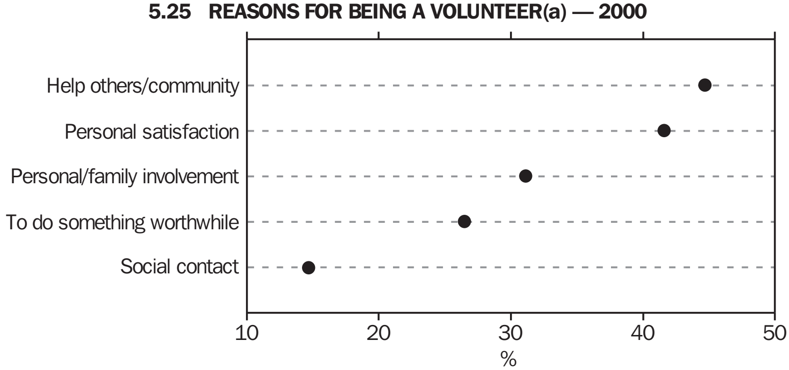
(a) Volunteers may participate in more than one activity for up to three organisations. Therefore figures for individual categories will not add to 100%.

Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Reasons for being a volunteer

Most people carry out voluntary work for more than one reason. The reason most commonly given was to 'help others/community' (45% of volunteers). Some 31% of volunteers did so because of 'personal/family involvement' and 27% wanted 'to do something worthwhile'. Volunteers also identified benefits to themselves with 42% reporting 'personal satisfaction'. Only 15% said that 'social contact' was their reason for volunteering.

5.25 REASONS FOR BEING A VOLUNTEER(a) — 2000



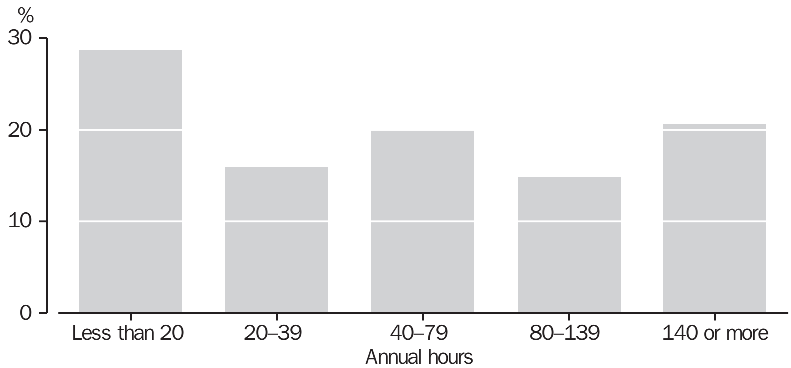
(a) The components will not add to 100% as volunteers may give more than one reason.

Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Hours worked

About one in five volunteers (21%) gave 140 hours or more of their time during 2000. This equated to an average of at least two and a half hours per week. Some 29% of volunteers gave less than 20 hours during the year and 20% gave between 40 and 79 hours.

5.26 ANNUAL HOURS OF VOLUNTARY WORK — 2000



Source: Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000 (cat. no. 4441.0.55.001).

Donations

Many volunteers not only gave their time but also made personal donations of money. In 2000, 82% of volunteers gave money. Among non-volunteers 64% donated money.

Recreation

People of all ages undertake a wide range of leisure and lifestyle activities. This edition of the Year Book reviews participation in sport and physical activities by people aged 18 years and over and children's participation in culture and leisure activities.

Participation in sport and physical activities

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

In NSW, during the 12 months ended June 2000, 53% of people aged 18 years and over participated in organised and non-organised sport and physical activities (2.5 million people). Men had a higher participation rate (57%) than women (48%).

Younger people were more likely to participate than older people. Participation rates were 77% for the 18–24 year age group and decreased with age to a rate of 38% for people aged 65 years and over. Among men the most popular activities were golf, swimming and walking, while women were most likely to participate in walking, swimming and aerobics/fitness.

5.27 PARTICIPANTS(a), Selected sport and physical activity — 1999–2000

	Males	Females	Persons	
	%	%	%	'000
Aerobics/fitness	7.2	13.7	10.5	493.0
Basketball	2.1	*1.3	1.7	80.2
Billiards/snooker/pool	2.9	*1.3	2.1	99.5
Cricket (outdoor)	1.8	**—	0.9	41.9
Cycling	5.5	1.7	3.6	168.3
Fishing	7.5	2.0	4.7	220.2
Golf	16.4	4.2	10.2	480.1
Ice/snow sports	2.1	*1.4	1.8	82.3
Lawn bowls	3.5	1.6	2.5	117.5
Martial arts	2.2	2.4	2.3	106.7
Netball	*0.4	3.8	2.1	101.0
Rugby League	2.2	**—	1.1	51.8
Running	6.6	3.1	4.8	224.7
Soccer (outdoor)	2.9	*0.5	1.7	78.7
Squash/racquet ball	2.9	1.7	2.3	106.3
Surf sports	4.2	*0.4	2.3	107.6
Swimming	14.4	14.5	14.4	679.0
Tennis	8.0	8.0	8.0	374.3
Tenpin bowling	3.4	1.9	2.6	123.1
Touch football	2.9	*1.2	2.0	95.9
Walking	12.6	22.3	17.5	821.2
Total(b)	**57.2**	**48.3**	**52.7**	**2 477.5**

(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. (b) The total may not equal the sum of the parts as a person may participate in more than one sport or physical activity.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 4177.0).

Children's participation in cultural and leisure activities

In the 12 months prior to April 2000, 632,500 (72%) children aged 5–14 years were involved in organised sport or cultural activities outside of school hours. Some children were involved in both activities. There were 252,100 (29%) children who were not involved in these activities.

Some 532,600 children were involved in organised sport, a participation rate of 60%. More boys (312,500) than girls (220,100) were involved. The participation rate for boys was 69% compared with 51% for girls.

Nearly one-third (32%) of children aged 5–14 years participated in one of the selected organised cultural ivities outside school hours in the 12 months prior to April 2000. The most popular activity was playing a musical instrument, involving 19% of children. Some 12% of children participated in dancing, just over 4% in singing and just under 4% in drama.

5.28 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES(a) — 2000

	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%
Playing a musical instrument	167.1	18.9
Singing	38.6	4.4
Dancing	104.9	11.9
Drama	32.9	3.7
Total(b)	**278.5**	**31.5**

(a) Participation by children aged 5–14 years outside school hours during the previous 12 months.
(b) Sum of activities may not add to total because some children were involved in more than one activity.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000 (cat. no. 4901.0)

Some leisure activities attracted large proportions of children. Nearly all (97%) children aged 5–14 years had watched TV or videos outside of school hours in the previous two school weeks. More than two-thirds of children (68%) had played electronic or computer games and 41% had participated in art and craft activities. Included in the selected leisure activities were two that involved physical activity. Some 59% of children had participated in bike riding and 30% in skateboarding or rollerblading.

5.29 CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES(a) — 2000

	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%
Skateboarding or rollerblading	263.5	29.8
Bike riding	525.4	59.4
Watching TV or videos	854.0	96.5
Playing electronic or computer games	603.2	68.2
Art and craft activities	364.2	41.2

(a) Participation by children aged 5–14 years outside school hours during the previous two school weeks.

Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2000 (cat. no. 4901.0)

Sport and recreation funding by government

In 2000–01, the ABS estimated the funding provided by Australian government to sport and recreation activities, facilities and services. It should be noted that these estimates contain data relating to the funding of the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which were held in the 2000–01 financial year.

The NSW Government provided $476.5m of funding in 2000–01. The largest share of the funding ($338.9m or 71%) was for Participation and special events. 'Participation' refers to participation in sport and physical activity by clubs, teams or individuals, including: the operation of sports or physical recreation clubs or teams, government sponsorship of sport at the local level; grants to assist individuals to participate in sport or recreation; and government programs to provide services that assist individuals to participate (e.g. services for indigenous communities, or persons with disabilities). 'Special events' refers to the organisation or running of sports and physical events that involve competition across multiple sports or international competition (e.g. the Olympic and Paralympic Games). Major sport events for particular sports are included where the intention is to generate significant economic development or tourism benefits at a state or national level.

Nearly one-quarter ($112.8m or 24%) of the funding was directed to venues, grounds and facilities, while a small proportion ($15.2m or 3%) was used for administration and regulation.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games received $382.3m (80%) of the NSW Government's sport and recreation funding in 2000–01. The Commonwealth Government contributed an estimated $71.8m in funding for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In 2000–01, local governments in NSW provided $364.4m of funding for sport and recreation. Almost all of this funding ($347.8m or 95%) was spent on venues, grounds and facilities (including $195.3m on recreation parks and waterways and $152.5m on venues and sports grounds). Administration, policy and planning took up $12.3m (3%) of the funding.

People with a disability

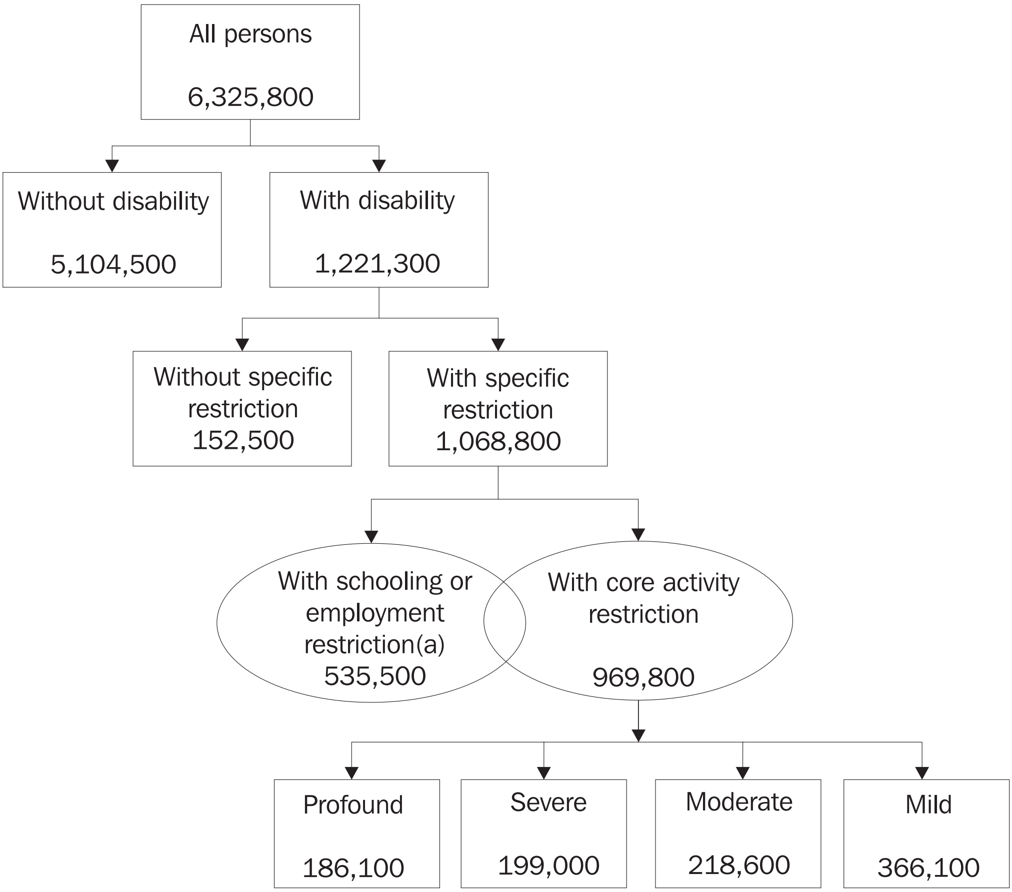
In the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, conducted by the ABS, people were identified as having a disability if they had a limitation, restriction or impairment which had lasted, or was likely to last, for six months or more and which restricted everyday activity. In 1998, almost one in five people in NSW (1.2 million or 19%) had a disability. There were slightly more males (614,900 or 20%) than females (606,500 or 19%) with a disability. The rates for disability increased with age and over half of those aged 65 years or over had a disability.

Self-care, mobility and communication were defined as core activities as they are fundamental aspects of everyday life. An estimated 79% (969,800) of people with a disability had a restriction in one or more of these core activities.

Schooling and employment are other activities that contribute to a person's quality of life. Of those with a disability, 44% (535,500) were not able to participate fully in schooling and/or employment. This included those people who reported a core activity restriction in addition to a schooling and/or employment restriction.

There were 152,500 people with a disability but without a specific restriction. These people experienced limitations in performing other activities that, while important in everyday life, are not considered fundamental. Such activities included health care, property maintenance, meal preparation and transport.

5.30 DISABILITY POPULATION



(a) Includes 436,500 persons with core activity restrictions.

Severity

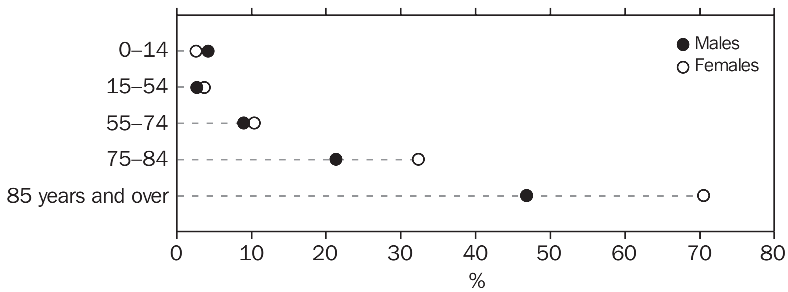
The impact of disability on everyday life is dependent upon the level of restriction associated with that disability. Four levels of restriction (profound, severe, moderate and mild) were determined based upon the level of assistance a person required to perform any of the tasks related to the core activities of self-care, mobility and communication.

In 1998, an estimated 38% (366,100) of people in NSW with a core activity restriction had a mild level of restriction associated with their disability, 23% (218,600) had a moderate level of restriction, 21% (199,000) had a severe level of restriction, and the remaining 19% (186,100) had a severe core activity restriction.

Severity of disability is age-related. In 1998, the profound/severe restriction rate declined through childhood to early adulthood, then gradually increased up to the age of 75 years, after which it rose sharply.

Men were more likely to experience mild levels of restriction (40%) than women (35%), but less likely to have a profound core activity restriction (15% compared with 23%). Among those aged 75 years and over, women had higher rates of profound/severe restriction than men. In particular, for those aged 85 years and over, women had a profound/severe disability rate of 71% compared with 47% for men. The number of women in this age group (55,300) was also double that of men (23,300).

5.31 PROFOUND/SEVERE CORE ACTIVITY RESTRICTION RATE(a), By age and sex — 1998



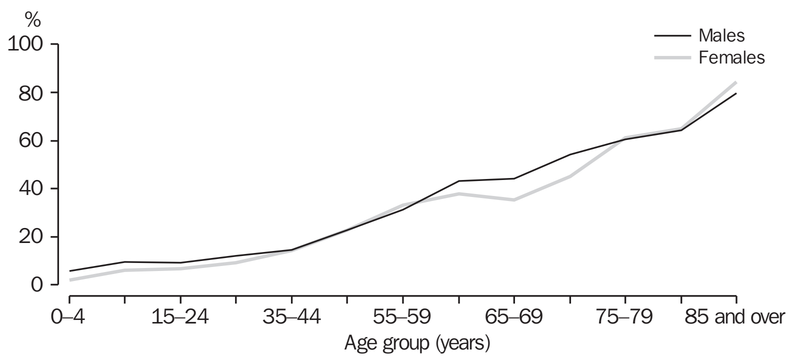
(a) Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self care.

Source: Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.1.40.001).

Age and sex

In 1998, an estimated 614,900 (20%) men and 606,500 (19%) women had a disability. The rate of disability for males and females increased markedly with age. For males the disability rate rose from 6% for children aged 0–4 years to 80% for those aged 85 years and over. The rates for females ranged from 2% to 84%.

5.32 DISABILITY RATES, By age and sex — 1998



Source: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.1.40.001).

Almost one-third (32%) of those with a profound/severe restriction were aged 75 years or older, but this age group only accounted for 5% of the general population. The most common cause reported for the main condition which led to a disability was that it just came on/due to older age — one-quarter of people with a disability.

5.33 DISABILITY STATUS, By age — 1998

	Disability status							
	Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction	Moderate core activity(a) restriction	Mild core activity(a) restriction	Schooling or employment restriction(b)	All with specific restrictions(c)	All with disability(d)	No disability	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
0–4	10.1	n.p.	—	. .	11.6	17.4	420.8	438.2
5–14	35.2	*4.1	12.9	53.0	62.0	69.4	810.2	879.7
15–24	17.0	*6.9	19.7	45.2	56.3	70.7	811.4	882.1
25–34	21.6	14.9	33.9	69.9	84.6	101.8	866.3	968.2
35–44	31.0	23.9	38.7	102.3	121.3	140.7	835.2	976.0
45–54	47.4	47.4	46.6	134.1	162.5	187.2	635.3	822.5
55–59	24.8	18.6	36.3	71.9	89.0	95.9	202.1	298.0
60–64	22.8	23.2	38.8	59.2	89.0	103.6	152.5	256.1
65–69	22.3	20.4	38.2	. .	81.0	95.5	145.8	241.3
70–74	28.4	24.4	39.4	. .	92.2	107.3	110.4	217.7
75–79	41.9	22.8	28.1	. .	92.8	100.4	64.6	165.0
80–84	32.7	*6.0	24.0	. .	62.7	66.1	36.3	102.5
85 and over	49.9	*4.4	*9.4	. .	63.8	65.2	13.4	78.6
Total	385.1	218.6	366.1	535.5	1 068.8	1 221.3	5 104.5	6 325.8

(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: Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.1.40.001).

Main condition

Physical conditions were the most common cause of disability (85%) in NSW with mental and behavioural disorders accounting for the remainder (15%). Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, which included arthritis, were the most common cause of a physical disability (40%).

Overseas born

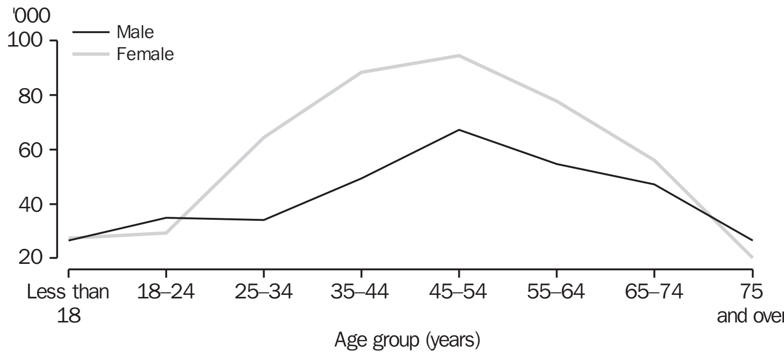
People born overseas in non-English speaking countries had a disability rate of 18% compared with 24% for those born in mainly English speaking countries. This reflects the older age structure of early post World War II migrants who were largely from the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Caring in the community

The majority of assistance provided for people with a disability is through informal sources such as family and friends. In 1998, 87% of people with a disability living in households received assistance from informal sources.

An estimated 798,300, or about one in eight, people were performing a caring role and of these one in five (162,200) were primary carers. A primary carer is one who provides most of the informal assistance to a person with a disability. Women accounted for 57% of all carers and 73% of primary carers. Half of primary carers provided assistance for 20 hours or more per week.

5.34 CARERS, By age and sex — 1998



Source: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables New South Wales, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.1.40.001).

Carers, like the people they care for, can also have disabilities. About four in ten primary carers and three in ten other carers had a disability. Profound or severe core activity restrictions were reported by 12% (19,800) of primary carers and 7% (42,500) of other carers.

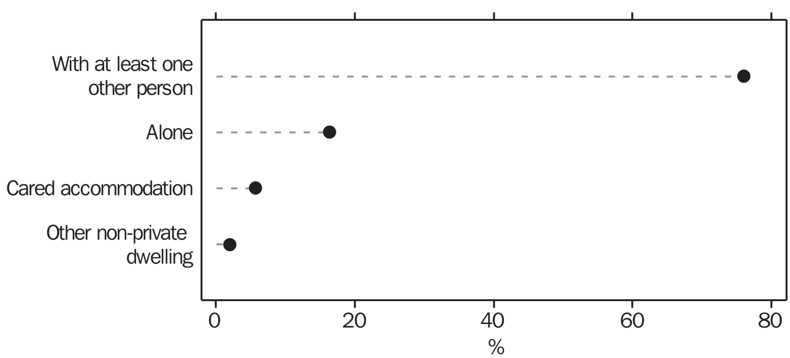
Some 52% of primary carers who resided with their main recipient of care were partners and 24% were parents. Primary carers who did not reside with the main recipient of care were usually sons or daughters of that person (64%) or other relatives and friends (31%).

The most commonly reported reasons for taking on the caring role were family responsibility (48%), the belief that they could provide better care (48%) and/or an emotional obligation (40%) to provide care.

Living arrangements

In 1998 most people with a disability lived in private dwellings with others. Some 76% lived in a private dwelling with at least one other person and 16% lived alone. A further 6% lived in cared accommodation and 2% lived in other non-private dwellings.

5.35 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY — 1998



Source: Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.1.40.001).

People with a mental or behavioural disorder were more likely to be renting accommodation (28%) or boarding (13%) than people with a physical disorder. They were less likely to own their own home (19%) compared with people with a physical disorder (50%).

People with a disability are often able to maintain their independence and remain in their own home if they receive assistance with tasks, modify their home or move to a residence better suited to their needs.

Over one-third of people (402,800) living in households needed assistance with property maintenance and one-quarter (284,400) need assistance with housework. Most people received part or all of the assistance they needed with these tasks (93% and 94% respectively) from formal and/or informal sources.

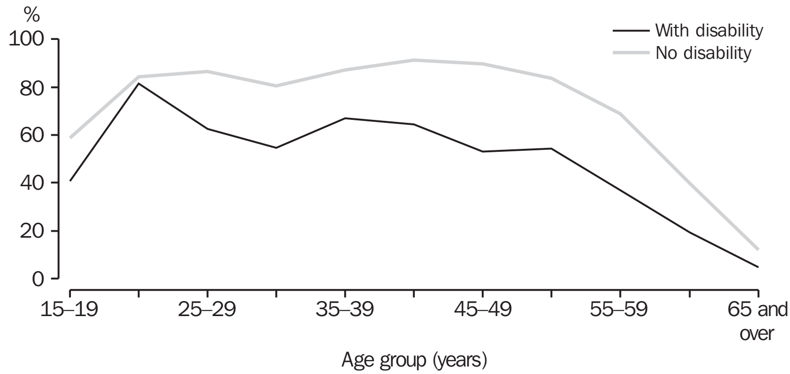
In 1998, an estimated 103,600 (9%) people with a disability had moved house at least once because of their disability. Almost one-quarter (24,200) of those who had moved had done so more than once. Some 105,800 people with a disability had made modifications to their house because of their conditions. The most common modifications were the installation of hand grab rails (60,300), toilet, bath or laundry modifications (46,000) and ramp installations (18,600).

Employment

Participation in the work force is, for most people, the key to financial independence, although government pensions and benefits are available to people with a disability who are unable to work.

In 1998, people of working age (15–64 years) with a disability had a lower rate of labour force participation (50%) than those without a disability (80%). Some 313,700 people of working age with a disability were employed. Almost 28% of people with a disability were unable to work.

5.36 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, By disability status — 1998



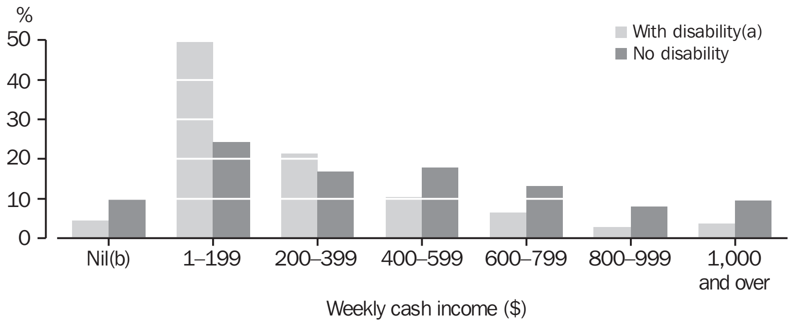
Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Income

People with a disability have a greater tendency than those without a disability to be on low incomes and to be more reliant on government pensions and benefits. In part this reflects the older age structure of people with a disability, but it is also a product of lower employment levels.

The median gross weekly income of people with a disability ($190) was less than half that of people without a disability ($390). More than half (58%) of the people with a disability were reliant on a government pension or benefit as their main source of income.

5.37 TOTAL WEEKLY CASH INCOME, By disability status — 1998



(a) Persons with a disability, aged 15 years and over, living in households only. Excludes refusal and don't know. (b) Includes negative income, no income or no source.

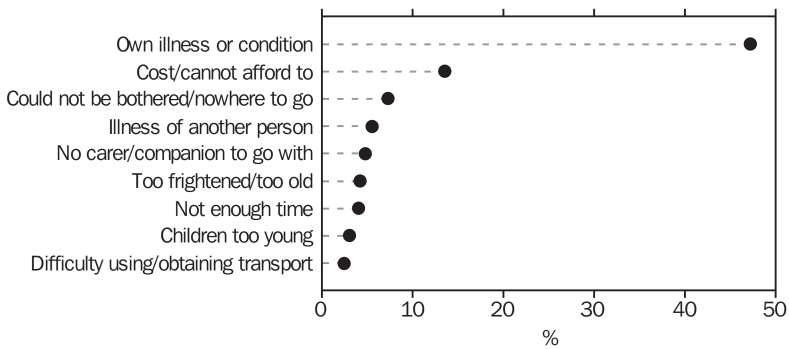
Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Activities and lifestyle

Social and community participation are an important part of people's lives. However, for people with a disability, the nature of their impairments and a lack of appropriate facilities can limit their level of community participation.

In 1998, two-thirds of people with a disability aged 5 years and over, living in households, were able to go out as often as they would like. Of the remainder, 33% reported that they did not go out as often as they would like and 1% reported that they did not go out at all. Nearly half (47%) of the people with a disability who did not go out as often as they liked indicated their own illness or condition as the main reason. Other common reasons included high cost (14%) and lack of desire or having nowhere to go (7%).

5.38 MAIN REASON DOES NOT GO OUT AS OFTEN AS WOULD LIKE(a) — 1998



(a) Persons with a disability, aged five years and over, living in households only.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 1998.

Over three-quarters of people with a physical disability had undertaken domestic travel in a 12 month period. The main reasons given for domestic travel were for pleasure/holiday (48%) and for visiting friends and relatives (31%). Around 11% of people with a physical disability had undertaken overseas travel in the same 12 month period.

When travelling 70% (of those surveyed) required assistance from an attendant, carer or family member with tasks of daily living.

Mobility and transport

The ability to move about is an important part of daily life and independence. In 1998, 806,900 (71%) people with a disability aged five years and over had a mobility core activity restriction. Some 150,800 people used one or more mobility aids. They were primarily used for moving around places away from home (130,700) or for moving around an individual's residence (101,100).

Around 285,700 (25%) people with a disability needed transport assistance, just over half of whom always needed assistance. One-third (371,000) of all people with a disability in NSW had some form of difficulty using public transport.

In 1998, 84% of men and 61% of women, aged 17 years and over with a disability, held a driver's licence. The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority had issued over 1,000 licences with endorsed conditions requiring vehicle modifications in 1999.

Social diversity

The following section presents a range of data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The Census is the largest collection undertaken by the ABS and provides information about population and housing at a detailed geographic level. It is the main source of small area data on population characteristics such as level of education obtained, types of occupations held, 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.

The topics covered in this section are: birthplace; language spoken at home; proficiency in spoken English; religion; marital status; occupied dwelling structure; and weekly individual income.

Birthplace

The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely diverse, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government. One-quarter of the people counted in NSW at the 2001 Census stated that they were born overseas. Some 43% of the overseas-born population came from Europe while 30% came from Asia.

Sydney had a higher proportion of people born overseas than NSW as a whole (33% compared with 25%). Immigrants from both English speaking and non-English speaking countries are more likely to settle in Sydney than in the rest of NSW. The top countries of origin for immigrants to NSW were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, China, Italy and Viet Nam. The top countries of origin for immigrants to Sydney were the United Kingdom, New Zealand, China, Viet Nam and Lebanon.

At the local government area (LGA) level, Auburn had the highest proportion of people born overseas (57%). Other LGAs with a high proportion of people born overseas were Fairfield and Sydney (both 56%), Canterbury (52%), Strathfield and Burwood (both 51%).

5.39 BIRTHPLACE(a) — 2001 Census

	Sydney SD				NSW			
			Persons				Persons	
	Males	Females			Males	Females		
Country	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%
Main English speaking countries								
Australia	1 201 347	1 253 077	2 454 424	66.6	2 189 373	2 261 399	4 450 772	75.1
Canada	3 319	3 563	6 882	0.2	4 386	4 851	9 237	0.2
Ireland	7 663	6 911	14 574	0.4	9 336	8 338	17 674	0.3
New Zealand	41 512	40 451	81 963	2.2	53 390	52 318	105 708	1.8
South Africa	12 357	12 833	25 190	0.7	14 002	14 586	28 588	0.5
United Kingdom(b)	95 225	88 766	183 991	5.0	140 297	134 833	275 130	4.6
United States of America	7 419	7 322	14 741	0.4	9 668	9 563	19 231	0.3
Total	*1 368 842*	*1 412 923*	*2 781 765*	*75.4*	*2 420 452*	*2 485 888*	*4 906 340*	*82.8*
Other countries								
China	38 137	43 892	82 029	2.2	39 803	45 560	85 363	1.4
Croatia	8 021	7 679	15 700	0.4	9 536	8 898	18 434	0.3
Egypt	8 378	8 128	16 506	0.4	8 848	8 477	17 325	0.3
Fiji	11 996	13 372	25 368	0.7	12 776	14 307	27 083	0.5
France	2 662	2 515	5 177	0.1	3 310	3 121	6 431	0.1
Germany	9 557	10 154	19 711	0.5	15 238	16 339	31 577	0.5
Greece	16 866	16 822	33 688	0.9	18 588	18 294	36 882	0.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(c)	17 217	18 822	36 039	1.0	17 981	19 562	37 543	0.6
India	18 651	15 852	34 503	0.9	20 467	17 420	37 887	0.6
Indonesia	9 302	10 417	19 719	0.5	9 911	11 100	21 011	0.4
Italy	25 730	23 170	48 900	1.3	32 277	28 380	60 657	1.0
Korea, Republic of (South)	12 618	14 310	26 928	0.7	13 064	14 880	27 944	0.5
Lebanon	27 024	24 984	52 008	1.4	27 713	25 512	53 225	0.9
Macedonia, FYROM(d)	6 397	6 052	12 449	0.3	9 808	9 249	19 057	0.3
Malaysia	8 788	10 208	18 996	0.5	9 728	11 337	21 065	0.4
Malta	8 311	7 813	16 124	0.4	9 541	8 832	18 373	0.3
Netherlands	6 205	5 498	11 703	0.3	10 669	9 618	20 287	0.3
Philippines	19 293	27 797	47 090	1.3	20 307	31 934	52 241	0.9
Poland	6 323	7 292	13 615	0.4	7 961	8 901	16 862	0.3
Singapore	3 496	4 159	7 655	0.2	3 850	4 610	8 460	0.1
Sri Lanka	7 929	7 815	15 744	0.4	8 505	8 387	16 892	0.3
Turkey	5 600	5 375	10 975	0.3	6 238	5 901	12 139	0.2
Viet Nam	29 594	31 829	61 423	1.7	30 440	32 579	63 019	1.1
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	8 136	7 799	15 935	0.4	10 211	9 505	19 716	0.3
Born elsewhere overseas(e)	127 907	130 254	258 161	7.0	144 043	145 903	289 946	4.9
Total	*444 138*	*462 008*	*906 146*	*24.6*	*500 813*	*518 606*	*1 019 419*	*17.2*
Total	**1 812 980**	**1 874 931**	**3 687 911**	**100.0**	**2 921 265**	**3 004 494**	**5 925 759**	**100.0**

(a) Excludes persons in the 'not stated' and 'overseas visitor' categories. (b) Includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excludes Republic of Ireland and Ireland Undefined. (c) SAR is an abbreviation of 'Special Administrative Region'. (d) FYROM is an abbreviation of 'Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia'. (e) Includes 'Inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Language spoken at home

In 2001 in NSW, 20% (nearly 1.2 million) of people spoke a language other than English at home. Nearly 1.1 million of these people were in Sydney. The languages other than English most commonly spoken in NSW were Arabic (including Lebanese), Cantonese, Italian, Greek and Vietnamese. In Sydney the pattern was similar except that Greek was more commonly spoken than Italian.

At the LGA level, Auburn had the highest proportion of people speaking a language other than English at home (72%). Other LGAs with a high proportion of people speaking a language other than English at home were Fairfield (69%), Canterbury (67%), Strathfield and Burwood (both 56%).

5.40 PEOPLE WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME(a)(b) — 2001 Census

	Sydney SD				NSW			
			Persons				Persons	
	Males	Females			Males	Females		
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%
Arabic (including Lebanese)	73 475	68 978	142 453	13.1	75 213	70 407	145 620	12.2
Australian Indigenous Languages	163	144	307	0.0	462	435	897	0.1
Cantonese	55 415	60 926	116 341	10.7	57 672	63 080	120 752	10.1
Chinese n.e.s.	6 900	7 623	14 523	1.3	7 171	7 903	15 074	1.3
Croatian	11 463	11 452	22 915	2.1	13 067	12 939	26 006	2.2
French	5 906	6 431	12 337	1.1	6 920	7 460	14 380	1.2
German	6 851	7 799	14 650	1.3	10 281	11 873	22 154	1.9
Greek	41 762	42 153	83 915	7.7	44 984	45 196	90 180	7.5
Hindi	13 714	13 570	27 284	2.5	14 156	14 004	28 160	2.4
Hungarian	3 422	4 096	7 518	0.7	3 987	4 708	8 695	0.7
Indonesian	8 302	8 873	17 175	1.6	8 746	9 319	18 065	1.5
Italian	39 526	40 086	79 612	7.3	48 459	48 331	96 790	8.1
Japanese	4 349	5 711	10 060	0.9	4 830	6 275	11 105	0.9
Khmer	3 900	4 213	8 113	0.7	3 967	4 264	8 231	0.7
Korean	14 173	15 324	29 497	2.7	14 492	15 602	30 094	2.5
Macedonian	10 159	9 821	19 980	1.8	15 679	14 979	30 658	2.6
Maltese	7 318	7 460	14 778	1.4	8 073	8 178	16 251	1.4
Mandarin	30 583	33 156	63 739	5.8	31 625	34 216	65 841	5.5
Netherlandic	2 899	3 424	6 323	0.6	4 405	5 278	9 683	0.8
Persian	6 163	5 647	11 810	1.1	6 404	5 869	12 273	1.0
Polish	6 501	7 564	14 065	1.3	7 870	9 175	17 045	1.4
Portuguese	5 511	5 701	11 212	1.0	6 466	6 616	13 082	1.1
Russian	5 815	7 219	13 034	1.2	6 172	7 658	13 830	1.2
Samoan	4 869	5 358	10 227	0.9	5 246	5 728	10 974	0.9
Serbian	8 829	8 798	17 627	1.6	10 300	10 210	20 510	1.7
Sinhalese	2 557	2 425	4 982	0.5	2 758	2 618	5 376	0.4
South Slavic n.f.d.	1 823	1 915	3 738	0.3	2 311	2 355	4 666	0.4
Spanish	21 404	23 211	44 615	4.1	23 729	25 586	49 315	4.1
Tagalog (Filipino)	17 467	22 656	40 123	3.7	18 091	24 758	42 849	3.6
Tamil	5 888	5 724	11 612	1.1	6 142	5 945	12 087	1.0
Turkish	8 816	8 561	17 377	1.6	9 729	9 410	19 139	1.6
Vietnamese	32 468	33 530	65 998	6.1	33 440	34 430	67 870	5.7
Other(c)	67 197	64 721	131 918	12.1	75 669	72 883	148 552	12.4
Total	**535 588**	**554 270**	**1 089 858**	**100.0**	**588 516**	**607 688**	**1 196 204**	**100.0**

(a) Excludes persons in the 'not stated' and 'overseas visitor' categories. (b) People who spoke a language other than English at home may also speak English at home as well. (c) Includes 'inadequately decribed' and 'Non-verbal so described'.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Proficiency in spoken English

Among those people in NSW who were born overseas and who spoke a language other than English at home, 650,000 (76%) stated that they spoke English "very well" or "well" while 190,000 (22%) stated that they spoke English "not well" or "not at all". In LGAs with high proportions of overseas-born people speaking a language other than English, there also tended to be lower levels of proficiency in English. The proportion of overseas-born people speaking English "not well" or "not at all" was 35% in Fairfield, 33% in Marrickville and Auburn, and 31% in Canterbury.

Religion

Of those people in NSW who stated their religious affiliation in the 2001 Census, the majority were Christian (4,507,100 people, or 78%). The largest Christian sub-groups identified were Catholic (1,822,100, or 29%), Anglican (1,500,100, or 24%) and Uniting Church (334,900, or 5%). The non-Christian religions with the largest numbers of followers were Buddhism (147,700), Islam (140,900), Hinduism (51,400) and Judaism (34,300).

Twelve per cent of the population stated that they had no religion (including the responses Agnosticism, Atheism, Humanism and Rationalism), while 9% of the NSW population did not respond to the question on religious affiliation.

Compared to NSW, Sydney SD had a lower proportion of people identifying as Christians and higher proportions of people identifying as practising Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and 'Other religions'.

5.41 RELIGION(a) — 2001 Census

	Sydney SD				NSW			
			Persons				Persons	
	Males	Females			Males	Females		
	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%
Religion stated								
Buddhism	64 554	71 417	135 971	3.4	70 361	77 364	147 725	2.3
Christianity	1 281 935	1 398 744	2 680 679	67.9	2 164 974	2 342 141	4 507 115	71.4
Hinduism	25 326	23 136	48 462	1.2	26 861	24 561	51 422	0.8
Islam	70 812	63 554	134 366	3.4	74 419	66 488	140 907	2.2
Judaism	15 743	17 198	32 941	0.8	16 451	17 894	34 345	0.5
Other religions								
Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions	96	91	187	0.0	270	242	512	0.0
Other Religious Groups	11 163	11 292	22 455	0.6	14 923	15 988	30 911	0.5
Total	*11 259*	*11 383*	*22 642*	0.6	*15 193*	*16 230*	*31 423*	0.5
No religion(b)	254 357	215 092	469 449	11.9	402 008	335 991	737 999	11.7
Inadequately described(c)	34 766	27 147	61 913	1.6	53 868	41 864	95 732	1.5
Total	*1 758 752*	*1 827 671*	*3 586 423*	*90.8*	*2 824 135*	*2 922 533*	*5 746 668*	*91.1*
Not stated	185 442	176 150	361 592	9.2	292 584	271 916	564 500	8.9
Total	**1 944 194**	**2 003 821**	**3 948 015**	**100.0**	**3 116 719**	**3 194 449**	**6 311 168**	**100.0**

(a) Excludes overseas visitors. (b) Includes 'No religion, No further description', 'Agnosticism", 'Atheism', 'Humanism' and "Rationalism'. (c) Includes 'Religious belief, No further description'.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Marital status

Over half (52%) of people aged 15 years and over in NSW in 2001 were married (53% of men and 50% of women). Nearly one third (32%) of people aged 15 years and over had never married (35% of men and 28% of women). Approximately 3% of those aged 15 years and over in NSW were separated, 7% were divorced and 6% were widowed. There were fewer divorced and separated men than women. There were also significantly fewer widowed men (64,500) than women (260,500), reflecting the different life expectancies between men and women.

Occupied dwelling structure

There were 2.3 million private dwellings counted in NSW at the 2001 Census, of which 70% (1.6 million) were classified as separate houses. Flats, units or apartments accounted for 18% (418,400) of the total, while 9% (218,000) were semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses etc. The remaining 2% of dwellings mainly comprised caravans, improvised homes, flats attached to shops etc. There were 227,863 unoccupied private dwellings and 19,798 dwellings where the type was not determined.

Weekly individual income

Of the five million people aged 15 years or more who were counted in NSW on Census Night, 336,700 stated that they did not receive any income, while 993,000 people received less than $200 per week. The median weekly income range was $300–$399. Approximately 235,600 people were in the highest income bracket of $1,500 or more per week.

Bibliography

NSW

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 1996, cat. no. 2016.1

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, 2001, cat. no. 2016.1

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay, 1996, cat. no. 2015.1

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay, 2001, cat. no. 2015.1

Child Care, New South Wales, June 1999, cat. no. 4402.1.40.001

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998, cat. no. 4430.1.40.001

Disability, New South Wales, 2001, cat. no. 4443.1

Family Characteristics, Summary Tables, Australian States and Territories, April 1997, cat. no. 4442.0.40.001

New South Wales' Young People, 1996, cat. no. 4123.1

Older People, New South Wales, 2000, cat. no. 4108.1

Sydney... A Social Atlas, 2001, cat. no. 2030.1

Voluntary Work, New South Wales Summary Tables, 2000, cat. no. 4441.0.55.001

Australia

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, April 1999, cat. no. 4114.0

Australian Social Trends 2001, cat. no. 4102.0

Caring in the Community, Australia, 1998, cat. no. 4436.0

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 1996, cat. no. 2015.0

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 2015.0

Child Care, Australia, June 1996, cat. no. 4402.0

Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2000, cat. no. 4901.0

Community Services, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8696.0

Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview, cat. no. 4172.0

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 1998, cat. no. 4430.0

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: User Guide, 1998, cat. no. 4431.0

Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia, April-June 2000, cat. no. 6361.0

Household Expenditure Survey 1998–99: Summary of Results, Australia, cat. no. 6530.0

Household Expenditure Survey, 1998–99: Detailed Expenditure Items, Australia, cat. no. 6535.0

Household and Family Projections, Australia, 1996 to 2021, cat. no. 3236.0

How Australians Use Their Time, 1997, cat. no. 4153.0

Income Distribution, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 6523.0

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 2000, cat. no. 6224.0

Older People, Australia: A Social Report, 1999, cat. no. 4109.0

Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 4177.0

Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia, November 1997, cat. no. 4157.0

Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1997, cat. no. 6238.0

Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, cat. no. 4156.0

Sport and Recreation Funding by Government, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 4147.0

Sports Attendance, Australia, April 1999, cat. no. 4174.0

Superannuation: Coverage and Financial Characteristics, Australia, April-June 2000, cat. no. 6360.0

Time Use Survey: Users' Guide, Australia, 1997, cat. no. 4150.0

Voluntary Work, Australia, 2000, cat. no. 4441.0

The ABS has additional information on NSW and Australia that is not contained in this Chapter. Information is available through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. 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 five 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 five years.

Many people also undertake post-school or tertiary education, with the majority being young people aged 15–24 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 adult learning needs. There are also a variety of private training institutions in NSW.

Primary and secondary school education

Almost all children receive their primary and secondary education in government or 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. The NSW Board of Studies has responsibility for the curriculum from Kindergarten to Year 12, the examination of student achievement for the School Certificate (at the end of Year 10) and the Higher School Certificate (HSC) (at the end of Year 12).

Primary education commences at around five years of age and extends for seven years from Kindergarten to Year 6. Children may enrol in Kindergarten at the beginning of the school year provided that they turn five on or before 31 July. In primary schools children develop literacy, numeracy, physical and social skills and study six key learning areas in each year: English, mathematics, science and technology, human society and its environment, creative and practical arts and personal development, health and physical education.

From primary school, students proceed to secondary school where they undertake courses of study in eight key learning areas. English, mathematics, science, human society and its environment, personal development, health and physical education are studied across Years 7 to 10. Design and technology, visual arts, music and a language other than English must be studied before the end of Year 10. Schools also offer a range of elective courses in these learning areas.

To qualify for the HSC students must study at least 12 units in Year 11 and at least 10 units in their HSC year. In both years students must select a pattern of study which includes at least two units of English and at least four different subjects.

6.1 SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

	1999	2000	2001
SCHOOLS			
Government	2 182	2 187	2 186
Non-government	905	901	906
Total	**3 087**	**3 088**	**3 092**
TEACHERS(a)			
Government schools			
Males	16 522	16 448	16 342
Females	33 586	33 554	33 728
Persons	*50 108*	*50 002*	*50 070*
Non-government schools			
Males	7 394	7 526	7 793
Females	14 339	14 911	15 523
Persons	*21 733*	*22 437*	*23 316*
All schools			
Males	23 916	23 973	24 135
Females	47 925	48 465	49 251
Persons	**71 841**	**72 438**	**73 386**
FULL-TIME STUDENTS			
Government schools			
Males	388 803	386 952	385 723
Females	374 366	372 671	369 523
Persons	*763 169*	*759 623*	*755 246*
Non-government schools			
Males	164 694	168 938	173 412
Females	161 729	165 755	170 511
Persons	*326 423*	*334 693*	*343 923*
All schools			
Males	533 497	555 890	559 135
Females	536 095	538 426	540 034
Persons	**1 089 592**	**1 094 316**	**1 099 169**

(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

Students

There were 1,099,169 full-time school students in NSW in 2001, a slight increase over the number in 2000. Boys outnumbered girls in each year from Kindergarten to Year 10 and in total. However, girls outnumbered boys in Years 11 and 12.

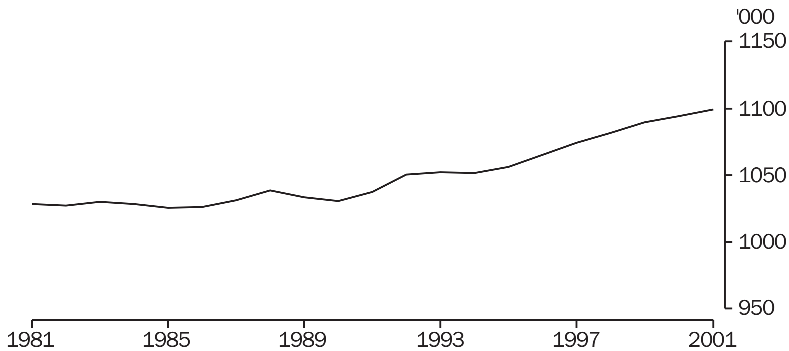
Around 69% of students attended government schools. Of the students enrolled in non-government schools, the highest proportion (68%), were enrolled in Catholic schools. Anglican schools comprised another 10% of non-government enrolments. Between 2000 and 2001 enrolments in non-government schools rose by 3% to 343,923 while government school enrolments decreased slightly to 755,246. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools has been rising for two decades.

6.2 FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS, By year of education — 2001

	Government schools		Non-government schools		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total students
Primary					
Kindergarten	32 426	30 707	12 984	12 703	88 820
Year 1	33 333	31 328	12 743	12 536	89 940
Year 2	33 078	31 242	12 444	12 403	89 167
Year 3	32 826	31 278	12 918	12 313	89 335
Year 4	32 565	31 005	12 459	11 959	87 988
Year 5	32 626	30 970	12 926	12 627	89 149
Year 6	31 949	30 666	13 151	12 541	88 307
Ungraded	4 359	2 268	630	298	7 555
Total primary	*233 162*	*219 464*	*90 255*	*87 380*	*630 261*
Secondary					
Year 7	27 653	26 275	16 032	15 486	85 446
Year 8	27 643	26 584	15 164	14 949	84 340
Year 9	27 926	26 826	14 913	14 420	84 085
Year 10	26 879	26 006	14 331	14 181	81 397
Year 11	20 827	22 292	11 871	12 566	67 556
Year 12	16 432	18 767	10 428	11 361	56 988
Ungraded	5 201	3 309	418	168	9 096
Total secondary	*152 561*	*150 059*	*83 157*	*83 131*	*468 908*
Total students	**385 723**	**369 523**	**173 412**	**170 511**	**1 099 169**

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

6.3 FULL-TIME STUDENTS

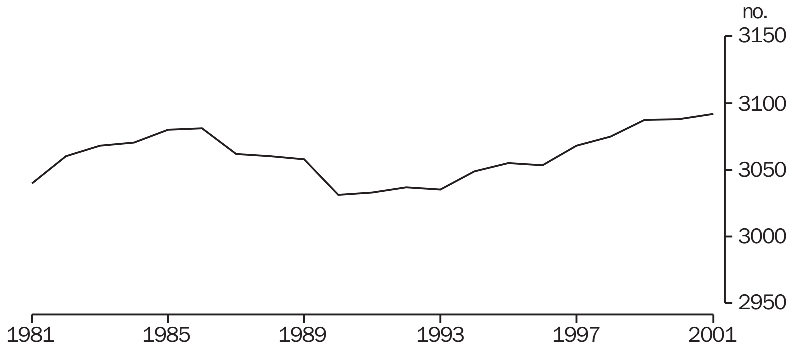


Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

Schools

There were 3,092 schools in NSW in 2001. There were five more non-government schools and one less government school than in 2000.

6.4 SCHOOLS



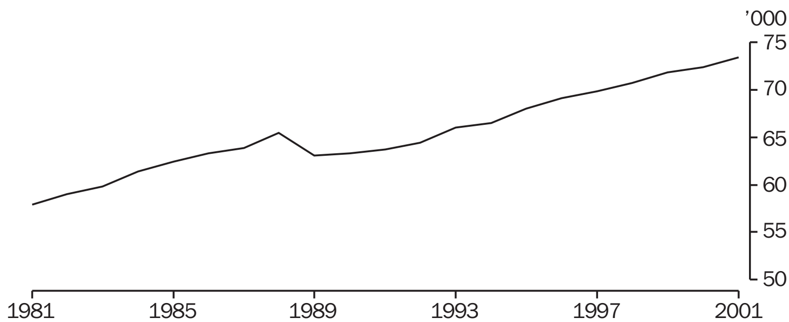
Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

Teachers

Between 2000 and 2001 the number of teachers (full-time equivalent) rose slightly to 73,386. Two-thirds of all school teachers were female, however, the proportion of female teachers was higher in primary school (80%) than secondary schools (55%). Sixty-eight per cent of all teachers were in the government sector.

In NSW in 2001, there was a ratio of 15.0 students per teacher. The teacher/student ratio varied slightly between government and non-government schools with Anglican and 'other non-government schools' having lower ratios (12.3 and 12.8 respectively) than government (15.1) or Catholic schools (16.0). Primary schools had a higher ratio of students per teacher (17.7) than secondary schools (12.4). The calculation of these ratios excludes emergency and casual relief teaching staff, but includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Therefore these ratios should not be used as a measure of class size.

6.5 TEACHERS(a)



(a) Full-time equivalent.

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

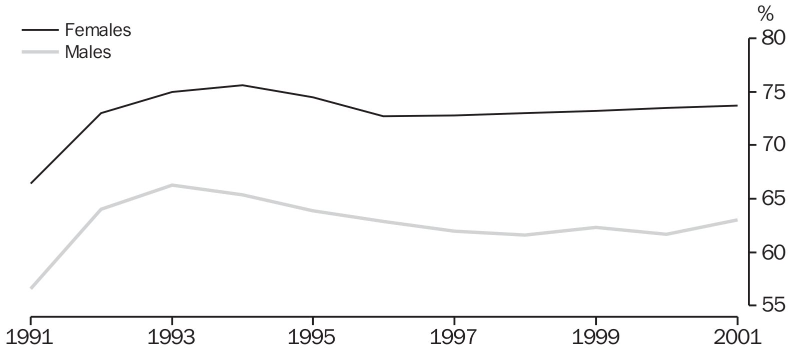
Apparent retention rates

The apparent retention rate of NSW secondary school students from Year 7 to Year 12 (i.e. the proportion of Year 7 students remaining through to Year 12) was 68%. The retention rate is designated as 'apparent' because a number of factors are not taken into account when calculating the retention rate. These include students repeating a year of education, and immigration or inter-state movement of students. As well, part-time students are excluded from the calculation.

Non-government schools (82%) had a higher apparent retention rate than government schools (62%). As in previous years, the apparent retention rate for female students (74%) was higher than the rate for males (63%).

The apparent retention rate from Year 7 to Year 10 was 94% while the apparent retention from Year 10 to Year 12 was 70%.

6.6 APPARENT RETENTION RATE TO YEAR 12



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

Higher School Certificate

The Higher School Certificate (HSC) is an internationally recognised credential that is the principal means of gaining entry to university. It also provides a strong foundation for vocational education and training and for obtaining employment.

In NSW in 2002, 64,805 students were enrolled as HSC candidates (figures refer to candidature at 11 September 2002). There were 33,923 female students (52% of the total) and 30,882 male students. These students were enrolled in 156 Board Developed Courses (BDC), across 80 subject areas, including 7 industry-accredited Vocational Education and Training (VET) frameworks.

The subjects with the largest candidatures were English (61,644) (the only compulsory HSC subject), Mathematics (52,955), Business Studies (16,831), Biology (12,400) and Studies of Religion (10,967).

Ancient History, Biology, Community and Family Studies, Drama, Food Technology, Legal Studies, Society and Culture and Visual Arts were some of the courses which were more popular with female students. Design and Technology, Industrial Technology, Information Processes and Technology, Physics, and Software Design and Development were some of the courses more popular with male students.

Students sitting for the HSC have the option of undertaking industry-accredited Vocational Education and Training (VET) courses in their program of study. More than 18,000 students (one in four candidates) enrolled in one or more of the seven VET industry framework courses. The most popular course was Hospitality (7,441 students), followed by Information Technology (4,769) and Business Services (3,002). More than 70% of students undertaking an industry framework course elected to sit the optional written examination so that the course could be used in the calculation of their Universities Admission Index.

Technical and further education

The NSW Technical and Further Education (TAFE) Commission, known as TAFE NSW, is the largest provider of vocational education and training in Australia. TAFE NSW offers a wide range of nationally recognised courses through 11 institutes — spanning 136 campuses — throughout the state. TAFE also provides distance education services through the Open Training and Education Network–Distance Education (OTEN-DE) network.

In 2001, the number of courses offered by TAFE NSW increased to 2,052 (up from 2,033 in 2000). These courses provide: specialised training in defined job skills; training to supplement current skills; and training to allow people to gain an opportunity to start a new vocation. Customised training programs are also delivered to clients in business, industry and government through TAFE PLUS, the commercial arm of TAFE NSW. A small number of courses, known as TAFE Options, cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment.

Enrolments

In 2001, TAFE recorded 504,496 enrolments in NSW, an increase of 43,588 enrolments (9%) between 2000 and 2001. Some 99.6 million annual student contact hours (ASCH) were delivered in TAFE NSW during 2001, an increase of 7.2 million (8%) over 2000. The figures for 2000 exclude the 83,188 enrolments and corresponding ASCH for the Olympic Training provided by TAFE.

Between 2000 and 2001, the main area of enrolment growth was in the Primary Industry and Natural Resources Division (up 33%) with a corresponding growth in ASCH of 13%. The main area of growth in ASCH from 2000 to 2001 was in the Information Technology, Arts and Media Division (up 16%) with a growth of 15% in enrolments over the same period. The Manufacturing and Engineering Divisions experienced a decrease in enrolments of 2% with a corresponding decrease in ASCH of 1%. TAFE PLUS and TAFE Options were the only other divisions which experienced a decline, with a decrease of 9% in enrolments and 3% in ASCH.

Enrolments in distance education through OTEN-DE increased by 21% to 32,066 in 2001, almost bringing enrolments back to the 1999 figure of 33,427.

From 2000 to 2001, there was also a 9% increase in enrolments in Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) Certificate I–IV and equivalent level courses. These levels include courses for trainees and apprentices.

Enrolments increased in all age groups between 2000 and 2001. While the largest proportion of enrolments in 2001 (26%) was among those aged 19 years and under, the greatest increase in enrolments occurred in the older age groups.

The proportion of female enrolments in 2001 was 47%, similar to the 48% recorded in 2000. The proportion of female enrolments was 50% or more at OTEN-DE (57%), Illawarra (51%) and North Coast Institutes (50%). In both 2000 and 2001, the proportion of female ASCH was just over 50%.

Non-English Speaking Background (NESB) students accounted for 13% of total TAFE enrolments in 2001. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students accounted for 3% of enrolments and students with disabilities accounted for 6% of enrolments.

In 2001, there were 29,873 enrolments (6%) from students who had completed a university degree prior to starting their TAFE NSW course. Over one-third (35%) of students who enrolled in 2001 had completed Year 12 or its equivalent.

6.7 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by division

	1999	2000(a)	2001
Access	88 041	91 664	101 456
Business and Public Administration	101 660	101 568	108 140
Community Services, Health, Tourism and Hospitality	76 763	81 923	92 008
Construction and Transport	50 772	53 193	58 200
Information Technology, Arts and Media	49 573	49 354	56 546
Manufacturing and Engineering	41 006	35 948	35 123
Primary Industry and Natural Resources	24 744	23 747	31 538
TAFE PLUS (Category 3)/TAFE Options	23 112	23 511	21 485
Total	**455 671**	**460 908**	**504 496**

(a) Excludes Olympic training.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter, May 2002

6.8 TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION, Enrolments by qualification category(a)

	1999	2000(b)	2001
Diplomas	44 634	r41 434	43 392
AQF Certificate IV and equivalent	44 438	r43 928	52 677
AQF Certificate III and equivalent	115 463	r100 869	106 598
AQF Certificate II and equivalent	49 561	r63 722	63 661
AQF Certificate I and equivalent	23 860	r19 692	24 796
Statement of Attainment	r93 641	r116 174	125 667
Accredited Short Course	r23 056	r23 041	38 824
TAFE Statement	r32 243	r21 260	17 578
College Statement	5 818	r6 410	9 261
TAFE PLUS Statement	22 957	r24 378	22 042
Total	**455 671**	**r460 908**	**504 496**

(a) The qualification category classification was changed in 2000. Data for 1999 has been revised and provided under the 2000 qualification category classification. (b) Excludes Olympic training.

Source: TAFE NSW Statistics Newsletter, May 2002

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 undertaking courses must 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 2001, there were 231,561 students enrolled in higher education courses in NSW, an increase of 8,102 (4%) over 2000. The University of Sydney had the highest enrolment (35,625 students or 15% of the total enrolled in NSW) followed by the University of NSW (33,847 or just under 15%) and the University of Western Sydney (28,688 or 12%).

Women comprised 55% of higher education students in 2001, the same proportion as for 2000. Nine of the thirteen institutions had a majority of female enrolments.

In 2001, there were 33,621 overseas students in higher education (excluding those from New Zealand), representing 15% of all students. This was a 16% increase on the 29,100 recorded in 2000. There were slightly more male overseas students (51%) than females. The University of NSW had the largest number of overseas student enrolments in 2001 (7,271), representing 21% of its total student population. However, the University of Wollongong had the highest proportion of overseas students (24%).

There were 1,964 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in higher education in NSW (representing 0.8% of students). Nearly two-thirds (63%) of these students were female. The University of Sydney had the largest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student enrolments (288 or 15% of Indigenous higher education students).

Type of enrolment

There are three modes of attendance for students enrolled in higher education courses: internal (79% of all students), external or 'distance' (19%) and multi-modal (3%). Just over three-quarters (76%) of all internal students attended full-time while 84% of all external students attended part-time. The majority of students at the University of New England (74%) and Charles Sturt University (62%) were external.

Almost three-quarters (72%) of all students were enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 2001. A further 23% were enrolled in higher degrees or other post-graduate qualifications.

6.9 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By institution and broad level of course — 2001

	Postgraduate degree(a)	Other postgraduate	Bachelor	Other undergraduate(b)	Other(c)	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Australian Film, Television and Radio School	40	51	—	—	3	94
Avondale College	36	14	556	8	38	652
Charles Sturt University	3 903	2 040	18 232	4 147	1 262	29 584
Macquarie University	5 067	1 377	14 416	127	802	21 789
National Institute of Dramatic Art	—	6	139	13	—	158
Southern Cross University	998	434	7 165	558	29	9 184
The University of New England	1 841	1 374	11 239	273	114	14 841
The University of New South Wales	8 668	2 546	21 790	15	828	33 847
The University of Newcastle	2 013	951	14 363	—	1 500	18 827
The University of Sydney	6 005	1 114	27 511	479	516	35 625
University of Technology, Sydney	4 898	2 606	16 989	4	113	24 610
University of Western Sydney	2 734	1 254	23 948	131	621	28 688
University of Wollongong	2 791	571	9 922	9	369	13 662
Total	**38 994**	**14 338**	**166 270**	**5 764**	**6 195**	**231 561**

(a) Includes Master's degrees by coursework or research and Doctorate degrees by coursework or research. (b) Includes associate degree and other undergraduate. (c) Includes enabling courses (bridging or supplementary programmes for disadvantaged non-overseas students) and non-award courses.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training.

Field of education

In 2001, a new standard classification was introduced for the collection of statistics on higher education. The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) includes a new Field of Education category to replace the Field of Study category for university courses. Data from the 2001 collection were the first to be coded to the new classification.

In NSW in 2001, the largest number of enrolments, by broad field of education, were in Society and Culture and Management and Commerce, both with one-quarter of the total enrolments. The next most popular fields were Health (11% of total enrolments) and Education (9%).

6.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS, By field of education — 2001

Natural and Physical Sciences	18 041
Information Technology	15 775
Engineering and Related Technologies	15 962
Architecture and Building	5 472
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	5 580
Health	26 290
Education	21 655
Management and Commerce	57 532
Society and Culture	57 916
Creative Arts	14 050
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	16
Mixed Field Programmes	72
Non-award Courses	4 577
Total(a)	**231 561**

(a) The data takes into account the coding of combined courses to two fields of study. As a consequence, the total may not equal the sum of the parts.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training.

Other aspects of education

Participation in education

In May each year the ABS conducts the Survey of Education and Work. The survey collects information on educational attainment. Just over 59% of the estimated 896,800 young people aged 15–24 years in NSW were attending an educational institution in May 2001. Some 32% of 15–24 year olds were attending a tertiary institution. Specifically, 18% were completing higher education, 12% were attending TAFE and 2% were attending business colleges, industry skill centres and other educational institutions. The school participation rate for 15-year-olds was 96%.

Educational attainment

In May 2001, an estimated 49% of people aged between 15–64 years in NSW held a non-school qualification. An estimated 14% of persons in NSW held an AQF Certificate III or IV, 13% held a Bachelor degree, and 8% held an AQF Certificate I or II.

An estimated 51% of all males aged 15–64 years held a non-school qualification compared to 47% of females. The differences between males and females were most evident for AQF Certificates III and IV, held by 21% of males compared to 6% of females, and AQF Certificates I and II, held by 10% of females compared to 5% of males.

6.11 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT(a) — May 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%
With non-school qualifications			
Postgraduate degree	2.7	2.2	2.4
Graduate diploma and graduate certificate	2.0	2.4	2.2
Bachelor degree	12.6	13.9	13.3
Advanced diploma and diploma	5.4	8.8	7.1
AQF Certificate III and IV	20.9	6.2	13.6
AQF Certificate I and II	4.7	10.4	7.6
Certificate not further defined	1.3	1.8	1.5
Level not determined	1.4	1.7	1.5
Total	*51.0*	*47.4*	*49.2*
Without non-school qualifications	49.0	52.6	50.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Persons aged 15–64 years.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Education and Work.

Transition from education to work

The May 2001 Survey of Education and Work found that of the 112,976 people aged 15–64 years who had left full-time education in NSW in the 16 months previous to the survey, 73% were employed (down one percentage point from the previous year), 16% were unemployed (up six percentage points from the previous year) and the remaining 10% were not in the labour force.

In 2001, the ABS conducted the Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology. The results of this survey indicated that of people in NSW aged 15–64 years, 44% had completed Year 12, compared to 42% Australia-wide. Only people in the Australian Capital Territory had a higher rate of Year 12 completion (62%).

Over one-third (34%) of people in NSW aged 15–64 years had completed a work-related training course in the 12 months prior to the survey. This was the lowest proportion among all states and territories. The highest rate of training course completion were found in the Northern Territory (47%) and the Australian Capital Territory (45%).

Over one-quarter (26%) of NSW people aged 15–64 years said that they intended to study for a qualification in the next three years. This was just above the national figure (25%).

Training

In the statistics that follow, training relates to work-based instruction which is designed to develop job-related skills and increased competence. Training programs in NSW are developed through a strong partnership with industry to provide flexible, quality and responsive training opportunities.

At 31 December 2001, there were 96,740 people in NSW participating in vocational training. Just over one-quarter (26%) of all apprentices and trainees in NSW were aged 19 years or under with a further 32% being aged 20–24 years. The majority of training participants were male (68%).

6.12 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, By age and sex(a) — 31 December 2001

Age (years)	Males	Females	Persons
19 and under			
16 and under	1 000	800	1 800
17	3 180	1 640	4 820
18	5 060	2 150	7 210
19	7 710	3 490	11 200
Total	*16 940*	*8 080*	*25 020*
20–24	23 230	7 600	30 830
25–39	14 850	7 600	22 450
40–64	10 560	7 730	18 290
65 and over	100	30	140
Total	**65 700**	**31 040**	**96 740**

(a) Some components may not add due to rounding.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Apprenticeships and traineeships

Apprenticeships and traineeships have existed in Australia since the early part of the 19th century. A traineeship is a system of employment and training that involves an agreement between the employer and trainee to undertake training and employment for a specific period of time. An apprenticeship involves a contract between an apprentice and an employer and includes on- and off-the-job technical training. Traineeships and apprenticeships are governed by legislative, industrial and administrative machinery.

The administration of apprenticeships and traineeships in NSW is detailed in the *Apprenticeship and Traineeship Act 2001*. This Act came into effect on 1 January 2002, replacing the *Industrial Commercial Training Act 1989*, and is administered by the NSW Department of Education and Training. The roles of the Commissioner for Vocational Training and the NSW Vocational Training Tribunal are defined in this Act, which also provides for the recognition of trade and traineeship vocations. The Act outlines the roles and responsibilities of employers, apprentices and trainees.

Of all apprentices and trainees in training at 31 December 2001, 39% were in the broad occupational group ‘Trades and related workers’ which included ‘Construction tradespersons’ (10%) and ‘Automotive tradespersons’ (8%). Thirty-one per cent were in the ‘Elementary and intermediate clerical, sales and service workers’ group while 8% were in the ‘Labourers and related workers’ group.

6.13 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, By occupation and sex(a) — 31 December 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
Managers and administrators	1 580	2 440	4 010
Professionals	1 620	60	1 680
Associate professionals	1 280	1 130	2 400
Trades and related workers			
Mechanical and fabrication engineering tradespersons	3 670	40	3 700
Automotive tradespersons	7 250	60	7 320
Electrical and electronic tradespersons	3 470	40	3 510
Construction tradespersons	9 940	80	10 020
Food tradespersons	4 180	1 620	5 810
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	1 770	190	1 950
Hairdressers	320	3 060	3 380
Other	1 680	220	1 900
Total	*32 270*	*5 310*	*37 590*
Advanced clerical and service workers	170	130	300
Intermediate clerical sales and service workers	4 920	12 010	16 930
Intermediate production and transport workers	12 030	1 570	13 600
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	6 180	6 800	12 980
Labourers and related workers	5 650	1 600	7 260
Total	**65 700**	**31 040**	**96 740**

(a) Some components may not add due to rounding.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Bibliography

NSW

Non-ABS

Board of Studies NSW, *The 2002 HSC Media Guide*

Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Students 2001: Selected Higher Education Statistics*

TAFE NSW, *Statistics Newsletter*, May 2002

National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd, *Australian Apprentice and Training Statistics 2001*

Australia

ABS

A Directory of Education and Training Statistics, cat. no. 1136.0

Aspects of Literacy, Assessed Skill Levels, Australia 1996, cat. no. 4228.0

Education and Training Experience, Australia, cat. no. 6278.0

Education and Training in Australia, cat. no. 4224.0

Education and Training Indicators, Australia, cat.no. 4230.0

Employer Training Practices, Australia, cat. no. 6356.0

Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6203.0

Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, cat. no. 6235.0

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994, cat. no. 4190.0

Participation in Education, Australia, cat. no. 6272.0

Schools, Australia, Preliminary, cat. no. 4220.0

Schools, Australia, cat. no. 4221.0

Transition from Education to Work, Australia, cat. no. 6227.0

Non-ABS

Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Students 2001: Selected Higher Education Statistics*

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

7 Health

Health statistics provide information about the state of people's health 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 federal, state and local government authorities, private individuals, companies and voluntary organisations. NSW Health is the state agency responsible for coordinating the services offered by all of these bodies. Services provided by NSW Health are delivered by nine urban Area Health Services and 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 NSW Health. 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

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Chiropractors	1 080	893	923	1 011
Chiropractors/Osteopaths	212	218	226	223
Dental technicians	618	607	629	654
Dental prosthetists	387	395	390	387
Dentists(a)	3 931	3 923	3 975	4 051
Enrolled nurses	16 343	16 311	16 136	15 987
Medical practitioners(a)	23 395	23 853	24 401	24 991
Optical dispensers	1 329	1 332	1 351	1 337
Optometrists	1 260	1 336	1 372	1 440
Osteopaths	409	208	208	230
Pharmacists(a)	6 692	6 847	6 977	7 031
Physiotherapists	5 134	5 327	5 495	5 654
Podiatrists	657	655	658	693
Psychologists	5 592	6 086	6 266	6 689
Registered nurses	74 895	75 205	76 162	76 190
Total	**141 934**	**143 196**	**145 169**	**146 568**

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

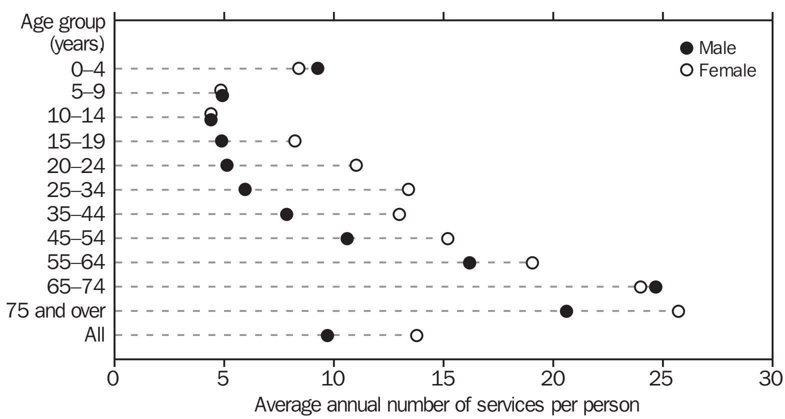
Source: NSW Health, Annual Report 2000–01.

Medicare

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the national health insurance scheme, called 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 2000–01, Medicare provided some 77 million services in NSW, or an average of 10 Medicare services for men and 14 for women. These averages were unchanged from the previous year. The number of services generally increased with age, with males using fewer services than females. The average number of services used by people aged 75 years and over was 21 for men and 26 for women.

7.2 MEDICARE, Average annual number(a) of services per Australian resident — 2000–01



(a) Of services processed.

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Annual Report 2000–01.

Private health insurance

Optional private health insurance is available from private health insurance organisations to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital and/or ancillary services. Families and individuals who pay private health insurance are eligible for a 30% rebate from the Commonwealth Government on the cost of private health insurance. The Lifetime Health Cover initiative also rewards people who take out private hospital insurance early and maintain their membership.

These policies have contributed to an increase in the membership of private insurance organisations according to statistics published by the Private Health Insurance Administration Council. From 1984 the proportion of people insured privately for hospital coverage increased to a high of 51% in 1987, fell to a low of 31% in 1998, and has since climbed again to 45% in June 2002. Some 686,000 individuals and 776,000 families were members of private hospital insurance schemes at June 2002.

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 have to spend a large amount on medicines. Once a Concessional Safety Net Threshold ($187.00 per calendar year from 1 January 2002) is exceeded, PBS medicines are free for the rest of the calendar year. To qualify for this scheme, people are advised to record their purchases of PBS medicines on a Prescription Record Form.

Hospitalisation

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

Females accounted for 54% of the 1.98 million inpatient separations in 2000–01. Pregnancy and childbirth (14%) was the most common reason for hospitalisation of women, followed by conditions of the digestive system (11%). Among men, the most common reasons for hospitalisation were conditions of the digestive system (12%) followed by conditions of the circulatory system (9%).

7.3 INPATIENT SEPARATIONS, By principal diagnosis — 2000–01

	Males	Females	Persons(a)
Circulatory system	82 490	64 204	146 695
Digestive system	112 830	119 213	232 043
Genitourinary system	39 109	79 119	118 229
Injury and poisoning	79 615	58 848	138 464
Mental disorders	47 280	40 771	88 051
Musculoskeletal system/connective tissue	52 054	49 506	101 560
Neoplasm	65 875	66 430	132 305
Nervous system and sense organs	55 983	59 303	115 286
Pregnancy and childbirth	. .	144 747	144 747
Respiratory system	59 874	51 498	111 375
Other	322 524	328 386	650 920
Total	**917 634**	**1 062 025**	**1 979 675**

(a) Includes patients whose sex was not stated.

Source: NSW Health, Inpatient Statistics Collection.

Excluding same day admissions the average length of stay in NSW acute public hospitals in 2000–01 was 5.3 days. Same day admissions made up 40% of admissions in 2000–01.

7.4 HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE(a), By type of institution

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Public units(b)				
General hospitals	17 765	17 187	r17 226	16 098
Nursing homes	1 933	1 806	r1 682	1 580
Other institutions(c)	2 268	2 229	r2 346	2 042
Total	*21 965*	*21 222*	*r21 254*	*19 720*
Private units(d)				
General hospitals	6 171	6 208	6 222	6 305
Nursing homes	27 096	27 104	27 115	27 155
Total	*33 267*	*33 312*	*33 337*	*33 460*

(a) 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, Annual Report 2000–01; Private Health Care Branch, NSW Health.

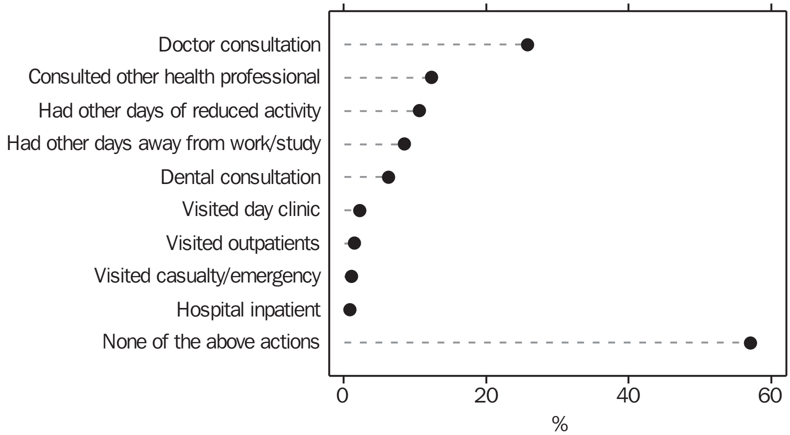
Actions taken for health

The 2001 National Health Survey (NHS), conducted by the ABS, recorded information about actions people had taken for their health in the two weeks prior to interview. Over a quarter (26%) of the NSW population had consulted a general practitioner or specialist, around 12% of persons consulted other health professionals, and 6% visited a dentist. Approximately 3% of persons used a hospital service (inpatient, outpatient or emergency) and 2% visited a day clinic.

In 2001, females were more likely to consult health professionals than males. In the two weeks prior to interview, 29% of females had consulted a doctor compared to 22% of males. Some 15% of females had consulted other health professionals (such as chiropodist/podiatrist and naturopaths) and 8% had consulted a dentist, compared to 10% and 5% respectively for males.

Almost 9% of males reported days away from work or study due to own illness or injury, compared to 8% of females. Over 11% of females reported days of reduced activity, compared to 10% of males.

7.5 ACTIONS TAKEN FOR HEALTH(a) — 2001



(a) Actions taken in the two weeks prior to interview. Persons may have reported more than one type of action and therefore components may not add to totals.

Source: National Health Survey, 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0).

Immunisation

The Health Insurance Commission collects immunisation data through the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (the Immunisation Register). From January 1996, the Immunisation Register began recording details of Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule (ASVS) vaccinations given to children under the age of seven who live in Australia.

Immunisation is recommended for all children in Australia as a protection against childhood diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib), and hepatitis B, which can cause serious complications and sometimes death. As of January 2002, the Immunisation Register began recording details of the administration to children of vaccines which are not included in the ASVS. The non-ASVS vaccines provide protection against diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumococcal, hepatitis A, influenza, Japanese encephalitis, meningococcal C, and varicella-zoster (chicken pox).

At June 2002, there were 617,617 children in NSW on the Immunisation Register. Ninety per cent of children aged 12 months to less than 15 months were fully immunised, while for children aged 24 months to less than 27 months the figure was 88%. Of the 7.8 million valid vaccinations administered and recorded on the Immunisation Register since its inception, 82% were provided by Medical General Practitioners, and Community Health Centres and Councils administered 7% each.

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 women's health programs delivered by Area Health Services. 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.

Breast and cervical cancer screening

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and is responsible for most female cancer deaths. Data from the NSW Central Cancer Registry shows that of the 13,212 new cases of cancer in women in 2000, 29% or 3,842 were breast cancer. The crude incidence rate was 118.3 per 100,000 females, with women having a 1 in 11 (or 9.7%) chance of developing breast cancer by the age of 75 years. In 2000 there were 285 new cases of cervical cancer, with a crude incidence rate of 8.8 per 100,000 females.

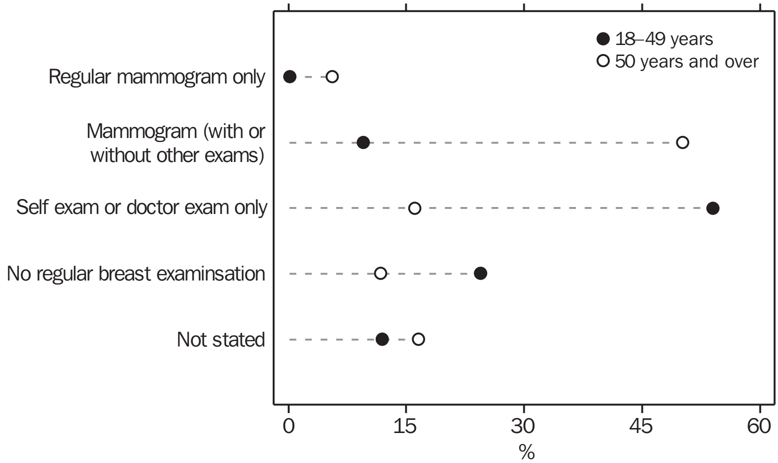
Regular screening allows for early detection of these diseases. In the 2001 NHS, information was obtained from women aged 18 years and over about actions taken in relation to screening procedures such as breast examinations and pap smear testing. Information on the use of Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) and hysterectomy status was also obtained.

In NSW, 20% of women aged 18 years and over reported that they did not have regular breast examinations of any type, 25% reported they had regular mammograms with or without other examinations, and 39% had breast examinations by a doctor or undertook self-examinations.

Almost one-quarter (24%) of women aged 18–49 years reported that they did not have regular breast examinations of any type, compared to almost one-eighth (12%) of women aged 50 years and over.

The type of examinations varied by age, with women aged 50 years and over more commonly having mammograms (50%), either with or without other examinations. Examinations by a doctor or self-examinations were more common among younger women aged 18–49 years (54%).

7.6 REGULAR BREAST EXAMINATIONS, By age group — 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

In 2001, 51% of women aged 18 years and over in NSW reported having regular pap smear tests for the detection of cervical cancer, while 12% of women had never had a pap smear test.

In 2001, 10% of women were currently using HRT. Of these women, 61% were in the 40–59 year age group and 36% were in the 60 years and over age group. More than half (58%) of women using HRT had been doing so for five years or more.

About 13% of women aged 18 years and over had had a hysterectomy. Of these women, 45% had undergone the procedure before 40 years of age.

7.7 PAP SMEAR TESTING, HYSTERECTOMY STATUS AND HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY(a) — 2001

	Age group (years)			
	18–39	40–59	60 and over	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Pap smear test				
Has regular tests	586.5	499.7	157.6	1 243.8
Only had one pap smear	72.7	17.3	26.4	116.4
Does not have regular pap tests	87.0	212.0	170.1	469.1
Has never had a pap test	167.6	21.5	103.1	292.1
Not stated	106.3	107.3	122.8	336.3
Total	*1 020.1*	*857.7*	*579.9*	*2 457.7*
Whether ever had a hysterectomy				
Has had a hysterectomy	7.7	158.7	152.1	318.6
Has not had a hysterectomy	906.1	592.6	318.3	1 817
Not stated	106.3	106.4	109.5	322.1
Total(b)	*1 020.1*	*857.7*	*579.9*	*2 457.7*
Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT)				
Time used HRT				
Less than 2 years	4.7	32.5	7.0	44.2
2 to less than 5 years	n.p.	42.1	10.7	53.4
5 or more years	n.p.	67.9	67.6	135.5
Total(c)	6.6	143.7	85.3	235.6
Does not use HRT	907.9	607.4	385.6	1 900.8
Not stated	106	106.6	109.0	321.3
Total	*1 020.1*	*857.7*	*579.9*	*2 457.7*

(a) Women aged 18 years and over. (b) Includes women with a hysterectomy whose age was not stated. (c) Includes women for whom the period using HRT was not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

Health status

As well as actions taken for health, the 2001 National Health Survey obtained information on: the health status of Australians; use of health services and other actions people had taken for their health; and health related lifestyle factors such as smoking, alcohol consumption and exercise.

Most people (82%) in NSW aged 15 years and over reported that their health was good, very good or excellent, while 14% reported their health was fair and only 5% reported poor health. Similar proportions were reported in the 1995 National Health Survey.

Long-term conditions

Long-term conditions are those which last, or are expected to last, for at least six months. In 2001, 76% of the NSW population experienced a long-term condition. Eyesight disorders of refraction and accommodation were the most frequently reported conditions, affecting 46% of the population. Other frequently reported conditions included back problems (19% of the population), arthritis (14%), hayfever (13%) and asthma (11%).

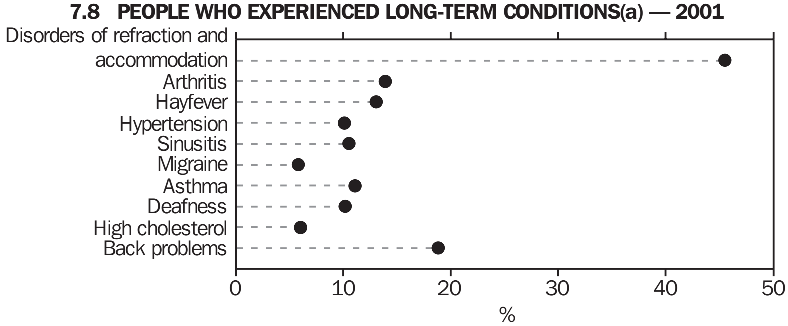
Short sightedness affected 22%, and long sightedness 24%, of the NSW population. Females aged 18 years and over were more likely to suffer from short sightedness (30%), and long sightedness (32%), than males (25% and 28% respectively).

Slightly more females aged 18 years and over (25%) experienced back problems than males (24%). Arthritis was also more common among females (22%) than males in this age group (15%).

Hayfever was reported as a long-term condition by 15% of persons aged 18 years and over and 7% of persons aged 0–17 years. For younger children — aged 0–6 years — the figure was 2%.

Ten per cent of persons aged 18 years and over suffered from asthma, with more females (12%) likely to suffer from the condition than males (9%). Of persons aged 0–17 years, over 14% suffered from asthma. For younger children — aged 0–6 years — the figure was 10%.

7.8 PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED LONG-TERM CONDITIONS(a) — 2001



(a) Persons may have reported more than one type of condition and therefore components may not add up to totals.

Source: National Health Survey, 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0).

Cardiovascular and related conditions

Hypertension (10%) was the most common cardiovascular or related condition reported in the 2001 National Health Survey. Overall, 17% of persons in NSW reported one or more such conditions. Over 8% reported other diseases of the circulatory system (such as atherosclerosis and stroke), and 2% reported heart disease.

Diabetes

In the 2001 National Health Survey, 3% of the NSW population had been diagnosed with diabetes mellitus at some time during their lives. Overall, 9% of the NSW population reported one or more endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases.

Injuries

In the 2001 National Health Survey, 11% of the NSW population (712,400) reported sustaining an injury in the four weeks prior to interview. The main causes of injuries were falls (4%), hitting something or being hit by something (2%) and bites or stings (1%). Females were more likely than males to suffer an injury by falling (40% of reported injuries for females compared with 30% for males), while males were more likely than females to be injured by hitting or being hit by something (24% compared with 13%).

Infectious diseases

In 2000, 102 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and 367 new diagnoses of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were notified in NSW. Between 1999 and 2000, there were slight declines in the number of AIDS and HIV notifications (of 4% and 6% respectively).

During 2000, 190 new cases of rubella infection were notified, four times as many as were notified in 1999. The number of pertussis (whooping cough) infections also increased significantly from 1,414 in 1999 to 3,682 in 2000. Between 1999 and 2000, there was a substantial increase in the number of notifications of chlamydia (42%), blood lead levels (40%), meningococcal disease (15%), malaria (14%) and hepatitis B (13%). The number of new cases of measles remained the same as the previous year.

Between 1999 and 2000 there were significant decreases in notifications of hepatitis A (52%), Barmah Forest virus infections (24%), Ross River virus infections (22%), gonorrhoea (18%), and tuberculosis (8%).

7.9 SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, Notifications by year of onset(a)(b)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AIDS	356	200	166	106	102
Arboviral infections					
Barmah Forest virus infections	172	187	134	249	189
Ross River virus infections	1 032	1 597	583	952	745
Total(c)	*1 226*	*1 805*	*780*	*1 217*	*964*
Blood lead level >= 15ug/dl	(e)	713	880	709	990
Chlamydia trachomatis infections	(e)	23	562	2 438	3 464
Gonorrhoea	522	636	1 048	1 279	1 048
Hepatitis					
Hepatitis A	958	1 427	926	409	195
Hepatitis B	3 592	3 248	3 041	3 554	4 008
Hepatitis C	7 128	7 062	7 364	7 712	7 513
Total(d)	*11 690*	*11 754*	*11 338*	*11 692*	*11 735*
HIV infection	462	435	413	389	367
Malaria	203	173	161	198	226
Measles	191	273	119	32	32
Meningococcal disease	161	219	184	215	248
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1 157	4 250	2 311	1 414	3 682
Rubella	636	153	78	46	190
Salmonella infection	1 224	1 698	1 811	1 423	1 387
Syphilis	663	513	598	522	535
Tuberculosis	410	422	384	478	439

(a) In a calendar year. (b) All data subject to change due to late reports or changes in case classification. (c) Includes other arboviral infections not otherwise specified. (d) Includes Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E and Hepatitis — acute viral (not otherwise specified).
(e) Disease was not a notifiable disease in this year.

Source: NSW Health, Annual Report 2000–01.

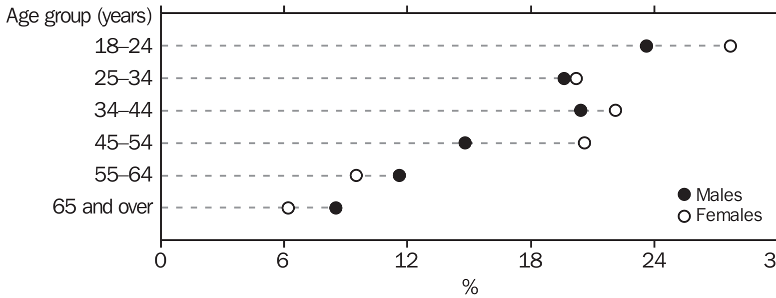
Mental health and wellbeing

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 a clinical diagnosis. 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 in the 18–54 year age group. For the age group 55 years and over men had a higher rate of mental disorder.

7.10 PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDER(a), By age group and sex — 1997



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

Source: Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, NSW, 1997 (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% of men). Affective disorders include depression, dysthymia, mania, hypomania and bipolar affective disorder.

Men were twice as likely to have substance abuse disorders (10% compared with 5% of women).

Medication for mental wellbeing

The 2001 National Health Survey collected information on people 18 years and over who recently used medications for mental wellbeing. Medications included any pharmaceutical medication, vitamin/mineral supplement or herbal/natural preparation used in the two weeks prior to interview. Twenty-two per cent of women and 13% of men reported using medications.

Of those using medications, 52% of females and 48% of males used pharmaceutical medications. A higher proportion of females (33% of those using medications) than males (26%) reported using antidepressants. Similar proportions of females and males used vitamin/mineral supplements or herbal/natural medications.

7.11 WHETHER USED MEDICATION FOR MENTAL WELLBEING(a) — 2001

	Male	Female	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
Used medications			
Pharmaceutical medications			
Sleeping tablets or capsules	74.3	118.4	192.7
Antidepressants/tablets or capsules for anxiety or nerves	80.5	181.1	261.6
Other medications for mental health(b)	27.6	39.8	67.4
Total(c)	*146.9*	*285.7*	*432.7*
Vitamin or mineral supplements	146.5	239.9	386.4
Herbal or natural medications	91.1	185.2	276.3
Total	*308.7*	*548.3*	*857.0*
Did not use medications	2 079.2	1 909.4	3 988.6
Total	**2 388.0**	**2 457.7**	**4 845.7**

(a) Used medication for mental wellbeing in the previous two weeks. (b) This category includes tranquillisers and mood stabilisers in addition to the 'other medications for mental health' category in the national publication. (c) All medications other than those identified by respondents as vitamin or mineral supplements, herbal or natural medications.

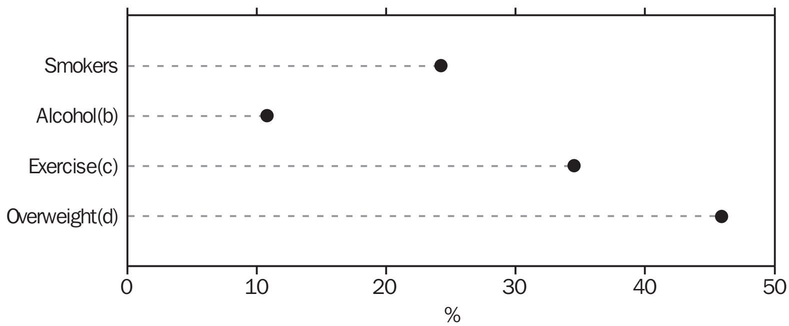
Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

Health risk factors

The 2001 National Health Survey also collected information on lifestyle behaviours and other health risk factors, including smoking, alcohol consumption, Body Mass Index (BMI), and exercise.

In NSW, 24% of the adult population aged 18 years and over were current smokers, 11% consumed alcohol at risky or high risk levels, and 46% were considered overweight or obese. An estimated 35% of adults were classified as having sedentary exercise levels (including no exercise).

7.12 RISK FACTORS(a) — 2001



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over. (b) Risky and high alcohol risk. (c) Sedentary exercise level. (d) Overweight or obese BMI level.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey, 2001.

Smoking

In the period between 1989–90 and 2001, there was an overall decrease in the proportion of people in NSW who smoked. In 2001, 24% of the population aged 18 years and over smoked, compared with 23% in 1995 and 29% in 1989–90. More males (27%) than females (21%) were smokers in 2001, and there were also more male ex-smokers (29%) than female ex-smokers (22%). Smoking was most prevalent in young males aged 18–24 years (35%), and females aged 25–34 years (29%).

The proportion of males who never smoked increased from 39% in 1989–90 to 42% in 1995 and 44% in 2001. The proportion of females who never smoked rose from 57% in 1989–90 to 60% in 1995 and then declined to 57% in 2001. Over half (51%) of the NSW adult population reported in 2001 that they had never smoked.

Alcohol consumption

In 2001, the majority of the NSW adult population (89%) reported that, during the week prior to interview, they either did not drink alcohol or did so at a low health risk level (based on their estimated average daily consumption). This proportion was slightly lower than that reported in 1995 (92%), and slightly higher than the figure for 1989–90 (88%).

In 2001, 11% of the adult population consumed alcohol at a level considered risky or high, compared with 9% in 1995 and 12% in 1989–90. Males (13%) were more likely to consume alcohol at levels considered risky or high than were females (9%) in 2001. Males in the 45–64 year age group had the highest incidence of consuming alcohol at levels considered risky or high (17%), while the highest incidences for females were in the 18–24 and 35–44 year age groups (both 10%).

7.13 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS, By sex

	1989–90			1995			2001		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	PERCENTAGE (%)								
Alcohol status									
Did not drink/low risk	83.9	92.1	88.1	89.2	93.6	91.5	87.0	91.4	89.2
Risky/high risk	16.1	7.9	11.9	10.8	6.4	8.5	13.0	8.6	10.8
Smoker status									
Smoker	32.3	25.3	28.8	27.1	19.8	23.4	27.1	21.2	24.1
Ex-smoker	28.2	17.3	22.7	31.4	20.5	25.9	28.5	22.3	25.3
Never smoked	39.4	57.4	48.6	41.6	59.7	50.8	44.4	56.5	50.5

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey.

Body Mass Index

Body mass index (BMI) is a composite measure of bodyweight in relation to height. It categorises people into four groups: underweight, normal range, overweight and obese. The following information is based on World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines. Based on self-reported height and weight, 39% of the NSW population aged 18 years and over had a BMI in the normal range and 31% were overweight. An estimated 15% of persons were in the obese range and 8% were in the underweight range.

A higher proportion of males (55%) than females (38%) were classified as overweight or obese, peaking in the 55–64 year age group for males (65%), and 65–74 year age group for females (54%). The proportion of females (12%) who were considered underweight was higher than males (3%), peaking for both females and males in the 18–24 year age group (22% and 9% respectively).

Exercise

Physical activity has been identified as an important factor in the prevention of certain illness. In 2001, 66% of persons in NSW had undertaken exercise for recreation, sport or health/fitness purposes in the two weeks prior to interview. Approximately 6% of the population aged 18 years and over had high exercise levels, with males (9%) having higher exercise levels than females (4%). High exercise levels peaked in the male 18–24 year age group (19%). Females (36%) were more likely to be classified to sedentary exercise levels (including no exercise) than males (33%).

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 classifications.

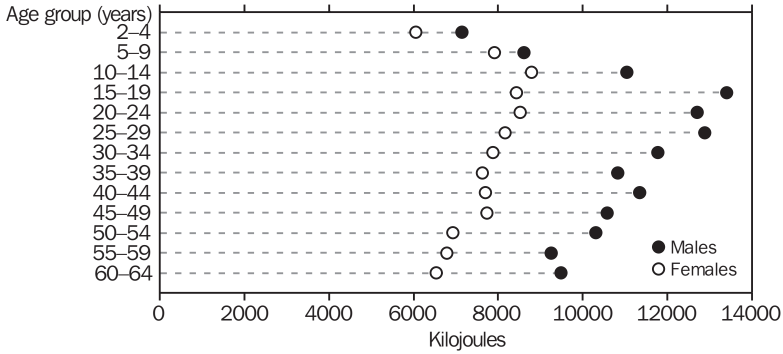
Energy intake

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 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 (such as breads, pasta and rice) and 15% was from cereal based products (such as biscuits and cakes). Meat, poultry and game products contributed another 14% of total energy intake and 10% was from milk products and dishes.

7.14 AVERAGE ENERGY INTAKE, By age group — 1995



Source: ABS data available on request, National Nutrition Survey, 1995.

Disability conditions

The following data on disabling conditions is sourced from the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, conducted by the ABS. A range of other data from this survey is also presented in *Chapter 5, Social Conditions*.

People were identified as having a disability if they had a limitation, restriction or impairment which had lasted, or was likely to last, for six months or more and which restricted everyday activity. Disability usually exists as a consequence of disease, disorder or injury. In the 1998 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, respondents with one reported condition were defined as having that condition as their main disabling condition. Respondents with more than one condition were asked to nominate their main disabling condition, that is, the condition which caused them most problems.

In NSW, physical conditions were the most common cause of disability (85%) with mental and behavioural disorders accounting for the remainder (15%). Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, which included arthritis, were the most common cause of physical disability (40%), followed by diseases of the circulatory system (12%), and hearing disorders (9%). For those most restricted by mental and behavioural disorders, intellectual and developmental problems (including Down's Syndrome) were the most common cause of disability (32%), followed by psychoses and mood affecting disorders (including depression) (28%).

Of those with a mental or behavioural disorder, 51% had a profound/severe core activity restriction compared with 28% of those reporting a physical disorder as their main condition.

7.15 MAIN DISABILITY STATUS, By condition — 1998

Main condition	Profound/ severe core activity(a) restriction '000	Moderate core activity(a) restriction '000	Mild core activity(a) restriction '000	Schooling or employment restriction(b) '000	All with specific restrictions(c) '000	All with disability(d) '000
Physical conditions						
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(e)	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						
Arthritis and related disorders	50.2	42.1	47.2	45.1	146.2	161.7
Other	62.7	72.6	67.6	156.6	227.7	250.8
Total	*112.8*	*114.7*	*114.8*	*201.7*	*373.9*	*412.5*
Congenital/perinatal disorders(f)	*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(g)	15.4	11.0	22.7	29.9	55.6	63.2
Total	*293.2*	*201.8*	*333.8*	*432.3*	*908.1*	*1 040.7*
Mental and behavioural disorders						
Psychoses/mood affective disorders(h)	32.6	*5.1	*7.2	15.2	47.8	50.2
Neurotic/stress-related/somatoform disorders	12.8	*6.2	10.4	23.6	33.8	41.9
Intellectual and developmental disorders(i)	32.2	*3.4	10.1	47.4	54.6	57.8
Other mental and behavioural disorders(j)	14.3	**2.1	*4.6	16.9	24.6	30.9
Total	*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) Includes those who also have a core activity restriction. (c) Total may be less than the sum of 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) Excluding Alzheimer's disease. (f) Excluding Down's Syndrome. (g) Includes infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the blood forming organs, skin conditions, genitourinary diseases, symptoms and signs n.e.c. (h) Includes depression. (i) Includes Down's Syndrome. (j) Includes Alzheimer's disease.

Source: Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998 (cat. no. 4430.1.40.001).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Hospitalisation

Information on hospital separations — that is, the discharge, transfer or death of a patient — provides an indication of the rates of hospitalisation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. In 1999–2000, males and females identified as Indigenous had higher hospital separation rates compared to the non-Indigenous population. In NSW, hospital separations identified as Indigenous males were estimated to be 420 per 1,000 population compared to 267 per 1,000 population for non-Indigenous males. Hospital separation rates were 456 per 1,000 population for Indigenous females, compared to 292 per 1,000 population for non-Indigenous females. (For details of all hospital separations for NSW, see table 7.3.)

7.16 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS(a) — 1999–2000

	Separations identified as Indigenous		Non-Indigenous separations(b)	
	no.	rate(c)(d)	no.	rate(c)(d)
Males	14 905	420	859 420	267
Females	19 349	456	991 983	292

(a) Based on place of usual residence. Place of usual residence is NSW. Data are for public and private hospitals. (b) Includes separations identified as non-Indigenous and those for whom Indigenous status was not reported. (c) Per 1,000 population. Age-standardised using the total Australian population as at 30 June 1991. (d) The true rate of hospitalisation of Indigenous people in States and territories will be underestimated to the extent that Indigenous people are under-identified in hospital records.

Source: Hospital Statistics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 4711.0).

The most common reason for the hospitalisation of Indigenous persons was identified as factors influencing health (care involving dialysis, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and other reasons for contact that are not a disease or injury classified elsewhere). This applied to 24% of the incidences of hospitalisation. Other major reasons for hospitalisation were Injury/poisoning for Indigenous males (12%) and Pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium for Indigenous females (19%).

There were 12,971 hospital procedures reported for male patients identified as Indigenous and 17,833 procedures reported for female patients identified as Indigenous. The rates per 1,000 population were 433 for males and 454 for females. By contrast, the rates per 1,000 population for hospital procedures reported for non-Indigenous patients were 374 for males and 407 for females.

Operations on the urinary system (including haemodialysis) was the most commonly reported procedure for Indigenous males (25%) and females (22%). This was followed by allied health interventions (including social work, physiotherapy and speech pathology) for both males (18%) and females (17%).

7.17 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Hospital statistics — 1999–2000

	Males	Females
	%	%
Most common principle diagnosis		
Factors influencing health(a)	24	24
Pregnancy/childbirth/puerperium	. .	19
Injury/poisoning	12	6
Respiratory diseases	11	9
Digestive diseases	9	7
Mental/behavioural disorders	9	. .
Genitourinary diseases	. .	5
Symptoms/signs n.e.c	6	. .
Other principle diagnosis	29	30
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**
Procedures most commonly reported		
Operations on the urinary system(b)	25	22
Allied health interventions	18	17
Obstetrical procedures	. .	12
Gynaecological procedures	. .	11
Miscellaneous procedures	10	8
Operations on the musculosketal system	7	. .
Dermatological and plastic procedures	5	. .
Other types of procedures	35	31
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Hospitalisation for care involving dialysis, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and other reasons for contact that are not a disease or injury classified elsewhere. (b) Includes haemodialysis.

Source: Hospital Statistics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 4711.0).

Health services

Results from the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey indicate that many discrete Indigenous communities (meaning communities inhabited predominantly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing infrastructure managed on a community basis) do not have immediate access to health services.

In 2001, 2% of all discrete Indigenous communities in NSW had a hospital located within the community. An estimated 53% of communities were less than 10 km from a hospital, another 15% were 10–24 km, 17% were 25–49 km, and 13% were a distance of 50–249 km.

The distance to community health centres and chemists or dispensaries was recorded for communities with a distance of 10 km or more from the nearest hospital. Of these communities, approximately 56% had community health centres located within the community, 7% were a distance of 10–24 km, 19% were 25–49 km, and a further 19% were a distance of 50–249 km.

Of all discrete Indigenous communities with a distance of 10 km or more from a hospital, 4% had a chemist or dispensary located within the community. Almost 30% of communities were less than 10 km away from a chemist or dispensary, 19% were distance of 10–24 km, 22% were 25–49 km, and 26% were a distance of 50–249 km.

7.18 NUMBER OF DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, By distance from health services(a) — 2001

	To hospital(b)		To community health communities(c)		To chemist or dispensary(c)	
Distance	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Located within the community	1	1.7	15	55.6	1	3.7
Less than 10 km	32	53.3	0	0.0	8	29.6
10–24 km	9	15.0	2	7.4	5	18.5
25–49 km	10	16.7	5	18.5	6	22.2
50–99 km	5	8.3	3	11.1	5	18.5
100–249 km	3	5.0	2	7.4	2	7.4
Total(d)	**60**	**100.0**	**27**	**100.0**	**27**	**100.0**

(a) The distance of discrete Indigenous communities (communities inhabited predominantly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing infrastructure managed on a community basis) to the nearest health services. (b) Includes all discrete Indigenous communities in NSW. (c) Includes only discrete Indigenous communities with a distance of 10 km or more from the nearest hospital. (d) Includes distance not stated.

Source: Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, 2001 (cat. no. 4710.0).

Maternal health

Maternity service provision is a high priority for NSW Health. Pregnancy and birth in NSW are not a major health hazard for most women, but babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates than non-Indigenous babies. 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.

In 2000, nearly 3,000 babies born in NSW were identified as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This represented 3% of all births in NSW. Indigenous women have babies at much younger ages than non-Indigenous women. In the period 1996–98, 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 16% of non-Indigenous mothers.

Babies born to Indigenous mothers are more likely to be of low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) than those born to non-Indigenous mothers (11% and 6%, respectively). Factors influencing a baby's birthweight may include: socioeconomic disadvantage; size and age of the mother; dietary intake of the mother; smoking and other risk behaviours; illness during pregnancy; and duration of pregnancy.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies experience higher infant and perinatal mortality rates than non-Indigenous babies. Data for 1996–98 shows the perinatal mortality rate for babies of Indigenous mothers to be 17.2 per 1,000 live births, compared to 8.9 for babies of non-Indigenous mothers. However, due to uncertainties in both Indigenous births and Indigenous deaths coverage, these rates provide only a broad indication of the incidence of infant deaths.

7.19 PERINATAL MORTALITY — 1996–98

	Fetal deaths		Neonatal deaths(a)		Perinatal deaths(b)	
	no.	rate(c)	no.	rate(d)	no.	rate(c)
Babies of Indigenous mothers	65	11.5	32	5.7	97	17.2
Babies of non-Indigenous mothers	1 662	6.5	607	2.4	2 269	8.9

(a) Based on live births only. (b) Perinatal deaths include fetal deaths and neonatal deaths. (c) Rate per 1,000 total births. (d) Rate per 1,000 live births.

Source: The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2001 (cat. no. 4704.0).

Occupational health and safety

Work-related injuries

A survey was conducted by the ABS of people who worked at some time during the 12 months ended September 2000 and who experienced a work-related injury or illness during that period. Of the 3.3 million NSW people who worked at some time during the year ending September 2000, 146,900 (5%) experienced a work-related injury. Most of these people (138,000) were working at September 2000 and in the majority of cases the most recent work-related injury or illness occurred while in their current job (124,500).

Men were more likely than women to experience a work-related injury or illness (5% as compared to 3%). The rate of work-related injury ranged from 57.8 per 1,000 among people aged 35–44 years to 28.3 per 1,000 among people aged 65 years or over.

7.20 WORK-RELATED INJURIES(a), By age and sex — 2000

	Rate per 1,000 population		
	Males	Females	Persons
15–19	*31.2	*34.0	32.5
20–24	53.7	*28.4	41.8
25–34	55.4	28.9	43.5
35–44	68.6	43.6	57.8
45–54	44.0	33.5	39.4
55–59	63.2	*20.4	46.6
60–64	*41.6	*43.0	*42.1
65 and over	*32.3	**19.0	*28.3
Total	**53.9**	**33.6**	**45.0**

(a) Rate per 1,000 people who worked during the 12 months ended September 2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, Work-related Injuries Survey, September 2000.

Over one-third of people who experienced a work-related injury were not absent from work for any days or shifts. One-quarter were absent for one to four days and a further one-quarter were absent for more than ten days. Men (67%) were more likely than women (52%) to be absent from work for a day or a shift.

Most people (102,200 or 70%) who experienced a work-related injury or illness received some form of financial assistance. Some 64,600 people received financial assistance from worker's compensation, 23,000 from regular sick leave and 14,600 from Medicare.

7.21 PERSONS WITH WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS(a), Sources of financial assistance — 2000

	'000
Received financial assistance	
Workers' Compensation	64.6
Employer — regular sick leave	23.0
Employer — other payment	7.0
Medicare	14.6
Social Security/Centrelink	*2.8
Private Health Insurance	*3.6
Income Protection Insurance	*2.9
Other/Don't know	*3.8
Total	*102.2*
Did not receive any financial assistance	44.7
Total(b)	**146.9**

(a) Refers to the most recent work-related injury or illness. (b) Total may not equal the sum of the parts as a person could receive more than one type of financial assistance.

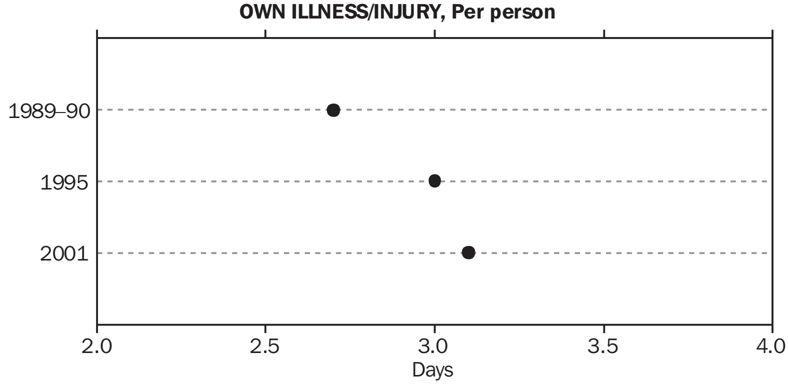
Source: ABS data available on request, Work-related Injuries Survey, September 2000.

Some 56% of people (82,400) who experienced a work-related injury did not receive Workers' Compensation. Most of these (74,000) had not applied for Workers' Compensation. The main reason most commonly cited by both men (53%) and women (55%) for not applying for Workers' Compensation was 'minor injury only/not considered necessary'.

Absence from work

The 2001 National Health Survey found that 11% of employed persons aged 15–64 years in NSW were absent from work due to own illness or injury in the two weeks prior to interview. Work absences in NSW accounted for about 1,041 million days in 2001. The average number of days absent from work, per person, increased from 2.7 days in 1989–1990 to 3.0 days in 1995 and 3.1 days in 2001.

7.22 AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ABSENT FROM WORK DUE TO OWN ILLNESS/INJURY, Per person



Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey.

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.

Workers' Compensation statistics

In 2000–01, Workers' Compensation statistics for NSW, compiled by the WorkCover Authority, recorded 53,797 employment injuries, a slight increase (1%) from the previous year. However, the incidence rate (which takes into account the total number of workers in NSW) has fallen for the sixth successive year from 28.6 per 1,000 wage and salary earners in 1994–95 to 20.3 per 1,000 in 2000–01.This decline was mainly due to a fall in permanent disability cases recorded.

Of the total employment injuries recorded in 2000–01, 74% (39,995) were workplace injuries, 17% (9,258) were occupational diseases and 8% (4,544) were non-workplace injuries such as commuting and road traffic accidents.

The industries with the highest incidence of employment injuries recorded were Mining (63.8 per 1,000 wage and salary earners) followed by Construction (42.1) and Transport and storage (36.4). The occupations with the highest incidence rate were Plant and machine operators and drivers (52.0), Labourers and related workers (49.6) and Tradespersons (35.9).

During 2000–01, 139 work-related fatalities were reported to insurers. This was 42 fewer than in the previous year. Of these fatalities, 47 resulted from workplace injuries, 59 from non-workplace injuries and 33 from occupational diseases. There were no female workplace fatalities recorded in 2000–01.

The total gross incurred cost of employment injuries in NSW was $1,138m in 2000–01, an increase of 16% from the previous year.

7.23 EMPLOYMENT INJURIES, By industry(a)

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.7	39.2	32.9
Mining			
Coal mining	71.7	56.8	66.6
Total	*54.6*	*55.0*	*63.8*
Manufacturing (mfg)			
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	45.8	42.6	39.5
Textile, clothing and footwear mfg	23.7	23.0	20.7
Wood and paper product mfg	44.6	39.4	34.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	16.2	14.4	12.6
Chemical, petroleum and coal product mfg	27.7	27.0	29.5
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	34.5	41.0	43.6
Metal product mfg	45.5	47.0	37.7
Machinery and equipment mfg	39.5	30.9	32.4
Other mfg	31.7	27.9	33.7
Total	*36.1*	*33.4*	*31.4*
Electricity, gas and water	26.9	25.6	21.8
Construction			
General construction	48.8	41.9	44.0
Construction trade services	43.2	38.5	40.8
Total	*45.6*	*39.9*	*42.1*
Wholesale trade	16.4	18.1	21.2
Retail trade	15.6	14.1	14.8
Accommodation, cafes, restaurants	23.4	22.7	20.0
Transport and storage	35.6	35.0	36.4
Communication services	24.4	14.6	11.6
Finance and insurance	7.5	5.9	6.5
Property and business services	13.9	11.1	9.7
Government administration and defence	23.2	25.8	21.8
Education	9.3	10.3	9.9
Health and community services	23.2	20.8	20.3
Cultural and recreation services	22.3	16.5	14.7
Personal and other services	25.0	20.7	20.1
Total	**23.1**	**21.3**	**20.3**

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

Source: WorkCover Authority of NSW

Injuries in the workplace

A total of 39,995 workplace injuries were reported in 2000–01, a 1% increase from the previous year. Around two-thirds (64%) of injuries were sprains and strains with back injuries representing 30% of all injuries. People aged 60–64 years had the highest incidence of injuries in the workplace (19.1 per 1,000 wage and salary earners), followed by the 50–54 year age group (18.3 per 1,000). Twenty-six per cent of injuries in the workplace resulted in permanent disability.

Occupational disease

In 2000–01, 9,258 cases of occupational disease were reported in NSW, representing 17% of all employment injuries, the same proportion as the previous year. Occupational deafness was the most prevalent occupational disease (44%), followed by mental disorders including stress (21%), occupational overuse syndrome (11%) and hernia (9%). Approximately 56% of occupational disease cases resulted in permanent disability and the majority of these were deafness.

7.24 SELECTED NEW CASES OF INJURY AND DISEASE REPORTED(a)

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Injuries in the workplace			
Fractures and dislocations	4 682	4 654	4 342
Sprains and strains			
Back	11 962	11 059	11 587
Knee	2 668	2 544	2 578
Neck and shoulder	2 400	2 362	2 619
Multiple locations	1 704	1 877	1 774
Ankle	1 681	1 678	1 653
Other	5 504	5 334	5 492
Total	*25 919*	*24 854*	*25 703*
Open and superficial wounds	5 239	4 870	4 608
Contusions and crushing	3 704	3 233	3 392
Burns	830	727	710
Occupational diseases			
Industrial deafness	4 741	4 382	4 095
Overuse syndrome	889	954	1 044
Mental disorders (including stress cases)	1 682	1 577	1 916
Hernia	852	810	826

(a) Includes the most frequently reported injuries and diseases.

Source: WorkCover Authority of NSW.

Causes of death

The four most significant causes of death in 2001 were: diseases of the circulatory system (40%); malignant neoplasms (28%); diseases of the respiratory system (8%); and external causes of morbidity and mortality, such as transport accidents and falls (6%).

Circulatory diseases

Since the mid-1960s the death rate from circulatory system diseases in Australia has been declining. In 2001, 40% of people died from circulatory system diseases compared to 56% thirty years earlier. This decline has been attributed to increasing community awareness of lifestyle associated factors such as smoking, cholesterol levels, exercise and improved medical care.

Most deaths caused by circulatory disease were due to ischaemic heart disease (9,093 or 51%). Of these over half (54%) were caused by acute myocardial infarction (4,879). One-quarter of deaths caused by circulatory disease were due to cerebrovascular disease (4,498).

The proportion of deaths caused by circulatory disease generally increased with age, from 24% of people aged 45–54 years to 54% of people aged 85 years or over. Similarly, the proportion of deaths caused by ischaemic heart disease was 15% among people aged 45–54 years and 25% among those aged 85 years or over.

Cancer

Deaths from neoplasms (mainly cancer) have increased steadily with the proportion of deaths attributed to this cause rising from 17% in 1971 to 28% in 2001.In 2001, malignant neoplasms were the major cause of death among people aged 45–54 years (42%), 55–64 years (48%) and 65–74 years (42%).

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 there were 28,889 new cases of cancer diagnosed in 2000. The most common cancers diagnosed in males were prostate (24%), large bowel (15%), lung (12%) and melanoma of skin (11%) while for females the most common cancers diagnosed were breast (29%), large bowel (13%), melanoma of skin (9%), and lung cancer (7%).

The majority of cancers were diagnosed in people aged 65 years or older (62% for males and 52% for females), with less than one-third (30%) being diagnosed in people aged 75 years or over. There were 190 cancers diagnosed in NSW children aged 0–14 years with the most common cancers being leukaemia (31%) and malignant tumours of the central nervous system (17%).

The were 11,655 cancer deaths reported to the Registry in 2000 of which 56% were males.

Respiratory diseases

Respiratory diseases caused the death of 1,981 males and 1,673 females in NSW in 2001. Of these deaths 2,049 (56%) were caused by chronic lower respiratory disease while a further 816 (22%) were caused by influenza and pneumonia. Deaths from respiratory disease were highest among people in the following age groups: 65–74 years (9%); 75–84 years (10%); and 85 years or over (9%).

External causes of morbidity and mortality

External causes of morbidity and mortality were the predominant cause of death in the 15–24 year and 25–34 year age groups (respectively, 68% and 61%). Intentional self-harm (suicide) and transport accidents caused the majority of these deaths.

In 2001, 613 male deaths (3% of deaths) and 172 female deaths (1%) were caused by Intentional self-harm. The proportion of deaths due to Intentional self-harm was highest among people aged 15–24 years (20%) and 25–34 years (25%).

In 2001, 438 male deaths and 158 female deaths were caused by transport accidents. The proportion of deaths due to transport accidents was highest among people aged 15–24 years (32%) and 25–34 years (17%).

7.25 CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — 2001

Cause of death and ICD code	Males	Females	Persons
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	364	304	668
Neoplasms (C00–D48)			
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)			
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	1 979	1 448	3 427
Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33, C34)	1 632	818	2 450
Melanoma and other malignant neoplasms of skin (C43, C44)	388	200	588
Breast (C50)	8	872	880
Female genital organs (C51–C58)	—	511	511
Prostrate (C61)	938	—	938
Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	722	602	1 324
Other	1 593	951	2 544
Total malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	*7 624*	*5 709*	*13 333*
In situ and benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D00–D48)	122	122	244
Total neoplasms (C00–D48)	*7 746*	*5 831*	*13 577*
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	66	84	150
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)			
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	475	361	836
Other	183	226	409
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	*658*	*587*	*1 245*
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99)	389	519	908
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	671	821	1 492
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)			
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	4 752	4 341	9 093
Cerebrovascular disease (I60–I69)	1 814	2 684	4 498
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I70–I79)	493	424	917
Other	1 289	1 863	3 152
Total diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	*8 348*	*9 312*	*17 660*
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)			
Influenza and pnuemonia (J10–J18)	374	442	816
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	1 161	888	2 049
Other	446	343	789
Total diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	*1 981*	*1 673*	*3 654*
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)			
Diseases of liver (K70–K77)	328	115	443
Other	408	559	967
Total diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	*736*	*674*	*1 410*
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	45	68	113
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00–M99)	93	195	288
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)			
Renal failure (N17–N19)	243	278	521
Other	132	251	383
Total diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	*375*	*529*	*904*

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

7.25 CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — 2001 — *continued*

Cause of death and ICD code	Males	Females	Persons
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	145	100	245
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	107	99	206
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)			
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	438	158	596
Falls (W00–E19)	149	101	250
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	80	23	103
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	613	172	785
Assault (X85–Y09)	72	37	109
Other	416	297	713
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	*1 768*	*788*	*2 556*
All causes	**23 191**	**21 361**	**44 552**

(a) Based on the International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision (ICD-10).

Source: Deaths, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 3302.0); Causes of Death, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 3303.0); ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.

Causes of infant deaths

Infant mortality is defined as deaths of children aged less than one year. In NSW in 2001, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period caused 243 infant deaths (54%). These are conditions that originate during pregnancy or the neonatal period (first 28 days of life) even though death may occur later.

Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities were the second highest cause of infant deaths in 2001 (106 deaths or 24%). The number of deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) decreased from 55 in 1999 to 32 in 2001. There were 12 infant deaths due to external causes of morbidity or mortality.

7.26 CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	1999	2000	2001
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	236	236	243
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	141	105	106
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)			
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (R95)	55	45	32
Other	4	—	5
Total	*59*	*47*	*37*
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	11	18	12
Other causes	57	41	51
Total	**504**	**447**	**449**

(a) Based on the International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision (ICD-10).

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.

Causes of child deaths

Child deaths refers to deaths among persons aged 1–4 years. In 2001, external causes of morbidity and mortality (33 deaths or 39%), rather than illness, were the leading cause of death among children in NSW. Of those deaths due to external causes, 11 were from transport accidents, 10 were from drowning and submersion and 4 were from assault.

Neoplasms were the second largest cause of child mortality (16 deaths or 19%) followed by congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (11 deaths or 13%).

7.27 CAUSES OF CHILD DEATH(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	1999	2000	2001
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01–Y98)	39	43	33
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	14	10	11
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	10	14	16
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	7	14	6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	5	—	3
Other causes	22	20	15
Total	**97**	**103**	**84**

(a) Based on the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10).

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.

Firearms death

Between 1997 and 2001, 562 firearm deaths were recorded in NSW. Most of these were suicides (72%), followed by homicides (21%). The total number of firearm deaths fell from 140 in 1997 to 99 in 2000, then increased to 121 in 2001. This result reflects trends in the number of firearm deaths by suicide. In 1997 there were 107 firearm deaths by suicide, this figure fell to 56 in 2000 and then rose again to 94 in 2001.

7.28 DEATHS CAUSED BY FIREARMS, By type

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Accidental	3	n.p.	n.p.	14	n.p.
Suicide	107	61	88	56	94
Homicide	25	24	20	26	22
Legal Intervention	5	—	—	3	n.p.
Undetermined	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
Total	**140**	**87**	**115**	**99**	**121**

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.

Drug induced deaths

Between 1997 and 2001, 2,758 drug induced deaths were recorded in NSW. The total number of drug induced deaths increased from 506 in 1997 to 679 in 1998, then deceased to 369 in 2001. In 2001, two-thirds of drug induced deaths were male (66%). This proportion has gradually decreased from 75% in 1998.

7.29 DRUG INDUCED DEATHS, By sex

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Males	354	506	498	387	242
Females	152	173	174	145	127
Total persons	**506**	**679**	**672**	**532**	**369**

Source: ABS data available on request, Causes of Death.

Bibliography

NSW

ABS

Demography, New South Wales, cat. no. 3311.1

Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary Tables, New South Wales, 1998, cat. no. 4430.1.40.001

Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, New South Wales, 1995, cat. no. 4326.1.40.001

Non-ABS

NSW Health Department, Annual Report 2000–2001

Tracey E.A., Supramaniam R., 2002, *Cancer in New South Wales: Incidence and Mortality, 2000 featuring projections for selected sites,* NSW Cancer Council, Sydney.

Australia

ABS

Australian Social Trends, cat. no. 4102.0

Causes of Death, Australia 2001, cat. no. 3303.0

Deaths, Australia 2001, cat. no. 3302.0

Disability, Ageing and Carers: Summary of Findings, Australia, 1998, cat. no. 4430.0

Disability, Ageing and Carers: User Guide, Australia, 1998, cat. no. 4431.0

Hospital Statistics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1999–2000, cat. no. 4711.0

Housing Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 4710.0

Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1995, cat. no. 4326.0

National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 4364.0

National Nutrition Survey: Selected Highlights, Australia, 1995, cat. no. 4802.0

The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, Australia, 2001, cat. no. 4704.0

Work-related Injuries, Australia, September 2000, cat. no. 6324.0

Non-ABS

Health Insurance Commission, *Annual Report 2000–2001*

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

8 Crime and Justice

The law in NSW

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

- statute law, which is made by Acts of Parliament
- 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 victims 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 2002, there were 17,735 NSW Police Service personnel, of whom 84% were engaged in operational (non-administrative) duties.

Recorded criminal incidents

In 2001, the NSW Police Service recorded 1,342,833 criminal incidents. The figure was considerably higher than in previous years because, from December 2000, traffic infringement notices were included in the statistics. Of the recorded incidents, 41% were driving offences and 34% involved some type of theft. The major categories of theft were stealing (12% of all recorded incidents), breaking and entering (10%) and motor vehicle theft (4%). Assault accounted for 5% of all recorded incidents.

8.1 SELECTED RECORDED CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, By type of offence

	2000(a)		2001	
	no.	rate(b)	no.	rate(b)
Murder(c)	103	1.6	103	1.6
Assault	62 797	971.7	67 599	1 034.8
Sexual assault	3 615	55.9	3 674	56.2
Robbery	11 403	176.4	13 160	201.5
Break and enter	132 897	2 056.4	131 859	2 018.5
Motor vehicle theft	52 626	814.3	53 727	822.5
Stealing	157 847	2 442.5	159 143	2 436.2
Fraud	27 607	427.2	32 098	491.4
Other theft	88 306	1 366.4	83 923	1 284.7
Arson	6 157	95.3	7 310	111.9
Malicious damage to property	94 564	1 463.3	96 145	1 471.8
Drug offences	23 431	362.6	26 378	403.8
Offensive behaviour	9 275	143.5	10 176	155.8
Driving offences	131 425	2 033.7	552 338	8 455.3

(a) Figures for 2000 have been revised. (b) Per 100,000 population. (c) For murder the data are counts of recorded victims, not of recorded incidents.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 2001.

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. ABS Crime and Safety Surveys provide a way to estimate crime victimisation rates and assess trends in crime. This is only true for crimes with an identifiable victim.

The 2001 NSW Crime and Safety Survey estimated that 276,400 households (11.4% of all households in NSW) were victims of household crime in the 12 months to April 2001 (up from 9.4% in 2000). Of the three types of household crime surveyed, the victimisation rates were 6.3% for break and enter (up from 5.6% in 2000), 4.4% for attempted break and enter (up from 3.5%), and 2.4% for motor vehicle theft (up from 1.7%).

In 2001, 261,100 usual residents of NSW were victims of personal crime (robbery, assault or sexual assault), which equated to a victimisation rate of 5.1%. This compares with a personal crime victimisation rate of 4.4% in 2000. For specific personal crimes, the victimisation rates in 2001 were 4.2% for assault (up from 3.6% in 2000), 1.0% for robbery (the same as for 2000) and 0.5% for sexual assault of females aged 18 years and over (up from 0.2%).

Males were more likely to be victims of personal crimes. The victimisation rate for males in 2001 was 6.1% (up from 5.7% in 2000) while the victimisation rate for females was 4.3% (up from 3.2%). Victimisation rates declined with age. In 2001, 10.8% of people aged 15–24 years were the victims of personal crime (up from 8.0% in 2000) compared with 1.8% of people aged 55–64 years (down from 2.2%). Males aged 15–24 years had the highest victimisation rate of any group (12.9%).

8.2 VICTIMS AND VICTIMISATION RATES(a), By type of offence

	April 1999		April 2000		April 2001	
	Number	Victimisation rate	Number	Victimisation rate	Number	Victimisation rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Households						
Break and enter	132.7	5.6	136.9	5.6	152.0	6.3
Attempted break and enter	103.4	4.3	85.6	3.5	107.3	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	52.3	2.2	41.4	1.7	57.4	2.4
Total(b)	**254.7**	**10.7**	**229.0**	**9.4**	**276.4**	**11.4**
Persons						
Robbery(c)	59.0	1.2	49.5	1.0	50.3	1.0
Assault	182.3	3.7	179.4	3.6	213.8	4.2
Sexual assault(d)	16.0	0.7	*5.2	*0.2	11.6	0.5
Total(b)	**236.3**	**4.7**	**223.3**	**4.4**	**261.1**	**5.1**

(a) Proportion of all households/persons. (b) Figures for individual offence types do not sum to totals as a household or person could be a victim of more than one type of offence. (c) Robbery data, and consequently total person victimisation rates, prior to 1999 are not comparable with data for 1999 and 2000. (d) Sexual assault questions were asked only of females aged 18 years or over.

Source: Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1).

Multiple victims

Among victims of household crime, 33% were victims on more than one occasion within the 12-month reference period to April 2001 (up from 31% in 2000). Of the victims of personal crime, 44% experienced more than one incident in the reference period (up from 41% in 2000). The multiple victimisation rate was highest for victims of assault (48%).

Reporting to police

Reporting of incidents to the police varied widely by the type of offence. For household crime, the proportion of victims reporting the last incident to police was far greater for break and enter (73% in 2001 and 72% in 2000) than for attempted break and enter (32% in 2001 and 20% in 2000). Around 95% of motor vehicle theft victims reported the last incident to police, the same proportion as in 2000.

In 2001, 39% of victims of robbery reported the last incident to police (down from 43% in 2000), while 30% of victims of assault reported the last incident (down from 35%).

Perceptions of crime

Forty-five per cent 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 most common perceived crime or public nuisance problems were housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes (identified by 37% of people) and dangerous/noisy driving (31%).

8.3 PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME OR PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

	April 1999		April 2000		April 2001	
	Number	Proportion(a)	Number	Proportion(a)	Number	Proportion(a)
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Perceived problem(s)						
Housebreaking/burglaries/ theft from homes	1 808.7	36.3	1 665.9	33.0	1 856.1	36.6
Dangerous/noisy driving	1 400.6	28.1	1 399.6	27.7	1 548.4	30.5
Vandalism/graffiti/damage to property	1 255.5	25.2	1 224.5	24.2	1 418.6	28.0
Car theft	1 146.0	23.0	1 100.6	21.8	1 214.7	24.0
Louts/youth gangs	1 058.1	21.2	983.9	19.5	1 109.9	21.9
Illegal drugs	919.1	18.5	875.9	17.3	967.8	19.1
Drunkenness	752.8	15.1	682.7	13.5	741.4	14.6
Other theft	645.4	13.0	559.9	11.1	627.0	12.4
Prowlers/loiterers	445.4	8.9	411.1	8.1	461.8	9.1
Problems with neighbours/ domestic problems	381.6	7.7	368.8	7.3	408.5	8.1
Other assault	304.7	6.1	260.9	5.2	320.2	6.3
Sexual assault	184.9	3.7	145.8	2.9	161.3	3.2
Other	92.0	1.8	84.4	1.7	99.8	2.0
No perceived problem	2 347.1	47.1	2 454.1	48.6	2 261.8	44.6
All persons(b)	**4 980.1**	. .	**5 049.7**	. .	**5 070.1**	. .

(a) Of all persons. (b) Figures do not sum to the total for all persons, as a person could nominate more than one problem.

Source: Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1).

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.

Local Court magistrates hear criminal matters which can be decided without a jury, as well as hearing applications for apprehended violence orders. A magistrate may also conduct committal proceedings to decide if there is enough evidence for a serious matter to go before the District or Supreme Court. Other matters dealt with by Local Courts are juvenile prosecutions and care matters, motor traffic prosecutions, coronial inquiries, some family law issues, and civil actions to recover amounts up to $40,000.

Coroner's Courts investigate deaths and fires to determine their probable cause. Children's Courts deal with criminal matters involving children aged under 18 years and with children who are in need of care or protection.

The District Court handles most of the serious criminal cases that come before the courts in NSW. It has responsibility for indictable criminal offences (except murder, treason and piracy) which are normally heard by a judge and jury, but which may occasionally be heard by a judge alone. The District Court handles civil matters with a monetary value up to $750,000 (or greater with the consent of all the parties). The court also has an unlimited jurisdiction in respect of motor accident cases.

The District Court also deals with cases under a number of Acts of Parliament such as the *Property Relationships Act* and the *Family Provision Act*. The Court's judges also hear appeals from the Local Court and preside over a range of administrative and disciplinary tribunals.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in NSW. It has unlimited civil jurisdiction and conducts criminal trials for the most serious criminal matters, such as murder. Proceedings are presided over by a Supreme Court judge. The Supreme Court alone has jurisdiction in certain matters — for example, equity and probate — and therefore some civil cases go directly to the Supreme Court, regardless of the money involved.

The Court of Appeal and Court of Criminal Appeal are special divisions of the Supreme Court which hear appeals from decisions made in the Lower Courts of NSW, and from decisions made by a single judge of the Supreme Court.

Specialist courts and tribunals also exist, such as the Land and Environment Court, the Industrial Relations Commission, the Compensation Court, the Victims Compensation Tribunal and the Fair Trading Tribunal.

There are means of resolving disputes out of court in NSW. For example, Community Justice Centres provide mediators to assist private citizens to resolve disputes.

Criminal court statistics

In the Local Courts in 2001, the most frequent criminal charges[1] dealt with were road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (31% of all charges), followed by theft and related offences (14%) and acts intended to cause injury (12%). Of the people charged, 88% were found guilty (either by the court or by plea). The most frequent penalty was a fine (53%). In 2001, there were 7,203 people sentenced to prison (7% of those found guilty).

1 The categories used in 2000 and 2001 are different from previous years due to a change in the classification system used. From 2000, statistics are based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification* (cat. no. 1234.0) released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in 1997. In previous years, statistics were based on the Australian National Classification of Offences.

8.4 PEOPLE FOR WHOM CRIMINAL CHARGES WERE FINALISED, By outcome — 2001

	Local Court	District Court	Supreme Court
Proceeded to defended hearing or trial			
All charges dismissed or acquitted	5 325	375	23
Guilty of at least one charge	11 565	330	37
Other(a)	880	26	5
Convicted ex parte(b)	32 680	—	—
All charges dismissed without hearing	8 315	359	9
Sentenced after guilty plea	72 192	2 350	40
All charges otherwise disposed of	2 193	177	2
Total	**133 150**	**3 617**	**116**

(a) Includes people who were acquitted of one or more charges at a 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 2001.

Correctional centres and periodic detention centres

The number of inmates held in NSW correctional centres increased rapidly between the beginning of 1997 and mid-2001 for remand inmates, and between mid-1998 and mid-1999 for sentenced inmates. Since these periods, the numbers of both remand and sentenced inmates have continued to increase, but at a more gradual rate.

Since the *Fines Act of 1996* commenced in January 1998, the only fine defaulters received into NSW custody have been people from interstate or those convicted of federal offences. This has reduced the number of fine defaulters received each year from around 4,500 in 1996–97 to 45 in 2001–02, equating to a reduction of around 100 in the number of fine defaulters held in correctional centres on any one day.

The number of detainees held in periodic detention centres (where detainees are sentenced to attend the detention centre on two consecutive days each week) decreased between June 1997 and June 2002. This was due in part to a decrease in the number of persons being sentenced to periodic detention and also due to legislative amendments allowing more effective treatment of detainees who consistently failed to attend.

8.5 POPULATION IN CORRECTIONAL AND PERIODIC DETENTION CENTRES

	Correctional centres		Periodic detention centres
	Inmates on remand	Sentenced inmates(a)(b)	Detainees
29 June 1997(c)	940	5 458	1 622
28 June 1998	1 036	5 430	1 396
27 June 1999	1 296	5 962	1 257
25 June 2000	1 521	5 822	1 247
24 June 2001	1 616	6 157	1 074
30 June 2002(d)	1 653	6 252	890

(a) Includes persons held in transitional centres. (b) Numbers of sentenced inmates for dates prior to 2002 have been revised. (c) Counting rules for remand status changed slightly on 13 May 1997. (d) Includes persons held in 24 hour Court Complexes managed by the NSW Department of Corrective Services.

Source: NSW Department of Corrective Services.

The data presented in table 8.6 below are taken from the ABS publication *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0). These data give the average daily number of people in custody over a given time period. In this regard, they differ from the Department of Corrective Services data, presented in table 8.5 above, which measure the population of correctional centres on a certain date.

In 2001, the average daily number of males in custody was 7,161, while the figure for females was 495. For the total population the rate of prison custody in 2001 was 295 per 100,000 population for males and 20 per 100,000 for females. For Indigenous persons the rate of prison custody was 3,447 per 100,000 population for males and 394 per 100,000 for females.

Over half (55%) of the average daily number of persons in custody were held in secure custody. On average, approximately one-fifth (21%) of persons in prison custody on the first day of the month were yet to be sentenced.

8.6 PERSONS IN CUSTODY, By sex and type of custody — 2001

	Secure prison custody	Open prison custody	Total prison custody
MALES			
Average daily number	3 910	3 251	7 161
Rate per 100,000 population	161.1	133.9	295.0
FEMALES			
Average daily number	299	196	495
Rate per 100,000 population	11.9	7.9	19.8
PERSONS			
Average daily number	4 209	3 447	7 656
Rate per 100,000 population	85.5	70.0	155.5

Source: Corrective Services, Australia (cat. no. 4512.0).

Community corrections

The role of the Probation and Parole Service in NSW is twofold; to supervise offenders in the community and to provide advice to sentencing and releasing authorities.

On 30 June 2002 there were 17,389 offenders being supervised in the community in NSW. The majority of these offenders (14,178) were subject to supervision orders (on parole or with supervised good behaviour bonds), 4,634 offenders were subject to reparation (community service or fine default) orders and 201 offenders were subject to restricted movement (home detention) orders.

In 2001–02, more than 29,000 reports were prepared by the Probation and Parole Service in response to requests from the courts and other sentencing and releasing authorities: 27,161 pre-sentence reports; 1,576 pre-release (parole) reports; and 706 post-sentence (home detention) reports. This activity constituted a major part of the work undertaken by the Service.

In providing these services, the Probation and Parole Service responds to activities occurring, and outcomes achieved, elsewhere in the NSW justice system, namely the NSW Police Service and the Local Courts and Higher Courts (Attorney General's Department).

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.

Bibliography

NSW

ABS

Crime and Safety Survey, New South Wales, cat. no. 4509.1

Non-ABS

Annual Report 2001/02, NSW Department of Corrective Services

New South Wales Recorded Crime Statistics 2001, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Statistical Supplement 1998/99, NSW Department of Corrective Services

New South Wales Criminal Court Statistics 2001, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Australia

ABS

Australian Standard Offence Classification, cat. no. 1234.0

Corrective Services, Australia, cat. no. 4512.0

Crime and Safety, Australia, cat. no. 4509.0

Higher Criminal Courts, Australia, cat. no. 4513.0

Prisoners in Australia, cat. no. 4517.0

Recorded Crime, Australia, cat. no. 4510.0

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

9 Labour

Labour

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

Labour statistics also provide a picture of people's involvement in the labour market, identify their characteristics 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 in the previous week for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, or for one hour or more without pay in a family business.

In May 2002, an estimated 3.3 million people were in the labour force in NSW. Of these, 3.1 million were employed and 196,300 were unemployed. In addition, there were an estimated 2.0 million people aged 15 years or more who were not in the labour force.

9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a), By sex, original series

Labour force status	May 1997	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002
MALES ('000)					
Labour force					
Employed	1 601.6	1 664.5	1 720.8	1 713.1	1 736.3
Unemployed	137.3	107.6	96.8	107.8	114.6
Total	*1 739.0*	*1 772.1*	*1 817.7*	*1 820.9*	*1 850.9*
Not in labour force	681.8	717.9	713.5	739.3	743.0
MALES (%)					
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.1	5.3	5.9	6.2
Participation rate	71.8	71.2	71.8	71.1	71.4
FEMALES ('000)					
Labour force					
Employed	1 212.4	1 253.4	1 327.3	1 344.7	1 346.6
Unemployed	96.3	85.6	81.4	79.1	81.7
Total	*1 308.8*	*1 339.0*	*1 408.7*	*1 423.8*	*1 428.3*
Not in labour force	1 203.3	1 237.2	1 202.5	1 210.4	1 235.6
FEMALES (%)					
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.7
Participation rate	52.1	52.0	53.9	54.1	53.6
PERSONS ('000)					
Labour force					
Employed	2 814.1	2 917.9	3 048.1	3 057.7	3 082.9
Unemployed	233.7	193.2	178.2	186.9	196.3
Total	*3 047.7*	*3 111.1*	*3 226.3*	*3 244.7*	*3 279.3*
Not in labour force	1 885.1	1 955.1	1 916.0	1 949.7	1 978.5
PERSONS (%)					
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.2	5.5	5.8	6.0
Participation rate	61.8	61.4	62.7	62.5	62.4

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group of people is the number of people 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 2002 the overall participation rate was 62.4% (71.4% for males and 53.6% for females). Over the last five years the participation rate for males has remained almost constant whereas for females it has increased by 1.5 percentage points.

Participation rates vary significantly with age. In May 2002 the age groups 25–34 and 35–44 years both had participation rates of just over 80%. Participation rates were lower for all other age groups, varying from 79.7% for those aged 45–54 years to 6.9% 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 43.9% in May 1997 to 50.8% in May 2002.

9.2 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), By age group

	May 1997	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002
Age group (years)	%	%	%	%
15–19	54.5	57.6	56.3	52.5
20–24	80.9	82.4	83.6	79.1
25–34	80.4	81.0	82.5	80.0
35–44	81.0	81.8	81.0	81.1
45–54	77.2	77.9	76.5	79.7
55–64	43.9	46.9	46.4	50.8
65 and over	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.9
Total	**61.8**	**62.7**	**62.5**	**62.4**

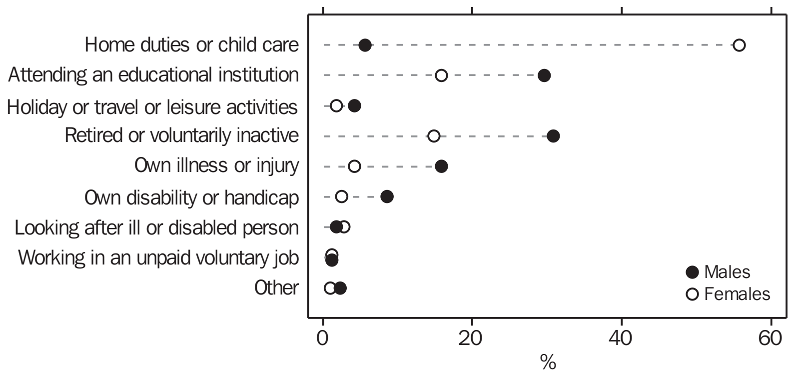
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

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 aged 15–69 years who were not in the labour force in September 2001. The main activities undertaken by people who were not in the labour force varied. The main activities most commonly reported in NSW by males were 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (31%), 'attending an educational institution' (30%) and 'own illness or injury' (16%). For females, the most commonly reported main activities were 'home duties or child care' (56%), 'attending an educational institution' (16%) and 'retired or voluntarily inactive' (15%).

9.3 MAIN ACTIVITY WHEN NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE — September 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, September 2001.

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 (for example, someone who wanted a job but did not look for work during the reference period). 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. In NSW in September 2001 there were an estimated 256,000 people aged 15–69 years who were marginally attached to the labour force, of whom most (69%) were female.

Discouraged jobseekers are people with a marginal attachment to the labour force who when surveyed 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 that they:

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

In September 2001 there were 26,500 discouraged job seekers in NSW. These discouraged job seekers represented 10% of those with marginal attachment to the labour force. Almost 70% of discouraged jobseekers were female.

There were also a large number of people (207,500) with marginal attachment to the labour force who were not classified as discouraged jobseekers. These were 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.

9.4 PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a) — September 2001

	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000
With marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	8.3	7.7	16.0
Were not available to start work within four weeks	3.0	3.0	6.2
Total	*11.3*	*10.8*	*22.1*
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks			
Discouraged jobseekers	8.4	18.1	26.5
Other	60.2	147.2	207.5
Total	*68.6*	*165.3*	*233.9*
Total with marginal attachment to the labour force	*79.9*	*176.1*	*256.0*
Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work but were neither looking nor available for work	30.6	70.6	101.2
Did not want to work	294.6	563.5	858.1
Total without marginal attachment to the labour force(b)	*383.2*	*667.0*	*1 050.2*
Total not in the labour force	**463.1**	**843.1**	**1 306.2**

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

Source: ABS data available on request, Persons not in the Labour Force Survey, September 2001.

Unemployment

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

- not employed
- available to work
- 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 196,300 unemployed people in NSW in May 2002 resulting in an unemployment rate of 6.0%. Over the last five years the unemployment rate has dropped 1.7 percentage points, from 7.7% in May 1997 to 6.0% in May 2002. Approximately three out of four unemployed people in May 2002 were looking for full-time work. Just over one-third (34%) of unemployed females were looking for part-time work compared with 18% of males.

Age groups

Unemployment rates vary between age groups and tend to decrease with age. In May 2002 the unemployment rate for teenagers (aged 15–19 years) was 17.7% and the rate for those aged 55–64 years was 4.6%.

9.5 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a)

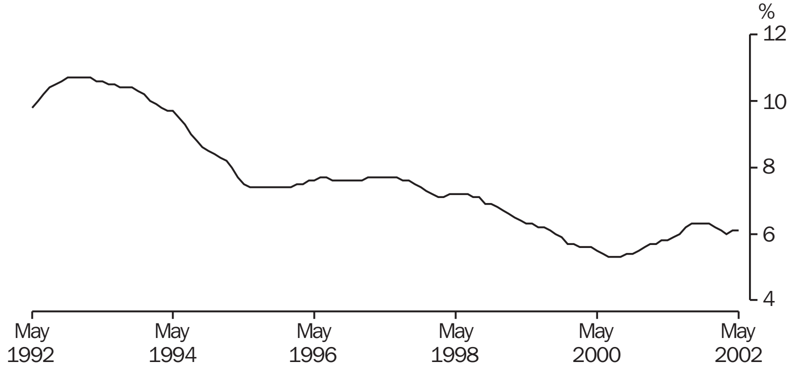
	Unemployed persons			Unemployment rate		
	May 1997	May 2001	May 2002	May 1997	May 2001	May 2002
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	39.9	40.5	41.7	17.1	16.1	17.7
20–24	49.9	36.9	32.3	13.8	9.8	8.9
25–34	57.2	39.0	45.9	7.4	4.8	5.8
35–44	41.2	34.0	36.2	5.3	4.2	4.5
45–54	34.3	24.6	25.1	5.6	3.7	3.6
55–64	10.4	10.7	14.8	4.4	3.8	4.6
65 and over	*0.6	*1.2	*0.4	*1.3	*2.4	*0.6
Total	**233.7**	**186.9**	**196.3**	**7.7**	**5.8**	**6.0**

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

Over the ten years since May 1992 the trend series unemployment rate has decreased from a high of 10.7% between November 1992 and March 1993 to 6.1% in May 2002.

9.6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend series



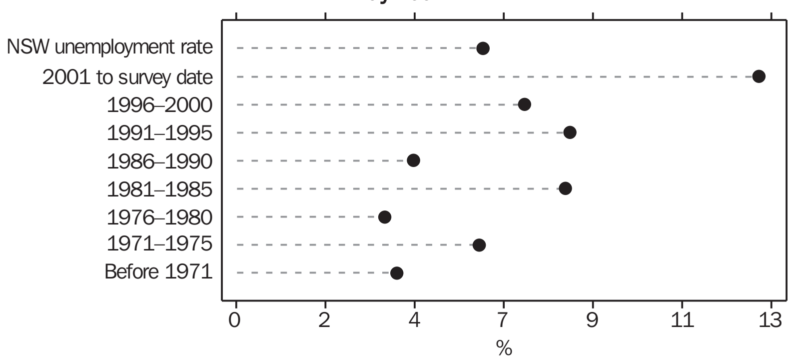
Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

Country of birth

In May 2002, the unemployment rate of NSW people born overseas in English speaking countries (4.7%) was 1.3 percentage points lower than that for those born in Australia (6.0%). The rate was higher (6.4%) 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, with the unemployment rate of migrants generally reducing with the term of residency. The most recent arrivals recorded the highest rate. Overseas born people in NSW who arrived in Australia in 2001 (or more recently) had an unemployment rate of 12.7% in May 2002, compared to the NSW rate of 6.0%. The higher unemployment rates of more recent migrants may also be associated with the age of these migrants upon arrival in Australia.

9.7 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF OVERSEAS BORN PEOPLE, By period of arrival — May 2002



Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

Duration of unemployment

For people unemployed in NSW in May 2002, the average duration of unemployment was 55 weeks for males and 47 weeks for females. Just over one-fifth (22%) of people were unemployed for less than four weeks. The average duration of unemployment varied across age groups and ranged from 22 weeks for people aged 15–19 years to 111 weeks for those aged 45 years and over.

People unemployed for 52 weeks or more are considered to be long-term unemployed. In NSW in May 2002, 22% of unemployed people fell into this category. Of the long-term unemployed 60% have been unemployed for 104 weeks or more.

9.8 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT — May 2002

	Males	Females	Persons
Weeks	'000	'000	'000
Less than 52 weeks			
Less than 4 weeks	22.4	20.0	42.4
4 and less than 13 weeks	23.6	19.8	43.4
13 and less than 26 weeks	25.6	18.4	44.0
26 and less than 52 weeks	14.5	8.8	23.2
Total less than 52 weeks	*62.4*	*47.2*	*109.7*
52 weeks or more			
52 and less then 104 weeks	11.7	5.4	17.1
104 weeks or more	16.9	9.3	26.1
Total 52 weeks or more	*28.6*	*14.7*	*43.2*
Total unemployed	**114.6**	**81.7**	**196.3**
Average number of weeks unemployed	55.1	46.7	51.6

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

Reason for unemployment

Of the 196,300 unemployed people in NSW in May 2002, 37% lost their last job. A further one-quarter were former workers, just over one-fifth (22%) were job leavers and 17% had never worked. Males (46%) were more likely to be job losers than females (24%), while females were more likely to be former workers (30%) or job leavers (27%) than males (20% and 19% respectively).

In July 2001 information was collected on the labour force status and other characteristics of people aged 18–64 years who had been retrenched in the previous three years. In NSW, 3,326,900 people had held a job in the previous three years. Of these, 184,300 people or 6% had been retrenched in the three years prior to July 2001 and two-thirds of these were male. Of those retrenched, 69% had found new employment by July 2001, 13% were unemployed and 18% were not in the labour force.

In NSW, over half (51%) of those retrenched in the three years prior to July 2001 were aged between 25–44 years, with 16% aged 18–24 years and 10% aged 55–64 years. Females aged 25–34 years (32%) were more likely than males of the same age (22%) to have been retrenched.

Just over one-quarter (26%) of those who had been retrenched in the previous three years in NSW in July 2001 had, as their highest level of educational attainment, Year 10 or below, followed by those with a School Certificate (22%) and those with a Higher School Certificate (19%).

In NSW in July 2001, 44% of those retrenched in the previous three years indicated that the main reason for retrenchment was 'not enough work/job cuts'. Other commonly reported reasons included 'business closed' (18%) and 'nature of job changed/new technology' and 'change of management' both 8%.

Over one-third (37%) of those retrenched in NSW in the three years prior to July 2001 were given prior notice of between one and five weeks, one-quarter were given prior notice of less than one day, while 11% were given prior notice of 13 weeks or more. The majority (88%) had only been retrenched once in the three years prior to July 2001 in NSW.

For people retrenched in the three years prior to July 2001, the most common agencies contacted for employment assistance were employers (79,100 people or 43%), followed by employment agencies (39%) and Centrelink (32%). These figures arise from more than one agency being contacted by an individual. Over one-quarter (28%) did not contact any agencies for employment assistance.

The most frequent types of assistance provided by employment agencies included 'a job placement' (27%), 'referral to an interview for a job' (24%), 'advice on job hunting' (15%) and 'referral to a Centrelink touchscreen' (15%). More than one type of assistance could have been provided to an individual. Almost one-fifth (18%) of those who contacted an agency did not have any assistance provided.

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 2002 the unemployment rate for the Sydney Major Statistical Region (MSR) was 5.2%, compared with 7.6% for the balance of NSW.

Within Sydney, the unemployment rates ranged from 7.9% in Canterbury-Bankstown SR to 3.4% in the Northern Beaches SR.

Outside Sydney, the lowest unemployment rate was 4.7% in the Murray-Murrumbidgee SR while the highest was 11.1% in the Hunter SR.

9.9 LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a) — May 2002

Region	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
Sydney (MSR)				
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	273.0	12.9	4.5	69.2
including				
Inner Sydney (SR)	*169.4*	*10.4*	5.8	71.6
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	130.4	6.6	4.8	66.5
St George-Sutherland (SR)	220.1	11.1	4.8	65.6
Canterbury-Bankstown (SR)	133.5	11.5	*7.9*	*55.6*
Fairfield-Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs)	264.0	20.1	7.1	64.0
including				
Fairfield-Liverpool (SR)	*151.2*	*10.7*	6.6	61.3
Central Western Sydney (SR)	139.6	5.6	3.9	61.1
Outer Western Sydney (SR) and Blacktown (C)	283.5	15.7	5.2	66.8
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	148.1	7.3	4.7	60.5
Hornsby-Ku-ring-gai (SR) and Baulkham Hills (A)	232.6	10.3	4.3	71.2
Northern Beaches (SR)	122.3	4.3	*3.4*	*70.1*
Gosford-Wyong (SR)	119.4	7.7	6.0	56.2
Total Sydney (MSR)	*2 066.5*	*113.1*	*5.2*	*64.7*
Balance of NSW (MSR)				
Hunter (SR)	223.6	27.9	11.1	55.0
including				
Newcastle (SRS)	*190.5*	*23.4*	*10.9*	*55.7*
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	270.3	19.6	*6.8*	*60.1*
including				
Illawarra (SR)	*189.4*	*15.1*	7.4	60.2
Wollongong (SRS)	*136.2*	*13.4*	9.0	61.8
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast (SRs)	173.7	16.6	8.7	53.0
Northern, Far West-North Western and Central West (SRs)	203.3	12.0	5.6	58.7
Murray-Murrumbidgee (SR)	145.5	7.1	4.7	68.0
Total Balance of NSW (MSR)	*1 016.4*	*83.2*	*7.6*	58.2
New South Wales	**3 082.9**	**196.3**	**6.0**	**62.4**

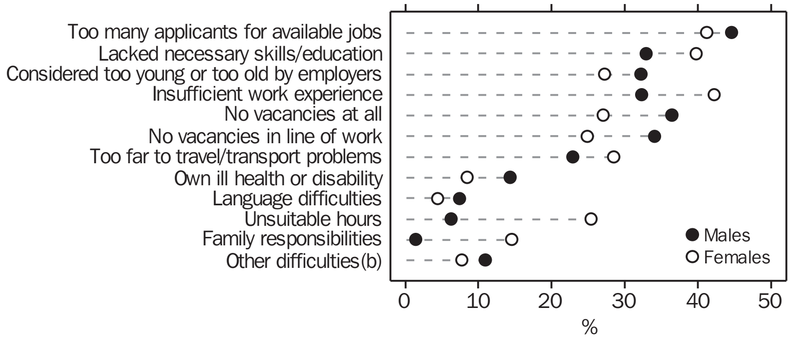
(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.
NOTE: Regional estimates other than those above are not sufficiently reliable for publication and should not be derived by subtraction.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

Job search experience

In July 2001 the job search experience of unemployed people was surveyed. While 9% of people in NSW had no difficulties in finding work, of those who did have difficulty some 43% of unemployed people stated that a difficulty in finding work was that there were too many applicants for the available jobs. A further 36% said they had insufficient work experience, 36% cited lack of necessary skills/education, 33% said that there were no vacancies, 31% found no vacancies in their line of work and 30% were considered to be too young or too old by employers.

9.10 DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK(a) — July 2001



(a) A person could have more than one difficulty in finding work. (b) Includes persons who reported difficulties because of ethnic background.

Source: ABS data available on request, Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons Survey, July 2001.

There were some significant differences in the steps taken to find work by men and women. While almost two-thirds (65%) of unemployed men registered with Centrelink, less than half (45%) of unemployed women did so. Of those who did not register with Centrelink, 86% of men and 93% of women contacted prospective employers.

Job vacancies

Statistics on 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 2002 there were 29,700 job vacancies in NSW, an increase of 5% in the 12 months since May 2001. In the same period the number of vacancies decreased slightly in the private sector and increased by 33% in the public sector. Private sector vacancies represented 81% of the total.

9.11 JOB VACANCIES

	Unit	May 1998	May 1999	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002
Sector						
Private	'000	22.3	33.7	37.2	24.1	23.9
Public	'000	3.3	3.7	4.7	4.3	*5.8
Total vacancies	'000	**25.6**	**37.5**	**41.8**	**28.4**	**29.7**
Job vacancy rate(a)	%	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2

(a) 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).

Employment

People are considered to be employed if they worked in the previous week for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, or for one hour or more without pay in a family business, during the week prior to the Labour Force survey. Also included are employees, employers and self-employed people who had a job but, for a variety of reasons e.g. paid or unpaid leave, did not work during the survey reference week.

In May 2002 there were an estimated 3.1 million employed people in NSW. Between May 1997 and May 2002 the number of people in employment increased by 268,800 or 10%.

There were 1.7 million employed males and 1.3 million employed females in May 2002. Males represented 56% of the total employed population.

Between May 1997 and May 2002 the number of employed people increased in all age groups, particularly for older workers. Numbers employed in the age groups 45–54 years and 55–64 years rose by 97,300 (17%) and 81,800 (36%) respectively. The employment of people aged 65 years and over increased by 25%.

9.12 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By age group

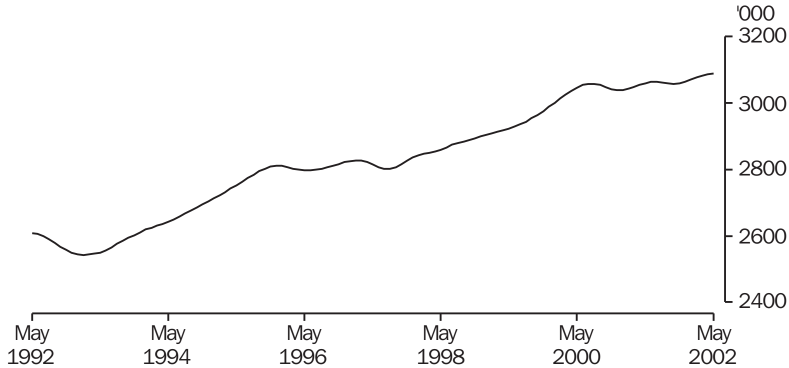
	May 1997	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000	'000
15–19	193.1	219.9	211.3	194.1
20–24	312.5	334.7	340.4	331.4
25–34	713.9	752.6	766.5	741.2
35–44	736.5	771.3	768.7	767.6
45–54	583.0	651.0	648.1	680.3
55–64	228.3	269.1	272.7	310.1
65 and over	46.8	49.4	50.0	58.4
Total	**2 814.1**	**3 048.1**	**3 057.7**	**3 082.9**

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

The trend estimate of the number of employed persons in NSW rose from 2,608,600 in May 1992 to 3,089,400 in May 2002, an increase of 18%.

9.13 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend series



Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

Part-time employment

Part-time employees are defined as those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week. Just over one-quarter (27%) of all people employed in NSW in May 2002 were part-time workers. Approximately 43% of females were employed part-time compared to 14% of males. These are very similar to the proportions recorded in May 2001 (42% and 14% respectively).

The age groups with the highest proportion of part-time workers occur at both ends of working life. Almost two-thirds of people aged 15–19 years in NSW in May 2001 worked part-time (64%), followed by 48% of those aged 65 years and over. Higher proportions of females than males of all ages worked part-time.

9.14 FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORKERS, By age and sex — May 2002

	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
15–19	46.2	23.3	69.5	49.3	75.3	124.6
20–24	128.7	101.1	229.9	43.8	57.7	101.5
25–34	385.3	223.6	608.8	34.4	98.0	132.4
35–44	397.1	178.6	575.7	36.3	155.6	191.9
45–54	354.7	178.3	533.0	27.4	119.9	147.2
55–59	110.3	44.2	154.6	15.8	40.9	56.7
60–64	50.2	14.0	64.2	16.1	18.5	34.6
65 and over	23.9	6.5	30.5	16.6	11.3	27.9
Total	**1 496.6**	**769.5**	**2 266.1**	**239.7**	**577.1**	**816.8**

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

The monthly labour force survey asks those who work part-time whether they would prefer to work more hours. In NSW in May 2002 over three-quarters (76%) of people who worked part-time in the reference week said that they preferred not to work more hours. More females (80%) than males (68%) preferred not to work more hours.

Hours worked

In May 2002, one-third of people in NSW worked over 40 hours in the reference week. Nearly one-fifth worked 50 hours or more and just under one-tenth worked 60 hours or more.

Just over two-fifths (44%) of NSW males worked over 40 hours in the reference week while 28% worked 50 hours or more and 14% worked 60 hours or more. In contrast, only 19% of females worked over 40 hours.

9.15 HOURS WORKED, By sex — May 2002

	Males	Females	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	%
0	60.7	66.4	127.1	4.1
1–15	113.0	231.7	344.7	11.2
16–29	119.4	259.0	378.4	12.3
30–34	87.5	116.2	203.7	6.6
35–39	249.0	226.9	475.9	15.4
40	335.3	190.0	525.4	17.0
41–44	87.0	52.6	139.7	4.5
45–49	198.9	77.9	276.8	9.0
50–59	243.9	86.0	329.9	10.7
60 or more	241.5	39.8	281.3	9.1
Total	**1 736.3**	**1 346.6**	**3 082.9**	**100.0**

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

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 and who were available to start work with 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 2001 there were about 3.1 million people employed in NSW. An estimated 155,700 people (5% of those employed) were underemployed. Of these, the majority, 91%, usually worked part-time and wanted to work, and were available to start working more hours. This group was then divided into those who were looking and available to start work (50% of all underemployed) and those not looking but available to start work (42% of all underemployed). Of this latter group, almost two-thirds (64%) were female. Just under 10% of the underemployed usually work full-time but worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons.

Forms of employment

In the Forms of Employment Survey, November 2001, questions were asked about employment arrangements in the main job of all employed persons, except contributing family workers and persons working for payment in kind only. Employees were divided into groups according to their leave entitlements and whether they reported being employed as casuals.

In NSW in 2001, 59% of employees reported that they had paid leave entitlements while just under one-fifth (19%) identified themselves as casual workers. One-quarter of females identified themselves as casual workers compared with 14% of males.

Owner managers are those who reported working for an employer for wages or salary and who reported that they undertook the work as part of their own business, as well as those who did not work for a wage or salary but who worked for their own business. Owner managers were classified according to whether they were working in an incorporated or an unincorporated business.

Nearly one-quarter of males were owner managers compared with 13% of females.

9.16 SELECTED EMPLOYMENT TYPES(a), By sex — November 2001

	Males	Females	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	%
Employees with paid leave entitlements	990.0	789.3	1 779.3	58.9
Self-identified casuals	243.5	336.1	579.6	19.2
Employees without leave entitlements who did not identify as casuals	42.6	34.5	77.1	2.6
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	173.4	62.2	235.6	7.8
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	241.2	108.8	350.0	11.6
Total	**1 690.7**	**1 330.8**	**3 021.5**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding contributing family workers and employees who worked for payment in kind only in their main job.

Source: ABS data available on request, Forms of Employment Survey, November 2001.

Industry and occupation

In NSW in May 2002, Retail trade was the largest industry in terms of employment, accounting for 14% of all employed people. Other large employing industries in May 2002 were Property and business services (13%), Manufacturing (12%) and Health and community services (10%). Since May 1997, Property and business services, Construction, and Transport and Storage have experienced increases in employment (up by 32%, 24% and 23% respectively). Conversely, between 1997 and 2002, employment in the Mining industry declined by 37% while employment in the Wholesale trade industry and Manufacturing industry fell by 12% and 8% respectively.

The largest proportions of part-time employment were concentrated in the industries of Retail trade (25% of all people employed part-time), Health and community services (15%) and Property and business services (10%). Industries employing a large proportion of full-time employees were Manufacturing (14% of all people employed full-time), Property and business services (14%), Retail trade (11%) and Construction (9%).

In May 2002 the industries which employed the largest numbers of females were Health and community services (18% of employed females) and Retail trade (16%). The Manufacturing industry was the largest employer of males (15%) followed closely by the industries of Retail trade (13%), Property and business services and Construction (both 12%).

The Manufacturing industry had the highest proportion of males employed full-time (16%) followed by the Construction industry (13%). The Retail industry had both the highest proportion of males and females employed part-time (26% and 24% respectively). The Health and community services industry had the largest proportion of females employed full-time (17%) followed by the Property and business services industry with 16%.

The major occupation groups containing the largest number of people employed were Professionals (20%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (18%). These two occupation groups also accounted for just over half of employed females (52%). Among males, 20% were employed as Tradespersons and related workers and 18% as Professionals.

Occupations where there were high proportions of part-time workers were Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (61%), Advanced clerical and service workers (44%), Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (38%), and Labourers and related workers (36%).

9.17 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By sex, employment status and occupation — May 2002

	Males		Females		Persons		
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	185.1	9.9	48.3	11.4	233.5	21.3	254.8
Professionals	276.7	33.7	213.9	91.9	490.6	125.7	616.2
Associate professionals	188.6	15.5	97.1	35.5	285.7	51.1	336.8
Tradespersons and related workers	316.3	27.4	22.5	14.1	338.8	41.5	380.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	12.0	3.2	61.8	55.2	73.8	58.4	132.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	126.8	27.2	216.1	180.2	342.9	207.3	550.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	202.9	29.4	17.5	13.2	220.3	42.6	262.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	59.8	44.6	48.8	126.4	108.5	171.1	279.6
Labourers and related workers	128.4	48.7	43.5	49.1	171.9	97.8	269.8
Total	**1 496.6**	**239.7**	**769.5**	**577.1**	**2 266.1**	**816.8**	**3 082.9**

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey, May 2002.

Job mobility

The February 2002 Labour Mobility Survey revealed that just under one-quarter (24%) of employed people in NSW had been in their current job for at least 10 years. Just over one-fifth (22%) had been in their current job for less than one year.

A greater proportion of females than males had been in their job for shorter periods, with 62% of females being in their current job for less than 5 years compared with 58% of males.

Younger people were more likely to change jobs than older people. The most mobile group were those aged 20–24 years with 22% changing jobs in the 12 months to February 2002. The next most mobile groups were those aged 25–34 and 15–19 years with 19% and 17% respectively changing jobs.

Working arrangements

In November 2000 the Working Arrangements Survey looked at the working arrangements of employed people aged 15 years and over who worked in their main job for an employer (for wages or salary), or in their own incorporated enterprise. In NSW in November 2000 there were 2.6 million people employed in this way of whom:

- 32% have start and finish times that are not fixed (37% of males and 27% of females)
- 23% are entitled to a rostered day off (26% of males and 19% of females)
- 31% work overtime on a regular basis (37% of males and 24% of females)
- 13% worked shift work in the last four weeks (15% of males and 12% of females)
- 70% can choose when holiday leave is taken (71% of males and 68% of females)
- 37% are able to work extra hours in order to take time off (both males and females).

Of parents with children under 12 years of age:

- 36% have start and finish times that are not fixed (41% of males and 29% of females)
- 21% are entitled to a rostered day off (28% of males and 12% of females)
- 34% work overtime on a regular basis (44% of males and 18% of females)
- 13% worked shift work in the last four weeks (15% of males and 11% of females)
- 70% can choose when holiday leave is taken (73% of males and 66% of females)
- 41% are able to work extra hours in order to take time off (42% of males and 39% of females).

Job-share arrangements were in place for 9% of women with children under 12 years of age.

More males (66%) than females (54%) worked Monday to Friday in their main job. More females (17%) than males (4%) usually worked weekdays only.

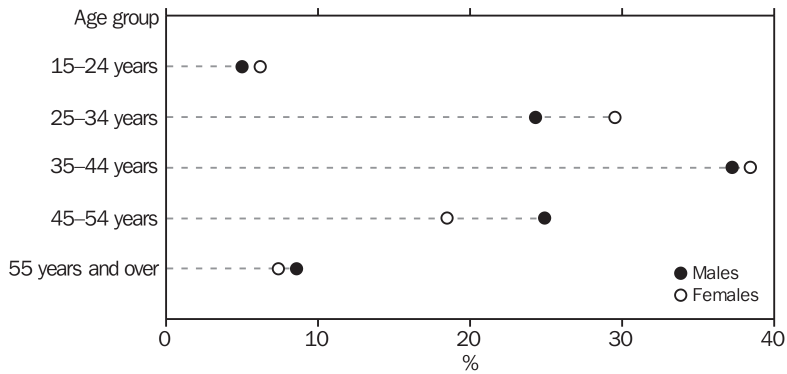
Teleworking

This section contains results from the October 2001 State Supplementary Survey, Teleworking, NSW. It presents information on people who worked at home during normal business hours for a business not based in their own home. Topics covered include: facilities used when working at home, reasons for teleworking, mode of transport to work, whether people would like to work at home during normal business hours and reasons why people are not teleworking. Teleworkers were defined as employed persons aged 15 years and over who worked at a fixed workplace, for a business that was not based at their own home and in the last three months worked at home during normal business hours for a full or part day.

In the three months to October 2001 an estimated 244,700 or 8% of employed persons teleworked in NSW. Of these the majority, 176,200 or 72% of teleworkers live in Sydney, with the remaining residing in the balance of NSW. Of those who teleworked, 58% (142,300) were male and 42% were female.

The most common age group for teleworkers was 35–44 years, which accounted for 92,300 (38%) of teleworkers. Younger and older workers were less likely to telework. Of those who teleworked, 5% (13,400) were aged 15–24 years and 8% (19,900) were aged 55 years and over.

9.18 TELEWORKERS, By age and sex — 2001



Source: Teleworking, NSW, October 2001 (cat. no. 1373.1).

Over the same period, a further 355,200 or 12% of employed persons only worked at home after normal business hours. Employed persons aged 45–54 years accounted for the largest proportion of those who only worked at home after normal business hours (103,700 or 29%), while those aged 15–24 years (25,500 or 7%) represented the smallest proportion.

Though a large majority (74%) of teleworking employees worked in the private sector, a greater proportion of public sector employees teleworked compared to those employed in the private sector. Of those who worked in the public sector, 10% teleworked compared to 7% of private employees.

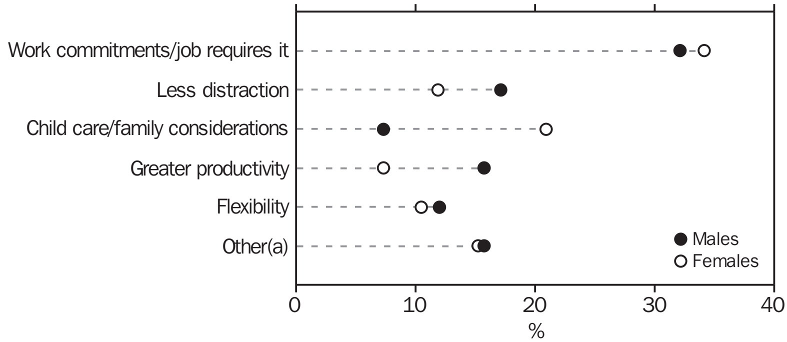
Public sector employees were also more likely to work at home only after business hours. Of employees in the public service 22% worked at home only after business hours, compared to 10% of private sector employees.

Teleworking employees used a variety of technological facilities. The most commonly used facilities by teleworking employees included the telephone (72%), mobile phone (68%), Internet (67%) and email (65%).

Close to two-thirds (62%) of teleworking employees used a facility supplied by their employer. The facilities most commonly supplied to teleworking employees were a laptop computer (44%) and mobile phone (37%). Email, Internet and logging on to work computer from home were also common (21%, 19% and 17% respectively).

The main reasons for teleworking were work commitment/job requires it (33%), less distractions (15%), child care/family considerations (13%) and greater productivity (12%). More female than male teleworkers gave child care/family considerations as the main reason for teleworking (21% compared to 7%).

9.19 MAIN REASON WORKED AT HOME, By sex — 2001



(a) Includes 'Save travelling cost' and 'More pleasant working environment'.

Source: Teleworking, NSW, October 2001 (cat. no. 1373.1).

An estimated 87% of all teleworkers used a car for at least part of the trip to work when they were not teleworking. Other types of transport used by teleworkers included train travel (12%), walking (9%) and bus travel (8%).

Almost half of all teleworkers (47%) would like to telework more often, while 38% of those who work at home only after normal business hours would also like to telework. The most common reasons given by all employed people for not teleworking more often were 'type of work not suitable' (63%), 'employers not allowing it' (14%) and 'lack of equipment' (12%).

Of those employees who did not do any work at home for their job or business, 27% reported that they would like to telework. Reasons for not teleworking for this group of people were 'type of work available' (75%) and 'employers not allowing it' (13%).

Locations of work

In the June 2000 Labour Force Survey, employed persons were asked about all the different locations where they worked in the previous week and were classified by whether or not they worked at home in either their main or second job. For this survey persons employed at home were defined as: (a) employed persons who worked all or most hours at home and (b) employees who had an arrangement with their employer to work some hours at home, in their main or second job, in the reference week.

In NSW in June 2000 there were an estimated 2,903,600 employed persons. In their main job:

- 82% had worked at their employer or client's workplace during the week
- 27% had spent time travelling for work
- 18% had worked at their own or another home (other than their employer or client's)
- 9% had worked in their own workplace
- 5% had worked in their employer or client's home.

Females were slightly less likely to have worked at their own or another's home (17%) than males (19%) but more likely to have worked at their employer or client's workplace (85% compared to 79%). Males are more likely to have spent time travelling for work (36%) than females (15%).

Of the estimated 291,700 employed at home in either their main or second job:

- 91% were employed at home in their main job
- 68% used information technology in work at home, although males were more likely to use the Internet (48%) than females (37%)
- 45% operated their own business (half of females and 40% of males) with 18% needing to catch up on work (23% of males and 13% of females)
- 71% were full-time workers (89% of males and 51% of females)
- 63% were employees and a further 29% were own account workers.

Trade union membership

In August 2001, 26% of NSW employees stated that they were members of a trade union in their main job. Male employees (27%) were more likely to have been trade union members than female employees (25%). Full-time employees (29%) were more likely than part-time employees (19%) to be trade union members.

The Mining industry had the highest proportion of all employees as trade union members (59%) followed by the Education and Government administration and defence industries, both with 53% trade union membership. The lowest proportions of union membership were found in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (7%) and Wholesale trade (8%).

The rate of trade union membership in the public sector (55%) was much higher than that in the private sector (20%). It was also higher among those employees with entitlements to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (32%) than among employees without such leave entitlements (10%).

Industrial disputes

Statistics on industrial disputation relate to disputes which involved a work stoppage where the total time lost was 10 working days or more. Also included is time lost by employees who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppage occurred but who were not themselves parties to the dispute.

In the 12 months ended December 2001, 249 disputes occurred in NSW involving 117,700 employees and 165,100 working days lost, a decrease of 1,700 over the previous year.

The industries that recorded the largest decreases in the number of working days lost were the Education, Health and community services industries (down 64,100 to 8,700 days) and the Coal Mining industry (down 19,700 to 2,600 days). Increases in working days lost were recorded in the Construction industry (up 31,500 to 42,900 days), Metal product and Machinery and equipment manufacturing industries (up 32,100 to 60,200 days) and Other manufacturing industries (up 18,900 days to 31,500 days). The Metal product and Machinery and equipment manufacturing industries accounted for over one-third (36%) of all working days lost in NSW in 2001.

The Metal product and Machinery and equipment manufacturing industries and the Construction industry recorded increases in the number of employees involved in disputes in the 12 months ended December 2001 (26,600 and 12,500 respectively). Conversely, the Education and Health and community services industries recorded a decrease in the number of employees involved in disputes (66,500).

In NSW in the 12 months ended December 2001, the number of working days lost per thousand employees for all industries was 62, 24% higher than the national figure of 50 working days lost per thousand employees. There were 469 working days lost per thousand employees in the Metal product and Machinery and equipment manufacturing industries followed by the Construction industry with 278 working days lost per thousand employees.

9.20 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a)

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Working days lost	'000	223.2	113.6	377.9	153.7	188.5	316.5	166.8	165.1
Total employees involved	'000	118.6	76.5	201.5	72.7	144.3	211.4	150.8	117.7
Number of disputes	no.	230	285	292	199	218	272	268	249

(a) 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. 6321.0); ABS data available on request, Industrial Disputes.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross earnings of employees before tax. They 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 or 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 2002 were $866.30 for males and $571.30 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 adult total earnings revealed that average female earnings were 80% of male earnings.

9.21 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES(a), Trend series

	May 2000	May 2001	May 2002
	$	$	$
MALES			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	888.40	931.50	971.70
Total earnings	*944.60*	*982.90*	*1 024.8*
All males total earnings	**806.80**	**840.90**	**866.30**
FEMALES			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	722.30	765.10	804.60
Total earnings	*740.90*	*778.80*	*818.30*
All females total earnings	**536.80**	**558.60**	**571.30**
PERSONS			
Full-time adults			
Ordinary time earnings	825.30	869.90	910.00
Total earnings	*867.20*	*907.40*	*948.50*
All persons total earnings	**676.60**	**706.50**	**723.10**

(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 comprise superannuation, holiday leave, sick leave and long service leave. The historical distinction between casual and permanent employees now relates to the entitlement of employees to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave.

The August 2001 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership Survey indicated that 92% of NSW employees received at least one kind of standard employment benefit in their main job. Just over 90% of employees had superannuation, 74% had holiday leave and/or sick leave while 64% had long-service leave.

Access to benefits was much higher for full-time employees compared to part-time employees. While 98% of full-time workers received at least one benefit only 76% of people working part-time did so. In the public sector 97% of all employees received at least one standard benefit compared with 91% 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. The index is 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 12 months to the June quarter 2002, the NSW wage cost index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) increased by 3.1% for both the public and private sectors.

9.22 WAGE COST INDEX(a)(b)

	2000		2001		2002	
	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Total hourly rates of pay	107.7	108.5	112.0	112.7	115.6	116.2
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay	107.6	108.5	112.0	112.7	115.6	116.2
PUBLIC SECTOR						
Total hourly rates of pay	109.9	110.7	114.1	114.5	117.9	118.0
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay	109.9	110.7	114.1	114.5	117.9	118.0
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR						
Total hourly rates of pay	108.2	109.0	112.5	113.1	116.1	116.6
Ordinary time hourly rates of pay	108.1	109.0	112.5	113.1	116.1	116.6

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

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0); ABS data available on request, Wage Cost Index.

Bibliography

Australia

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, cat. no. 6302.0

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, cat. no. 6310.0

Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia, cat. no. 6361.0

Forms of Employment, Australia, cat. no. 6359.0

Industrial Disputes, Australia, cat. no. 6321.0

Job Vacancies, Australia, cat. no. 6354.0

Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, cat. no. 6222.0

Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6203.0

Labour Force Experience, Australia, cat. no. 6206.0

Locations of Work, Australia, cat. no. 6275.0

Persons not in the Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6220.0

Retrenchment and Redundancy, Australia, cat. no. 6266.0

Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, cat. no. 6245.0

Underemployed Workers, Australia, cat. no. 6265.0

Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, cat. no. 6248.0

Wage Cost Index, Australia, cat. no. 6345.0

Working Arrangements, Australia, cat. no. 6342.0

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

10 Industry Overview

Introduction

Economic development in NSW has followed a pattern of contrast and change. Between 1788 and 1820, there was little scope for industrial or commercial enterprise. The government, as both the 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 NSWs economic development, and by 1850 it was supplying a large proportion of the British market for imported wool. 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 NSWs 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, gaining impetus from Federation, the elimination of customs barriers between states and 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 oil price rises in 1973–74 led the world into recession, and 'stagflation' (inflation coupled with slower growth) affected all sectors of the Australian economy. The modest employment growth between 1968 and 1979 was dominated by the service industries.

The 1980s and 1990s saw 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 the manufacturing industry'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 August 2002 there were an estimated 3.1 million persons employed in NSW. This was an increase of 32% from August 1986 (2.3 million persons).

The industries that made the greatest contribution to employment in August 2002 were Retail trade with 459,000 persons (15% of total employment), Property and business services with 414,000 persons (13%) and Manufacturing with 370,000 persons (12%). This compares to August 1986 when Manufacturing employed 405,000 persons (17%), Retail trade employed 323,000 persons (14%) and Property and business services employed 162,000 persons (7%).

The industries that showed the greatest percentage growth in employment between August 1986 and August 2002 were Property and business services (up 156%), Cultural and recreation services (up 90% from 48,000 to 91,000 persons), and Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (up 74% from 86,000 to 149,000 persons).

The industries that experienced the greatest percentage decline in employment between August 1986 and August 2002 were Electricity, gas and water supply (down 53% from 50,000 to 23,000 persons), and Mining (down 46% from 27,000 to 15,000 persons).

10.1 INDUSTRY BY EMPLOYMENT

	August 1986		August 2002		
		Contribution to total employment		Contribution to total employment	Percentage change in employment—August 1986 to August 2002
	'000	%	'000	%	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	108	4.6	105	3.4	—2.4
Mining	27	1.2	15	0.5	–45.9
Manufacturing	405	17.3	370	12.0	–8.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	50	2.1	23	0.8	–53.2
Construction	162	6.9	215	6.9	32.5
Wholesale trade	165	7.1	151	4.9	8.3
Retail trade	323	13.8	459	14.8	42.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	86	3.7	149	4.8	73.7
Transport and storage	140	6.0	152	4.9	8.8
Communication services	56	2.4	69	2.2	23.9
Finance and insurance	120	5.1	147	4.8	22.8
Property and business services	162	6.9	414	13.4	155.6
Government administration and defence(a)	90	3.8	105	3.4	16.8
Education	138	5.9	218	7.0	58.0
Health and community services	187	8.0	305	9.9	63.2
Cultural and recreational services	48	2.1	91	2.9	90.0
Personal and other services	73	3.1	103	3.3	41.2
Total	**2 339**	**100.0**	**3 094**	**100.0**	**32.3**

(a) Defence figures do not include persons in the defence forces.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Industry size

This section outlines the growth in the number of NSW businesses,and changes by employment size groupings. The following analysis and table exclude government enterprises and those classified to the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

Between 1983–84 and 2000–01 there was a 67% increase in the number of businesses (from 230,100 to 384,100). The largest growth was in the number of businesses with 1–4 employees (up by 95%), followed by those with 5–19 employees (up by 64%). The smallest growth (29%) was for business with 200 or more employees. The number of non-employing businesses increased by 54%, from 119,300 to 183,500. Between 1998–99 and 2000–01, the number of non-employing businesses increased by 12%, while the number of employing businesses increased only very slightly (0.5%).

10.2 NUMBER OF BUSINESSES, By size(a)

	1983–84	1998–99	2000–01	Percentage change 1983–84 to 2000–01	Percentage change 1998–99 to 2000–01
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Non-employing businesses	119.3	164.1	183.5	53.8	11.8
Employing businesses					
1–4 employees	67.5	131.6	131.6	95.0	0.0
5–19 employees	35.1	55.5	57.5	63.8	3.6
20–99 employees	6.8	10.3	9.5	39.7	–7.8
100–199 employees	0.7	1.2	1.1	57.1	–8.3
200 or more employees	0.7	0.9	0.9	28.6	0.0
Total employing businesses	*110.8*	*199.6*	*200.6*	*81.0*	*0.5*
Total small business(b)	*221.9*	*351.2*	*372.5*	*67.9*	*6.1*
Total businesses	**230.1**	**363.7**	**384.1**	**66.9**	**5.6**

(a) Excludes Government enterprises and Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. (b) Small business is defined as non-employing business and businesses employing less than 20 people.

Source: Small Business in Australia (cat. no. 1321.0).

Factor income

Individual industry contributions to total factor income have changed in recent years, generally in keeping with the shift from the production and delivery of goods to the provision of services. In NSW, between 1991–92 and 2001–02, the contribution to total factor income by the Property and business services industry increased from 11% to 14% and that of the Finance and insurance industry increased from 7% to 9%. By contrast, over the same period, contributions to total factor income fell from 4% to 2% for Electricity, gas and water supply, 14% to 12% for Manufacturing, 7% to 6% for Wholesale trade and 6% to 5% for Retail trade.

Public service provision is a significant component of categories such as Cultural and recreational services, Health and community services, and Education. The contribution to total factor income of these categories has remained fairly constant over the past decade.

The percentage contributions of Agriculture and Mining, in particular, can change in the short-term as they respond to international commodity prices, while the Construction sector is quite responsive to the local economy in the short-term.

10.3 INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, Current prices

	1991–92		1996–97		2001–02	
	$m	%	$m	%	$m	%
Agriculture	2 736	2.2	4 757	2.9	5 808	2.7
Mining	2 536	2.0	3 151	1.9	4 341	2.0
Manufacturing	17 285	13.6	22 450	13.5	25 716	11.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	4 634	3.6	4 344	2.6	4 628	2.1
Construction	6 882	5.4	10 201	6.2	12 519	5.8
Wholesale trade	8 854	7.0	9 978	6.0	12 473	5.8
Retail trade	7 203	5.7	9 107	5.5	10 822	5.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3 154	2.5	4 215	2.5	5 635	2.6
Transport and storage	7 198	5.7	8 778	5.3	10 011	4.6
Communication services	3 895	3.1	5 393	3.3	6 575	3.0
Finance and insurance	9 521	7.5	11 792	7.1	19 834	9.1
Property and business services	14 503	11.4	20 583	12.4	29 823	13.8
Government administration and defence	3 908	3.1	5 688	3.4	7 237	3.3
Education	5 356	4.2	7 031	4.2	9 434	4.4
Health and community services	7 416	5.8	9 126	5.5	13 151	6.1
Cultural and recreational services	2 120	1.7	2 991	1.8	4 209	1.9
Personal and other services	2 784	2.2	3 629	2.2	4 755	2.2
Ownership of dwellings	14 290	11.2	18 981	11.4	25 409	11.7
General government(a)	2 806	2.2	3 605	2.2	4 435	2.0
All industries(b)	**127 081**	**100.0**	**165 800**	**100.0**	**216 815**	**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 (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, registered vehicles, and the use of public transport.

Chapter 12, Communication and Information Technology looks at both traditional and emerging forms of communication, from postal services to the Internet.

The Agricultural industry is profiled in *Chapter 13, Agriculture.* Statistics are presented on commodity and livestock production, along with financial data.

Chapter 14, Mining and Energy presents details on energy sources identified and minerals produced in NSW, and their consumption.

A profile of the Manufacturing industry is included in *Chapter 15, Manufacturing.* Details of employment, profit, turnover and commodities produced in this industry are presented.

The Housing and Construction industries are discussed in *Chapter 16, Housing and Construction*. Details of how and where we live are discussed, along with information about three broad areas of construction; residential building; non-residential building (offices, shops, etc.); and engineering construction (roads, dams, etc.).

A variety of service industries are examined in *Chapter 17, Service Industries*. The Retail, Wholesale and Tourism industries are considered, along with a range of more detailed industry data. New data are presented in this Year Book for: Amusement and leisure industries; the Business events venue industry; Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars; Cultural funding by government; Gambling industries; and Sports industries.

Chapter 18, Finance and Commerce looks at the Finance and Commerce industries. Private and Public finance, and the state's trade with the rest of the world, are addressed.

Bibliography

Australia

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0

Small Business in Australia, cat. no. 1321.0

11 Transport

Roads

There are 182,006 km of public roads in NSW. The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) has full or partial responsibility for maintaining 20,557 km of these roads, including 4,588 bridges and major culverts. A further 18,448 km of regional roads are the responsibility of local councils, with the RTA providing funding assistance. There are 79 km of privately operated toll roads. The remaining 142,922 km of roads are local roads for which local councils have responsibility.

The construction and maintenance of National Highways is funded by the Commonwealth Government. Since January 1994, other major highways in NSW, known as State Roads, have been fully funded by the State Government. An exception is the Pacific Highway Reconstruction Program, initiated in 1995, under which the Commonwealth is committed to the providing a proportion of the funding. 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 2001–02, state funding sources included: motor vehicle weight taxation; a general allocation from state funds; sales 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 federal registration fees levied on vehicles engaged in interstate trade and commerce.

11.1 ROADS IN NSW — 30 June 2002

Class of road and responsibility	Length(a) km	Sealed(a) km	Unsealed(a) km
RTA			
State roads — National highways	3 106	3 106	—
State roads — Major arterial roads	14 564	14 179	385
Regional roads in Unincorporated Areas(b)	506	129	377
Unclassified roads in Unincorporated Areas(b)	2 381	24	2 357
Total RTA	*20 557*	*17 438*	*3 119*
Councils			
Regional roads	18 448	13 863	4 585
Local roads	142 922	59 964	83 958
Total Councils	*161 370*	*73 827*	*87 543*
Private sector(c)			
Toll roads	79	79	—
Total all roads	**182 006**	**91 344**	**90 662**

(a) Road length is defined as route (end to end) length plus ramps, connections, additional carriageways etc. All reported lengths include road and bridge lengths and ferry route lengths. (b) Unincorporated Areas are not under the control of local councils. The RTA has authority for all roads in these areas (whether public or private) under the Roads Act 1993. (c) 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(a)

	1999–2000	2000–01
	$m	$m
NSW STATE GOVERNMENT TOTAL		
Operating expenses (from operating statement)		
Employee expenses	264	220
Non-employee expenses	852	651
Depreciation	443	313
Current transfer expenses	161	246
Capital transfer expenses	32	545
Total	*1 752*	*1 975*
Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)	914	1 157
NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL		
Operating expenses (from operating statement)		
Employee expenses	518	510
Non-employee expenses	562	569
Depreciation	690	674
Capital transfer expenses	0	0
Total	*1 770*	*1 753*
Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)	424	417
NSW STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL(b)		
Operating expenses (from operating statement)		
Employee expenses	782	730
Non-employee expenses	1 184	919
Depreciation	1 132	986
Current transfer expenses	47	128
Capital transfer expenses	12	534
Total	*3 157*	*3 297*
Expenditure on non-financial assets (from cash flow statement)	1 338	1 575
TRANSFERS BETWEEN NSW STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
Operating expense — current and capital transfer	134	129

(a) Data at the General Government Level. (b) The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with total state figures due to assets and liabilities held between levels of government and transfers between levels of government.

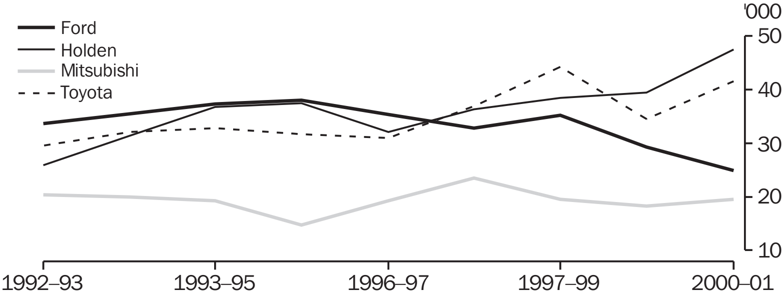
Source: ABS data available on request, Government Finance Statistics, Australia.

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). After falling to 268,000 in 1999–2000, registrations increased again in 2000–01 to 281,300. From 1999–2000 to 2000–01, increases in the new registrations of cars (up 9%) and motorcycles (up 8%) were counteracted by decreases in the new registrations of light commercial vehicles (down 15%) and trucks (down 9%).

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's seat.

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

11.4 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, By type of vehicle(a)

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Passenger vehicles	196.5	223.4	232.9	213.6	232.5
Light commercial vehicles	26.8	29.5	33.9	37.9	32.2
Trucks					
Rigid	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.2
Articulated	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Non-freight carrying(b)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Buses	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Motor cycles	6.8	8.1	8.6	9.6	10.4
Total	**235.4**	**267.2**	**282.0**	**268.0**	**281.3**

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) Includes campervans.

Source: ABS data available on request, New Motor Vehicle Registrations.

Number of vehicles

At 31 March 2002 there were 3,847,100 vehicles on the register of the NSW RTA, an increase of 3% from 31 March 2001. There were increases in the number of passenger vehicles, light commercial vehicles, non-freight carrying trucks, buses and motorcycles.

11.5 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES, By type of vehicle(a)(b)

	1997(c)	1998(c)	1999(c)	2001(d)	2002(d)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Passenger vehicles	2 843.9	2 960.6	2 963.1	3 007.3	3 088.3
Light commercial vehicles	459.5	481.6	482.1	501.7	515.5
Trucks					
Rigid	104.8	108.5	105.9	103.3	103.1
Articulated	15.8	16.8	16.3	15.3	15.3
Non-freight carrying(e)	9.8	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.5
Buses	15.9	16.5	16.6	17.2	18.7
Motor cycles	80.6	88.5	85.6	90.7	95.6
Total registered	**3 530.1**	**3 682.6**	**3 679.3**	**3 745.5**	**3 847.1**

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment, defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities. (b) No collection was run for 2000. (c) At 31 October. (d) At 31 March. (e) Includes campervans.

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

Between 1993 and 2002 the number of motor vehicles per 1,000 estimated resident population in NSW increased from 529 to 578. There were 464 passenger vehicles per 1,000 population at 31 March 2002, compared with 427 at 30 June 1993.

11.6 REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES, Per 1,000 population(a)

	1993(b)	1995(c)	1996(d)	1997(d)	1998(d)	1999(d)	2001(e)	2002(e)
Passenger vehicles	427	439	447	r440	467	462	r456	464
All truck types	21	21	21	r19	20	20	r18	18
Other motor vehicles	69	73	75	r75	80	79	r80	82
Motor cycles	12	12	13	r12	14	13	14	14
Total registered	**529**	**545**	**556**	**546**	**581**	**574**	**568**	**578**

(a) Estimated mean resident population. (b) Data is at 30 June. (c) Data is at 31 May. (d) Data is at 31 October. (e) Data is at 31 March.

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 October 2000 was 55 billion kilometres (km) or an average of 14,900 km per vehicle. Passenger vehicles accounted for most of the total distance travelled (43 billion km), while articulated trucks and buses had the highest average kilometres travelled per vehicle (92,600 km and 33,000 km respectively).

During 2000 it is estimated that for vehicles registered in NSW:

- 96% of all travel undertaken was within the state
- 41% of all travel was for private purposes
- freight carrying vehicles transported 396 million tonnes of goods
- the average load carried per freight carrying vehicle was 3,317 kilograms
- buses travelled a total of 460 million kilometres, of which 329 million kilometres were on route and dedicated school bus services, and 49 million kilometres were on charter services.

11.7 DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES IN NSW — Twelve months ended 31 October 2000

	Average	Total
	'000 km	million km
Type of vehicle(a)		
Passenger vehicles	14.2	42 621
Motor cycles	4.7	398
Light commercial vehicles	16.6	7 848
Rigid trucks	20.7	2 158
Articulated trucks	92.6	1 395
Other truck types	15.4	**67
Buses	33.0	479
Total	*14.9*	*54 966*
Purpose		
Business(b)	13.9	19 804
To and from work	7.1	12 640
Private	7.5	22 521
Total	*15.1*	*54 966*
Area of operation		
NSW		
Capital city	12.9	31 305
Provincial urban	7.4	8 367
Other areas of NSW	11.2	13 323
Total within NSW	*14.6*	*52 996*
Interstate	*5.4	*1 970
Total	*15.1*	*54 966*

(a) Includes vehicles not used during year. (b) Includes freight movement and business travel in non-freight carrying vehicles.

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

Preferences of motor vehicle owners

In March 2000, the ABSs annual survey of the environmental behaviour and practices of households included questions on the habits of motor vehicle owners. The proportion of NSW households owning a motor vehicle increased from 83% in April 1996 to 86% (2.1 million households) in March 2000. The figure for Australia in March 2000 was 89%. Forty-five per cent of NSW households owned one vehicle, 30% owned two vehicles and 11% owned three or more vehicles. Households in Sydney were more likely to own no vehicle (15%) compared to households in the Balance of NSW (12%).

The number of vehicles owned by a household varied with the structure of the household. While 41% of all NSW households owned two or more vehicles, this proportion was higher for households whose members were all aged 15 years or over (66%), and for households that contained a couple and dependent children (65%).

In 2000, the majority of motor vehicles owned by NSW households (78%) used unleaded fuel, a higher proportion than for Australia as a whole (73%). The proportion of NSW households with motor vehicles using unleaded fuel had increased from 59% in 1996. Use of unleaded fuel was more common among Sydney households (82%) than those in the Balance of NSW (72%). Across Australia, NSW had the second highest rate of household motor vehicles using unleaded fuel, behind the ACT (81%). The second and third most common fuel types used in NSW were super/leaded fuel (15%) and diesel (5%).

When households purchase a vehicle they take many factors into consideration. In March 2000, the most common factor considered by NSW households purchasing a vehicle was the purchase cost (53%), followed by the size of the vehicle (36%), fuel economy and/or running costs (34%), and reliability (33%). The environmental impact of the vehicle was the factor least considered (4%).

11.8 HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING VEHICLES, Factors considered — March 2000

	NSW		Australia
	'000	%	%
Purchase cost	256.4	52.6	54.3
Size of vehicle	176.1	36.1	36.0
Fuel economy/running costs	164.5	33.7	36.0
Reliability	160.7	33.0	31.2
Type of vehicle e.g. car, 4WD, van	128.9	26.4	26.2
Appearance	124.8	25.6	23.0
Accessories e.g. airconditioning, power steering	103.3	21.2	21.7
Manufacturer's reputation	88.0	18.0	14.2
Safety	77.8	16.0	14.1
Age/low kilometres	70.0	14.3	13.6
Engine capacity/performance	57.2	11.7	12.1
Environmental impact	19.9	4.1	2.9
Other	55.9	11.5	12.7
Total(a)	**487.6**	..	..

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column because more than one factor may be specified.

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

Drivers' and riders' licences

Drivers and riders of motor vehicles are required to be licensed. A learner's licence is required to learn to drive. To qualify for a learner's licence applicants must pass an eyesight test, a knowledge test and must be at least 16 years of age (for a car learner licence) or 16 years and 9 months (for a motorcycle learner's licence). Once applicants are 17 years of age and pass a practical test, they qualify for a provisional licence. Under the Graduated Licensing Scheme, introduced on 1 July 2000, the provisional licence period for car drivers will run for at least three years, over two stages. Applicants for a motorcycle rider licence are required to undergo 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 2002 was 4,239,841 and 404,924 respectively (including learners' licences).

Driving offences

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

Breath analysis is used where persons are suspected of driving, or attempting to drive, a motor vehicle while having the proscribed concentration of blood alcohol. The proscribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

A lower concentration of blood alcohol (0.02 grams or more per 100 millilitres of blood) is proscribed for special categories of drivers including the following: holders of a provisional or learner's licence; drivers under 25 years of age who have held a driver's licence (not including a learner'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 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.

11.9 CONVICTIONS AND TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID FOR DRIVING OFFENCES, Year ended 30 June

Driving offence	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Convictions involving disqualification					
Culpable driving involving death or grievous bodily harm	318	240	287	263	230
Alcohol related	23 574	20 409	21 037	26 886	19 665
Dangerous driving	2 035	1 854	2 257	2 200	2 065
Driving whilst disqualified, cancelled, suspended or refused	9 808	11 503	16 905	16 072	13 154
Failure to stop after accident	289	317	247	n.a.	n.a.
Exceeding speed limit	489	743	745	635	546
Negligent driving	308	359	285	284	238
Disobey traffic lights	15	9	8	4	13
Other offences	1 465	2 471	5 563	5 620	6 982
Total	*38 301*	*37 905*	*47 334*	*51 964*	*42 893*
Convictions not involving disqualification(a)					
Failure to stop after accident	892	706	1 875	n.a.	n.a.
Exceeding speed limit	5 471	4 218	3 671	4 090	4 642
Negligent driving	3 848	3 290	2 987	2 244	2 408
Disobey traffic lights	1 531	1 120	1 096	665	980
Other offences	29 954	28 859	31 091	33 022	39 031
Total	*41 696*	*38 193*	*40 725*	*40 021*	*47 061*
Total court convictions(a)	**79 997**	**76 098**	**88 054**	**91 985**	**89 954**
Paid traffic infringements					
Failure to stop after accident	1 121	1 099	614	n.a.	n.a.
Exceeding speed limit	326 908	352 393	313 340	440 421	445 619
Negligent driving	21 860	20 216	19 082	18 547	19 196
Disobey traffic lights	57 320	52 567	53 524	50 788	45 636
Other offences	68 409	58 104	40 438	48 405	54 365
Total	*475 618*	*484 379*	*426 998*	*558 161*	*564 816*

(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 NSW Police Service and reported by the NSW RTA. In 2001–02, there were 517 road traffic accidents in NSW involving one or more fatalities (based on preliminary data). This represented a increase of 4% from 2000–01. A total of 570 persons were killed on NSW roads during 2001–02, an increase of 21 fatalities (4%) from the previous year.

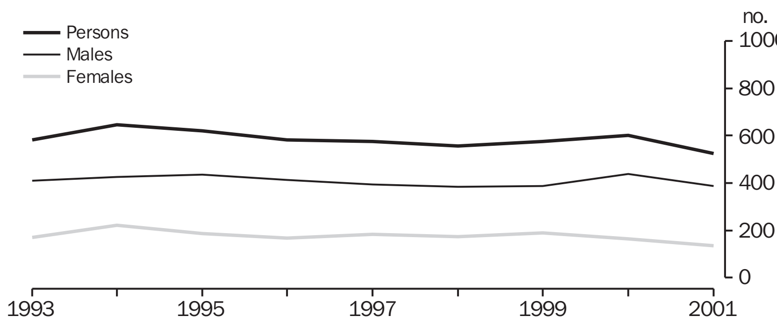
On a calendar year basis there were 524 fatalities on NSW roads in 2001. This represented a decrease of 13% from the 603 fatalities in 2000, and was the lowest annual total since 1994.

Of these 524 fatalities in 2001, 42% were drivers, 25% were vehicle passengers, 17% were pedestrians, 13% were motorcyclists and 2% were bicycle riders.

There were 208 fatalities on roads in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong metropolitan areas during 2001, a decrease of 38 fatalities (15%) from 2000.

Fatalities in the 17–25 year age group represented about 25% of the total fatalities in 2001, although this age group only represented around 13% of the NSW population. Since 1993, males have accounted for about 70% of fatalities each year.

11.10 PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS(a)



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

Source: 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.

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 organisations, 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.

During 2001, the airline sector of the Australian aviation industry underwent significant change with the cessation of services by Ansett and its numerous associated companies, which included a number of regional airlines. Ansett recommenced operations for a short period of time under the control of administrators, but then ceased operations permanently. Other airlines in Australia subsequently increased services to meet demand.

Aircraft

At 13 September 2002 there were 3,547 aircraft registered in NSW, representing 30% of the Australian total. Of these, general aviation aircraft comprised nearly three-quarters of the total.

11.11 AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS(a) — At 13 September 2002

	NSW	Australia
General aviation(b)		
Fixed wing(c)	2 137	7 616
Sailplanes	356	1 072
Seaplanes	29	71
Helicopters	120	553
Transport(d)		
Fixed wing	292	588
Helicopters	138	459
Gliders/motor gliders	375	1 085
Balloons/blimps	100	339
Total	**3 547**	**11 783**

(a) Includes amateur built, airships and hot air balloons, etc. (b) Includes helicopters with a maximum take-off weight less than 1,275 kg and fixed wing aircraft with a maximum take-off weight less than 5,700kg. (c) Excludes sailplanes and seaplanes which are listed separately. (d) Includes helicopters with a maximum take-off weight equal to or greater than 1,275 kg and fixed wing aircraft with a maximum take-off weight equal to or greater than 5,700kg.

Source: Civil Aviation Safety Authority.

Airports and aerodromes

In 2002, Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport was sold to Macquarie Airports. The remaining airports in Sydney — Bankstown, Hoxton Park and Camden — are still operated by the Sydney Airport Corporation Limited (SACL) and its subsidiaries, which are 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. Created to address increasing expectations for transport safety, the ATSB operates within the Federal Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTARS). It works independently and is strictly separate from transport regulators and other bodies that may need to be investigated. Through its investigations and/or safety data analysis, the ATSB seeks to maintain public confidence in the nation's air, marine, road and rail transport.

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

- open and independent systemic transport accident, incident and safety deficiency investigation
- safety data and analysis
- safety communication and education
- safety programs, including the cost-effective treatment of road safety black spots.

Aircraft accidents and incidents must be reported to the Bureau in accordance with Section 19BA of the *Transport Legislation Amendment Act (No. 3) 1995*. In NSW there were three aircraft casualty accidents in 2001, resulting in five fatalities and one serious injury. In the same year, for the whole of Australia, the number of aircraft casualty accidents was 34, resulting in 40 fatalities and 20 serious injuries.

11.12 CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES(a)

	NSW				Australia			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Number of aircraft casualty accidents(b)	7	8	5	3	29	30	35	34
Number of fatalities	18	11	1	5	46	42	38	40
Number of persons seriously injured	1	3	7	1	16	17	32	20

(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 Australian wage rates. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew staffing and accommodation conditions which are imposed on ships registered in Australia.

Ports 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 (Botany Bay and Sydney Harbour) respectively, as commercial businesses. The ports corporations promote and facilitate trade through their port facilities and ensure that port safety functions are carried out correctly.

The Waterways Authority owns the beds of the ports in Newcastle, Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay and Port Kembla, and 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 are managed by the Waterways Authority. A new multi-purpose berth is currently being constructed in the Port of Eden by the Department of Defence. This wharf will be available for commercial use for approximately 300 days per annum.

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 gives effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of nine metres or more at low water. The maximum depth is 24.4 metres at the harbour entrance and the mean range of tides is about 1.1 metres. The foreshores extend over 240 km and afford facilities for extensive wharfage. The shipping facilities at Sydney Harbour are managed by the Sydney Ports Corporation.

Commercial shipping berths are available at Darling Harbour, White Bay/Glebe Island, Blackwattle Bay and Gore Bay. The ports are linked to road and rail networks serving Sydney, NSW and Australia. Sydney Harbour is also the leading destination for cruise shipping in the South Pacific region, with more than 90,000 travellers arriving and departing from the two passenger terminals.

Total trade for 2001–02 was 12.9 million revenue tonnes (mrt), a decrease of 8% from 2000–01. Imports totalled 10.9 mrt (a decrease of 5% from 2000–01) and exports totalled 2.0 mrt (a decrease of 20%).

11.13 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR

	Berths	Depth
	no.	metres
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	10.0
Darling Harbour passenger terminal	1	9.8
Darling Harbour	4	9.9–11.2
Glebe Island	4	6.6–11.9
White Bay	6	9.8–11.0
Blackwattle Bay	1	5.0
Gore Bay	2	9.7–13.8

Source: Sydney Ports Corporation.

Botany Bay

Botany Bay (Port Botany) is located 15 km from Sydney's central business district. Its facilities include the major container and petrochemical 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 and a bulk liquids berth with tank farms servicing liquid chemical and petrochemical industries. On the southern foreshores is a petroleum refinery and associated berths. The facilities at Port Botany now account for approximately three-quarters of the total trade throughput in Sydney's ports.

Total trade for 2001–02 was 44.8 mrt, an increase of 2% from 2000–01. Imports (27.2 mrt) and exports (17.6 mrt) both increased by 2% from 2000–01.

11.14 COMMERCIAL SHIPPING BERTHS IN BOTANY BAY

	Berths	Depth
	no.	metres
Container terminals	9	12.6–14.8
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 2001–02 was 23.5 mrt, a decrease of 6% from 2000–01. Imports totalled 8.9mrt (a decrease of 3% from 2000–01) and exports totalled 14.7mrt (a decrease of 7%).

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 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 2001–02 totalled 75.5mrt, an increase of 2% from 2000–01. Imports totalled 3.4mrt, the same tonnage as for 2000–01. Exports totalled 72.1mrt, an increase of 2% from 2000–01, with coal exports at a record high of 69.3mrt.

Other ports of NSW

The port of Eden is situated at Twofold Bay in the far south-east corner of the state. The export of woodchips is responsible for the majority of tonnage moved through the port, but Eden is also an important fishing port. Total trade for the port of Eden in 2001–02 was 806,218 tonnes, an increase of 2% from the previous year. Woodchip exports (735,248 tonnes) rose 3%. Imports from interstate (49,127 tonnes) were down 13% on 2000–01. There were 32 vessel visits to the port in 2001–02, up from 28 in 2000–01.

The Commonwealth Government is constructing a $41m Naval Armaments Facility on the southern shore of Twofold Bay, which will be made available for commercial shipping. The NSW Government is providing a $5m contribution towards the development of the wharf to handle vessels of up to 32,000 tonnes in size.

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, Norfolk Island, New Zealand and islands of the South Pacific. Total trade for the port of Yamba in 2001–02 was 11,272 tonnes, 12% below the previous year's total. The volume of general cargo shipments on the Yamba/Lord Howe Island/Norfolk Island/New Zealand trade route was at similar levels to 2000–01. There were 45 vessel visits in 2001–02, ten fewer than in 2000–01.

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 NSW rail passenger services through CityRail, which provides urban passenger services, and Countrylink, which 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. Both private and public bus operators must be accredited under the *Passenger Transport Act 1990.*

Under the Act, which is administered by Transport NSW, operators of regular route passenger services enter into a contract that involve minimum service levels, maximum fare scales and service quality standards.

Railways

The Rail Infrastructure Corporation (RIC) is a statutory state-owned corporation which owns, operates and maintains the rail tracks and related infrastructure, and administers access to the tracks by operators of passenger and freight services.

Rail passenger services are provided by the SRA through CityRail and Countrylink. CityRail operates urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in the Sydney, Newcastle, Blue Mountains, Southern Highlands and Wollongong regions, over some 2,080 km of track (both electrified and non-electrified). In 2001–02, there were approximately 278.6 million passenger journeys using CityRail. Assets include 301 stations and 1,570 carriages (1,288 suburban electrified, 240 inter-urban electrified and 42 diesel rail cars).

Countrylink operates long distance passenger rail services across NSW and beyond, servicing 335 intra and inter-state destinations each week. In 2001–02, approximately 2.2 million passenger journeys were undertaken on these services.

Countrylink trains operate over 4,338km of track, servicing 69 stations, with a fleet including 19 XPT Power Cars, 60 XPT Carriages and 23 Xplorer Cars. Each week approximately 158 rail services, supported by 545 coach services, provide a direct transport link from regional NSW to Canberra, Brisbane and Melbourne. For many parts of NSW, Countrylink coach services are the only mode of public transport between towns.

Rail freight operators also access the NSW rail track. Since the privatisation of the statutory state-owned corporation FreightCorp in 2001, all rail freight services in NSW are now privately operated.

11.15 USE OF NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

	Units	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01(a)	2001–02
Passenger journeys(b)	million	268.0	272.9	281.0	287.8	278.6
Freight						
Coal	million tonnes	69.1	72.5	70.7	76.3	n.a.
Grain and other bulk(c)	million tonnes	11.2	10.7	12.4	10.1	n.a.
General freight/intermodal	million tonnes	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.6	n.a.
Total	**million tonnes**	**82.1**	**85.5**	**85.5**	**89.0**	**n.a.**

(a) Excludes Olympic and Paralympic related journeys. (b) Passenger journeys include CityRail and Countrylink services. (c) Grain and other bulk includes minerals.

Source: State Rail Authority; FreightCorp.

State Government bus services

At 30 June 2002, the STA operated a fleet of 1,935 buses, including 368 compressed natural gas buses (19% of the fleet), 468 low floor wheelchair accessible buses with ramps (24%) and 753 airconditioned buses (39%). In 2001–02, the STA carried 198.7 million passengers across 87,057 vehicle kilometres along 238 routes in Sydney and 29 routes in Newcastle.

Total STA bus passenger journeys for 2001–02 decreased by 4% from 2000–01. However, uptake of services across different State Transit regions varied. Services in Sydney's north-western suburbs were extended and improved in March and June 2001 following the acquisition of North and Western Bus Lines. Services changes were also introduced in Newcastle in March 2002 and in the eastern suburbs of Sydney in June 2002.

11.16 NSW GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES(a)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01(b)	2001–02
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)					
Sydney	183 792	185 762	191 855	195 380	187 338
Newcastle	12 915	12 570	12 304	11 866	11 322
Total	**196 707**	**198 332**	**204 159**	**207 246**	**198 660**
VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 km)					
Sydney	69 317	70 979	74 502	77 444	77 916
Newcastle	9 898	9 661	9 590	9 844	9 141
Total	**79 215**	**80 640**	**84 092**	**87 288**	**87 057**

(a) Includes charter operations. (b) The 2000–01 financial year covers the 2000 Olympic Games period.

Source: State Transit Authority.

Harbour and river ferry services

The STA operates the majority of Sydney Harbour ferry services as well as those between Newcastle and Stockton. At 30 June 2002, Sydney Ferries had a fleet of 32 vessels of seven classes, including four SuperCats.

Sydney Ferries carried a total of 13.7 million ferry passengers in 2001–02, fewer than in 2000–01 (the Olympic Games year), but 3.6% more than in 1999–2000. Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways.

Transport used to travel to work

On 7 August 2001, the majority of NSW people who travelled to work, and who stated their method of travel to work in the Census, used only one method of travel (94%). Nearly three-quarters (1.66 million or 73%) travelled by car only, 7% (151,000) travelled by train only, 5% (115,000) walked to work and 4% (92,000) travelled by bus only. Five per cent of people (122,000) used two methods of travel.

Of people who used only one method of travel to work, a far higher proportion used public transport for their journey in Sydney (17%) than in the Balance of NSW (2%). By contrast, a higher proportion used a car, truck, motorbike or motor scooter as their only means of travel to work in the Balance of NSW (89%) than in Sydney (77%). Six per cent of people (46,000) walked to work in the Balance of NSW, compared with 5% (69,000) in Sydney.

11.17 METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK(a) — 7 August 2001

	Number			Proportion		
	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW	Sydney	Balance of NSW	NSW
One method only						
Train	145 618	5 169	150 787	9.5	0.7	6.7
Bus	84 337	7 513	91 850	5.5	1.0	4.1
Ferry	5 410	187	5 597	0.4	0.0	0.2
Tram	801	61	862	0.1	0.0	0.0
Taxi	6 638	1 585	8 223	0.4	0.2	0.4
Car						
As driver	945 671	542 310	1 487 981	61.7	74.2	65.7
As passenger	101 559	67 303	168 862	6.6	9.2	7.5
Total	*1 047 230*	*609 613*	*1 656 843*	*68.3*	*83.4*	*73.2*
Truck	29 910	24 184	54 094	2.0	3.3	2.4
Motorbike/scooter	7 129	7 028	14 157	0.5	1.0	0.6
Bicycle	9 223	8 507	17 730	0.6	1.2	0.8
Walked only	69 098	45 829	114 927	4.5	6.3	5.1
Other	6 826	6 681	13 507	0.4	0.9	0.6
Total one method	*1 412 220*	*716 357*	*2 128 577*	*92.1*	*98.0*	*94.0*
Two methods	108 184	13 600	121 787	7.1	1.9	5.4
Three methods	12 848	1 190	14 038	0.8	0.2	0.6
Total	**1 533 252**	**731 147**	**2 264 402**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Table refers only to people who travelled to work on 7 August 2001 and who stated their method of travel. People who worked at home or did not attend work that day are excluded.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Bibliography

Australia

Directory of Transport Statistics, cat. no. 1132.0

Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, cat. no. 4602.0

Freight Movements, Australia, Summary, cat. no. 9220.0

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual), cat. no. 9304.0

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, cat. no. 9309.0

Motor Vehicles in Australia, cat. no. 9311.0

New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Preliminary, Australia (Monthly), cat. no. 9301.0

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Preliminary, Australia, cat. no. 9202.0

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia, cat. no. 9208.0

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

12 Communication and Information Technology

Communications

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 Commonwealth Government power over communications in Australia. The Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth Government is responsible for postal, telecommunications and broadcasting services in Australia, with three statutory authorities overseeing aspects of the 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 the new carrier powers and the immunities regime, and regulatory functions such as: consumer codes of practice; electromagnetic emissions; and the allocation and management of spectrum and universal services. 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

The Australian telecommunications industry is a significant sector of the economy in its own right and a major input to all other sectors, particularly service industries. The industry is evolving rapidly in line with global telecommunications trends in technological change, convergence of computing, broadcasting and telecommunications, and increasingly sophisticated demands of users.

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 offered a limited domestic service. In 1992, Telecom and OTC were merged to form a single carrier, AOTC, now known as Telstra. In November 1997, one-third of Telstra was sold through a public share offer. 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 July 2002, there were 101 telecommunications carriers licensed in Australia.

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 megahertz (MHz) and 1.8 gigahertz (GHz) bands. Further 1.8 GHz spectrum was auctioned in March 2000.

Third generation (3G) spectrum in the 2 GHz bands was auctioned in March 2001. This spectrum was taken up by existing carriers Telstra, C&W Optus, Vodafone and Hutchison, plus newcomers 36 Investments (Australia) Pty Ltd and CKW Wireless Pty Ltd.

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 roll-out 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. One mobile carrier, Hutchinson, is deploying 3G 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 and this service provides national mobile coverage outside the range of mobile towers. Recent competitive pricing pressures have resulted in consolidation in the industry, as evidenced by the withdrawal of One-Tel from the market.

As an indication of the speed of growth in this sector the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts reported that, at 30 June 1995, the total number of mobile phone subscribers in Australia was 2.2 million. By the end of June 2001, the total number of mobile telephone subscribers had increased to approximately 11.2 million. This compares with 10.1 million fixed lines in Australia.

Households with mobile phones

In 2000, nearly two-thirds of NSW households (62% or 2.4 million) had access to some type of mobile phone. The proportion of households with access to a digital mobile phone in 2000 was 58%, up from 34% in 1998.

Digital television

The Commonwealth 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.

The *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* provides for the conversion of all existing analog television broadcasting services to digital transmission. Key features of the digital conversion arrangements include:

- Simulcast of analog and digital signals for at least eight years from the commencement of digital services in an area.
- Broadcasters are require to provide both standard definition digital (SDTV) and high definition digital (HDTV) broadcasts.

Information technology

Information technology (IT) plays an important role in the lives of many Australians. For many years computers have been essential tools in most areas of the economy and business, and they are becoming increasingly important in the home. As software improves and Internet use increases home computers are becoming tools for communication, education, teleworking, operating home-based businesses, and enjoying cultural and recreational activities.

Personal use of computers

In the week preceding the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, 43% of people in NSW used a computer at home. In the Sydney Statistical Division (SD) the figure was 46%. The SDs with the highest percentage use after Sydney were South Eastern and Illawarra (both 41%). At the Local Government Area (LGA) level, Ku-ring-gai in Sydney had the highest percentage use of computers at home (66%). The lowest percentage use in Sydney SD was recorded in Fairfield, with 31%. The lowest percentage use in NSW was in Brewarrina, with 17%.

Almost two in five (38%) people in NSW used the Internet in the week preceding the 2001 Census. In Sydney SD the figure was 43%. The SDs with the highest percentage use after Sydney were South Eastern (35%) and Illawarra (34%). At the LGA level, North Sydney had the highest percentage use of the Internet (70%). The lowest percentage use in Sydney SD was recorded in Fairfield, with 25%. The lowest percentage use in NSW was in Brewarrina, with 13%.

12.1 COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET(a)(b) — 2001 Census

	People who used a computer at home		People who used the Internet	
Statistical Division	'000	%	'000	%
Sydney	1 726 050	46.0	1 600 422	42.9
Hunter	217 187	39.9	171 113	31.7
Illawarra	151 399	41.1	122 376	33.5
Richmond-Tweed	74 898	36.7	61 708	30.4
Mid-North Coast	93 832	35.2	72 488	27.4
Northern	59 330	35.5	47 178	28.5
North Western	36 391	32.7	27 917	25.3
Central West	60 766	37.1	48 859	30.0
South Eastern	78 608	41.4	65 068	34.5
Murrumbidgee	53 179	37.4	42 645	30.2
Murray	40 990	39.2	32 021	30.9
Far West	7 085	30.9	5 633	24.8
New South Wales	**2 600 257**	**43.1**	**2 298 037**	**38.3**

(a) Excludes persons in the 'not stated' and 'overseas visitor' categories. (b) In the week preceding the Census.

Source: ABS data available on request, Census of Population and Housing 2001.

Access to home computers

The 2001 Census results on the use of computers at home and the use of the Internet are in line with growing rates of access to home computers in recent years. The ABS Household Use of Information Technology Survey has several years' worth of data on household access to home computers and the Internet, as well as information on the type of activities for which adults use home computers and the Internet.

In 2000, 1.25 million households (53%) in NSW had access to a home computer. This compares to just over 1.1 million households (47%) in 1999, and 1 million households (44%) in 1998. In the Sydney SD, over half (57%) of all households had access to a home computer in 2000 compared to 47% of households in the Balance of NSW.

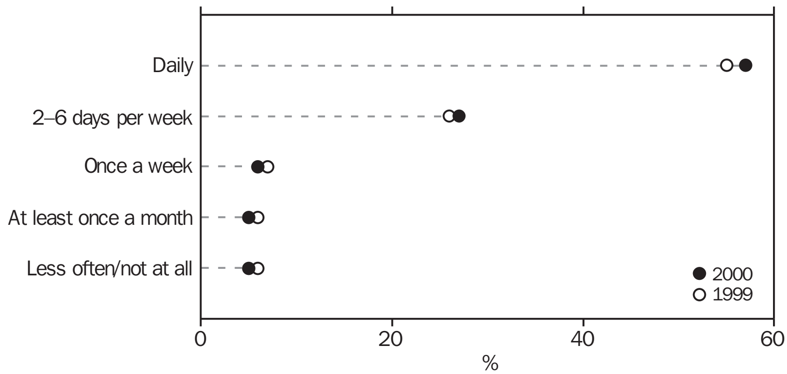
12.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER

	Number of households			Proportion of households		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Sydney SD	670	745	832	48	52	57
Balance of NSW	343	346	418	38	39	47
Total	**1 013**	**1 092**	**1 250**	**44**	**47**	**53**

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

Of the NSW households which had access to a home computer in 2000, 57% used the computer daily while 27% used the computer between 2–6 days per week.

12.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, Frequency of use



Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In 2000, 'couple with dependants' households were the most likely (75%) to have access to a home computer, followed by 'other' households (55%), and 'single parent' households (54%). 'Single person' households were the least likely to have access to a home computer (26%).

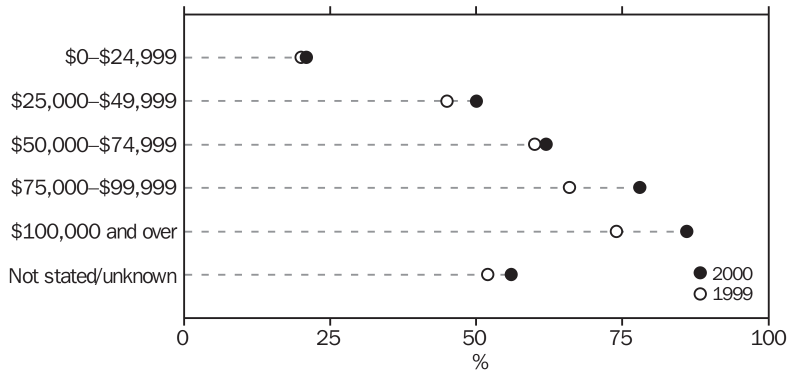
12.4 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, By family type

	1998	1999	2000
	%	%	%
Couple	34	38	43
Couple with dependants	67	69	75
Single parent	36	48	54
Single person	16	18	26
Other	53	50	55
Total	**44**	**47**	**53**

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

As household income increased, so did the proportion of households who had access to a home computer. In 2000, 21% of NSW households with an income of less than $25,000, had access to a home computer, compared to 62% of households with an income of $50,000–$74,999, and 86% of households with an income of $100,000 and over.

12.5 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, By income



Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In 2000, 29% of NSW households that had access to a home computer had access to more than one home computer. The proportion of households with access to more than one home computer increased with income from 15% of households with an income of less than $25,000, to 52% of households with an income of $100,000 or over.

Many people who had access to a home computer may also have a range of computer accessories or peripherals. In 2000, of NSW households who had access to a home computer, 88% also had a printer, 78% had a CD-ROM drive, 72% had a modem, and 31% had a scanner.

Access to the Internet

In 2000, one-third of NSW households (785,000) had Internet access at home, up from 22% in 1999, and 18% in 1998. In the Sydney SD, 39% of households had Internet access, compared to 24% of households in the Balance of NSW.

12.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS

	Number of households			Proportion of households		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Sydney SD	314	392	569	23	27	39
Balance of NSW	92	129	216	10	14	24
Total	**406**	**521**	**785**	**18**	**22**	**33**

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In NSW, 49% of 'couple with dependants' households, and 41% of 'other' households had home Internet access. This compared to 14% of 'single parent' households.

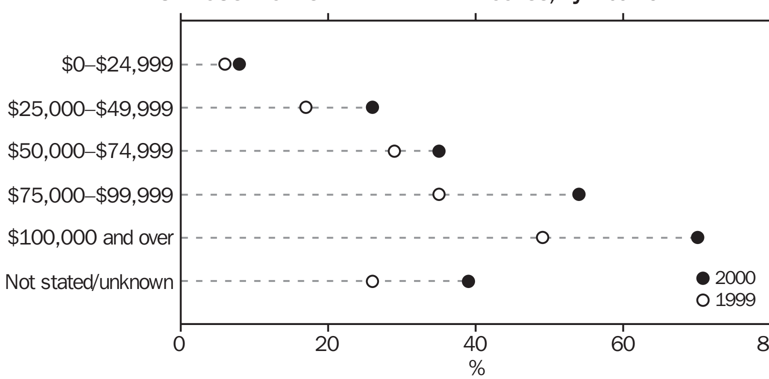
12.7 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By family type

	1998	1999	2000
	%	%	%
Couple	16	17	26
Couple with dependants	26	36	49
Single parent	*10	16	28
Single person	5	8	14
Other	26	25	41
Total	**18**	**22**	**33**

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

Households with higher incomes were more likely to have home Internet access. In NSW in 2000, 70% of households with an income of $100,000 and over had Internet access at home. This compared to 26% of households with an income of $25,000–$49,999, and 8% of households with an income of less than $25,000.

12.8 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, By income



Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

Children's use of computers and the Internet

During the 12 months to April 2000, 360,400 (or 41%) NSW children aged 5–14 years accessed the Internet, while 463,800 children (52%) used a computer but not the Internet. Boys and girls were equally likely to use a computer or the Internet. The proportion of children using a computer or accessing the Internet increased with age, from 86% of children aged 5–8 years, to 99% of children aged 12–14 years. Younger children were more likely to have used a computer without accessing the Internet. Older children were more likely to both use a computer and access the Internet.

The most common locations in which a computer was used or the Internet was accessed were school (respectively 93% and 57%), and home (respectively 74% and 64%).

12.9 CHILDREN USING COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET, Location of use, by age group — April 2000

	5–8 years	9–11 years	12–14 years	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Computer(a)					
Home	215.2	204.4	193.9	613.6	74.4
Someone else's home	87.4	102.5	107.4	297.2	36.1
School	271.0	261.2	232.4	764.7	92.8
Public library	17.8	40.6	54.6	113.0	13.7
Other places	8.9	11.3	16.1	36.3	4.4
Total(b)	*307.5*	*273.1*	*243.6*	*824.2*	*100.0*
Internet(c)					
Home	38.2	88.7	102.8	229.7	63.7
Someone else's home	10.5	23.8	41.7	75.9	21.1
School	24.8	80.8	98.9	204.5	56.8
Public library	**0.4	*4.2	18.1	22.7	6.3
Other places	**1.1	*4.9	*7.3	13.2	3.7
Total(b)	*59.3*	*140.9*	*160.2*	*360.4*	*100.0*

(a) Children aged 5–14 years who used a computer during or outside school hours in the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000. (b) Sum of locations may not add to total because some children used a computer or accessed the Internet in more than one place. (c) Children aged 5–14 years who used the Internet during or outside school hours in the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: ABS data available on request, Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities Survey, April 2000.

The activities for which children most commonly used a computer were playing games (84%), school or educational activities (84%) and Internet based activities including email (34%). Some 17% of children used a computer every day, while most (57%) used a computer between 2–6 days per week.

Children accessed the Internet for school or educational activities (84%), as well as to use email or chat rooms (47%), and to browse the Internet for leisure (45%). While nearly half (45%) of children accessed the Internet between 2–6 days per week, many accessed the Internet one day a week (22%), or less than one day a week (22%).

Adults' use of computers and the Internet

During 2000, 1.6 million men (69%) and 1.5 million women (62%) in NSW used a computer. This was higher than in 1998 (65% and 58% respectively). Use of a computer was most common among younger people, with 87% of people aged 18–24 years using a computer during 2000, compared to 60% of people aged 45–64 years, and 19% of people aged 65 years or over. Employed people (82%) were more likely than unemployed people (36%), to use a computer.

Forty-five per cent of adults used a computer at home and 44% used one at work. Of the people who used a computer at home the most common activities were work-related purposes (55%), personal or family correspondence (42%), learning or study activities (39%), and keeping personal or family records (34%).

12.10 HOME COMPUTER ACTIVITIES OF ADULTS, By age group — 2000

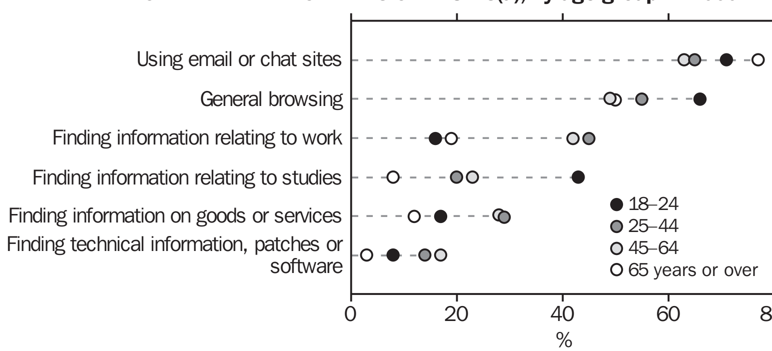
	Work-related purposes	Personal or family correspondence	Learning or study activities	Keeping personal or family records	Playing games	Hobbies
	%	%	%	%	%	%
18–24	36	33	61	22	48	49
25–44	64	42	38	37	31	19
45–64	57	47	29	34	25	17
65 years or over	*30	53	32	47	*27	*15
Total	**55**	**42**	**39**	**34**	**32**	**23**

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 2000.

During 2000, 2.2 million NSW adults (47%) accessed the Internet. This was up from 41% in 1999 and 31% in 1998. Accessing the Internet was most common among people aged 18–24 years (74%) and least common among those aged 65 years or over (12%). People were more likely to access the Internet at home (29%), than at work (23%).

Using email or chat sites (66%), and general browsing (55%), were the most common activities pursued by adults using the Internet.

12.11 HOME INTERNET ACTIVITIES OF ADULTS(a), By age group — 2000



(a) Adults may have done more than one activity.

Source: ABS data available on request, Household Use of Information Technology Survey, 2000.

Business use of computers and the Internet

In NSW in 2000–01, 82% of all employing businesses used computers, 68% had Internet access, 22% had a web site or homepage.

The use of IT increased as the size of the business increased. Of businesses that employed 100 or more persons all used computers, 98% had Internet access, and 87% had a web site or home page.

The income of a business also relates to its use of computing technology. Almost every business with an income of $5m or more used computers, compared to seven in ten businesses with an income of less than $100,000.

12.12 BUSINESS USE OF SELECTED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES(a)(b) — 2000–01

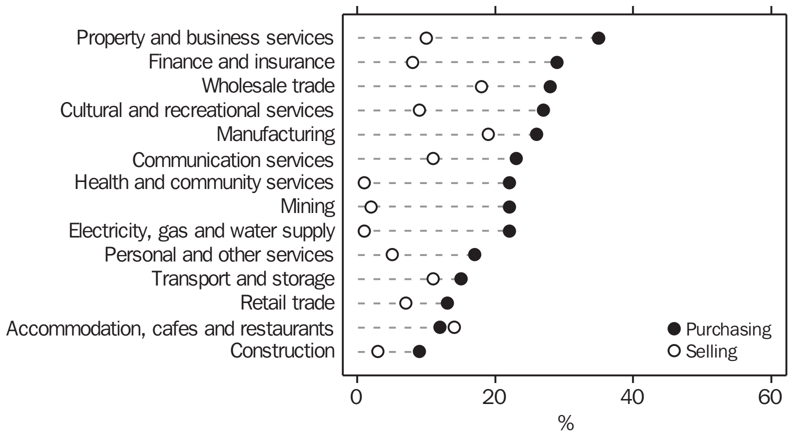
		Businesses with		
	Number of businesses	Computers	Internet access	Web site or home page
	'000	%	%	%
Employment size				
0–4 persons(c)	166	77	63	14
5–19 persons	69	90	73	32
20–99 persons	14	98	93	57
100 or more persons	2	100	98	87
Total	*251*	*82*	*68*	*22*
Value of annual sales/orders				
Less than $100,000	68	70	54	9
$100,000–$999,999	140	83	69	20
$1m–$4.9m	33	95	82	43
$5m or more	10	99	94	62
Total	*251*	*82*	*68*	*22*

(a) Proportions are of all businesses in each category. (b) Head office of business is located in NSW. (c) While the scope of the survey was employing businesses, it is likely that a small number of non-employers were included.

Source: ABS data available on request, Business Use of Technology Survey, 2000–01.

Increasingly, the Internet is being used to facilitate business activities. This may include Internet commerce (that is, use of the Internet or a web site for activities associated with buying or selling goods or services), banking, recruitment or company promotion. In 2000–01, 25% of businesses in NSW were actively engaging in Internet commerce. Nearly four in ten businesses involved in the Property and business service industry were taking part in Internet commerce.

12.13 BUSINESSES(a) ENGAGED IN INTERNET COMMERCE(b), By industry — 2000–01



(a) Proportion of all businesses. (b) Internet commerce is purchasing or selling via the Internet.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Business Use of Technology, 2000–01.

Of businesses that employed 100 or more people in NSW in 2000–01, 57% were engaging in Internet commerce. By comparison, only 21% of businesses employing 0–4 persons were conducting business in this way. Despite these large variations between business size categories, a consistent pattern across businesses of all employment and income sizes was that Internet purchasing (22% of businesses) was a much more common form of Internet commerce than was Internet selling (9% of businesses).

Farm use of computers and the Internet

At June 2000, 53% of NSW farms used a computer, and 31% used the Internet. In March 1999, the respective proportions were 49% and 19%.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of poultry farms used a computer, while 37% used the Internet. By comparison, 50% of grain, sheep and beef cattle farms used a computer, while 29% used the Internet.

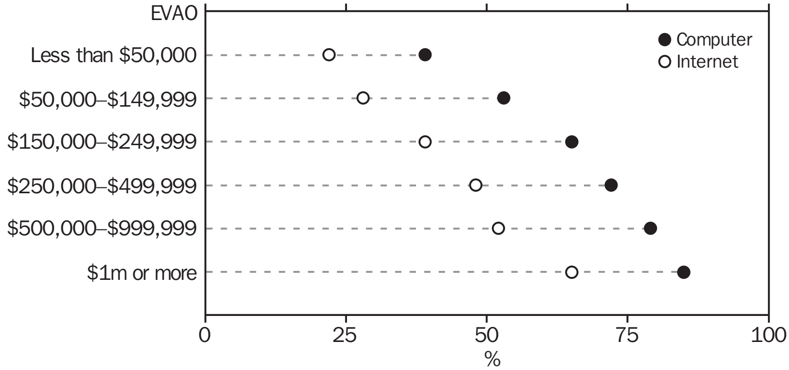
12.14 FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, By broad industry group

	Using a computer		Using the Internet	
	March 1999	June 2000	March 1999	June 2000
	%	%	%	%
Horticulture and fruit growing	52	58	23	36
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	47	50	17	29
Dairy cattle farming	51	60	14	35
Poultry farming	61	64	18	37
Other livestock farming	52	57	24	32
Other crop growing	63	67	30	46
All farms	**49**	**53**	**19**	**31**

Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (cat. no. 8150.0).

The proportion of farms using a computer or the Internet increased with the size of the farm — as measured by the estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO). Of NSW farms with an EVAO of less than $50,000, 39% used a computer, and 22% used the Internet. This increased to 85% and 65% respectively for farms with an EVAO of $1m or more.

12.15 FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, By EVAO — June 2000



Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 2000 (cat. no. 8150.0).

Internet activity

In NSW at March 2002, there were 236 Internet Service Providers (ISP), a decrease of 17% (47 ISP) from the same period in the previous year. An ISP is an individual or business who offers Internet access services to customers. Over the same period, the number of 'points of presence' (POP) (that is, geographic locations at which subscribers can access an ISP via a local access line rather than a long distance line), decreased by 13%, from 781 to 683.

At March 2002, there were 148,812 access lines in NSW, a decrease of 5% from March 2001 (157,253). NSW accounted for 33% of the access lines available in Australia (447,050). There were 1.4 million ISP subscribers in NSW at March 2002, which was an 8% increase from the same quarter the year before.

During the March 2002 quarter, NSW subscribers downloaded 420 million megabytes (Mbs) of data, a 25% increase from the March 2001 quarter (337 million Mbs). On average, each NSW subscriber downloaded 298 Mbs of data, similar to the Australian average of 290 Mbs. By comparison, the average data downloaded per subscriber was 516 Mbs in the ACT, and 197 Mbs in Northern Territory.

Sydney SD contained 76% (180) of both the state's ISPs, and its access lines (112,432) and 39% of the state's POPs (266). Sydney's share of the state's subscribers (72%) was higher than its share of the state population (63%).

The average number of subscribers per access line ranged from 13.6 in the SD of South Eastern, to 5.4 in Central West. The average data downloaded per subscriber varied from 447 Mbs for Murrumbidgee SD to 142 Mbs in North Western SD.

12.16 INTERNET ACTIVITY, By Statistical Division(a) — March quarter 2002

	ISPs(b)	POPs	Access lines	Suscribers	Data downloaded by suscribers	Average number of suscribers per access line(c)	Average data downloaded per suscriber(c)
	no.	no.	no.	'000	million Mbs	no.	Mbs
Sydney	180	266	112 432	1000	327	8.9	320
Hunter	37	59	8 942	94	17	10.5	191
Illawarra	32	46	5 381	63	16	11.8	243
Richmond-Tweed	24	30	2 605	32	11	12.3	355
Mid-North Coast	23	64	4 988	55	10	11.0	175
Northern	15	57	2 778	31	6	11.1	188
North Western	15	27	1 293	15	2	11.6	142
Central West	19	39	4 271	23	6	5.4	257
South Eastern	11	22	813	11	5	13.6	325
Murrumbidgee	18	33	1 885	24	11	12.5	447
Murray	25	29	2 760	31	9	11.3	280
Far West	10	11	664	5	1	7.0	186
Total	**236**	**683**	**148 812**	**1 383**	**420**	**9.3**	**298**

(a) Subscribers and data downloaded has been apportioned to a Statistical Division (SD) according to the location of the POP where the activity took place. (b) ISPs are counted in each SD where that ISP has a presence. (c) Average figures are calculated using an estimate of the number of subscribers at the middle of the reference period. This is different from previous data where the number of subscribers at the end of the reference period and data downloaded over the three months of the reference period were used.

Source: Internet Activity, Australia, March 2002 (cat. no. 8153.0).

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.

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 Australian Broadcasting Authority (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.

Responsibility for planning and licensing broadcasting services in Australia rests with the ABA. In September 2001, there were 174 radio stations (including national, commercial and community radio), and 24 television stations broadcasting 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. At September 2001, there were five digital television services transmitting in Sydney and three low powered digital television services transmitting from Stanwell Park and Wollongong. The range of the SBS Canberra digital television service also covers parts of NSW such as Yass and Queanbeyan.

12.17 BROADCASTING SERVICES IN NSW(a) — September 2001

	Radio					
Type of service	AM and FM	AM	FM	Non-BSB(b)	Total	Television
National	2	3	3	—	8	2
Commercial	—	36	48	4	88	(d)22
Community(c)	—	3	75	—	78	—
Total	**2**	**42**	**126**	**4**	**174**	**24**

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Four commercial radio services are licensed to broadcast on the non-broadcasting services bands. (c) The television services are licensed as open narrowcasting services. (d) Figures for 2001 are on a different basis from previous years. Figures include stations whose licence area covers part of NSW, as well as remote satellite services.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

National broadcasting

The ABC provides a comprehensive range of services nationally. In NSW it operates one analogue television network, one digital television network (incorporating three services, ABC TV, Fly TV and ABC Kids) and five radio networks. These radio networks are Local Radio, Radio National, Classic FM, Triple J and NewsRadio. The ABC also has an Internet service, ABC Online. At 30 June 2002, the ABC employed 2,272 staff in full-time equivalent positions in NSW.

12.18 ABC SERVICES — 30 June 2002

	ABC(a)	Community self help(b)	Total
Local Radio (including Metropolitan Radio)	56	5	61
Radio National	51	3	54
Classic FM	19	2	21
Triple J	18	1	19
NewsRadio	3	—	3
Analogue TV	93	31	124
Digital TV	3	—	3
Total	**243**	**42**	**285**

(a) Refers to services transmitted by ABC transmitters. (b) Refers to ABC services re-transmitted by community funded transmitters.

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, in both analogue and digital modes, that broadcasts programs in more than 60 languages. SBS also provides a five signal, 68 language multilingual radio service, with AM and FM stations in Melbourne and Sydney, and a national network.

In NSW, SBS analogue television is broadcast on 60 transmitters (including four in the ACT), while SBS radio services are broadcast on five transmitters, one FM and one AM in Sydney, one FM in Canberra, and AM in both Newcastle and Wollongong. SBS also broadcasts digital television services in Sydney, Newcastle, Illawarra and Canberra.

Regional communities, especially those in isolated areas, may have ABC or SBS services re-transmitted to their local area via the self-help scheme. Transmission coverage is usually achieved by using an appropriate satellite decoder and a low power transmitter. There are 42 ABC and 17 SBS community self-help transmitters operating in NSW.

Commercial broadcasting

At September 2001, there were 24 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 36 AM and 48 FM, and four non-broadcasting service band[1] commercial radio services are currently licensed to operate in NSW, including one service which is not operating at present. Of these, five AM and six FM services, and one non-broadcasting service band commercial service, are licensed to operate in the Sydney metropolitan area, while 31 AM and 42 FM services are licensed in regional NSW including the ACT. There are three non-broadcasting service band commercial services that are licensed to serve the whole of Australia including NSW.

In NSW, between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, revenue from commercial television broadcasting services and radio broadcasting services increased by 9% and 16% respectively. Expenditure by commercial television services decreased by 8%. Profits of commercial television services increased by more than three times over the period. This substantial change was due to the increase in revenue and decrease in expenditure, as well as a lower than usual profit for 1998–99. Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, profits of commercial radio services rose by more than a half (58%).

12.19 COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICES(a), Financial results

	Revenue			Expenditure			Profit		
	1998–99	1999–2000	Change from 1998–99	1998–99	1999–2000	Change from 1998–99	1998–99	1999–2000	Change from 1998–99
	$m	$m	%	$m	$m	%	$m	$m	%
Television	1 126.1	1 229.5	9.2	1 067.8	977.3	–8.5	58.4	252.2	331.8
Radio	260.4	302.5	16.2	219.1	237.2	8.2	41.3	65.3	58.1

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Authority.

1 Non-broadcasting services operate beyond the AM band but can be picked up by most commercial receivers. Licences for these services are issued by the Australian Communications 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 (such as arenas and business premises), and special events, or they may provide programs of limited appeal. The majority of open narrowcasting services are tourist information services. Other services include rural, sporting, real estate, racing and religious information.

Community broadcasting

The community broadcasting sector provides programs for community purposes. Services in this sector do not operate for profit or as part of a profit-making enterprise. In September 2001, there were 78 community radio broadcasting services in NSW and the ACT, 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 2000–01, 23 community radio groups in NSW (including two in Sydney), were allocated a temporary community broadcasting licence by the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA).

Community television operations commenced on a trial basis in April 1994. The Department of Communication, Information Technology and the Arts is reviewing whether the community television sector will be guaranteed free access to the spectrum needed to broadcast one standard definition digital channel.

Subscription TV

Subscription TV services commenced in NSW in January 1995 via microwave distribution system (MDS), and satellite transmission facilities. In September 1995, subscription TV services commenced delivery via cable, with the launch of the Optus Vision service. The main current Subscription TV providers in NSW are Austar (in regional NSW), and Foxtel and Optus Television (in metropolitan NSW). Between 1992 and September 2001, the ABA issued 1,748 licences for subscription television services.

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 to fulfil specific community service obligations. The domestic carriage of letters up to 250 g 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 2002, Australia Post employed 12,610 postal service workers in NSW and the ACT. This number represents 34% of total Australia Post employees Australia-wide. A total of 1,229 post offices, post office agencies, and community mail agencies provided Australia Post services throughout NSW and the ACT in 2002. The Australia Post delivery network comprised more than 3.1 million delivery points to households and businesses in NSW and the ACT.

12.20 AUSTRALIA POST MAIL DELIVERY POINTS(a) — 30 June 2002

	Households	Businesses	Total
Street delivery	2 320 003	159 653	2 479 656
Private boxes/locked bags	234 863	160 517	395 380
Private and community bags	5 994	583	6 577
Roadside delivery	174 517	7 031	181 548
Counter delivery	37 836	3 452	41 288
Total	**2 773 213**	**331 236**	**3 104 449**

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Australia Post.

Newspapers

Newspapers have been a major form of communication in the state since the nineteenth century. Excluding national newspapers, there are six main types of newspapers currently published and circulated in NSW: metropolitan dailies, regional dailies, metropolitan Saturday papers, metropolitan Sunday papers, country press weeklies and suburban weeklies.

Over the last five years the two metropolitan (capital city) dailies in NSW have been 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 6% between 1998 and 2002. In the same period, metropolitan Sunday newspapers and suburban newspapers recorded decreases of 3% and 1%, respectively. In contrast, the circulation of regional daily newspapers increased by 16% between 1998 and 2002.

12.21 NEWSPAPERS(a)

	1998(b)	1999(b)	2000(b)	2001(b)	2002(c)
TITLES (no.)					
Metropolitan (capital city)					
Daily	2	2	2	2	2
Saturday	2	2	2	2	2
Sunday	2	2	2	2	2
Regional daily	13	13	13	13	13
Country press	35	35	35	35	35
Suburban newspapers(d)	67	64	64	70	66
CIRCULATION ('000)					
Metropolitan (capital city)(e)					
Daily	675	666	646	633	634
Saturday	772	760	741	735	728
Sunday	1 331	1 321	1 303	1 280	1 291
Regional daily(e)	188	193	194	190	219
Country press(f)	103	106	106	103	n.a
Suburban newspapers(d)(f)	3 472	3 516	3 515	3 610	3 424

(a) Excludes National and Australian Capital Territory newspapers. (b) At 30 June. (c) At 30 September. (d) Suburban newspapers include city and country publications audited under that category by the Circulations Audit Board and refer to a reference period ended 31 March. (e) Figures are based on average net paid sales. (f) Figures are based on average net distribution.

Source: Audit Bureau of Circulations; Circulations Audit Board.

Bibliography

Australia

Business Use of Information Technology, Australia, cat. no. 8129.0

Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, 2000, cat. no. 4901.0

Government Information Technology, Australia, 1997–98, cat. no. 8119.0

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, cat. no. 8146.0

Information Technology, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8126.0

Internet Activity, Australia, cat. no. 8153.0

Telecommunications Services, Australia, 1996–97, cat. no. 8145.0

Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, cat no. 8150.0

Use of the Internet by Householders, Australia, cat. no. 8147.0

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

13 Agriculture

Development, structure and finance

Agricultural development

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in NSW has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, seed varieties, fertilisers, soil conditioners and breeding programs. Mechanisation and scientific research, 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. This makes the control of water resources essential to the maintenance 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.

For many years after the establishment of the colony, the main 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 now wheat growing, wool growing, the raising of cattle for meat production, and 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.

Source of statistics

The principal sources of the agricultural commodity statistics presented in this Chapter are the Agricultural Commodity and Livestock Products collections. The Agriculture Commodity collection usually takes the form of the Agricultural Commodity Survey, but every five years — most recently in 2000–01 — an Agricultural Census is conducted. Prior to 2000, information from the Agricultural Commodity collections was obtained for reference years ending 31 March. However, commencing with the 1999–2000 collection, the reference year was changed to the year ending 30 June, to better align with other ABS surveys.

The NSW share of Australian agriculture

The Agriculture, forestry and fishing industries contributed 2.7% of total factor income for NSW in 2001–02, and NSW contributed 24% of the Australian total factor income for these industries. In 2001–02, NSW accounted for 21% of the Australian total agricultural income.

13.1 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	Total factor income for Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (current prices)(a)			Agricultural income (current prices)		
	NSW(b)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia	NSW(b)	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia
	$m	$m	%	$m	$m	%
1997–98	4 117	16 649	24.7	672	4 687	14.3
1998–99	4 224	17 475	24.2	720	4 957	14.5
1999–2000	4 576	19 549	23.4	882	5 911	14.9
2000–01	4 972	20 853	23.8	1 784	9 332	19.1
2001–02	5 808	23 940	24.3	2 682	12 578	21.3

(a) 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). (b) ACT is excluded for Total factor income, but included for Agricultural income.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (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 collections, as well as 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 30 June 2001, the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in NSW was $8,837m. NSW accounted for 26% of the value of Australian agricultural production and remained the highest contributor among all states.

For the year ended 30 June 2001, the gross value of crops produced (including pastures and grasses) was $4,909m, up 6% from the previous year. Over the same period the gross value of barley increased by 36% to $225m, rice increased by 20% to $346m, and cotton increased by 7% to $890m. By contrast, there were decreases in the gross value produced for canola (down 6% to $250m) and sugar cane (down 21% to $49m). Wheat, with a gross value of $1,514m, was the most valuable crop in NSW.

For the year ended 30 June 2001, the gross value produced from livestock slaughterings and other disposals in NSW was $2,403m, a 27% increase from the year ended 30 June 2000. Increases were recorded in cattle and calves (up 28% to $1,359m), sheep and lambs (up 48% to $340m), pigs (up 29% to $278m), and poultry (up 9% to $425m).

The estimate of gross value of livestock products increased slightly for the year ended 30 June 2001 to $1,524m. From the previous year, there were increases in the gross values of wool, honey and beeswax produced, but decreases in the gross values of milk and eggs produced.

13.2 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

	Gross value			Local value		
	1999(a)	2000(b)	2001(b)	1999(a)	2000(b)	2001(b)
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Crops (including pastures and grasses)	4 471	4 610	4 909	3 834	3 962	4 310
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals(c)	1 796	1 898	2 403	1 637	1 736	2 209
Livestock products(d)	1 433	1 429	1 524	1 366	1 361	1 455
Total	**(e)n.a.**	**7 936**	**8 837**	**(e)n.a.**	**7 059**	**7 974**

(a) Reference period for crops, pastures and grasses is the year ended 31 March. Reference period for livestock slaughterings and other disposals and livestock products is the year ended 30 June. (b) Reference period for all commodities is the year ended 30 June. (c) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. (d) Includes the value of goat products. (e) Totals are not available for this year as components are not available for the same reference period and therefore should not be summed.

Source: Agriculture, Australia (cat. no. 7113.0).

Financial performance

In 1999–2000, there were 30,100 agricultural enterprises in NSW with a net worth of $33.2b, a slight increase on the previous year. The agricultural industry class which made the highest contribution to net worth was the grain/sheep and grain/beef classes (22% of total net worth) followed by grain (14%) and sheep/beef (13%).

In 1999–2000, agricultural enterprises in NSW had an average turnover of $280,600, compared with $260,000 in 1998–99. Average turnover for all Australian agricultural enterprises was $274,800. In NSW average turnover was highest in the cotton industry, at $2,138,700 per enterprise, and lowest in the sheep industry, at $136,314 per enterprise.

The profit margin of NSW agricultural enterprises was 18%, compared with 17% the previous year. The fruit industry had the highest profit margin (31%). At 30 June 2000, NSW agricultural enterprises owed an average of $248,800, up 7% on the previous year. The average gross debt for all Australian agricultural enterprises was $252,300.

13.3 SELECTED AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS(a)

	Aggregates		Average value per agricultural enterprise	
	1998–99	1999–2000	1998–99	1999–2000
	$m	$m	$'000	$'000
Current				
Turnover	7 538.8	r8 460.6	260.0	280.6
Less Purchases and selected expenses	4 477.9	r5 014.0	154.4	166.3
Value added(b)	*3 342.8*	*r3 848.9*	*115.3*	*127.7*
Less Rates, taxes and other expenses	628.3	678.0	21.7	22.4
Adjusted value added(b)	*2 714.5*	*r3 171.0*	*93.6*	*105.2*
Less Wages, salaries and supplements	764.9	787.3	26.4	26.1
Gross operating surplus(b)	*1 949.6*	*r2 383.7*	*67.2*	*79.1*
Less Interest and rent paid	463.9	553.0	16.0	18.3
Plus Interest and rent received	93.1	132.3	3.2	4.4
Cash operating surplus(c)	**1 276.9**	**r1 548.3**	**44.0**	**51.4**
Net capital expenditure	700.0	582.7	24.1	19.3
Assets				
Value of assets	39 449.4	40 655.1	1 360.5	1 348.5
Less Gross indebtedness	6 758.3	7 499.7	233.1	248.8
Net worth	**32 691.1**	**33 155.4**	**1 127.4**	**1 099.7**
	no.	no.	—	—
Agricultural enterprises	28 996	30 149	. .	. .

(a) Excludes estimates for multi-State farm businesses. Includes the ACT. (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: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Finance Survey.

Land use

In 2000–01, there were an estimated 41,950 establishments in NSW with agricultural activity. These establishments occupied a total area of 61.0 million ha (ha). The Statistical Divisions (SDs) with the greatest number of establishments undertaking agricultural activity were Northern (6,500 establishments), Central West (5,540) and Murrumbidgee (4,690).

In the year ended 30 June 2001, the SDs with the largest area devoted to agricultural activity were North Western (16.9 million ha), Far West (12.5 million ha) and Murray (8.1 million ha).

Northern SD had the largest area devoted to crops and also had the largest number of beef cattle. Central West SD had the largest area devoted to growing sown pastures, North Western SD had the largest number of sheep and lambs, and Murray SD had the largest number of dairy cattle.

13.4 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS — Year ended 30 June 2001

Statistical Division	Establishments	Area of holding	Crops(a)	Native or naturalised pasture	Sown pasture(b)	Sheep and lambs	Dairy cattle(c)	Beef cattle
	no.	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000	'000	'000
Sydney	1 920	77	8	24	17	10	14	25
Hunter	3 075	1 525	66	745	234	488	69	525
Illawarra	918	118	2	23	51	17	48	51
Richmond-Tweed	3 183	426	47	164	45	5	38	234
Mid-North Coast	3 134	863	23	344	106	1	71	292
Northern	6 496	7 358	1 582	2 903	1 081	6 025	14	1 628
North Western	4 286	16 863	1 546	7 281	938	7 515	12	836
Central West	5 542	4 967	1 129	1 308	1 584	7 409	21	601
South Eastern	4 429	2 670	171	867	1 017	7 009	50	432
Murrumbidgee	4 692	5 638	1 216	1 968	836	5 721	10	583
Murray	3 991	8 050	918	2 531	739	4 576	81	495
Far West	286	12 452	16	4 559	*53	2 112	—	83
New South Wales	**41 951**	**61 007**	**6 723**	**22 716**	**6 702**	**40 887**	**428**	**5 786**

(a) Area used for cropping excludes pastures and grasses. (b) Includes lucerne. (c) Excludes house cows.

Source: ABS data available on request, Agricultural Census.

Crops and pastures

General

During the year ended 30 June 2001, 6.7 million ha of land in NSW were used for cropping, and 6.7 million ha were sown for pasture.

Wheat, oats and barley are grown predominantly west of the Great Dividing Range, in a belt extending down the middle of the state from Northern SD down to Murray SD.

Cotton is grown mainly along the Barwon, Darling, Namoi, Macintyre and Macquarie Rivers in the Northern and North Western SDs.

Most rice production is undertaken in the Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs in three areas; the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation Area. NSW accounts for almost all of the Australian rice crop.

Oilseeds and grain legumes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs in the south of the state and the Northern and Richmond-Tweed SDs in the north of the state.

Sugarcane is grown in the north of the state in the Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast SDs, on the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. Although the NSW crop accounts for only 6% of Australian production, sugarcane growing is an important agricultural activity in these parts of the state. NSW crops have a two year growth period, while Queensland varieties 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 in the Central West, Murrumbidgee and Murray SDs.

Citrus, pome (apples, pears), 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.

Principal crops

13.5 PRINCIPAL CROPS — Year ended 30 June

	Establishments(a)		Area(b)		Production		Yield	
	1999–2000	2000–01	1999–2000	2000–01	1999–2000	2000–01	1999–2000	2000–01
	no.	no.	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t	t/ha	t/ha
Cereals for grain								
Barley	3 988	4 026	476	615	1 040	1 253	2.2	2.0
Sorghum	1 066	1 030	200	258	804	770	4.0	3.0
Maize	280	311	22	26	178	178	8.1	6.7
Oats	3 939	3 656	160	168	284	246	1.8	1.5
Rice	1 410	1 461	131	175	1 084	1 625	8.3	9.3
Triticale	2 169	1 804	129	126	373	329	2.9	2.6
Wheat	11 307	10 819	3 425	3 671	8 602	7 867	2.5	2.1
Legumes								
Lupins for grain	2 043	1 475	135	92	240	127	1.8	1.4
Field peas for grain	371	320	25	24	30	25	1.2	1.1
Oilseeds								
Canola	3 590	3 659	515	523	827	836	1.6	1.6
Soybean	561	411	32	21	59	33	1.8	1.6
Sunflower	202	120	41	18	61	20	1.5	1.1
Other crops								
Sugar cane (cut for crushing)	489	473	20	18	2 493	1 826	123.8	102.5
Cotton(c)	465	569	263	351	416	454	1.6	1.3

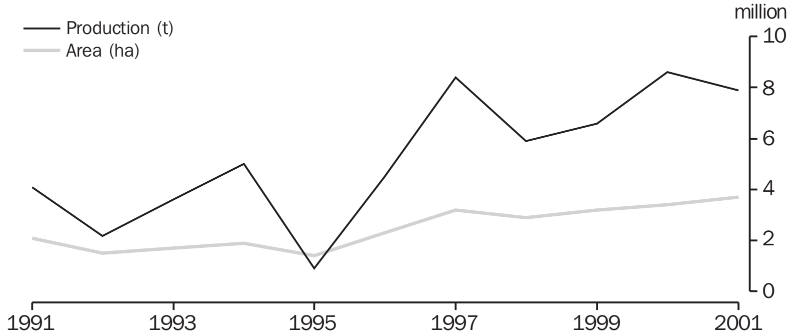
(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. (c) Production and yield refer to lint cotton only.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity collections.

Wheat

From 1999–2000 to 2000–01, the production of wheat decreased by 9% to 7.9 million tonnes. In the last decade, there has been an overall increase of 93% in wheat production, with annual fluctuations, including a significant decrease in 1994-95, due to drought conditions experienced throughout much of NSW.

13.6 WHEAT FOR GRAIN(a)



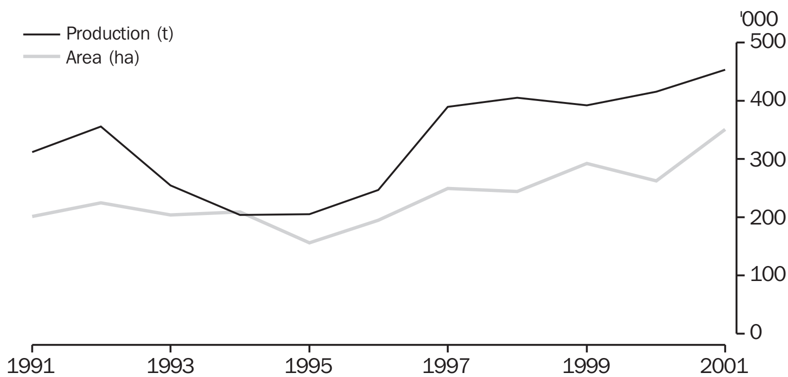
(a) Data for years prior to 2000 are for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 onwards are for the year ended 30 June.

Source: AgStats on GSP (cat. no. 7117.0.30.001); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity collections.

Cotton

From 1999–2000 to 2000–01, the area sown to produce cotton lint in NSW increased by 34% (to 351,000 ha) and the production of cotton lint increased by 9% to 454,000 tonnes.

13.7 COTTON LINT(a)



(a) Data for years prior to 2000 are for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 onwards are for the year ended 30 June.

Source: AgStats on GSP (cat. no. 7117.0.30.001); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity collections.

Rice

The area planted to rice increased by 34% to 175,000 ha between 1999–2000 and 2000–01. The yield also increased from 8.3 to 9.3 tonnes per hectare and the production of 1.6 million tonnes was 50% higher than the previous season.

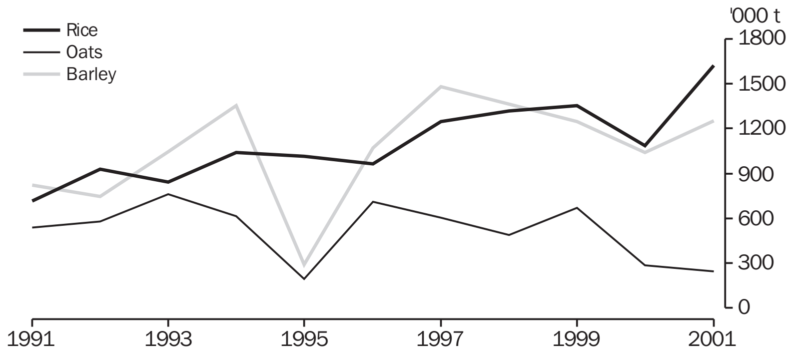
Oats

Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, the area of oats sown for grain increased by 5% to 168,000 ha. Production decreased by 13% to 246,000 tonnes, with the yield falling from 1.8 to 1.5 tonnes per hectare.

Barley

The area sown to barley increased by 29% to 615,000 ha between 1999–2000 and 2000–01. Production increased by 20% to 1.3 million tonnes, with the yield decreasing from 2.2 to 2.0 tonnes per hectare.

13.8 RICE, OATS AND BARLEY, Production of grain(a)



(a) Data for years prior to 2000 are for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 onwards are for the year ended 30 June.

Source: AgStats on GSP (cat. no. 7117.0.30.001); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity collections.

Oilseeds

The principal oilseed crop in NSW is canola, which accounts for 92% of the total area planted to oilseeds. Sunflower and soybeans are also significant oilseed crops. Oilseeds also produce protein meals as a residue from crushing, and these are widely used as a livestock feed. In 2000–01, there were 569,000 ha planted to oilseed crops, producing 894,000 tonnes of oilseed. Of that total, plantings of canola accounted for 836,000 tonnes.

Sugar cane

Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, the area of sugar cane cut for crushing decreased from 20,000 ha to 18,000 ha, and production fell by 27% to 1.8 million tonnes. The yield per hectare fell from 124 tonnes to 103 tonnes.

Grain legumes

Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01 the total area sown to legumes decreased by 28% to 116,000 ha. This decrease was mostly due to a reduction of 43,000 ha (32%) in the area planted to lupins for grain.

Pastures

To improve their nutritional value for stock (particularly beef cattle), pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers, medics and grasses, or cereal grains such as oats, wheat and barley. Improved pastures contribute to better quality livestock and livestock products, reduce soil erosion and improve soil quality.

The area of sown pastures in NSW at 30 June 2001 was 6.7 million ha, a 5% increase from the previous year. In 2000–01, 234,000 ha of pasture, cereal and other crops were cut to produce 1.1 million tonnes of hay. Pure lucerne accounted for 90,000 ha of pasture and contributed 513,000 tonnes of hay.

13.9 HAY — Year ended 30 June

	Establishments(a)		Area(b)		Production		Yield	
	1999–2000	2000–01	1999–2000	2000–01	1999–2000	2000–01	1999–2000	2000–01
	no.	no.	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t	t/ha	t/ha
Crops cut for hay								
Cereal crops for hay	2 065	1 729	50	49	183	252	3.7	5.2
Non-cereal crops for hay	100	136	3	4	10	12	3.2	2.9
Pasture and grasses cut for hay								
Lucerne	3 791	3 369	86	90	381	513	4.4	5.7
Other	4 686	3 468	110	91	390	322	3.6	3.6
Total	*7 695*	*6 211*	*196*	*181*	*771*	*836*	*3.9*	*4.6*

(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.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Vegetables

Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, the area used for growing vegetables in NSW increased by 34% to 23,265 ha. Potatoes are the principal vegetable crop grown in NSW. Potatoes accounted for 29% of the total vegetable growing area in the state during 2000–01, and 160,100 tonnes of potatoes were produced. Other significant vegetable crops were tomatoes (103,200 tonnes), sweet corn (53,500 tonnes), onions (39,500 tonnes), rockmelon and cantaloupe (35,000 tonnes), carrots (29,100 tonnes), lettuce (25,300), and pumpkins (25,200 tonnes).

13.10 SELECTED VEGETABLES(a) — Year ended 30 June

	Establishments		Area		Production		Yield	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	no.	no.	ha	ha	t	t	t/ha	t/ha
Asparagus	17	19	*216	284	*953	1 533	4.4	5.4
Beans, French and runner	72	74	351	560	1 273	983	3.6	1.8
Beetroot	*10	35	**	69	*1 176	2 190	**	31.6
Broccoli	*58	68	414	757	2 106	1 149	5.1	1.5
Cabbages	*137	116	315	461	11 189	17 804	35.5	38.6
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	45	75	130	85	901	469	7.0	5.5
Carrots	*12	27	441	1 032	15 536	29 095	35.2	28.2
Cauliflowers	*93	77	*443	487	*11 256	12 346	25.4	25.4
Celery	—	n.a.	—	15	—	688	—	45.3
Cucumbers	*111	94	541	507	9 635	1 358	17.8	2.7
Green peas (sold in pod)	33	40	135	146	*133	256	*1.0	1.8
Lettuces	118	129	611	1 046	11 820	25 274	19.3	24.2
Marrows, squashes and zucchini	142	148	231	249	1 329	1 364	5.8	5.5
Melons								
Rock and cantaloupe	*87	55	771	1 000	16 382	34 983	21.2	35.0
Water	*139	120	613	539	7 667	9 129	12.5	17.0
Mushrooms	42	46	46	39	13 046	11 856	283.6	306.7
Onions, white and brown	*25	29	855	969	34 732	39 529	40.6	40.8
Parsnips	*—	7	*10	36	*200	635	20.0	17.9
Potatoes	212	173	6 342	6 852	156 391	160 093	24.7	23.4
Pumpkins	195	230	1 373	1 753	20 751	25 212	15.1	14.4
Sweet corn	61	88	1 371	3 508	14 258	53 516	10.4	15.3
Tomatoes	175	181	1 168	1 626	60 344	103 176	51.7	63.5
Total	**1 166**	**1 142**	**17 361**	**23 265**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**

(a) For human consumption.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity collections.

Fruit

Major fruit crops in NSW include citrus, grapes, apples, pears, bananas and stone fruit. There has been a trend in recent years towards a more diverse range of fruit crops, characterised by the expansion of tropical and sub-tropical berry and nut growing. The following statistics are based on trees aged six years and over.

13.11 SELECTED TREE FRUIT(a) — Year ended 30 June

	Establishments		Trees		Production		Yield	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	no.	no.	'000	'000	t	t	kg/tree	kg/tree
Citrus								
Lemons and limes	237	233	92	108	5 266	6 509	57.3	60.1
Mandarins	292	322	160	136	7 946	4 743	49.6	35.0
Oranges	983	934	3 750	3 391	237 698	258 124	63.4	76.1
Pome								
Apples	219	233	1 406	1 386	66 992	58 790	47.7	42.4
Pears (excluding Nashi)	101	92	54	38	1 759	1 348	32.7	35.6
Stone								
Apricots	n.a.	n.a.	**25	20	**627	492	25.0	24.7
Cherries	282	266	495	473	2 923	3 513	5.9	7.4
Nectarines	401	377	411	279	12 411	7 411	30.2	26.6
Olives	n.a.	n.a.	**1	18	*17	467	*12.7	25.5
Peaches	447	464	634	534	18 364	13 866	29.0	26.0
Plums and prunes	395	432	538	558	8 031	9 952	14.9	17.8
Other fruit								
Avocadoes	304	310	108	108	4 908	4 338	45.5	40.2
Mangoes	n.a.	n.a.	*23	39	**135	386	**	9.8
Nuts								
Almonds	n.a.	n.a.	**10	34	**141	291	**	8.6
Macadamia	445	443	1 534	1 369	15 504	14 180	10.1	10.4

(a) Based on trees aged six years and over.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity collections.

Citrus

Oranges continue to be the dominant citrus fruit grown in NSW, in terms of both number of trees and production. In 2000–01, total production of oranges was 258,100 tonnes, an increase of 9% from 1999–2000, despite the number of trees decreasing by 10% to 3.4 million. Valencia is the main variety of orange grown in NSW, accounting for 65% of total production.

Pome

Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. In 2000–01, there were 1.4 million apple trees in NSW, producing 58,800 tonnes of apples. Both the number of trees and the tonnage produced were slightly down on 1999–2000 figures. There were 38,000 pear trees (excluding nashi pears) in NSW in 2000–01, producing 1,300 tonnes of fruit.

Stone

Peaches are the principal stone fruit produced in NSW. During 2000–01, there were 534,000 trees producing 13,900 tonnes of peaches. This represented a 24% decrease from production in 1999–2000, and was attributable in part to a 16% reduction in the number of trees and a decrease in yield from 29.0 kilograms to 26.0 kilograms per tree. Peaches grown for the fresh market accounted for 60% of production, with the remainder being grown for processing. Other major stone fruits produced in NSW were nectarines, plums, prunes and cherries.

Nuts

Macadamia nuts were the principal nut crop grown in NSW and accounted for 87% of all nut trees in 2000–01. Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, the number of macadamia nut trees decreased by 11% to 1.4 million, with a corresponding decrease in production of 9%, resulting in a 14,200 tonnes crop. Other nut crops grown in NSW included pecans and almonds.

Grapes

In 2000–01, the area under cultivation with grape bearing vines was 31,000 ha, a 19% increase from 1999–2000. These vines produced 324,000 tonnes of wine grapes, 14,100 tonnes of grapes for drying and 11,000 tonnes of table and other grapes. Total production of grapes for 2000–01 rose by 7% to 348,700 tonnes. During 2000–01, 56% of grapes grown in NSW were white grapes.

13.12 GRAPES — Year ended 30 June

	Murrumbidgee		Hunter Valley		Sunraysia (NSW)		Total NSW(a)	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
AREA OF VINES AT HARVEST (ha)								
Bearing	9 290	11 323	4 034	3 852	5 848	6 732	26 058	31 043
Not yet bearing	2 172	1 062	268	342	1 182	935	6 211	3 516
Total	**11 461**	**12 385**	**4 303**	**4 194**	**7 029**	**7 687**	**32 269**	**34 559**
GRAPE PRODUCTION(b) (t)								
Winemaking	136 443	137 403	25 878	26 110	72 470	86 094	r287 954	323 687
Drying	512	66	—	42	23 953	13 921	24 509	14 066
Table and other	125	28	9	31	10 120	7 632	14 155	10 956
Total	**137 081**	**137 496**	**25 887**	**26 183**	**106 542**	**107 646**	**r326 618**	**348 709**
Yield (t/ha)(c)	14.8	12.1	6.4	6.8	18.2	16.0	12.5	11.2

(a) Total NSW also includes all other grape-producing regions in NSW. (b) Fresh weight. (c) Yield represents the quantity of grapes produced per hectare of bearing vines.

Source: Wine and Grape Industry, Australia (cat. no. 1329.0).

Bananas and other fruit

The plantation fruit industry in NSW is dominated by banana growing. During 2000–01, 43,500 tonnes of bananas were cut from a total of 2,400 ha of banana trees. Other fruits grown in NSW include blueberries, strawberries and pineapples.

13.13 BERRY AND TROPICAL FRUIT — Year ended 30 June

	Establishments(a)		Area(a)		Production		Yield	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
	no.	no.	ha	ha	t	t	t/ha	t/ha
Bananas	521	472	2 494	2 413	34 213	43 495	13.7	18.0
Blueberries	*47	49	338	354	1 434	1 839	4.2	5.2
Strawberries	*17	38	*10	32	*118	188	*12.1	5.9

(a) Based on bearing area.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Livestock and livestock products

General

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

Sheep grazing continues to be the main livestock production activity across the state. Beef cattle are also found in all SDs of NSW.

Dairying is predominantly located along the coastal fringes of the state, with the main concentrations of farms occurring in the Mid-North Coast and Hunter SDs.

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

Sheep

The Merino is still the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is primarily 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 Australian breeds, such as Corriedale and Polwarth, are suited to the production of both meat and fleece. At 30 June 2001, there were 40.9 million sheep on 17,900 establishments. The state's total flock decreased by 6% in the year to 30 June 2001.

13.14 SHEEP

	1999(a)	2000(b)	2001(b)
	'000	'000	'000
Sheep (1 year and over)			
Breeding ewes	19 910	20 339	19 474
All other sheep	10 461	11 403	10 730
Total sheep (1 year and over)	*30 371*	*31 742*	*30 204*
Lambs (under 1 year)	10 211	11 663	10 684
Total sheep and lambs	**40 583**	**43 405**	**40 887**

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity collections.

Lambing

The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a proportion of ewes are reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal conditions, availability of fodder, and estimated returns for lambs' wool and prime lambs for slaughter each play a part in determining the proportion of lambs marked, (surviving lambs counted in the production flock). In 2000–01, the lambing percentage was 85%, compared to 87% in the 1999–2000. The fall in lambing percentage, combined with a reduction in the number of ewes mated, saw the number of lambs marked decrease by 9% to 14.6 million during 2000–01.

13.15 LAMBING PERCENTAGES(a)(b)

(a) Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated. (b) Data for years prior to 2000 are for the year ended 31 March. Data for 2000 onwards are for the year ended 30 June.

Source: AgStats on GSP (cat. no. 7117.0.30.001); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Wool production

Most wool produced in NSW is exported as greasy wool though there has been an increase in the amount of initial processing undertaken locally prior to export. Variations in the value of wool have resulted from fluctuations in the market (which responds to international influences) and changes in the level of local production.

During 2001–02, 42.2 million sheep and lambs were shorn, producing 234,400 tonnes of greasy wool. Brokers' and dealers' receivals of taxable wool in NSW decreased by 10% during 2001–02 to 163,900 tonnes.

13.16 RECEIVALS OF TAXABLE WOOL, Greasy wool basis(a)(b)

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	t	t	t
Wool received by brokers(c)	r160 110	r158 086	140 163
Wool received by dealers	r30 288	r24 796	23 763
Total wool received	**r190 398**	**r182 882**	**163 926**

(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 (cat. no. 7215.0); ABS data available on request, Wool Receivals and Purchases Survey.

Mutton and lamb

In 2001–02, there were 5.7 million sheep slaughtered for human consumption, producing 121,800 tonnes of mutton (which represented decreases of 2% and 4% respectively from 2000–01). There were 4.6 million lambs slaughtered in 2001–02 (an increase of 8% from 2000–01), producing 91,400 tonnes of lamb meat (a 10% increase from the previous year).

13.17 SHEEP SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Animals slaughtered				
Sheep	'000	5 386	5 858	5 713
Lambs	'000	4 059	4 203	4 559
Meat produced				
Mutton	t	118 947	126 838	121 843
Lamb	t	80 016	82 907	91 404

(a) For human consumption.

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

Milk cattle

At 30 June 2001 the state's commercial dairy herd was 428,000 head of cattle, down 3% from 30 June 2000. Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, the number of establishments with commercial dairy cattle decreased slightly from 2,260 to 2,230.

13.18 MILK CATTLE

	1999(a)	2000(b)	2001(b)
	'000	'000	'000
Cows in milk and dry	282	276	268
Other milk cattle	163	163	161
Total milk cattle(c)	**445**	**440**	**428**

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June. (c) Excludes house cows and heifers.

Source: 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 2001–02, there were 1,340 million litres of whole milk received in NSW, a small increase from the previous year. In the same year, cheese production decreased slightly to 22,700 tonnes.

13.19 PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Whole milk(a)	million L	1 395	r1 326	1 343
Butter/butteroil	t	3 688	r2 580	n.p.
Cheese	t	r26 185	r22 772	22 683

(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

At 30 June 2001, the meat cattle herd in NSW was 5.8 million animals, an increase of 5% since 30 June 2000. Over the same period the number of establishments raising meat cattle decreased by 6% to 25,200.

13.20 MEAT CATTLE

	1999(a)	2000(b)	2001(b)
	'000	'000	'000
Bulls(c)	120	116	137
Calves (under one year)(d)	1 689	1 542	1 581
Cows and heifers (one year and over)	2 859	2 801	2 849
Other cattle (one year and over)(e)	1 178	1 071	1 219
Total meat cattle and calves	**5 846**	**5 531**	**5 786**

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June. (c) Used or intended for service. (d) Including vealers. (e) Other cattle for meat production (i.e. steers, bullocks, etc.).

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Beef and veal

In 2001–02, 2.0 million cattle and calves were slaughtered for human consumption. Since 2000–01, beef and veal production decreased slightly to 474,000 tonnes.

13.21 CATTLE SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Animals slaughtered				
Cattle	'000	1 725	r1 828	1 813
Calves	'000	211	r226	206
Meat produced				
Beef	t	431 983	r461 380	460 968
Veal	t	13 044	r14 214	12 992

(a) For human consumption.

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

Pigs

At 30 June 2001, there were 990 establishments in NSW with pigs, a small increase from 970 the previous year. Over the same period, the number of pigs increased by 19%, from 710,000 to 845,000.

13.22 PIGS

	1999(a)	2000(b)	2001(b)
	'000	'000	'000
Boars	5	4	5
Breeding sows and gilts	89	86	102
Other pigs	684	620	738
Total	**779**	**710**	**845**

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Pig meat

Between 2000–01 and 2001–02, the number of pigs slaughtered for human consumption rose by 8% to 1.9 million, while pig meat production rose by 11% to 144,146 tonnes.

13.23 PIGS SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1 408	1 740	1 885
Pig meat produced	t	103 234	130 371	144 146

(a) For human consumption.

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

Poultry

Poultry farming in NSW is split between 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 30 June 2001, there were 3.9 million chickens kept for egg production (up 8% from 30 June 2000) and 30.9 million chickens kept for meat production (down 12% from 30 June 2000).

13.24 POULTRY

	1999(a)	2000(b)	2001(b)
	'000	'000	'000
Chickens			
For egg production	4 011	3 564	3 862
For meat production	38 822	35 192	30 924
Total	*42 833*	*38 756*	*34 786*
Ducks	79	132	427
Turkeys	1 103	1 262	619

(a) At 31 March. (b) At 30 June.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); ABS data available on request, Agricultural Commodity collections.

Between 2000–01 and 2001–02, the number of chickens slaughtered for human consumption increased by 3% to 157 million, while the dressed weight of chicken meat produced increased by 12% to 272,600 tonnes.

13.25 CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED(a) AND MEAT PRODUCED

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Number slaughtered	'000	139 967	151 687	156 635
Dressed weight	t	221 245	244 302	272 561

(a) For human consumption.

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

Honey

The commercial beekeeping industry in NSW is well established and produces 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.

At 30 June 2001, there were 407 beekeepers with 200 or more hives, compared with 375 at 30 June 2000. In the year ended 30 June 2001, honey production was 9.2 million kg, an increase of 5% from the year ended 30 June 2000. Beeswax production for year ended 30 June 2001 was 209,000 kg, an increase of 19%. The average production per productive hive was 72.7 kg of honey and 1.6 kg of beeswax.

13.26 APICULTURE(a)

	Unit	1999(b)	2000(c)	2001(c)
Beekeepers at 30 June	no.	419	375	407
Bee hives				
Productive(d)	'000	121	113	127
Unproductive	'000	26	32	30
Total	'000	*147*	*140*	*157*
Production				
Honey	t	8 921	8 775	9 236
Beeswax	t	179	176	209
Average production per productive hive				
Honey	kg	73.9	78.0	72.7
Beeswax	kg	1.5	1.6	1.6

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 200 or more hives. (b) Year ended 31 March. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) Beehives from which honey is taken.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

Bibliography

Australia

Agricultural Commodities, Australia, cat. no. 7121.0

Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, Preliminary, cat. no. 7506.0

Agriculture, Australia, cat. no. 7113.0

Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs, Australia, cat. no. 4306.0

Australian Farming in Brief, cat. no. 7106.0

Australian Wine and Grape Industry, cat. no. 1329.0

Directory of Agricultural and Rural Statistics, cat. no. 1142.0

Livestock Products, Australia, cat. no. 7215.0

Livestock and Meat, Australia, cat. no. 7218.0

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–02, cat. no. 5220.0.

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 through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

14 Mining and Energy

Mining

The Australian mining industry began in 1788 when stone was quarried and clay was dug for the building of dwellings and other structures. Since then — and especially since the discovery of gold near Bathurst in 1851 — mining has provided considerable stimulus to the development of NSW 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.

Source of statistics

Data on the mining industry are collected annually by the ABS as part of its economic statistics strategy. Data are collected from those mining businesses classified to Division B Mining in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC). This includes the ANZSIC Subdivisions Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction, Metal ore mining, Other mining, and Services to mining.

Statistics relating to coal production are obtained from the statutory body Coal Services Pty Ltd. 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 the 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

In 2000–01, the value of total minerals produced in NSW was $7.0b of which $5.0b was generated by the coal mining industry. Production of coal increased marginally (5%) but the value of production increased by 24% demonstrating the higher prices achieved. Silver-lead-zinc production remains a major contributor to NSW production, accounting for $700m during the year.

For 2000–01, income from sales of goods and services across all mining industries in NSW (excluding Services to mining) was $6,026m (a slight increase from 1999–2000). NSW made the fourth highest state contribution to the total national income from sales of mining goods and services, at just under 12%. The highest contributors were Western Australia (43%), Queensland (21%) and Victoria (12%).

At 30 June 2001, NSW accounted for 22% of total mining employment, ranking third behind Western Australia (37%) and Queensland (26%).

14.1 SELECTED MINING INDUSTRIES, NSW(a)(b) — 2000–01

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01
Employment at 30 June(c)	no.	12 741	11 705
Sales of goods and services(d)	$m	6 004.1	6 025.9
Industry value added	$m	2 414.7	2 673.5
Industry value added per person employed	$'000	692.6	228.4
Wages and salaries(e)	$m	1 065.7	1 012.0
Wages and salaries per person employed	$'000	109.2	86.5

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes all mining industries other than those in Subdivision 15 (Services to mining). (c) Includes working proprietors. (d) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income. (e) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Mining Operations, Australia (cat. no. 8415.0).

Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration involves the search for mineral deposits and the continuing appraisal of deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations are excluded.

During 2001–02, expenditure on mineral exploration in NSW (excluding petroleum) was $48.2m, a decrease of nearly 19% from the previous year. Exploration for gold (down 3% to $15.8m) accounted for about 33% of total expenditure.

14.2 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Mineral sought	$m	$m	$m
Coal	14.7	11.3	n.p.
Copper(b)	20.1	18.2	2.5
Lead, zinc, silver(c)	—	—	2.7
Nickel, cobalt(c)	—	—	n.p.
Gold	14.3	16.3	15.8
Other	7.0	13.6	n.p.
Total	**56.1**	**59.4**	**48.2**

(a) Excluding petroleum. (b) Previously reported with lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt. (c) Previously reported with copper.

Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0); Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0).

Review of selected commodities

Coal

Black coal mining is the dominant sector of the mining industry in NSW. It accounted for 72% of income from mining in NSW in 2000–01 and is an important export earner for the State.

The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Gunnedah coalfield (including the Gunnedah and Narrabri areas), the Hunter coalfield (including the Muswellbrook and Singleton areas), the Newcastle coalfield (including the Cessnock and Lake Macquarie areas), the Western coalfield (including the Lithgow and Ulan areas) and the Southern coalfield (including the 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 volatility coking coal. Low sulphur and ash are significant environmental attributes of NSW coal.

Since the 1960s significant developments in the mining of coal in NSW have included an increase in the number of open cut mines. In 2000–01, open cut mines accounted for just over 85 million tonnes, or 61%, of raw coal production, and 58% of saleable production. Over the same period, underground mines with longwalls accounted for 36% of saleable production. Falling coal prices and intense international competition have provided the impetus for increasing productivity and improving the efficiency of operations.

Between 1999–2000 and 2000–01, saleable production of coal increased by 5% from 105 million tonnes to 110 million tonnes. Domestic consumption in NSW increased marginally in 2000–01 after a slight fall in the 1999–2000 period. The majority of coal was consumed by power stations (82%) and the steel industry (15%). In 2000–01, exports accounted for 69% of the NSW coal market and were valued at $3,090m, a decrease of approximately 18%.

14.3 COAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL

	1998–99	1999–2000(a)	2000–01
	'000 t	'000 t	'000 t
Stocks at start of year	14 311	9 606	10 365
Net production of saleable coal			
Northern district	79 089	81 692	83 716
Southern district	11 453	12 979	15 075
Western district	12 879	10 521	11 449
Total	*103 421*	*105 192*	*110 240*
Interstate movement			
Imports(b)	281	r197	146
Exports	938	1 025	1 023
Overseas exports	76 406	72 389	75 856
Consumption	31 380	31 182	32 333
In transit and unaccounted for	317	–34	182
Stocks at end of year	9 606	10 365	11 721

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

Source: Coal Services Pty Ltd.

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 ever since and remains one of the largest provinces of silver, lead and zinc production in Australia.

While Broken Hill is the major site in NSW for metalllic mineral production, a number of other important deposits in the state are being mined. Since the 1970s, there has been significant production of lead and zinc from mines at Cobar, and at Woodlawn near Goulburn. Most of the copper production in NSW comes from Cadia, Cobar, and Parkes. 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. In recent years there have been large increases in the available reserves of gold and copper in NSW due to the commencement of operations at the large Cadia project near Orange in July 1998 and at the new Ridgeway mine, which was opened in April 2002.

The value of metallic mineral production in NSW (calculated at average annual market prices) has remained relatively stable, increasing slightly from $1.28b in 1999–2000 to $1.43b in 2000–01. Increases in the values of copper, zinc and gold production (27%, 9% and 3% respectively), which are due largely to increased production from the Cadia mine and increased production from the reopened CSA mine at Cobar, have offset any reductions in the value of production of other metallic minerals.

14.4 METALLIC MINERALS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01p
PRODUCTION (tonnes)(a)			
Antimony	1 784	1 585	1 251
Copper	93 000	124 000	130 000
Gold	19	20	19
Silver	157	144	141
Lead	162 000	151 000	125 000
Zinc	273 000	266 000	269 000
Total	**529 960**	**542 749**	**525 411**
VALUE ($'000)(b)			
Antimony	2 881	2 174	2 372
Copper	224 409	344 800	438 300
Gold	279 806	293 000	303 000
Silver	41 474	39 000	40 000
Lead	132 354	112 000	112 000
Zinc	434 070	487 000	533 000
Total	**1 114 994**	**1 277 974**	**1 428 672**

(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 large quantities 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 Illawarra, Penrith, Peats Ridge and Kulnura areas. Prospect has also previously been an important source of coarse aggregate for Sydney, but high quality deposits there are now limited.

The demand 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 2000–01 fell from $444m to $429m. Crushed and broken stone was the largest sector of construction materials, accounting for 51% of the value of production. Fine aggregates (construction sand) and gravel were the next largest contributors to the total value of production (22% and 15% respectively).

14.5 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01p
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Dimension stone(a)	34	32	27
Crushed and broken stone	16 775	17 620	16 256
Gravel(b)	5 220	4 565	3 644
Fine aggregates (construction sand)	10 378	10 498	8 769
Other materials(c)	9 882	9 692	8 435
Total	**42 289**	**42 406**	**37 131**
VALUE ($'000)			
Dimension stone(a)	5 075	4 504	4 588
Crushed and broken stone	205 039	215 371	218 568
Gravel(b)	85 347	74 639	65 543
Fine aggregates (construction sand)	99 192	100 361	92 214
Other materials(c)	51 216	49 476	47 646
Total	**445 869**	**444 350**	**428 560**

(a) Granite, marble, sandstone, slate etc. quarried in blocks or processed into slabs or tiles.
(b) Includes decorative aggregate. (c) Includes unprocessed construction materials (ridge gravels, 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 mineral sands, limestone, clays and gemstones.

While limestone is present in huge quantities in NSW, the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to the market, and deposits close to Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong are scarce. Approximately 55% of NSW produced limestone is used for cement manufacturing. The main production areas supplying cement manufacture are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, Cow Flat and Attunga.

Until recently, all NSW mineral sand production has come from sands along the mid north coast between Tomago and Kempsey, and the far north coast between Byron Bay and the Queensland border. However, large inland mineral sand deposits in the Murray Basin are increasing in importance. The principal mineral sands are rutile and zircon. Titanium dioxide pigment, for use in paints, plastics and paper, is produced from rutile. Zircon is used as a valuable refractory material.

Structural clays are used to manufacture building products such as bricks and pavers. The Sydney region is the source of about 80% of the state's total output. Other clays include cement clay/shale, kaolin and bentonite.

Significant quantities of opals are mined at Lightning Ridge with a smaller contribution from White Cliffs. Sapphires are mined around Glen Innes and Inverell and most of these are exported as uncut stones.

The total value of industrial minerals produced in 2000–01 was $140m, a 20% increase on the $117m for the previous year. This occurred mainly due to the growth in the building industry and the consequential growth in demand for clays in this period. Growth in the house building sector resulted from a combination of the availability of grants to first home buyers, and low interest rates. The discovery of high quality opal deposits in 2000, at the new Mulga field near Grawin, also contributed significantly to the 2000–01 growth in the value of industrial minerals.

14.6 INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01p
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Mineral sands(a)	149	19	15
Limestone	4 194	4 164	4 031
Clays(b)	2 244	2 335	2 538
Other industrial minerals	832	811	833
Gemstones(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
VALUE ($'000)			
Mineral sands(a)	31 030	10 077	9 874
Limestone	35 052	28 560	28 718
Clays(b)	13 044	13 436	14 160
Other industrial minerals	22 921	r22 363	23 226
Gemstones(c)	49 107	r42 173	63 575
Total	**151 155**	**r116 609**	**139 553**

(a) Includes ilmenite, rutile and zircon. (b) Includes structural, cement, kaolin and refractory clays and bentonite clay. (c) Includes opal, rhodenite and sapphire.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

Energy

The energy sector encompasses all activities associated with the production, transformation, distribution and use of energy. Energy is a vital input to all sectors of the economy and affects the standard of living of Australia's people. In NSW in 1999–2000, energy consumption was 1,034 petajoules (PJ), which was 32% of Australia's total 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 sources of energy in NSW: oil; natural gas; coal; water for hydro-electricity production; bagasse (a combustible waste product of the sugar industry); and wood. Coal is the main source of energy, providing 81% of total primary energy used in NSW during 1999–2000.

14.7 PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR USE IN NSW(a)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
ENERGY (PJ)(b)			
Oil(c)			
Crude			
Interstate	234	167	230
Overseas	220	249	197
Refined			
Interstate	52	89	61
Overseas	71	61	67
Total oil	*577*	*565*	*555*
Natural gas	114	126	132
Coal(d)	3 452	3 381	3 466
Water power	11	15	14
Bagasse and wood	43	43	43
Electricity imports	14	10	10
Total	**4 210**	**4 139**	**4 220**
PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)			
Oil(c)			
Crude			
Interstate	6	4	5
Overseas	5	6	5
Refined			
Interstate	1	2	1
Overseas	2	1	2
Total oil	*14*	*14*	*13*
Natural gas	3	3	3
Coal(d)	82	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.

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 for electric lighting as a supplement to, and then replacement of, coal gas in the lighting of houses, factories and streets. The first electric lighting of streets occurred in Tamworth in 1888 and Sydney's Pyrmont powerhouse opened in July 1904.

In 1949, construction began on the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme. It 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. In the course of its diversion — by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts — water is used to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,676 MW.

The Electricity Commission of NSW was established in 1950 to build upon the state's power resources on an integrated basis. In 1992, the Electricity Commission became Pacific Power. Between 1992 and 1996 the NSW Government implemented significant reforms in the NSW electricity industry. In 1996 three competing generating companies — Pacific Power (later renamed Eraring Energy), Delta Electricity and Macquarie Generation — were formed from the original Pacific Power.

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 Australian Capital Territory, NSW, Queensland, South Australia 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 2001 was 12,779 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 2000–01 was 64,688 gigawatt hours (GWh), an increase of 4.1% 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 2001, 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 1999–2000, NSW imported 5,894 GWh of electricity. This amount includes energy imported from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, Queensland and Victoria.

In 1999–2000, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority sent out 4,568 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, 330 kV transmission line from Armidale in NSW to Tarong in Southern Queensland, is now operational. Directlink, a 180 MW DC interconnection between Queensland and NSW, is also operational.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is carried out by licensed electricity retailers. At 30 June 2002, there were 18 retailers holding NSW licences with the majority of retail sales continuing to be made through the four State owned electricity supply authorities, which also operate the distribution networks within NSW:

- Australian Inland Energy and Water
- Country Energy
- Energy Australia
- Integral Energy.

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 1999–2000 was 58,515 GWh and 2,604 GWh was exported (including to the ACT). The maximum daily demand for energy in NSW in 1999–2000 was 11,900 MW.

14.8 PRIMARY ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS — 1999–2000

	Total electricity consumed	Consumers	Average use
	GWh	no.	KWh
Residential	17 792	2 456 669	7 242
Other	40 723	424 807	95 862
Total	**58 515**	**2 881 476**	**(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 1999–2000, natural gas accounted for 11% of total energy end-use in NSW. The amount of natural gas sold through networks was 121.3 PJ.

14.9 PRIMARY GAS CONSUMERS — 1999–2000

	Gas sales	Consumers	Average use
	TJ	no.	MJ
Residential	18 513	794 315	23 307
Commercial	11 488	25 679	447 369
Industrial	91 344	549	166 382 514
Total	**121 345**	**820 543**	**(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.

Natural gas was first made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of a 1,351 kilometre overland supply pipeline from 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 majority of gas supplies to NSW are sourced from the Cooper basin in South Australia, but supplies from the Gippsland basin are increasing.

The Interconnector between Wodonga in Victoria and Wagga Wagga in NSW was completed in August 1998, linking the NSW and Victorian natural gas networks and enabling the carriage of gas in either direction between the Victorian and NSW networks. The initial capacity is 20 PJ per year, which can be expanded to 90 PJ per year.

In August 2000, the $495m, 795 km Eastern Gas Pipeline from Longford in Victoria to Horsely Park near Sydney began delivering gas from the Gippsland Basin in Bass Strait into the Sydney metropolitan market. This pipeline, which has an initial capacity of 60 PJ of gas per year, expandable to 110 PJ per year, provides 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, a 100 MW plant at Wagga Wagga, a 420 MW gas cogeneration plant at Kurnell and a 350 MW gas cogeneration plant at Botany.

A number of gas exploration licences have been issued in NSW. A small quantity of the gas, produced during the evaluation process for 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, third party access rights to pipelines have been progressively extended to customers and to retailers wishing to supply those customers. 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 the potential exists for significant petroleum discoveries. 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 2000–01, petrol accounted for 46%, diesel for 25% and aviation fuel for 16% of petroleum products by volume 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.

Alternative energy sources

NSW also has significant sources of renewable energy such as solar energy, wind and biomass which, to date, are largely untapped. However, energy sector reforms are currently being introduced by the State Government to promote the development and use of alternative energy sources. In addition, emission reduction targets for holders of electricity retail licences are encouraging the growth of energy efficient 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, and the State Energy Research and Development Fund, which is administered by the NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

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 0.042 MW White Cliffs Solar Power Station, which uses 14 dish shaped reflectors to focus the sun’s energy onto PV cells; the largest windfarm in NSW at Blayney, with a nominal capacity of 10 MW; and a 5.4 MW generator at Whytes Gully, near Wollongong, which uses household green waste for electricity generation.

Energy produced by these generators is sold as ‘greenpower’ by electricity retailers. In 2000–01, NSW had around 31,000 greenpower customers, about 95% of whom were residential customers.

Cogeneration is a highly efficient form of energy production that produces both electricity and heat from one fuel source. In 1997, the state’s largest cogeneration plant, a 176 MW plant at Smithfield, began operation. A number of other cogeneration plants are proposed for NSW and the bagasse cogeneration plants at the Condong, Broadwater and Harwood sugar mills are to be upgraded. These measures are expected to make available 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. There are currently two coal seam methane power stations 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 number of coal seam methane exploration wells in the Sydney Basin are also being evaluated.

Methane from the decomposition of organic waste in green waste disposal areas provides another source of energy. NSW has a total landfill gas generation capacity of 29 MW. Energy can also be generated from municipal waste by controlled combustion or gasification followed by combustion. A 5.4 MW solid-waste-to-energy recycling facility, to process household and green waste into electricity, is being developed in Wollongong.

Consumption of energy

In 1999–2000, the sectors using the largest amounts of energy in NSW were transport (41% of end use consumption) and industry (40%). Domestic consumption accounted for 12% of the total and the commercial sector used 7%. Of the total energy used in 1999–2000, 48% came from oil, 17% from coal, 11% from gas and 20% from electricity.

14.10 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, By consumer sector and fuel type — 1999–2000

	Fuel type					
	Oil(a)(b)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Wood and bagasse	Total
	ENERGY (PJ)					
Transport	415.1	1.9	—	2.3	—	419.3
Commercial	14.0	16.3	0.9	45.1	0.2	76.3
Industrial	57.2	80.0	173.1	94.2	12.9	417.4
Domestic	4.4	18.5	0.1	67.6	30.2	120.8
Total	**490.7**	**116.7**	**174.0**	**209.2**	**43.3**	**1 033.8**
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL ENERGY (%)					
Transport	99.0	0.5	—	0.5	—	100.0
Commercial	18.3	21.3	1.1	59.1	0.2	100.0
Industrial	13.7	19.2	41.5	22.6	3.1	100.0
Domestic	3.6	15.3	—	56.0	25.0	100.0
Total	**47.5**	**11.3**	**16.8**	**20.2**	**4.2**	**100.0**

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. (b) Includes Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

14.11 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, By fuel type and consumer sector — 1999–2000

	Transport	Commercial	Industrial	Domestic	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Oil(a)(b)	84.6	2.8	11.7	0.9	100.0
Gas	1.6	14.0	68.5	15.9	100.0
Coal	—	0.5	99.5	—	100.0
Electricity	1.1	21.6	45.0	32.3	100.0
Wood and bagasse	—	0.4	29.9	69.8	100.0
All types	**40.6**	**7.4**	**40.4**	**11.7**	**100.0**

(a) Figures include sales in the ACT. (b) Includes Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Source: NSW Ministry of Energy and Utilities.

Household energy use and greenpower

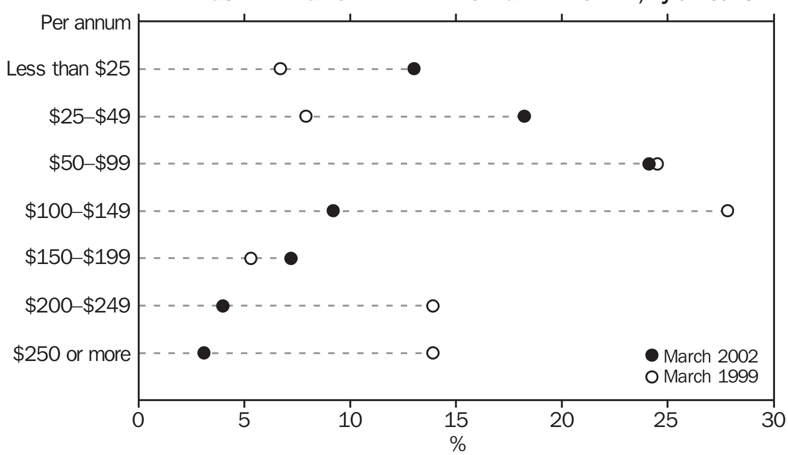
The 2002 ABS Survey of Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices provided information on energy conservation (included in *Chapter 1, Physical Environment*); energy usage in the household and greenpower; and household appliances.

Electricity was the main source of energy for NSW households, being used in virtually every household (99.6%). However, other sources of energy in dwellings include: gas (46%), wood (15%) and solar energy (3%). The most common sources of energy were:

- for cooking — electricity (68%) and gas (32%)
- for heating water — electricity (79%; comprising 33% peak and 46% off-peak), gas (23%) and solar energy (2%)
- for space heating — electricity (44%), gas (24%), wood (12%) and oil (2%).

Very few dwellings in NSW (1% or 25,100 dwellings) were connected to greenpower and this proportion has not changed since March 1999. Of those dwellings that were not connected to greenpower, 24% of householders were aware of greenpower schemes, while 74% were not. One-quarter of householders whose dwelling was not connected to greenpower said that they would be willing to pay more for their energy. Of these, nearly one-quarter (24%) were willing to pay between $50 to $99 extra per annum, while 18% were willing to pay $25 to $49 extra per annum. Since March 1999, the extra amount that people have been willing to pay has declined.

14.12 DWELLLINGS WILLING TO PAY EXTRA FOR GREENPOWER, By amount



Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

The most widely owned household appliances in NSW are refrigerators and televisions, with over 99% of households having one of each. Ownership of most types of white goods increased between March 1999 and March 2002. The most dramatic increases were in the ownership of airconditioners (up 63%), dishwashers (23%) and clothes dryers (13%). The situation was similar for non-white goods. Increases were recorded for ownership of computers (up 41%), microwaves (9%) and stereo systems (8%). Ownership of portable fans decreased slightly over the period, but there was a 12% increase in ownership of ceiling fans.

14.13 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN HOUSEHOLDS — March 2002

	Households	Proportion of all households
	'000	%
White goods		
Refrigerator	2 466.7	99.8
Washing machine	2 333.5	94.4
Clothes dryer	1 493.2	60.4
Separate freezer	890.2	36.0
Airconditioner	1 074.7	43.5
Dishwasher	917.6	37.1
Total dwellings(a)	*2 472.1*	*100.0*
Non-white goods		
Ceiling fan	927.7	37.5
Television	2 454.8	99.3
Video recorder	2 197.3	88.9
Vacuum cleaner	2 356.3	95.3
Microwave	2 193.1	88.7
Stereo system	2 007.3	81.2
Portable fan	1 660.7	67.2
Computer	1 484.4	60.0
Total dwellings(a)	*2 472.1*	*100.0*

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as more than one item per household can be specified.

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

The most common type of heating used in households in NSW as at March 2002 was non-ducted electric heating (31%). From March 1999 to March 2002, the proportions of households using electric and wood combustion heating declined 10% and 12% respectively, while the proportions of households using reverse cycle heating and gas increased by 69% and 11% respectively.

The most frequently identified reasons for households choosing a particular type of heating in March 2002 were cost (30%) and the heating system already installed (27%).

14.14 HEATING IN HOUSEHOLDS — March 2002

	Households	Proportion of all households
	'000	%
Electric		
Ducted electric	43.8	2.2
Not ducted electric	633.2	31.3
Gas		
Ducted gas	78.4	3.9
Not ducted gas	506.7	25.1
Reverse cycle		
Ducted reverse cycle	162.7	8.1
Not ducted reverse cycle	243.9	12.1
Wood		
Wood combustion heater	250.2	12.4
Wood fire-open	29.6	1.5
Pot belly heater	*12.8	*0.6
Oil fired heater	40.0	2.0
Floor slab heating	15.2	0.8
Other	*4.5	*0.2

Source: Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Bibliography

Australia

Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia, cat. no. 8412.0

Australian Mining Industry, cat. no. 8414.0

Directory of Energy Related Statistics, cat. no. 1107.0

Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia, cat. no. 8208.0

Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, cat. no. 8226.0

Energy Accounts for Australia, cat. no. 4604.0

Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, cat. no. 4602.0

Innovation in Mining, Australia, cat. no. 8121.0

Mining Industry, Australia, Preliminary, cat. no. 8401.0

Mining Operations, Australia, cat. no. 8415.0

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

15 Manufacturing

Manufacturing

Industry development

Manufacturing industries in NSW grew quickly from the time of the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. In Sydney, the wharves, served by large railway yards, were located near the Central Business District. A band of mixed industrial and residential suburbs extended from Waverley to Alexandria in the south-east through the older, more densely populated areas of Redfern and Newtown and on to the then western fringes of Balmain and Leichhardt. As the railways were extended and taller buildings began to appear on 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 further development of the state's manufacturing industries took place in the period after World War II. 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 becoming available for investment.

The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, which supplied the post-war demand for consumer goods. Expansion in the basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals followed later as it took longer to plan and construct new capacity. 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 in the contribution of manufacturing to the overall economy and rationalisation within manufacturing industries.

By the 1970s the world economic environment had changed dramatically. The 'stagflation' of the Australian economy reflected the wider 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 at the Port Kembla steelworks.

The closure of the Newcastle steelworks in September 1999 brought an end to large scale steelmaking and a significant industrial heritage in the Hunter region. The 1990s also saw a marked decline in activity in the Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather industry in NSW. Between June 1991 and June 2001 employment in this industry fell by about 45%. In June 1991 this industry accounted for about 8% of all manufacturing employment in the state. By June 2001 this proportion had fallen to about 5%. Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing was the only manufacturing industry to record a decline in wages and salaries (current prices) between 1990–91 and 2000–01 (down by about a quarter).

Outsourcing of what were previously core activities of manufacturing businesses, especially to the Business services sector, is also now having an effect 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 (measured by employment) takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant since 1983. As measured by the August 2002 Labour Force Survey, 32.8% of the 1.1 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 31.2% in Victoria and 16.0% in Queensland.

Manufacturing continues to play an important role in the economy of NSW. In August 2002, the Manufacturing industry was the third largest employer in the State, with 12.0% of total persons employed, compared with 14.8% for Retail trade and 13.4 % 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 decreased from 12.2% in 2000–01 to 11.9% in 2001–02, while Property and business services decreased from 14.3% to 13.8% in the same period. All states recorded a reduction in the proportion of total factor income contributed by Manufacturing in the ten years between 1991–92 and 2001–02. Over this period, NSW recorded a decrease of 1.6 percentage points, whilst Victoria recorded a decrease of 2.2 percentage points. Other state decreases were: South Australia (2.5 percentage points), Western Australia (0.7 percentage points), Tasmania (0.6 percentage points) and Queensland (0.5 percentage points). Australia as a whole recorded a decrease of 1.6 percentage points.

Manufacturing management units in NSW employed 295,600 people in June 2001 and generated $78,659m in sales and service income and $23,067m in industry value added (IVA) in 2000–01. The percentage contributions by NSW to total Australian manufacturing sales and service income and IVA in 2000–01 was 31.2% and 32.1% respectively.

15.1 MANUFACTURING, Employment and total factor income

	Proportion of NSW employment at August	Proportion of NSW total factor income for year ended June
	%	%
1992	14.0	13.4
1993	14.5	13.9
1994	14.5	14.4
1995	13.4	14.3
1996	13.5	14.1
1997	14.9	13.5
1998	12.8	13.8
1999	12.0	13.3
2000	(a)12.0	12.8
2001	11.2	12.2
2002	12.0	11.9

(a) From 2000, comparable time series data are not available, because of changes made to the method of coding industry in the Labour Force Survey. 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 the previous methodology.

Source: ABS data available on request, August Labour Force Surveys; Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Source of statistics

The principal source of manufacturing statistics is the manufacturing survey conducted by the ABS for the 12 months ending 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. Regional data will next be available for 2001–02, the next scheduled census year.

From 2000–01, the statistics in this Chapter relate to all manufacturing management units which operated in NSW during the relevant year ended 30 June. Excluded are those manufacturers which were not employing staff at 30 June of the reference year (such as sole proprietorships or family partnerships) which had not registered with the Australian Taxation Office's 'Pay As You Go' withholding scheme and, for years prior to 1 July 2000, its Group Employer scheme. Though significant in number, these businesses would contribute only marginally to aggregate data if they were included. Also excluded are management units predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which also undertake limited manufacturing activities. In addition, the ABS attempts where possible to obtain data for those businesses which ceased operation during the year.

The ABS conducts additional manufacturing production quantity collections for a limited range of commodities, generally on a sub-annual basis. Some of these statistics are available at state level.

Growth trends

Manufacturing employment in NSW decreased by 2.8% between June 2000 and June 2001. Over the same period, total Australian manufacturing employment decreased by 0.9%. Manufacturing sales and service income for NSW increased by 2.0% in the year to 2000–01, while total Australian sales and service income increased by 4.8% over the same period.

In 2000–01, Printing, publishing and recorded media experienced the largest decreases in employment and sales and service income in NSW, with decreases of 14.7% and 13.2% respectively. Nationally, this industry also experienced the largest percentage decrease in industry value added (down 12.7%) and the second highest decreases in employment and sales and service income (both down 9.0%).

Other significant relative movements for NSW in 2000–01 affected Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing — which experienced decreases in employment, and sales and service income, of 11.5% and 10.0% respectively — and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing, which experienced decreases in employment, and sales and service income, of 11.3% and 12.5% respectively. By contrast, employment in Metal product manufacturing increased by 7.6%, and sales and service income increased for both Machinery and equipment manufacturing, and Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (increases of 12.9% and 10.6% respectively).

15.2 CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND SALES AND SERVICE INCOME — 1999–2000 to 2000–01

	Employment	Sales and service income
Industry subdivision	%	%
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	–5.8	1.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	–11.5	–10.0
Wood and paper product mfg	1.9	1.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	–14.7	–13.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated mfg	–1.5	10.6
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	–11.3	–12.5
Metal product mfg	7.6	–0.5
Machinery and equipment mfg	2.2	12.9
Other mfg	–3.5	5.5
Total	**–2.8**	**2.0**

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8221.0).

Structure of manufacturing

The manufacturing industries employing the largest number of people in NSW at June 2001 were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (19.9% of total NSW employment), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (17.9%) and Metal product manufacturing (17.6%). Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing generated the largest manufacturing sales and service income (21.8% of total for NSW), followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (18.9%), Metal product manufacturing (17.9%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (16.7%). In terms of contribution to industry value added, the state's major manufacturing industries in 2000–01 were Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (20.3% of total for NSW), Metal product manufacturing (18.8%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (17.8%).

15.3 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS — 2000–01

Industry group	Employment at end of June(a)	Wages and salaries(b)	Sales and service income	Industry value added
	no.	$m	$m	$m
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	52 989	2 269.1	17 177.8	4 681.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	15 201	476.1	2 525.6	681.1
Wood and paper product mfg	19 813	743.4	4 762.0	1 510.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	35 299	1 633.7	6 863.0	2 668.2
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	34 121	1 573.8	14 878.5	3 104.6
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	10 991	534.5	3 021.3	1 175.5
Metal product mfg	52 033	2 189.5	14 104.8	4 339.8
Machinery and equipment mfg	58 744	2 559.6	13 163.1	4 115.4
Other manufacturing	16 409	525.9	2 162.9	790.7
Total manufacturing	**295 600**	**12 505.7**	**78 659.1**	**23 067.4**

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

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8221.0).

Characteristics of the workforce

In NSW, manufacturing employment was dominated by males working full-time (67.8% of manufacturing employees). The main exception was in the Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing industry, which had more females than males working full-time (49.0% and 35.7% respectively). The highest proportions of total male employment within a manufacturing industry were in Metal product manufacturing (88.2%) and Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing (82.4%). The highest proportion of total female employment was recorded in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (64.3%). Females made up a greater proportion of part-time employment in all of the manufacturing industries except Other manufacturing. Female part-time employment was most significant in Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (15.3% of employment), Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (9.4%) and Printing, publishing and recorded media (9.1%). The most significant industry for male part-time employment was Other manufacturing (11.3% of employment).

Manufacturing had a lower proportion of part-time employees than any other industry, for both NSW and Australia, especially for females. Manufacturing also had the highest proportion of full-time male employees.

15.4 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS — August 2002

	NSW				Australia			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Industry subdivision	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food, beverage and tobacco mfg	59.1	5.7	25.8	9.4	61.9	5.4	23.2	9.5
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather mfg	35.7	—	49.0	15.3	38.3	1.9	43.6	16.1
Wood and paper product mfg	77.3	1.2	14.0	7.4	79.9	1.8	11.5	6.8
Printing, publishing and recorded media	56.4	8.0	26.5	9.1	55.8	8.2	25.8	10.1
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product mfg	63.9	0.7	31.2	4.2	68.0	1.5	26.2	4.3
Non-metallic mineral product mfg	82.4	—	8.7	8.9	78.5	2.5	10.4	8.6
Metal product mfg	84.2	4.0	7.0	4.8	83.6	3.5	7.6	5.4
Machinery and equipment mfg	77.0	2.0	13.2	7.8	78.6	3.4	12.8	5.1
Other manufacturing	61.4	11.3	25.7	1.6	73.9	6.3	13.9	5.9
Total manufacturing	**67.8**	**3.8**	**20.9**	**7.5**	**69.9**	**4.0**	**18.6**	**7.5**
Total all industries	47.8	8.3	25.1	18.7	47.2	8.4	24.1	20.2

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Capital expenditure

NSW manufacturers accounted for 27.0% of capital expenditure by Australian manufacturers. Private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW totalled $2,475m for 2001–02, which was 18.3% 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).

The Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing industry was the largest contributor to private new capital expenditure by manufacturers in NSW in 2001–02 (27.8% of the total), followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (16.2%), Metal product manufacturing (13.0%) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (12.3%). The smallest contributors were Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (2.1%) and Other manufacturing (3.0%).

15.5 PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES

	NSW Manufacturing				
	Buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery	Total	Proportion of total NSW capital expenditure	Proportion of total Australian manufacturing capital expenditure
	$m	$m	$m	%	%
1996–97	395	2 680	3 075	22.5	30.2
1997–98	600	3 050	3 649	25.0	33.2
1998–99	335	2 570	2 906	19.8	30.2
1999–2000	338	2 416	2 755	17.8	27.2
2000–01	279	2 228	2 508	16.7	27.4
2001–02	182	2 293	2 475	18.3	27.0

Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0); ABS data available on request, Private New Capital Expenditure Survey.

Selected products manufactured

Production of chicken meat increased by 11.6% in 2001–02 (following a 10.4% increase in 2000–01), and production of pigmeat increased by 10.6% (following a 26.3% rise in 2000–01). Production of beef and veal increased by 6.2% and production of lamb increased by 10.2%, after little movement between 1999–2000 to 2000–01.

Production of butter fell by 38.8% in 2001–02 (following a 30.0% fall in 2000–01). Levels of production of cheese and whole milk were relatively steady from 2000–01 to 2001–02.

Production of ready mixed concrete increased by 10.6% in 2001–02 (compared with an 18.2% decrease in 2000–01), and electricity production fell by 4.4% (compared with a 5.1% increase in 2000–01).

15.6 QUANTITIES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Selected articles

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Meat production(a)				
Chicken meat	t	221 245	244 302	272 560
Mutton	t	118 947	126 835	121 843
Lamb	t	80 016	82 908	91 403
Beef and veal	t	445 027	446 112	473 960
Pigmeat	t	103 234	130 371	144 147
Dairy products(b)				
Whole milk	million L	1 395	r1326	1 343
Butter	t	3 688	2 580	1 578
Cheese	t	25 708	r22 772	22 683
Construction materials and energy(c)				
Clay bricks for structural purposes(d)	million	654	568	572
Ready mixed concrete(e)	'000 m³	7 449	6 096	6 742
Electricity	million kWh	65 934	69 324	66 275

(a) Chicken meat in dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets. Other meats shown are expressed in carcass weight, and exclude offal. (b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) These data exclude production by single establishment manufacturing businesses with fewer than four persons employed. (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.

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0); ABS data available on request, Manufacturing Production Survey.

Bibliography

NSW

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, cat. no. 6201.1

Australia

ABS

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, cat. no. 5220.0

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, cat. no. 8140.0

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, Preliminary, cat. no. 8142.0

Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia, cat. no. 4603.0

Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, cat. no. 8205.0

Inventories and Sales, Selected Industries, Australia, cat. no. 5629.0

Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6203.0

Livestock and Meat, Australia, cat. no. 7218.0

Livestock Products, Australia, cat. no. 7215.0

Manufacturing, Australia, cat. no. 8225.0

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, cat. no. 8221.0

Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary, cat. no. 8201.0

Manufacturing Production, Australia, cat. no. 8301.0

Manufacturing Production, Commodities Produced, Australia, cat. no. 8365.0

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia, cat. no. 6412.0

Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia, cat. no. 6411.0

Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia, cat. no. 5625.0

Non-ABS

Curthoys Ann, A. W. Martin & T. Rowse (eds), *Australians from 1939 to 1988*, Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates, Australia, 1988.

Davison Graeme, J.W. McCarty & Ailsa McLeary (eds), *Australians 1888 to 1988*, Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates, Australia, 1988.

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

16 Housing and Construction

Housing

Dwellings and occupancy

The Census of Population and Housing, conducted every five years, provides a range of information on housing in NSW. At 7 August 2001, there were 2,572,000 private dwellings in NSW, of which 2,344,000 were occupied. This represented an increase of 8% since 1996 in the number of occupied private dwellings. The average number of people per occupied private dwelling declined slightly over the same period, from an occupancy rate of 2.8 to 2.6 people per dwelling. In 2001, there were 228,000 unoccupied private dwellings in NSW, an increase of 7% on the corresponding 1996 Census figure.

Type of dwellings

Between 1996 and 2001, the number of occupied houses in NSW increased by 8% to 1,866,000, while the total number of occupied flats, units and apartments increased by 14% to 418,400. The number of caravans, cabins, houseboats and other dwelling types decreased by 7% to 39,500. In 2001, occupied houses comprised 80% of total occupied private dwellings in NSW, with flats, units and apartments contributing 18% of the total.

16.1 NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, By type of dwelling — 7 August 2001

	Sydney SD	Hunter SD	Illawarra SD	Balance of NSW	NSW
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Occupied private dwellings					
Houses(a)	1 069 515	195 888	124 679	475 937	1 866 019
Flats, units or apartments	343 518	15 319	15 608	43 928	418 373
Caravans, cabins, houseboats	4 965	3 456	2 226	15 447	26 094
Other(b)	6 931	1 022	762	4 678	13 393
Not stated	13 465	1 625	926	3 782	19 798
Total	*1 438 394*	*217 310*	*144 201*	*543 772*	*2 343 677*
Unoccupied private dwellings	108 297	24 310	21 064	74 192	227 863
Total	**1 546 691**	**241 620**	**165 265**	**617 964**	**2 571 540**

(a) Includes separate houses, semidetached, 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 Territory (cat. no. 2015.1).

16.2 NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, By type of dwelling and dwelling location(a) — 7 August 2001

	Caravan park	Marina	Manufactured home estate	Accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care)	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Separate house	656	7	2 632	887	1 643 841	1 648 023
Semidetached						
1 storey	9	—	3	6 264	105 650	111 926
2 or more storeys	5	—	—	974	105 090	106 069
Total	*14*	—	*3*	*7 238*	*210 740*	*217 995*
Flat, unit or apartment						
In a 1 or 2 storey block	31	—	11	8 403	139 794	148 239
In a 3 storey block	—	—	—	1 040	134 701	135 741
In a 4 or more storey block	—	—	—	571	125 117	125 688
Attached to a house	3	—	—	4	8 697	8 704
Total	*34*	—	*11*	*10 018*	*408 309*	*418 372*
Other dwelling						
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	19 393	146	2 647	4	3 904	26 094
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	183	—	5	—	1 786	1 974
House or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.	30	—	—	—	11 386	11 416
Total	*19 606*	*146*	*2 652*	*4*	*17 076*	*39 484*
Not stated	1 006	18	346	3 276	15 152	19 798
Total	**21 316**	**171**	**5 647**	**21 425**	**2 295 118**	**2 343 677**

(a) Some cells have been randomly adjusted to maintain confidentiality.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay Territory (cat. no. 2015.1.).

Home ownership

In the mid-1960s, the proportion of people in NSW who owned their own home peaked at over 70%. The level of home ownership in both 1986 and 1991 was 68%. By 1996, it had decreased to 66%. By 2001, there had been a further decrease in the home ownership rate to 64%, with 41% of occupied private dwellings in NSW owned outright by their occupants and 23% of dwellings being purchased by their occupants via mortgage repayments. Twenty-eight per cent of dwellings were being rented in 2001.

The proportion of homes owned outright by their occupants varied across NSW, ranging from 23% in the Inner Sydney Statistical Subdivision (SSD) to 56% in the Far West SSD. The highest proportions of dwellings being purchased were in the SSDs of Outer South Western Sydney (38%) and Outer Western Sydney (36%).

The highest proportions of rented dwellings were in the SSDs of Inner Sydney (46%) and Eastern Suburbs (39%). The median rent payment for NSW was $177 per week in 2001, a 17% increase on the figure for 1996. Sydney Statistical Division (SD) had the highest median rent ($216 per week), with the majority of SSDs in the Sydney SD recording median rent payments in excess of $200 per week. The SSD with the highest median rent payment was Eastern Suburbs ($310 per week) while the lowest median rent payment was recorded in Upper Darling SSD ($88 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 2001–02, the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base 1989–90 = 100.0) was 192.2. This represented an increase of 17% over the previous year. For the same period, the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 141.3, an increase of 2% over 2000–01.

Affordability of housing

Housing affordability measures refer to a household's ability to meet the costs of adequate housing, and are 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 are complex to construct, a basic measure which can readily be calculated 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: ABS data available on request, Household Expenditure Survey.

Finance for home purchase

The value of lending for owner-occupied housing in NSW increased by 29% in 2001–02 to $41,127m. This was the largest yearly increase in the last five years. Commitments for the construction of dwellings increased by 45% to $3,006m, reversing a 37% decline in the previous year. Commitments for the purchase of established dwellings increased 29% to $27,311m, while the value of loans for re-financing increased by 21% to $7,715m. Continued low home loan interest rates, and the funds made available through the First Home Owners Scheme, encouraged home purchases and contributed to these large increases.

16.4 VALUE OF HOUSING LOANS

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Loans approved to individuals for housing				
Construction of dwellings	2 990	3 268	2 074	3 006
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	1 147	1 129	1 171	1 508
Purchase of established dwellings	16 761	21 636	21 165	27 311
Re-financing(a)	4 026	4 993	6 387	7 715
Loans approved for alterations and additions	1 126	1 271	1 155	1 587
Total	*26 051*	*32 297*	*31 953*	*41 127*
Type of lender				
Banks	21 195	26 396	24 946	30 579
Permanent building societies	1 318	1 264	1 494	2 054
Other (housing finance)	3 538	4 636	5 513	8 493
Total	*26 051*	*32 297*	*31 953*	*41 127*

(a) Excludes re-financing within the same institution.

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation Survey.

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 the provision of other housing services such as purchasing dwellings for rental, leasing dwellings, and bringing existing properties up to standard. These grants enhance the funding supplied by the states and territories themselves. 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 federal, state and territory governments aim to provide housing 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. 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

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03
Purpose of payment	$m	$m	$m	$m
CSHA Base Funds(a)(b)	253.0	249.8	246.6	243.8
Community Housing Program(c)	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.7
Aboriginal Rental Housing Program(d)	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
Crisis accommodation	13.4	13.4	12.4	13.4
GST compensation	. .	23.0	23.0	23.0
Total	**305.9**	**325.6**	**321.3**	**319.7**

(a) Included under Other Housing Assistance, Pensioner Housing and Mortgage and Rent Relief in previous editions of this publication. (b) 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. (c) Referred to as Local Community Housing in previous editions of this publication. (d) Referred to as Aboriginal Housing in previous editions of this publication.

Source: Department of Housing.

Historically, the CSHA has been the principal source of funding for housing assistance in NSW. However, since July 2000 an additional program called the First Home Owners Scheme, funded by the federal government, has been in operation. This scheme provides a $7,000 grant to buyers of first homes. Initially, an additional grant of up to $7,000 was also available to first home buyers of new homes, but this was later scaled back to a maximum of $3,000. In addition, a stamp duty rebate of up to $6,000 in Sydney and $4,000 in regional NSW has been available under the NSW Government’s First Home Plus scheme. These schemes are not designed to be ongoing, although no dates for cessation had been announced at the time this publication was prepared.

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

State housing assistance

Public housing

The NSW Department of Housing is the largest provider of public housing in Australia. Rental housing forms the major part of direct housing assistance in NSW. At June 2002, there were 128,658 public housing dwellings in NSW. Of these, less than 2% (2,038) were leased from the private market.

In addition to rental housing, a number of other programs were administered through the public housing system to assist clients with specific needs (e.g. rental subsidies to people living with HIV/AIDS and to people with disabilities). The NSW Government also contributes additional funds for special state priorities such as encouraging the private sector to provide more affordable rental housing. In 2001–02, the state contribution was $192.9m, making a total of $514.6m available for housing assistance in NSW.

The level of demand for public housing has stabilised in recent years. The estimated number of people on the waiting list at 30 June 2002 was 96,045.

At 30 June 2002, there were 125,958 households receiving ongoing assistance in public housing. During 2001–02, the estimated number of new households housed was 11,306.

Rent assistance is provided to households in the private housing market who are in financial need. Assistance is provided with bonds and advance payments, and may also be granted for payment of rental arrears. In 2001–02, rental assistance was provided on an estimated 50,370 occasions.

Mortgage assistance

The Home Purchase Assistance Authority operates the Mortgage Assistance Scheme. In 2001–02, some 182 home buyers received up to 12 months of mortgage assistance.

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.

At 30 June 2002, there were 10,276 properties in the community housing sector (excluding crisis accommodation). Of these dwellings 5,026 were leased from the private market, with the remainder being owned by community housing organisations. During 2001–02, an estimated 2,447 new 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 2002, there were 1,224 crisis accommodation dwellings in NSW.

Housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

During 1997–98, extensive consultation was undertaken with the Aboriginal community to determine the future directions of Aboriginal housing in NSW. 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 (AHO) 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 AHO.

At 30 June 2002, there were 5,486 HACP and AHO dwellings (an increase of 3% since June 2001) providing ongoing housing to around 5,295 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in NSW.

During 2001–02, an estimated 801 new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were housed in dwellings designated for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW (down from 824 in 2000–01).

Indigenous Housing Organisations

The Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) was conducted by the ABS in 2001. The survey identified 205 Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) in NSW (including the ACT), compared to 235 in 1999 (when the survey was last run). In each year NSW contained 33% of the IHOs in Australia.

Despite the fall in the numbers of IHOs, the number of dwellings managed increased. In 2001, IHOs in NSW and the ACT were responsible for 4,088 dwellings (19% of the Australian total), up from 4,029 in 1999.

The activities of the IHOs in NSW were targeted more towards urban housing than to housing in discrete communities (75% of the IHOs in 2001 and 73% in 1999). This is because the majority of Indigenous people in NSW tend to live in larger, predominantly non-Indigenous centres. NSW had only 5% (60 of 1,216) of the identified discrete Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities in Australia in 2001.

Most (98%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations in NSW received one or more types of income, either from housing grants (34% down from 39% in 1999), rents (97%), business enterprises (3%) and other sources (3%). Of those which received grants, 23% received a grant from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) while 71% received a grant from the NSW or ACT government. By comparison, in 1999, 71% of IHOs had received a grant from ATSIC and 44% had received a grant from the NSW or ACT government. In 2001, total rental income from the dwellings was $9.7m, at an average rent of $46 per dwelling per week.

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 and national building construction activity by both public and private sector organisations. The state government and local government authorities make use of these 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 these 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 for 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 local government building control; permits issued by licensed building surveyors; and contracts let — or day labour work authorised by — commonwealth, state, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics on 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 federal, 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.

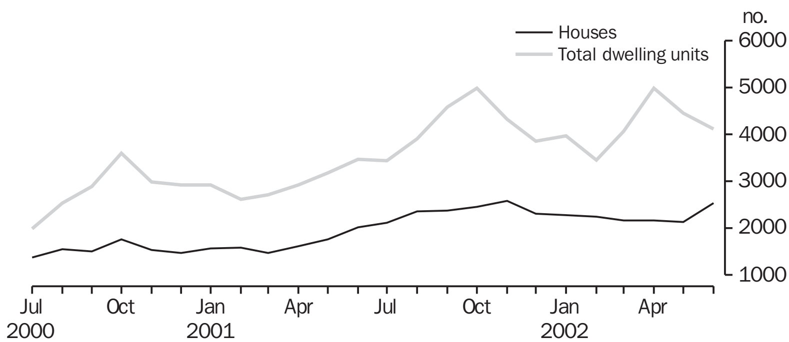
While statistics of public sector building cover the whole of NSW, the statistics of private sector building cover that part of the state subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private sector building activity, which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes, is included.

Value of building jobs

After a drop immediately following the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in July 2000, the number of building approvals has been increasing. The continuation of low interest rates has contributed to this upward trend. The series for total dwelling units — which includes approvals for medium and high density dwellings — tends to be more volatile than the series for houses. This is because a considerable number of medium or high density dwelling approvals can occur simultaneously when a large scale building project proceeds.

In the June quarter 2002, the average number of private sector new houses approved per month was 2,275, an increase on the average of 2,226 per month recorded in the previous quarter.

16.6 BUILDINGS APPROVED(a)



(a) Seasonally adjusted data.

Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 8731.1).

In 2001–02, the value of building jobs approved in NSW was $13,290m, an increase of more than one-third (37%) since 2000–01. The value of new houses approved in 2001–02 ($4,416m) was 52% higher than the figure for 2000–01, but only 1% higher than the figure for 1999–2000.

The value of building work commenced in 2001–02 ($13,944m) was 38% higher than the figure for 2000–01. The value of new houses commenced increased by 51% over the same period to $4,326m.

The value of building work under construction at the end of June 2002 ($12,899m) was 37% higher than at the end of June 2001, but only 10% higher than at the end of June 2000.

The value of building work completed during 2001–02 was $11,218m, down 16% from the figure recorded for the previous year ($13,384m). The value of building work completed on new houses declined by 1% to $3,659m. The value of non-residential building work completed was $3,870m, a fall of 28% from the previous year. Compared with the previous year, work completed increased by 43% for shops and 35% for educational facilities but declined by 90% for hotels, 67% for health facilities and 59% for offices.

The value of building work done during 2001–02 by the private sector ($11,634m) and the public sector ($1,262m) increased by 15% and 13% respectively compared with 2000–01.

16.7 VALUE OF WORK, By stage of construction and class of building

Class of building	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
			APPROVED ($m)		
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 549.7	3 706.8	4 361.9	2 902.7	4 416.4
Other new residential	2 447.9	2 581.0	2 458.6	1 990.7	3 084.0
Alterations and additions(b)	1 440.3	1 186.3	1 359.8	1 144.0	1 435.5
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	735.6	646.0	1 183.8	567.6	690.4
Factories	397.3	345.8	322.6	238.4	304.8
Offices	1 505.8	857.2	791.4	1 063.7	869.6
Educational	442.3	391.4	397.2	355.1	730.5
Other	2 829.8	2 318.1	1 818.2	1 421.5	1 759.4
Total	**13 348.8**	**12 032.3**	**12 692.9**	**9 683.5**	**13 289.6**
			COMMENCED ($m)		
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 284.5	3 721.7	4 464.5	2 866.2	4 326.3
Other new residential	2 479.8	2 499.4	2 589.8	2 285.0	3 579.5
Alterations and additions(b)	1 384.0	1 293.4	1 380.9	1 163.6	1 536.5
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	613.1	824.6	878.0	723.3	897.5
Factories	330.9	311.1	324.9	204.8	338.4
Offices	1 309.7	1 126.6	756.6	1 068.3	864.5
Educational	449.2	374.2	412.9	395.2	659.1
Other	2 768.9	1 941.9	2 118.4	1 395.4	1 742.2
Total	**12 619.9**	**12 092.9**	**12 925.9**	**10 101.7**	**13 943.9**
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD ($m)		
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	1 673.6	1 982.4	2 438.9	1 700.1	2 422.3
Other new residential	3 165.2	3 183.1	2 829.0	2 519.7	4 028.5
Alterations and additions(b)	862.3	912.4	839.9	709.4	976.3
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	818.7	853.1	1 007.2	1 285.1	1 216.6
Factories	185.4	179.6	195.2	132.1	243.2
Offices	1 839.4	2 057.1	1 393.2	742.7	1 101.7
Educational	376.0	433.7	422.6	506.1	668.2
Other	3 807.5	3 468.0	2 616.7	1 805.3	2 242.1
Total	**12 728.1**	**13 069.4**	**11 742.7**	**9 400.5**	**12 898.8**
			COMPLETED ($m)		
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 141.8	3 431.0	4 081.8	3 709.0	3 658.8
Other new residential	1 760.2	2 647.8	3 276.3	2 950.8	2 313.4
Alterations and additions(b)	1 207.6	1 307.0	1 579.7	1 342.0	1 376.4
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	684.1	910.8	846.0	701.1	1 003.2
Factories	451.9	330.2	325.0	270.7	239.8
Offices	605.4	1 000.8	1 730.7	1 768.9	732.4
Educational	438.7	347.7	446.8	382.0	515.0
Other	2 478.5	2 467.5	3 241.4	2 259.0	1 379.3
Total	**10 768.2**	**12 442.8**	**15 527.8**	**13 383.6**	**11 218.3**

(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): ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Collection.

16.8 VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, By ownership and class of building

Class of building	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
PRIVATE SECTOR ($m)					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 221.2	3 552.2	4 375.4	3 296.3	3 974.4
Other new residential	2 243.9	2 895.8	3 128.5	2 356.6	2 950.7
Alterations and additions(b)	1 320.0	1 421.2	1 581.6	1 215.1	1 488.1
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	876.0	835.0	1 071.2	953.5	749.4
Factories	386.9	330.0	331.3	231.6	281.8
Offices	907.1	1 435.1	1 446.2	877.3	854.0
Educational	155.4	127.4	181.1	126.6	188.5
Other	1 715.5	1 950.9	1 843.7	1 052.7	1 147.5
Total	*10 825.9*	*12 547.5*	*13 959.2*	*10 109.8*	*11 634.4*
PUBLIC SECTOR ($m)					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	21.6	36.9	24.9	22.0	19.0
Other new residential	90.3	99.9	86.6	119.0	86.7
Alterations and additions(b)	16.5	26.4	25.2	15.8	24.5
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	31.5	5.4	8.2	3.9	7.8
Factories	2.3	6.7	2.3	0.5	3.4
Offices	118.8	82.8	147.0	90.1	139.2
Educational	274.3	258.4	319.5	324.0	357.7
Other	730.9	931.8	916.0	537.0	623.9
Total	*1 286.1*	*1 448.3*	*1 529.7*	*1 112.3*	*1 262.3*
TOTAL ($m)					
Residential buildings(a)					
New houses	3 242.8	3 589.1	4 400.3	3 318.3	3 993.4
Other new residential	2 334.1	2 995.7	3 215.2	2 475.6	3 037.4
Alterations and additions(b)	1 336.5	1 447.6	1 606.8	1 230.9	1 512.5
Non-residential buildings(c)					
Shops	907.5	840.4	1 079.4	957.4	757.2
Factories	389.2	336.8	333.7	232.1	285.2
Offices	1 025.9	1 517.9	1 593.2	967.4	993.3
Educational	429.7	385.9	500.6	450.6	546.2
Other	2 446.4	2 882.5	2 759.7	1 589.8	1 771.3
Total	**12 112.0**	**13 995.9**	**15 488.9**	**11 222.2**	**12 896.6**

(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 2001–02 ,the number of dwelling units approved in NSW was 50,000, an increase of 45% over 2000–01. New residential buildings accounted for 98% of approvals, with the remainder of approvals being for conversions, alterations and additions to residential buildings, and non-residential buildings. Between 2000–01 and 2001–02 there was an increase in approvals for flats, units or apartments (60%), new houses (35%) and semidetached row or terrace houses and townhouses (25%).

In 2001–02, 48% of new houses approved, 66% of new semidetached, row or terrace houses approved and 91% of new flats, units and apartments approved were in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD).

16.9 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By location and type

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sydney SD					
New houses	15 681	15 465	r16 380	r9 812	13 221
New semidetached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	5 516	6 111	r5 501	r3 631	4 536
New flats, units or apartments	12 875	13 013	11 010	r8 386	13 377
Other(a)	1 775	1 210	r656	r731	731
Total	*35 847*	*35 799*	*r33 547*	*r21 829*	31 865
Total NSW					
New houses	29 075	28 332	r31 256	r19 104	27 554
New semidetached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc.	7 577	8 636	r8 193	r5 211	6 826
New flats, units or apartments	14 033	14 198	r11 841	r9 141	14 695
Other(a)	2 008	1 440	r759	r985	957
Total	**52 693**	**52 606**	**r52 049**	**r33 456**	**50 032**
Private sector					
Number	51 433	51 001	r50 958	r33 443	49 295
Percentage	97.6	96.9	97.9	r97.1	98.5

(a) Number of selfcontained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations and additions to existing buildings.

Source: ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Collection.

The number of residential dwellings commenced (excluding conversions etc.) in NSW in 2001–02 (46,500) was 43% higher than the previous year. Compared to 2000–01, the number of houses commenced increased by 44%, and the number of other residential buildings commenced increased by 42%. The number of private sector residential dwellings commenced increased by 46% from 31,400 in 2000–01 to 45,800 in 2001–02. Over the same period the number of public sector residential dwellings commenced decreased by 39%, from 1,171 to 718.

In 2001–02, the number of residential dwellings completed (excluding conversions etc.) in NSW fell by 15% to 35,100. Over the same period private sector residential dwelling completions also fell by 15% while public sector residential dwelling completions fell by 22%.

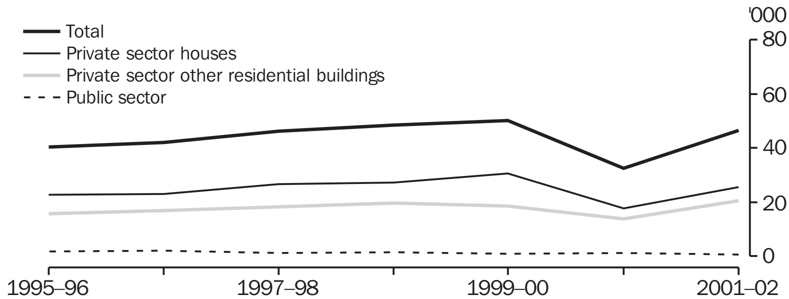
16.10 NEW DWELLINGS, By stage of construction, ownership and class of building

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
APPROVED					
Private sector					
Houses	28 866	27 924	31 053	18 997	27 465
Other residential buildings(a)	20 577	21 661	19 160	13 469	20 784
Total(a)	*49 443*	*49 585*	*50 213*	*32 466*	*48 249*
Public sector					
Houses	209	408	203	107	89
Other residential buildings(a)	1 033	1 173	889	892	646
Total(a)	*1 242*	*1 581*	*1 092*	*999*	*735*
Total					
Houses	29 075	28 332	31 256	19 104	27 554
Other residential buildings(a)	21 610	22 834	20 049	14 361	21 521
Total(a)	**50 685**	**51 166**	**51 305**	**33 465**	**49 075**
COMMENCED					
Private sector					
Houses	26 585	27 155	30 566	17 618	25 442
Other residential buildings(a)	18 681	19 673	18 646	13 791	20 387
Total(a)	*45 266*	*46 828*	*49 212*	*31 409*	*45 829*
Public sector					
Houses	179	393	188	133	100
Other residential buildings(a)	1 171	1 148	784	1 038	618
Total(a)	*1 350*	*1 541*	*972*	*1 171*	*718*
Total					
Houses	26 764	27 548	30 754	17 751	25 542
Other residential buildings(a)	19 852	20 821	19 430	14 829	21 005
Total(a)	**46 616**	**48 369**	**50 184**	**32 580**	**46 547**
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD					
Private sector					
Houses	11 991	12 708	14 753	9 172	12 936
Other residential buildings(a)	19 068	19 358	17 365	13 459	20 732
Total(a)	*31 059*	*32 066*	*32 118*	*22 631*	*33 668*
Public sector					
Houses	59	204	77	65	14
Other residential buildings(a)	706	718	425	498	405
Total(a)	*765*	*922*	*502*	*563*	*419*
Total					
Houses	12 050	12 912	14 830	9 237	12 950
Other residential buildings(a)	19 774	20 076	17 790	13 957	21 137
Total(a)	**31 824**	**32 988**	**32 620**	**23 194**	**34 087**
COMPLETED					
Private sector					
Houses	25 168	26 070	28 236	22 947	21 399
Other residential buildings(a)	14 659	18 831	20 398	17 526	12 881
Total(a)	*39 827*	*44 901*	*48 634*	*40 473*	*34 280*
Public sector					
Houses	217	248	315	144	151
Other residential buildings(a)	1 231	1 136	1 077	965	711
Total(a)	*1 448*	*1 384*	*1 392*	*1 109*	*862*
Total					
Houses	25 385	26 318	28 551	23 091	21 550
Other residential buildings(a)	15 890	19 967	21 475	18 491	13 592
Total(a)	**41 275**	**46 285**	**50 026**	**41 582**	**35 142**

(a) Excludes alterations and additions to residential buildings, conversions and self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential buildings.

Source: Building Activity, New South Wales (cat. no. 8752.1): ABS data available on request, Building Approvals Collection.

16.11 DWELLINGS UNITS COMMENCED(a)



(a) Excludes alterations and additions to residential buildings, conversions and self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-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.

For 2001–02,the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (base year 1989–90 = 100.0) was 132.0 for Sydney, an increase of 1.5% over the previous year. During the same period, the weighted average of the six state capital cities rose by 1.3% to 126.0.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building Index (base year 1989–90 = 100.0) was 118.2 for Sydney in 2001–02, an increase of 1.8% over 2000–01. The weighted average of the six state capital cities was 118.6 for the same period, an increase of 1.8% over the previous year. For Sydney the greatest increases in the price indexes of selected major building materials for this period were for Sand and aggregate (up 5.6%) and Carpet and fabricated steel products (both up 3.5%). The most significant decreases were for Paint and other coatings (down 2.9%), Precast concrete products (down 1.4%) and Ready mixed concrete (down 1.1%).

Engineering construction

Statistics relating to engineering construction include the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electricity transmission and distribution lines, water storage and supply systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other engineering construction 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 also caused a significant effect on data for the years 1997–98 to 1999–2000.

The value of engineering construction work commenced in NSW in 2001–02 was $5,542m, 2% lower than in the previous year. The value of work commenced by the private sector in 2001–02 was $2,429m, a decrease of 6% on 2000–01. The value of work commenced by the public sector increased by 2% from 2000–01, to $3,113m.

The value of engineering construction work done in NSW during 2001–02 ($5,602m) decreased by 9% from 2000–01 ($6,157m). There were increases in the value of work done for Railways (up 27% to $427m), Heavy industry (up 26% to $389m), and Electricity generation, transmission and distribution (up 3% to $923m). There were decreases in the value of work done for Water storage and supply and sewerage and drainage (down 29% to $437m), Telecommunications (down 24% to $1,236m), and Roads, highways and subdivisions (down 10% to $1,752m).

In the June quarter 2001–02, the value of engineering construction work yet to be done by the private sector ($932m) was 8% lower than for the June quarter 2000–01. Work yet to be done by the public sector ($263m) was down 13% compared with the June quarter 2000–01. The value of work yet to be done in Telecommunications at the end of 2001–02 ($121m) was down from the figure in the previous year ($197m) but significantly higher than the $48m recorded at the end of 1999–2000. Other types of construction which had a higher value of work yet to be done at the end of 2001–02 than at the end of the previous year were Electricity generation, transmission and distribution ($151m compared with $103m), and Heavy industry ($219m compared with $146m). For the other types of construction, there was a lower value of work yet to be done at the end of 2001–02 than at the end of the previous year.

16.12 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, Value of work

	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
COMMENCED ($m)				
Type				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	2 215	1 963	1 410	1 673
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	526	794	465	414
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	r817	949	804	1 003
Telecommunications	1 236	1 379	1 715	1 200
Bridges, railways and harbours	268	460	574	592
Heavy industry(a)	512	347	413	407
Recreation and miscellaneous construction	341	330	274	253
Total	**5 916**	**6 222**	**5 655**	**5 542**
Sector				
Private	3 409	2 886	2 587	2 429
Public	2 507	3 335	3 068	3 113
DONE DURING YEAR ($m)				
Type				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	2 017	2 016	1 949	1 752
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	328	586	611	437
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	r526	1 023	900	923
Telecommunications	1 184	1 456	1 617	1 236
Bridges, railways and harbours	670	489	490	607
Heavy industry(a)	507	293	309	389
Recreation and miscellaneous construction	365	367	280	259
Total	**5 597**	**6 231**	**6 157**	**5 602**
Sector				
Private	2 868	3 115	3 175	2 562
Public	2 729	3 116	2 981	3 040
YET TO BE DONE(b) ($m)				
Type				
Roads, highways and subdivisions	1 072	1 008	441	370
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	341	572	324	256
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	r343	164	103	151
Telecommunications	73	48	197	121
Bridges, railways and harbours	149	113	709	61
Heavy industry(a)	203	180	146	219
Recreation and miscellaneous construction	55	45	30	17
Total	**2 236**	**2 130**	**1 319**	**1 194**
Sector				
Private	2 073	1 757	1 016	932
Public	163	373	303	263

(a) Oil, gas, coal and other minerals and other heavy industry. (b) Work yet to be done at the end of the period.

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 and Australian Capital Territory, cat. no. 8731.1

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales and Jervis Bay, 2001 cat. no. 2015.1

Australia

Building Activity, Australia, cat. no. 8752.0

Building Approvals, Australia, cat. no. 8731.0

Construction Work Done, Australia, Preliminary, cat. no. 8755.0

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. 6427.0

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

17 Service Industries

In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), the service industries sector can be defined as all industries other than the goods-producing industries (Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing), the Electricity, gas and water supply industry, and the Construction industry. Service industries therefore include: the Wholesale and Retail trades; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Finance and insurance; Communication services; 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 income and employment. This Chapter provides statistics for the service industries sector as a whole and for various sub-industries within the sector which have been surveyed in recent years.

Total factor income

In NSW in 2001–02 the service industries sector accounted for 62% of total factor income. This was one percentage point higher than in 2000–2001 and two percentage points higher than in 1991–92. The NSW economy is responsible for 36% ($133,959m) of total factor income for Australia in the services industries sector. Industries within the sector which made major contributions to total factor income were Property and business services (14% of NSW total factor income) and Finance and insurance (9%).

17.1 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES, By industry — 2001–02

	$m	%
Agriculture	5 808	2.7
Mining	4 341	2.0
Manufacturing	25 716	11.9
Electricity, gas and water	4 628	2.1
Construction	12 519	5.8
Service industries		
Wholesale trade	12 473	5.8
Retail trade	10 822	5.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5 635	2.6
Transport and storage	10 011	4.6
Communication services	6 575	3.0
Finance and insurance	19 834	9.1
Property and business services	29 823	13.8
Government administration and defence	7 237	3.3
Education	9 434	4.4
Health and community services	13 151	6.1
Cultural and recreational services	4 209	1.9
Personal and other services	4 755	2.2
Total service industries	*133 959*	*61.8*
Ownership of dwellings	25 409	11.7
General government(a)	4 435	2.0
All industries	**216 815**	**100.0**

(a) State details for general government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2001–02 (cat. no. 5220.0)

Employment

In August 2002 there were some 2.4 million people employed in the service industry sector in NSW. This represented over three-quarters (76%) of employed people in the state. The major employing sector in the service industry was Retail trade, which employed 459,100 people (15% of employment for all industries in NSW). Other large employing service industries were Property and business services (414,100 people or 13%), Health and community services (305,100 people or 10%) and Education (218,000 people or 7%).

17.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By industry — August 2002

	Employment	Percentage of total employment
	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105.4	3.4
Mining	14.6	0.5
Manufacturing	370.2	12.0
Electricity, gas and water	23.4	0.8
Construction	214.7	6.9
Service industries		
Wholesale trade	151.3	4.9
Retail trade	459.1	14.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	149.4	4.8
Transport and storage	152.3	4.9
Communication services	69.4	2.2
Finance and insurance	147.3	4.8
Property and business services	414.1	13.4
Government administration and defence	105.1	3.4
Education	218.0	7.0
Health and community services	305.1	9.9
Cultural and recreational services	91.2	2.9
Personal and other services	103.1	3.3
Total service industries	*2 365.4*	*76.5*
Total all industries	**3 093.7**	**100.0**

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Retail trade

General

During 2001–02, the retail trade sector contributed 5% of total factor income for NSW at current prices, the same percentage as for the previous year. Since 1993–94, the contribution of retail trade to total income has been decreasing gradually.

In 2001–02, the NSW share of the national total factor income for the retail trade sector was 32%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 25%.

At August 2002, there were 459,100 people employed in NSW in retail trade, an increase of 3% from August 2001. Retail trade is the largest employing sector, representing 15% of total state employment.

17.3 RETAIL TRADE, Total factor income at current prices

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Australia	$m	r31 347	r31 091	34 019
NSW	$m	r10 298	r10 320	10 822
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	32.9	33.2	31.8

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Retail turnover

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 39% of turnover in 2001–02, followed by Hospitality and services with 20% and Household good retailing with 12%.

For the year ended 2001–02, total retail trade turnover increased by 7% from the previous year. There were greater increases for the sub-sectors ‘other retailing’ (12%) and ‘food retailing’ (9%).

17.4 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AT CURRENT PRICES

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	$m	$m	$m
Food retailing	r19 198.1	r20 249.7	22 149.3
Department stores	r4 579.6	r4 585.3	4 856.2
Clothing and soft good retailing	r3 538.8	r3 460.9	3 595.6
Household good retailing	r5 953.8	r6 378.8	6 793.7
Recreational good retailing	r2 172.3	r 2 392.0	2 395.6
Other retailing	r5 453.8	r5 759.5	6 440.0
Hospitality and services	r9 674.2	r10 966.1	11 295.9
Total	**r50 570.9**	**r53 792.1**	**57 526.4**

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Retail Industry Survey

In 1998–99 the ABS conducted the Retail Industry Survey, the first detailed survey of the retail trade sector since 1991–92. It differed in scope from the monthly retail trade survey by including motor vehicle retailing and household equipment repair but excluding hospitality and services industries.

According to the survey there were approximately 27,000 shopfront retail locations in NSW, occupying 8.2 million square metres of floorspace. They employed approximately 364,000 people and generated a total income of $56b.

NSW was the largest contributor to Australian retail industry totals, with 33% of the national employment, wages and salaries and income, and 30% of total retail locations.

Wholesale trade

During 2001–02 the wholesale trade sector contributed 5.8% of total factor income for NSW at current prices, a 0.7 percentage point increase from previous year. The contribution of the wholesale trade sector has been decreasing during the last decade, down from 7% in 1991–92.

In 2001–02, the NSW share of the national total factor income for the wholesale sector was 37%. The next largest contributor was Victoria with 28%.

At August 2002, there were 151,300 people employed in NSW in wholesale trade, an increase of 0.7% from August 2001. Wholesale trade represented 5% of total state employment. Males accounted for 68% of total employment in wholesale trade.

17.5 WHOLESALE TRADE, Total factor income at current prices

	Unit	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
Australia	$m	r29 815	r30 987	33 921
NSW	$m	r11 078	r11 622	12 473
NSW as a proportion of Australia	%	37.2	37.5	36.8

Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Wholesale Industry Survey

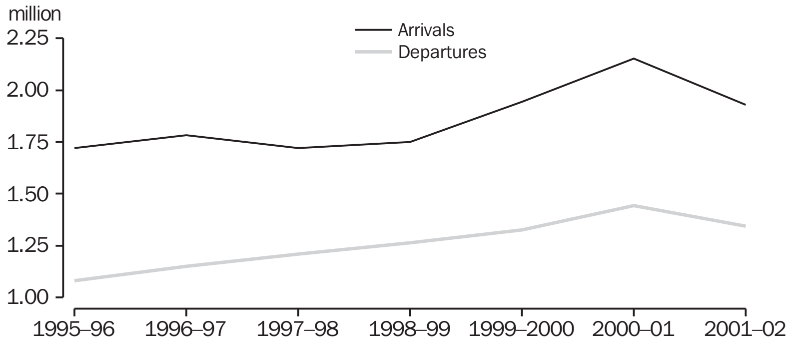
The ABS undertook a Wholesale Industry Survey for the 1998–99 financial year, the first detailed survey of the wholesale trade industry since 1991–92. Wholesale businesses in NSW generated a total income of $76.5b and employed 148,700 people. NSW was the largest contributor to the national totals, providing 35% of total employment and 36% of total income.

Tourism

Overseas visitors

In 2001–02, 1.9 million overseas residents arrived for short-term visits to NSW, a decrease of 10% from 2000–01. Some of this decrease is attributable to the Olympic and Paralympic Games having attracted higher than average numbers of short-term visitors to NSW in the 2000–01 reference year. In 2001–02, 1.3 million NSW residents departed for short-term visits overseas, a decrease of 7% from 2000–01.

17.6 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES(a)



(a) A short-term visit is one of 12 months duration or less.

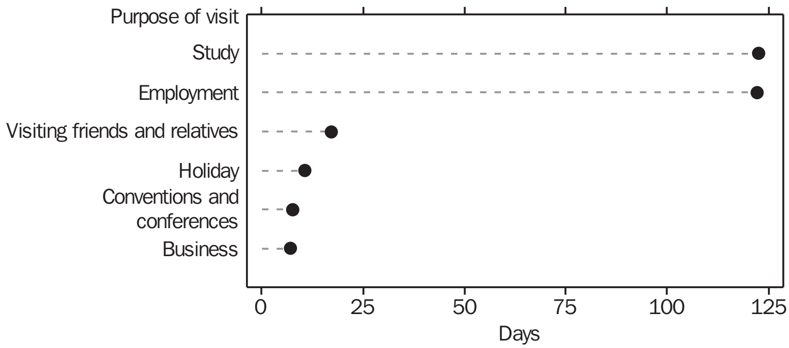
Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

NSW has been the main destination of short-term visitors to Australia since 1979. However, the proportion of short-term visitors to Australia intending to stay in NSW declined from 48% in 1975–76 to 40% in 2001–02. This was mainly a result of the increased popularity of Queensland as a destination.

In 2001–02, approximately one-third (34%) of the short-term visitors to NSW were young adults aged 20–34 years, about one-quarter (27%) were people aged 35–49 years and one-fifth were people aged 50–64 years. People aged under 20 years and those aged 65 years and over, accounted for 12% and 7% of short-term visitor arrivals respectively.

Over half (57%) of the short-term visitors to NSW in 2001–02 intended to stay in Australia for less than two weeks. The median duration of intended stay for those who came for study and employment purposes was 122 days. For those who came for other purposes, the median durations of intended stay were significantly lower: 17 days if visiting friends and relatives; 11 days if holidaying; 8 days if attending conventions or conferences; and 7 days if travelling on business.

17.7 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Duration(b) of intended stay in Australia — 2001–02



(a) Short-term visitor arrivals. (b) Median duration.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

The main countries of origin of short-term visitors during 2001–02 were New Zealand (15% of visitors), the United Kingdom (14%), the United States of America (12%) and Japan (8%). For the New Zealanders, the most common purposes of journeys were: holiday (30%), visiting friends and relatives (27%) and business (20%). By contrast, over half (52%) of short-term arrivals from the United Kingdom came for a holiday.

17.8 OVERSEAS ARRIVALS(a), Country of last residence and main purpose of journey — 2001–02

	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends and relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other and not stated	Total
New Zealand	12 678	58 002	78 262	86 300	4 566	3 608	43 162	286 577
United Kingdom	2 627	15 774	74 713	145 990	8 645	1 757	29 325	278 831
USA	9 083	31 907	38 282	105 850	6 162	11 926	28 073	231 284
Japan	3 288	10 659	8 517	90 370	1 660	4 235	43 088	161 816
Korea, Republic of	3 817	4 771	11 767	73 627	1 344	7 481	20 092	122 899
Singapore	2 200	14 072	8 915	34 756	724	3 764	15 008	79 438
China	3 991	15 064	11 715	24 464	979	9 874	12 628	78 715
Hong Kong	1 740	8 618	14 218	25 143	389	4 453	8 632	63 193
Germany	1 082	3 590	6 085	39 620	1 157	2 171	6 229	59 933
Taiwan	590	1 495	2 635	32 296	193	2 092	8 242	47 542

(a) Short-term visitors whose intended duration of stay was less than 12 months.

Source: ABS data available on request, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection.

Tourism in NSW regions

The Sydney Tourism Region was the most popular destination for international visitors to Australia (aged 15 years and over) during the year ending June 2000. The NSW regions receiving the most international visitor nights, after Sydney, were Illawarra and Northern Rivers/Tropical NSW.

After Sydney, the NSW regions receiving the most domestic visitor nights during the year ending 2001 were Hunter, South Coast, North Coast and Explorer Country (in the central west of the state).

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 2002, there were 1,313 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in NSW providing 64,070 rooms. This represented a slight decrease in the number of establishments (1%) and the number of rooms (2%) from the previous year. During 2001–02, the number of people employed in these establishments decreased by 4% to 33,600. Over the same period takings from accommodation decreased by 11% to $1,662m.

At 30 June 2002, there were some 288 hotels, motels, guests houses and serviced apartments in the Sydney Tourism Region, a 3% decrease from the previous year. There were also decreases in the number of rooms (5%), bed spaces (6%) and persons employed (7%). During 2001–02, takings from accommodation fell by 17% to $1,119m, after a 27% increase during the 2000–01 financial year. The increase and subsequent decline in takings from accommodation in Sydney during 2000–01 and 2001–02 reflect the impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games periods.

After the Sydney Tourism Region, the largest takings from accommodation during 2001–02 were in the Hunter ($88m), North Coast NSW ($71m) and Explorer Country ($52m) regions.

17.9 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a)

	Capacity at 30 June 2002				
	Establishments	Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Takings from accommodation 2001–02	Persons employed at 30 June 2002(b)
	no.	no.	no.	$m	no.
Tourism Region(c)					
Big Sky Country	91	2 536	7 620	34.3	857
Blue Mountains	32	1 246	3 418	29.7	932
Capital Country	67	2 110	6 002	35.4	867
Central Coast	39	1 495	4 843	31.2	816
Explorer Country	120	3 577	10 641	51.5	1 187
Hunter	100	3 995	12 478	88.2	2 207
Illawarra	32	1 110	3 625	23.3	628
North Coast NSW	126	3 875	12 205	71.4	1 669
Northern Rivers Tropical NSW	74	2 106	6 634	35.3	648
Riverina	69	1 950	5 764	30.1	642
Snowy Mountains	57	2 280	8 855	32.0	739
South Coast	82	2 006	6 061	27.4	656
Sydney	288	32 004	78 790	1 119.2	20 521
The Living Outback	38	946	2 721	11.3	275
The Murray	98	2 836	8 872	41.0	924
Star grading					
One	31	1 172	4 083	11.5	375
Two	181	5 324	15 397	58.6	1 747
Three	696	25 039	72 542	459.5	8 615
Four	229	20 949	56 601	687.3	11 785
Five	25	6 742	15 166	372.8	9 302
Ungraded	151	4 846	14 740	71.8	1 744
New South Wales	**1 313**	**64 072**	**178 529**	**1 661.5**	**33 568**

(a) Includes only those establishments with 15 or more rooms and serviced apartments with 15 or more units. (b) Includes working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities. (c) As defined by Tourism New South Wales.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales (cat. no. 8635.1.40.001); ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation Survey.

During 2001–02, the room occupancy rate for NSW was 57%, a slight decrease from the previous year. Sydney Tourism Region had the highest room occupancy rate (65%), while Snowy Mountains had the lowest rate (25%).

In some regions considerable fluctuations in occupancy rates can occur over the year. Snowy Mountains, for example, had a 56% occupancy in the September quarter and only 11% occupancy in the December quarter. Other regions have relatively stable occupancy rates throughout the year.

Annual occupancy rates generally increase with the star grading. In 2001–02, accommodation establishments with a one star rating had an occupancy rate of 36% compared to 65% for accommodation with a five star rating.

17.10 ACCOMMODATION WITH FACILITIES(a), Room occupancy rates

	2000–01	Sep qtr 2001	Dec qtr 2001	Mar qtr 2002	Jun qtr 2002	2001–02
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tourism Region(b)						
Big Sky Country	49.2	51.0	47.5	46.9	50.8	49.1
Blue Mountains	52.9	51.9	50.4	42.6	51.6	49.1
Capital Country	48.8	51.4	50.6	47.8	50.1	50.0
Central Coast	48.3	42.1	50.3	55.9	41.2	47.4
Explorer Country	49.7	54.5	54.6	47.9	53.0	52.5
Hunter	49.7	49.3	54.6	54.7	50.4	52.3
Illawarra	57.1	48.1	55.0	57.3	50.4	52.7
Northern River Tropical NSW	49.5	50.7	55.6	54.8	49.0	52.5
North Coast NSW	52.1	50.5	58.5	61.6	50.2	55.2
Riverina	53.6	55.0	53.8	52.2	55.7	54.2
Snowy Mountains	26.5	56.3	11.4	13.8	16.4	24.5
South Coast	45.5	37.2	48.3	55.8	42.8	46.0
Sydney	66.6	64.0	63.3	68.4	63.1	64.7
The Living Outback	47.0	51.5	46.2	42.0	55.2	48.7
The Murray	47.5	43.2	52.0	53.4	52.0	50.2
Star grading						
One	36.7	44.8	33.1	33.8	31.3	35.8
Two	47.0	46.2	46.1	46.0	45.4	45.9
Three	55.0	54.5	54.6	55.6	52.1	54.2
Four	66.7	64.4	65.2	69.3	64.0	65.7
Five	67.1	63.0	64.1	69.8	64.9	65.5
Ungraded	40.7	44.7	38.5	40.5	40.5	41.1
New South Wales	**57.6**	**57.0**	**56.8**	**59.2**	**55.5**	**57.1**

(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); ABS data available on request, Tourist Accommodation Survey.

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 1999–2000 and 2000–01. Surveys were conducted on: Amusement and leisure industries; Business events venues industry; Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars; Commercial art galleries; Gambling industries; Government cultural funding; Hire industries; Motion picture exhibition; Performing arts; Public libraries; Museums; Sports industries; Television services; Video hire; and Veterinary services. Data from these collections are presented below. Figures are given for both NSW and Australia, to show the proportional contribution that NSW — with 34% of Australia's population — makes to the various service industries.

Amusement and leisure industries

In 2000–01, the ABS conducted a survey of selected amusement and leisure industries which focused on amusement and theme parks as well as amusement centres. Amusement and theme parks are defined as parks which operate permanently at a fixed site, on a commercial basis, with multiple rides and attractions, and with more than 50,000 attendees per year. Amusement centres included indoor play centres, amusement machine centres, mini-golf centres, go-cart venues and similar operations.

During 2000–01, there were 12 amusement and theme parks located in NSW (40% of the Australian total). These businesses accounted for 36% of total employment, 35% of wages and salaries paid, and 24% of the total income earned in amusement and theme parks throughout Australia. There were more than 2.4 million visits to amusement and theme parks in NSW during 2000–01, with January (398,600 visits) and December (288,300 visits) being the busiest months.

During 2000–01, there were 79 amusement centres located in NSW (27% of the industry total). These centres employed approximately 700 people (25% of the industry total) and earned income of $38m (28% of the Australian total).

17.11 SELECTED AMUSEMENT AND LEISURE INDUSTRIES — 2000–01

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Amusement and theme parks				
Businesses at end of June(a)	no.	12	30	40.0
Employment at end of June	no.	1 496	4 150	36.0
Wages and salaries	$m	35.7	101.0	35.4
Total income	$m	70.0	287.2	24.4
Total expenses	$m	123.4	312.8	39.5
Visits during the year ended 30 June	'000	2 405.0	8 903.5	27.0
Amusement centres				
Businesses at end of June(a)	no.	79	288	27.4
Locations at end of June	no.	107	384	27.8
Employment at end of June	no.	697	2 793	25.0
Wages and salaries	$m	9.7	36.2	26.8
Total income	$m	37.6	136.9	27.5

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state in which they operate. Hence the counts of businesses for states and territories do not sum to the total for Australia.

Source: Selected Amusement and Leisure Industries, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8688.0).

Business events venues industry

In 2000–01, the ABS conducted a census of businesses in the business events venues industry. Businesses in this census were defined as businesses and establishments which provide space to stage business events for 500 or more delegates.

During 2000–01, there were 35 businesses operating in this industry in NSW, which was 29% of the Australian total. These NSW businesses employed 4,480 people (43% of the Australian total), had 260,969 square metres of floor space (40% of the Australian total), and generated income of $240.2m (37% of the Australian total). The businesses held 20,941 events (26% of the Australian total), which accounted for 6.2 million delegate/attendee days (30% of the Australian total).

17.12 BUSINESS EVENTS VENUES INDUSTRY — 2000–01

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses	no.	35	121	28.9
Floor space	m^2	260 969	657 011	39.7
Events	no.	20 941	82 059	25.5
Employment	no.	4 480	10 347	43.3
Delegate/attendee days	days	6 230 140	20 887 862	29.8
Total income	$m	240.2	654.5	36.7

Source: Business Events Venues Industry, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8566.0).

Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars

In 2000–01, the ABS conducted a survey of the clubs (hospitality) industry. From 1997–98 to 2000–01, the number of licensed club premises in NSW decreased by 12%. However, over the same period, the total income generated increased by 12% (from $4,000m to $4,495m), with gambling income — the main component of income from clubs — increasing by 22% (from $2,428m to $2,965m).

At the end of June 2001, NSW had 39% of all licensed club premises in Australia, but generated 71% of the total income. More than three-quarters (77%) of gambling income was generated in NSW. The majority of club memberships (65%) were also held at NSW clubs.

A separate survey of businesses in the pubs, taverns and bars industry class was also conducted during 2000–01. From 1997–98 to 2000–01, the number of pub, tavern and bar premises declined (from 1,571 to 1,406). However, the number of people employed in the industry in NSW increased by 7% during this period to 23,300. While the total income generated by the industry in NSW between 1997–98 and 2000–01 rose by 18%, the income from gambling activities showed a much greater increase (87%).

At the end of June 2001, NSW had 30% of the pub, tavern and bar premises in Australia. Total income from these premises in NSW ($2,685m) also represented 30% of the Australian total, while income from gambling in these premises in NSW ($943m) represented 45% of the Australian total.

17.13 CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS — 2000–01

		NSW			Australia	
	Unit	1997–98	2000–01	Change from 1997–98 to 2000–01	2000–01	NSW as a percentage of Australia in 2000–01 %
Clubs (hospitality)						
Premises at end June	no.	r1 392	1 223	–12.1	3 121	39.2
Members at end June	'000	n.a.	4 141.5	n.a.	6 399	64.7
Employment at end June	no.	r40 267	41 317	2.6	64 990	63.6
Gambling income	$m	r2 428	2 965.4	22.1	3 835	77.3
Total income	$m	r3 999.7	4 494.8	12.4	6 297	71.4
Pubs, taverns and bars						
Premises at end June	no.	r1 571	1 406	–10.5	4 627	30.4
Employment at end June	no.	r21 748	23 268	7.0	84 158	27.6
Gambling income	$m	r505.3	943.4	86.7	2 121.3	44.5
Total income	$m	r2 267.5	2 685.2	18.4	9 007.2	29.8

Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8697.0); ABS data available on request, Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars Survey.

Commercial art galleries

In 1999–2000, the ABS conducted a survey of commercial art gallery businesses (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander art centres). There were 230 commercial art gallery businesses in NSW and they accounted for 44% of the gross sales of artworks in Australia, 48% of the industry's employment and 40% of its total income.

17.14 COMMERCIAL ART GALLERIES — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at 30 June	no.	230	514	44.7
Employment at 30 June	no.	670	1 409	47.6
Wages and salaries	$m	9.2	22.0	41.8
Purchases of artworks	$m	*12.9	44.4	*29.1
Total income	$m	52.2	131.8	39.6
Gross sales of artworks				
By Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists	$m	8.1	35.6	22.8
By other artists	$m	87.7	181.9	48.2
Total	*$m*	*95.9*	*217.5*	*44.1*

Source: Commercial Art Galleries, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8651.0).

Cultural funding by government

In 2000–01, the ABS collected administrative and survey data on public funding for cultural activities (heritage and the arts). These estimates were derived from data supplied by federal, state and local government authorities.

In 2000–01, government cultural funding for NSW was mainly directed towards heritage activities. These activities received 89% ($591m) of cultural funding. More than half of this heritage funding was directed towards nature parks and reserves ($324m, or 55% of heritage funding). Museums (excluding art museums) received $107m (18%) and libraries and archives received $75m (13%).

Of the total $74m in funding directed towards arts activities in NSW, performing arts venues were the largest single recipient ($30m or 41%), followed by the performing arts themselves ($18m) and broadcasting and film ($8m).

The level of cultural funding per person for heritage activities in NSW was 6% higher than the average for all states and territories. By contrast, the level of funding per person for arts activities in NSW was 34% lower than the national average.

17.15 CULTURAL FUNDING BY GOVERNMENT — 2000–01

				Per capita	
	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia	NSW	Australia
	$m	$m	%	$	$
Heritage					
Art museums	36.9	94.4	39.1	5.7	4.9
Other museums	107.2	255.2	42.0	16.5	13.2
Nature parks and reserves	323.5	898.4	36.0	49.8	46.6
Zoological parks, aquaria and botanic gardens	48.3	101.4	47.6	7.4	5.3
Libraries and archives	75.1	297.0	25.3	11.6	15.4
Total heritage	*591.1*	*1646.4*	*35.9*	*90.9*	*85.4*
Arts					
Literature and print media	1.4	4.3	32.6	0.2	0.2
Performing arts	17.8	76.2	23.4	2.7	4.0
Performing arts venues	30.4	93.5	32.5	4.7	4.9
Public halls and civic centres	—	1.1	—	—	0.1
Visual arts and crafts	1.2	10.8	11.1	0.2	0.6
Broadcasting and film	7.8	47.1	16.6	1.2	2.4
Community cultural activities	5.5	21.3	25.8	0.8	1.1
Administration of culture	6.6	31.3	21.1	1.0	1.6
Other arts n.e.c	3.7	10.3	35.9	0.6	0.5
Total arts	*74.3*	*295.9*	*25.1*	*11.4*	*15.4*
Total	**665.4**	**1 942.3**	**34.3**	**102.3**	**100.8**

Source: Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 4183.0).

Gambling industries

In 2000–01, the ABS surveyed employing businesses involved in the provision of gambling services. During 2000–01, 49% of these businesses were operating in NSW, and their total net takings were more than $5.7b (41% of the total Australian net takings).

The average net takings per head of adult population was 22% higher in NSW ($1,154) compared to the Australian average ($944).

17.16 GAMBLING INDUSTRIES — 2000–01

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at end June(a)	no.	2 924	6 012	48.6
Net takings from gambling				
Total net takings	$m	5 712.0	13 838.6	41.3
Net takings per adult head of population(b)	$	1 154	944	. .

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state/territory in which they operate. (b) Includes net takings received during 2000–01 from overseas betters.

Source: Gambling Industries, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8684.0).

17.16 GAMBLING INDUSTRIES — 2000–01

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at end June(a)	no.	2 924	6 012	48.6
Net takings from gambling				
Total net takings	$m	5 712.0	13 838.6	41.3
Net takings per adult head of population(b)	$	1 154	944	. .

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state/territory in which they operate. (b) Includes net takings received during 2000–01 from overseas betters.

Source: Gambling Industries, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8684.0).

Hire industries

In 1999–2000, the ABS undertook a survey of employing businesses mainly involved in the plant and goods hiring industries. In NSW there were 270 businesses involved in the plant hire and leasing industry at 420 locations (27% of the Australian total). These businesses employed 4,000 people and generated income of $753m.

There were 145 businesses involved in the personal and household goods hire industry. These businesses employed 1,300 people and generated an income of $132m.

17.17 HIRE INDUSTRIES — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia %
Personal and household goods hiring				
Businesses at 30 June(a)	no.	145	409	35.5
Locations	no.	190	584	32.6
Employment at 30 June	no.	1 299	3 493	37.2
Wages and salaries	$m	39.9	89.2	44.7
Total income	$m	131.7	360.3	36.6
Plant hiring and leasing				
Businesses at 30 June(a)	no.	274	923	29.7
Loactions	no.	417	1 540	27.1
Employment at 30 June	no.	3 995	13 235	30.2
Wages and salaries	$m	190.5	551.3	34.6
Total income	$m	752.5	2 245.7	33.5

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state/territory in which they operate.

Source: Hire Industries, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8567.0).

Motion picture exhibition

At 30 June 2000, there were 67 motion picture exhibition businesses in NSW, operating a total of 456 cinema screens. The motion picture exhibition industry employed 3,170 people in NSW and gross box office receipts were $244m for 1999–2000. NSW had 30% of the Australia's cinema screens and 36% of box office receipts.

17.18 MOTION PICTURE EXHIBITION — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at 30 June(a)	no.	67	173	38.7
Cinema screens	no.	456	1 513	30.1
Employment at 30 June	no.	3 172	9 282	34.2
Wages and salaries	$m	45.1	129.0	34.7
Gross box office receipts	$m	243.7	678.9	35.9

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state/territory in which they operate.

Source: Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8654.0).

Museums

For the purposes of the 1999–2000 ABS survey of organisations operating museum establishments, a museum establishment was defined as an enclosed area which stored artefacts, artworks, and museum objects and which was open to the general public. At 30 June 2000, there were 504 museums in NSW, a quarter of the total number in Australia. These museums admitted 10.1 million people throughout the year, of whom just under two-thirds (63%) were admitted free.

At 30 June 2000, there were 2,050 people employed in NSW museum establishments. During the month of June, a further 8,350 people volunteered their services to the museum establishments. The income of NSW museums in 1999–2000 was $210m, of which 65% ($137m) came from government funding.

17.19 MUSEUMS — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Museum establishments at 30 June	no.	504	2 049	24.6
Admissions				
Paid	'000	3 725.0	10 965.7	34.0
Free	'000	6 420.8	16 566.1	38.8
Total	*'000*	*10 145.8*	*27 531.8*	*36.9*
Average hours per week open	no.	27.7	30.4	. .
Employment at 30 June	no.	2 042	6 956	29.4
Volunteers for month of June 2000	no.	8 353	29 963	27.9
Income				
Government funding	$m	137.0	487.2	28.1
Admissions income	$m	14.6	52.4	27.9
Income from fund raising	$m	17.5	53.5	32.7
Other income	$m	40.7	123.3	33.0
Total	*$m*	*209.8*	*716.4*	*29.3*
Wages and salaries	$m	76.5	211.4	36.2
Special exhibitions	no.	1 040	4 268	24.4

Source: Museums, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8560.0).

Performing arts industries

During 1999–2000, the ABS conducted a survey of the performing arts industries. The survey covered public and private sector organisations involved in music and theatre production, operating performing arts venues, and other services to the arts industry.

At 30 June 2000, there were 324 organisations in NSW involved in the music and theatre production industry. These organisations accounted for 56% of paid performances in Australia, 59% of paid attendances and 56% of total income.

At 30 June 2000, there were 64 performing arts spaces in NSW operated by 38 performing arts venue businesses. Nearly 1,700 people were employed in the industry which generated $114m in income during 1999–2000.

There were also 226 businesses in NSW involved in providing other services to the arts industry, half the Australian total of such businesses. The businesses employed 1,700 people and generated total income of $371m (52% of the Australian total).

17.20 PERFORMING ARTS INDUSTRIES — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Music and theatre production industry				
Organisations at 30 June(a)	no.	324	705	46.0
Paid performances(b)	no.	25 142	45 057	55.8
Paid attendances(b)	'000	6 954	11 711	59.4
Employment at 30 June	no.	3 429	7 060	48.6
Wages and salaries	$m	87.2	171.6	50.8
Total income	$m	281.9	505.4	55.8
Performing arts venue industry				
Businesses at 30 June(a)	no.	38	125	30.4
Performing arts spaces at 30 June	no.	64	260	24.6
Employment at 30 June	no.	1 671	5 149	32.5
Wages and salaries	$m	30.6	97.1	31.5
Total income	$m	113.9	315.9	36.1
Other services to the arts industry				
Businesses at 30 June(a)	no.	226	454	49.8
Employment at 30 June	no.	1 742	3 846	45.3
Wages and salaries	$m	47.6	82.8	57.5
Total income	$m	371.1	709.8	52.3

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state/territory in which they operate. (b) Number of paid performances and paid attendances excludes overseas performances and attendances.

Source: Performing Arts Industries, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8697.0).

Public libraries

In 1999–2000, the ABS conducted a census of public libraries (local government, state and national). Data in this section refer only to local government libraries. In NSW there were 390 public library branches and 40 mobile libraries. These libraries had 4.2 million members or registered borrowers at 30 June 2000. During 1999–2000, NSW local government libraries received 30.4 million visits and spent $27m on the acquisition of library materials.

There were 3,420 computers in NSW libraries, with 1,370 (40%) of these available for public use (an average of 3.2 computers per library location). NSW libraries employed 3,100 staff, of whom 49% were permanent full-time, 27% were permanent part-time and the remainder were casuals. The majority of library employees (2,630 or 85%) were women. Librarians made up 27% of the total employees.

17.21 LOCAL GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Locations at 30 June				
Branches	no.	387	1 393	27.8
Mobile	no.	40	117	34.2
Visits during 1999–2000	'000	30 441.6	93 335.1	32.6
Memberships/registered borrowers at 30 June(a)	'000	4 165.5	10 686.1	39.0
Holdings at 30 June				
Lending stock				
Books	'000	10 207.3	32 898.8	31.0
Other	'000	1 117.2	3 517.7	31.8
Total	'000	*11 324.6*	*36 416.4*	*31.1*
Non-lending stock	'000	1 579.7	2 963.9	53.3
Total	'000	*12 904.2*	*39 380.3*	*32.8*
Loans during 1999–2000				
Books	'000	36 622.0	133 069.5	27.5
Other	'000	6 783.7	28 966.3	23.4
Total	'000	*43 405.7*	*162 035.8*	*26.8*
Employment	no.	3 112	9 592	32.4
Wages and salaries	$m	81.6	244.0	33.4
Total income	$m	**148.4**	**478.0**	**31.0**

(a) Library patrons may hold a membership at more than one library, hence they were counted at each library where a membership was held.

Source: Public Libraries, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8561.0).

Sports industries

During 2000–01, the ABS conducted a survey of businesses and organisations mainly involved in sports and physical recreation activities. Statistics are presented using the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications. The major industry groups surveyed were horse and dog racing, and sports and physical recreation venues and services.

At June 2001, there were 311 horse and dog racing businesses in NSW, 30% of the Australian total. These NSW businesses accounted for 30% of employment and 31% of income across Australia.

At the end of June 2001, there were 557 businesses in the sports and physical recreation venues industry in NSW. These businesses employed 10,950 persons, 39% of employment from such businesses in Australia. The income generated from players and participation ($260m) contributed 56% of the Australian total. Health and fitness centres and gymnasia accounted for 44% of sports and physical recreation venues in NSW.

At June 2001, there were 1,072 businesses in the sports and physical recreation services industry in NSW. These businesses employed 11,200 people and earned over $804m in income. Of the total government funding directed towards sports and physical recreation services in Australia, businesses in NSW received nearly one-quarter (24%).

17.22 SPORTS INDUSTRIES(a) — 2000–01

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a proportion of Australia %
Horse and dog racing				
Businesses/organisations at 30 June	no.	311	1 034	30.1
Employment at 30 June	no.	4 754	15 900	29.9
Wages and salaries	$m	76.2	210.9	36.1
Total income	$m	353.7	1 135.6	31.1
Sports and physical recreation venues industries(b)				
Businesses at 30 June	no.	557	1 530	36.4
Employment at 30 June	no.	10 949	28 394	38.6
Income from players and participants(c)	$m	259.6	612.3	42.4
Total income	$m	461.8	1 028.1	44.9
Sports and physical recreation services industries(d)				
Businesses at 30 June	no.	1 072	3 951	27.1
Employment at 30 June	no.	11 199	43 154	26.0
Funding from government	$m	25.4	105.2	24.2
Total income	$m	804.5	2 597.9	31.0

(a) Sport and recreation statistics associated with Sydney Olympic Games and Paralympic Games are not included in these figures. See *Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8686.0), for data on the impact of these events on sport and physical recreation statistics. (b) Includes health and fitness centres and gymnasia as well as other sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities. (c) Income from players and participants includes subscriptions/membership fees; casual playing fees; and rent, leasing and hiring of sporting venues and facilities. (d) includes sports and physical recreation services administrative organisations; sports and physical recreation clubs, teams and sports professionals; sports and physical recreation support services.

Source: Sports Industries, Australia (cat. no. 8686.0).

Television services (commercial free-to-air broadcasters)

In 1999–2000, the ABS conducted a census of businesses mainly engaged in television broadcasting (excluding community broadcasting). At 30 June 2000, one-quarter of Australia's commercial free-to-air TV stations were located in NSW and the ACT. These stations accounted for 49% of industry employment, but only 39% of wages and salaries. Just under half (47%) of all businesses engaged in commercial free-to-air television broadcasting were in NSW and the ACT. The total income produced by NSW and ACT commercial free-to-air broadcasters in 1999–2000 was $1,230m.

17.23 COMMERCIAL FREE-TO-AIR BROADCASTERS — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW(a)	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at 30 June(b)	no.	16	34	47.1
Stations at 30 June	no.	12	48	25.0
Employees at 30 June	no.	3 851	7 807	49.3
Wages and salaries	$m	116.6	302.2	38.6
Total income	$m	1 229.5	3 271.0	37.6

(a) Includes ACT. (b) Some businesses may be counted in more than one state/territory.

Source: Television Services, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8559.0).

Veterinary services

During 1999–2000, the ABS conducted a survey of employing private veterinary practices. There were 570 practices in NSW, which accounted for 32% of all practices in Australia. As a proportion of Australian totals, practices in NSW accounted for 30% of employment, 35% of income and 38% of operating profits before tax.

The return per practitioner in NSW practices was $81,400 compared to $68,000 Australia-wide.

17.24 VETERINARY SERVICES — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Practices at 30 June	no.	573	1 792	32.0
Locations at 30 June	no.	760	2 325	32.7
Employment at 30 June	no.	3 992	13 218	30.2
Wages and salaries	$m	105.5	311.9	33.8
Total income	$m	347.6	993.9	35.0
Professional services income	$m	303.6	864.6	35.1
Operating profit before tax	$m	60.4	158.5	38.1
Operating profit margin	%	17.4	16.0	. .
Return per practioner	$'000	81.4	68.6	. .

Source: Veterinary Services, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8564.0).

Video hire industry

In 1999–2000, the ABS conducted a survey of businesses mainly engaged in hiring prerecorded video cassettes for personal use. There were 370 businesses in NSW with a total of 475 locations. Some 3,600 people were employed in these businesses at 30 June 2000, and total income generated during the year was just over $180m.

17.25 VIDEO HIRE INDUSTRY — 1999–2000

	Unit	NSW	Australia	NSW as a percentage of Australia %
Businesses at 30 June(a)	no.	373	1 166	32.0
Locations at 30 June	no.	475	1 615	29.4
Employment at 30 June	no.	3 585	11 034	32.5
Wages and salaries	$m	36.3	114.7	31.6
Total income	$m	181.2	595.2	30.4

(a) Multi-state organisations are counted in each state/territory in which they operate.

Source: Video Hire Industry, Australia, 1999–2000 (cat. no. 8562.0).

Summary

The following table includes information on service industries that were surveyed by the ABS over the period 1998–99 to 2000–01. To allow comparison, a common set of variables have been included; number of businesses, number of employees, wages and salaries and total income.

17.26 SELECTED SERVICE INDUSTRIES

	NSW				NSW as a percentage of Australia
	Businesses(a)	Employment	Wages and salaries	Total income	Total income
	no.	no.	$m	$m	%
2000–01					
Accommodation industry	1 951	34 002	768.7	2 767.3	33.4
Business events venues industry	35	4 480	n.p.	240.2	36.7
Clubs (hospitality)	(c)1 223	41 317	n.p.	4 494.8	71.4
Gambling industries	2 924	n.p.	n.p.	5 712	41.3
Pubs, taverns and bars	(c)1 406	23 268	n.p.	2 685.2	29.8
Selected amusement and leisure industries					
Amusement and theme parks	12	1 496	35.7	70.0	24.4
Amusement centres	79	697	9.7	37.6	27.5
Sports industries					
Horse and dog racing	311	4 754	76.2	353.7	31.1
Sports and physical recreation venues industries	557	10 949	n.p.	461.8	44.9
Sports and physical recreation services industries	1 072	11 199	n.p.	804.5	31.0
1999–2000					
Commercial art galleries	230	0 670	9.2	52.2	39.6
Commercial free-to-air broadcasting	16	3 851	116.6	1 229.5	37.6
Film and video production and distribution					
Film and video production	1 112	10 513	241.3	916.6	62.2
Film and video distribution	47	0 932	46.5	694.8	60.9
Hire industries					
Personal and household goods hiring	145	1 229	39.9	131.7	36.6
Plant hiring and leasing	274	3 995	190.5	752.5	33.5
Motion picture exhibition	67	3 172	45.1	243.7	35.9
Museums	504	(d)2 042	76.5	209.8	29.3
Performing arts industries					
Music and theatre production industry	324	3 429	87.2	281.9	55.8
Performing arts venue industry	38	1 671	30.6	113.9	36.1
Other services to the arts industry	226	1 742	47.6	371.1	52.3
Public libraries(b)	(e)427	3 112	81.6	148.4	31.0
Veterinary services	573	3 992	105.5	347.6	35.0
Video hire industry	373	3 585	36.3	181.2	30.4
1998–99					
Cafes and restuarants	4 846	49 515	638.3	2 634.5	36.7
Cleaning services	2 026	32 123	491.3	872.2	40.8
Computing services	6 362	37 743	n.a.	5 172.3	49.4
Employment services					
Contract staff services	533	107 491	1 451.1	2 228.5	32.7
Employment placement services	354	5 101	150.6	378.7	37.8
Market research services	160	5 400	97.8	241.2	52.9
Real estate services	2 904	17 392	539.3	1 336.8	34.3
Security services	781	11 157	262.9	559.5	40.1
Solicitor's practices	2 912	28 061	825.5	2 820.7	45.6

(a) Multi-state businesses are counted in each state/territory in which they operate. (b) Refers only to local government libraries. (c) The number of licensed premises. (d) Does not include volunteers. (e) Refers to branches and mobile libraries.

Source: See Bibliography.

Bibliography

NSW

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2001–02, cat. no. 5220.0

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales, cat no. 8635.1.40.001

Australia

Accommodation Industry, Australia, cat. no. 8695.0

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, cat. no. 5249.0

Botanic Gardens, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8563.0

Business Events Venues Industry, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8566.0

Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8655.0

Casinos, Australia, cat. no. 8683.0

Cleaning Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8672.0

Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, cat. no. 8687.0

Commercial Art Galleries, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8651.0

Community Services, Australia, cat. no. 8696.0

Computing Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8669.0

Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 4183.0

Directory of Tourism Statistics, cat. no. 1130.0

Employment Services, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8558.0

Film and Video Production and Distribution Industry, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8679.0

Gambling Industries, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8684.0

Hire Industries, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8567.0

Legal Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8667.0

Market Research Services, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8556.0

Motion Picture Exhibition, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8654.0

Museums, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8560.0

Performing Arts Industries, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8697.0

Public Libraries, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8561.0

Real Estate Services Industry, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8663.0

Retail Trade, Australia, cat. no. 8501.0

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, cat. no. 8504.0

Selected Amusement and Leisure Industries, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8688.0

Sports Industries, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8686.0

Television Services, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8559.0

Tourist Accommodation, Australia, cat. no. 8635.0

Tourism Indicators, Australia, cat. no. 8634.0

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 through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

18 Finance and Commerce

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 these core activities, 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. These enterprises are known as public non-financial corporations, or, if they engage in financial intermediation, public financial corporations.

The term 'government finance statistics' refers to statistics that measure the financial activities of governments and reflect the impact of those activities on other sectors of the economy.

The Australian system of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) is designed to provide statistical information on public sector entities in Australia classified in a uniform and systematic way. GFS enables policy makers and other data users to analyse the financial operations and the financial position of the public sector at either the level of a specific government, sector, or a particular set of transactions. The system is based on international standards set out in the *System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93)* and the International Monetary Fund's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics*.

Understanding the GFS financial statements

The GFS conceptual framework is divided into a number of separate statements, each of which is designed to draw out analytical aggregates or balances of particular economic significance which, taken together, provide for a thorough understanding of the financial positions of jurisdictions individually and collectively. These statements are the Operating Statement, the Cash Flow Statement, and the Balance Sheet.

The Operating Statement presents details of transactions in GFS revenues, GFS expenses and the net acquisition of non-financial assets for an accounting period. GFS revenues are broadly defined as transactions that increase net worth and GFS expenses as transactions that decrease net worth. Net acquisition of non-financial assets equals gross fixed capital formation, less depreciation, plus changes in inventories and plus other transactions in non-financial assets. Two key GFS analytical balances in the operating statement are GFS Net Operating Balance (NOB) and GFS Net Lending/Borrowing.

GFS Net Operating Balance (NOB) is the difference between GFS revenues and GFS expenses and a positive balance means that revenue exceeds expenses. It reflects the sustainability of government operations. GFS Net Lending/Borrowing represents the government's call on the financial sector and reflects the economic impact of government operations. It is equal to NOB minus the total net acquisition of non-financial assets. A positive result reflects a net lending position while a negative result reflects a net borrowing position.

The Cash Flow Statement identifies how cash is generated and applied in a single accounting period. 'Cash' means cash on hand (notes and coins held and deposits held at call with a bank or other financial institution) and cash equivalents (highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to cash on hand at the investor's option, and overdrafts considered integral to the cash management function).

The Cash Flow Statement reflects a cash basis of recording (the other statements are on an accruals accounting basis) where the information has been derived indirectly from underlying accrued transactions and movements in balances. This, in effect, means that transactions are captured when cash is received or when cash payments are made. Cash transactions are specially identified because they allow the compilation of the cash-based Surplus/Deficit measure and because the management of cash is often considered an integral function of accrual accounting.

The Surplus/Deficit is a broad indicator of a sector's cash flow requirements. When it is positive (i.e. in surplus), it reflects the extent to which cash is available to government to either increase its financial or non-financial assets or decrease its liabilities (assuming that no revaluations and other changes occur). When it is negative (i.e. in deficit), it is a measure of the extent to which government must acquire cash, either by running down its financial assets, by drawing on the cash reserves of the domestic economy, or from overseas borrowing.

The Balance Sheet is the statement of an entity's financial position at a specific point in time. It shows the entity's stock of assets, liabilities and GFS Net Worth. GFS Net Worth is an economic measure of wealth calculated as assets less liabilities for the general government sector and as assets less liabilities less shares and other contributed capital for the public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations sectors.

Collection and expenditure of public moneys

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
- local councils and county councils (NSW local government bodies operating in defined geographical areas).

Sources of revenue

The Commonwealth Government has exclusive responsibility under the Constitution for the administration of a wide range of functions including defence, foreign affairs and trade, and immigration. A distinctive feature of the Australian federal system is that the Commonwealth Government levies and collects all income tax, from individuals as well as from enterprises. It also collects a significant portion of other taxes, including taxes on the provision of goods and services. The Commonwealth distributes part of this revenue to other levels of government, principally the states.

State and territory governments perform the full range of government functions, other than those the Constitution deems to be the exclusive domain of the Commonwealth. The functions mainly administered by state governments include public order, health, education, administration, transport and maintenance of infrastructure. The revenue base of state governments is narrower than that of the Commonwealth and consists of taxes on property, on employers' payrolls, and on the provision and use of goods and services. This revenue base is supplemented by grants from the Commonwealth. The revenue of state statutory bodies such as those administering housing, railways, buses, harbour services, and water, sewerage and electrical services is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services.

Local government authorities govern areas typically described as cities, shires and councils. Although the range of functions undertaken by local governments varies between the different jurisdictions, their powers and responsibilities are generally similar and cover such matters as:

- the construction and maintenance of roads, streets and bridges
- water, sewerage and drainage systems
- health and sanitary services
- the regulation of building standards
- the administration of regulations relating to items such as slaughtering, weights and measures, and registration of dogs.

Local governments provide transport facilities, hospitals, charitable institutions, recreation grounds, parks, swimming pools, libraries, museums and undertake some business activities. The local governments' own source revenue is derived mainly from property taxes. They also rely on grants from the Commonwealth and their parent state governments.

Notes on tables and commentary

Unless otherwise stated, public finance data in this Chapter relate to the total NSW general government sector.

Operating statement

In 2000–01, GFS revenue of $33,645m exceeded GFS expenses of $31,943m for the NSW State General Government, giving a Net Operating Balance of $1,701m. Net lending for the NSW State Government was $711m.

Taxes of $13,333m accounted for 40% of NSW State Government total revenue in 2000–01 on an accruals basis. In addition, a further $13,738m (41%) came from current grants and subsidies and $2,605m (8%) from sales of goods and services.

NSW Local Government also recorded a surplus in their collective GFS Net Operating Balance. GFS revenue of $5,779m exceeded GFS expenses of $5,202m giving a Net Operating Balance of $577m.

Taxes of $2,176m accounted for 38% of the collective NSW Local Government total revenue in 2000–01 on an accruals basis while a further $1,880m (33%) came from sales of goods and services. Current grants and subsidies received totalled $553m or 10% of total revenue.

18.1 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT(a) — 2000–01

	State	Local	State and local
	$m	$m	$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	13 333	2 176	15 504
Current grants and subsidies	13 738	553	13 766
Sales of goods and services	2 605	1 880	4 241
Interest income	484	217	701
Other	3 484	953	4 042
Total	*33 645*	*5 779*	*38 254*
less			
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	1 332	1 139	2 470
Employee expenses	13 235	1 907	15 142
Other operating expenses	8 797	1 954	10 444
Total	*23 364*	*4 999*	*28 056*
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	438	—	438
Other interest expenses	992	102	1 094
Other property expenses	—	—	—
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	3 282	—	2 758
Subsidy expenses	1 252	—	1 252
Other current expenses	440	101	433
Capital transfers			
Grant expenses	2 008	—	1 834
Other capital transfers	168	—	4
Total	*31 943*	*5 202*	*35 869*
equals			
GFS Net Operating Balance	1 701	577	2 385
less			
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	2 365	1 373	3 735
less Depreciation	1 332	1 139	2 470
plus Change in inventories	6	—	6
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	–49	119	72
Total	*990*	*353*	*1 343*
equals			
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(–)	711	223	1 041

(a) The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with totals for all Australian government due to transfers between levels of government.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia 2000–01 (cat. no. 5512.0).

Cash flow statement

In 2000–01, cash surpluses were recorded for both the NSW State General Government and the collective NSW Local Government of $1,824m and $180m respectively. The main contributor to both results was net cash inflows from operating activities.

18.2 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT CASH FLOW STATEMENT(a) — 2000–01

	State	Local	State and local
	$m	$m	$m
CASHFLOW STATEMENT			
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	13 189	2 105	15 289
Receipts from sales of goods and services	2 451	2 045	4 253
Grants and subsidies received	14 632	728	14 660
Other receipts	3 917	667	4 526
Total	*34 188*	*5 544*	*38 727*
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	–21 323	–4 051	–25 036
Grants and subsidies paid	–6 012	—	–5 314
Interest paid	–1 044	103	–1 146
Other payments	–1 584	—	–1 577
Total	*–29 962*	*–4 154*	*–33 073*
Net cash flows from operating activities	4 226	1 390	5 654
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Sales of non-financial assets	133	209	342
Purchase of new non-financial assets	–2 536	–1 414	–3 950
Purchase of second-hand non-financial assets	—	—	—
Total	*–2 403*	*–1 205*	*–3 608*
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	3 214	19	3 232
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	–354	–68	–421
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	–85	—	–85
Borrowing (net)	–4 206	–21	–4 227
Deposits received (net)	–25	—	–25
Other financing (net)	—	–2	–40
Total	*–4 316*	*–23*	*–4 376*
Net Increase(+)/Decrease(–) in Cash Held	**368**	**113**	**481**
SURPLUS(+)/DEFICIT(–)			
Net cash flows from operating activities and net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	1 824	185	2 047
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—	–5	–5
Surplus(+)/Deficit(–)	**1 824**	**180**	**2 042**

(a) The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with totals for all Australian government due to transfers between levels of government. Negative figures denote outflows.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia 2000–01 (cat. no. 5512.0).

Balance sheet

GFS Net Worth as at 30 June 2001 for the NSW State and collective Local General Government jurisdictions was $91,968m and $65,216m respectively.

The most significant assets held by NSW State General Government were land and fixed assets of $65,796m followed by equity in financial assets of $47,636m. The most significant liabilities were unfunded superannuation liabilities and other employee entitlements of $12,248m, followed by borrowings of $11,525m.

The most significant assets held by the collective NSW Local General Government were land and fixed assets of $63,123m followed by investments, loans and placements of $3,140m. The most significant liabilities were borrowing of $1,428m, followed by unfunded superannuation liabilities and other employee entitlements of $703m.

18.3 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT BALANCE SHEET(a) — 2000–01

	State	Local	State and local
	$m	$m	$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and deposits	1 035	291	1 326
Advances paid	1 440	—	1 438
Investments, loans and placements	3 951	3 140	7 091
Other non-equity assets	3 997	610	4 520
Equity	47 636	—	47 636
Total	*58 059*	*4 041*	*62 011*
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	65 796	63 123	128 919
Other non-financial assets	846	920	1 766
Total	*66 642*	*64 043*	*130 685*
Total assets	*124 701*	*68 084*	*192 696*
Liabilities			
Deposits held	71	—	71
Advances received	2 041	25	2 065
Borrowing	11 525	1 428	12 953
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	12 248	703	12 951
Other provisions	4 256	74	4 329
Other non-equity liabilities	2 593	638	3 143
Total liabilities	*32 734*	*2 868*	*35 512*
GFS Net Worth	**91 968**	**65 216**	**157 184**

(a) The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with totals for all Australian government due to transfers between levels of government.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5512.0).

Taxation revenue

In 2000–01, the NSW State Government raised $13,333m in total taxation revenue while NSW Local Government raised $2,176m in total taxation revenue. The major taxation revenue areas for the State Government were 'taxes on financial and capital transactions' at $4,243m and 'general payroll taxes' of $3,986m. The collective NSW Local Government earned all of its taxation revenue from 'taxes on immovable property'.

18.4 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE(a) — 2000–01

	State	Local	State and local
	$m	$m	$m
Employers' payroll taxes			
General payroll taxes	3 986	—	3 981
Taxes on property			
Taxes on immovable property	985	2 176	3 161
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	4 243	—	4 243
Taxes on provision of goods and services			
Taxes on gambling	1 213	—	1 213
Taxes on insurance	1 026	—	1 026
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities			
Motor vehicle taxes	1 456	—	1 456
Franchise taxes	143	—	143
Other	281	—	281
Total	**13 333**	**2 176**	**15 504**

(a) The sum of individual levels of government may not agree with total figures for all Australian governments due to transfers between levels of government.

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia 2000–01 (cat. no. 5506.0).

Expenses by purpose

Education and health are the areas in which the largest portion of NSW State General Government expenses incurred, accounting for 25% and 23% respectively of all expenses in 2000–01. Transport and communications and public order and safety were the next largest expense areas.

For the collective NSW Local General Government, transport and communications was the single largest area of expenditure, comprising 34% of total expenses. The next largest was housing and community amenities which comprised 25% of total expenses. General public services was the third largest area of expenditure for the collective NSW Local General Government in 2000–01.

18.5 NSW TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, By purpose(a) — 2000–01

	State	Local	State and local
	$m	$m	$m
General public services	1 190	834	2 021
Public order and safety	3 076	134	3 093
Education	8 066	3	8 070
Health	7 298	54	7 352
Social security and welfare	2 128	202	2 330
Housing and community amenities	1 436	1 276	2 441
Recreation and culture	1 118	595	1 629
Fuel and energy	89	—	89
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	492	—	485
Mining, manufacturing and construction	85	66	151
Transport and communications	3 582	1 753	4 881
Other economic affairs	1 586	177	1 749
Other	1 799	108	1 578
Total all purposes	**31 943**	**5 202**	**35 869**

(a) The sums of individual levels of government may not agree with total figures for all Australian governments due to transfers between levels of government.

Source: Government Financial Statistics, Australia 2000–01 (cat. no. 5512.0).

Private finance

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-bank financial institutions including permanent building societies, credit unions, wholesale lenders, 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 of 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 financial 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 continue to be the dominant financing institutions, accounting for 77% of total measured lending activity during 2001–02. Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are included in Chapter 16 — Housing and Construction.

18.6 LENDING ACTIVITY OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN NSW — 2001–02

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation $m	Personal finance $m	Commercial finance $m	Lease finance $m
Banks	29 344	14 213	84 940	847
Permanent building societies	1 840	(a)n.a.	—	—
Credit cooperatives	(a)n.a.	808	—	—
Finance companies	(a)n.a.	2 463	2 597	582
Money market corporations	—	—	10 280	(a)n.a.
Other	8 354	1 135	9 495	1 507
Total lending activity	**39 541**	**18 622**	**107 311**	**2 936**

(a) Separate details are not available but are included in 'Other'.

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, 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.

18.7 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All lenders

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	$m	$m	$m
Commitments under fixed loan facilities			
For purchase of			
Motor vehicles	3 301	3 238	3 011
Boats, caravans and trailers	90	103	114
Land and dwellings(a)	535	532	721
Household and personal goods	273	205	262
Debt consolidation	489	471	565
Travel and holidays	101	83	87
Refinancing	984	1 101	1 300
Other	1 338	1 454	1 703
Total	*7 111*	*7 187*	*7 763*
Commitments under revolving credit facilities			
New and increased credit limits	10 024	10 263	10 857
Total	**17 135**	**17 452**	**18 622**

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Source: ABS data available on request, Personal Finance Survey.

Commercial finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, nonprofit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes.

18.8 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All lenders

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	$m	$m	$m
Construction finance	4 234	3 417	4 725
Purchase of real property	17 507	16 554	24 863
Wholesale finance	1 313	1 911	2 071
Purchase of plant and equipment	2 582	2 980	5 027
Refinancing	5 161	4 091	6 127
Other (incl. factoring)	14 971	18 025	21 211
New and increased credit limits	40 405	48 490	43 289
Total	**86 171**	**95 468**	**107 311**

Source: ABS data available on request, 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.

18.9 VALUE OF GOODS UNDER NEW FINANCE LEASE COMMITMENTS, All lenders

	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02
	$m	$m	$m
Motor vehicles and transport equipment	1 584	1 051	1 075
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	187	118	111
Manufacturing equipment	242	126	137
Electronic data processing equipment and office machines	990	1 044	1 206
Shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment	293	178	141
Other	247	260	265
Total	**3 542**	**2 778**	**2 936**

Source: ABS data available on request, 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, Tourism 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 trading nation through: international trade or 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 in Australia and export-related investment in other countries.

The Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources (DITR) is responsible for developing, implementing and administering policies and programs to: maximise the national benefits of research and innovation; add value to resources; and to increase the competitiveness and internationalisation of Australian industries. DITR supports opportunities for developing export markets through its involvement in several international initiatives. The International Branch facilitates linkages 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 manufactured goods and services.

Located in the DITR, 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 administration of 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 associated 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.

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, and they exclude re-exports. Re-exports are goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

The recorded value of exports is the free on board (f.o.b.) transaction 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.

The value of exports is the free on board (f.o.b.) transactions value of the goods expressed in Australian dollars. Goods shipped on consignment are initially valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are despatched for sale. Exporters who do not know the value of the goods at shipment, and enter an approximate value, must subsequently submit an entry either confirming or revising the estimated return.

Import statistics for NSW correspond to imported goods released from Australian Customs Service control in NSW. This does not necessarily mean that the goods were discharged (unloaded) 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 2001–02 NSW accounted for 43% of all Australia's imports (down one percentage point on the previous year) and 20.3% of all exports (a slight increase of 0.1 percentage points on the previous year).

The value of imports into NSW in 2001–02 decreased by $599m or one percentage point from 2000–01, while exports for the same period increased by $177m or 0.8 percentage points.

18.10 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01(a)	2001–02
	$m				
NSW trade					
Imports(b)	38 481	42 142	47 927	52 503	51 904
Exports(c)	19 678	17 948	18 966	22 751	22 922
Australian trade					
Imports(b)	90 684	97 611	110 078	118 317	119 651
Exports(c)	87 768	85 992	97 286	112 592	113 008
	%				
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade					
Imports(b)	42.4	43.2	43.5	44.4	43.4
Exports(c)	22.4	20.9	19.5	20.2	20.3

(a) 2000–01 figures have been revised. (b) Based on the Harmonised Tariff Item Statistical Classification. (c) Based on the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2002.

Imports

The principal import trading partners of NSW in 2001–02 were the United States of America, Japan and China. They accounted for 40% of all imports into NSW.

18.11 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a)(b), Top ten trading partners — 2001–02

	$m
United States of America	10 130
Japan	5 609
China	5 131
United Kingdom	3 382
Germany	2 728
Korea, Republic of	2 121
Singapore	1 964
Malaysia	1 788
New Zealand	1 691
Taiwan	1 677

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Based on the Harmonised Tariff Item Statistical Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2002.

By far the largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 2001–02 was Machinery and transport equipment at $24,563m, or 47% of all imports.

18.12 IMPORTS INTO NSW(a), By commodity group(b) — 2001–02

	$m
Food and live animals	2 022
Beverages and tobacco	434
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	498
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2 413
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	99
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	7 079
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5 265
Machinery and transport equipment	24 563
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8 405
Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified in the SITC	1 128
Total	**51 904**

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2002.

The principal commodities imported into NSW in 2001–02 were automatic data processing machines (computers) and telecommunications equipment, valued at $4,050m and $3,314m respectively.

18.13 TOP TEN IMPORTS INTO NSW(a) — 2000–01

Commodity description and SITC code(b)	$m
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, magnetic,optical readers; data transcribers and processors (752)	4 050
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s; parts, and accessories of radio, television, video and similar apparatus, n.e.s. (764)	3 314
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) (542)	3 156
Motor vehicles principally designed for transport of persons (excluding public transport type, including racing cars) (781)	3 081
Parts and accessories (excluding covers, cases and the like) for use with office and automatic data (759)	1 926
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude (333)	1 876
Aircraft and associated equipment, spacecraft (including satellites and spacecraft vehicles; parts thereof) (792)	1 834
Combined confidential items (988)	1 102
Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s. (874)	780
Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.s. (778)	762

(a) Goods released from Customs' control in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2002.

Exports

The major export trading partners of NSW in 2001–02 were Japan, the United States of America and New Zealand. The top ten trading partners accounted for 70% of all exports, with 21% going to Japan alone.

18.14 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a)(b), Top ten trading partners — 2001–02

	$m
Japan	4 867
United States of America	2 466
New Zealand	1 993
Korea, Republic of	1 464
Taiwan	1 198
China	1 177
Hong Kong	775
Indonesia	692
Italy	663
United Kingdom	661

(a) Australian goods exported from NSW ports. (b) Based on the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2002.

Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials was the largest group of commodities exported from NSW in 2001–02 at $4,960m, or 22% of all exports.

18.15 EXPORTS FROM NSW(a), By commodity group(b) — 2001–02

	$m
Food and live animals	3 972
Beverages and tobacco	473
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2 885
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4 960
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	53
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	1 609
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3 139
Machinery and transport equipment	2 189
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 654
Commodities and transactions not classified elswhere in the SITC	1 987
Total	**22 922**

(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: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2002.

The major commodity exported from NSW in 2001–02 was coal at $4,278m or 19% of all exports. The second largest export was combined confidential items at $1,773m or 8% of all exports.

18.16 TOP TEN EXPORTS FROM NSW(a) — 2001–02

Commodity description and SITC code(b)	$m
Coal, not agglomerated (321)	4 278
Combined confidential items excluding some of SITC 280 (exports only) and some of SITCs 510 and 520 (imports only) (988)	1 773
Aluminium (684)	1 632
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen (011)	1 053
Wool and other animal hair (including wool tops) (268)	934
Cotton (263)	872
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled (041)	870
Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments) (542)	837
Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals (not crude); preparations, containing 70% or more by weight of these oils (334)	660
Meat and edible (012)	483

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database, September 2002.

Private new capital expenditure

The NSW share of total Australian private new capital expenditure decreased to 30% in 2001–02, down from 35% in 2000–01. The NSW share of Australian new capital expenditure in 2001–02 was 25% for buildings and structures and 32% for equipment, plant and machinery.

New capital expenditure on buildings and structures fell for the fifth consecutive year in NSW, with a significant decrease of 21% from the previous year. By comparison, there was a decrease of 6% for Australia over the year.

Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery in NSW decreased by 13% from the previous year. In contrast, Australian expenditure increased slightly by 3% after three years of decrease.

18.17 PRIVATE FIXED NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, NSW and Australia

	NSW			Australia		
	Building	Equipment	Total	Building	Equipment	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
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	3 831	10 987	14 818	12 003	30 444	42 447
2000–01	2 981	10 928	13 909	9 955	29 357	39 311
2001–02	2 354	9 560	11 914	9 401	30 316	39 716

Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Price indexes

Price indexes are designed to measure changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. An index is constructed by first selecting a list of goods and services which are representative of the field to be covered. Changes in the prices of these items are then combined by the use of 'weights', which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

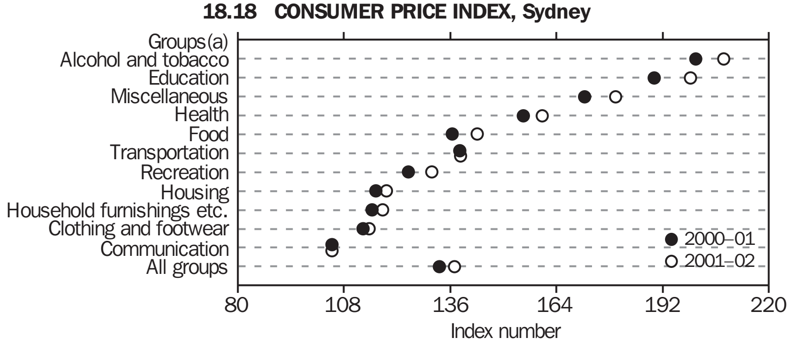
Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a general measure of price inflation for the household sector in Australia. It is designed to measure changes, over time, in the prices of a constant basket of goods and services acquired by metropolitan households.

For the year 2001–02, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 137.2 (base year 1989–90 = 100.0). This figure represented an increase of 3.0% over the previous year. By comparison, the weighted average index for the eight Australian capital cities was 136.0, an increase of 2.9% over the previous year.

The largest changes in index numbers between 2000–01 and 2001–02 were in Education (up 9.4 points, from 189.8 to 199.2), Miscellaneous (up 8.1 points, from 171.4 to 179.5) and Alcohol and tobacco (up 7.5 points, from 200.6 to 208.1).

18.18 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Sydney



(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 2002 (cat. no. 6401.0); ABS data available on request, Consumer Price Index Survey.

International Trade Price Indexes

International Trade Price Indexes cover imports and exports. The import price index measures changes in the prices of merchandise that are landed in Australia, while the export price index measures changes in the price of exports of merchandise that are shipped from Australia. From June quarter 2001, key series from the range of International Trade Price Indexes are released in an integrated publication, *International Trade Price Indexes, Australia,* (cat. no. 6457.0). This publication replaces the previous publications: *Export Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6405.0); and *Import Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6414.0).

Producer Price Indexes

The producer price indexes measure changes in the prices received, or paid, by producers of commodities. In Australia these indexes generally relate to prices for goods and services as they affect businesses, for example the input and output price of goods for the manufacturing sector, the input price of materials used in the building industry and, more recently, the output price of property and business services or transport (freight) and storage services. This contrasts with the Consumer Price Index which measures changes in the retail prices paid by consumers. Several producer price indexes, covering different sectors of activity, are compiled annually. They provide a consistent measure of price change, even when the items actually sold vary over time in terms of design and quality.

The Producer Price Indexes include an economy-wide Stage of Production (SOP) index and separate indexes specific to the manufacturing, construction, mining and service industries. Key series from the range of producer price indexes are released quarterly in an integrated publication, namely *Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (cat. no. 6427.0). This publication presents an economy wide framework for producer price indexes, with the final SOP index as the headline indicator.

In 2001–02 the final SOP index (base year 1998–99 = 100.0) was 108.8, up from 107.0 in 2000–01.

2000–01 Building Materials Price Index

Details of this index are included in Chapter 16 — Housing and Construction: Construction, under the heading ‘Materials used in building’.

Bibliography

Australia

Company Profits, Australia, cat. no. 5651.0

Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0

Export Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6405.0

Government Finance Statistics, Australia, cat. no. 5512.0

Government Financial Estimates, Australia, cat. no. 5501.0

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, cat. no. 5609.0

Import Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6414.0

Information Paper: Price Index of Domestic Final Purchases, Australia, cat. no. 6428.0

International Merchandise Imports, Australia, cat. no. 5439.0

International Merchandise Trade, Australia, cat. no. 5422.0

International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, cat. no. 5489.0

International Trade Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6457.0

Lending Finance, Australia, cat. no. 5671.0

Managed Funds, Australia, cat. no. 5655.0

Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia, cat. no. 5625.0

Producer Price Indexes, Australia, cat. no. 6427.0

*Stocks, Selected Industry Sales and Expected Sales, Australi*a, 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 through regular publications, electronic data services and on request. For further information contact the Sydney ABS office.

19 Historical Series Tables

The following pages show a historical summary of some statistics relating to NSW. Only brief footnotes have been included and for further information readers should refer to the 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 the 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				
	Males	Females	Persons	Number of males per 100 females	Population of Sydney at 30 June
1788(a)	775	220	1 035	(a)n.a.	1 035
1788	n.a.	n.a.	859	n.a.	859
1828	27 611	8 987	36 598	307	n.a.
1860	197 851	150 695	348 546	131	(f)95 789
1870	272 121	225 871	497 992	120	(f)137 776
1880	404 952	336 190	741 142	120	(f)224 939
1890	602 704	510 571	1 113 275	118	(f)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	101	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	3 101 100	3 147 600	6 248 700	99	3 881 136
1997	3 135 665	3 185 221	6 320 886	98	3 935 330
1998	3 176 019	3 227 165	6 403 184	98	3 985 142
1999	3 214 241	3 267 119	6 481 360	98	4 039 916
2000	3 258 349	3 310 553	6 568 902	98	4 094 319
2001	3 295 457	3 347 422	6 642 879	98	4 154 722

(a) At 26 January 1788. Total includes 40 children of whom the gender is unknown. (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
2000	39 323	6.1	14 756	2.3	86 752	13.4	45 409	7.0	447	5.2
2001	36 109	5.5	16 057	2.4	84 578	12.8	44 552	6.7	449	5.3

(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 of age 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

Year(b)	Sydney	Weighted 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(b)	125.4	124.7
2001	133.2	132.2
2002	137.2	136.0

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0. (b) The September quarter 2000 saw the introduction of the 14th Series CPI. From 1 July 2000, the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) has had a direct impact on the CPI.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

19.4 LABOUR(a)

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Average Weekly Earnings
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	$
May 1982	2 256.8	150.4	2 407.2	1 594.5	6.2	60.2	n.a.
May 1983	2 182.7	266.6	2 449.3	1 612.3	10.9	60.3	n.a.
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	2 374.2	207.3	2 581.5	1 658.1	8.0	60.9	377.50
May 1987	2 393.3	225.9	2 619.3	1 705.3	8.6	60.6	393.50
May 1988	2 500.6	198.9	2 699.5	1 709.2	7.4	61.2	420.00
May 1989	2 597.4	181.3	2 778.8	1 706.1	6.5	62.0	456.30
May 1990	2 655.0	168.7	2 823.7	1 717.2	6.0	62.2	485.80
May 1991	2 646.2	235.0	2 881.2	1 716.2	8.2	62.7	493.30
May 1992	2 609.5	278.4	2 887.9	1 762.4	9.6	62.1	524.80
May 1993	2 563.6	290.2	2 853.8	1 838.4	10.2	60.8	540.60
May 1994	2 650.0	269.1	2 919.1	1 819.0	9.2	61.6	549.20
May 1995	2 751.4	219.7	2 971.1	1 825.5	7.4	61.9	573.20
May 1996	2 793.7	224.0	3 017.7	1 848.9	7.4	62.0	600.20
May 1997	2 814.1	233.7	3 047.7	1 885.1	7.7	61.8	599.60
May 1998	2 847.2	217.7	3 064.9	1 932.7	7.1	61.3	613.00
May 1999	2 917.9	193.2	3 111.1	1 955.1	6.2	61.4	641.40
May 2000	3 048.1	178.2	3 226.3	1 916.0	5.5	62.7	673.00
May 2001	3 057.7	186.9	3 244.7	1 949.7	5.8	62.5	703.50
May 2002	3 082.9	196.3	3 279.3	1 978.5	6.0	62.4	719.60

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey; Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0), ABS data available on request, Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia.

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
2000	268	150.8	166.8
2001	249	117.7	165.1

(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: ABS data available on request, Industrial Disputes.

19.6 OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW and Australia

	NSW trade		Australian trade		NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade	
	Imports(a)(b)	Exports(c)(d)	Imports(b)	Exports(d)	Imports(a)(b)	Exports(c)(d)
	$m	$m	$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	34 229	17 730	78 998	78 932	43.3	22.5
1997–98	38 481	19 678	90 684	87 768	42.4	22.4
1998–99	42 142	17 948	97 611	85 992	43.2	20.9
1999–2000	47 927	18 966	110 078	97 286	43.5	19.5
2000–01	52 468	22 749	118 230	119 559	44.4	19.0
2001–02	51 878	22 921	119 593	121 106	43.4	18.9

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) Based on the Harmonised Tariff Item Statistical Classification. (c) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (d) Based on the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.7 IMPORTS INTO NSW, Top ten trading partners(a)(b)

	China	Germany	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	New Zealand	Singapore	Taiwan	United Kingdom	United States of America
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1988–89	439	1 202	4 187	614	289	947	396	875	1 650	4 935
1989–90	535	1 400	4 120	599	285	1 025	415	922	1 653	6 667
1990–91	619	1 335	4 005	541	350	896	492	826	1 579	6 157
1991–92	833	1 277	4 030	588	381	1 102	539	945	1 431	6 448
1992–93	1 047	1 395	4 391	671	459	1 307	771	1 089	1 666	6 707
1993–94	1 289	1 457	4 593	910	531	1 370	892	1 254	1 832	6 834
1994–95	1 577	2 051	4 841	1 011	668	1 402	1 201	1 385	2 289	7 851
1995–96	1 766	2 068	4 272	1 157	879	1 406	1 227	1 422	2 450	8 425
1996–97	1 825	1 813	3 861	1 228	1 037	1 459	1 216	1 309	2 471	8 307
1997–98	2 305	2 019	4 874	1 424	1 332	1 397	1 252	1 494	2 768	8 957
1998–99	2 632	2 419	5 179	1 523	1 487	1 526	1 521	1 617	2 625	9 713
1999–2000	3 286	2 347	5 558	1 964	1 824	1 702	1 709	1 774	3 488	10 975
2000–01	4 353	2 501	5 894	2 445	2 019	1 725	1 924	1 804	3 550	10 787
2001–02	5 130	2 727	5 609	2 121	1 788	1 690	1 964	1 677	3 382	10 129

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) Based on the Harmonised Tariff Item Statistical Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.8 IMPORTS INTO NSW, By commodity group(a)(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
2000–01	1 946	444	525	3 005	108
2001–02	2 022	434	498	2 412	99

19.8 IMPORTS INTO NSW, By commodity group(a)(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
2000–01	6 836	5 097	25 671	8 078	798
2001–02	7 079	5 265	24 563	8 404	1128

(a) Goods released from Customs control in NSW. (b) All commodity groups shown are from the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 3.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.9 EXPORTS FROM NSW, Top ten trading partners(a)(b)

	China	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Italy	Japan	Korea	New Zealand	Taiwan	United Kingdom	United States of America
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1988–89	225	897	133	299	3 389	706	696	531	217	709
1989–90	143	452	264	302	3 638	974	755	595	299	798
1990–91	158	458	404	273	3 500	1 067	779	662	413	791
1991–92	189	491	450	291	3 197	972	808	723	297	841
1992–93	348	632	417	228	3 429	1 011	1 020	777	352	926
1993–94	344	792	408	299	3 758	1 157	1 249	810	374	1 060
1994–95	465	878	489	394	3 908	1 145	1 512	803	401	998
1995–96	690	999	611	381	4 061	1 203	1 613	918	450	925
1996–97	756	938	821	437	3 931	1 246	1 671	1 009	409	1 051
1997–98	749	1 114	790	597	4 432	1 337	1 708	1 149	498	1 515
1998–99	625	808	657	441	4 023	1 327	1 666	1 033	504	1 592
1999–2000	798	831	593	538	4 026	1 218	1 810	1 051	454	1 751
2000–01	948	868	896	717	4 799	1 395	1 777	1 277	551	2 378
2001–02	1177	775	692	664	4 864	1 463	1 994	1 198	661	2 466

(a) Final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW. (b) Based on the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity Classification.

Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.10 EXPORTS FROM NSW, By commodity group(a)(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
2000–01	3 866	476	3 251	4 675	46
2001–02	3 972	473	2 882	4 960	53

(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: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.10 EXPORTS FROM NSW, By commodity group(a)(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	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
2000–01	1 767	3 080	2 141	1 662	1 786
2001–02	1 610	3 139	2 189	1 654	1 987

(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: ABS data available on request, International Trade database.

19.11 METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Gold				
	Production	Market price(a)	Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
	fine oz	$A/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: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

19.12 METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTION

	Gold(a)					
	Production	Market price(b)	Silver production	Black coal production	Lead production	Zinc production
	kg	$A/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
1999–2000	20 170	451	144 000	132 900	151 000	266 000
2000–01	18 590	508	141 000	138 779	125 000	269 000

(a) Content of fine metal. (b) The price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader.

Source: NSW Department of Mineral Resources.

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
1989–90(g)	354.9	9 799.6	56 758.6
1990–91	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	308.8	(h)10 601.0	66 837.9
1996–97	308.0	11 267.2	67 797.7
1997–98	301.1	11 360.4	(i)67 829.2
1998–99r	296.3	11 908.9	71 213.9
1999–2000	r292.3	r11 681.0	r73 580.5
2000–01(j)	295.6	12 505.7	(k)78 659.1

(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 (the Australian Standard Industrial Classification or 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) For 1995–96, excludes provision expenses for employee entitlements. (i) 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%. (j) From 2000–01, data has been collected from manufacturing management units instead of manufacturing establishments as previously used. This change constitutes a break in these series. Because some management unit data was collected before 2000–01, the relationship between establishment and management unit data in 1999–2000 has been established. In that year, management unit data for employment was 4.0% higher than for establishments and management unit wages and salaries was 6.8% higher than that for establishments. See footnote (k) for the treatment of Turnover. (k) From 2000–01 onwards this data item is being collected as sales and service income as turnover is inseparable from the definition of the establishment. In 1999–2000, sales and service income for manufacturing management units was 4.8% higher than turnover for manufacturing establishments.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 8221.1).

19.14 NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED

	Houses		Other residential buildings		
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Value of all buildings(a)
Year	no.	$'000	no.	$'000	$'000
1946	9 500	21 394	56	136	25 998
1951	20 379	90 684	1 120	4 984	116 236
1954	28 176	148 500	685	3 190	215 304
1954–55(b)	27 413	156 174	682	3 104	221 388
1960–61	29 778	195 692	6 619	39 224	419 466
1970–71	29 051	353 766	20 346	182 133	947 481
1980–81	36 200	1 460 200	13 793	427 200	3 261 900
1990–91	25 506	2 578 799	14 192	1 207 352	10 845 099
1991–92	25 254	2 575 728	12 586	1 057 419	9 542 927
1992–93	27 182	2 826 400	15 840	1 332 800	9 136 600
1993–94	28 630	3 014 700	17 230	1 405 700	9 216 400
1994–95	29 295	3 168 800	18 054	1 608 800	8 976 400
1995–96	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	28 551	4 081 800	21 475	3 276 300	15 527 800
2000–01	23 091	3 709 000	18 491	2 950 800	13 383 600
2001–02	21 550	3 658 800	13 592	2 313 400	11 218 300

(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 and Australian Capital Territory (cat. no. 8752.1).

19.15 WHEAT, LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	Wheat for grain(a)		Livestock(a)		Livestock products	
	Area	Production	Cattle	Sheep and lambs	Milk production for all purposes(b)	Greasy wool production(a)
Year ended 31 March	ha	t	'000	'000	ML	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
2000	3 424 502	8 601 866	5 970	43 405	1 330	201 243
2001	3 670 800	7 867 310	5 786	40 887	r1 326	234 404

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1914 to 1931 as at 30 June; from 1932 to 1999 as at 31 March; from 2000 as at 30 June. (b) Year ended 30 June.

Source: AgStats on GSP (cat. no. 7117.0.30.001); Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0); Australian Dairy Corporation.

Statistical Division Reference Map

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET	<www.abs.gov.au> the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
LIBRARY	A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit or website for a list of libraries.
CPI INFOLINE	For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call costs 77c per minute).
DIAL-A-STATISTIC	For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE	1300 135 070
EMAIL	client.services@abs.gov.au
FAX	1300 135 211
POST	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 2001
AUSINFO	ABS products can also be purchased through Teleinfo 132 447

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

PHONE	1300 366 323
EMAIL	subscriptions@abs.gov.au
FAX	03 9615 7848
POST	Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001

Index

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

N

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

Y

Z

2130010001037
ISSN 0810-9338

Recommended retail price $50.00

Produced by the
Australian Bureau of Statistics