

New
Issue

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: A STATISTICAL PROFILE

2001

I. CRETENDEN
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

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Table of contents

Chapter		Page
	Preface	vii
	General Information	viii
1	South Australia in Perspective	1
2	Population	9
3	Education	23
4	Health	29
5	Tourism and Culture	37
6	Crime and Courts	49
7	Finance	57
8	Commerce and Trade	67
9	Labour	79
10	Primary Industries	91
11	Manufacturing	105
12	Housing and Construction	111
13	Motor Vehicles	117
14	Information Technology	121
15	Historical Statistics	127



Preface

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is Australia's official statistical agency. The mission of the ABS is to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the community, by providing a high quality, objective and responsive national statistical service. In order to produce official statistics, the ABS undertakes numerous separate collections, ranging from periodic censuses to regular surveys, to provide current social and economic indicators.

South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001 (Cat. no. 1368.4) is the first edition of this publication. It brings together a range of statistical information on the social, demographic and economic profile of South Australia; a perfect first point of reference for people throughout the community wishing to know more about this State. Topics featured include population, education, labour, health, crime and courts, commerce, trade, tourism, culture and leisure activities, public and private finance, manufacturing, primary industries such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries and mining, housing, construction, motor vehicle registrations and information technology. The statistical summary provides a convenient comparison with the whole of Australia on the main topics, and national comparisons throughout the publication provide a contextual framework in which to place South Australia. Also included is a chapter on historical statistics.

More detailed statistics may be available in other ABS publications. The more significant of these publications are listed at the end of the relevant chapters, while the ABS *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) lists all the current publications of the ABS.

I extend my thanks and appreciation to all those staff involved in the preparation of *South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001* and the organisations who have kindly supplied material for inclusion in this edition.

I. CRETENDEN
Regional Director
February 2001

General information

List of abbreviations and symbols

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASD	Adelaide Statistical Division
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographic Classification
CDCB	Communicable Disease Control Branch
CPI	Consumer Price Index
e	estimate
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
FTE	full-time equivalent
g	gram
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GSP	Gross State Product
GVM	gross vehicle mass
ha	hectares
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
L	litre
m ³	cubic metre
mL	millilitre
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
p	preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
SD	Statistical Division
SFD	State Final Demand
t	tonnes
TAFE	Training and Further Education
WCI	Wage Cost Index
*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
\$m	million dollars
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
———	break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

Other forms of usage

All unpublished data refers to the Australian Bureau of Statistics unless otherwise stated in the source.

Yearly periods ending 31 December are shown as a single number, e.g. 1999. Yearly periods ending 30 June are specified as the years spanned, e.g. 1998–99. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data are presented in metric terms.

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

Reference material

Information in this publication comes from a variety of ABS and non-ABS publications and products. Where information is from non-ABS sources the name of the supplying organisation is specified. ABS publications and products are referenced according to their title and catalogue number.

For a variety of reasons, it is not possible for all statistics in this publication to relate to the latest or the same year. Readers wishing to obtain or clarify the latest available statistics should contact the relevant source.

Availability of ABS products and services

Information regarding the availability of ABS data can be obtained from the National Information Service on 1300 135 070. All publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office.

This and other publications are available through ABS Subscription Services, Freecall 1800 020 608.



1

South Australia in Perspective

Overview

Presented in this chapter is a statistical summary of South Australia providing a comparison with the whole of Australia.

A map of South Australia is featured in the geography section with a description of the geographic framework used by the ABS.

1.1 STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA

Item	Unit	Period	South Australia	Australia	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
Population					
Estimated resident population	'000	Dec 1999	1 496 207	19 052 047	7.9
Estimated resident population aged 0–14 years	no.	Dec 1999	292 869	3 924 196	7.5
Estimated resident population aged 75 years and over	no.	Dec 1999	99 390	1 039 036	9.6
Annual rate of population growth on previous year	%	Dec 1999	0.35	1.11	..
Indigenous population	no.	Census 1996	22 051	386 049	5.7
Education					
Full-time school students	no.	1999	250 223	3 226 650	7.8
Total outlay on education	\$m	1998–99	1 775	31 629	5.6
Health					
Life expectancy					
Males	years	1996–1998	76.0	75.9	..
Females	years	1996–1998	81.6	81.5	..
Tourism					
Hotels, motels and serviced apartments	no.	Jun 2000	233	3 805	6.1
International visitors	no.	1999–00	122 330	4 651 790	2.6
Crime					
Victims of robbery	no.	1999	1 474	22 590	6.5
Victims of murder	no.	1999	39	342	11.4
Public finance					
State Government taxation	\$m	1999–00p	2 702	194 185	1.4
GFS net debt	\$m	1999–00p	4 223	99 749	4.2
GFS net operating balance (deficit)	\$m	1999–00p	–169	14 365	..
Private finance					
Secured housing finance commitments to individual	\$m	1999–00	4 375	74 930	5.8
Personal finance commitments	\$m	1999–00	3 207.5	51 822.4	6.2
Commercial finance commitments	\$m	1999–00	7 281.6	168 923.1	4.3
State accounts					
Gross State Product	\$m	1998–99	40 493	591 546	6.8
Final consumption expenditure	\$m	1998–99	33 041	454 071	7.3
Gross fixed capital expenditure	\$m	1998–99	7 452	139 751	5.3

2 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

1.1 STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA—continued

Item	Unit	Period	South Australia	Australia	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
Commerce and trade					
Merchandise imports	\$m	1999-00	4 319.4	110 083	3.9
Merchandise exports	\$m	1999-00	6 179.5	97 255	6.4
Overseas exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories	\$m	1999-00	883.9	2 811	31.4
Total exports of wine	\$m	1999-00	898.4	1 372.8	65.4
Total exports to Japan	\$m	1999-00	785.9	18 800	4.2
Turnover of retail establishments (1989-90 prices)	\$m	1999-00	10 784.4	147 580.5	7.3
Consumer price index—change from previous year	%	1999-00	3.2	3.2	..
Labour					
Employed	'000	May 2000	670.0	9 016.5	7.4
Unemployed	'000	May 2000	63.2	643.0	9.8
Labour force	'000	May 2000	733.2	9 659.4	7.6
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	'000	May 2000	1 204.2	15 190	7.9
Unemployment rate	%	May 2000	8.6	6.7	..
Unemployment rate 15-19 year olds looking for full-time work	%	May 2000	29.8	22.2	..
Participation rate	%	May 2000	60.9	63.6	..
Trade union members	'000	Aug 1999	163.3	1 878.3	8.7
Working days lost per 1 000 employees	days	1999	27	87	..
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults, ordinary time)	\$	May 2000	726.8	782.6	..
Primary industries					
Total area of crops	'000 ha	1998-99	3 648	23 264	15.7
Area of vines	ha	1998-99	52 551	122 915	42.8
Barley production	'000 t	1998-99	2 051	5 987	34.3
Wheat production	'000 t	1998-99	3 310	21 465	15.4
Grape Production	'000 t	1998-99	496.5	1 265.5	39.2
Sheep numbers	'000	June 1999	13 065	115 456	11.3
Cattle numbers	'000	June 1999	1 183	26 578	4.5
Total red meat production	'000 t	1999	154	2 625	5.9
Wool production	'000 t	1999	95 895	688 719	13.9
Estimated gross value of agricultural commodities	\$m	1999	3 244	28 848	11.2
Manufacturing					
Employment	'000	1998-99	83.4	923.4	9.0
Manufacturing turnover	\$m	1998-99	20 180.9	220 847.9	9.1
Machinery and equipment turnover	\$m	1998-99	7 595.4	43 362.6	17.5
Food, beverages and tobacco turnover	\$m	1998-99	4 603.7	50 283.5	9.2
Housing and construction					
Dwelling unit approvals	no.	1999-00	9 913	174 723	5.7
Buildings, value of work done	\$m	1999-00	1 813.8	39 939.2	5.0
Engineering construction, value of work done	\$m	1999-00	1 425.2	19 983.1	7.1
Motor vehicles					
New motor vehicle registrations	no.	1999-00	47 449	761 004	6.2
Information technology					
Households with a home computer	%	1999	46	48	..

State Accounts

Estimates of State Accounts have been prepared since the early 1980s. These estimates are a dissection of the Australian National Accounts and in some cases have been built up using the same data sources; in others the dissections are based on a variety of sources ranging from directly related, (e.g. the economic censuses), to general indicators of activity such as population and household income.

Due to data availability Gross State Product (GSP) estimates have been prepared using the income approach (i.e. summing incomes accruing to the factors of production, e.g. compensation for employees and gross operating surplus).

The South Australian economy is small by national standards. In 1998–99 it ranked fifth out of eight States and Territories in GSP terms and accounted for 6.8% of Gross Domestic Product. However, when expressed in terms of GSP per head of mean population, South Australia's ranking dropped to seventh with only Tasmania being lower.

The structure of the South Australian and Australian economies are broadly similar, although South Australia is more heavily reliant on manufacturing, agriculture, and health and community services. Manufacturing (17.1% of GSP) is the largest industry in South Australia.

Table 1.2 shows the main expenditure components of GSP. State Final Demand (SFD), shown in the table below, is a measure of the expenditure on goods and services by residents of the State. The difference between SFD and GSP, the 'balancing item' reflects interstate trade, increase in stocks and the statistical discrepancy.

1.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Chain Volume Measures(a)

Particulars	1997–98	1998–99
Final consumption expenditure (\$m)	32 297	33 041
Gross fixed capital expenditure (\$m)	8 023	7 452
State final demand	40 320	40 493
International Trade (\$m)	1 389	2 441
Balancing item(b) (\$m)	-2 056	-2 441
Gross State Product(c) (\$m)	39 652	40 493
Total per head of mean population (\$)	26 730	27 169
Total as percentage of national gross domestic product (%)	7.0	6.8

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1997–98. (b) Calculated as the residual of GSP less SFD less international trade in exports of goods plus international trade of import of goods for each State in Australia. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, net international trade in services, total net interstate trade and statistical discrepancy (E). (c) Experimental series. Users are cautioned these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure commoners of the State series concerned. Therefore, in general, the sum of the State estimates do not equal the estimates for Australia. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of this proxy deflator (see Technical Note on page vi of the 1993–94 issue of *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5220.0)). Reference year for the chain volume measures is 1997–98.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: Quarterly State Details* (Cat. no. 206.0.40.001).

Geography

South Australia lies approximately between the 26th and 38th parallels of latitude and the 129th and 141st meridians of east longitude. The State has the Southern Ocean to the south and is flanked on either side by land.

South Australia covers a total area of 984,377 square kilometres and is ranked fourth amongst the States in terms of geographic size, accounting for nearly 13% of Australia's total land mass. Approximately one-third of the area of South Australia has no significant economic use and more than one-half is devoted to extensive pastoral pursuits. The South Australian coastline (excluding islands) measures 3,700 kilometres, approximately 10% of the total Australian coastline.

The weather at mid-latitudes in the southern hemisphere is generally less extreme than the northern hemisphere, due to extensive ocean areas and the lack of large land masses linking the polar regions to mid-latitudes. This is particularly noticeable in southern South Australia, with a climate characterised by hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool winters, with most rainfall occurring between May and August.



The majority of the State's population (86%) live in urban centres with the balance living in rural areas.

A comparison of the areas and population of the States and Territories is shown in table 1.3.

1.3 AREA AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

	Estimated area(a)		Proportion of population living in urban centres(b)	Proportion of population living in localities(c)	Proportion of population living in rural balance(c)
	Total	Proportion of total area of Australia			
	'000 km ²	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	802	10.43	88.4	2.2	9.4
Victoria	228	2.96	87.6	1.8	10.6
Queensland	1 727	22.48	80.6	3.1	16.2
South Australia	984	12.81	86.0	3.0	11.0
Western Australia	2 526	32.87	86.5	2.7	10.7
Tasmania	68	0.88	72.7	5.9	21.3
Northern Territory	1 346	17.52	72.8	9.1	18.2
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.03	99.3	0.1	0.6
Australia	7 682	100.00	..	..	..

(a) As determined by the Survey and Land Information Group. (b) Population cluster of 1,000 people or more. (c) Population clusters of 200–999 people. (c) Area not covered by Urban Centre/Locality structure.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia* (Cat. no. 2035.0).

1.4 DISTANCES BETWEEN ADELAIDE AND OTHER CAPITAL CITIES

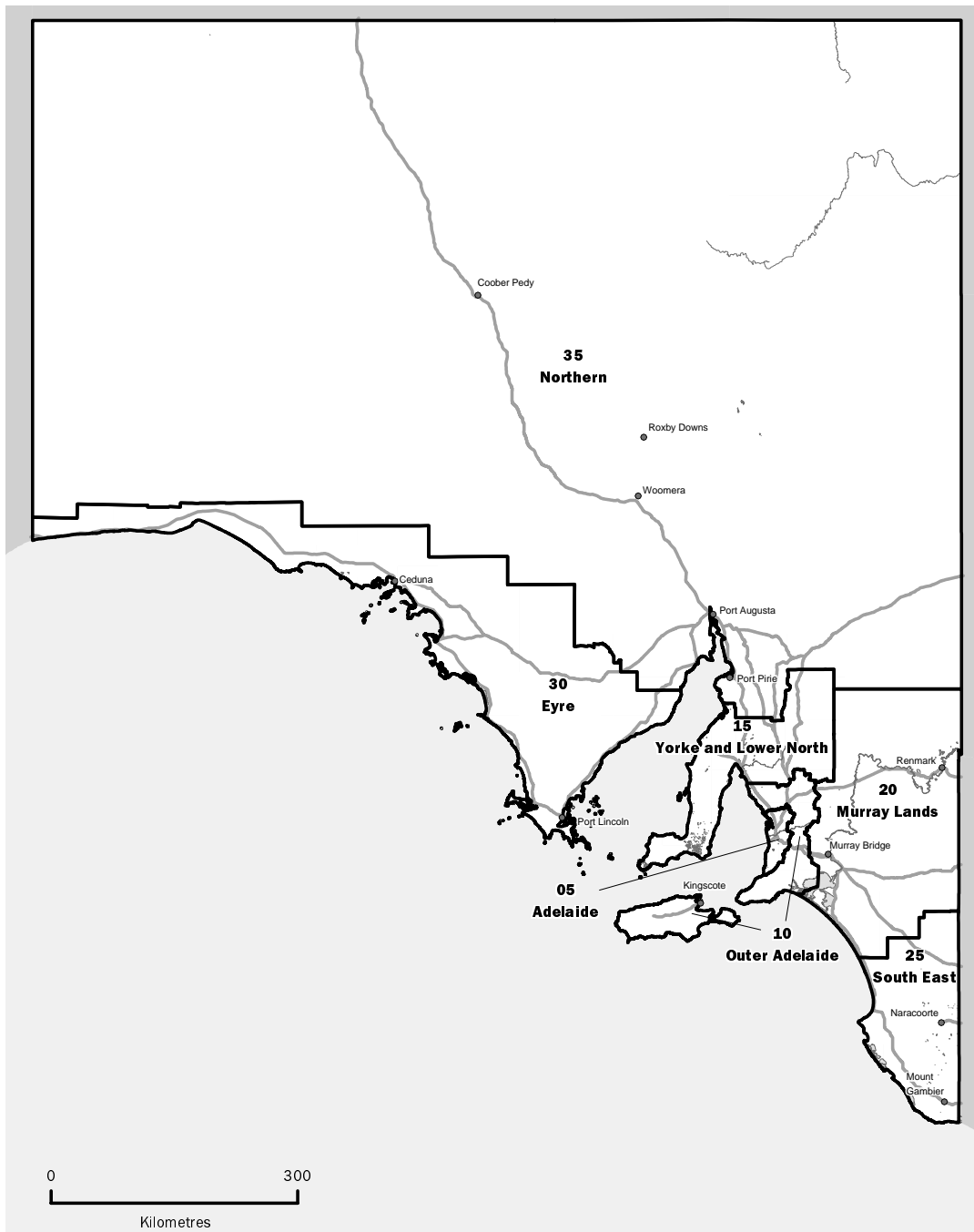
Capital city	Method of travel			
	Road(a)	Rail	Sea	Air
	km	km	km	km
Canberra	1 178	1 595	..	988
Sydney	1 388	1 692	1 833	1 196
Melbourne	729	776	949	660
Brisbane	2 116	2 641	2 761	1 967
Perth	2 716	2 661	(b)2 509	2 216
Hobart	..	..	1 436	1 283
Darwin	3 042	..	(c)5 799	2 766

(a) RAA recommended routes. (b) To Fremantle. (c) Via Fremantle.

Source: *South Australian Year Book, 1999* (Cat. no. 1301.4).

Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions

For the purpose of presenting a broad range of statistics for the State, South Australia is divided into a number of geographical areas. The State is comprised of seven statistical divisions (SDs). Each of these seven divisions are in turn divided into 20 statistical subdivisions and for the most part are aggregations of local government areas (see map below).



References

Data sources

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is a hierarchical classification system used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographic statistics. To understand and interpret the geographic context of ABS statistics the ASGC is an essential reference for users.

The ASGC divides Australia into six different hierarchies of geographical areas, providing a common framework of statistical geography which enables the production of statistics that are comparable across different geographic areas.

A detailed description of the structure and specific purpose of the ASGC is available in *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 1999* (Cat. no. 1216.0).

ABS sources

Australian National Accounts: Quarterly State Details
(Cat. no. 5206.0.40.001)

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables
(Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001)

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 1999
(Cat. no. 1216.0) also available on the ABS web site.

Census of Population and Housing: Population Growth and Distribution, Australia (Cat. no. 2035.0)

Further information

Web sites

Statistical concepts library on the ABS web site at
<URL: <http://www.abs.gov.au>>

South Australian Government site at
<URL: <http://sacentral.sa.gov.au/index>>



Overview

This chapter provides information about South Australia's resident population. Components of population increase, population projections, and age distribution are featured in the tables. Also included are statistics on births, deaths, marriages and divorces as well as data on the Indigenous population.

Data presented in this chapter focus on year ending 30 June, while table 1.1 shows South Australia's population growth was 7.9% for the year ending 31 December 1999.

Population estimates and projections

Estimated resident population

In the 12 months to 30 June 1999 South Australia's estimated resident population rose 0.4% to 1,493,074 and comprised 7.8% of the national population. Over the same period Australia's population increased by 1.3% to 18,966,788. Most of South Australia's population is concentrated in and around the capital city. Adelaide's population of 1,092,857 is 73.2% of the State's total and 5.8% of the national figure.

2.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

	South Australia	Australia	South Australia as a proportion of Australian population
30 June	no.	no.	%
1981	1 318 769	14 923 260	8.8
1986	1 382 550	16 018 350	8.6
1991	1 446 299	17 284 036	8.4
1996	1 474 253	18 310 714	8.0
1998	1 486 418	18 730 359	7.9
1999	1 493 074	18 966 788	7.8

(a) Estimated resident population should not be confused with the Census count, the latter being a count of population on Census night. Estimated resident population takes into account under-enumeration and reflects normal place of residence.

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

Population increase

Table 2.2 presents data on the components of population increase, which are natural increase (the number by which live births exceed deaths in the State of usual residence) and net migration (both from interstate and overseas). In recent years, the rate of natural increase in South Australia has fallen steadily, showing a decline of 0.4% for the year ended June 1999. While overseas migration to South Australia has fluctuated only slightly over recent years, net interstate migration loss from South Australia has fallen 59.4% since 1994-95. In both 1997-98 and 1998-99, the gains from overseas migration exceeded the losses from interstate migration, the first time this has happened since 1991-92.

10 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

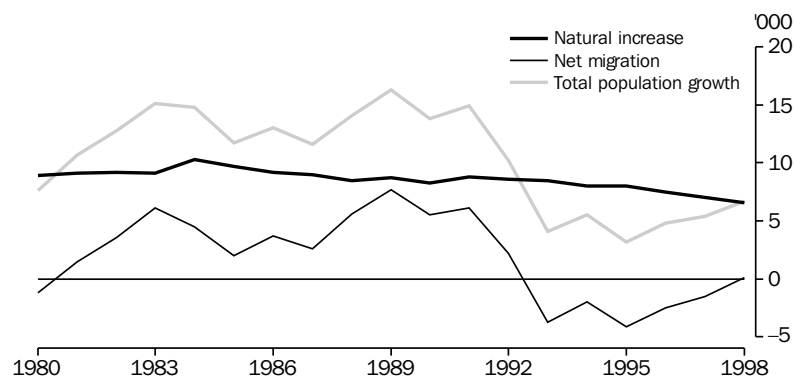
In 1998–99 South Australia experienced a net outflow of 2,869 persons interstate, with Victoria (50.7%) and Queensland (42.8%) being the main recipients. Those who move interstate are characteristically from the younger age groups, particularly 20–34 year olds and this has been a contributing factor over a number of years to the declining proportion of children in this State. In 1996–97 these age groups accounted for approximately half of the migration loss and in 1998–99 this proportion had increased to 70.0%.

2.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE SINCE 1994–95

	Net migration				Total population increase
	Natural increase	Overseas	Interstate	Total	
1994–95	7 953	2 883	-7 069	-4 186	3 291
1995–96	7 500	3 653	-6 192	-2 539	4 824
1996–97	6 951	3 104	-4 628	-1 524	5 427
1997–98	6 602	3 390	-3 254	136	6 738
1998–99	6 593	2 932	-2 869	63	6 656

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

2.3 COMPOSITION OF POPULATION GROWTH—At 30 June



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

Regional population

Between 1991 and 1999, the Outer Adelaide Statistical Division experienced the highest growth rate in the State of 17.0%, while the Northern Statistical Division was at the other end of the scale, recording a fall of 6.9% (see table 2.4).

2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Statistical Division and Subdivision(a)

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Persons at 30 June		
	1991	1996	1999
Adelaide			
Northern	321 287	334 883	341 144
Western	213 035	208 691	210 011
Eastern	216 562	218 867	221 929
Southern	306 277	316 671	319 773
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	<i>1 057 161</i>	<i>1 079 112</i>	<i>1 092 857</i>
Outer Adelaide			
Barossa	38 425	42 006	36 013
Kangaroo Island	4 134	4 228	4 387
Onkaparinga	26 146	29 640	—
Mount Lofty Ranges	—	—	37 386
Fleurieu	24 495	28 511	31 279
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	<i>93 200</i>	<i>104 385</i>	<i>109 065</i>
Yorke and Lower North			
Yorke	24 322	24 592	24 797
Lower North	19 559	19 466	19 261
<i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i>	<i>43 881</i>	<i>44 058</i>	<i>44 058</i>
Murray Lands			
Riverland	34 426	34 840	41 899
Murray Mallee	33 017	32 616	26 536
<i>Total Murray Lands</i>	<i>67 443</i>	<i>67 456</i>	<i>68 435</i>
South East			
Upper South East	19 374	18 950	19 008
Lower South East	43 481	43 757	43 897
<i>Total South East</i>	<i>62 855</i>	<i>62 707</i>	<i>62 905</i>
Eyre			
Lincoln	26 817	26 868	27 116
West Coast	6 348	6 143	6 135
<i>Total Eyre</i>	<i>33 165</i>	<i>33 011</i>	<i>33 251</i>
Northern			
Whyalla	26 891	24 710	23 943
Pirie	28 014	26 704	26 330
Flinders Ranges	22 998	21 417	20 292
Far North	10 691	10 693	11 938
<i>Total Northern</i>	<i>88 594</i>	<i>83 524</i>	<i>82 503</i>
South Australia	1 446 299	1 474 253	1 493 074

(a) Population estimates adjusted because of changes in statistical local area boundaries.

Source: *Population by Age and Sex, South Australia (Cat. no. 3235.4)*.

12 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

Urban centres and rural localities

An urban centre is defined as a population cluster of 1,000 or more people and rural localities are defined as population clusters of between 200 and 999 persons. In the 1996 Census, 86.1% of persons were counted in urban areas comprising 978,100 in Urban Adelaide and 250,731 in Other Urban areas. This represented an increase of one percentage point from 85.1% in the 1991 Census.

2.5 PERSONS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Census	Urban			Total (including migratory)
	Adelaide(a)	Other(b)	Rural	
1971	809 482	183 187	179 148	1 173 707
1976	857 196	198 777	187 546	1 244 756
1981	882 520	207 934	193 628	1 285 033
1986	917 000	221 036	205 625	1 345 945
1991	957 480	235 088	207 535	1 400 622
1996	978 100	250 731	198 507	1 427 936

(a) Urban Adelaide is a subset of the Adelaide Statistical Division. (b) 'Other Urban' comprises clusters of 1,000 or more persons and a number of holiday regions which are regarded as urban on a dwelling density basis.

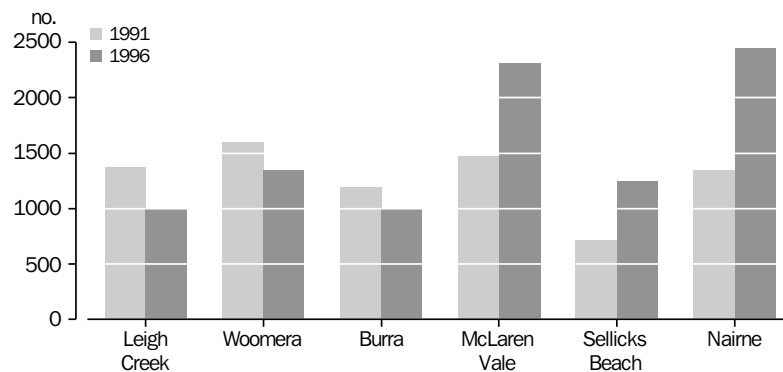
Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, South Australia (Cat. no. 2016.4)*.

Of the South Australian population, only 17.6% are located in urban centres outside the capital city. This is low compared with New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland where there are at least nine centres outside the capital city with a population in excess of 20,000. Western Australia has six such centres, whereas in South Australia only Whyalla (23,382) and Mount Gambier (22,037) meet this criterion.

Between 1991 and 1996 Censuses, the largest percentage increase in population of urban centres occurred in Nairne (82.0%), Sellicks Beach (74.3%), McLaren Vale (57.5%) with Willunga (39.0%), Williamstown (35.0%) and Aldinga Beach (31.0%).

Substantial decreases in population were recorded in Leigh Creek (27.0%), Woomera (15.7%), Burra (15.4%) with Peterborough, Millicent and Keith, recording decreases of 13.2%, 7.8% and 7.4% respectively.

2.6 POPULATION IN SELECTED URBAN CENTRES



Source: Census of Population and Housing.

2.7 PERSONS IN URBAN CENTRES(a)

Urban centre	1991	1996	Urban centre	1991	1996
Adelaide	957 480	978 100	Millicent	5 118	4 717
Aldinga Beach	3 541	4 638	Moonta	2 723	2 898
Angaston	1 819	1 862	Mount Barker	6 239	7 908
Angle Vale	n.a.	1 011	Mount Gambier	21 153	22 037
Ardrossan	1 008	1 081	Murray Bridge	12 725	12 831
Balaklava	1 439	1 441	Nairne	1 346	2 450
Barmera	1 859	1 837	Naracoorte	4 711	4 674
Berri	3 733	3 912	Nuriootpa	3 321	3 486
Bordertown	2 235	2 337	Penola	1 147	1 189
Burra	1 191	1 008	Peterborough	2 138	1 855
Ceduna	2 753	2 599	Port Augusta	14 595	13 914
Clare	2 575	2 815	Port Elliot	1 203	1 427
Coober Pedy	2 491	2 762	Port Lincoln	11 345	11 678
Crafers–Bridgewater	11 887	13 027	Port Pirie	14 110	13 633
Crystal Brook	1 282	1 323	Quorn	1 056	1 038
Freeling	888	1 144	Renmark	4 256	4 366
Gawler	13 835	15 484	Roxby Downs	1 999	2 446
Goolwa	3 018	3 723	Sellicks Beach	712	1 241
Hahndorf	1 661	1 727	Strathalbyn	2 623	2 962
Jamestown	1 359	1 430	Streaky Bay	957	1 011
Kadina	3 536	3 589	Tailem Bend	1 502	1 488
Kapunda	1 979	2 195	Tanunda	3 087	3 499
Keith	1 176	1 089	Tumby Bay	1 147	1 151
Kingscote	1 443	1 529	Victor Harbor	5 930	7 343
Kingston (SE)	1 425	1 431	Waikerie	1 748	1 798
Leigh Creek	1 378	1 006	Walleroo	2 465	2 516
Lobethal	1 521	1 558	Whyalla	25 526	23 382
Loxton	3 322	3 310	Williamstown	855	1 154
Lyndoch	957	1 137	Willunga	1 164	1 622
Mannum	2 025	1 966	Woodside	1 085	1 384
McLaren Vale	1 469	2 313	Woomera	1 600	1 349

(a) Urban centres are clusters of 1,000 or more persons. The figures are Census counts.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, South Australia (Cat. no. 2016.4).

14 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

Age distribution

The number of children aged 0–4 years in South Australia declined by 0.8% (10,200) in the 12 months to June 1999. Over the same period the number of children aged 0–4 years in Australia increased by 0.1%. While most States and Territories experienced a growth in the number of children greater than or equal to the national average, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia all experienced a decline.

Nationally the number of people aged 15–64 years grew by 1.5% during the 12 months to June 1999. However, South Australia (0.6%) increased by less than the national average, while most other States and Territories experienced growth rates above the national average. Only the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania experienced a decline in numbers.

South Australia also recorded a below average growth in the number of people aged 65 years and over (1.3%) compared with the national level (1.8%) during the 12 months to June 1999.

At 30 June 1999 just over half the population (50.5%) were females, with the distinction between males and females becoming evident in older age groups. In the age range 0–59 years, the proportion of males outnumber females, however, from 60–85 years and over female representation becomes progressively greater.

2.8 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), By Age Group—30 June 1999

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
0–4	48 173	6.5	45 851	6.1	94 024	6.3
5–9	50 952	6.9	48 308	6.4	99 260	6.6
10–14	51 657	7.0	48 985	6.5	100 642	6.7
15–19	51 453	7.0	49 377	6.5	100 830	6.8
20–24	51 472	7.0	48 583	6.4	100 055	6.7
25–29	54 400	7.4	52 369	6.9	106 769	7.2
30–34	53 745	7.3	53 085	7.0	106 830	7.2
35–39	57 955	7.8	58 463	7.7	116 418	7.8
40–44	55 500	7.5	56 141	7.4	111 641	7.5
45–49	52 687	7.1	53 699	7.1	106 386	7.1
50–54	48 768	6.6	48 986	6.5	97 754	6.5
55–59	37 191	5.0	37 231	4.9	74 422	5.0
60–64	31 230	4.2	32 457	4.3	63 687	4.3
65–69	28 726	3.9	30 506	4.0	59 232	4.0
70–74	26 787	3.6	30 505	4.0	57 292	3.8
75–79	20 033	2.7	26 939	3.6	46 972	3.1
80–84	10 481	1.4	16 960	2.2	27 441	1.8
85 and over	7 115	1.0	16 304	2.2	23 419	1.6
Total	738 325	100.0	754 749	100.0	1 493 074	100.0

(a) Preliminary estimates.

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

Indigenous population

The estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in June 1996 was 22,051, an increase of 2,242 (11.3%) from June 1991. This compares with an increase of 27,954 (1.9%) in the total population over the same period. As at 30 June 1996, Indigenous people comprised 1.5% of the total population in South Australia.

The age structure of the Indigenous population differs markedly from that of the total population, with the proportion under 15 years being 39.4%, compared with 20.3% for the total population. Persons aged 65 years and over comprised 2.7% of the Indigenous population and 14.0% of the total population. These figures reflect the relatively high fertility and the high mortality of the Indigenous population.

At 30 June 1996, the median age of Indigenous males was 19 years and Indigenous females 21 years. By comparison, the median age for the total population was 34 years for males and 36 years for females.

2.9 ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION, By Age and Sex—30 June 1996

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
0–4	1 542	14.3	1 516	13.5	3 058	13.9
5–9	1 544	14.3	1 489	13.2	3 033	13.8
10–14	1 291	11.9	1 310	11.7	2 601	11.8
15–19	1 024	9.5	1 064	9.5	2 088	9.5
20–24	1 009	9.3	1 076	9.6	2 085	9.5
25–29	966	8.9	1 052	9.4	2 018	9.2
30–34	874	8.1	943	8.4	1 817	8.2
35–39	684	6.3	746	6.6	1 430	6.5
40–44	591	5.5	569	5.1	1 160	5.3
45–49	396	3.7	428	3.8	824	3.7
50–54	306	2.8	302	2.7	608	2.8
55–59	203	1.9	234	2.1	437	2.0
60–64	131	1.2	176	1.6	307	1.4
65–69	107	1.0	138	1.2	245	1.1
70–74	58	0.5	69	0.6	127	0.6
75 and over	84	0.8	129	1.1	213	1.0
Total	10 810	100.0	11 241	100.0	22 051	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, South Australia (Cat. no. 2034.4).

Population projections

Population projections are estimates of future populations based on assumptions of demographic trends and are not predictions or forecasts. The following projections are based on a model that assumes a fertility rate only slightly lower than the current rate, a lower overseas migration gain and medium interstate migration losses. Using these assumptions the South Australian population is expected to reach 1.56 million by 2021, at which time the population of the ASD is expected to reach 1.17 million, while Australia's population is expected reach 22.92 million in 2021.

Births and deaths

Births

The number of births registered in South Australia has continually fallen over the past six years, with the 1998 figure of 18,226 births some 11% lower than the level recorded in 1993. A similar but less severe decline has occurred nationally with a fall of 4% over the same period to 249,616 births.

A concerted effort by all agencies involved to improve the reporting of Indigenous births has been a factor in the 12% increase in the number of Indigenous births registered in South Australia in 1998, and as a result, considerable care should be exercised in the use of these statistics. The available data suggests that parents of Indigenous babies tend to be younger than parents in the total population, with a median age of 25.5 years compared with 29.8 years.

The median age of parents in South Australia shows a slow but steady increase, with the median age of mothers increasing from 29.1 years in 1993 to 29.8 years in 1998. During the same period, the median age of South Australian fathers increased from 31.5 to 32.2 years. These rates are consistent with the national median ages which are 29.5 years for mothers and 32.0 years for fathers.

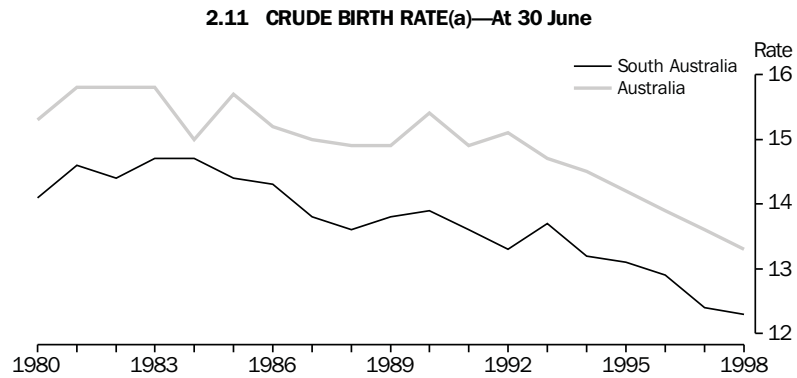
In Australia just over half (51.3%) of all births registered during 1998 were male babies, with every State and Territory recording slightly more male babies than female. In South Australia the male proportion was 50.8%.

2.10 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

Particulars	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Live births							
Males	no.	10 232	9 951	9 977	9 710	9 383	9 266
Females	no.	9 846	9 458	9 359	9 346	8 979	8 960
Persons	no.	20 078	19 409	19 336	19 056	18 362	18 226
Total fertility rate	rate	1.787	1.744	1.760	1.756	1.703	1.703
Crude birth rate	rate	13.7	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.4	12.3
Female net reproduction rate	rate	0.862	0.833	0.836	0.845	0.822	0.830
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births							
Males	no.	n.a.	273	281	284	302	313
Females	no.	n.a.	258	273	273	289	348
Persons	no.	n.a.	531	554	557	591	661
All confinements							
Median age of mother	years	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.7	29.8
Median age of father	years	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.2
First nuptial confinements							
Number	no.	6 220	5 925	5 717	5 332	5 174	5 168
Median age of mother	years	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.1	29.4	29.5

Source: Demography, South Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.4).

The South Australian birth rate per 1,000 resident population in 1998 was 12.3, the lowest on record. Graph 2.11 shows a steady decline in the crude birth rate of 1.8 points since 1980 (14.1). Nationally the decrease follows a similar pattern, falling from 15.3 in 1980 to 13.3 in 1998.



(a) Per 1,000 mean population.

Source: *Demography, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3311.4).

Country of birth

At the 1996 Census, 21.3% of the South Australian population were born overseas, compared with 23.3% for Australia. South Australia has one of the highest concentrations of population born in the United Kingdom and Ireland (9.5%), while for people born in Europe (including the former USSR) the figure is 16.6%. Relatively few persons born in Asia choose to reside in South Australia, with migrants from this region constituting only 2.6% of the population, whereas the national proportion is 5.1%.

18 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

2.12 COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Country of birth	Census 1991		Census 1996(a)		Change %
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Australia	1 065 284	529 538	547 995	1 077 533	1.1
New Zealand	10 087	4 945	4 736	9 681	-4.0
Europe					
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	145 872	65 869	69 340	135 209	-7.3
Germany	14 348	6 244	6 997	13 241	-7.7
Greece	13 629	6 496	6 111	12 607	-7.5
Italy	28 962	14 304	12 915	27 219	-6.0
Netherlands	9 862	4 503	4 412	8 915	-9.6
Poland	8 358	4 093	3 942	8 035	-3.9
Former Republic of Yugoslavia	9 044	5 326	4 602	9 928	9.8
Other	21 997	10 789	10 384	21 173	-3.7
<i>Total Europe</i>	252 072	117 624	118 703	236 327	-6.2
Asia					
China(b)	2 663	1 512	1 550	3 062	15.0
India	2 979	1 780	1 620	3 400	14.1
Malaysia	4 187	1 964	2 205	4 169	-0.4
Philippines	3 076	1 128	2 850	3 978	29.3
Viet Nam	9 271	5 428	5 239	10 667	15.1
Other Asia	14 131	5 736	6 374	12 110	-14.3
<i>Total Asia</i>	36 307	17 548	19 838	37 386	3.0
Other countries	14 228	9 654	9 476	19 130	34.5
<i>Total born outside Australia</i>	312 694	149 771	152 753	302 524	-3.3
Total (incl. not stated)	1 400 622	699 787	722 735	1 422 522	1.6

(a) Excludes overseas visitors. (b) Excludes Taiwan province.

Source: Census of Population and Housing (Cat. no. 2015.4).

During 1998–99 there were 3,320 permanent settler arrivals in South Australia, 8.2% higher than the previous year, but still substantially lower than the decade high of 6,867 persons recorded in 1988–89. At under 4.0% of the national total in 1998–99, South Australia attracted a relatively small share of the migrant intake with the United Kingdom accounting for 19% of the State's intake and New Zealand (accounted for a further 13.0%). This is distinctly different from the national migration pattern, with 28.9% from New Zealand and 8.6% from the United Kingdom.

2.13 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS(a)—1998–99

Former region/country of residence	South Australia		Australia	
	Persons no.	Proportion of State %	Persons no.	Proportion of Australia %
Oceania and Antarctica				
New Zealand	430	13.0	24 320	28.9
Europe and the former USSR				
United Kingdom	630	19.0	7 210	8.6
Serbia/Montenegro	140	4.2	1 650	2.0
South-East Asia				
Philippines	140	4.2	3 070	3.7
Viet Nam	95	2.9	1 960	2.3
Indonesia	35	1.1	2 530	3.0
North-East Asia				
China(b)	80	2.4	4 960	5.9
Hong Kong	55	1.7	2 530	3.0
Other				
India	50	1.5	1 760	2.1
South Africa	220	6.6	5 080	6.0
All other countries	1 440	43.4	29 090	34.6
Total all countries	3 320	100.0	84 140	100.0

(a) Data are presented on a State of residence/stay basis. (b) Excludes Taiwan Province.

Source: ABS, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*, unpublished data.

Deaths

There were 11,714 deaths of South Australian residents registered in 1998 which represents an increase of 0.5% over 1997 (table 2.14). The crude death rate (per 1,000 population) was 7.9 and the sex ratio was 108.5 with 6,095 males and 5,619 females.

2.14 SUMMARY OF DEATHS

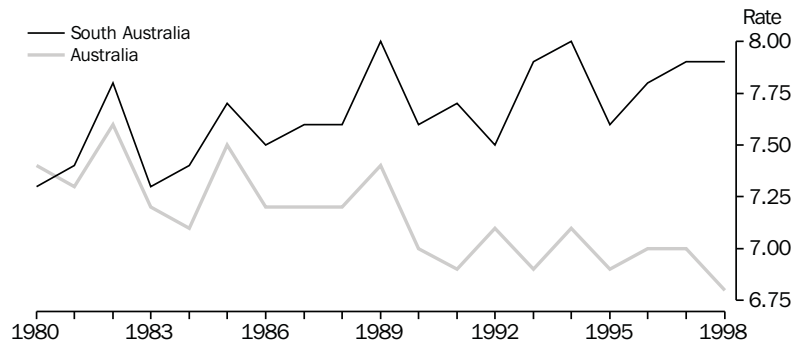
Particulars	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total deaths							
Males	no.	6 015	6 241	5 879	5 879	6 061	6 095
Females	no.	5 513	5 469	5 339	5 545	5 629	5 619
Persons	no.	11 528	11 710	11 218	11 606	11 658	11 714
Sex ratio	ratio	109.1	114.1	110.1	109.3	107.1	108.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths							
Males	no.	61	69	73	72	89	74
Females	no.	50	54	48	46	43	53
Persons	no.	111	123	121	118	132	127
Standardised death rate							
Males	rate	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.7
Females	rate	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
Persons	rate	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0
Crude death rate							
Males	rate	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.3
Females	rate	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5
Persons	rate	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9
Median age at death							
Males	years	73.7	74.3	74.3	74.5	75.2	75.4
Females	years	79.9	80.9	80.7	81.1	81.5	82.0

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

South Australia in 1998 had the highest recorded median ages at death for both males (75.4 years) and females (82.0 years), an increase from 1993 of 1.7 and 2.1 years respectively. By comparison the Australian median age at death was 74.5 years for males and 81.0 years for females, an increase from 1993 of 1.6 and 1.5 years respectively. This movement reflects the ageing population, as well as an increase in the life expectancy of males and females over the period.

From 1980 to the current period, South Australia's crude death rate has increased from 7.3 to 7.9, peaking in 1989 and 1994 at 8.0. Conversely, the national figure has decreased (from 7.4 in 1980 to 6.8 in 1998).

2.15 CRUDE DEATH RATE(a)—At 30 June



(a) Per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Demography, South Australia (Cat. no. 3311.4).

Marriages and divorces

Marriages

There were 8,022 marriages registered in South Australia in 1998, an increase of 77 (1.0%) over 1997. However, in the preceding five years, the number of marriages registered had fallen by 12.0%, from 9,114 in 1993 to 7,945 in 1997. The proportion of marriages performed by ministers of religion, while still accounting for just over half, has been steadily falling from 59.3% in 1993 to 52.2% in 1998.

2.16 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES

	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All marriages							
Marriages registered	no.	9 114	8 909	8 547	8 011	7 945	8 022
Crude marriage rate(a)	%	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4
Previous marital status							
First marriage both partners	no.	5 998	5 803	5 635	5 206	5 156	5 254
First marriage one partner	no.	1 590	1 572	1 498	1 443	1 410	1 418
Remarriage both partners	no.	1 526	1 534	1 414	1 362	1 379	1 350
Marriages performed by ministers of religion							
Number	no.	5 405	5 093	n.a.	4 345	4 240	4 188
Proportion	%	59.3	57.2	n.a.	54.2	53.4	52.2
Civil celebrants							
Number	no.	3 709	3 816	n.a.	3 666	3 705	3 834
Proportion	%	40.7	42.8	n.a.	45.8	46.6	47.8

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

Source: Demography, South Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.4).

Divorces

In 1998 there were 4,159 divorces granted, an increase of 44 (1.1%) over 1997. While the number of divorces increased from 1993 to 1996 there was a large decrease (5.6%) in 1997. Over the past six years there has been a substantial change in the proportion of divorces which involve children, increasing from 49.0% in 1993 to 57.0% in 1998. The current median duration of marriage is 11.8 years.

2.17 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES

	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Divorces granted	no.	4 063	4 192	4 199	4 358	4 115	4 159
Crude divorce rate	%	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Median duration of marriage	years	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.6	8.4
Divorces involving children							
Number	no.	1 999	1 990	n.a.	2 456	2 327	2 380
Proportion of total divorces	%	49.2	47.5	n.a.	56.4	56.5	57.2
Average number of children	no.	1.9	1.9	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9
Applicant							
Husband	no.	1 369	1 435	1 298	1 353	1 267	1 284
Wife	no.	2 144	2 126	2 102	2 102	2 178	2 158
Joint	no.	550	631	799	903	670	717

Source: *Demography, South Australia, 1998 (Cat. no. 3311.4)*.

References

Data sources

Statistics in this chapter are derived from various sources, including estimated resident population, which is compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. An explanation of the conceptual basis of this estimate is given in the following publications: *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections—Concepts, Sources, and Methods, 1995* (Cat. no. 3228.0) and *Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996* (Cat. no. 3230.0).

Births, deaths and marriages statistics are compiled and aggregated from data supplied by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, while divorce statistics are compiled from statistical reports completed by the Family Court of Australia.

Net interstate migration estimates are derived from census data on interstate movement and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs serves as a source of statistics on overseas arrivals and departures. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming persons from most countries also provide information in visa applications.

22 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

Permanent settlers are persons who arrive from overseas with Australian migrant visas (regardless of stated or intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who arrive and indicate an intention to settle, and persons who are otherwise eligible to settle in Australia (such as the children of Australian citizens that are born overseas).

ABS sources

Census of Population and Housing: Selected Social and Housing Characteristics for Statistical Local Areas, South Australia (Cat. no. 2015.4)

Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, South Australia (Cat. no. 2034.4)

Census of Population and Housing, Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities, South Australia (Cat. no. 2016.4)

Population Growth and Distribution, Australia (Cat. no. 2035.0)

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

Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)

Population Projections, 1997–2051 (Cat. no. 3222.0)

Population by Age and Sex, South Australia (Cat. no. 3235.4)

Demography, South Australia (Cat. no. 3311.4)

Further information

ABS sources

Australian Demographic Trends (Cat. no. 3102.0)

Births, Australia (Cat. no. 3301.0)

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Migration (Cat. no. 3412.0)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (Cat. no. 3401.0)

Overview

This chapter provides a statistical overview of education in South Australia, including details of the number of schools, teachers and students.

Education is available to all South Australians in a variety of forms, with most being provided or supported by government agencies. State Government recurrent expenditure on education in 1998–99 was \$1,775m, of which primary and secondary expenditure amounted to \$1,360m (76.6% of the total). Other categories of education expenditure were: tertiary \$263m, preschool and special education \$129m, and student transportation \$23m. Capital expenditure on school buildings and equipment amounted to an additional \$33m.

Schools and students

In August 1999 there were 824 schools in South Australia. Of these, 628 (76%) were government schools and 196 (24%) were non-government schools. There were two less government and one less non-government schools operating in 1999 than in 1998.

There were a total of 250,223 full-time students in South Australia during 1999, with 176,303 (70.5%) attending government schools and 73,920 (29.5%) attending non-government schools (table 3.1).

3.1 STUDENTS(a), By Category of School—1999

Category of school	Students		Schools	
	no.	%	no.	%
Government schools	176 303	70.5	628	76.2
Non-government schools				
Anglican	9 469	3.8	12	1.5
Catholic	41 372	16.5	108	13.1
Other	23 079	9.2	76	9.2
Total	73 920	29.5	196	23.8
All schools	250 223	100.0	824	100.0

(a) Full-time students only.

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

Between 1995 and 1999, the total number of full-time students increased by 2.2% from 244,792 to 250,223. However, student numbers in government schools fell by 1.4%, compared with an increase of 9.3% in non-government schools.

3.2 FULL-TIME STUDENTS, Level of Study and Category of School

Students	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Primary					
Government	122 582	120 654	118 812	117 708	116 647
Non-government	39 355	40 627	41 863	42 675	42 991
Total	161 937	161 281	160 675	160 383	159 638
Secondary					
Government	55 889	56 850	57 699	58 624	59 656
Non-government	26 966	28 074	29 566	30 453	30 929
Total	82 855	84 924	87 265	89 077	90 585
Total government	178 471	177 504	176 511	176 332	176 303
Total non-government	66 321	68 701	71 429	73 128	73 920
Total students	244 792	246 205	247 940	249 460	250 223

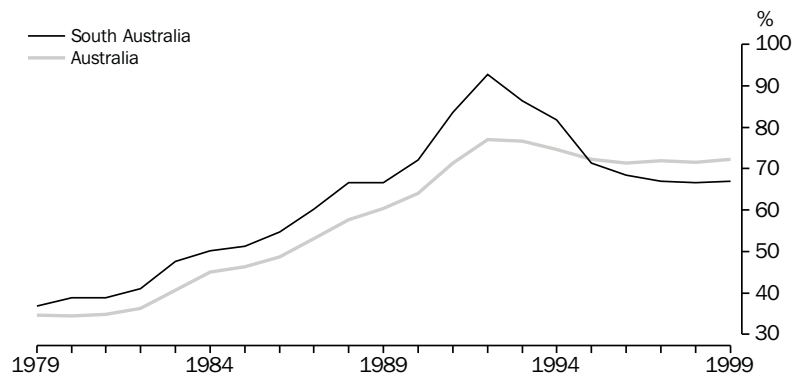
Source: Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Apparent retention rates

The apparent retention rate is the number of full-time students in Year 12 in any given year, expressed as a percentage of the number who started secondary schooling five years earlier (in Year 8 for South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory) or six years earlier (in Year 7 for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory). The retention rate is termed 'apparent' since it does not account for: students who repeat a year; adult re-entry students (from an earlier Year 8 cohort); inter-sector school transfers and migration (which can create retention rates in excess of 100%); students who spread Year 12 over two years; State differences in enrolment policy and full-time Year 12 workloads. Due to these factors, apparent retention rates are more useful as an indicator of changes over time within a State, rather than for comparisons across States.

Graph 3.3 illustrates the apparent retention rate for the last 20 years. Over the period 1979 to 1999, the apparent retention rate for full-time, Year 12 students in South Australia fluctuated from a low of 34.7% in 1979, to a peak of 92.7% in 1992, before falling to 67.0% in 1999, a level last observed in 1988–89. Changes in State Government educational policy towards part-time Year 12 schooling mixed with work experience and Vocational Education Training options, has contributed to the recent decline in the apparent retention rate for full-time students.

3.3 APPARENT RETENTION RATES



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

Indigenous students

In 1999, 92.0% of full-time equivalent (FTE) Indigenous students were enrolled in South Australian Government schools, with 4,193 attending primary schools and a further 1,480 attending secondary schools. The non-government schools sector reported 503 Indigenous students, with 364 in primary schools and 139 in secondary schools (table 3.4).

Overall there was a total increase of 149 (2.5%) Indigenous students from 1998.

3.4 INDIGENOUS(a) STUDENTS, By Level of Education and Category of School—1999

	Government		Non-government		All schools	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Primary	2 120	2 073	182	182	2 302	2 255
Secondary	716	764	69	70	785	834
Total	2 836	2 837	251	252	3 087	3 089

(a) Full-time students only.

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

Teaching staff

There were 18,913 teaching staff at government and non-government schools in 1999, representing the equivalent of 16,764 full-time staff.

The number of FTE teaching staff in government schools remained relatively static in 1999, decreasing by only 6 from 1998 levels. This contrasted markedly with the situation in non-government schools, where an additional 160 teachers were employed to bring the total to 4,813 FTE staff. The average number of students per full-time teacher was 15.4 for non-government and 14.8 for government schools. Student-teacher ratios for all schools were 17.2 for primary and 12.1 for secondary schools.

More than three-quarters of teaching staff in primary schools were females, while the majority of secondary school teachers were males.

26 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

3.5 NUMBER AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT OF TEACHING STAFF—1999

Category of school	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER			
Government	4 635	8 738	13 373
Non-government			
Anglican	302	439	741
Catholic	915	1 941	2 856
Other	698	1 245	1 943
Total non-government	1 915	3 625	5 540
All schools	6 550	12 363	18 913
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT(a)			
Government	4 423	7 529	11 952
Non-government			
Anglican	273	371	644
Catholic	881	1 647	2 528
Other	635	1 006	1 641
Total non-government	1 789	3 024	4 813
All schools	6 212	10 552	16 764

(a) Any discrepancy in the aggregation of figures is due to FTE being rounded to the nearest whole number.

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

Participation in education

In South Australia 51.5% (102,300) of the estimated 198,600 persons aged 15–24 years were attending an educational institution in September 1999.

There were 30,100 higher education students in September 1999, an increase of 5,700 from the September 1997 figure. Training and Further Education (TAFE) students numbered 13,200, a decrease of 3,400 (20.5%) from the 16,600 recorded in 1997 while tertiary education participation rates remained stable, a little over 23% over the same period.

Within the 15–19 year age group, 71.5% of persons were attending an educational institution, with the majority (56.1%) attending school.

3.6 EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE, Persons Aged 15–24 Years—Type of Institution

Type of institution attending	1997 '000	1998 '000	1999 '000
All persons attending education institutions	102.3	95.5	102.3
School	56.5	55.5	56.4
Tertiary(a)	45.7	40.0	45.8
Higher education	24.4	21.3	30.1
TAFE	16.6	15.3	13.2
Not attending	94.3	101.9	96.3
Total	196.5	197.4	198.6

(a) Includes business colleges, industry skills centres and other educational institutions.

Source: *Participation in Education, Australia* (Cat. no. 6272.0).

References

Data sources

The school statistics were compiled from collections conducted in cooperation with the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs Task Force on School Statistics, by the State and Territory Departments of Education (government series) and by the Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (non-government series).

The methodologies employed compiling the government sector aggregates on which the statistics are based vary between the different State and Territory Departments of Education. They range from the manipulation of central administrative records to direct collection of data from establishments.

The Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs collects data directly from establishments in the non-government sector for all States and Territories.

ABS sources

Schools, Australia (Cat. no. 4221.0)

Participation in Education, Australia (Cat. no. 6272.0)

Expenditure on Education, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 5510.0)

Further information

ABS sources

A Directory of Education and Training Statistics (Cat. no. 1136.0)

Education and Training in Australia (Cat. no. 4224.0)

Education and Training Experience (Cat. no. 6278.0)

Schools, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 4220.0)

Transition from Education to Work, Australia (Cat. no. 6227.0)



Overview

This chapter provides a selection of health statistics for South Australia, with data provided on public and private hospitals, infectious diseases, life expectancy and causes of death. Statistics on hospitals and infectious diseases in this chapter are obtained solely from the Department of Human Services, South Australia.

Hospitals

Recognised hospitals are those recognised under the Australian Health Care agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to the provision of hospital services. The agreement provides for financial assistance towards comprehensive hospital care, including medical treatment for eligible persons.

At 30 June 2000, there were 79 recognised public hospitals in South Australia of which 13 are within metropolitan Adelaide (four of these are teaching hospitals through association with a university medical school). Of the 46 private general hospitals in South Australia, 37 are within metropolitan Adelaide (nine of these are licensed day surgery facilities). There were also five psychiatric hospitals—two public and three private.

During 1999–2000 there were 515,408 separations in South Australian private and public hospitals, with 345.2 separations per 1,000 estimated resident population. Separations occur when an admitted patient (either an overnight stay or same day patient) leaves hospital to return home, transfers to another hospital, or dies at the hospital.

The average number of beds available at June 2000 in private and public hospitals was 7,382, a decrease of 1.8% on the previous year's figure. This decrease is solely due to a decline in the average number of beds in recognised public hospitals (table 4.1).

4.1 SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL STATISTICS

Items	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Public			
Recognised			
Number	79	79	79
Average number of beds available(a)	4 694	4 630	4 484
Separations	343 032	350 120	353 488
Psychiatric			
Number	2	2	2
Average number of beds available(a)	504	465	479
Separations	4 241	3 657	3 592
Private(b)			
General			
Number	46	44	46
Average number of beds available(a)	2 123	2 244	2 244
Separations	144 627	148 379	156 083
Psychiatric			
Number	3	3	3
Average number of beds available(a)	175	175	175
Separations	2 879	2 524	2 245
Total			
Number	130	128	130
Separations	494 779	504 680	515 408
Separations per 1 000 of estimated resident population(c)	334.4	339.3	345.2

(a) Bed numbers are at June in each year. (b) Includes private day surgery facilities.
(c) Population estimates are based on June 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Source: South Australian Department of Human Services.

In 1999-2000 there were 14,056 staff (average full-time equivalent) in South Australian public hospitals, 62 fewer staff than were employed in 1998-99.

There were 1,347,900 occupied bed days in 1999-2000 with an average length of stay of almost four days.

4.2 SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOSPITALS, Staff and Selected Activities(a)

Items	Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Average staff employed	no.	14 022	14 118	14 056
Occupied bed days	'000	1 367.5	1 356.2	1 347.9
Bed occupancy rate	%	71.9	71.7	71.6
Mean length of stay	days	4.13	4.04	3.97
Same day admissions	%	41.5	43.5	45.5

(a) Excludes private and public psychiatric hospitals.

Source: South Australian Department of Human Services.

Infectious diseases

Data on notifiable diseases and sexually transmitted disease are sourced from the Department of Human Services, South Australia.

There are currently 35 conditions that must be notified to the Communicable Disease Control Branch (CDCB) under the Public and Environment Health Act. The role of the CDCB is to monitor and investigate infectious diseases in the community, in order to prevent the spread of these diseases and to reduce their impact on others. Priority is given to prevention, particularly immunisation, to eliminate vaccine-preventable diseases.

Medical practitioners and microbiological laboratories are obliged to notify the CDCB of cases suspected of having notifiable diseases and all notifications are recorded and appropriately followed up.

The majority of notifications in 1999 related to food and water-borne diseases, which are generally described as food poisoning. The organisms which most commonly cause these types of illness are the *Campylobacter* (2,431 cases notified in South Australia in 1999) and *Salmonella* organisms (954 cases notified in South Australia in 1999). Table 4.3 shows the number of cases notified by selected condition for the previous three years.

4.3 NOTIFICATIONS OF SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(a)

Diseases	1997	1998	1999
Arboviral infection (predominantly Ross River virus)	665	66	53
Atypical mycobacterium infections	32	35	46
Campylobacter infection	1 939	2 284	2 431
Cryptosporidiosis	71	75	86
Gonococcal infection	342	229	249
Hepatitis A	94	98	124
Legionellosis (Legionnaires' disease)	39	74	65
Malaria	22	22	29
Measles	29	5	6
Meningococcal infection	22	26	27
Mumps	26	8	11
Ornithosis	4	—	9
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1 689	701	217
Q-fever	8	24	8
Rubella	199	17	4
Salmonella infections	568	520	954
Shigella infection	107	65	70
Tuberculosis	48	54	69
Typhoid fever	3	3	4
Yersinia infection	43	35	18

(a) Excludes sexually transmitted diseases.

Source: South Australian Department of Human Services.

Blood-borne viral infections, such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C, are spread by sexual transmission and other exchange of body fluids, such as intravenous drug use. In 1999, 22 individuals were notified with HIV infection, 11 persons were notified with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and 9 individuals died of an AIDS defining illness. During 1999, medical notifications of Hepatitis C infection included 82 incident cases (newly acquired cases). Hepatitis B medical notifications in 1999 included 15 acute cases. In the same period 1,017 cases of Chlamydia, 237 cases of Gonorrhoea and 16 cases of Syphilis were detected in South Australia (table 4.4).

4.4 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED AND BLOOD-BORNE DISEASES

Disease	1997	1998	1999
Sexually transmitted diseases			
Chlamydia	1 056	1 059	1 017
Gonorrhoea	322	229	237
Syphilis	31	23	16
Blood-borne diseases			
HIV cases	37	34	22
AIDS cases	28	22	11
AIDS deaths	10	17	9
Hepatitis B (acute)	18	16	15
Hepatitis C (incident)	51	71	82

Source: South Australian Department of Human Services.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific deaths rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. Over the past 50 years, age-specific death rates in Australia have declined in all age groups. Consequently life expectancy at all ages has risen during this period.

South Australians have a higher life expectancy than that for Australia as a whole. A child born during 1996–1998 to a mother resident in South Australia has a life expectancy of 76.0 years (male) and 81.6 years (female), compared with the Australian expectation of 75.9 and 81.5 years respectively. A woman aged 40 years in 1996–1998 has a life expectancy of a further 42.7 years, and a man of the same age, a further 38 years.

4.5 LIFE EXPECTANCY—1996–1998

Age (years)	Males	Females
	years	years
0	76.02	81.64
5	71.52	77.02
10	66.56	72.06
15	61.61	67.11
20	56.83	62.21
25	52.16	57.32
30	47.48	52.44
35	42.78	47.57
40	38.08	42.74
45	33.41	37.95
50	28.82	33.25
55	24.38	28.67
60	20.19	24.25
65	16.33	20.01
70	12.87	16.01
75	9.86	12.34
80	7.33	9.14
85	5.38	6.52
90	4.06	4.62
95	3.36	3.43

Source: *Demography, South Australia (Cat. no. 3311.4)*.

Mortality

Death statistics presented in this section are deaths registered in 1998 anywhere in Australia of persons who were usually resident in South Australia.

Causes of death

Diseases of the circulatory system (including heart attacks and strokes) remained the most significant cause of death for both men and women in 1998, with 41.2% of all deaths being attributed to that cause. Neoplasms (predominantly cancer) continued to be the second single leading cause of death, accounting for 26.5% of total deaths.

There were 456 male deaths due to external causes in 1998, 235 of which were due to accidents, and 199 of which were caused by suicide. Of the 191 female deaths due to external causes, 132 were due to accidents and 45 to suicides.

In 1998 there were 127 deaths registered where Indigenous origin of the deceased person was identified. The leading causes of death for the Indigenous population in 1998 were diseases of the circulatory system, accidents, poisoning and violence.

34 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

4.6 DEATHS, Selected Causes—1998

Cause of death(a)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate(b)
	no.	no.	no.	%	persons
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001–139)	68	62	130	1.1	8.7
Neoplasms (140–239)	1 717	1 385	3 102	26.5	208.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (240–279)	201	165	366	3.1	24.6
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs (280–289)	23	25	48	0.4	3.2
Mental disorders (290–319)	127	148	275	2.3	18.5
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320–389)	109	109	218	1.9	14.7
Diseases of the circulatory system (390–459)	2 331	2 497	4 828	41.2	324.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (460–519)	658	625	1 283	11.0	86.3
Diseases of the digestive system (520–579)	208	190	398	3.4	26.3
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (520–579)	103	113	216	1.8	14.5
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (630–676)	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680–709)	10	13	23	0.2	1.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710–739)	—	—	8	0.1	2.6
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	19	20	39	0.3	2.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779)	18	14	32	0.3	2.2
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780–799)	29	22	51	0.4	3.4
Accidents, poisonings and violence (E800–E999)	456	191	647	5.5	43.5
All causes of death	6 095	5 619	11 714	100.0	788.1

(a) Classified according to the ninth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases. (b) Rates are calculated on the number of deaths per 100,000 population.

Source: *Demography, South Australia* (Cat. no. 3311.4).

Infant mortality

Infant mortality, defined as deaths of children aged under one year, has been traditionally viewed as an indicator of the general level of mortality, health and well-being of a population and as such has received special attention in public health policy. The infant mortality rate has declined markedly over the last 150 years. Rates around 200 were not uncommon in the 1850s and 1860s but by the early 1900s the rate was less than half this. Further rapid declines have been evident throughout the 20th century.

There were 73 infant deaths recorded in South Australia during 1998. This was a decrease of 16.1% on the number registered in 1997 (87). South Australia's 1998 infant mortality rate of 4.0 deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest of all the States and Territories (the Australian infant mortality rate was 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births).

The fall in infant mortality is attributed to many factors, including: better nutrition in the general population; the introduction of antibiotics, and the virtual eradication of fatal epidemics; smaller families; higher living standards; improved pre-natal care and obstetric management, which have led to safer births; the introduction of neonatal intensive care units at maternity hospitals, which have brought about a higher survival rate for small and immature infants.

References

Data sources

Hospital statistics are sourced from the Department of Human Services Monthly Management Summary System and Integrated South Australian Activity Collection.

Information obtained about infectious diseases was extracted from the web site of the Department of Human Services.

The registration of deaths is the responsibility of individual State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. As part of the registration process, information about the cause of death is generally supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death or by the coroner. The information is provided to the ABS by individual Registrars for coding and compilation into aggregated statistics. The causes of death, both underlying and multiple are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases which was adopted for worldwide use from 1979. The underlying cause of death is the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than the nature of the injury.

From 1995 onwards, life tables are based on deaths occurring in the reference and previous two years. They are produced at the Australian, State and Territory level as a joint venture between the ABS and the Australian Government Actuary.

ABS sources

Demography, South Australia (Cat. no. 3311.4)

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

Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 3302.0)

Non-ABS sources

South Australian Department of Human Services:
<URL: [http:// www.dhs.sa.gov.au/health-digest/](http://www.dhs.sa.gov.au/health-digest/)>

Further information

ABS sources

Audiology and Audiometry Services, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8554.0)

Australian Social Trends (Cat. no. 4102.0)

Children, Australia: A Social Report, 1999 (Cat. no. 4119.0)

Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia, 1997–98
(Cat. no. 8550.0)

Dental Services, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8552.0)

Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Australia, 1997–98
(Cat. no. 8553.0)

Private Hospitals, Australia 1998–99 (Cat. no. 4390.0)

Suicides, Australia, 1921 to 1998 (Cat. no. 3309.0)

Non-ABS

The following related publications are issued by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Distribution Centre, GPO Box 84, Canberra ACT 2601.

Australia's Health, 2000

Australian Hospital Statistics 1997-98

Medical Labour Force, 1998

Medical Workforce Supply and Demand in Australia: a discussion paper, 1999

National Health Data Dictionary, Version 7.0, 1998

Nursing Labour Force, 1998

Other publications are available from the Australian Government Information Shop, 10 Mort Street, Braddon ACT 2612.

5

Tourism and Culture

Overview

This chapter includes information about South Australia's tourism and cultural activities, including the arts and recreation.

Tourism

Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, the number of short-term international visitors who specified South Australia as their main destination increased by 31.9%. For Australia, the number of visitors increased by 10.2% during the same period. South Australia's share of the total number of international visitors to Australia increased slightly from 2.2% in 1997–98 to 2.6% in 1999–2000.

In 1999–2000, the main sources of international visitors to South Australia were the United Kingdom (20.2%), New Zealand (10.3%), the United States of America (9.6%), and Singapore (9.3%).

Table 5.1 shows the country of residence of international visitors to South Australia. Between 1997–98 to 1999–2000, the most significant growth in visitor numbers to South Australia came from Singapore, with an increase of 107.7%, followed by Malaysia (77.4%) and Canada (48.5%).

5.1 COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, South Australia
Main State of Intended Stay(a)

Country of residence	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00	Proportion of 1999–00 total
	no.	no.	no.	%
United Kingdom	20 340	20 390	24 770	20.2
United States of America	9 060	7 960	11 800	9.6
New Zealand	11 540	10 160	12 550	10.3
Japan	8 590	7 510	9 090	7.4
Germany	5 070	5 480	6 260	5.1
Singapore	5 470	7 240	11 360	9.3
Malaysia	3 540	5 430	6 280	5.1
Hong Kong	2 720	3 120	3 830	3.1
Italy	2 130	1 820	2 580	2.1
Canada	1 980	2 300	2 940	2.4
Other countries	22 290	23 400	30 870	25.2
All countries	92 730	94 810	122 330	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

Of the 122,330 international visitors who identified South Australia as their main destination in 1999–2000, 39.3% nominated taking a holiday as the reason for their visit, an increase of almost 9 percentage points from the 1997–98 level (table 5.2). In contrast, the proportion of visitors who nominated visiting friends/relatives decreased from 38.4% in 1997–98 to 32.9% in 1999–2000.

5.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), South Australia as Main State of Intended Stay

Reason for journey	1997–98		1998–99		1999–00	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Convention/conference	5 460	5.9	3 470	3.7	4 700	3.8
Business	11 400	12.3	9 880	10.4	12 500	10.2
Visiting friends/relatives	35 630	38.4	33 930	35.8	40 290	32.9
Holiday	28 190	30.4	32 680	34.5	48 070	39.3
Employment	810	0.9	1 130	1.2	1 060	0.9
Education	5 290	5.7	6 050	6.4	6 410	5.2
Other and not stated	5 940	6.4	7 670	8.1	9 300	7.6
Total	92 720	100.0	94 810	100.0	122 330	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

Tourist accommodation

At 30 June 2000, South Australia had 233 licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments (table 5.3). Motels and guest houses accounted for 63.1% of all accommodation establishments in South Australia.

Takings from accommodation for licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments increased from \$182.3m in 1998–99 to \$194.7m in 1999–2000, an increase of 6.8%. An increase was recorded for each accommodation type in 1999–2000 when compared with the 1998–99 financial year.

5.3 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)

Particulars	Unit	Quarter ended				Year ended June 2000
		Sep 1999	Dec 1999	Mar 2000	June 2000	
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES						
Establishments	no.	62	62	62	60	60
Guest rooms	no.	3 988	4 090	4 065	4 037	4 037
Persons employed	no.	3 994	4 146	4 093	3 910	3 910
Room occupancy rates	%	58.0	61.6	60.1	58.7	59.6
Bed occupancy rates	%	34.3	37.3	36.1	35.0	35.7
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	20 959	24 619	23 738	23 033	92 349
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES						
Establishments	no.	146	146	146	147	147
Guest rooms	no.	5 175	5 166	5 168	5 212	5 212
Persons employed	no.	2 060	2 040	1 996	1 954	1 954
Room occupancy rates	%	50.7	55.1	55.3	53.1	53.6
Bed occupancy rates	%	28.1	30.9	31.9	29.9	30.2
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	17 812	19 928	19 956	19 309	77 005
SERVICED APARTMENTS						
Establishments	no.	23	26	26	26	26
Guest rooms	no.	1 084	1 207	1 213	1 208	1 208
Persons employed	no.	451	463	462	479	479
Room occupancy rates	%	60.2	61.5	62.6	62.7	61.8
Bed occupancy rates	%	33.5	32.2	34.3	34.3	33.6
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 265	6 462	6 739	6 912	25 378
TOTAL HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS						
Establishments	no.	231	234	234	233	233
Guest rooms	no.	10 247	10 463	10 466	10 457	10 457
Persons employed	no.	6 505	6 649	6 551	6 343	6 343
Room occupancy rates	%	54.5	58.4	58.0	56.4	56.8
Bed occupancy rates	%	30.9	33.2	33.7	32.2	32.5
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	44 037	51 010	50 433	49 254	194 734

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0).

Culture Funding

Governments in Australia provide considerable financial support to the cultural sector and in 1998–99, \$3,750.7m was expended by the Commonwealth, State and Territory and local governments on cultural activities. Total cultural funding in 1998–99 for South Australia was estimated at \$240.5m, of which the State Government contributed \$184.8m (76.8%) and local government contributed \$55.7m (23.2%). State Government funding per head of population was \$124.10 in 1998–99.

State Government funding for Culture has increased in South Australia by 51.0% over the five-year period from 1994–95 to 1998–99. The size of this increase needs to be seen in the context of relatively low base levels of funding: National parks and wildlife services increased by \$38.0m (124.3%); Zoological and botanic gardens increased by \$6.9m (117.4%); Performing arts venues and arts centres increased by \$13.0m (117.1%); Art galleries have fallen by \$9.6m (60.8%).

Most categories have seen funding rise and fall during the five years, with only Zoological and botanic gardens, and Libraries and archives experiencing increases each year.

Table 5.4 shows State Government outlays for six of the most significant cultural categories.

5.4 CULTURAL FUNDING BY STATE GOVERNMENT, Major Category

	South Australia				
	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Zoological and botanic gardens	5.9	7.7	7.7	8.4	12.8
Libraries and archives	24.9	25.1	25.6	26.8	27.5
Museums	10.6	11.0	9.1	9.0	14.0
Art galleries	15.8	9.5	6.4	6.6	6.2
Performing arts venues and arts centres	11.3	19.6	11.6	13.3	24.5
National parks and wildlife services	30.6	34.9	34.9	31.1	68.6
Other	23.3	19.5	25.2	32.6	31.1
Total	122.4	127.3	120.5	127.8	184.8

Source: Cultural Funding, Australia (Cat. no. 4183.0).

A comparison of South Australian attendance rates, for various cultural venues and activities with Australia's rate is shown in table 5.5.

Cinema was by far the most popular cultural venue, with 66.8% of South Australians aged 15 years and over, attending at least once during the 12 months ending April 1999. The next most popular venues were Libraries (41.2%), Botanic gardens (38.2%) and Animal or marine parks (35.6%).

5.5 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES—April 1999

Venue/activity	Persons '000	Attendance rate	
		South Australia %	Australia %
Art gallery	256.5	21.4	21.2
Museum	262.4	21.9	19.9
Animal or marine parks	425.6	35.6	33.9
Botanic gardens	456.4	38.2	36.1
Library	492.5	41.2	38.1
Popular music	333.0	27.9	25.4
Classical music	108.6	9.1	8.8
Theatre	196.3	16.4	16.5
Dance	114.1	9.5	9.0
Opera or musical	161.7	13.5	16.3
Other performing arts	175.6	14.7	17.8
Circus	73.8	6.2	9.3
Cinema	798.5	66.8	67.0

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0).

Table 5.6 shows that in the 12 months to April 2000, 56,400 children aged 5–14 years (28.3%) were involved in at least one of the four selected organised cultural activities outside school hours. Twice as many girls as boys (38.1% compared with 19.1%) participated in at least one of these activities.

Playing a musical instrument was the most popular of the selected activities (16.9%) followed by dancing (9.7%), singing (6.4%) and drama (4.1%). Participation in playing a musical instrument was highest for children aged 9–11 years and the lowest for children aged 5–8 years.

The activity with the highest ratio of girls to boys was dancing with more than eight times more girls participating than boys.

5.6 SELECTED ORGANISED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN— April 2000

	Playing a musical instrument	Singing	Dancing	Drama	Total(b)
NUMBER ('000)					
Sex					
Males	15.0	4.3	*2.0	*3.2	19.5
Females	18.7	8.3	17.3	5.0	36.9
Age group (years)					
5–8	10.4	3.6	10.0	*2.7	20.3
9–11	12.8	4.3	5.2	*2.8	18.8
12–14	10.5	4.8	4.1	*2.6	17.3
<i>Total</i>	33.7	12.7	19.3	8.1	56.4
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)					
Sex					
Males	14.7	4.3	*1.9	*3.1	19.1
Females	19.3	8.6	17.9	5.1	38.1
Age group (years)					
5–8	13.1	4.6	12.6	*3.4	25.5
9–11	21.0	7.0	8.5	*4.6	30.9
12–14	17.9	8.1	7.0	*4.5	29.5
<i>Total</i>	16.9	6.4	9.7	4.1	28.3

(a) Relates to children aged 5–14 years who participated in selected cultural activities outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: *Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 4901.0)*.

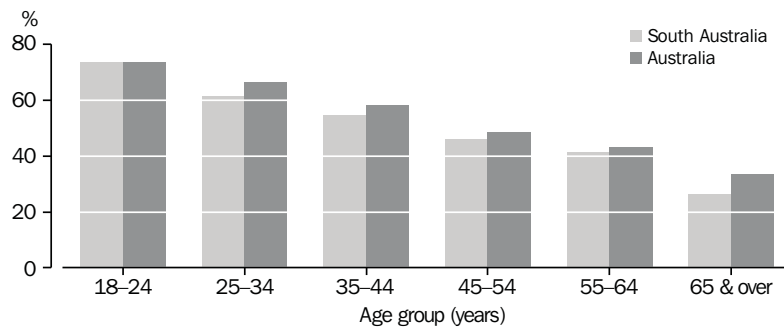
Sport

In South Australia, 50.1% (548,000) of persons aged 18 years and over, participated in sport or physical activities during the 12 months prior to interview in 1999–2000. This is below the national average participation rate (54.7%) and the lowest recorded compared with other States and Territories.

Males in South Australia had a higher participation rate (54.4%) than females (45.9%). Participation rates were highest for the 18–24 year age group (males 82.9% and females 63.9%), and declined steadily with age, with the rate for persons aged 65 years and over falling to 30.0% for males and 23.1% for females.

Graph 5.7 compares South Australian's participation in sport and physical activities with the national participation rate. There is a similarity between South Australia and the national participation rate for the 18–24 year age group, however, South Australia is below the national participation rate for all other age groups, with the 65 years and over age group being the most apparent.

5.7 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES(a)



(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1999–2000.

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

The sports and physical activities that attracted the most participants for persons aged 18 years and over during 1999–2000 in South Australia were walking, aerobics/fitness, swimming and golf. The most popular activity for females was walking with 115,900 participants, followed by aerobics/fitness with 67,600 participants. The most popular activity for males was also walking with 72,000 participants, followed by golf with 63,100 participants.

5.8 PARTICIPANTS(a), Selected Sport and Physical Activities—1999–00

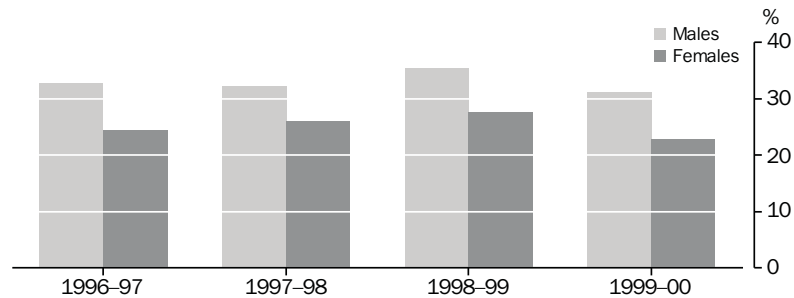
Sport and physical activities	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Walking	72.0	13.4	115.9	20.8	187.9	17.2
Aerobics/fitness	33.2	6.2	67.6	12.1	100.7	9.2
Swimming	31.4	5.8	56.8	10.2	88.2	8.1
Golf	63.1	11.7	12.2	2.2	75.3	6.9
Tennis	42.6	7.9	31.4	5.6	74.0	6.8
Fishing	36.8	6.8	12.1	2.2	48.9	4.5
Cycling	27.5	5.1	17.5	3.1	45.0	4.1
Lawn bowls	22.6	4.2	15.2	2.7	37.8	3.5
Running	27.4	5.1	*9.0	*1.6	36.4	3.3
Netball	**1.4	**0.3	32.4	5.8	33.8	3.1

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview during 1999–2000.

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

Graph 5.9 shows the South Australian participation rate in sport and physical activities organised by a club, association or school. From 1996–97 to 1998–99, the participation rate rose steadily from 28.6% to 31.5% before declining to 26.9% in the most recent survey. In terms of persons involved, the number of participants has decreased from 309,300 in 1996–97 to 294,100 in 1999–2000. The graph also highlights the fact that male participation rates continue to be higher than those for females.

5.9 PARTICIPATION IN ORGANISED SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES(a)



(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in organised sport or physical activities during the 12 months prior to interview in the year shown. Includes predominantly urban areas only.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1999-2000* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

In the 12 months to April 2000, 122,500 (61.5%) children aged 5-14 years participated in organised sport by a school, club, or association, outside school hours. The participation rate was higher for boys (33.3%) than girls (28.2%).

The sports that attracted the most boys were Australian Rules football with a participation rate of 26.5%, outdoor soccer (15%), basketball (13.3%) and swimming (12.4%). For girls, the most popular sports were netball (27%), swimming (16.1%), tennis (9.6%) and basketball (9%) (table 5.10).

5.10 CHILDREN(a) WHO PLAYED ORGANISED SPORT— April 2000

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)						
5-8	21.4	26.9	19.6	24.6	41.0	51.5
9-11	23.9	39.3	19.8	32.5	43.7	71.8
12-14	21.0	35.9	16.8	28.6	37.8	64.5
Total	66.3	33.3	56.1	28.2	122.5	61.5
Sports						
Swimming	12.7	12.4	15.6	16.1	28.3	14.2
Australian Rules football	27.1	26.5	0.3	0.3	27.4	13.8
Netball	0.9	0.9	26.2	27.0	27.1	13.6
Basketball	13.6	13.3	8.8	9.0	22.4	11.2
Tennis	11.1	10.9	9.3	9.6	20.4	10.3
Soccer (outdoor)	15.3	15.0	2.3	2.4	17.6	8.9
Cricket (outdoor)	12.5	12.2	0.5	0.5	13.0	6.5
Martial arts	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	6.6	3.3
Athletics and track and field	4.0	3.9	2.5	2.6	6.5	3.2
Baseball	5.0	4.9	0.8	0.9	5.8	2.9
Gymnastics	1.4	1.3	3.6	3.7	5.0	2.5
Hockey	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	3.9	1.9

(a) Relates to children aged 5-14 years who participated in organised sports (to a maximum of three per child) outside school hours during 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4901.0).

Attendance

During the 12 months ending April 1999, 52.3% (625,200 persons) of the South Australian population aged 15 years and over, attended sporting matches or competitions (excluding junior and school sports), while the national rate was 47.1%.

Table 5.11 lists the main spectator sports, comparing the South Australian attendance rates with the national attendance rates.

Australian Rules Football was the most popular spectator sport in South Australia, attracting 402,600 persons (33.7%) with motor sports (14.3%), horse racing (10.1%), cricket (7.2%) and basketball (5.3%) making up the five most popular spectator sports.

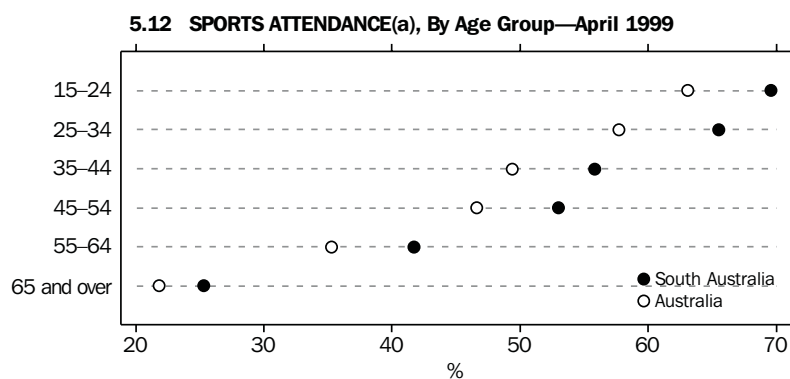
The attendance rates for males were higher than those for females for most spectator sports listed. Of the sports listed in table 5.11, netball had the highest proportion of females to males attending, where female spectators outnumbered males by more than three to one.

5.11 PERSONS ATTENDING MAIN SPORTS—April 1999

Sport	South Australia				Australia		
	Males		Females		Persons		
	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate	Number	Attendance rate	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
Australian Rules	237.4	40.6	165.1	27.0	402.6	33.7	16.8
Horse racing	62.9	10.8	57.8	9.5	120.7	10.1	11.8
Motor sport	118.6	20.3	52.5	8.6	171.0	14.3	10.6
Rugby League	8.1	1.4	*5.4	*0.9	13.5	1.1	10.1
Cricket	59.3	10.1	27.0	4.4	86.3	7.2	6.3
Soccer	38.2	6.5	18.4	3.0	56.6	4.7	4.2
Harness racing	21.3	3.6	19.6	3.2	40.9	3.4	3.6
Basketball	32.4	5.5	31.1	5.1	63.5	5.3	3.5
Rugby Union	*2.3	*0.4	**1.6	**0.3	*3.9	*0.3	3.0
Tennis	14.5	2.5	18.3	3.0	32.8	2.7	3.0
Dog racing	13.3	2.3	*6.1	*1.0	19.5	1.6	1.9
Netball	7.7	1.3	30.1	4.9	37.8	3.2	1.7

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

South Australia's attendance rate was slightly higher than the national rate at sporting events for all age groups, with sports attendance gradually declining with age (graph 5.12). The attendance rate for persons in South Australia, aged 15–24 years was 69.6% compared with 63.1% nationally, and nearly three times that of a person aged 65 years and over (25.3% in South Australia and 21.8% nationally).



(a) Includes predominantly urban areas only.

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

Leisure Children's activities

The participation rate was higher for boys than girls in all five selected leisure activities, i.e. skateboarding/rollerblading, bike riding, watching television or videos, playing electronic or computer games, art and craft activities.

Television or videos were watched outside of school hours by 96% of children in the past two weeks of school and was the most popular leisure activity undertaken for each age groups. Electronic or computer games were played by 70.9% of children, being more popular in the 9-14 year age group (75.9%) compared with 5-8 year age group (63.3%).

For both boys and girls, participation in art and craft was less popular for the older age groups with rates ranging from 65.1% for children aged 5-8 years to 29.9% for children aged 12-14 years.

The percentage of children bike riding peaked at aged 5-8 years (71.8%) compared with children aged 9-11 years (65.4%) and 12-14 years (43.7%).

Only 26% of children undertook skateboarding or rollerblading, this activity being more popular with boys (28.9%) than girls (22.9%).

5.13 SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN(a)—April 2000

	Skateboarding or rollerblading	Bike riding	Watching TV or videos	Playing electronic or computer games	Art and craft activities
NUMBER ('000)					
Sex					
Males	29.5	70.6	98.0	82.4	41.7
Females	22.2	52.0	93.2	58.7	57.5
Age group (years)					
5–8	21.0	57.2	76.4	50.4	51.8
9–11	18.6	39.8	58.6	46.2	29.9
12–14	12.1	25.6	56.2	44.5	17.5
Total	51.8	122.6	191.2	141.1	99.2
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)					
Sex					
Males	28.9	69.1	95.9	80.7	40.8
Females	22.9	53.7	96.2	60.6	59.4
Age group (years)					
5–8	26.4	71.8	96.0	63.3	65.1
9–11	30.6	65.4	96.2	75.9	49.1
12–14	20.6	43.7	95.9	75.9	29.9
Total	26.0	61.6	96.0	70.9	49.9

(a) Relates to children aged 5–14 years who participated in leisure activities outside of school hours during the past two weeks prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 4901.0)*.

References

Data sources

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs serves as a source of statistics on overseas arrivals and departures which are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming persons from most countries also provide information in visa applications.

Estimates of local government funding on arts and cultural activities are based on the ABS Local Government Finance Statistics collection. Commonwealth estimates were compiled from data extracted from the Department of Finance Budget Management System and annual reports. Art authorities also supplied details of current and capital expenditure.

Data collected on participation in sport and physical activities was collected over a 12-month period as part of the Population Survey Monitor Survey, and covered rural and urban areas across Australia, with persons living in remote or sparsely settled areas excluded.

Data on sport and cultural attendance was conducted as a supplementary survey to the April 1999 Monthly Population Survey which covered both rural and urban areas across Australia, with persons living in remote or sparsely settled areas excluded.

Data on children's participation in cultural and leisure activities was collected as a supplementary survey to the April 2000 Monthly Population Survey, conducted in both rural and urban areas in all States and Territories. Children living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia were excluded. Data collected for selected organised cultural and sporting activities was on participation outside school hours only, during the 12 months to April 2000. Details collected on the participation in selected leisure activities were for outside school hours and during the most recent two weeks of school prior to interview in April 2000. Refer to Chapter 14 for information on children's usage of computers and accessing the Internet.

ABS sources

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Cat. no. 8635.0)

Cultural Funding, Australia (Cat. no. 4183.0)

Participants in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia, 1998–99
(Cat. no. 4177.0)

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (Cat. no. 4114.0)

Sports Attendance, Australia (Cat. no. 4174.0)

Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia
(Cat. no. 4901.0)

Further information

ABS sources

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, South Australia
(Cat. no. 8635.4.40.001)

Tourism Indicators, Australia (Cat. no. 8634.0)

Directory of Tourism Statistics, 2000 (Cat. no. 1130.0)

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

Involvement in Sport, Australia, 1997 (Cat. no. 6285.0)

Time Use on Leisure Activities, 1997 (Cat. no. 4173.0)

Cultural Trends, Australia: A Statistical Overview, 1997 (Cat. no. 4172.0)

Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, 1997
(Cat. no. 4156.0)

Public Attitudes to the Arts, November 1997 (Cat. no. 4157.0)

Selected Museums, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 4154.0)

Non-ABS sources

State Theatre Company

State Opera

SA Museum

6

Crime and Courts

Overview

This chapter presents an overview of crime and the criminal justice system in South Australia. Information on the level of victimisation in the community for selected offences and crimes recorded by police, provide a measure of the nature and extent of crime. Data on finalised court cases, the number of persons in corrective services custody, and the type of custody is also provided.

Victims of crime

The 1998 Crime and Safety Survey was conducted principally to obtain the level of victimisation in the community. Households and individuals in South Australia experienced a diverse range of crimes, only a few of which are shown in this chapter. The characteristics of offences that are included refer to the most recent incident experienced by the victim.

In the 12 months prior to April 1998, there were an estimated 24,300 households in South Australia which had at least one break-in to their home, garage or shed. About 17,500 households found signs of at least one attempted break-in and a total of 38,400 households were victims of either a break-in and or an attempted break-in (table 6.1).

About 7,200 households had at least one motor vehicle stolen during the same period.

There were an estimated 5,500 persons aged 15 years and over who were victims of robbery and 48,800 victims of assault in the 12 months prior to April 1998.

About 1,800 females aged 18 years and over were estimated to be victims of sexual assault in the same period.

6.1 VICTIMS OF CRIME—12 Months Prior to April 1998

	Victims	Relevant populations	Victimisation prevalence rates
	'000	'000	%
Break-in(a)	24.3	608.4	4.0
Attempted break-in(a)	17.5	608.4	2.9
Break-in/attempted break-in(a)	38.4	608.4	6.3
Motor vehicle theft(a)	7.2	608.4	1.2
Robbery(b)	5.5	1 166.7	0.5
Assault(b)	48.8	1 166.7	4.2
Sexual assault(c)	*1.8	561.6	*0.3

(a) Households. (b) Persons aged 15 years and over. (c) Females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia (Cat. no. 4509.0)*.

Recorded crime

The greatest number of recorded crimes in South Australia during 1999 were property crimes, with 33,974 victims of unlawful entry with intent, 11,981 motor vehicle theft and 62,115 victims of other theft (table 6.2).

Assault, with 13,861 victims was the most commonly recorded crime against persons in 1999 followed by sexual assault (1,320 victims) and victims of robbery (1,474), with unarmed robbery accounting for 64.2% (946 victims) of all robberies.

South Australia's 1999 victimisation rates were higher than the Australian average in all categories except manslaughter, kidnapping/abduction and robbery.

The victimisation rate for crimes against persons showed some increases, between 1997 and 1999. Homicide and related offences increased from 5.0 victims per 100,000 persons in 1997 to 6.5 victims (per 100,000 persons) in 1999. The discovery of 12 murder victims in Snowtown in May 1999 was a significant factor which influenced the increase in the murder count for 1999. Assault victimisation rates increased from 928 victims per 100,000 persons in 1997 to 1,001 victims per 100,000 persons in 1998, then decreased in 1999 to 928 victims per 100,000 persons.

In cases of property crimes, the victimisation rates have also shown an increase over the three years from 1997 to 1999. Unlawful entry with intent increased from 1,883 victims per 100,000 in 1997 to 2,275 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999, an increase of 21%. Similarly, the rate of motor vehicle thefts increased from 545 victims per 100,000 persons in 1997 to 802 victims per 100,000 persons in 1999 (up by 47%).

6.2 VICTIMS OF RECORDED CRIME, By Offence Category

Offence category	South Australia				Australia
	1997 rate(a)	1998 rate(a)	1999 rate(a)	1999 no.	1999 rate(a)
Homicide					
Murder	1.6	1.7	2.6	39	1.8
Attempted murder	2.2	1.7	2.6	39	1.9
Manslaughter	0.2	0.1	0.1	1	0.2
Driving causing death	1.0	1.5	1.2	18	1.1
Total	5.0	4.9	6.5	97	5.0
Assault	927.8	1 001.4	928.4	13 861	704.5
Sexual assault	82.3	88.1	88.4	1 320	74.2
Kidnapping/abduction	2.5	2.2	2.6	38	4.0
Robbery					
Armed robbery	25.3	43.0	35.4	528	49.8
Unarmed robbery	57.4	69.2	63.4	946	69.4
Total	82.7	112.2	98.7	1 474	119.1
Blackmail/extortion	1.5	0.9	1.6	24	1.4
Unlawful entry with intent	1 883.2	2 202.9	2 275.4	33 974	2 191.6
Motor vehicle theft	544.7	738.8	802.4	11 981	684.8
Other theft	3 185.6	3 675.7	4 160.2	62 115	3 218.1

(a) Reported incidents per 100,000 population.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Victims of crime against the person were mostly in the younger age groups, with over 25% of assault victims aged under 20 years and a further 43% aged between 20 and 34 years. For victims of sexual assault, the tendency for victims to be in the younger age groups was even more pronounced, with almost 60% of victims aged under 20 years (table 6.3).

6.3 VICTIMS(a) OF RECORDED CRIME, By Age—1999

Offence category	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45 and over	Not stated	Total
Homicide								
Murder	4	2	7	13	6	7	—	39
Attempted murder	5	1	5	12	12	4	—	39
Driving causing death	1	3	3	5	3	3	—	18
Assault	1 189	2 294	2 098	3 835	2 591	1 826	28	13 861
Sexual assault	462	322	149	194	115	78	—	1 320
Kidnapping/abduction	13	12	5	6	—	2	—	38
Robbery								
Armed robbery	28	98	60	72	55	77	—	390
Robbery	120	237	104	145	112	194	—	915
Blackmail/extortion	—	1	—	4	7	8	—	20
Total	1 822	2 970	2 431	4 286	2 901	2 199	28	16 640

(a) Refers to individual persons.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Table 6.4 details the relationship of offender to victim for offences against individuals and is recorded according to the victim's perception of the relationship. In instances involving multiple offenders, the offender identified by the victim, or reporting officer as the primary offender, is used for determining the nature of the relationship.

For attempted murder, sexual assault and assault, more offenders were known to the victim than unknown. In contrast for murder, driving causing death, kidnapping/abduction and blackmail/extortion, it is more likely that offenders were unknown rather than known to the victim.

The offender was known to nearly 60% of assault victims, with almost 70% of these offenders being non-family members. Similarly sexual assault offenders were most commonly a non-family member known to the victim (55%).

6.4 VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME, By Relationship of Offender to Victim—1998

Offence category	Known to victim			Unknown to victim	Not stated	Total
	Family member	Non-family member	Total			
Murder	4	11	15	21	3	39
Attempted murder	8	16	24	12	3	39
Driving causing death	3	5	8	10	—	18
Assault	2 490	5 756	8 246	5 291	324	13 861
Sexual assault	294	729	1 023	273	24	1 320
Kidnapping/abduction	2	11	13	25	—	38
Blackmail/extortion	—	7	7	13	—	20

(a) Refers to individual persons.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

South Australia's court system

In South Australia, criminal cases involving less serious offences are heard by the Magistrates Court, as are less serious civil and family law cases. The District Court hears more serious criminal and civil cases involving larger claims and also hears cases on appeal from the Magistrates Court. The Supreme Court of South Australia hears the most serious criminal and civil cases, as well as appeals from the District and Magistrates Courts.

During 1998–99, 936 defendants were finalised in Higher (Supreme and District) criminal courts in South Australia, with the charges being adjudicated (i.e. a guilty verdict, acquittal or guilty plea) in 78% of cases. Of the 730 adjudicated defendants, 634 (87%) were proven guilty while the remaining 96 (13%) were acquitted. The majority (490, 77%) of the defendants who were proven guilty by the court had admitted guilt, while the remaining 144 defendants went through trial and were found guilty.

6.5 DEFENDANTS FINALISED—1998–99

	Supreme Court	Intermediate Court	Total in Higher Courts
Adjudicated			
Acquitted	23	73	96
Proven guilty(a)			
Guilty verdict	26	118	144
Guilty plea	16	474	490
Total proven guilty	42	592	634
Total adjudicated	65	665	730
Non-adjudicated			
Bench warrant issued	1	49	50
Withdrawn	4	132	136
Other finalisation(b)	—	20	20
Total non-adjudicated	5	201	206
Total defendants finalised	70	866	936

(a) Where the distinction between guilty verdict and guilty plea is unavailable, data are classified to proven guilty n.f.d. (b) Includes defendants who were remitted to Magistrates Court or finalised by another non-adjudicated method.

Source: Higher Criminal Courts, Australia (Cat. no. 4513.0).

Corrective services

The average daily number of prisoners in South Australia in 1999 was 1,363, a decrease of 40 (3%) from 1998. The majority of South Australian prisoners were males (95%), and the proportion of male and female prisoners remained unchanged from 1998 to 1999 (table 6.6). South Australia's average daily imprisonment rate during 1999 was 120 prisoners per 100,000 adult population, considerably lower than the national average of 143.

During 1999, the average daily number of prisoners in secure prison custody in South Australia was 1,174 (86%), with the remaining 188 prisoners in open prison custody. All female prisoners in South Australia were held in secure prison custody.

**6.6 PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY, By Sex and Type of Prison Custody—
Average Daily Number**

	1998		South Australia		Australia
	Number	Rate(a)	Number	Rate(a)	1999
Males					
Secure prison custody	1 137	206.2	1 100	198.2	193.8
Open prison custody	187	33.9	188	33.9	78.3
<i>Total prison custody</i>	<i>1 324</i>	<i>240.1</i>	<i>1 288</i>	<i>232.1</i>	<i>272.1</i>
Females					
Secure prison custody	79	13.8	74	12.8	12.4
Open prison custody	—	—	—	—	4.7
<i>Total prison custody</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>17.1</i>
Persons					
Secure prison custody	1 216	107.8	1 174	103.4	101.8
Open prison custody	187	16.6	188	16.6	41.0
Total prison custody	1 403	124.4	1 363	120.0	142.8

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

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

References

Data sources

The 1998 Crime and Safety Survey provides a picture of the way crime affects the community. The survey focuses on those categories of more serious crime that affect the largest number of people: household break-in, motor vehicle theft, assault (including sexual assault) and robbery. It measures the extent of crime in our community, including the number of persons and household victimised and the number of crimes reported to the police.

Information is collected from individuals and households about their experience of selected crimes, reporting behaviour, including crime not reported to or detected by the police, and crime-related risk factors. In conjunction with data collected from other surveys, the information gives a picture of crime and the criminal justice system in Australia.

The level of victimisation can be measured a number of ways. The most common measure derived from crime victims surveys is prevalence, that is, the number of the relevant population that have been victims of a given offence at least once in the reference period. Rates of prevalence are generally expressed as a percentage of the total relevant population.

Recorded crime statistics are derived from administrative systems maintained by State and Territory police. These statistics provide indicators of the level and nature of recorded crime in Australia and a basis for measuring change over time. Commencing from 1 January 1999, the recorded crime statistics collection has changed its classificatory basis of offences from *The Australian National Classification of Offences*, to *The Australian Standard Offence Classification*. The new offence classification has significant improvements in the comparability of crime statistics on both a State and national level.

Recorded crime statistics are compiled on the basis of the date an offence is reported. The statistics have been prepared, in accordance with national standards and classifications, by the National Crime Statistics Unit of the ABS in collaboration with each police force, an Advisory Group of expert users and a Board of Management comprising Police Commissioners and senior officers of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Recorded crimes are offences that may have been reported by a victim, witness or other person, or have been detected by police. Care should be taken interpreting the statistics, as not all crimes come to the attention of the police, and fluctuations may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes in reporting crime, police procedures or crime reporting systems, rather than a change in the incidence of criminal behaviour.

Higher Criminal Courts statistics are sourced from the national Higher Courts Collection. These statistics have been compiled according to national standards and classifications developed by the National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit of the ABS in order to ensure consistency between the States and Territories.

A *defendant* is a person or corporation who has been charged before a court with criminal offence(s) and brought before the court to face charge(s).

Corrective services data are derived from information collected by the ABS from administrative records held by corrective services agencies within each State and Territory. *Secure custody* is a custodial regime for managing prisoners that requires them to be confined by a secure barrier. *Open custody* is defined as a custodial regime for managing prisoners which does not require them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier, irrespective of whether a physical barrier exists.

In New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, 'adult' refers to persons aged 18 years and over. In all other States and Territories, persons remanded or sentenced to adult custody are aged 17 years and over. Persons under 17 years are treated as juveniles in most Australian courts and not remanded or sentenced to custody in adult prisons, other than in exceptional circumstances.

ABS sources

Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0)

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Further information

ABS sources

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(<URL: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/areas/prispf.htm>>)

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Victorian Police, *Crime Statistics*



Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the public and private finance sectors in South Australia and the State economy. Areas analysed include State and local government finance and commercial and private finance statistics.

Public finance

The public finance statistics in this section provide details of revenues, expenses, and assets and liabilities of the State and local government components of the South Australian public sector.

**State
Government
finance**

The main functions of government are the provision of services, regulation of economic and social conditions, and the redistribution of income between sections of the community. These activities are primarily financed by taxation and grants from other levels of government, and are carried out by government departments, statutory authorities and local government authorities.

In addition to this core activity, governments can also own or control enterprises that sell goods or services to the public and operate largely on a commercial or market basis (public non-financial corporations) or engage in financial intermediation (public financial corporations).

In Government Finance Statistics (GFS), the focus is on expenses and revenues and the methods used to finance any shortfall (deficit) between the two. The South Australian non-financial public sector, i.e. the public sector excluding public financial corporations, has consistently been in deficit. The level of the deficit may vary from year to year because of changes in government policy, abnormal revenues and expenses such as targeted separation packages, and the impact of the disposal of Government businesses. The deficit for 1999–2000 was \$169m, a slight improvement from the deficit of \$201m the previous year.

GFS Net Lending/Borrowing, another analytical GFS measure designed to reflect the economic impact of government operations and its call on the financial sector, moved from a deficit of \$71m in 1998–99, to a surplus of \$3,313m in 1999–2000. This movement was due almost entirely to the proceeds from the sale/lease of electricity assets (table 7.1).

7.1 STATE NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR OPERATING STATEMENT(a)

	1998-99	1999-00p
	\$m	\$m
GFS revenue		
Taxation revenue	2 240	2 556
Current grants and subsidies	2 867	3 063
Sales of goods and services	3 633	2 750
Interest income	81	177
Other	597	552
<i>Total</i>	9 417	9 099
<i>less</i>		
GFS expenses		
Gross operating expenses	7 682	7 311
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	277	281
Other interest expenses	832	749
Other property expenses	5	4
Current transfers		
Grant expenses	677	689
Subsidy expenses	82	139
Other current transfers	14	47
Capital grants and other transfers	50	48
<i>Total expenses</i>	9 618	9 269
<i>equals</i>		
GFS net operating balance	-201	-169
<i>less</i>		
Net acquisition of non-financial assets		
Gross fixed capital formation(b)	666	-2 242
<i>less</i> Depreciation	664	623
<i>plus</i> Change in inventories	-101	2
<i>plus</i> Other transactions in non-financial assets(b)	-31	-619
<i>Total</i>	-130	-3 482
<i>equals</i>		
GFS net lending (+)/borrowing (-)	-71	3 313

(a) Non-financial public sector comprises general government sector and State public non-financial corporations. (b) Includes proceeds from the lease/sale of electricity assets in 1999-2000.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0).

State Government expenditure programs are summarised in table 7.2.

Health and education are the two largest general government programs, accounting for 44.8% of total expenditure in 1999-2000. Public debt transactions (mainly interest) accounted for a further 11.1%.

7.2 STATE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, By Purpose

	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m
General public service	487	499
Public order and safety	618	735
Education	1 775	1 836
Health	1 635	1 812
Social security and welfare	355	314
Housing and community amenities	439	473
Recreation and culture	279	313
Fuel and energy	247	284
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	166	209
Mining, manufacturing and construction	54	50
Transport and communications	485	536
Other economic affairs	169	163
Public debt transactions	916	906
Other purposes	68	14
Total all purposes	7 693	8 144

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0).

Revenue is the primary means of funding government expenditure programs, with any shortfall funded through borrowings or a run-down of financial assets.

Commonwealth grants are the single most important source of State government revenue (after excluding sales revenues of Government businesses), however, taxation is the most important category of 'own-source' revenues. South Australia has substantially the same revenue raising powers as the other States, however the range of taxes and charges that can be applied by the States is constrained by the Commonwealth Constitution and legislative arrangements. As a result, the tax base is limited.

Payroll tax is the single largest tax available to the State, accounting for 20% of total taxation revenue (table 7.3). Other important taxes are on financial and capital transactions, provision of goods and services, taxes on the use of goods and performance activities and taxes on gambling, franchise and motor vehicle taxes.

7.3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE

	1998-99	1999-00p
Type of tax	\$m	\$m
Employers' payroll taxes	540	541
Taxes on property	143	222
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	457	599
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Excises and levies	1	1
Taxes on gambling	307	335
Taxes on insurance	214	177
<i>Total</i>	522	513
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities		
Motor vehicle taxes	272	309
Franchise taxes	499	516
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	2	3
<i>Total</i>	773	828
Total	2 435	2 702

Source: Government Finance Estimates, special data service.

Public sector balance sheets show the stock of financial and non-financial assets, and total liabilities at the end of the fiscal year. GFS net worth is an economic measure of 'wealth' calculated as assets less liabilities. GFS net worth at 30 June 2000 for the non-financial public sector was \$11,924m (table 7.4).

Debt finance has been an important source of funding for publicly-provided capital assets and infrastructure. By convention, debt is generally recorded on a net basis, i.e. after deducting cash and income-generating financial assets from the gross debt.

The net debt of the South Australian non-financial public sector at 30 June 2000 was \$4,223m. This was made up of gross debt of \$6,964m, offset by financial assets of \$2,741m in the form of loans, bank deposits, short-term investments such as bank bills and bonds of the Commonwealth and statutory authorities. The fall in net debt from \$7,658m at 30 June 1999 was due almost entirely to the use of proceeds from the sale/lease of electricity assets for debt reduction.

Debt is only part of a State's overall liabilities, as it does not include large accruing liabilities such as unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements. At 30 June 2000, unfunded superannuation and employee entitlements amounted to \$4,141m.

7.4 NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR BALANCE SHEET

	1998-99	1999-00p
	\$m	\$m
Assets		
Financial assets		
Cash and deposits	2 016	2 593
Advances paid	144	—
Investments, loans and placements	65	166
Other non-equity assets	610	188
Equity	891	965
Total	3 726	3 912
Non-financial assets		
Land and fixed assets	22 256	20 530
Other non-financial assets	624	1 015
Total	22 880	21 545
Total	26 606	25 457
Liabilities		
Deposits held	407	194
Advances received	1 109	935
Borrowing	8 367	5 853
Unfunded superannuation and other employee entitlements	4 800	4 141
Other provisions	86	839
Other non-equity liabilities	1 218	1 572
Total	15 987	13 533
GFS net worth	10 616	11 924
Net debt(a)	7 658	4 223
Net financial worth(b)	-12 264	-9 621

(a) Equals deposits held, advances received and borrowing less cash and deposits, advances paid and investments, loans and placements. (b) Equals total financial assets less total liabilities less shares and other contributed capital.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0).

Local government finance

The principal sources of revenue for local government authorities are general (municipal) rates, fees from the provision of goods and services (including licenses and regulatory fees), and government grants, comprising 57.3%, 20.6% and 13.5% respectively of total revenue in 1999-2000.

7.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATING STATEMENT		
	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m
<i>GFS revenue</i>		
Taxation revenue	482	492
Current grants and subsidies	113	116
Sales of goods and services	174	177
Interest income	25	26
Other	56	48
<i>Total revenue</i>	<i>851</i>	<i>858</i>
<i>less</i>		
GFS expenses	833	850
Interest expenses	36	37
Grants and other transfers	19	19
<i>Total expenses</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>906</i>
<i>equals</i>		
GFS net operating balance	-38	-48
<i>less</i>		
Net acquisition of non-financial assets		
Gross fixed capital formation	181	183
<i>less</i> Depreciation	211	215
<i>plus</i> Change in inventories	—	—
<i>plus</i> Other transactions in non-financial assets	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>-29</i>	<i>-32</i>
<i>equals</i>		
GFS net lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	-8	-16

Source: Government Finance Estimates (GFE), special data service.

Each local government authority provides a range of services to meet the needs of its community including: roadwork, drainage and street lighting; garbage collection, disposal and recycling; libraries and recreational facilities; regulatory activities (e.g. health inspection, town planning, building inspection, animal control); home and community care; regional development; information services and citizenship ceremonies; vandalism and graffiti control.

Other services, depending on local needs and circumstances, include, sewerage, heritage and other cultural activities, tourism, swimming pools, support for families, housing for the aged, community buses, environmental protection, control of pest, plants, animals and water supply.

Table 7.6 shows total local government expenditure classified according to the Government Purpose Classification.

7.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, By Purpose(a)

Purpose	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m
General public services	159	163
Public order and safety	23	23
Health	21	21
Social security and welfare	27	28
Housing and community amenities	151	154
Recreation and culture	150	153
Fuel and energy	6	6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	3
Mining, manufacturing, construction etc.	12	13
Transport and communications	223	227
Other economic affairs	22	23
Other purposes	89	91
Total	889	906

(a) Excluding public trading enterprises.

Source: *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Cat. no. 5512.0).

Personal and commercial finance

Lending activities are grouped into four major types—housing, personal, commercial and leasing. Although commitments shown in the following table are firm offers of finance made by institutions that have been accepted by borrowers, not all commitments are taken up by borrowers. Housing finance is shown separately in the Housing and Construction chapter under 'Housing finance'.

Personal finance statistics are commitments by significant lenders (bankers, incorporated finance companies, money market corporations, etc.) to government, private and public enterprises, nonprofit organisations and individuals for investment and business purposes.

The smallest category of lending finance is leasing finance. A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset from the lessor to the lessee without actually transferring legal ownership. Lending finances under leases amounted to \$214m in 1999–2000.

Commitments under revolving loan facilities (\$1,637m in 1999–2000) are the most significant form of personal finance (table 7.7). Total commercial finance commitments in 1999–2000 were \$7,282m, an increase of \$446m on 1998–99. The most significant contribution to that increase was the purchase of real estate under fixed loan facilities (up \$548m).

7.7 PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Purpose of commitment	\$m	\$m	\$m
PERSONAL			
Commitments under fixed loan facilities			
Purchase of			
Motor vehicles	677.1	692.0	728.5
Boats, caravans and trailers	25.2	24.1	20.6
Household and personal goods	48.7	42.2	46.9
Land and dwellings	88.0	92.9	105.3
Travel and holidays	17.3	16.9	21.3
Debt consolidation	129.4	96.6	108.6
Refinancing	171.5	141.6	174.1
Other	299.8	332.2	364.8
<i>Total commitments under fixed loan facilities</i>	<i>1 457.1</i>	<i>1 438.5</i>	<i>1 570.1</i>
Commitments under revolving credit			
New and increased credit limits	1 305.9	1 668.8	1 637.4
Total commitments	2 763.1	3 107.3	3 207.5
COMMERCIAL			
Commitments under fixed loan facilities			
Erection of buildings	208.6	242.8	350.9
Purchase of plant and equipment	672.2	719.0	791.1
Purchase of real estate	1 117.0	1 070.8	1 619.0
Rural property	176.4	179.5	130.9
Wholesale finance	353.5	262.8	214.8
Refinancing	653.6	364.4	590.5
Other	1 000.6	899.4	737.5
<i>Total commitments under fixed loan facilities</i>	<i>4 181.9</i>	<i>3 738.7</i>	<i>4 434.9</i>
Commitments under revolving credit facilities			
New and increased credit limits	2 305.0	3 096.8	2 846.7
Total commitments	6 487.0	6 835.5	7 281.6

Source: AusStats.

References

Data sources

The system of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) is designed to provide statistical information about financial operations and the financial position of public sector entities in Australia. The data is classified according to the government finance statistics framework. The GFS system is based on international standards set out in the *System of National Accounts 1993* and the draft version of the International Monetary Fund's *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics*.

A major change in GFS reporting has been the adoption of an accrual accounting basis for recording government finances in 1998-99. Consequently, data for 1998-99 are not directly comparable with the data for 1997-98 and earlier periods which have been compiled on a cash accounting basis.

Private New Capital Expenditure is compiled from data collected in quarterly surveys of private businesses, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing. New capital expenditure refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on their own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts, excluding expenditure on second hand assets, unless these are imported for the first time. Where difficulties arise in allocating expenditure to a State (e.g. aircraft, satellites, offshore drilling) the expenditure is allocated to the State where the businesses' head office is located.

The local government sector GFS are compiled from local government authorities' annual financial reports which are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations, 1999. Comparisons between local government and other levels of government are possible because the same GFS concepts and classifications are applied.

ABS sources

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no 5501.0)

Taxation Revenue, Australia (Cat. no. 5506.0)

Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0)

State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure (Cat. no. 5646.0)

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Further information

ABS sources

Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (quarterly) (Cat. no. 5206.0)

Information Paper: Accruals-based Government Finance Statistics (Cat. no. 5517.0)

Government Finance Statistics: Concepts, Sources, and Methods (Cat. no. 5514.0)

Measuring Australia's Economy (Cat. no. 1360.0)

Non-ABS sources

Commonwealth Budget Paper Number 3: Federal Financial Relations; Final Budget Outcome

Reserve Bank of Australia

Australian Stock Exchange



8

Commerce and Trade

Overview

Data in relation to retail trade, associated prices and information about house and other building prices are included in this chapter, together with a summary of South Australia's imports and exports. Price indexes provide summary measures of movement in price levels of specified quantities and qualities of a list of selected items. Movements in indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as changes in index points or as percentage changes. More detailed explanations about definitions are contained in the source publications referred to at the end of this chapter.

Commerce Retail trade

The retail industry in South Australia increased total turnover by 5.1% from \$10,256.7m in 1998–99 to \$10,784.4m in 1999–2000 and was a significant contributor to the South Australian economy. Table 8.1 shows the annual South Australian turnover for the major industry groups collected via the monthly Retail Trade Survey.

Food retailing was the largest industry group at \$4,601.3m, constituting 42.7% of the total retail turnover. Recreational good retailing was the only industry group to record a decline in turnover during 1999–2000, falling 7.9%, from the 1998–99 figure of \$389.2m. Over the same period, Household good retailing showed the largest increase (14.3%), while Other retailing also recorded growth of 13.6%.

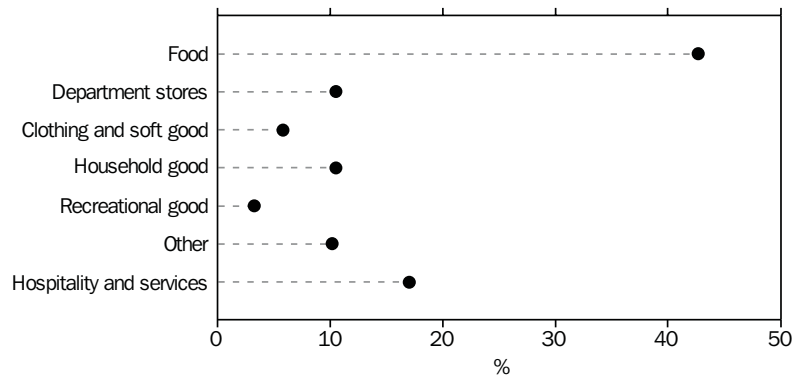
8.1 ANNUAL TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a) AT CURRENT PRICES, By Industry

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
Industry group	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food retailing	3 663.1	3 905.8	4 234.8	4 532.3	4 601.3
Department stores	1 138.5	1 121.0	1 127.7	1 100.7	1 130.3
Clothing and soft good retailing	537.3	458.3	532.8	580.3	621.0
Household good retailing	994.2	904.0	1 039.1	990.5	1 131.9
Recreational good retailing	414.9	413.5	407.2	389.2	358.4
Other retailing	869.7	764.6	891.4	971.5	1 103.3
Hospitality and services	1 753.1	1 676.7	1 548.3	1 692.0	1 838.0
Total	9 370.7	9 243.8	9 781.3	10 256.7	10 784.4

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

8.2 PROPORTION OF SALES BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—1999-00



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

Average retail prices

Table 8.3 shows the average retail price of selected food and grocery items in Adelaide during recent years. Prices shown are average prices for a specified grade, quality, brand etc. and should be regarded as approximate indicators of price levels for the items concerned. Over the four years to June 2000, the rate of average retail price changes for food and other items has differed markedly. Between 1996 and 2000, only three of the 29 items listed in table 8.3 fell in price (cheese, frozen chicken and instant coffee), while price increases over the period were highest for onions (52.7%), bread (52.5%) and milk (26.5%).

8.3 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS

Item	Unit	June quarter				
		1996 cents	1997 cents	1998 cents	1999 cents	2000 cents
Dairy products						
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 L	113	122	127	136	143
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500 g	337	320	312	323	323
Butter	500 g	167	161	172	182	178
Cereal products						
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	141	160	162	163	215
Flour, self-raising	2 kg	238	235	227	254	262
Meat and seafoods						
Beef						
Rump steak	1 kg	1 168	1 141	1 125	1 201	1 303
Chuck steak	1 kg	666	650	613	661	688
Lamb						
Leg	1 kg	584	574	569	605	612
Loin chops	1 kg	812	792	800	873	930
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	348	370	357	353	338
Bacon, middle rashers	250 g packet	289	295	302	311	311
Salmon, pink	210 g can	214	216	257	253	252
Fruit and vegetables						
Potatoes	1 kg	70	108	76	81	81
Onions	1 kg	74	114	111	109	113
Peaches, canned	825 g	189	185	180	214	215
Oranges	1 kg	112	101	106	149	124
Other foods						
Eggs(a)	55 g doz.	240	246	234	247	254
Sugar, white	2 kg	180	182	206	187	200
Jam, strawberry	500 g jar	234	221	218	221	240
Tea(b)	180 g packet	159	175	221	311	139
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	528	539	586	586	521
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	141	133	147	155	163
Other items						
Beer, full strength, unchilled(c)	24 x 375 mL bottles	2 670	2 687	2 706	2 686	2 742
Beer, low alcohol(d)	24 x 355–375 mL bottles	2 036	2 088	2 087	2 113	2 207
Facial tissues	packet 224	187	169	179	184	190
Laundry detergent	1 kg	457	450	448	448	505
Toothpaste	140 g	239	223	237	229	261
Petrol, super grade	1 L	76	75	73	71	86
Petrol, unleaded	1 L	74	73	71	69	83

(a) Eggs in Adelaide have a minimum net weight of 55 g. (b) Tea formerly 250 g packaged loose tea. (c) Alcoholic content of full strength beer is greater than 3.5%. (d) Includes light and mid strength beer with an alcoholic content equal to or less than 3.5%.

Source: *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Australia (Cat. no. 6403.0)*.

Consumer prices Price indexes measure a change over time in the prices of a constant list of goods and services. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of change over time, in the retail prices of a constant basket of goods and services.

In the June quarter 2000, the All Groups CPI for Adelaide stood at 127.6 (base year 1989–90 = 100.0, table 8.4). The percentage change from June 1999 to June 2000, was 3.2% with the largest group increases recorded in transportation (7.8%), housing (5.9%) and alcohol and tobacco (5.3%). The only decrease occurred within the clothing group, which recorded a fall of 1.6%.

8.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Adelaide

Group	June quarter					Percentage change from June qtr 1999 to June qtr 2000
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Food	118.4	121.9	123.7	128.8	131.9	2.4
Clothing	105.5	105.2	105.9	105.7	104.0	-1.6
Housing	103.9	94.1	90.3	92.8	98.3	5.9
Household equipment and operation	112.3	113.6	113.9	113.2	113.4	0.2
Transportation	125.3	122.7	121.8	122.4	131.9	7.8
Alcohol and tobacco	163.6	166.5	170.5	173.3	182.5	5.3
Health and personal care	160.6	168.0	171.1	157.5	160.4	1.8
Recreation and education	119.2	122.9	126.1	128.9	129.5	0.5
All groups	122.0	121.9	122.4	123.6	127.6	3.2

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6401.0).

Building prices

House Price Indexes reflect price movements for both established and project homes and is calculated on the reference base 1989–90 = 100.0 for the eight capital cities of Australia. The index for Project Homes is compiled by the ABS for use in calculating the house purchase component of the CPI. The index for Established Houses, while not contributing to the CPI, is compiled and published along with the Project Homes Index in recognition of the widespread interest in information specifically relating to housing.

From 1998–99 to 1999–2000 the Adelaide Established House Price Index increased by 8.0%, more than four times the increase for the previous 12 months (table 8.5).

From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, the Adelaide Project Home Index grew by 8.7%.

8.5 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Adelaide

Group	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
Established house					
Index	108.3	108.2	112.1	114.1	123.2
Percentage change from previous year	-3.0	-0.1	3.6	1.8	8.0
Project home					
Index	112.8	108.3	113.1	117.0	127.2
Percentage change from previous year	-1.6	-4.0	4.4	3.4	8.7

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0).

Table 8.6 details changes in the price of selected materials used in the construction of houses in the Adelaide Statistical Division between 1995–96 and 1999–2000. The current index series is calculated on the reference base 1989–90 = 100.0, and shows an increase of 7.6% over the five-year period.

8.6 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING(a), Adelaide					
Item	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
All groups					
Index	118.2	120.6	123.3	125.0	127.2
Percentage change from previous year	-0.5	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.8

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6408.0).

Table 8.7 details changes in the price of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses in the Adelaide Statistical Division between 1995–96 and 1999–2000. The current index series is calculated on the reference base 1989–90 = 100.0, and shows an increase of 3.0% over the five-year period.

8.7 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING(a), Adelaide					
Group	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
Structural timber	148.4	148.6	154.4	166.6	181.5
Clay bricks	120.1	117.5	117.8	119.5	120.2
Ready-mixed concrete	104.3	110.5	113.9	110.5	109.4
Pre-cast concrete products	120.2	120.1	122.1	123.1	124.1
Steel decking and cladding	114.1	118.2	120.2	121.1	124.1
Structural steel	108.9	113.0	114.5	114.6	116.8
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	108.7	113.0	114.1	108.9	100.0
Aluminium windows	115.6	116.8	119.6	122.1	123.7
Fabricated steel products	112.0	112.3	113.0	113.3	113.7
Builders hardware	120.2	122.5	122.2	125.3	128.7
Sand and aggregate	114.8	116.7	120.1	119.5	117.7
Carpet	106.1	111.2	113.5	113.3	113.2
Paint and other coatings	115.7	126.3	121.3	125.1	127.8
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	126.2	122.6	125.4	120.1	121.8
Special purpose index(b)	112.8	115.1	116.6	116.3	116.6
All electrical materials	109.3	107.5	107.9	110.3	113.3
All mechanical services	115.0	114.6	114.7	116.8	117.8
All plumbing materials	115.7	115.9	118.4	116.6	119.5
All groups	112.7	114.1	115.1	115.5	116.1

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0. (b) All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services.

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6407.0).

Merchandise trade

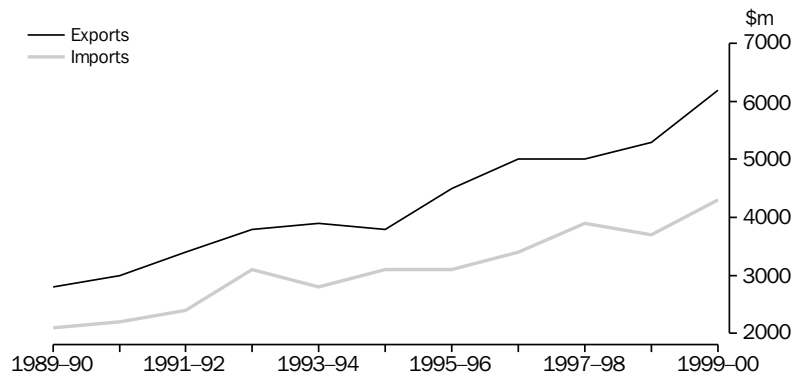
Export statistics for South Australia relate to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in South Australia and exclude re-exported goods. The value of goods is on a free-on-board basis, expressed in Australian dollars, and valuation is the actual price at which the goods are sold.

Import statistics for South Australia relate to goods released from Customs control and imported into South Australia (also called the State of final destination), for home consumption together with goods imported into bonded warehouses. The State of final destination is not necessarily the State in which the port of discharge of the goods is located. The value of imports is the Australian Customs Value. Goods are valued at the point of containerisation (in most cases) or the port of shipment, or at the customs frontier of the exporting country.

Exports from South Australia comprised 6.4% of Australian export trade (\$97,255m) in 1999–2000, a slight increase from 6.2% in 1998–99. South Australia received 3.9% of Australia's imports (\$110,083m) in 1999–2000.

Graph 8.8 highlights the steady increase in the value of South Australia's merchandise trade in recent years, as well as the relative value of imports and exports. In 1999–2000 the value of exports exceeded imports by \$1,860.1m.

8.8 MERCHANDISE TRADE, Imports and Exports



Source: Unpublished data, *International Merchandise Trade*.

Exports

In 1999–2000, the value of merchandise exports where the final stage of production was in South Australia rose by 15.9% to \$6,179.5m compared with \$5,333.3m in 1998–99.

The major commodities exported from South Australia in 1999–2000 are shown in table 8.9, with the most significant contributors being wine (14.5%), road vehicles, parts and accessories (14.3%), metals and metal manufactures (13.0%), wheat (7.7%), and fish and crustaceans (6.4%).

In percentage terms, the commodity showing the largest increase in exports over the previous year was Fish and crustaceans, which rose by 55.8%. Other large increases in exports were recorded by Metal and metal manufactures (47.9%), Petroleum and petroleum products (41.5%), Road vehicles, parts and accessories (35.6%), and Wine (29.5%). In contrast, the value of Meat and meat preparation exports declined by 19.5%, Wheat by 16.7%, Wool and sheepskins by 15.7% and Machinery by 8.2%.

8.9 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, Selected Commodity Groups(a)

Commodity group	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Meat and meat preparations	244 508	182 478	218 252	198 541	159 879
Wheat	642 827	676 795	446 839	567 812	473 086
Wine	318 534	397 949	564 093	693 733	898 370
Wool and sheepskins	240 148	260 974	287 824	212 226	178 919
Machinery	340 205	378 923	401 749	384 702	353 080
Metals and metal manufactures	610 899	542 204	574 407	543 675	804 221
Fish and crustaceans	196 629	191 093	236 353	252 592	393 591
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	249 237	655 881	479 396	651 949	883 853
Petroleum and petroleum products	220 915	286 458	237 824	154 425	218 466
<i>Total selected commodities</i>	<i>3 063 902</i>	<i>3 572 755</i>	<i>3 446 737</i>	<i>3 659 655</i>	<i>4 363 465</i>
Other and confidential	1 434 630	1 436 590	1 539 968	1 672 645	1 816 084
Total	4 498 532	5 009 345	4 986 705	5 332 300	6 179 549

(a) Final stage of production in South Australia.

Source: *South Australian Economic Indicators* (Cat. no. 1307.4).

Table 8.10 shows the value of South Australia's exports to selected countries and country groups over the last five years.

During 1999–2000, South Australian exports to the East Asia region were valued at \$2,293.8m, with Japan accounting for \$785.9m, or more than one-third of South Australia's exports to this region. Exports to the European Community were valued at \$1,071.7m, with the United Kingdom accounting for 58.3% of the European total.

The United States of America continued to be South Australia's largest single export partner, with exports valued at \$953.5m or 15.4% of the total export value.

74 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

8.10 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, By Selected Countries and Country Groups(a)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Region	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
United States of America	279 555	707 871	632 203	705 166	953 509
Middle East	525 348	563 409	389 766	640 412	724 675
European Union					
United Kingdom	287 727	304 645	424 251	476 340	624 888
Total European Union	691 996	641 308	849 932	928 468	1 071 729
New Zealand	376 628	382 103	354 698	385 513	445 832
East Asia					
Japan	672 885	611 870	612 475	625 530	785 918
China	293 360	244 917	331 489	302 776	314 533
Hong Kong	202 307	234 547	239 652	219 536	255 554
Association of South-East Asian Nations(b)	574 165	615 943	491 573	432 730	490 493
Total East Asia	2 057 946	2 030 435	2 023 385	189 837	2 293 849
Total	4 498 532	5 009 345	4 986 705	5 332 300	6 179 549

(a) Final stage of production in South Australia.

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade.

Imports

The value of merchandise imports in 1999–2000, was \$4,319.4m, an increase of 16.2% over the previous year, continuing an upward trend evident since 1995–96. Machinery continues to be the major commodity imported into South Australia (table 8.11).

8.11 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, By Selected Commodity Group(a)

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Commodity group	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	118 237	136 695	148 771	162 784	163 508
Petroleum and petroleum products	346 397	505 633	445 218	271 492	515 475
Chemicals	254 102	225 187	274 741	281 097	263 959
Textiles	76 847	79 708	93 815	96 052	97 084
Metals and metal manufactures	213 487	223 259	280 562	264 732	262 769
Machinery	675 869	868 346	1 061 260	917 879	1 164 741
Road vehicle parts and accessories	546 445	538 690	772 203	812 096	834 845
Other manufactured goods	728 096	695 238	739 266	765 643	845 993
Total	3 114 309	3 413 043	3 940 198	3 716 152	4 319 351

(a) Restrictions are placed on the release of statistics for certain commodities for reasons of confidentiality. These restrictions do not affect total export and import figures, but they can affect some items within commodity, industry and country tables. See *International Merchandise Trade* (Cat. no. 5422.0), Explanatory Notes, paragraph 30, for more details.

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade.

The European Union was South Australia's major source of imports in 1999–2000 at \$886.7m (20.5%), with merchandise from the United Kingdom accounting for \$208.6m (23.5%) of South Australia's imports from this region. Japan was the biggest single source of imports, accounting for \$831.4m (19.3%), followed by the United States of America with \$572.6m (13.3%) and Saudi Arabia with \$240.9m (5.6%) (table 8.12).

8.12 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, By Selected Countries and Country Groups

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Country	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Japan	709 796	866 607	862 550	829 195	831 439
United States of America	439 132	456 341	650 180	544 015	572 643
European Union					
United Kingdom	223 481	287 843	235 645	204 746	208 598
Other European Union	507 742	479 739	655 344	705 456	678 115
Total European Union	731 223	767 582	890 989	910 202	886 713
Saudi Arabia	320 125	296 499	214 972	69 516	240 905
Switzerland	25 535	11 019	17 113	20 287	188 367
China	98 102	106 136	120 558	128 123	187 586
Korea, Republic of	83 468	75 828	123 873	145 581	153 210
Thailand	49 857	72 160	74 362	87 139	147 019
New Zealand	117 864	111 883	149 488	117 775	120 917
Singapore	59 444	54 086	61 377	84 428	111 730
Taiwan	69 885	72 169	84 134	87 362	98 231
Indonesia	28 330	69 786	91 673	80 536	94 504
Other	381 549	452 946	598 928	611 993	686 087
Total	3 114 309	3 413 043	3 940 198	3 716 152	4 319 351

Source: Unpublished data, International Merchandise Trade.

References

Data sources

The Retail Trade Survey covers retail and selected service employing businesses with at least one retail establishment. Estimates of turnover include retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity (e.g. commissions received for collecting dry cleaning, selling lottery tickets etc.) and net takings from gaming machines.

The CPI measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e. metropolitan households). This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operations; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; recreation and education.

Prices of some items are volatile (i.e. their prices may vary many times each quarter) and for these items frequent price observations are necessary to obtain a reliable measure of the average price for the quarter. Each month prices are collected at regular intervals for goods such as milk, bread, fresh meat and seafood, fresh fruit and vegetables, petrol, alcohol and tobacco and holiday travel and accommodation. For most other items, price volatility is not a problem and prices are collected once a quarter. In cases where prices of items are changed at infrequent intervals (e.g. education fees are set once a year), the frequency of the price collection is modified accordingly.

The Average Retail Prices of the selected items shown in this chapter fall within the CPI Food Group and non-food subgroups: household supplies; private motoring; alcoholic drinks; and personal care products. Prices shown are average prices for a specified grade, quality, brand etc. and should be regarded as approximate indicators of price levels and changes for the items concerned.

The merchandise export and import statistics are compiled in broad agreement with the United Nations recommendations for the compilation of international trade statistics, and are produced using information submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents to the Australian Customs Service. The value of exports is the free on board transactions value of the goods, and the value of imports is the Australian Customs Value, both expressed in Australian dollars.

Restrictions are placed on the release of statistics for certain commodities for reasons of confidentiality. These restrictions do not affect total export and import figures, but they can affect statistics at all levels in country and commodity tables. More detailed information about data confidentiality can be obtained from the December 1999 issue of *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 5422.0).

The House Price Indexes provide estimates of changes in house prices for each of the eight capital cities of Australia. The capital city indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually, but do not measure differences in price levels between cities. House price indexes are constructed separately for established houses and for project homes. Established houses are defined as detached residential dwellings on their own block of land, where houses can be new or second-hand. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land as a package. Project homes are houses that are built on a client's block of land and price changes only apply to the dwelling.

The Price Index of Materials Used in House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, e.g. concrete mix, cement and sand, cement products, ceramic products, timber, board and joinery, steel products, other metal products, plumbing product, electrical equipment, installed appliances and other materials. A house is defined as a detached building predominately used for long-term residential purposes and consisting of only one dwelling unit.

The Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. The types of buildings directly represented in the index are flats and other dwellings; hotels, motels and hostels; shops; factories; offices; other business premises; education and health buildings and other non-residential buildings.

ABS sources

- Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0)
- Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0)
- Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Australia* (Cat. no. 6403.0)
- Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6408.0)
- Price Index Of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6407.0)
- House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6416.0)
- International Merchandise Trade* (Cat. no. 5422.0)
- South Australian Economic Indicators* (Cat. no. 1307.4)

Further information**ABS**

- Introduction of Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment into the Retail Trade Series* (Cat. no. 8514.0)
- Price Indexes and the New Tax System 2000* (Cat. no. 6425.0)
- Producer Price Indexes for Selected Service Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 6423.0)
- Information Paper: Introduction of the 13th Series Australian Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6454.0)
- A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, 13th Series* (Cat. no. 6440.0)
- International Merchandise Imports, Australia* (Cat. no. 5439.0)
- International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 5368.0)
- Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia* (Cat. no. 5202.0)
- Balance of payments and International Investment Position, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (Cat. no. 5331.1)
- Export Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6405.0)
- Import Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6414.0)
- Standard Classification of Countries (SACC)* (Cat. no. 1298.0)

Non-ABS

- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- The Australian Customs Service
- The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
- Council for International Trade and Commerce SA



Overview

Labour related statistics are important economic and social indicators. The data in this chapter include statistics on employment, unemployment, and persons not in the labour force.

The labour force is the total official supply of labour available to the market. It is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed in a given reference week. The employed can also be looked at in terms of full-time and part-time status.

The labour force

Employment

In May 2000 there were 733,200 persons in the South Australian labour force, of whom 670,000 were employed (table 9.1). The number of employed persons in May 2000 increased by 1.8% from the previous year. The proportion of employed persons working full-time decreased from 88.0% in May 1996 to 70.4% in May 2000.

9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: Original

May	Employed			Unem- ployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Civilian population aged 15 years and over '000	Unemploy- ment rate %	Partici- pation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time	Total '000						
MALES									
1996	322.8	43.8	366.6	41.4	408.0	169.3	577.3	10.1	70.7
1997	318.3	51.6	369.9	44.0	413.9	167.2	581.1	10.6	71.2
1998	314.6	48.7	363.3	42.5	405.8	179.5	585.4	10.5	69.3
1999	318.6	53.7	372.3	36.6	408.9	176.0	585.0	8.9	69.9
2000	323.0	55.8	379.1	38.3	417.4	171.8	589.2	9.2	70.8
FEMALES									
1996	151.3	140.3	291.6	26.8	318.5	279.8	598.2	8.4	53.2
1997	149.2	140.2	289.4	25.7	315.1	286.7	601.8	8.2	52.4
1998	142.9	132.0	274.9	29.9	304.8	301.1	605.9	9.8	50.3
1999	152.9	132.8	285.7	27.2	312.9	298.7	611.6	8.7	51.2
2000	148.0	142.8	290.9	24.9	315.8	299.2	614.9	7.9	51.4
PERSONS									
1996	474.1	184.1	658.2	68.2	726.5	449.1	1 175.6	9.4	61.8
1997	467.5	191.7	659.2	69.8	729.0	454.0	1 183.0	9.6	61.6
1998	457.5	180.7	638.2	72.4	710.6	480.7	1 191.3	10.2	59.7
1999	471.5	186.5	658.1	63.7	721.8	474.7	1 196.6	8.8	60.3
2000	471.4	198.6	670.0	63.2	733.2	471.0	1 204.2	8.6	60.9

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0); AusStats.

Participation rates

The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population of working age (i.e. persons aged 15 years and over) and serves as a measure of those participating in economic activity. In May 2000, the South Australian participation rate was 60.9%, up slightly from the May 1999 figure of 60.3%. There remains a significant difference between the participation rates of males and females (70.8% and 51.4% respectively).

Table 9.2 shows employment characteristics according to age groups. In May 2000 the age participation rates peaked at 83.5% for the 20–24 year group. For males, the highest participation rate was at 25–29 years (93.4%), while the female participation rate peaked earlier at 20–24 years (78.6%).

9.2 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, Age Group—May 2000

Age group (years)	Number			Participation rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	31.2	28.1	59.3	59.9	56.2	58.1
20–24	44.7	37.9	82.6	88.0	78.6	83.5
25–29	49.8	36.5	86.3	93.4	71.5	82.7
30–34	48.8	34.3	83.1	91.7	65.2	78.5
35–39	52.6	39.3	91.8	92.7	68.2	80.4
40–44	51.1	41.1	92.1	91.2	71.9	81.4
45–49	47.6	40.1	87.7	90.4	74.3	82.3
50–54	42.4	30.4	72.8	84.6	60.4	72.5
55–59	28.5	17.1	45.5	73.4	43.9	58.6
60–64	13.3	7.2	20.5	41.7	21.9	31.6
65 and over	7.7	3.7	11.4	8.2	3.0	5.3
Total labour force	417.4	315.8	733.2	70.8	51.4	60.9

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Unemployment

There were an estimated 63,200 unemployed persons in South Australia at May 2000, a decrease of 500 persons on May 1999, and a fall of 7.3% on the 68,200 recorded in May 1996.

The unemployment rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of all those in the labour force. In South Australia the unemployment rate was 8.6% at May 2000, a slight decrease from the level at May 1999 (8.8%). The unemployment rate for persons aged 15–19 years (19.4%) was more than twice the unemployment rate for all persons (table 9.3).

The number of persons seeking full-time work in May 2000 was 50,800, an increase of 7.4% over the May 1999 figure, while those looking for part-time employment decreased by 24.4% to 12,400.

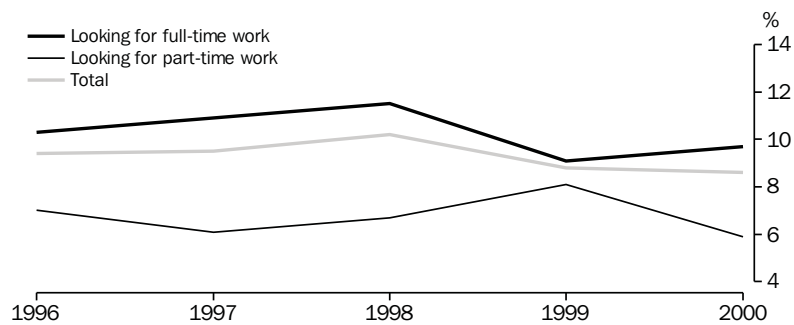
9.3 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Age Group: Original—May 2000

Age group (years)	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work	Total unemployment rate		
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
15–19	3.8	3.1	6.8	4.6	19.7	19.0	19.4
20–24	5.4	3.7	9.1	1.8	14.0	12.3	13.2
25–34	8.5	4.8	13.3	1.9	9.4	8.4	9.0
35–44	8.1	2.9	11.0	2.6	8.1	6.4	7.4
45–54	5.0	2.4	7.4	0.8	5.9	4.1	5.1
55–59	2.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	7.8	5.1	6.8
60–64	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	5.4	2.0	4.2
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33.4	17.4	50.8	12.4	9.2	7.9	8.6

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

Graph 9.4 shows the change in South Australia's unemployment rate over the last five years.

9.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a)—May 1996 to May 2000



(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

Persons who have been unemployed for 52 weeks or more comprise the long-term unemployed. The long-term unemployed, as a percentage of total unemployed increased slightly from May 1999 to 30.1% at May 2000. The number of long-term unemployed males fell 7.1% from 1999 and for females there was no change (table 9.5).

9.5 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

May	Males	Females	Persons	Long-term unemployed as a percentage of total unemployed
	'000	'000	'000	%
1996	12	4	16	23.5
1997	16	7	23	33.0
1998	16	7	23	31.8
1999	14	6	19	29.8
2000	13	6	19	30.1

Source: Labour Force, Australia: special data set via ABS@.

Occupation

Of the 670,000 employed persons in South Australia during May 2000, there were 111,900 persons in the Professional occupation category (e.g. Geologists, Physiotherapists, Barristers). This category accounted for 16.7% of the total employment, followed by Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (16.4%).

Males accounted for 56.6% of the total workforce. The most prominent occupation group for employed males was Tradespersons and related workers (20.5%), while the majority of employed females (27.3%) were classified as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers.

When compared with the Australian figures, South Australia had a higher proportion of persons employed as Labourers and related workers and fewer employed as Professionals.

Table 9.6 shows employed persons classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

9.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Major Occupation Groups—May 2000

Major occupation groups	Persons			Proportion of total	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
	Males	Females	Total		
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Managers and administrators	41.4	11.3	52.7	7.9	7.0
Professionals	58.4	53.5	111.9	16.7	18.2
Associated professionals	43.0	31.8	74.8	11.2	11.2
Tradespersons and related workers	77.8	10.7	88.5	13.2	13.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	2.3	23.6	25.9	3.9	4.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.4	79.4	109.8	16.4	17.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	57.1	6.5	63.6	9.5	8.9
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	21.5	41.4	62.9	9.4	9.7
Labourers and related workers	47.4	32.7	80.0	11.9	9.7
Total	379.1	290.9	670.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Industry

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) defines each industry class and can be used to classify persons in the Labour Force Survey by the industry in which they are employed.

The major employing industries in South Australia at May 2000 were Manufacturing with 100,100 employed persons (14.9%), followed by Retail trade (13.6%) and Property and business services (10.6%). Manufacturing had the highest proportion of male employees at 19.6%, while the largest proportion of females (18.8%) were employed in Health and community services.

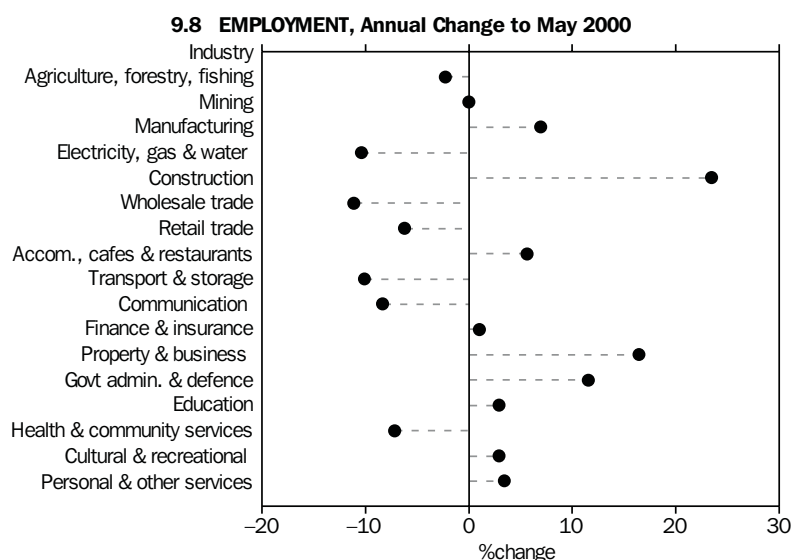
9.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Industry—May 2000

Industry	Persons			Proportion of total	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
	Males	Females	Total		
	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	31.9	14.7	46.6	7.0	4.9
Mining	3.0	0.5	3.5	0.5	0.8
Manufacturing	74.5	25.6	100.1	14.9	13.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	5.0	1.1	6.0	0.9	0.7
Construction	39.7	6.7	46.4	6.9	7.8
Wholesale trade	21.1	8.5	29.5	4.4	4.9
Retail trade	47.2	43.8	91.0	13.6	14.6
Accommodation, cafes, restaurants	12.9	21.0	33.9	5.1	5.0
Transport and storage	20.4	4.6	25.0	3.7	4.6
Communication services	8.8	3.3	12.1	1.8	2.0
Finance and insurance	7.7	11.7	19.3	2.9	3.7
Property and business services	37.8	33.1	70.9	10.6	11.3
Government administration, defence	14.5	10.7	25.2	3.8	3.8
Education	17.8	32.7	50.5	7.5	6.8
Health and community services	13.6	54.7	68.3	10.2	9.5
Cultural and recreational services	7.9	6.4	14.3	2.1	2.4
Personal and other services	15.5	11.9	27.4	4.1	3.9
Total	379.1	290.9	670.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

The industries exhibiting the greatest increase in total employment between May 1999 and 2000 were Construction (23.4%) followed by Property and business services (16.4%) (graph 9.8).

In contrast, the industries with the greatest decrease in employment were Wholesale trade, a fall of 11.1%, and Electricity, gas and water supply which fell by 10.4%.



Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Wages, hours and labour costs

The Wage Cost Index

The Wage Cost Index is an integrated set of indexes measuring quarterly changes in wage and salary costs in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality and quantity of work performed.

In 1999–2000 the index of total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for all employee jobs for South Australia stood at 107.1. The percentage change between 1998–99 and 1999–2000 was 2.9% in South Australia and 2.9% nationally.

These indexes were compiled for the first time for the December quarter 1997 (with a base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0) and can be used to directly calculate the change or movement in hourly rates of pay between two periods. These movements can be compared across States/Territories, sectors, industries, or occupations.

9.9 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES

Quarter	Public sector	Private sector	All sectors
INDEX NO.			
1997–98	101.1	101.1	101.1
1998–99	103.9	104.2	104.1
1999–00	107.6	106.9	107.1
1997			
September	100.0	100.0	100.0
December	100.7	100.9	100.8
1998			
March	101.8	101.5	101.5
June	102.0	101.9	101.9
September	102.9	103.3	103.2
December	103.5	104.0	103.8
1999			
March	104.5	104.6	104.6
June	104.8	104.7	104.7
September	106.3	105.8	105.9
December	107.4	106.5	106.8
2000			
March	107.8	107.3	107.4
June	109.0	107.8	108.1
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR (%)			
1998–99	2.8	3.1	3.0
1999–00	3.6	2.6	2.9
CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER (%)			
1997			
December	0.7	0.9	0.8
1998			
March	1.1	0.6	0.7
June	0.2	0.4	0.4
September	0.9	1.4	1.3
December	0.6	0.7	0.6
1999			
March	1.0	0.6	0.8
June	0.3	0.1	0.1
September	1.4	1.1	1.1
December	1.0	0.7	0.8
2000			
March	0.4	0.8	0.6
June	1.1	0.5	0.7

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

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

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings data indicate the level of quarterly change in average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor the earnings of the 'average person'.

At May 2000, the average weekly ordinary time earnings for adults working full-time in South Australia was \$770.40 for males, \$651.40 for females and \$726.80 for all persons (table 9.10). The annual change to May 2000 was 3.9% for full-time adult ordinary time earnings, and 1.7% for all employees, total earnings. This was slightly lower than the Australian annual change of 4.2% for full-time adult ordinary time earnings, and 3.9% for all employees, total earnings.

9.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

Period	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All males total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All females total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1998									
February	715.10	764.60	656.10	626.20	642.10	447.70	683.60	721.20	553.60
May	713.80	759.50	646.30	620.10	634.30	452.40	680.10	714.40	552.80
August	737.50	785.60	670.40	623.50	636.30	462.10	694.70	729.60	569.60
November	745.20	811.60	679.00	631.50	652.90	471.50	702.50	752.00	580.30
1999									
February	739.90	796.20	677.40	632.00	651.90	466.50	699.60	742.30	574.90
May	742.20	796.80	686.30	624.70	648.00	457.30	699.70	742.90	576.10
August	742.70	792.00	669.30	631.20	655.70	451.20	702.00	742.20	560.40
November	745.30	805.60	697.40	638.70	663.40	453.80	705.70	752.70	572.80
2000									
February	768.60	821.20	708.30	645.30	656.80	461.30	723.00	760.30	584.50
May	770.40	831.30	705.00	651.40	677.20	462.60	726.80	774.80	585.90

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

Hours worked

Table 9.11 shows the distribution of hours worked by the South Australian workforce. Overall in May 2000 there was little change in the percentage of employed persons who worked less than 35 hours per week when compared with May 1999. Those who recorded working between 35–39 hours fell by 0.5% from 17.4% in May 1999 to 16.9% in May 2000. Decreases were also reported for employed persons working 40 hours (0.2%), and 41–49 hours (1.2%), whereas, an increase of 0.9% reported working 50 or more hours in May 2000 when compared with May 1999.

9.11 EMPLOYED PERSONS, Hours Worked—At May(a)

May	Percentage who worked the following hours in the specified week							Total
	0	1–29	30–34	35–39	40	41–49	50 and over	
1996	5.3	25.5	7.1	16.7	13.0	13.7	18.7	100.0
1997	4.2	27.1	7.2	16.7	12.2	13.6	19.0	100.0
1998	4.7	26.0	7.8	18.7	11.7	12.4	18.7	100.0
1999	4.3	26.4	7.0	17.4	13.0	14.3	17.6	100.0
2000	4.3	27.0	7.3	16.9	12.8	13.1	18.5	100.0

(a) Employed civilian population, 15 years of age and over.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Industrial relations

At August 1999, 30.3% (163,295) of South Australia's 539,810 employees aged 15 years and over were trade union members in their main job. Trade union membership in South Australia has steadily declined in the period since 1990 when membership stood at 57.0%. This downward trend has also been evident in the Australian figures, where membership declined from 40.5% in 1990 to 25.7% in August 1999. Trade union membership was proportionally highest in the 55–59 and 45–54 year age groups (41.7% and 38.1% respectively). In contrast, membership was lowest in the 15–19 year age group (20.0%).

The proportion of public sector employees who reported that they were members of a trade union (53.1%), was more than double the number of private sector employees (24.7%). Trade union membership was highest in Communication services (67.9%) and Electricity, gas and water supply (63.5%) industries. Employees in Agriculture, forestry and fishing reported the lowest trade union membership (3.6%).

Industrial disputes

In South Australia there were 35 industrial disputes recorded in 1999, involving (directly or indirectly) 19,100 employees and resulting in 15,000 working days lost (table 9.13).

Between 1998 and 1999 the number of working days lost decreased by 6.8%. South Australia's, 27 working days lost per thousand employees was 31.0% lower than the national average of 87 days.

9.12 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year ended 31 December	Disputes no.	Employees involved '000	Working days lost	
			Total '000	Per thousand employees no.
1995	28	27.8	15.3	28
1996	30	33.4	41.6	77
1997	33	8.2	8.0	15
1998	32	16.3	16.1	30
1999	35	19.1	15.0	27

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0), *Industrial Disputes* (Cat. no. 6321.0).

In South Australia, the number of working days lost per thousand employees during 1999 varied between industries, with the highest rates recorded in Manufacturing (223 working days lost per thousand employees) and Construction (99) (table 9.13).

Metal products and Machinery and equipment, a subdivision of the Manufacturing industry, accounted for almost 62% of this industry's total working days lost.

Nationally, the most prominent industries in terms of industrial disputes were Mining and Construction, with Coal mining recording 1,445 working days lost per thousand employees.

9.13 WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, By Industry—1999

Industry	South Australia	Australia
Coal mining	—	1 445
Other mining	7	35
Metal products; Machinery and equipment	138	282
Other manufacturing	85	120
Construction	99	381
Transport and storage; Communication services	36	42
Education; Health and community services	7	165
Other industries	5	7
All industries	27	87

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

References

Data sources

Currently the principal sources of ABS labour statistics are household surveys and employer-based surveys. The ABS conducts a monthly household-based Labour Force Survey which provides estimates at national, State and regional levels. The major statistical indicators produced from the Labour Force Survey are persons employed and unemployed, classified by age, sex, marital status and country of birth, expressed as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. However additional questions investigating particular aspects of the labour force are frequently included (e.g. underemployment within the part-time employment group). More information about this collection and definitions of terminology are notated in *Labour Force, Australia* (Cat. no. 6203.0).

The ABS also conducts sample surveys of employers drawn from the ABS Register of Business and Organisations. Over recent years, new or upgraded quarterly surveys of employment and earnings, average weekly earnings, overtime, job vacancies, and an annual survey of employee earnings and hours have been introduced. For further information on these surveys, and definitions of terms and classifications used, see the relevant ABS publications.

The Wage Cost Index (WCI) was developed to provide a quarterly measure of changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by shifts in occupations, industry disruptions, changes in paid hours and changes for individuals employees (e.g. promotions). In addition, the WCI does not reflect changes in the composition of remuneration between cash and non-cash benefits or in the composition of wage and salary payments. These indexes were compiled for the first time for the December quarter 1997 (with a base of September quarter 1997 = 100.0). The usefulness of index numbers stems from the fact that index numbers for any two periods can be used to directly calculate the change or movement in hourly rates of pay between two periods. These movements can be compared across States/Territories, sectors, industries, or occupations. Further information on the WCI is contained in the publication *Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0).

Statistics on industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from employers, trade unions and reports of government authorities. An industrial dispute is where a stoppage of work has occurred, provided that at least 10 working days have been lost. Regardless of the length of the stoppage, 10 working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by 10 people in one day, (assuming they work an 8 hour day). For example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost.

Industrial disputes are defined as the withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer(s) to permit some or all of their employees to work, in order to enforce or resist a demand, or express a grievance.

Employees directly involved are those who actually participated in the dispute and 'employees indirectly involved' are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppage occurred, but are not themselves party to the dispute.

ABS sources

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

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0)

Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia (Cat. no. 6310.0)

Industrial Disputes (Cat. no. 6321.0)

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

Further information

ABS sources

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Questionnaire Redesign (Cat. no. 6294.0)

Information Paper: Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6346.0)

Employed Wage and Salary Earners (Cat. no. 6248.0)

ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition (Cat. no. 1220.0)

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (Cat. no. 1292.0)



10

Primary Industries

Overview

This chapter contains information on South Australia's primary industries. Topics covered include agriculture, livestock, fisheries and mining.

Agriculture

At 31 March 1999 there were 15,738 farming establishments in South Australia which had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced during 1998–99 increased by 3% to \$3,243.6m (table 10.1). The estimate of the gross value of crops rose by 8% to \$2,357.6m, due mainly to the value of wheat increasing by 18% to \$641m, with increased production more than offsetting lower prices.

In terms of value, South Australia produced 15% of Australia's crops, 6% of livestock slaughtered and 8% of other livestock products (wool, milk, eggs and honey).

10.1 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED(a)

Year	Crops	Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	Livestock products	Total	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
1995	1 493.1	466.2	505.3	2 464.6	10.4
1996	2 261.6	422.5	501.9	3 186.0	11.7
1997	2 067.2	416.6	472.7	2 956.5	10.5
1998	2 190.1	459.7	514.3	3 164.1	11.2
1999	2 357.6	430.6	455.4	3 243.6	11.2

(a) Reference period for crops is year ended 31 March; reference period for livestock slaughterings and other disposals, and livestock products is year ended 30 June.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Land management

Agricultural land is generally divided into cropped land, land sown to pastures and a broad balance comprising grazing land or land lying fallow.

At 31 March 1999, a total of 59.4 million hectares was devoted to agriculture, over 60% of South Australia's total land mass. Of the area devoted to agriculture, 6% was used for crops and 4% for sown pastures and grasses with the remainder devoted to a broad balance of agricultural activities.

10.2 LAND USE, Area—Year Ended 31 March

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Crops(a)	2 991	3 219	3 279	3 290	3 648
Sown pastures and grasses	n.a.	2 008	2 214	2 595	2 491
Agricultural land(b)	56 101	56 901	56 219	57 516	59 385
Non-agricultural land(c)	42 337	41 447	42 129	40 832	39 963

(a) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed. (b) Total area of establishments with an EVAO of \$5,000 or more. (c) Comprises conserved land, forestry, urban, unused land and establishments not included in the Agricultural Census/Commodity Survey.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

The total area of irrigated land in 1998–99 was estimated to be 137,000 hectares, or less than 0.5% of the total land used for agriculture. The most extensively irrigated crops were vegetables and grapevines with over 85% of their growing areas recorded as being irrigated.

10.3 AREA OF CROPS AND PASTURES IRRIGATED—Year Ended 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Pastures	50	71	59
Cereals	5	5	4
Vegetables for human consumption	8	11	11
Fruit (including nuts)	14	16	15
Grapevines	30	37	45
All other crops	10	12	7
Total area irrigated	115	149	137

Source: *Agriculture, Australia 1998–99* (Cat. no. 7113.0) and unpublished data from *Agricultural Census/Survey, Australia*.

Crops and pastures

Wheat is South Australia's largest crop in terms of area, production and value (\$641m). In 1998–99, the area sown increased by 23% to 1.8 million hectares, with a corresponding increase in production to 3.3 million tonnes (table 10.4). The average yield per hectare was 1.9 tonnes.

South Australia was the largest producer of barley, with 975,000 hectares under cultivation, and production steady at 2.1 million tonnes, with an average yield of 2.1 tonnes per hectare. However, the value of the barley crop fell by 8% to \$304m as a result of lower prices.

Canola production in South Australia more than doubled in 1998–99, to record 193,000 tonnes as a result of increased planting and better yields.

10.4 SELECTED PRINCIPAL CROPS, Production—Year Ended 31 March

Crop	Area		Production		Value	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 t	'000 t	\$m	\$m
Cereals for grain						
Barley	1 017	975	2 027	2 051	328.5	303.5
Oats	111	112	153	178	19.7	17.2
Wheat	1 439	1 762	2 689	3 310	542.2	641.0
Legumes						
Lupins for grain	96	79	106	102	25.0	17.5
Field peas for grain	140	145	169	208	46.4	52.2
Oil seeds						
Canola	63	132	88	193	32.9	78.0
Crops cut for hay						
Cereal crops	107	100	412	418	46.5	40.7
Non-cereal crops	16	6	33	18	2.5	1.4
Pastures and grasses cut for hay						
Lucerne	35	26	103	86	16.6	12.8
Other	82	73	269	242	49.2	46.4

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Vegetables

The estimated value of South Australia's vegetable crops (\$225.1m) represents almost 10% of the value of all crops (including pastures and grasses). The most significant vegetables grown in South Australia, in terms of value, production and area sown were potatoes, onions and carrots (table 10.5).

Potatoes remained the principal vegetable in terms of gross value for South Australia, despite the 1998–99 season recording a 19% decrease over the previous year, with potato production valued at \$107m. Similarly, potatoes were the highest value vegetable crop nationally, although the estimated gross value of national production was down 11% in the 1998–99 season.

Potato production, (300,969 tonnes) fell by 2% in the 1998–99 season, but still accounted for 69% of the total area under vegetable cultivation. The 8,812 hectares planted gave a yield of 34.2 tonnes per hectare.

Onions were South Australia's second most valuable vegetable crop for the 1998–99 season in terms of gross value (\$38m), although this was a decrease of 23% over the 1997–98 season. Onion production (61,527 tonnes) was also down by 17%, while carrot production (27,105 tonnes) decreased by 43% over the previous year's harvest. Cauliflower production on the other hand increased by 10% to 4,315 tonnes.

10.5 PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES GROWN FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION—Year Ended 31 March

Vegetable	Area		Production		Value	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	ha	ha	t	t	\$m	\$m
Carrots	*1 152	573	**47 767	27 105	27.7	21.7
Cauliflowers	213	181	3 926	4 315	2.4	2.7
Lettuces	284	246	9 013	6 603	6.5	5.5
Onions, white and brown	1 468	1 225	74 201	61 527	49.7	38.1
Potatoes	8 800	8 812	306 634	300 969	131.5	107.1
Total (incl. other)	13 932	12 752	..	..	263.1	225.1

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Fruit and nuts

Fruit and nut production, valued at \$767.3m, accounts for 33% of South Australia's total value of all crops (including pastures and grasses).

Grapes remained the leading individual fruit in value terms at \$540m, an increase of 14%, mainly as a result of increases in both estimated production and prices.

Citrus fruits had a total value of production of \$107m, and were the next highest in value terms, with oranges accounting for 86% of this total. The combined value of grapes and citrus fruits accounted for 84% of the gross fruit and nut production in South Australia.

South Australia's apricot production in 1998–99 accounted for 48% of the national apricot harvest, despite a fall in production of 16% within this State. Other stone fruits which also exhibited a fall in production over the 1997–98 season were cherries (11%), peaches (3%) and plums and prunes (28%).

South Australia was the largest contributor to the national production of lemons and limes, producing 10,225 tonnes or 35% of the total Australian production. Mandarin production increased by 12% to 11,205 tonnes, with a yield of 69.7 kilograms per tree. In contrast, South Australia's orange production fell by 9% to 165,000 tonnes, and this was a contributing factor for the reduction in total Australian orange production in 1998–99.

Almonds are a significant nut crop grown in South Australia, with production in 1998–99 increasing by 56% to 3,800 tonnes, showing a yield of 6.1 kilograms per tree. South Australia accounted for 43% of national almond production and with an estimated 625,000 trees, had 59% of the total number of almond trees grown in Australia.

10.6 SELECTED FRUIT AND NUTS, Production—Year Ended 31 March

	Trees		Production		Value	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	'000	'000	t	t	\$m	\$m
Citrus						
Oranges	1 860	1 760	180 253	164 936	86.2	92.2
Lemons and limes	89	89	11 492	10 225	6.7	5.3
Mandarins	159	161	10 028	11 205	10.3	9.6
Pome						
Apples	555	588	24 849	25 161	23.8	33.5
Pears (excl. Nashi)	75	101	5 918	5 596	6.0	6.6
Stone						
Apricots	301	294	12 271	10 361	21.9	17.3
Cherries	77	112	1 040	923	5.1	5.8
Peaches	101	70	5 723	5 531	4.8	4.6
Plums and prunes	94	83	3 569	2 571	5.7	4.5
Vine fruit						
Grapes	..	..	462 257	496 543	473.9	540.2
Nuts						
Almonds (kernel)	491	625	2 456	3822	14.7	19.7
Total	..	..	..	..	679.0	767.3

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Vineyards

Season 1999 was a record year for South Australian grape growers, with 52,551 hectares of vines under cultivation. This represents 43% of the Australian total of 122,915 hectares. The area of vines planted or grafted during season 1999 in South Australia was 7,185 hectares, accounting for 45% of Australia's newly planted vines for the season.

10.7 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF VINEYARDS

Harvest	AREA OF VINES				GRAPE PRODUCTION			
	Bearing	Not yet bearing (planted or grafted)		Total	Wine- making	Drying (a)	Table and other	Total
		Prior to collection year	During collection year					
1995	27 237	2 274	3 092	32 603	320 169	6 714	2 913	329 797
1996	27 153	4 826	3 310	35 289	395 835	7 229	3 769	406 832
1997	30 270	4 741	3 535	38 546	367 792	4 245	2 551	374 589
1998	34 324	4 162	5 072	43 557	455 531	3 337	2 390	461 257
1999(b)	40 188	5 177	7 185	52 551	491 621	2 764	2 149	496 534

(a) Production for drying is estimated as fresh weight equivalent of dried weight. (b) The data in 1999 include operations by viticulture businesses which have existed for some time but for various reasons have not been added to the ABS business register. Inclusions of these businesses for the first time in the 1999 collection means that some proportion of any gross change is due to better coverage in the collection rather than actual change in the industry.

Source: *Wine and Grape Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 1329.0)*.

With the increased demand for red wine for both domestic consumption and export, large plantings of red grape varieties occurred during 1999. Red grape varieties accounted for 69% of the total area under vines in South Australia.

The planting of the wine grape variety Shiraz dominated all other grape variety plantings with 28% of the total area under vines, followed by Cabernet Sauvignon (24%) and Chardonnay (12%).

10.8 TOTAL AREA OF PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF VINE AT HARVEST

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999(a)
Variety	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
Red grapes					
Cabernet Sauvignon	5 531	6 287	7 698	9 942	12 703
Currant	428	364	307	220	162
Grenache	1 755	1 755	1 738	1 713	1 917
Mataro	479	453	460	539	626
Merlot	463	726	1 217	1 857	2 648
Pinot Noir	641	699	680	855	1 038
Shiraz	5 906	7 125	8 537	10 528	14 823
Other	1 227	1 211	1 307	1 452	2 338
<i>Total</i>	<i>16 430</i>	<i>18 620</i>	<i>21 943</i>	<i>27 105</i>	<i>36 254</i>
White grapes					
Chardonnay	4 558	5 379	5 763	6 093	6 336
Chenin Blanc	469	435	443	407	404
Colombard	412	405	452	499	630
Muscat Gordo Blanco	1 750	1 713	1 569	1 396	1 302
Palomino and Pedro Ximenes	554	480	415	317	241
Riesling	2 818	2 651	2 578	2 515	2 354
Sauvignon Blanc	617	712	742	818	895
Semillon	1 172	1 430	1 566	1 782	1 876
Sultana	1 643	1 548	1 257	970	764
Other	2 180	1 916	1 819	1 655	1 495
<i>Total</i>	<i>16 173</i>	<i>16 669</i>	<i>16 603</i>	<i>16 452</i>	<i>16 297</i>

(a) The data in 1999 include operations by viticulture businesses which have existed for some time but for various reasons have not been added to the ABS business register. Inclusions of these businesses for the first time in the 1999 collection means that some proportion of any gross change is due to better coverage in the collection rather than actual change in the industry.

Source: Unpublished data, Wine and Grape Industry collection.

Livestock and livestock products

The number of dairy cattle in South Australia increased by 9% to 177,000 between 1998 and 1999 (table 10.9), while the number of chickens and deer increased by 5% and 29% respectively over the same period. In contrast to these increases, the number of meat cattle decreased by 45,000 (4%) on 1997-98 figures, and pig numbers decreased by 18,000 (4%).

10.9 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS—Year Ended 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Meat cattle	1 064	1 069	1 024	1 051	1 006
Milk cattle(a)	152	150	157	162	177
Sheep and lambs	13 249	13 576	13 106	13 136	13 065
Pigs	423	412	417	424	406
Deer	19	18	21	17	22
Chickens	5 003	4 984	4 878	5 250	5 520

(a) Excluding house cows.

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Table 10.10 shows the number of livestock slaughtered for human consumption. Lambs and pigs were the only livestock type to record an increase in the number of slaughterings between 1998 and 1999 (15% and 22% respectively). The number of cattle slaughtered steadily declined between 1995 and 1999, with the fall of 25% recorded between 1998 and 1999 further reinforcing this trend.

10.10 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED—Year Ended 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cattle	424	375	369	372	278
Calves	12	13	16	20	20
Sheep	3 114	2 371	2 312	2 655	2 018
Lambs	1 915	1 905	1 754	1 866	2 154
Pigs	470	467	427	381	466
Chickens	28 866	26 948	28 008	n.p.	n.p.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Value of livestock and products

The estimated gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals in South Australia fell by 6% to \$431m in 1999 (table 10.11). The value of cattle and calf slaughterings and other disposals decreased by 10% to \$129m, as a result of lower slaughter numbers and lower exports. The value of sheep and lambs slaughtered or otherwise disposed of decreased by 14% to \$148m, mainly due to a drop in the number of live animals exported.

10.11 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND OTHER DISPOSALS, Gross Value—Year Ended 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cattle and calves	201.1	152.9	137.6	144.4	129.4
Sheep and lambs	136.4	148.8	134.5	171.8	148.2
Pigs	52.8	43.2	54.4	n.p.	n.p.
Poultry	72.5	75.4	89.2	n.p.	n.p.
Other	3.3	2.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
Total	466.2	422.5	416.6	459.7	430.6

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

The South Australian estimate of the gross value of livestock products decreased in 1998–99 by 12% to \$455m (table 10.12). This was due to a 25% fall in the gross value of wool to \$232m, which was only partially offset by an 11% increase in the gross value of milk production to \$197m.

10.12 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, Gross Value—Year Ended 30 June

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wool					
Shorn	324.4	311.3	270.0	296.6	223.0
Other	15.2	12.2	10.2	12.9	9.0
Total wool	339.5	323.4	280.2	309.5	232.0
Liquid whole milk used for					
Manufacturing	65.6	73.5	84.0	91.9	108.4
Human consumption	80.2	83.0	88.7	85.6	88.8
Total whole milk production	145.8	156.5	172.7	177.5	197.2
Eggs	16.6	16.5	14.4	21.3	22.7
Honey	3.1	5.0	5.2	5.7	3.3
Beeswax	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Total livestock products	581.7	501.9	472.7	514.3	455.4

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Fisheries

Commercial fishing is undertaken along the entire South Australian coastline. In the sheltered waters of the Gulfs and West Coast bays, operators take prawns or various marine scale fish species. Rock lobster is taken along the more exposed parts of the coast, while abalone is dived for in most areas. A small quantity of freshwater fish is caught in the River Murray and associated lakes.

The 1998–99 fisheries production statistics in the following tables were obtained solely from *Australian Fisheries Statistics 1999* published by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics.

The estimated gross value of South Australian fisheries production, including Aquaculture, was \$348m in 1998–99, an increase of 78% from 1996–97.

The value of South Australian wild caught fisheries production increased by almost 15% (\$21.3m) between 1996–97 and 1998–99 to \$167.8m. This increase came about mostly as a result of a 18% rise in the gross value of crustaceans caught, with prawns accounting for almost four-fifths (79%) of that rise. Rock lobster production (\$73.9m) however, was the single most valuable wild caught fisheries production in 1998–99 accounting for 44% of South Australia's total wild caught value.

The total wild caught fisheries production for South Australia in 1998–99 was 18,242 tonnes. Fish production was 51% (9,352 tonnes), with crustaceans making up 34% (6,161 tonnes) of the overall total.

Pilchards were the main fish species caught, accounting for 48% of the total fish catch in 1998–99. Prawns constituted 45% of the total crustacean catch, with Rock lobster accounting for a further 44%.

10.13 SELECTED FISHERIES PRODUCTION

Species	1996–97		1997–98p		1998–99e	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Prawns	2 024	25 151	2 759	33 246	2 761	39 615
Rock lobster	2 528	71 379	2 622	78 555	2 729	73 908
Crab	567	2 587	633	3 505	669	3 863
Other	6	53	1	6	1	15
<i>Total</i>	5 125	99 170	6 014	115 312	6 161	117 400
Molluscs						
Abalone	903	25 184	813	26 883	933	27 161
Pipi	830	914	1 041	941	976	1 407
Squid	356	1 730	426	2 036	435	2 022
Other	601	1 200	546	1 017	385	900
<i>Total</i>	2 690	29 028	2 826	30 877	2 729	31 490
Fish						
Australian salmon	555	669	632	809	527	672
Mullet	248	760	265	696	207	694
Australian herring	204	240	284	277	322	314
Snapper	305	1 516	394	1 980	447	2 238
King George whiting	586	4 471	552	3 685	594	4 629
Garfish	513	1 785	504	1 619	421	1 572
Leather jackets	426	402	475	466	330	512
Pilchard	3 428	2 197	6 041	3 846	4 465	2 500
Yellowfin Whiting	102	408	73	302	84	391
Snook	120	261	113	227	117	240
Callop	235	2 862	191	2 255	155	1 971
Other species	2 106	2 701	1 845	2 436	1 684	3 158
<i>Total</i>	8 827	18 271	11 367	18 598	9 352	18 891
<i>Total wild caught</i>	16 642	146 470	20 208	164 787	18 242	167 782
Aquaculture	3 883	49 477	7 050	98 220	8 620	180 171
Total	20 525	195 947	27 258	263 007	26 862	347 953

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Australian Fisheries Statistics.

Aquaculture

In 1998–99, the value of aquaculture production was estimated at \$180.1m increasing by more than three times from the 1996–97 value (\$49.5m).

Aquaculture accounted for 52% of the total value of South Australian fisheries production (\$348m) in 1998–99 with Southern blue fin tuna, the predominant aquaculture species (\$166.7m), accounting for 93% of the overall value of aquaculture production.

10.14 AQUACULTURE, Selected Principal Species

Species	1996–97		1997–98p		1998–99p	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Yabbies and marron	15	227	17	249	34	391
Oysters	1 336	5 205	1 298	4 908	1 441	5 489
Southern bluefin tuna	2 089	40 200	5 140	87 223	6 365	166 700
Barramundi	138	1 642	193	2 681	249	3 192
Other	305	2 203	402	3 159	531	4 399
Total production	3 883	49 477	7 050	98 220	8 620	180 171

Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Australian Fisheries Statistics.

Mining

Information in this section describes the structure, performance and activity of the mining industry in South Australia.

During 1998–99 there were 14 mining establishments in South Australia. The total establishment level of employment for the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries decreased by 6% to 1,750 persons in 1998–99. Mining employees continued to be predominantly male (88% of all employees).

Wages and salaries paid increased in 1998–99 (over the 1997–98 figure of \$98m) by \$16m (16%) to \$114m.

10.15 MINING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Items	Unit	Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining(a)	
		1997–98	1998–99
Establishments at 30 June	no.	16	14
Employment at 30 June			
Males	no.	1 646	1 538
Females	no.	213	212
Persons	no.	1 859	1 750
Persons employed per establishment(b)	no.	116	125
Employees working below ground	no.	360	338
Wages and salaries(c)	\$m	98	114

(a) Data not available for separate industry classes due to confidentiality restrictions. (b) Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amount drawn by working proprietors.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0).

Summary of operations

Turnover at the establishment level for the Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining industries in 1998–99 was \$1,129m, a fall of \$31m (2.7%) on 1997–98. South Australia's turnover accounted for 3% of the Australian total of \$37,524m.

10.16 ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL, Summary of Operations

Item	South Australia		Australia	
	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Turnover	1 160	1 129	37 558	37 524
Opening inventories	103	93	3 380	3 471
Closing inventories	92	86	3 333	3 296
Purchases and selected expenses	276	329	13 593	13 230
Value added	872	793	23 918	24 120
Net capital expenditure	450	261	7 161	8 046
Mineral royalties paid	65	52	2 448	2 008

Source: Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0).

Quarrying production

The 1998–99 mining commodity statistics in table 10.17 are derived solely from information obtained from Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

The total value of minerals produced was \$1,221m for 1998–99, a fall of \$13m over the 1997–98 figure. However, natural gas production (\$416m) contributed 34% of the State's total production value, an increase of 10% over 1997–98.

The value of copper production (\$192m), while accounting for 16% of total production value, fell by 7% over the 1997–98 figure of \$207m. The value of coal production also experienced a fall (30%) from the previous year.

10.17 MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION(a)

	Unit	Quantity		Value (\$'000)	
		1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99
Metallic					
Copper	'000 t	80	84	206 689	191 620
Gold	kg	1 049	961	16 328	14 024
Iron ore	'000 t	2 833	2 733	25 493	24 598
Uranium oxide	t	1 956	1 979	101 389	83 592
Silver	kg	11 659	8 297	2 987	2 197
Other	..	—	—	1 714	2 803
Non-metallic					
Barite	'000 t	15	14	964	862
Coal	'000 t	2 747	2 703	60 810	42 633
Dolomite	'000 t	1 070	1 015	10 070	10 199
Foundry sand	'000 t	59	53	1 013	1 151
Gypsum	'000 t	1 596	1 601	4 838	4 975
Limestone	'000 t	1 780	2 297	24 480	25 621
Opal(b)	..	—	—	38 895	37 964
Salt	'000 t	537	574	4 439	4 744
Silica	'000 t	131	126	2 739	3 041
Talc	'000 t	8	8	832	716
Other	..	—	—	861	769
Construction material, quarrying					
Natural sand products	'000 t	9 494	10 017	82 699	80 831
Natural clay products	'000 t	2 389	2 403	17 505	18 336
Natural gas(c)	millions of m ³	473	577	2 391	2 683
Condensates	ML	3 897	4 190	386 569	421 912
Crude oil	ML	353	449	62 744	70 563
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 t	579	560	94 005	81 335
		311	404	84 332	94 066
Total	..	..	..	1 234 789	1 221 237

(a) Quantities disposed of as recorded by Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

(b) Estimated. (c) Value of gas ex-Moomba plant includes value of CO₂ from Caroline 1 well and also value of ethane.

Source: Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

References

Data sources

Between 1993–94 and 1996–97, information for the Agricultural Censuses was obtained from agricultural establishments having an EVAO of \$5,000 or more. The Agricultural Census was replaced by the Agricultural Commodity Survey in 1997–98, maintaining the same scope and coverage.

The EVAO is an aggregation of derived values for all crop and livestock activity for each unit. EVAO is applicable only for industry coding and size valuation purposes and is not an indicator of receipts obtained nor the actual value of agricultural commodities produced by these units. Information is collected from establishments when their EVAO is above a certain level. As these levels have varied in the past, care should be taken when comparing data from previous census years and where the data is survey-based.

An establishment with agricultural activity is a single physical location which is used for the production of crops, including fruit and vegetables and/or the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products.

The statistics on crops, pastures, vegetables, fruit and livestock, in general refer to the season ended 31 March.

The gross value of production is based on wholesale prices realised in the market place, and data is aggregated before publishing to ensure that details of individual businesses are not identified.

Further information on the scope, coverage and definitions is contained in the publication *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

The ABS 1998–99 Mining Collection is a combination of census and sample survey collections. Data are aggregated before publishing to ensure that details of individuals/businesses are not identified.

Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas. Associated activities such as the crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or briquetting of ores and other minerals are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

The business units about which statistical output is available are 'management units' and 'establishments'.

Management units are statistical units equating to the highest level for which accounts are maintained. In many cases this coincides with the legal entity owning the business (e.g. sole proprietor, partnership, incorporated company etc.).

Establishments are statistical units equating to the lowest level for which accounts are maintained. In general, an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory and classified to a single industry. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.

The differences in definition of management unit and establishment sometimes result in different values being obtained for certain data items. For example, employment at the establishment level only includes those employees that are involved in that industry, whilst employment at the management unit level includes all employees of that business unit. This often includes employees who would be included in a different industry at the establishment level (e.g. sales staff, head office staff and staff involved in manufacturing activity using mining products). For more detailed information about definitions of terms and classifications used, refer to the relevant ABS publications.

ABS sources

Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0)

Agricultural Commodities, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 7121.0)

Mining Operations, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8415.0)

Australian Mining Industry, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8414.0)

Wine and Grape Industry, Australia, 1999 (Cat. no. 1329.0)

Other sources

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics: *Australian Fisheries Statistics, Australian Commodities: Forecasts and Issues, Australian Commodity Statistics, Australian Mineral Statistics*

Primary Industries and Resources South Australia

Further information

ABS sources

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, Main Tables
(Cat. no. 5220.0.40.001)

Mineral and Petroleum, Exploration, Australia (Cat. no. 8412.0)

Non-ABS sources

Bureau of Resource Sciences

South Australian Department of Primary Industries

Australian Wheat Board

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics

Forestry SA

Oil and Gas Resources of Australia

South Australian Research and Development Institute



Overview

This chapter presents a range of data about employment, wages and salaries and turnover for the manufacturing sector of the South Australian economy.

Employment

The number of people employed in the South Australian manufacturing industry (including working proprietors) decreased by 5.9% between June 1998 and June 1999, falling to 83,400 persons, comprising 9.0% of the total national manufacturing employment.

Establishments with 100 or more employees accounted for 56.2% of total employment in the South Australian manufacturing industry.

Wages and salaries paid (excluding drawings from working proprietors) was \$3,031m, giving an annual average of \$36,400 per employee which was a 5.6% increase on the \$34,400 average recorded 12 months earlier .

11.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Summary of Operations—1998–99

Items	Unit	South Australia	Australia	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
Employment at end of June(a)	'000	83.4	923.4	9.0
Wages and salaries(b)	\$m	3 030.6	35 016.0	8.7
Turnover	\$m	20 180.9	220 847.9	9.1

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

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 8221.0).

During the five years, June 1995 to June 1999, employment in South Australia's manufacturing industry fell by 7.0% or 6,300 persons (table 11.2).

Between June 1998 and June 1999, employment fell in seven of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions, with Metal product manufacturing recording the largest decrease in absolute terms (1,300 persons). The two industry subdivisions with increases were Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated manufacturing (up by 1.5% or 1,200 persons) and Machinery and equipment manufacturing (up by 1.4% or 400 persons).

11.2 EMPLOYMENT, By Manufacturing Subdivision

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Industry subdivision	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	17.2	17.2	15.2	16.2	15.6
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.2	3.9
Wood and paper product manufacturing	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6
Printing, publishing and recorded media	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.0
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Metal product manufacturing	11.3	11.8	11.2	11.8	10.5
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	30.6	29.6	28.2	28.1	28.5
Other manufacturing	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.5
Total manufacturing	89.7	88.1	85.1	88.6	83.4

(a) Includes working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)*.

Turnover

Turnover is a key industry performance measure, which covers the sales of goods and services, together with the transfer of goods to other establishments of the same business, and includes all other operating revenue generated by the establishment.

The value of turnover for the manufacturing industry in South Australia was almost \$20,181m in 1998-99, an increase of 1.5% over the last 12 months and a 12.5% increase over the last five years (table 11.3). Six of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions recorded an increase in turnover between 1997-98 and 1998-99. The largest contributors to turnover in 1998-99 were Machinery and equipment manufacturing (37.6%) and Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing (22.8%). These industries have consistently dominated the manufacturing sector over the past five years.

11.3 TURNOVER, BY MANUFACTURING SUBDIVISION

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98(b)	1998-99
Industry subdivision	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	3 579.6	3 859.1	3 997.0	4 603.3	4 603.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	819.9	823.0	788.5	769.6	659.1
Wood and paper product manufacturing	985.6	968.4	915.8	1 058.8	1 129.5
Printing, publishing and recorded media	668.4	719.4	800.5	769.3	732.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	1 367.8	1 283.6	1 454.9	1 548.5	1 607.5
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	543.3	538.6	604.4	590.3	597.3
Metal product manufacturing	2 565.8	2 544.9	2 511.3	2 658.2	2 639.4
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	6 899.8	6 943.8	6 911.9	7 299.0	7 595.4
Other manufacturing	502.7	497.6	558.1	577.4	589.7
Total manufacturing	17 932.8	18 178.4	18 532.4	19 874.4	20 180.9

(a) Value data are at current prices and therefore do not discount the impact of price changes. (b) From 1997-98 manufacturing collection and onwards, new international standards apply to the calculation of turnover (refer to paragraphs 14-15 of the Explanatory Notes in Cat. no. 8221.4).

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)*.

Individual industries

This section details the three most significant South Australian secondary industries in terms of their contribution to the State's manufacturing employment and turnover over the five-year period between 1994–95 and 1998–99.

Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing

In June 1999, 13,630 persons were employed in Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing, comprising 16.4% of the total South Australian manufacturing workforce.

While employment in the South Australian motor vehicle industry declined by 5.0% between 1994–95 and 1997–98, this trend was reversed in 1998–99, with the workforce growing by 2.9% over the 1997–98 figure. Despite this, there were still 316 fewer persons employed in the industry in 1998–99 than in 1994–95.

Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing turnover in June 1999 was \$5,142.2m, an increase of 15.5% since 1994–95, and accounting for 25.5% of the total value of South Australia's manufacturing turnover in 1998–99.

Table 11.4 provides a selection of information about the Motor vehicle and parts manufacturing industry in South Australia.

11.4 MOTOR VEHICLE AND PARTS MANUFACTURING

Year	Employment(a)	Wages and	Turnover
	at end of June	salaries(b)	
	no.	\$m	\$m
1994–95	13 946	508.2	4 450.7
1995–96	13 809	496.9	4 549.2
1996–97	13 786	532.8	4 648.9
1997–98	13 247	546.9	4 926.7
1998–99	13 630	552.7	5 142.2

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

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8221.4).

Wine

In June 1999, 3,969 persons were employed in Wine manufacturing, comprising 4.8% of the total South Australian manufacturing workforce.

Employment in this industry has steadily increased over the past five years, rising by 28.0% since 1994–95.

Wine manufacturing turnover was \$1,702.0m in June 1999, accounting for 8.4% of the total value of South Australia's manufacturing turnover in 1998–99, and 51.2% of total turnover for Australian wine manufacturing.

Table 11.5 provides a selection of information about the Wine manufacturing industry.

11.5 WINE MANUFACTURING

Year	Employment at end of June(a) no.	Wages and salaries(b)		Turnover
		\$m	\$m	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
1994-95	3 101	84.0	753.0	51.2
1995-96	3 071	92.8	892.6	49.6
1996-97	3 160	103.9	1 269.7	60.0
1997-98	3 420	107.0	1 435.4	55.3
1998-99	3 969	135.4	1 702.0	51.2

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

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)*.

**Electrical
equipment and
appliances**

In June 1999, 5,973 persons were employed in Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing, comprising 7.2% of the total South Australian manufacturing workforce.

While employment in this industry declined by 8.3% between 1994-95 and 1997-98, this trend was reversed in 1998-99, with the workforce growing by 13.9% over the 1997-98 figure.

Wages and salaries followed a similar pattern, falling by \$12.2m between 1994-95 and 1996-97, before rising once more to \$194.5m in 1998-99.

Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing turnover was \$1,093.3m in June 1999, an increase of 8.2% over the 1994-95 figure, and accounting for 5.4% of the total value of South Australia's manufacturing turnover in 1998-99.

Table 11.6 provides a selection of information about the Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing industry in South Australia.

11.6 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCE MANUFACTURING

Year	Employment at end of June(a) no.	Wages and salaries(b)		Turnover
		\$m	\$m	\$m
1994-95	5 720	170.7	1 010.3	1 010.3
1995-96	5 573	170.2	939.6	939.6
1996-97	5 351	158.5	949.3	949.3
1997-98	5 243	164.5	995.5	995.5
1998-99	5 973	194.5	1 093.3	1 093.3

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

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)*.

References

Data sources

Manufacturing, as specified in Division C of ANZSIC, broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand.

The manufacturing collection is conducted on an annual basis. Manufacturing establishments selected in the survey were asked to provide data on employment, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and whether their products were exported. A number of selected establishments were also asked to provide detailed structural and performance data.

In order to maintain confidentiality of details for individual businesses, statistics relating to a number of important industries are not published.

ABS sources

Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8221.0)

Manufacturing Industry, South Australia (Cat. no. 8221.4)

Further information

ABS sources

Manufacturing Production, Commodities Produced, Australia
(Cat. no. 8365.0)

Manufacturing, Australia (Cat. no. 8225.0)

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, 1997–98
(Cat. no. 8140.0)

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia, Preliminary, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8142.0)

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

Information Paper: Availability of Statistics Related to Manufacturing, 1997 (Cat. no. 8205.0)

Inventories and Sales, Selected Industries, Australia (Cat. no. 5269.0)

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 (Cat. no. 1292.0)



12 Housing and Construction

Overview

This chapter presents a selection of statistics about South Australia's construction industry, including the value of both residential and non-residential building work, housing loans and engineering construction.

Building activity makes a significant contribution to the South Australian economy, both directly and indirectly. New dwelling approvals in particular are recognised as a leading economic indicator.

All values in the following tables exclude the value of land and unless otherwise stated, represent the anticipated or actual value of buildings upon completion.

Building construction

During 1999–2000, the value of all building construction work completed in South Australia was \$1,813.8m, a 24.5% increase on 1998–99.

Residential building work completed during 1999–2000 (including alterations and additions) was valued at \$1,192.3m, an increase of 34.7% from the previous year. By comparison, the value of non-residential building work done during 1999–2000 was \$621.5m, an increase of 8.7% over the 1998–99 figure, and still almost \$64m less than the value of work completed in 1997–98.

Residential building accounted for 65.7% of the value of all South Australian building work done during 1999–2000. This proportion has risen steadily over the past five years, increasing by 5.0 percentage points in the past 12 months, and by a total of 10.6 percentage points since 1995–96 (table 12.1).

12.1 VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
Type of construction	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Residential building	665.4	612.7	737.0	885.4	1 192.3
Non-residential building	542.1	663.2	685.0	571.6	621.5
Total	1 207.5	1 275.9	1 422.0	1 457.0	1 813.8

Source: *Building Activity, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.4).

New house construction with a total value of \$809.9m accounted for 67.9% of the total residential building work done in 1999–2000. From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, the value of new houses constructed increased by 31.8%, while the value of other residential building rose by 51.5%. During the same period, the value of residential alterations and additions also increased by 32.6% (table 12.2).

12.2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

Type of building	1995-96	1997-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New houses	460.5	438.9	535.7	614.6	809.9
New other residential building	74.3	51.6	69.8	123.1	186.5
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	130.6	122.3	131.6	147.7	195.9
Total residential building	665.4	612.7	737.0	885.4	1 192.3

Source: *Building Activity, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.4).

New dwelling unit approvals

The number of new dwelling units approved during 1999–2000 increased by 25.0% over the previous financial year, continuing a steady upward trend during the last five years. The majority of the 9,913 dwellings approved were houses (84.6%), and private sector activity accounted for almost 99% of all new dwelling units approved (table 12.3).

12.3 NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type and Ownership

Year	Private sector			Public sector			Total
	Houses	Other(a)	Total	Houses	Other	Total	
1995-96	4 930	830	5 760	179	29	208	5 968
1996-97	5 508	640	6 148	96	20	116	6 264
1997-98	6 177	820	6 997	193	25	218	7 215
1998-99	6 555	1 142	7 697	206	25	231	7 928
1999-00	8 287	1 517	9 804	102	7	109	9 913

(a) 'Other' includes new other residential buildings, alterations and additions to residential building and conversions.

Source: *Building Approvals, South Australia* (Cat. no. 8731.4).

Housing finance

During 1999–2000, the value of housing loans in South Australia was \$4,375m, a 31.8% increase over 1998–99 (table 12.4). By comparison, the national value of housing loans rose by 21.8% (\$74,930m) over the same period.

While the majority of South Australian housing finance in 1999–2000 continued to be provided by banks, commitments by other lenders accounted for 19.3% of all loans, compared with 16.1% nationally.

12.4 HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, By Type of Lender

Year	All banks	Other lenders	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m
1995-96	2 493	487	2 980
1996-97	2 344	613	2 957
1997-98	2 343	785	3 128
1998-99	2 685	635	3 320
1999-00	3 531	844	4 375

Source: *Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation collection.*

Of the total value of housing loans (\$4,375m) in 1999–2000, 83.3% were for the purchase of established dwellings, and this proportion has remained substantially the same for each of the last four years (table 12.5).

12.5 HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS(a), By Purpose

Year	Construction of dwellings		For purchase of newly erected dwellings		For purchase of established dwellings(b)	
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m	no.	\$m
1995–96	4 381	338	1 718	141	32 608	2 501
1996–97	4 294	347	1 146	96	31 221	2 514
1997–98	4 413	401	1 082	96	31 884	2 631
1998–99	4 898	472	925	91	30 871	2 757
1999–00	5 397	613	1 086	119	37 810	3 643

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. (b) Includes refinancing.

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation collection.

Non-residential building activity

The commercial sector accounted for 53.8% of the total value of non-residential building work done in 1999–2000. The value of this work was \$334.5m, a decrease of 5.4% from the 1998–99 figure.

Shops (\$119.4m) were the largest component within the commercial sector, with the value of work done increasing by over 50% from 1998–99. Hotels, Factories, Offices and Other business premises all exhibited a decline compared with the value of work done in 1998–99.

The value of non-residential building work done in the community sector during 1999–2000 was \$287.0m, increasing by 31.5% over the previous year. Within this sector, only the Entertainment and recreational category experienced a decline in the value of work done, falling by 8.0% from the figure recorded in 1998–99.

12.6 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

Type of building	1995–96	1997–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Commercial					
Hotels etc.	10.6	14.0	35.5	25.4	19.1
Shops	69.8	124.6	164.4	78.6	119.4
Factories	25.1	26.0	68.7	45.7	24.6
Offices	123.0	116.1	83.0	84.4	77.6
Other business premises	93.6	116.5	78.3	119.3	93.8
Total	322.1	397.2	429.9	353.4	334.5
Community					
Educational	116.8	92.6	73.7	91.3	126.6
Religious	3.8	1.3	8.1	2.9	14.8
Health	36.1	61.1	72.5	49.3	66.1
Entertainment and recreational	23.0	44.6	65.4	52.4	48.2
Miscellaneous	40.3	66.5	35.3	22.3	31.3
Total	220.0	266.1	255.0	218.2	287.0
Total building	542.1	663.2	685.0	571.6	621.5

(a) Includes 'Conversions etc.'.

Source: Building Activity, South Australia (Cat. no. 8752.4).

Engineering construction

Engineering construction work worth \$1,425.2m was completed in South Australia during 1999–2000, an increase of 37.2% from the previous year. During this period work completed by the private sector (\$914.1m) accounted for 64.1% of total engineering construction activity.

12.7 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value of Work Done

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Private sector	372.3	462.9	770.5	635.0	914.1
Public sector	353.9	381.9	396.1	403.6	511.1
Total	726.2	844.8	1 166.6	1 038.6	1 425.2

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Table 12.8 shows the value of work completed by both the private and public sectors during 1999–2000. The largest engineering construction sectors were electricity generation, transmission and distribution (\$414.0m), roads, highways and subdivisions (\$386.1m) and telecommunications (\$215.5m).

12.8 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY—1999–00

	Work done during period		
	Private	Public	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Roads, highways and subdivisions	186.1	200.0	386.1
Bridges	22.2	8.7	30.9
Railways	22.2	0.4	22.6
Harbours	14.7	0.2	14.9
Water storage and supply	12.3	25.3	37.6
Sewerage and drainage	33.6	20.2	53.8
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	370.0	44.0	414.0
Pipelines	6.3	—	6.3
Recreation	92.6	10.0	102.6
Telecommunications	13.2	202.3	215.5
Oil, gas, coal and other minerals	76.4	—	76.4
Other heavy industry	30.5	—	30.5
Other	33.9	—	33.9
Total	914.1	511.1	1 425.2

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

References

Data sources

Building activity statistics are compiled on the basis of returns collected from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. The statistics relate to the construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.) is excluded.

Residential buildings are defined as structures predominantly consisting of one or more dwelling units, which can be either houses or other residential buildings (e.g. townhouses, duplexes, apartment buildings, etc.).

Statistics of building work approved are compiled from: permits issued by local government authorities or licensed building surveyors; contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; and major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval (e.g. building on remote mine sites).

Australia introduced The New Tax System from 1 July 2000 which included the removal of Wholesale Sales Tax and the introduction of a Goods and Services Tax (GST). As part of the introduction of the GST, builders were required to undertake a valuation of jobs in progress as at 30 June 2000 and may have changed their reporting practices. Some builders who usually base their reporting to the ABS on progress payments may instead have based their reporting on 30 June valuation. This may have resulted in the 'bringing forward' of some reported work done, with the effect that the June quarter data may be higher than it would otherwise have been for work done, commenced, under construction and completed, but lower for work yet to be done.

As a result of The New Tax System, a wide range of ABS data series will reflect significant immediate and subsequent impacts.

Estimates of engineering construction activity by both public and private sector organisations are compiled from an Engineering Construction Survey. Data is obtained from all enterprises classified to the construction industry on the ABS central register of businesses. The cost of land and the value of building construction is excluded from the survey. Machinery and equipment installed are included in the statistics only if they are an integral part of a construction project. As the majority of construction material used were exempt from the Wholesale Sales Tax, the introduction of the GST is expected to have little direct effect on the estimates of engineering construction.

Housing finance statistics are based on secured commitments (loans) made by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of owner-occupied dwellings. Commitments for the purchase of land, or the construction or purchase of dwellings for rental or resale, are excluded.

Significant lenders are defined as the largest lenders to individuals for the construction and purchase of owner-occupied dwellings (e.g. banks, permanent building societies, credit unions, insurance companies, superannuation funds, etc.). They account for at least 95% of the Australian total and at least 90% of each State total of finance commitments for owner-occupied housing.

ABS sources

Building Activity, South Australia (Cat. no. 8752.4)

Building Approvals, South Australia (Cat. no. 8731.4)

Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)

Housing Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0)

Further information

ABS sources

Australian Housing Survey—Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions (Cat. no. 4182.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (Cat. no. 8731.0)

Building Activity Australia, Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary (Cat. no. 8750.0)

Lending Finance, Australia (Cat. no. 5671.0)

Non-ABS sources Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin (Reserve Bank of Australia)

Overview

This chapter contains information about motor vehicle registrations and road traffic accidents involving fatalities and serious injuries.

Motor vehicle registrations

During 1999–2000 financial year there were 47,449 new motor vehicle registrations recorded in South Australia, a fall of 10.8% from 1998–99. Registrations of new motor passenger vehicles and trucks fell by 14.0% and 9.2% respectively. However, there were increases in new registrations of light commercial vehicles (5.8%), motor cycles, (4.8%) and buses (2.2%).

13.1 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, By Type of Vehicle(a)

Type of vehicle	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–00
Passenger vehicles	36 146	43 407	43 459	37 377
Light commercial vehicles	5 812	6 099	6 301	6 666
Trucks				
Rigid	431	608	695	683
Articulated	316	437	389	311
Non-freight carrying(b)	136	99	81	64
Buses	275	210	179	183
Motor cycles	1 545	1 807	2 066	2 165
Total	44 661	52 667	53 170	47 449

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.

(b) Includes tow trucks, fire engines, ambulances and hearses.

Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (Cat. no. 9303.0.40.003).

In 1999, there were 1,006,407 registered motor vehicles in South Australia (excluding motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) a 0.3% increase on the number recorded in the previous year.

South Australia's registered motor vehicles accounted for 8.4% of the national total in 1999, with 562 registered motor vehicles per 1,000 population, 10% higher than the national average of 511.

13.2 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER—At 30 June

Type of vehicle	1997	1998	1999
Passenger vehicles	801 591	834 863	838 485
Campervans	4 736	4 706	4 514
Light commercial vehicles	120 854	125 323	125 990
Rigid trucks			
GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	3 614	3 681	3 743
GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	22 246	22 966	21 833
Articulated trucks	5 097	5 923	5 932
Non-freight carrying trucks	1 636	1 798	1 905
Buses	3 693	3 892	4 005
<i>Total motor vehicles (excl. motor cycles)</i>	<i>963 467</i>	<i>1 003 152</i>	<i>1 006 407</i>
Motor cycles	28 744	27 908	26 129
Plant and equipment	10 307	11 856	12 170
Caravans	28 586	29 509	29 730
Trailers	195 533	212 366	213 187

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

Table 13.3 summarises the number of registered motor vehicles, by the type of vehicle and the year of manufacture.

13.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Type of Vehicle and Year of Manufacture—At 31 October 1999

Year of manufacture	Passenger vehicles	Camper-vans	Light commercial vehicles	Rigid trucks				Buses	Total motor vehicles (excl. motor cycles)
				GVM less than 4.5 t	GVM more than 4.5 t	Articulated trucks	Non-freight carrying trucks		
To 1970	23 324	320	3 674	211	2 706	72	139	57	30 503
1971 to 1978	79 427	1 763	17 798	693	4 452	641	269	438	105 481
1979 to 1982	104 345	743	16 161	487	3 313	671	194	448	126 362
1983 to 1986	153 664	783	21 634	659	4 206	821	259	654	182 680
1987 to 1989	105 785	253	13 693	487	2 246	814	258	507	124 043
1990–91	75 211	161	10 047	331	1 316	473	210	337	88 086
1992–93	68 530	105	9 272	211	877	400	142	321	79 858
1994	36 745	46	5 416	97	509	400	75	239	43 527
1995	39 688	40	5 436	99	473	360	78	200	46 374
1996	37 625	72	5 982	87	369	284	97	277	44 793
1997	41 953	68	5 746	86	477	343	111	187	48 971
1998	45 496	73	6 775	152	512	413	42	222	53 685
1999	26 650	84	4 342	143	374	237	28	118	31 976
Not stated	42	3	14	—	3	3	3	—	68
Total	838 485	4 514	125 990	3 743	21 833	5 932	1 905	4 005	1 006 407

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

Road accidents

The road traffic statistics in tables in this chapter are derived solely from information obtained from Transport SA.

In 1999 South Australia recorded 153 road crash fatalities, a decrease of 8.9% from the previous year. A total of 88 drivers (including motor cyclists) were killed in 1999, with 30 (34.1%) under 26 years of age and 16 (18.2%) aged 60 years and over. Among the pedestrians killed, one was under the age of 5 years and nine were aged 60 years and over.

Drivers (including motor cyclists) accounted for 54.3% of all serious injuries recorded, with 34.7% under 26 years of age and 13.0% aged 60 years and over.

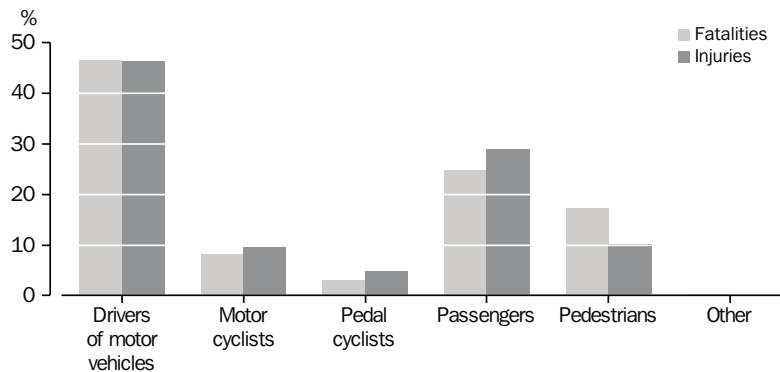
**13.4 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES(a) AND SERIOUS INJURIES(b),
By Age Group—1999**

Age group (years)	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers(c)	Pedestrians	Other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
0–16	1	—	2	7	5	—	15
17–25	22	7	—	10	2	—	41
26–59	33	8	—	8	7	—	56
60 and over	16	—	1	9	9	—	35
Not stated	1	—	—	4	1	—	6
Total	73	15	3	38	24	—	153
PERSONS INJURED							
0–16	19	7	24	94	39	1	184
17–25	230	29	12	96	26	—	393
26–59	330	67	21	114	44	—	576
60 and over	103	4	5	37	40	—	189
Not stated	24	8	19	99	21	—	171
Total	706	115	81	440	170	1	1 513

(a) Person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries sustained in that crash.
 (b) Person who sustains injuries and is admitted to hospital as a result of a road crash and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. (c) Includes pillion passengers.

Source: Transport SA.

13.5 FATALITIES AND INJURIES—1999



Source: Transport SA.

13.6 ROAD TRAFFIC FATALITIES(a) AND SERIOUS INJURIES(b)

Year	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passen- gers(c)	Pedes- trians	All other(d)	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1995	84	12	8	36	40	2	182
1996	92	15	7	43	24	—	181
1997	67	13	4	45	20	—	149
1998	72	13	4	44	35	—	168
1999	73	15	3	38	24	—	153
PERSONS INJURED							
1995	648	153	78	456	186	—	1 521
1996	779	189	59	537	153	3	1 720
1997	712	144	78	424	147	4	1 509
1998	781	157	79	404	142	3	1 566
1999	706	115	81	440	170	1	1 513

(a) A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries sustained in that crash.

(b) A person who sustains injuries and is admitted to hospital as a result of a road crash and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. (c) Includes pillion passengers. (d) Not elsewhere classified.

Source: Transport SA.

References

Data sources

Motor vehicle registration statistics are obtained from State and Territory motor vehicle registration authorities. The statistics reflect information recorded in registration documents and include passenger vehicles, trucks, light commercial trucks, buses, motorcycles, State and Commonwealth owned vehicles and vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates. Vehicles belonging to the defence forces and recreation vehicles such as trail bikes and dune buggies (in those States where registration is required) are excluded.

Road traffic statistics are compiled from road crash information reported to the South Australian police. The crash statistics used are limited to the following parameters: only those reported to the police or other relevant authority; occurred on the road as defined by the South Australian Road Traffic Act; involved at least one moving vehicle and involved at least one casualty—fatal or serious.

ABS sources

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

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

New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Cat. no. 9303.0.40.003)

Non-ABS sources

Transport SA

14

Information Technology

Overview

This chapter contains information on the use of computers and the Internet by private households and farms in South Australia.

Household use of information technology

In recent years communications technology and the communications industry have undergone significant change, with the extension of satellite technology, growth of personal computer usage and the advent of the Internet, particularly the World Wide Web.

In both 1996 and 1998, 98% of South Australian households used a fixed telephone line service. The largest growth in communication technologies used were mobile phones (37% of households in 1998, compared with 22% in 1996), cordless phones (34% of households in 1998, compared with 15% in 1996) and answering machines (33% of households in 1998, compared with 24% in 1996). In 1998, 10% of households had Pay TV services compared with 2% of households in 1996.

14.1 HOUSEHOLDS USING SELECTED COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES

	South Australia				Australia	
	1996		1998		1996	1998
	'000	%	'000	%	%	%
Fixed telephone	553	97.6	556	97.6	96.8	96.8
Cordless phone	86	15.2	194	34.1	14.2	31.1
Digital mobile phone	n.a	n.a.	160	28.1	n.a.	34.1
Analogue mobile phone	n.a	n.a.	66	11.6	n.a.	14.6
Any mobile phone	124	21.9	213	37.3	29.7	44.7
Car phone	12	2.1	22	3.9	4.2	5.8
Answering machine	134	23.7	189	33.2	26.3	34.6
Facsimile machine	41	7.3	77	13.4	10.0	17.1
Pager	11	2.0	19	3.3	2.1	3.2
Voice mail	15	2.6	54	9.5	4.0	10.8
Pay TV(a)	12	2.1	58	10.1	4.7	11.3

(a) Pay TV services are not widely available in all areas of Australia.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Between 1998 and 1999, the proportion of South Australian households with access to a computer rose from 43% to 46%, an increase of approximately 22,000 households. The proportion of households with home Internet access rose from 13% in 1998 to 20% in 1999, an increase of approximately 41,000 households. Although both areas have shown growth, South Australia lags behind the national proportions.

14.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME COMPUTER—1999

	South Australia		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Households with a home computer	266	46	3 329	48
Households with home Internet access	115	20	1 536	22

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0).

South Australian households which frequently used a home computer once a week or more had a high level of peripheral technology usage. In 1998, 88% of these households had a printer, 73% had a CD-ROM drive, 47% had a modem and 15% reported having a character or image reader (scanner).

14.3 USE OF COMPUTER PERIPHERALS BY HOUSEHOLDS WHICH FREQUENTLY(a) USED A HOME COMPUTER

	South Australia				Australia	
	1996		1998		1996	1998
	'000	%	'000	%	%	%
Printers	134	81.0	183	87.8	84.1	89.0
Character or image reader	12	7.1	31	15.1	7.2	18.8
CD-ROM	70	42.4	151	72.7	46.7	74.9
Modems	36	21.8	99	47.3	26.3	52.8

(a) Once a week or more.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Electronic financial transaction methods

Each year, more Australian adults are using the Internet and other electronic methods to perform a variety of financial transactions. The likelihood that a particular method was used largely depended upon how long that method had been available.

Older methods such as EFTPOS and ATM were widely used by South Australian adults in 1999 (56% and 68% respectively), and 31% of all adults used the telephone to pay bills or transfer funds.

14.4 ADULTS UNDERTAKING INTERNET AND SELECTED ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS(a)

	South Australia	Australia
	%	%
Paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet	4	3
Paid bills or transferred funds via phone	31	40
Paid bills or withdrew funds via EFTPOS	56	63
Transferred or withdrew funds via ATM	68	71

(a) Proportions are of all adults in each category.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0).

Activities

In 1998, playing computer games, undertaking work related to studies and undertaking work-related activities were the most frequently reported uses of home computers by adults in South Australia, with Internet-based activities also emerging as a significant new use of home computers (table 14.5).

14.5 HOME COMPUTER ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER(a)—1998

	Males	Females	Persons	
	%	%	'000	%
Playing computer games	61.2	51.9	251	56.8
Learning/study activities	51.3	55.6	235	53.3
Work-related activities	41.5	35.0	169	38.4
Keeping personal or family records/correspondence	32.9	37.8	155	35.2
Internet-based activities	28.5	16.3	100	22.7
Accessing other online services/databases/bulletins(b)	7.8	3.5	25	5.8
Other	2.1	2.2	10	2.2

(a) Relates to persons frequently using a home computer. (b) Persons can nominate more than one activity.

Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0)*.

In the 12 months to April 2000, nearly 195,000 South Australian children aged between 5 and 14 years used a computer during or outside school hours. Compared with the other States and Territories, South Australia and Tasmania had the highest percentage of children using a computer (98%), with Australia's average being 95%.

Across all age groups, school was the most common place where computers were used (96%), followed by the child's home (74%) and at someone else's home (43%).

The Internet was accessed by 49% of South Australian children who used computers in the 12 months to April 2000, with 33% accessing the Internet at school, 26% at home and 10% at someone else's home.

14.6 COMPUTER AND INTERNET USERS, Location of Usage—April 2000

	Age group (years)						Total	
	5-8		9-11		12-14		'000	%
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%		
Computer(a)								
Home	53.0	68.9	44.3	74.0	47.2	81.2	144.5	74.1
Someone else's home	27.7	36.0	28.2	47.1	27.8	47.8	83.7	42.9
School	72.0	93.7	58.8	98.2	56.8	97.6	187.6	96.2
Public library and other	8.2	10.6	13.1	21.9	15.4	26.5	36.7	18.8
<i>Total(b)</i>	76.8	100.0	59.9	100.0	58.2	100.0	194.9	100.0
Internet(c)								
Home	9.5	52.2	18.3	51.6	23.7	54.8	51.5	53.1
Someone else's home	*1.5	*8.5	6.5	18.4	11.3	26.2	19.4	20.0
School	10.0	55.1	23.0	64.8	30.7	71.2	63.8	65.8
Public library and other	*1.9	*10.3	4.2	11.9	7.4	17.2	13.5	14.0
<i>Total(b)</i>	18.2	100.0	35.5	100.0	43.2	100.0	96.9	100.0

(a) Children aged 5 to 14 years who used a computer during and outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000. (b) Sum of components may not add to total because some children used a computer or accessed the Internet in more than one place. (c) Children aged 5 to 14 years who used the Internet during and outside of school hours during the 12 months prior to interview in April 2000.

Source: *Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 4901.0)*.

Farm use of information technology

In March 1998, an estimated 43% of the 15,774 farms in South Australia were equipped with a computer. The statistical divisions (SDs) in the State (outside the ASD) reporting the highest proportion of farms with computers were Eyre (51%) and Yorke and Lower North (45%).

Of the 15,774 farms 12% reported having Internet access, with the Yorke and Lower North SD (14%) and the Outer Adelaide SD (13%) showing the highest proportion, while the Eyre and Northern SDs reported the lowest proportion (both 9%). Approximately 47% of farms had facsimile machines in March 1998. The Yorke and Lower North and South East SDs had the highest percentage of mobile telephones, with 51% and 47% respectively.

Overall, the percentage of South Australian farms with access to the technologies listed in table 14.7 was higher than the Australian average.

14.7 FARM ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY, By Statistical Division—March 1998

Statistical Division	Computer %	Modem %	Internet %	Facsimile %	Mobile telephone			Number of farms no.
					Digital %	Analogue %	Any mobile %	
Adelaide	39.4	19.9	17.4	37.5	36.2	19.8	47.0	1 102
Outer Adelaide	42.7	14.2	13.3	42.9	25.6	24.9	44.0	2 976
Yorke and Lower North	45.1	16.8	13.9	52.1	22.8	38.5	51.4	2 196
Murray Lands	41.8	13.6	12.1	43.2	19.5	31.5	45.5	3 810
South East	41.0	13.1	10.4	47.6	18.5	34.4	46.7	2 676
Eyre	50.8	10.0	8.5	60.4	6.3	12.0	16.6	1 635
Northern	42.3	10.9	9.0	50.7	10.9	23.4	31.5	1 379
South Australia	43.1	13.9	12.0	47.2	20.0	28.2	42.1	15 774
Australia	39.5	13.1	10.8	42.2	19.5	27.4	41.1	144 859

Source: Report on Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia (Cat. no. 8150.0.40.001).

References

Data sources

During 1998 and 1999, the ABS collected information from households on a number of topics relating to the use of technology. Data was also collected on the use of electronic means to carry out financial transactions and teleworking.

Data on children's use of computers during and outside school hours was collected as part of the April 2000 Supplementary Survey, conducted in both rural and urban areas in all States and Territories. Children living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia were excluded.

Data about the usage of information technology within the farming sector has been derived from the 1997–98 Agricultural Commodity Survey, which contained a range of information technology questions.

ABS sources

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia (Cat. no. 8146.0)

Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 4901.0)

Report on Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 1997–98 (Cat. no. 8150.0.40.001)

Further information

ABS sources

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, February 1998 (Cat. no. 8128.0)

Information Technology, Australia, 1995–96 (Cat. no. 8126.0)

Telecommunications Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8145.0)

Population Survey Monitor (Cat. no. 4103.0)

Use of the Internet by Householders, Australia (Cat. no. 8147.0)



Overview

This chapter presents an historical summary of some of the more important statistics relating to South Australia. This is intended to present a general picture of the development of the State. The range of statistics available for the early years of the colony is very limited and in addition it is not always possible to achieve perfect comparability in presenting details covering a period in excess of 150 years. Generally all series on each page relate to either financial or calendar years but some financial year series have been included on pages which contain information shown in calendar years.

The first year shown on each page is the earliest for which any series on that page is available. Blanks at the top of some columns indicate that information relating to these particular series either was not collected, is not available for these early years, or is not available on a basis comparable to more recent statistics.

All major breaks in series are covered by footnotes but minor changes are not so recorded and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind. An example can be quoted from the table on deaths from principal causes, where comparability is affected by changes in classification, particularly in 1950, but no footnote to this effect has been included.

15.1 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY(a)

Year	Population estimate at 31 December			Annual population growth			
	Males	Females	Persons	Recorded natural increase(b)	Rate of natural increase(c)	Total increase	Rate of population growth
	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
1836	309	237	546			546	
1841	8 755	6 730	15 485			855	5.84
1846	14 711	11 182	25 893	577	22.29	3 433	15.29
1851	37 321	29 217	66 538	1 786	26.85	2 838	4.46
1856	56 264	51 622	107 886	3 341	30.97	10 499	10.78
1861	67 409	63 403	130 812	3 589	28	5 230	4.17
1866	88 024	80 883	168 907	4 029	24.39	7 430	4.60
1871	97 019	91 625	188 644	4 704	25.21	4 098	2.22
1876	116 894	107 666	224 560	4 674	21.51	14 484	6.89
1881	152 453	133 518	285 971	6 696	23.81	9 578	3.47
1886	160 814	145 896	306 710	6 943	22.54	-2 603	-0.84
1891	168 826	155 895	324 721	6 526	20.23	5 774	1.81
1896	179 024	173 043	352 067	5 974	16.95	99	0.03
1901	(d)180 440	(d)178 890	(d)359 330	(d)5 105	14.29	(d)2 080	0.58
1906	184 803	181 710	366 513	5 049	13.90	3 892	1.07
1911	214 061	205 331	419 392	7 019	17.05	12 530	3.08
1916(e)	212 585	229 253	441 838	6 780	15.35	-4 147	-0.93
1921	251 170	250 572	501 742	6 992	14.07	10 736	2.19
1926	285 013	275 912	560 925	6 606	11.92	13 877	2.54
1931	289 397	287 682	577 079	4 191	7.28	2 612	0.45
1941(e)	301 645	304 721	606 366	4 677	7.78	7 310	1.22
1946(e)	317 238	323 180	640 418	9 352	14.72	9 536	1.51
1951	375 188	368 597	743 785	10 279	14.03	20 942	2.90
1956	436 807	425 145	861 952	11 371	13.40	27 291	3.27
1961	494 600	484 800	979 400	14 584	15.03	22 400	2.68
1966	554 000	549 800	1 103 700	11 017	10.07	20 700	1.92
1971	602 000	606 700	1 208 700	..	..	..	..
1976	637 800	642 300	1 280 200	8 902	6.98	9 500	0.75
1981	657 000	668 200	1 325 200	9 550	7.24	12 600	0.96
1982	663 600	674 100	1 337 800	8 751	6.57	12 600	0.95
1983	671 700	681 500	1 353 200	9 961	7.40	15 400	1.15
1984	678 000	687 400	1 365 300	9 952	7.32	12 100	0.89
1985	684 400	692 400	1 376 800	9 295	6.78	11 500	0.84
1986	689 800	697 300	1 387 100	9 413	6.81	10 300	0.75
1987	695 000	704 000	1 399 000	8 704	6.25	11 900	0.86
1988	701 200	711 200	1 412 300	8 465	6.02	13 300	0.95
1989	707 400	718 000	1 425 500	8 262	5.82	13 200	0.93
1990	713 900	725 000	1 438 900	8 925	6.23	13 400	0.94
1991	720 000	731 400	1 451 400	8 519	5.89	12 500	0.87
1992	723 200	735 600	1 458 800	8 513	5.85	7 400	0.51
1993	725 100	738 600	1 463 600	8 282	5.67	4 800	0.33
1994	726 300	741 200	1 467 500	7 801	5.32	3 900	0.27
1995	727 800	743 400	1 471 200	7 931	5.40	3 700	0.25
1996	730 100	746 500	1 476 600	7 220	4.89	5 300	0.36
1997	733 000	749 400	1 482 400	6 780	4.57	5 900	0.40
1998	736 600	753 300	1 489 900	6 544	4.41	7 500	0.50
1999	739 700	756 500	1 496 200	6 807	4.57	6 300	0.42

(a) Figures before January 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Figures from 1971 are estimated resident population. (b) Births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified, have been excluded from natural increase before 1 January 1962. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. From 1971 mean estimated resident population. (d) Includes Northern Territory before 1901. (e) During the 1914-18 War, defence personnel leaving the State were treated as departures, but during the 1939-45 War they were retained in the population, and troops of other States and countries were excluded.

15.2 BIRTHS AND SOCIAL

Year	Live births			Marriages		Divorces(a)	
	Number	Rate(b)	Ex-nuptial (%)	Total	Rate(b)	Total	Rate(b)
1846	937	36.2		220	8.5		
1851	2 759	41.5		189	2.8		
1856	4 488	41.6		1 171	10.9		
1861	5 551	43.3		1 158	9.0		
1866	6 782	41.1		1 299	7.9		
1871	7 082	38.0		1 250	6.7		
1876	8 224	37.8		1 852	8.5		
1881	10 708	38.1	2.3	2 308	8.2		
1886	11 177	36.3	2.4	1 976	6.4	10	0.0
1891	10 737	33.4	2.9	2 315	7.2	5	0.0
1896	10 012	28.4	3.5	2 183	6.2	6	0.0
1901	9 079	25.4	4.0	2 304	6.5	6	0.0
1906	8 921	24.6	4.0	2 679	7.4	3	0.0
1911	11 057	28.9	4.2	4 036	9.8	20	0.0
1916	11 857	26.9	3.8	3 602	8.2	14	0.0
1921	11 974	24.1	3.1	4 383	8.8	88	0.2
1926	11 483	20.7	3.1	4 503	8.1	71	0.1
1931	9 079	15.7	3.3	3 069	5.3	138	0.2
1936	8 911	15.2	3.1	5 182	8.8	213	0.4
1941	10 965	18.2	2.8	6 855	11.4	273	0.5
1946	15 813	24.9	3.2	6 700	10.6	654	1.0
1951	17 463	23.8	2.9	6 646	9.1	637	0.9
1956	18 964	22.4	3.4	6 277	7.4	567	0.7
1961	22 399	23.1	4.6	6 804	7.0	718	0.7
1966(c)	20 362	18.6	6.8	9 051	8.3	1 069	1.0
1971	22 996	19.4	7.8	10 833	9.2	1 264	1.1
1976	18 947	14.9	9.4	10 902	8.6	(d)6 142	4.8
1981	19 351	14.7	13.0	10 252	7.8	4 132	3.1
1982	19 294	14.5	13.1	10 935	8.2	4 526	3.4
1983	(e)19 830	14.8	14.3	10 550	7.9	4 431	3.3
1984	20 052	14.8	14.5	10 643	7.9	4 114	3.0
1985	19 790	14.5	14.6	10 148	7.4	4 216	3.1
1986	19 741	14.4	17.5	9 878	7.2	3 776	2.8
1987	19 235	13.8	17.8	9 695	7.0	4 050	2.9
1988	19 155	13.6	18.8	10 128	7.2	4 031	2.9
1989	19 610	13.8	21.0	9 776	6.9	3 740	2.6
1990	19 863	13.9	22.8	9 609	6.7	4 066	2.8
1991	19 640	13.6	24.3	9 392	6.5	4 215	2.9
1992	19 311	13.3	25.0	9 423	6.5	4 074	2.8
1993	20 078	13.7	25.4	9 114	6.2	4 063	2.8
1994	19 409	13.2	26.5	8 909	6.1	4 192	2.9
1995	19 336	13.1	27.4	8 547	5.8	4 199	2.9
1996	19 056	12.9	30.1	8 011	5.4	4 358	3.0
1997	18 362	12.4	29.6	7 945	5.4	4 115	2.8
1998	18 226	12.3	30.4	8 022	5.4	4 159	2.8
1999	17 958	12.0	31.2	8 237	5.5	4 301	2.9

(a) Until 1945, includes only nullities and judicial separations. From 1945, divorces are defined as decrees made absolute in South Australia. (b) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (c) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (d) The *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth) came into operation throughout Australia in 1976. (e) From 1983 'State of usual residence' not 'State of registration'.

130 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

15.3 DEATHS

Year	Number	Rate(a)	Rates from principal causes(a)		Infant(b)	
			Diseases of the heart	Cancer	Number	Rate(c)
1846	360	14.0				
1851	973	14.6			539	195.4
1856	1 147	10.6		0.1	610	135.9
1861	1 962	15.3		0.1	1 064	191.7
1866	2 753	16.7		0.2	1 385	204.2
1871	2 378	12.7		0.2	851	120.2
1876	3 550	16.3		0.4	1 228	149.3
1881	4 012	14.3		0.3	1 364	127.4
1886	4 234	13.8		0.3	1 409	126.1
1891	4 211	13.1		0.5	976	90.8
1896	4 038	11.5		0.5	1 015	101.0
1901	3 974	11.1		0.6	909	100.1
1906	3 872	10.7		0.8	675	75.7
1911	4 038	9.8	1.0	0.7	670	60.6
1916	5 077	11.5	1.3	0.8	868	73.2
1921	4 982	10.0	1.1	0.9	784	65.5
1926	4 877	8.8	1.0	1.0	509	44.3
1931	4 888	8.5	1.4	1.2	330	36.4
1936	5 464	9.3	1.9	1.3	277	31.1
1941	6 288	10.5	2.6	1.3	356	32.5
1946	6 461	10.2	3.0	1.3	428	27.1
1951	7 184	9.8	3.2	1.2	428	24.5
1956	7 593	9.0	3.2	1.2	377	19.9
1961	7 815	8.1	2.9	1.3	448	20.0
1966(d)	9 345	8.5	3.2	1.3	364	17.9
1971	9 686	8.2	2.9	1.4	366	15.9
1976	9 999	7.8	2.9	1.5	276	14.6
1981	9 706	7.4	2.6	1.7	157	8.1
1982	10 457	7.9	2.8	1.7	221	11.5
1983(e)	9 869	7.3	2.6	1.7	183	9.2
1984	10 099	7.4	2.6	1.8	152	7.6
1985	10 496	7.7	2.7	1.8	188	9.5
1986	10 328	7.5	2.7	1.8	146	7.4
1987	10 531	7.6	2.7	1.8	165	8.6
1988	10 690	7.6	2.7	1.9	152	7.9
1989	11 348	8.0	2.7	1.9	146	7.4
1990	10 938	7.6	2.5	2.0	168	8.5
1991	11 176	7.7	2.5	2.0	109	5.5
1992	10 925	7.5	2.5	1.9	117	6.1
1993	11 528	7.9	2.6	2.4	104	5.2
1994	11 710	8.0	2.5	2.1	92	4.7
1995	11 218	7.6	2.3	2.0	112	5.8
1996	11 606	7.9	2.3	2.1	94	4.9
1997	11 658	7.9	2.3	2.1	87	4.7
1998	11 714	7.9	2.3	2.1	73	4.0
1999	11 291	7.6	2.1	2.1	78	4.3

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mid-year population. From 1976 to 1994, mean resident population then mid-year resident population.
 (b) Under one year of age from 1871, previously under two years of age. (c) Rate per 1,000 live births registered. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 'State of usual residence' not 'State of registration'.

15.4 EDUCATION

Year	Government schools(a)			Non-government schools		
	Number	Primary students	Secondary students	Number	Primary students	Secondary students
1861	219	10 711		236		
1866	292	14 690		n.a.		
1871	307	15 791		n.a.		
1876	281	25 889		326		
1881	405	36 888		363		
1886	504	44 405		n.a.		
1891	552	47 094		285		
1896	639	59 944		232		
1901	706	63 183		230		
1906	708	57 270		215	(b)9 753	
1911	743	53 494	1 800	179	(b)11 121	
1916	857	63 935	3 047	(c)218	(c)12 785	
1921	973	77 111	3 067	171	13 951	
1926	1 019	79 204	6 527	188	16 139	
1931	1 075	81 218	10 503	186	14 310	
1936	1 100	75 411	9 280	174	13 993	
1941	1 006	63 303	10 761	167	13 915	
1946	811	61 242	11 870	145	16 310	
1951	728	81 642	14 106	146	20 677	
1956	699	118 365	22 134	163	29 050	
1961	688	135 274	41 889	165	35 652	
1966	700	154 253	60 834	172	(d)24 188	(d)12 999
1971	662	156 458	74 982	169	22 669	15 018
1976	(e)625	151 499	82 115	147	22 177	17 122
1981	638	137 860	75 173	163	24 729	18 583
1982	(f)716	131 250	75 266	169	25 805	19 952
1983	714	127 334	78 183	173	27 183	21 087
1984	708	121 615	79 605	174	(g)27 427	21 957
1985	708	117 588	78 648	175	28 133	23 113
1986	711	115 388	75 686	178	28 729	24 059
1987	717	112 311	73 670	177	29 125	24 834
1988	715	112 349	71 108	178	29 912	25 333
1989	708	117 266	67 259	183	31 127	25 236
1990	706	119 490	65 378	185	32 179	25 688
1991	696	122 139	64 675	184	33 925	26 094
1992	682	124 254	63 302	184	35 123	26 123
1993	677	124 802	59 818	184	36 481	26 126
1994	674	124 043	57 597	189	38 037	26 334
1995	660	122 582	55 889	193	39 355	26 966
1996	651	120 654	56 850	194	40 627	28 074
1997	641	118 812	57 699	196	41 863	29 566
1998	630	117 708	58 624	197	42 675	30 453
1999	628	116 647	59 656	196	42 991	30 929

(a) Net enrolment to 1969, thereafter at census date (at or about 1 August, or 1 July). Includes Northern Territory before 1958.

(b) On last school day. (c) Non-government schools compulsorily registered, previous years incomplete. From 1916 to 1961 net enrolment including Northern Territory. (d) From 1962 at census date. Excludes Northern Territory. (e) From 1972 onwards includes only primary and secondary, before 1972 included technical institutions. (f) Government junior primary schools counted separate from 1982. (g) From 1984 includes a small number of special students.

15.5 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT(a)

Year	Civilian labour force		Civilian employment		Unemployed		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Rate(b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
1966-67	321.9	143.5	316.6	136.5	5.3	7.0	2.6
1967-68	319.8	144.5	315.0	138.1	4.9	6.4	2.4
1968-69	328.7	152.1	323.9	146.0	4.9	6.2	2.3
1969-70	332.7	161.2	329.3	155.8	3.4	5.4	1.8
1970-71	335.4	168.1	331.4	163.1	4.0	5.0	1.8
1971-72	343.2	170.1	338.0	162.1	5.1	7.9	2.5
1972-73	348.9	182.2	341.5	172.6	7.5	9.6	3.2
1973-74	358.3	196.5	352.9	188.0	5.3	8.4	2.5
1974-75	364.3	200.9	358.5	190.9	5.8	10.0	2.8
1975-76	366.5	211.3	355.0	194.3	11.5	17.0	4.9
1976-77	372.0	217.0	361.0	203.2	11.0	13.7	4.2
1977-78	380.1	223.0	356.0	206.5	24.1	16.5	6.7
1978-79	376.1	224.0	352.2	203.2	23.9	20.8	7.4
1979-80	376.2	222.2	349.8	200.4	26.4	21.8	8.1
1980-81	375.7	229.7	350.7	210.3	25.0	19.5	7.3
1981-82	374.2	229.5	348.7	208.6	25.5	20.8	7.7
1982-83	382.1	224.5	338.9	199.7	43.1	24.8	11.2
1983-84	384.5	236.7	349.9	214.6	34.6	22.0	9.1
1984-85	390.0	248.1	358.0	226.0	32.0	22.1	8.5
1985-86	396.5	260.7	365.5	241.2	31.0	19.5	7.7
1986-87	396.2	269.3	362.9	245.9	33.2	23.5	8.5
1987-88	399.0	279.7	364.8	255.8	34.2	23.9	8.6
1988-89	406.1	286.2	378.0	265.5	28.1	20.7	7.0
1989-90	416.9	289.4	389.0	269.2	27.9	20.2	6.8
1990-91	412.3	299.0	371.9	274.8	40.4	24.2	9.1
1991-92	411.2	297.5	358.1	267.3	53.1	30.1	11.7
1992-93	410.6	299.3	362.0	273.9	48.6	25.3	10.4
1993-94	405.7	305.0	361.1	273.9	44.6	31.1	10.6
1994-95	411.2	314.3	364.2	289.3	47.0	25.1	9.9
1995-96	407.9	317.3	369.9	293.6	38.1	23.7	8.5
1996-97	415.4	319.5	374.0	292.7	41.4	26.8	9.3
1997-98	407.3	301.6	368.3	272.5	39.0	29.1	9.6
1998-99	406.3	313.1	375.3	288.1	31.0	25.0	7.8
1999-00	414.5	314.6	380.9	292.2	33.5	22.3	7.7

(a) From the June Labour Force Survey from 1978; August in earlier years. (b) The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a proportion of the labour force.

15.6 RURAL PRODUCTION, Land Cultivation

Year	Rural establishments no.	Area of rural establishments '000 ha	Area under crop(a) '000 ha	Area under irrigation '000 ha
1861-62			162	
1871-72			339	
1881-82			873	
1891-92			780	
1901-02			905	
1911-12	27 120	47 012	1 200	
1921-22	29 693	54 311	1 367	9.1
1931-32	30 648	52 354	2 112	17.3
1941-42	30 565	58 936	1 609	18.5
1951-52	28 698	61 425	1 496	23.6
1961-62	28 886	63 494	1 825	43.9
1971-72	29 095	65 146	2 478	76.1
1972-73	29 001	65 372	2 084	83.1
1973-74	28 738	64 843	2 451	80.2
1974-75	28 185	63 825	2 257	78.9
1975-76	(b)25 143	63 577	2 116	77.9
1976-77	(b)21 597	63 052	2 036	n.a.
1977-78	21 909	62 494	2 565	n.a.
1978-79	22 022	62 655	2 827	78.4
1979-80	23 155	62 786	2 772	n.a.
1980-81	22 249	62 437	2 773	79.5
1981-82	21 402	62 897	2 865	n.a.
1982-83	21 172	60 196	2 856	n.a.
1983-84	19 923	62 063	3 108	86.0
1984-85	19 915	62 616	2 908	n.a.
1985-86(c)	14 488	57 854	3 000	n.a.
1986-87	15 369	59 471	3 066	91.8
1987-88	14 768	59 958	2 990	n.a.
1988-89	14 565	58 029	2 961	n.a.
1989-90	14 636	57 480	3 042	98.9
1990-91	14 482	56 954	2 933	110.2
1991-92(c)	13 990	56 857	2 920	104.1
1992-93(c)	14 077	56 555	3 073	117.1
1993-94(c)	16 345	57 267	2 940	112.2
1994-95	15 952	56 101	2 991	n.a.
1995-96	15 940	56 901	3 219	92.1
1996-97	15 817	56 219	3 279	115.5
1997-98	15 774	57 516	3 290	149.0
1998-99	15 738	59 385	3 648	137.0

(a) Excludes pastures grown for crops. (b) Changes in scope of the Agricultural Census. (c) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94 onwards.

15.7 RURAL PRODUCTION, Crop Areas and Yield

Year	Wheat for grain		Barley for grain		Oats for grain		Orchards(a)(b)	Vineyards(a)
	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Area
	'000 ha	t	'000 ha	t	'000 ha	t	'000 ha	'000 ha
1841-42	2	1.4	—	1.1	—	1.1		
1851-52	22	0.9	2	0.9	1	1.0		0.1
1861-62	126	0.7	4	0.9	1	0.9	0.7	1.6
1871-72	280	0.4	7	0.5	2	0.5	1.1	2.2
1881-82	716	0.3	5	0.6	1	0.5	1.8	1.7
1891-92	628	0.3	5	0.5	5	0.3	3.6	5.0
1901-02	706	0.3	6	0.9	14	0.6	6.6	8.4
1911-12	887	0.6	17	1.0	44	0.6	9.4	9.7
1921-22	965	0.7	69	1.1	51	0.5	13.1	16.8
1931-32	1 648	0.8	98	1.1	84	0.5	11.8	21.2
1941-42	941	0.9	194	1.4	118	0.6	12.0	23.5
1951-52	653	1.1	337	1.1	157	0.6	11.9	24.8
1961-62	902	1.0	514	0.9	131	0.6	15.6	23.4
1971-72	1 069	1.3	784	1.3	169	1.0	17.2	28.8
1973-74	1 432	1.3	627	1.3	152	0.9	16.9	29.6
1974-75	1 220	1.2	701	1.6	135	0.8	16.6	30.4
1975-76	958	1.2	832	1.3	119	0.9	16.5	31.2
1976-77	839	1.0	855	1.0	117	0.8	15.8	31.2
1977-78	1 090	0.5	1 073	0.6	130	0.4	15.7	31.5
1978-79	1 295	1.6	1 091	1.3	171	1.0	15.7	31.3
1979-80	1 424	1.7	984	1.6	129	1.1	15.7	30.7
1980-81	1 445	1.1	989	1.2	105	0.9	15.8	30.4
1981-82	1 427	1.2	1 032	1.2	127	0.8	16.0	30.3
1982-83	1 398	0.5	1 005	0.7	124	0.5	15.9	29.1
1983-84	1 564	1.8	1 104	1.6	153	1.2	15.8	27.9
1984-85	1 378	1.5	1 122	1.6	128	1.0	16.3	27.0
1985-86(c)	1 432	1.2	1 153	1.5	107	1.0	15.2	24.5
1986-87	1 616	1.4	955	1.7	113	1.3	15.7	23.1
1987-88	1 556	1.2	876	1.4	132	1.0	16.0	23.0
1988-89	1 520	0.9	837	1.2	156	0.9	16.5	23.3
1989-90	1 557	1.7	900	1.9	172	1.5	16.9	24.6
1990-91	1 448	1.4	945	1.6	135	1.1	17.1	25.4
1991-92(c)	1 297	1.7	999	1.9	129	1.3	16.6	25.8
1992-93(c)	1 419	1.7	1 023	1.8	123	1.3	17.6	26.1
1993-94(c)	1 216	1.7	1 115	2.0	102	1.3	18.6	27.5
1994-95	1 395	1.1	882	1.3	95	1.0	18.1	32.6
1995-96	1 519	1.8	964	1.9	120	1.4	18.4	35.3
1996-97	1 535	1.8	1 009	1.9	121	1.3	n.a.	38.6
1997-98	1 439	1.9	1 017	2.0	111	1.4	n.a.	43.6
1998-99	1 762	1.9	975	2.1	112	1.6	n.a.	52.6

(a) Bearing and non-bearing. (b) From 1951-52, private orchards and those no longer worked have been omitted. (c) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94 onwards.

15.8 RURAL PRODUCTION, Livestock and Associated Produce

Year	Livestock numbers				Slaughtering			Wool production(a) '000 kg	Milk production(b) '000 L
	Sheep '000	Total cattle '000	Dairy cows '000	Pigs '000	Sheep and lambs '000	Cattle and calves '000	Pigs '000		
1851-52	1 250	100							
1861-62	3 038	265		69			5 971		
1871-72	4 412	143		96			11 752		
1881-82	6 804	294		120			22 118		
1891-92	7 646	399	80	82			26 133		
1901-02	5 012	225	75	89			20 209		
1911-12	6 172	394	122	93	1 276	87	88	27 372	127 077
1921-22	6 257	419	166	88	1 208	95	103	26 202	188 199
1931-32	6 609	265	128	110	1 379	81	136	30 400	227 309
1941-42	10 246	399	179	114	2 070	154	289	47 683	358 687
1951-52	11 470	437	176	63	1 547	216	114	61 454	393 237
1961-62	16 415	659	183	170	3 140	201	232	93 886	434 152
1971-72	17 970	1 495	151	479	5 144	290	436	117 922	457 732
1973-74	16 431	1 692	138	385	2 595	359	448	100 131	434 107
1974-75	17 621	1 869	142	349	2 984	465	344	107 452	426 371
1975-76	17 279	1 891	142	326	3 561	549	342	101 912	397 500
1976-77	15 132	1 608	126	317	3 426	656	344	98 442	354 912
1977-78	14 073	1 242	117	311	3 240	744	376	87 092	316 681
1978-79	14 940	1 086	110	330	2 523	659	402	87 355	321 199
1979-80	16 046	1 067	107	398	3 451	502	472	95 459	331 345
1980-81	17 056	1 091	104	394	3 549	539	519	105 052	319 438
1981-82	16 709	1 013	102	374	3 339	580	528	103 617	305 648
1982-83	15 448	828	101	405	4 072	629	540	103 007	340 292
1983-84	16 368	813	101	416	2 846	447	551	106 913	381 484
1984-85	17 263	846	102	402	3 428	434	589	108 463	371 942
1985-86(b)	17 506	854	100	408	3 856	429	588	111 564	364 480
1986-87	17 234	912	100	422	4 009	461	643	115 805	373 642
1987-88	17 352	947	97	441	4 154	453	602	122 420	377 062
1988-89	17 414	943	92	450	3 961	408	659	120 298	369 528
1989-90	18 363	969	89	437	4 580	456	621	136 294	355 979
1990-91	17 153	990	87	400	4 786	398	599	118 569	366 016
1991-92(b)	16 072	1 016	89	420	4 869	405	524	110 850	410 982
1992-93(b)	15 702	1 104	92	435	4 832	418	568	115 598	435 580
1993-94(b)	14 679	1 202	147	440	5 442	409	562	109 205	456 238
1994-95	13 249	1 216	152	423	5 029	436	470	90 569	484 000
1995-96	13 576	1 219	150	412	4 276	387	467	91 306	513 000
1996-97	13 106	1 181	157	417	4 066	385	427	90 794	535 000
1997-98	13 136	1 213	162	424	4 521	392	381	87 774	(c)580 000
1998-99	13 065	1 183	177	406	4 172	298	466	95 895	643 000

(a) Year ended March. (b) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94 onwards. (c) From 1997-98 whole milk production is sourced from Australian Dairy Corporation.

15.9 GROSS VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION

Year	Agricultural						Total rural production \$'000
	Wheat \$'000	Barley \$'000	Fruit (including vines) \$'000	Total crops \$'000	Wool(a) \$'000	Dairying \$'000	
1921-22	12 577	1 227	3 491	23 221	5 752	3 678	37 273
1931-32	17 163	1 363	3 442	25 291	3 843	3 140	35 444
1941-42	13 913	4 490	4 725	30 142	10 294	6 735	53 016
1951-52	45 288	27 706	20 382	120 507	72 394	21 145	234 587
1961-62	51 515	22 952	27 051	124 022	85 801	29 848	273 451
1971-72	76 381	40 295	49 753	213 206	85 701	47 262	430 704
1972-73	44 588	27 506	54 415	177 768	164 577	47 808	503 315
1973-74	196 444	68 276	52 347	392 747	173 180	(b)27 541	772 523
1974-75	163 922	119 305	77 719	432 455	122 442	31 498	705 446
1975-76	118 063	105 865	77 401	373 062	131 865	30 170	676 873
1976-77	73 726	93 807	90 318	330 398	153 550	30 436	709 603
1977-78	50 349	50 553	99 747	287 931	145 277	34 293	696 739
1978-79	265 159	118 303	110 481	607 348	161 985	37 407	1 080 204
1979-80	357 058	192 758	120 174	785 848	215 423	42 341	1 341 567
1980-81	253 598	165 418	129 307	692 726	246 646	48 953	1 321 495
1981-82	269 453	168 727	149 173	759 240	260 548	51 912	1 428 587
1982-83	120 849	98 132	132 924	505 432	258 848	67 412	1 194 336
1983-84	466 138	273 466	155 067	1 119 546	289 266	73 996	1 785 028
1984-85	350 518	249 179	184 522	958 753	297 183	70 372	1 634 301
1985-86	327 881	207 314	183 078	916 462	330 150	74 529	1 598 917
1986-87(c)	334 283	182 175	194 946	975 433	389 279	80 758	1 816 446
1987-88	301 342	151 162	215 053	937 043	575 348	87 496	2 017 035
1988-89	289 677	167 437	289 841	1 064 627	612 190	93 542	2 220 652
1989-90	516 195	281 752	284 581	1 442 421	597 296	98 860	2 566 927
1990-91	274 893	193 897	250 073	1 040 818	395 816	109 979	1 898 690
1991-92	435 544	270 304	332 372	1 418 129	324 343	113 179	2 214 574
1992-93	440 046	250 484	307 701	1 382 056	319 866	125 771	2 242 642
1993-94	365 226	271 298	344 228	1 411 364	271 773	132 472	2 270 618
1994-95	351 500	250 600	430 800	1 493 100	339 500	145 800	2 464 600
1995-96	724 100	415 600	540 300	2 261 600	323 400	156 500	3 186 000
1996-97	602 100	358 600	555 700	2 067 200	280 200	172 700	2 956 500
1997-98	542 200	328 500	679 000	2 190 100	309 500	177 500	3 164 100
1998-99	641 000	303 500	767 300	2 357 600	232 000	197 200	3 243 600

(a) Shares of profits from sale of wool under war-time disposal schemes excluded. (b) Dairying before 1973-74 included the value of dairy cattle and pigs slaughtered. From 1973-74 dairying consists of milk intake by factories for market milk sales and manufacture. (c) From 1985-86 figures are based on Agricultural Census production except for wool. Before 1985-86 the valuation is adjusted to industry estimates e.g. Wheat Board receipts. Wool valuation is based on industry estimates.

15.10 MINING PRODUCTION

Year	Principal minerals produced							Value of production(b) \$m
	Copper and concentrate t	Iron ore(a) '000 t	Coal '000 t	Natural gas million m ³	Crude oil '000 kilolitres	Condensates '000 kilolitres	Liquefied petroleum gas '000 t	
1861	11 440							0.9
1871	26 948							1.3
1881	25 871							0.8
1891	16 894	7						0.6
1901	8 743	—						1.1
1911	6 017	43						0.9
1921	1 557	515						2.1
1931	22	293						1.3
1941	615	2 276						7.1
1951	2	2 439	395					9.9
1961	8	4 055	1 133					58.2
1971	(c)2 287	7 400	1 626	909				112.3
1972	2 819	6 301	1 536	964				111.6
1973	9 662	6 874	1 571	1 095				134.3
1974	8 830	6 065	1 494	1 255				131.4
1975	10 037	5 448	1 798	1 263				126.0
1976	18 433	4 479	1 819	1 447				131.9
1977	16 390	3 450	1 920	2 006				153.1
1978	11 975	2 189	1 757	2 516				144.6
1979	14 784	2 705	1 514	2 860				174.2
1980	14 183	2 701	1 723	3 430				224.0
1981	12 955	2 370	1 737	3 870				226.1
1982	16 310	2 241	1 425	4 260				259.4
1983	16 287	1 337	1 435	4 440	208.9	87.4		404.9
1984	15 578	1 469	1 269	4 489	1 047.6	168.8		641.9
1985	7 456	1 676	1 757	4 733	1 105.4	741.1	366	971.7
1986	10 609	1 876	2 182	4 864	1 441.0	843.5	525	1 099.2
1987	—	2 056	2 435	4 792	1 402.6	717.8	464	899.6
1988	1 686	1 975	2 557	4 747	1 308.9	860.4	523	949.7
1989	17 352	2 346	2 675	4 827	1 650.7	752.3	579	1 080.8
1990	48 564	2 439	2 922	4 891	1 492.0	647.8	518	1 222.5
1991	50 657	2 313	2 469	4 364	1 325.7	613.5	486	1 370.2
1992	66 436	2 264	2 820	4 339	1 298.5	833.3	515	1 400.2
1993	76 844	2 514	2 778	4 200	953.0	709.1	428	1 329.8
1994	67 327	2 728	2 652	4 550	877.9	581.4	442	1 231.1
1995	68 304	2 844	2 555	4 038	742.0	524.0	345	1 193.4
1996	81 013	2 567	2 499	3 980	606.7	489.9	370	1 218.4
1997	76 736	2 630	2 674	4 331	616.4	430.4	329	1 283.3
1998	79 637	2 834	2 747	3 897	579.1	353.1	311	1 234.8
1999	83 772	2 733	2 703	4 190	560.0	448.8	404	1 221.2

(a) Includes jaspilite. (b) Value at site of production. Quarries included from 1916. Includes coal freight from 1995. (c) Metallic content from 1969–70.

Source: Department of Primary Industries and Resources South Australia.

138 South Australia: A Statistical Profile 2001

15.11 TRADE, Overseas Exports

Year	Value of exports			Proportion of total exports, selected countries of destination				
	Total \$'000	Wheat(a) \$'000	Wool(b) \$'000	Japan %	New Zealand %	United Kingdom %	United States of America %	Other %
1861	1 837	76	1 302		3.4	89.5		7.1
1871	3 630	578	1 948		4.0	89.6	n.a.	6.4
1881	6 311	1 846	3 496		0.7	82.0	—	17.3
1891	11 197	2 728	3 776	—	0.3	80.8	0.9	18.0
1901	8 866	2 232	2 208	0.1	0.7	51.6	0.1	47.6
1911	20 350	7 671	4 007	—	0.2	46.0	0.1	53.7
1920–21	35 339	28 675	6 035	—	1.1	59.4	1.2	38.3
1930–31	20 123	6 078	3 006	2.4	0.8	54.1	0.8	41.9
1940–41	26 393	8 617	6 656	5.3	3.5	50.5	15.5	25.3
1950–51	215 348	36 852	109 900	5.9	2.4	39.6	14.4	37.7
1960–61	198 557	36 598	64 328	18.1	5.6	27.6	4.7	44.0
1970–71	393 737	83 629	62 828	18.1	5.7	13.7	6.4	56.2
1971–72	394 064	64 599	68 189	18.6	7.2	13.8	5.8	54.5
1972–73	521 720	48 684	149 956	23.9	6.4	8.8	7.5	53.4
1973–74	662 881	103 168	153 202	19.5	9.2	7.4	4.2	59.7
1974–75	764 410	174 405	93 273	16.4	6.7	5.7	2.6	68.6
1975–76	685 029	109 526	115 560	19.7	5.4	5.7	3.6	65.7
1976–77	789 872	84 884	172 538	21.3	5.3	6.0	4.2	63.2
1977–78	661 887	51 915	114 517	16.2	6.5	4.1	6.3	66.9
1978–79(c)	922 754	101 750	147 010	15.2	5.7	3.5	9.2	66.5
1979–80	1 599 199	376 726	183 745	11.0	4.4	2.0	6.5	76.1
1980–81	1 400 028	307 803	225 336	12.3	5.5	2.3	5.4	74.6
1981–82	1 275 938	212 636	213 237	11.0	5.9	2.1	7.3	73.8
1982–83	1 227 125	99 364	176 830	11.9	6.2	7.6	7.9	66.4
1983–84	1 635 825	272 454	202 681	11.1	5.9	6.6	7.5	68.9
1984–85	1 921 413	406 345	202 160	13.1	6.4	4.5	8.4	67.6
1985–86	1 988 233	305 995	231 253	18.0	5.2	3.7	6.8	66.3
1986–87	2 047 147	321 268	282 040	14.7	6.8	3.6	9.4	65.5
1987–88	2 263 360	286 086	378 065	17.4	7.3	4.2	9.5	61.7
1988–89	2 451 372	287 472	395 125	15.9	9.4	4.4	7.5	62.7
1989–90	2 828 091	438 411	269 184	12.7	10.3	4.3	8.1	65.2
1990–91	3 007 137	336 044	245 921	14.6	6.0	6.2	10.7	62.6
1991–92	3 431 139	352 291	338 272	18.9	6.3	6.4	8.8	59.7
1992–93	3 760 602	328 928	304 939	17.3	7.7	6.3	9.4	59.4
1993–94	3 889 783	395 262	281 213	16.1	8.0	6.8	10.1	59.0
1994–95	3 829 327	223 950	287 066	17.8	9.8	6.4	8.6	57.3
1995–96	4 498 532	645 994	225 747	15.0	8.3	6.4	6.2	64.1
1996–97	5 009 345	683 502	248 825	12.2	7.6	6.1	14.1	60.0
1997–98	4 986 705	446 839	287 824	12.3	7.1	8.5	12.7	59.4
1998–99	5 332 300	567 812	212 226	11.7	7.2	8.9	13.2	59.0
1999–00	6 179 549	473 086	178 919	12.7	7.2	10.1	15.4	54.6

(a) Prior to 1998 data on wheat included flour. From 1998 onwards data is for wheat only. (b) Between 1983 and 1998 data on wool was for wool and other animal hair, including wool tops. From 1998 onwards data is for wool and sheepskins, excluding wool tops. (c) From 1978–79 statistics are 'State of Origin', previously 'State of Lodgement of Documents'.

15.12 TRADE, Overseas Imports

Year	Value of imports		Proportion of total imports, selected countries of origin			
	Total \$'000	Metals, metal manufactures and machinery(a) \$'000	Japan %	United Kingdom %	United States of America %	Other %
1861	2 756	310		80.1	0.3	19.5
1871	2 891	342		81.9	1.5	16.7
1881	7 133	1 022		79.1	3.8	17.1
1891	8 063	1 644	—	71.4	7.9	20.7
1901	7 854	1 432	0.4	56.9	14.2	28.5
1911	12 492	4 132	1.3	58.6	12.8	27.3
1920–21	24 764	6 558	1.6	42.1	21.3	35.1
1930–31	7 833	1 802	1.1	37.0	16.7	45.2
1940–41	10 924	3 158	1.6	38.1	12.0	48.3
1950–51	112 002	50 446	2.0	48.3	8.4	41.3
1960–61	142 764	72 570	5.4	32.7	17.6	44.4
1970–71	198 358	98 358	14.4	25.1	17.3	43.1
1971–72	189 748	83 083	15.1	22.8	14.5	47.6
1972–73	199 978	88 271	20.5	17.5	15.1	47.0
1973–74	313 915	142 187	22.6	12.0	16.9	48.5
1974–75	482 077	216 355	19.2	14.2	13.1	53.5
1975–76	501 476	203 407	18.6	11.1	14.8	55.5
1976–77	629 309	259 695	22.2	8.5	13.4	55.9
1977–78	628 568	248 236	21.8	8.9	12.5	56.9
1978–79	865 554	437 704	19.0	6.7	26.8	47.5
1979–80	882 457	300 393	17.3	7.2	13.1	62.5
1980–81	1 072 425	363 735	20.0	5.1	12.6	62.4
1981–82	1 337 301	563 750	21.2	3.7	13.4	61.7
1982–83	1 244 243	515 143	23.4	4.3	15.9	56.5
1983–84	1 318 693	504 009	24.3	3.9	16.3	55.4
1984–85	1 603 240	722 555	29.9	4.7	16.6	48.8
1985–86	1 736 757	953 754	38.6	4.7	15.2	41.4
1986–87	1 501 827	761 376	38.0	4.5	13.1	44.5
1987–88	1 804 614	959 309	36.0	6.7	12.4	45.0
1988–89	1 861 622	961 437	30.6	4.9	17.2	47.3
1989–90	2 050 024	1 025 654	25.9	5.8	20.7	47.7
1990–91	2 193 851	1 023 601	22.7	4.5	15.7	57.1
1991–92	2 396 954	1 110 134	23.4	9.0	15.4	52.2
1992–93	3 068 122	1 526 850	26.9	5.1	14.8	53.2
1993–94	2 803 446	1 419 792	30.2	5.2	12.9	51.7
1994–95	3 099 510	1 659 128	24.9	3.8	10.4	60.9
1995–96	3 114 309	1 435 812	22.8	7.2	14.1	55.9
1996–97	3 413 043	1 630 295	25.4	8.4	13.4	52.8
1997–98	3 940 198	2 114 025	23.1	6.3	17.4	53.2
1998–99	3 716 152	1 994 707	22.3	5.5	14.6	57.6
1999–00	4 319 351	2 262 355	19.3	4.8	13.3	62.6

(a) Includes road vehicles, parts and accessories.

15.13 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Year	Passenger vehicles '000	Other motor vehicles '000	Total (incl. cycles, scooters) '000
1921	13.2		21.4
1931(a)	45.1	12.1	67.3
1941	54.5	24.4	86.2
1951	108.9	51.2	183.6
1961	224.5	82.5	325.2
1971	400.8	91.5	510.3
1972	420.4	92.8	536.0
1973	445.4	97.9	572.4
1974	468.6	100.6	601.3
1975	491.5	104.0	628.9
1976	513.0	112.7	657.9
1977	528.8	116.9	677.5
1978	536.5	118.7	685.6
1979(b)	542.0	117.7	689.3
1980(c)	554.9	120.0	708.6
1981	564.9	123.8	725.4
1982(b)	580.4	126.8	744.0
1983	593.3	132.6	763.7
1984	613.9	138.6	790.2
1985	634.7	144.9	816.9
1986	651.5	148.2	835.8
1987	654.2	148.0	834.9
1988	666.2	149.1	846.3
1989	680.3	152.1	862.5
1990	698.9	154.9	883.5
1991	680.0	147.1	857.8
1992	719.6	141.8	889.5
1993	731.9	145.0	904.6
1994	746.4	146.8	920.2
1995	759.4	149.0	935.0
1996	770.6	162.3	951.9
1997	801.6	161.9	992.2
1998	834.9	168.3	1 031.1
1999	838.5	167.9	1 032.6

(a) Previously all motor vehicles had to be registered but from 1930 only those in actual use on the roads. (b) At Census 30 September. (c) At 30 June from 1980.

15.14 PUBLIC FINANCE

Year	State Government					Local government revenue			
	Total revenue	Total expenses	Expenditure on non-financial assets (net)	Total public debt	Public debt per head	State taxation	From rates	Government grants	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1840-41	51	180							
1850-51	445	367				202			
1860-61	1 117	966		1 733	13	282	46	40	114
1870-71	1 556	1 519		4 335	23	498	80	74	194
1880-81	4 344	4 108		22 394	78	1 168	188	136	488
1890-91	5 464	5 207	(a)968	43 315	136	1 655	276	254	702
1900-01	5 648	5 693	845	52 129	146	1 203	302	222	738
1910-11	8 363	7 929	3 752	(a)56 065	137	1 092	481	336	1 004
1920-21	14 303	15 087	9 351	104 725	211	3 244	986	580	1 936
1930-31	21 452	25 079	6 581	199 055	346	6 800	1 672	397	2 612
1940-41	25 849	26 015	2 548	219 599	365	8 683	1 851	577	3 170
1950-51	67 344	66 885	33 871	296 776	405	8 104	3 830	1 963	7 579
1960-61	<u>172 559</u>	<u>170 182</u>	<u>44 739</u>	722 038	743	23 425	13 076	(c)3 524	25 034
1970-71	(b)402 000	(b)324 000	(b)79 000	1 256 337	1 070	62 745	29 118	4 758	49 589
1975-76	1 275 000	994 000	208 000	1 394 702	1 095	272 760	65 670	33 551	123 287
1976-77	1 487 000	1 223 000	218 000	1 495 737	1 163	314 280	76 385	34 881	137 364
1977-78	1 676 000	1 405 000	208 000	1 605 834	1 243	323 502	85 680	38 052	156 074
1978-79	1 705 000	1 485 000	203 000	<u>1 702 221</u>	1 311	342 307	95 525	34 774	168 771
1979-80	1 873 000	1 639 000	173 000	(c)2 242 000	1 714	369 490	104 891	38 501	(c)186 925
1980-81	2 063 000	1 879 000	177 000	2 414 000	1 830	387 453	118 745	45 233	214 213
1981-82	2 210 000	2 080 000	164 000	2 633 000	1 979	438 152	132 691	52 097	240 507
1982-83	2 664 000	2 447 000	172 000	2 977 000	2 212	537 148	150 923	64 814	288 107
1983-84	2 988 000	2 664 000	212 000	3 317 000	2 439	659 427	167 603	82 419	331 803
1984-85	3 380 000	2 975 000	231 000	3 459 000	2 523	788 143	187 089	100 118	384 267
1985-86	3 634 000	3 082 000	274 000	3 734 000	2 701	837 600	206 899	103 163	417 693
1986-87	3 956 000	3 329 000	305 000	4 077 000	2 928	917 800	228 336	97 975	445 853
1987-88	4 307 000	3 750 000	276 000	4 207 000	2 994	1 076 200	252 148	104 685	488 353
1988-89	4 630 000	3 853 000	318 000	4 437 000	3 127	1 249 000	279 332	99 457	532 460
1989-90	4 973 000	4 227 000	432 000	4 682 000	3 269	1 305 000	307 909	100 479	573 373
1990-91	5 215 000	4 622 000	417 000	7 155 000	4 947	1 472 000	337 979	107 355	613 914
1991-92	5 314 000	5 189 000	362 000	8 335 000	5 723	1 596 000	364 565	108 993	647 477
1992-93	5 904 000	5 245 000	421 000	8 924 000	6 110	1 656 000	386 744	146 619	709 871
1993-94	6 002 000	5 419 000	359 000	7 154 000	4 879	1 792 000	399 166	130 589	745 986
1994-95	6 093 000	5 615 000	482 000	7 072 000	4 813	1 865 000	422 291	125 061	781 264
1995-96	6 326 000	5 527 000	396 000	6 659 000	4 517	2 011 000	445 835	125 631	794 777
1996-97	6 292 000	5 832 000	450 000	6 487 000	4 384	2 108 000	465 651	133 578	830 543
1997-98	<u>6 940 000</u>	<u>6 350 000</u>	<u>423 000</u>	6 101 000	4 104	2 278 000	467 146	125 862	861 671
1998-99	(d)7 410 000	(d)7 693 000	(d)339 000	6 201 000	4 155	2 435 000	482 106	131 909	885 925

(a) Before 1961-62, net expenditure from Loan Fund only. (b) From 1961-62 includes revenues and expenses of both budget and non-budget sector entities. Previously included government entities operating through Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan only (the Budget sector). (c) From 1979-80 refers to State public sector net indebtedness, previously indebtedness to the Commonwealth only. (d) From 1998-99 accrued expenses and revenue, and excludes all inter-governmental purchases and sales. Previously cash receipts and payments only.



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