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Education, Family and Community Indicators for NSW

by

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SUMMARY

This paper contains a selection of education, family and community statistical indicators for New South Wales. It aims to provide a snapshot of trends, with a focus on the overall situation in NSW. Where relevant, comparisons are made to the situation in the other Australian States and Territories.

This paper updates the education and community sections of the paper, *Health, Education and Community Indicators for NSW*, published in 2010 as part of the statistical indicators series.

The sources of the data used are noted at the conclusion of each indicator. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is the primary source for the paper, but a number of other references have been utilised.

EDUCATION INDICATORS

STUDENTS

Students in New South Wales, '000

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
School students – total	1,107	1,107	1,108	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,111	1,119	1,128
Primary students	626.4	624.0	621.9	620.2	618.4	617.6	618.7	621.3	627.4
Secondary students	481.0	483.1	485.8	488.7	490.8	491.0	492.2	497.8	500.9
% of students in government schools	68	67	67	67	67	66	66.2	66.2	66.0
Vocational Education and Training students	588.4	517.5	562.1	565.3	549.0	550.9	549.9	583.2	nya
Higher education students	300.2	296.5	297.2	302.9	321.6	332.5	354.9	373.0	nya
% of all higher education students that are overseas students	22.0	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.7	23.7	23.7	21.1	n.y.a

Primary and secondary

In 2011 the number of school students increased to 1,128,000 (an increase of 19,000 students since 2008). 56% of these students attended primary school and 44% were in secondary school.

About two thirds of students in NSW attended government schools, slightly above the national average of 65.2%. The highest proportion of students attending government schools was in the Northern Territory (73.9%) and the lowest was in the ACT (56.9%).

Tertiary

There were 583,000 vocational education and training students in NSW in 2010 (up from 549,900 in 2009). There were also 373,000 students in higher education (compared to 354,900 in 2009).

The proportion of all higher education students in NSW that were overseas students fell slightly in 2010 to 21.1% (the national average was 28.1%). Victoria had the largest proportion of overseas students at 32.5%.

Indigenous students

The number of school age Indigenous Australians in NSW increased to 52,192 in 2011 (up from 45,644 in 2006). This represents 31% of all school age Indigenous Australians. Most Indigenous students are in NSW and Queensland, representing 60% of all Indigenous students.

Number of fulltime Indigenous students, 2011

	Number	% of school age Indigenous Australians
NSW	52192	31%
VIC	10625	6%
QLD	48865	29%
SA	9764	6%
WA	23114	14%
TAS	5546	3%
NT	16053	10%
ACT	1388	1%
AUS	167547	100%

Sources

- ABS, *Schools, Australia 2011*, 4221.0, May 2012
- National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 'Tertiary training and education in Australia statistics'. Available from www.ncver.edu.au

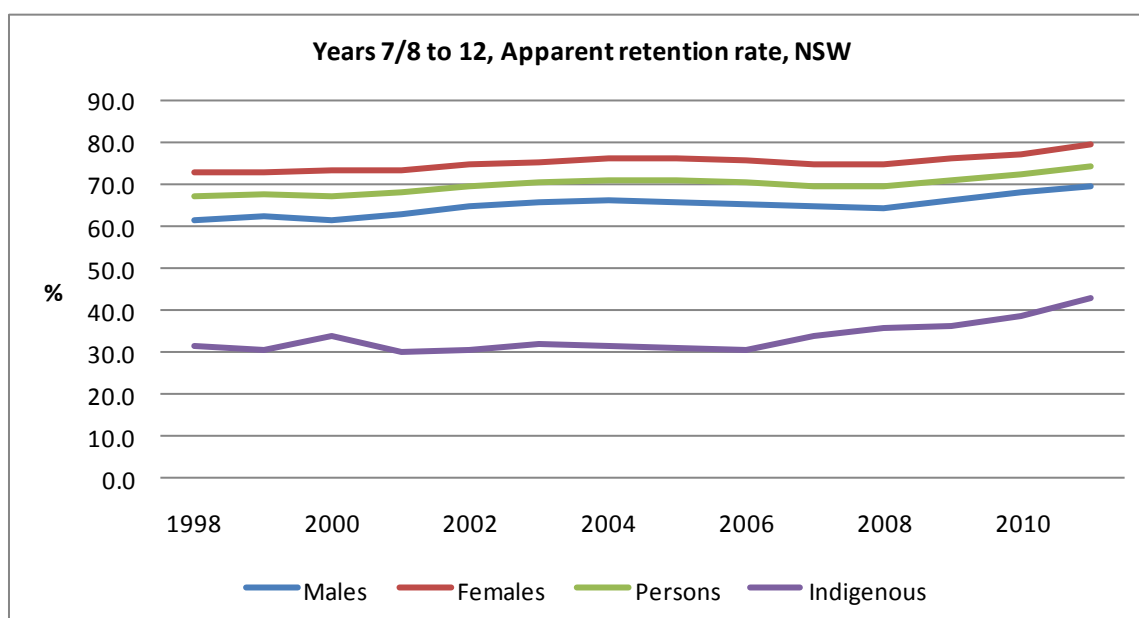
RETENTION RATE

In this section, terminology used includes both 'retention rates' and 'completion rates'. The ABS data, which refers to retention rates, defines 'apparent retention rate' as providing 'an indicative measure of the number of school students who have stayed in school, as at a designated Year (grade) and year of education. It is expressed as a percentage of the respective cohort group against the cohort that those students would be expected to have come from, assuming an expected rate of progression of one Year per year'. The Australian Curriculum and Reporting Authority, on the other hand, refers to 'completion rates' which it defines as 'the number of students who meet the requirements of a Year 12 certificate or equivalent expressed as a percentage of the potential Year 12 population. The potential Year 12 population is an estimate of a single year age group which could have attended Year 12 that year, calculated as the estimated resident population aged 15-19 divided by five'.

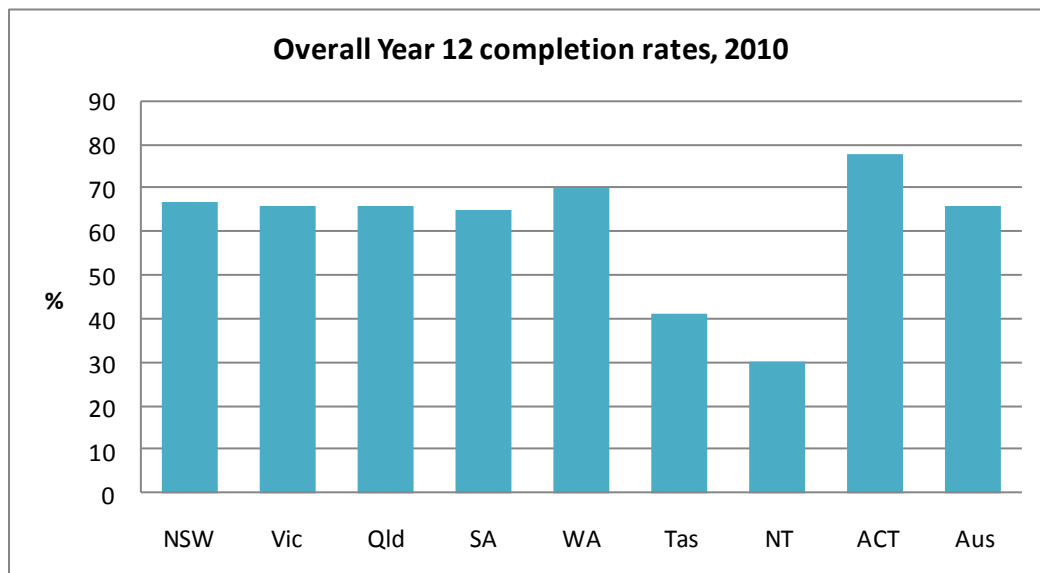
The following table shows the retention rates for secondary school in NSW, that is, the proportion of children in Years 7 or 8 who go on to complete Year 12. The retention rate continued to increase in all categories, with the overall retention rate in 2011 being 74.6% (compared to 69.6% in 2008). Females still have a higher retention rate (79.7% compared to 69.7% of males). In the last decade, the retention rate for Indigenous students has increased from 30.3% in 2001 to 42.9% in 2011. However, it still remains substantially lower than the general retention rate.

Retention rates, years 7/8 to 12, %, NSW

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Males	61.7	63.0	64.9	65.8	66.2	66.0	65.3	64.7	64.5	66.3	68.1	69.7
Females	73.5	73.7	75.1	75.3	76.2	76.3	75.9	74.9	74.9	76.5	77.2	79.7
All students	67.5	68.2	69.9	70.5	71.1	71.1	70.5	69.7	69.6	71.3	72.5	74.6
Indigenous	33.9	30.3	30.6	31.9	31.7	31.1	30.6	34.0	36.0	36.5	38.6	42.9



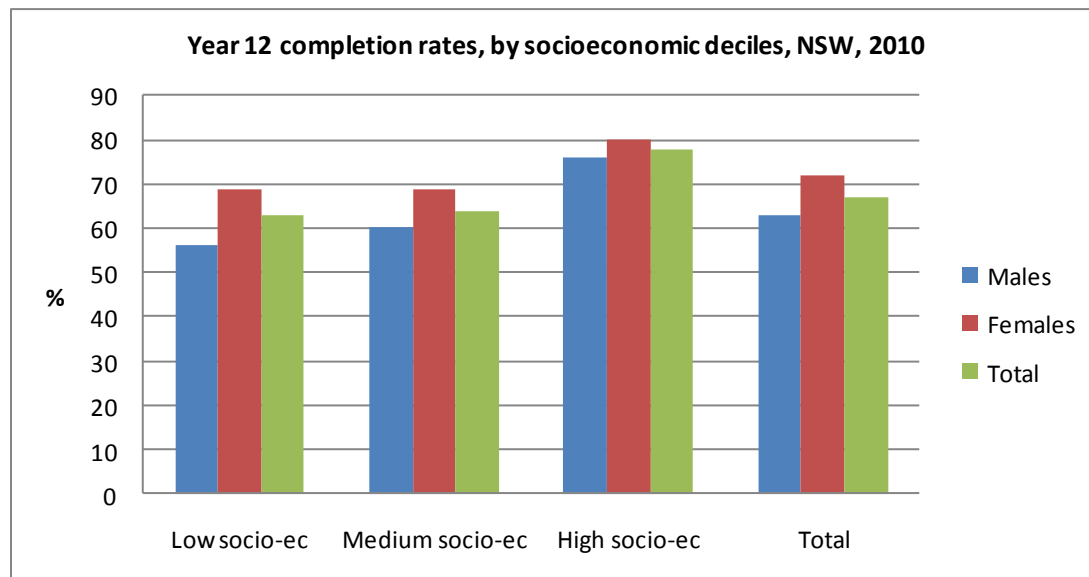
As the graph below shows, the Year 12 completion rate in NSW in 2010 was slightly above the Australian average (67% compared to 66%). The highest completion rate was in the ACT (78%) and the lowest was in the Northern Territory (30%).



Socio-economic status appears to influence completion rates. In 2010, 78% of those of high socio-economic status in NSW completed Year 12 compared to 63% of people of low socio-economic status. The highest completion rates in Australia were for females of high socio-economic status in Victoria (86%) and South Australia and Western Australia (both 82%).

Females of high socio-economic status in Victoria and South Australia had the highest completion rates in Australia - 88% and 85% respectively. The lowest completion rates were for males and females of low socio-economic status in the Northern Territory, of whom only 15% and 21% respectively completed Year 12.

The completion of Year 12 is an important milestone as it improves the employment chances of an individual and thus aids their transition from education to employment.



Year 12 completion rates, by socioeconomic status, 2010, %

	Low socioeconomic deciles			Medium socioeconomic deciles			High socioeconomic deciles			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NSW	56	69	63	60	69	64	76	80	78	63	72	67
VIC	47	64	55	55	70	62	73	86	79	59	74	66
QLD	52	66	59	62	71	66	69	75	72	61	70	66
SA	50	67	58	57	78	67	70	82	76	56	74	65
WA	54	64	59	61	72	66	75	82	79	66	74	70
TAS	27	39	33	47	52	50	51	62	57	36	46	41
NT	15	21	18	39	49	44	-	-	-	26	35	30
ACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	80	79	76	79	78
AUS	51	65	58	58	70	64	73	81	77	60	71	66

NB: The populations in the high SES deciles of the NT and the low and medium SES deciles of the ACT are too small to give meaningful results.

Sources:

- Australian Curriculum and Reporting Authority, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2010: Additional Statistics for Parts 1 to 6*, ACARA, Sydney, 2012.
- ABS, *Schools, Australia 2011*, 4221.0, May 2012.

ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR TRAINING

The transition from education to employment is an important but sometimes difficult one. As a result, it can be useful to consider what proportion of older teenagers and young adults are fully engaged in:

- Full time education;
- Full time employment; or
- Part time education and part time work.

Around 82% of persons aged 15 to 24 years in NSW in 2010 were fully engaged in education or work, or a combination of both. The level of engagement fluctuates with age, with 100% of 15 year olds fully engaged, to a low of 74.3% of those aged 24 years. The ACT continues to have the highest level of full engagement of 15 to 24 year olds at 90.8%. The lowest level of full engagement in 2010 was in Queensland and Tasmania at 78% each.

More than one-third of all school leavers between the ages of 15 and 19 years in NSW in 2011 were not fully engaged in education and/or employment.

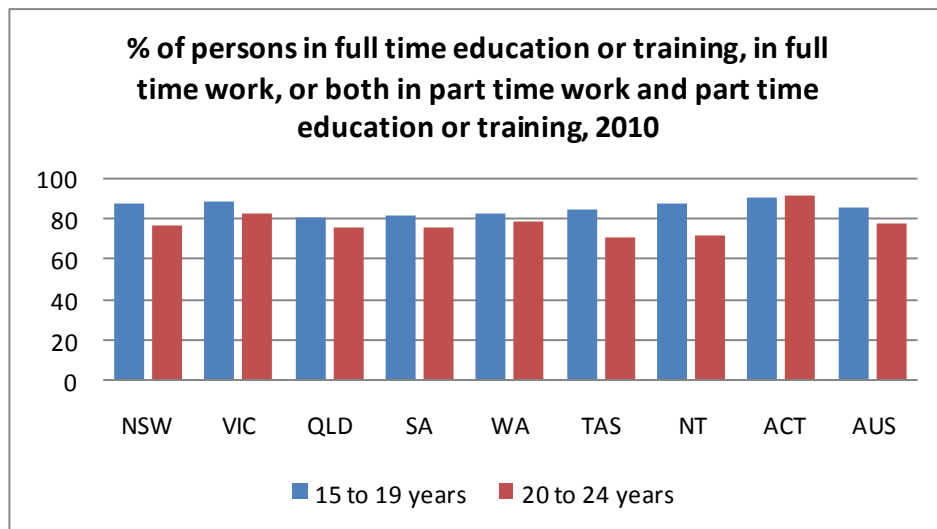
Engagement in education and/or training, NSW, %

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
School leavers aged 15-19 years not fully engaged in education and/or employment - of all school leavers aged 15-19 years	30.6	29.9	29.6	32.1	34.8	33.6	39.3	27.6	34.5
Persons aged 15-19 years not fully engaged in education and/or employment - of all persons aged 15-19 years	12.8	13.6	13.8	13.2	15.1	13.9	15.2	12.8	14.7

The following table compares the proportion of persons fully engaged in education and/or employment in 2010 in each of the States and Territories. In NSW, 87.2% of 15 to 19 year olds in 2010 were fully engaged (slightly above the Australian average of 85.2%) compared to 76.3% of 20 to 24 year olds (below the Australian average of 78.1%).

Proportion of persons in full time education or training, in full time work, or both in part time work and part time education or training, 2010

	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs
NSW	87.2	76.3
VIC	88.2	82.3
QLD	80.2	75.8
SA	81.9	76.0
WA	83.1	78.9
TAS	84.7	70.6
NT	87.4	71.4
ACT	90.6	91.1
AUS	85.2	78.1

**Sources:**

- ABS, *Australian Social Trends*, 4102.0, June 2012
- ABS, *Schools, Australia 2011*, 4221.0, February 2012
- Australian Curriculum and Reporting Authority, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2010: Additional Statistics for Parts 1 to 6*, ACARA, Sydney, 2012

QUALIFICATIONS

The number of people with qualifications is an important indicator, as obtaining a qualification increases the probability of employment.¹ Almost two-thirds of persons aged 25 to 64 years old in NSW in 2011 had a non-school qualification. 29.7% of that age group had earned a Bachelor degree or higher.

Proportion of persons with various qualifications in NSW

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Persons aged 20-24 years with Year 12 and/or Certificate II and above	80.7	81.8	80.7	82.0	82.6	83.4	86.2	86.0	83.5
Persons aged 25-29 years with Certificate III and above	55.9	55.1	56.5	59.2	59.3	61.6	66.0	66.1	65.3
Persons aged 25-64 years with an Advanced diploma and diploma or below	36.2	37.4	36.5	37.3	36.5	36.0	36.5	36.3	35.1
Persons aged 25 to 64 with a bachelor degree or above	21.8	23.4	24.5	25.0	24.9	27.1	28.8	28.8	29.7
Total persons aged 25 to 64 with a non-school qualification	58.0	60.9	61.1	62.3	61.4	63.1	65.3	65.1	66.3

The labour force participation rate of those aged 15 to 64 years in NSW in 2011 and who had attained Year 12 or equivalent was 82.6%. The participation rate for those with a Bachelor degree or higher was 87.6%. However, of those without any qualifications, only 64.7% participated in the labour force.

Labour force participation rate in NSW

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Persons aged 15 to 64 years with Year 12 or equivalent	83.8	83.3	83.0	83.4	84.0	83.5	83.6	82.1	82.6
Persons aged 15 to 64 years with Bachelor degree or above	88.4	88.2	88.7	87.2	88.0	87.0	87.8	88.5	87.6
All persons aged 15 to 64 years without qualifications	66.1	65.1	65.7	65.9	66.9	67.0	67.0	64.3	64.7

Source:

- ABS, *Australian Social Trends*, 4102.0, June 2012

¹ National Centre for Vocational Education Research, *Annual transitions between labour market states for young Australians*, May 2010, p 26.

EDUCATIONAL BENCHMARKS

In 2008, the NSW Basic Skills Test was replaced with new national tests. Accordingly, the proportion of students achieving the various benchmarks is only shown for the years 2008 onwards to ensure comparability. 93.1% of all year 5 students in NSW in 2011 achieved the national benchmark for reading and 95.4% for numeracy. When restricted to Indigenous Year Five students, 77.8% achieved the national benchmark for reading and 83.4% for numeracy.

Proportion of Year 5 students achieving national reading benchmarks - NSW

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Males	92.1	91.7	91.3	91.5
Females	95.0	95.7	94.8	94.8
All	93.5	93.7	93.0	93.1
Indigenous	77.6	77.9	77.7	77.8

Proportion of Year 5 students achieving national numeracy benchmarks - NSW

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Males	94.6	95.3	94.4	95.2
Females	94.2	95.7	94.9	95.6
All	94.4	95.5	94.7	95.4
Indigenous	78.9	82.5	80.9	83.4

The following table notes the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy and reading in NSW since 2008. However, please note that the 2012 results are preliminary results only.

% of students at or above the national minimum standard, NSW

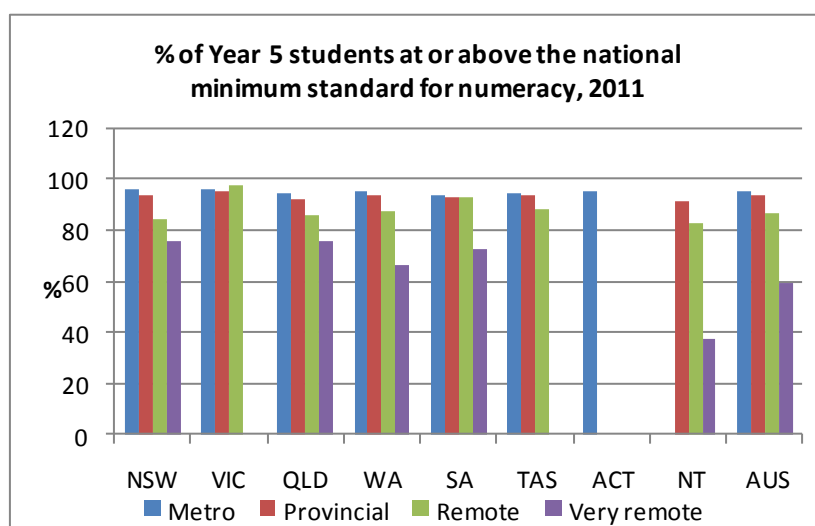
	Numeracy				Reading			
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 9	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 9
2008	96.9	94.4	96.0	94.7	95.1	93.5	95.4	94.4
2009	95.5	95.5	95.1	95.5	95.6	93.7	94.8	93.6
2010	95.0	94.7	94.9	93.1	95.3	93.0	95.0	91.2
2011	96.5	95.4	94.4	93.0	95.2	93.1	95.0	93.0
2012	95.0	94.7	93.9	93.6	94.8	93.1	94.9	91.8

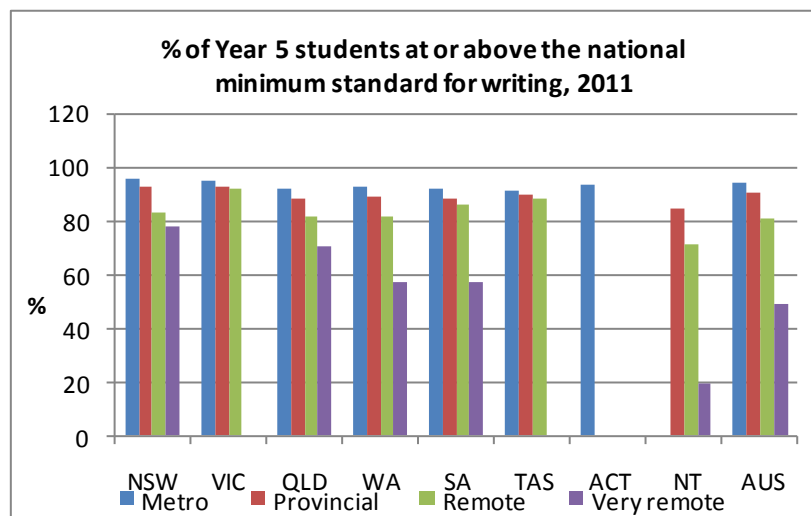
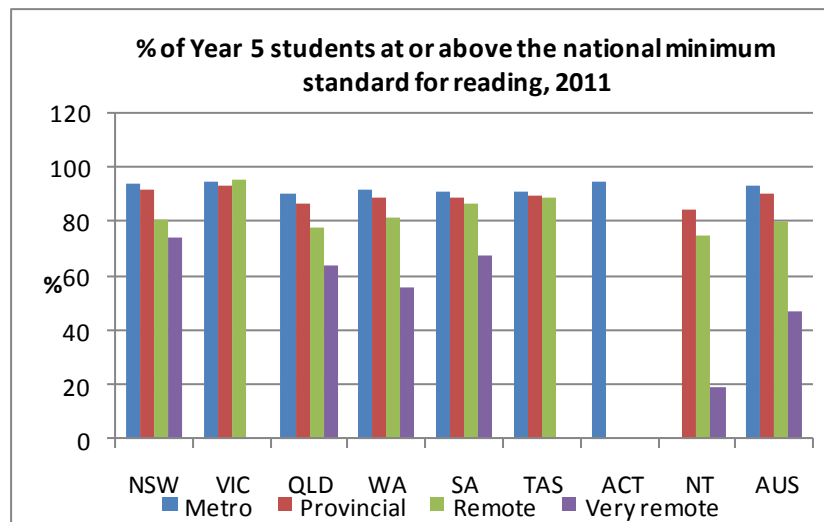
The following table notes the proportion of students at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy and reading in each of the States and Territories in 2012. However, please note that these are the preliminary results only.

% of students at or above the national minimum standard, 2012

	Numeracy				Reading			
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 9	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 9
NSW	95.0	94.7	93.9	93.6	94.8	93.1	94.9	91.8
VIC	95.5	95.2	94.9	94.8	95.1	94.1	95.6	93.0
QLD	92.8	92.0	93.7	93.5	92.8	89.3	93.4	90.5
WA	92.5	91.8	94.0	93.1	91.6	89.7	93.8	90.6
SA	91.7	91.9	93.2	93.0	92.5	90.8	93.8	91.1
TAS	94.2	92.9	93.3	92.2	92.6	90.7	93.9	89.8
ACT	96.5	96.0	95.2	95.5	95.8	95.1	95.9	94.5
NT	69.6	66.1	70.2	73.4	69.1	61.0	68.4	65.1
AUS	93.9	93.4	93.7	93.5	93.5	91.8	94.2	91.3

The location of students influences the likelihood of a student achieving the national minimum standard for reading and numeracy. Generally, a greater proportion of students in metropolitan or provincial areas achieve the standard, followed by those in remote areas. In a number of the Australian States and Territories there was a noticeable drop in the proportion of year 5 students in very remote areas who were at or above the national minimum standard. The following charts note the proportion of year 5 students in 2011 in the various regions within each of the States and Territories who were at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, reading and writing.





Sources:

- ABS, *Australian Social Trends*, 4102.0, June 2012
- Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority, *National Assessment Program - Literacy and Numeracy National Report 2011*, ACARA, Sydney, 2011
- Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority, *National Assessment Program - Literacy and Numeracy Summary Report 2012*, ACARA, Sydney, 2012

RESOURCES

There were 2177 government schools (down from 2189 in 2008) and 920 non-government schools in NSW in 2011. The proportion of teachers that are female continues to increase, reaching 71.8% of the 88,600 school teachers in NSW in 2011.

Primary schools

The student: teacher ratio continues to fall in NSW primary schools. There were 15.5 students for every teacher in government primary schools in NSW in 2011 and 16.6 students for every teacher in non-government primary schools.

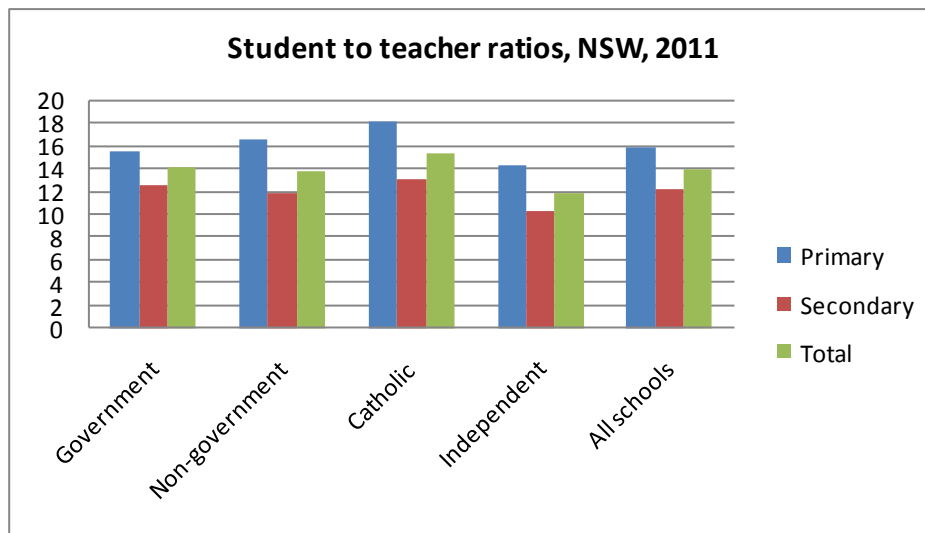
Secondary schools

A smaller ratio applies to government secondary schools where there were 12.5 students to every teacher. The ratio for non-government secondary schools was 11.8 students per teacher.

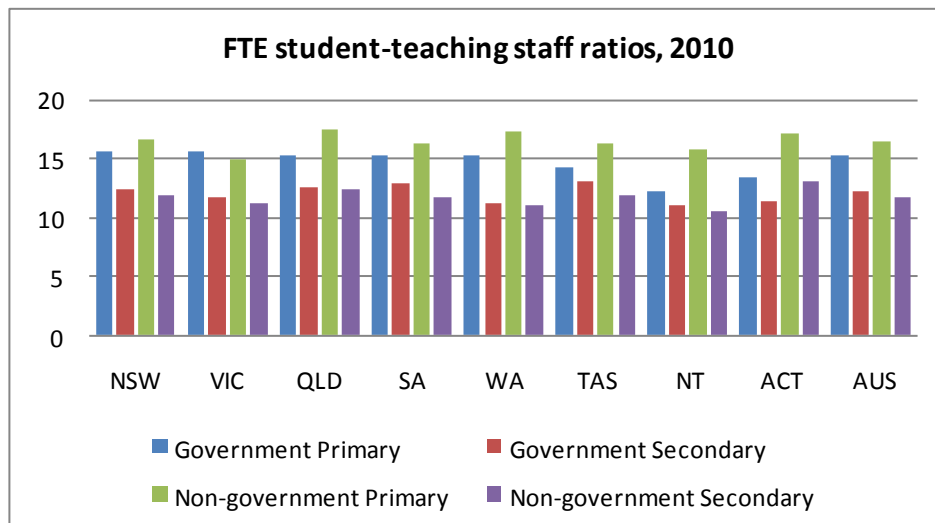
Higher education

The student: teacher ratio for those in higher education dropped slightly from its 2006 peak with 21 students to every teacher in 2007. This is the highest ratio of all the States and Territories. The lowest ratio is in the ACT where there are 17 students to every teacher.

NEW SOUTH WALES	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
School teachers '000	84.5	85.3	83.9	84.6	85.7	86.1	86.2	87.2	88.6
% of all school teachers that are female	69.7	69.9	69.5	69.9	70.2	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.8
Student/teaching staff ratio:	17.3	17.0	16.7	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.5
- Government primary schools									
- Non-government primary schools	17.5	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.6
- Government secondary schools	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5
- Non-government secondary schools	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.8
Higher education academic staff '000	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.5	9.6	10.4	10.7	n.y.a
Student/teaching staff ratio: Higher education	20.0	19.4	19.7	21.0	20.7	21.4	21.2	21.9	n.y.a



The following chart compares the full-time equivalent student-staff teaching ratios in each of the States and Territories in 2010. In NSW, the ratio for each of the categories is slightly higher than the Australian average.



Sources:

- ABS, *Australian Social Trends*, 4102.0, June 2012
- Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2010: Additional Statistics for Parts 1 to 6*, ACARA, Sydney, 2012

EXPENDITURE

26% of the NSW Government's expenses in 2010/11 were directed toward education. Of the \$15.2 billion spent, 76% went to primary and secondary education, 11% to TAFE education, and 0.6% went to universities.

Education expenses - \$ m – NSW Government – by financial year ending

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary and secondary	6,828	7,388	7,753	8,373	8,650	9,020	9,508	10,126	11,740	11,567
University	14	20	22	39	27	41	53	39	59	91
TAFE	1,241	1,334	1,313	1,405	1,472	1,524	1,537	1,632	1,649	1,709
Other	920	1,030	1,159	1,263	1,328	1,286	1,444	1,813	1,743	1,807
Total	9,003	9,771	10,246	11,080	11,477	11,871	12,542	13,610	15,191	15,174
Education as % of govt spending	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	26%	26%	25%	26%	26%

Education as a % of State and Territory government spending, 2010-11

NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Total
26%	27%	23%	25%	26%	27%	22%	22%	25%

Source: ABS, *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2010-11*, 5512.0, April 2012

The following tables compare per capita expenditure on government and non-government schools in each of the States and Territories. Please note that expenditure data for government and non-government schools should not be compared due to differences in the scope of data, reporting period and accounting basis used. It should also be noted that these are the most recent figures, as the section on funding has yet to be added to the *2010 National Report on Schooling*.

Per capita government expenditure on government schools 2008/09

	Recurrent	Capital/investing
NSW	13260	825
VIC	12382	970
QLD	13233	1380
SA	12827	306
WA	16975	1157
TAS	13258	660
NT	20060	1527
ACT	17437	2706
AUS	13544	1006

*The above table does not represent total government expenditure on school-level education. It does not include such things as: Commonwealth direct payments to parents and/or students; preschools and TAFE establishments; sinking fund payments and interests on Commonwealth loans; teacher housing and student hostel provisions. Nor does it include funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations.

Non-government schools' expenditure per student, 2009 calendar year

	Recurrent	Capital
NSW	11846	2382
VIC	11690	2962
QLD	10960	2921
SA	11001	2779
WA	10975	2939
TAS	10525	2799
NT	14159	5069
ACT	10935	2058
AUS	11451	2750

Sources:

- Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority, National Report on Schooling in Australia 2009: Additional Statistics, ACARA, Sydney, 2011
- ABS, *Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2010-11*, 5512.0, April 2012

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY INDICATORS

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The following table looks at the various living arrangements that apply to households in NSW. In 2011, there were 2.8 million households in NSW and 2.1 million families. 48% of all families with children under the age of 15 years had at least one child under the age of five. 21% of all children under the age of 15 years lived in a one parent family in 2011, with lone-mother families far more common than lone-father families. More than half of persons aged 20 to 24 years lived with their parents, and 16.3% of 25 to 34 year olds still resided with their parents. 8.1% of people between the ages of 15 and 64 years live alone, compared to 25% of all persons aged 65 years and over.

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Households									
Total households	'000	2,566	2,605	2,548	2,586	2,625	2,665	2,707	2,750
Families									
Total families	'000	1,836	1,871	1,904	1,921	1,952	1,971	2,018	2,054
Families with children aged under 15 years	'000	739	742	744	738	744	733	750	747
Couple families	'000	1,524	1,567	1,596	1,595	1,633	1,647	1,658	1,707
Couple-only families - of all couple families	%	45.1	42.5	44.3	43.7	44.3	44.2	44.7	45.6
Lone-father families with children aged under 15 - of all families with children aged under 15	%	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Lone-mother families with children aged under 15 - of all families with children aged under 15	%	19.5	17.6	18.0	18.1	17.1	16.8	18.9	19.0
Families with at least one child aged under 5 - of all families with children aged under 15	%	46.4	43.7	45.8	46.2	46.0	46.7	46.1	48.0
Persons									
Children aged under 15 living in one-parent families - of all children aged under 15	%	19.9	17.1	18.8	18.7	17.0	18.1	19.5	20.5
Persons aged 20-24 living with parents - of all persons aged 20-24	%	48.5	51.9	48.8	50.3	48.3	54.9	56.0	54.1
Persons aged 25-34 living with parents - of all persons aged 25-34	%	12.9	13.9	13.3	14.7	14.8	15.5	16.0	16.3
Persons aged 15-64 who live alone - of all persons aged 15-64	%	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.4	8.1
Persons aged 65 and over who live alone - of all persons aged 65 and over	%	24.6	25.5	25.6	26.1	25.8	25.4	25.4	24.7

Source:

- ABS, *Australian Social Trends*, 4102.0, December 2011

FAMILIES AND WORK

The following table provides an overview of trends in the balance of family responsibilities with employment. The proportion of couple families with dependent children in which no parent was employed jumped to 9% in 2009/10, compared to 5% in 2008. More than half of one parent families did not have an employed parent in 2009/10, compared to 38.3% in 2008.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009/10
% of couple families with dependent children in which both parents are employed.	59.2	58.4	59.8	59.5	60.0	60.9	61.9	60.9	60.6	60.0
% of couple families with dependent children in which both parents are not employed.	7.1	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.7	5.4	6.7	5.4	5.0	9.0
% of one parent families with dependent children in which the lone parent is not employed.	48.9	53.7	50.8	51.0	52.0	44.7	48.7	43.4	38.3	51.0
% of children aged 0-14 years without an employed parent in the household.	19.4	18.2	-	16.2	15.7	-	14.2	-	-	-

Source:

- ABS, *Family Characteristics, Australia, 2009-10*, 4442.0, May 2011

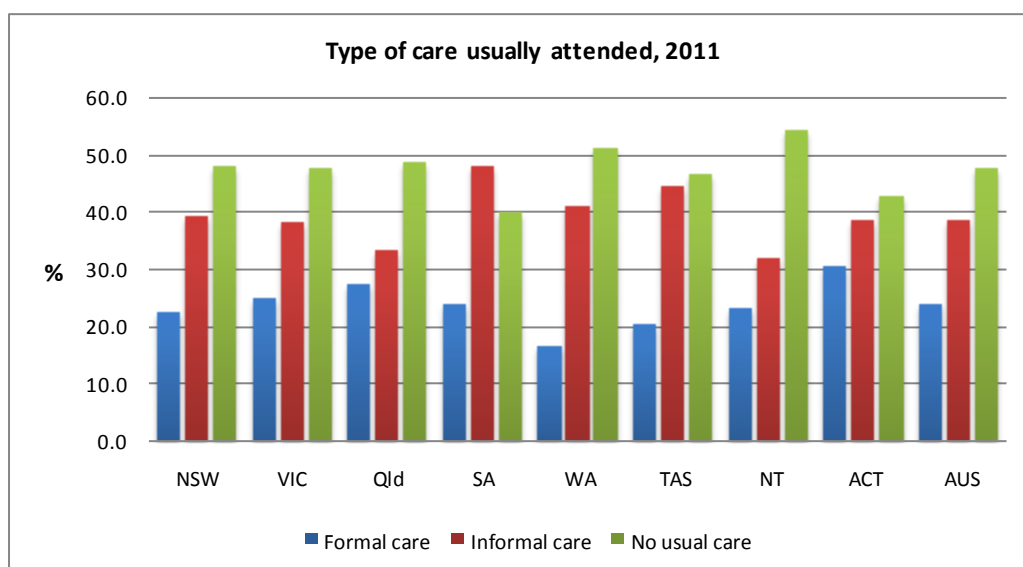
CHILD CARE

The following table notes the care arrangements that usually applied to children aged 12 years and under in NSW in 2011. Almost 23% usually attended a form of formal care, the most common being long day care. Close to 40% regularly used some type of informal care, with grandparents being the most common provider of informal care. Almost half of children aged 12 years and under did not usually attend any form of care.

Type of care usually attended by children aged 0-12 years, NSW, 2011

Type of care	%
Formal care	
Before and/or after school care	7.3
Long day care	13.0
Family day care	2.3
Occasional care	0.2
Total formal care	22.6
Informal care	
Grandparent	26.4
Non-resident parent	7.0
Other relative	6.3
Other person	6.2
Total informal care	39.3
Usually attended formal care only	12.6
Usually attended informal care only	29.3
Usually attended both formal and informal care	10.1
Did not usually attend care	48.1
Total	100.0

The following chart illustrates the proportion of children aged 12 years and under in each of the States and Territories who usually attended some form of formal or informal care in 2011, as well as those that did not usually attend care.



Source:

- ABS, *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011*, 4402.0, May 2012

OUT OF HOME CARE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHILDREN

The Brighter Futures program is an early intervention program run by NSW Community Services that seeks to build the resilience of at risk families and children. In 2011, there were 3698 families engaged or participating in Brighter Futures in NSW, of which 17.3% were in the Northern region. The Southern region had the smallest proportion of families at 10.7%.

Families engaged or participating in Brighter Futures by region, NSW

	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Metro Central	396	14.6	556	14.8	449	12.5	487	13.2
Metro West	358	13.2	533	14.2	548	15.3	514	13.9
Metro South West	332	12.3	477	12.7	422	11.8	417	11.3
Southern	349	12.9	426	11.3	378	10.6	395	10.7
Hunter and Central Coast	286	10.6	460	12.2	581	16.2	614	16.6
Northern	535	19.8	677	18.0	607	17.0	641	17.3
Western	451	16.7	634	16.8	595	16.6	630	17.0
Total	2707	100	3763	100	3580	100	3698	100

NSW Community Services arranges out of home care for children who cannot live with their families. This is for 'children who experience serious neglect and abuse and who can't live at home safely and children whose families might be unable to care for them'.² In 2010/11, there were 17,896 children and young people in out of home care in NSW, 10.9 children for every 1000 people under the age of 18 years. The rate continues to increase, up from 5.7 in 2002.

Children and young people in out of home care, end of financial year, NSW

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No	9273	10059	10337	10041	10623	12712	14667	16524	17400	17896
Rate per 1000 population aged 0-17 years	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.7	8.1	9.1	10.2	10.7	10.9

As at 30 June 2011, 33.9% of the children and young people in out of home care were Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) children (it should be noted that some of the increase may be due to better ATSI identification). The rate at which Indigenous children are placed in out of home care is much higher than it is for non-Indigenous children in NSW. 96.3 of every 1000 Indigenous children are in out of home care compared to 7.9 of every 1000 non-Indigenous children.

² NSW Department of Family and Community Services, *Annual Report 2010-11*, p 99.

Children and young people in out of home care by Aboriginal status, NSW, 30 June 2008 to 30 June 2011 (rate per 1000)

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	No	%	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	%	Rate
ATSI	4575	31.2	72.7	5307	32.1	84.3	5788	33.3	91.9	6060	33.9	96.3
Non-ATSI	10092	68.8	6.7	11217	67.9	7.4	11612	66.7	7.7	11836	66.1	7.9
Total	14667	100	9.1	16524	100	10.2	17400	100	10.7	17896	100	10.9

The rate at which children are placed in out of home care also varies by region within NSW, from 3.5 of every 1000 children in the Metro Central region to 18.4 of every 1000 children in the Western region. The greatest number of children in out of home care was in the Hunter and Central Coast region, representing 18.3% of all children in out of home care.

Children and young people in out of home care by region, NSW, 30 June 2008 to 30 June 2011 (rate per 1000)

	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	No	%	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	%	Rate	No	%	Rate
Metro Central	1416	9.7	3.3	1602	9.7	3.8	1587	9.1	3.6	1562	8.7	3.5
Metro West	2088	14.2	7.4	2423	14.7	8.5	2441	14	8.4	2462	13.8	8.4
Metro South West	1666	11.4	7.4	1921	11.6	8.6	1955	11.2	8.6	2022	11.3	8.9
Southern	1596	10.9	11.5	1766	10.7	12.8	1847	10.6	13.4	1866	10.4	13.5
Hunter and Central Coast	2691	18.3	12.6	2835	17.2	13.3	3089	17.8	14.4	3279	18.3	15.3
Northern	2658	18.1	14.8	2876	17.4	16.1	2950	17	16.5	2992	16.7	16.8
Western	2037	13.9	13.5	2360	14.3	15.8	2543	14.6	17.1	2714	15.2	18.4
Statewide Services	515	3.5	-	741	4.5	-	988	5.7	-	999	5.6	-
Total	14667	100	9.1	16524	100	10.2	17400	100	10.7	17896	100	10.9

52% of children in out of home care in NSW in 2011 were placed with relatives or Aboriginal kin. Another 38% were in foster care. 34% of children had been in out of home care for five or more years; 37% had been in care for two to five years.

Children and young people in out of home care by placement type, NSW, 30 June 2008 to 30 June 2011

Placement type	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Relative and Aboriginal Kinship Care	7496	51.1	8434	51	8844	50.8	9253	51.7
Foster care	5429	37	6141	37.2	6703	38.5	6844	38.2
Non related person	272	1.9	216	1.3	186	1.1	163	0.9
Parents	860	5.9	1078	6.5	980	5.6	882	4.9
Residential care	357	2.4	392	2.4	410	2.4	491	2.7
Independent living	154	1	183	1.1	200	1.1	198	1.1
Supported accommodation	90	0.6	79	0.5	77	0.4	65	0.4
Not specified	9	0.1	1	0	-	-	-	-
Total	14667	100	16524	100	17400	100	17896	100

**Children and young people in out of home care by length of time in current care period,
NSW, 30 June 2008 to 30 June 2011**

Time in current care period	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than 6 months	1821	12.4	1797	10.9	1547	8.9	1455	8.1
6 months to 1 year	1624	11.1	1852	11.2	1501	8.6	1221	6.8
1 to 2 years	2739	18.7	2895	17.5	3084	17.7	2560	14.3
2 to 5 years	3602	24.6	4792	29.0	5683	32.7	6559	36.7
5 years or more	4868	33.2	5185	31.4	5567	32.0	6089	34.0
Total	14654	100	16521	100	17382	100	17884	100

Source:

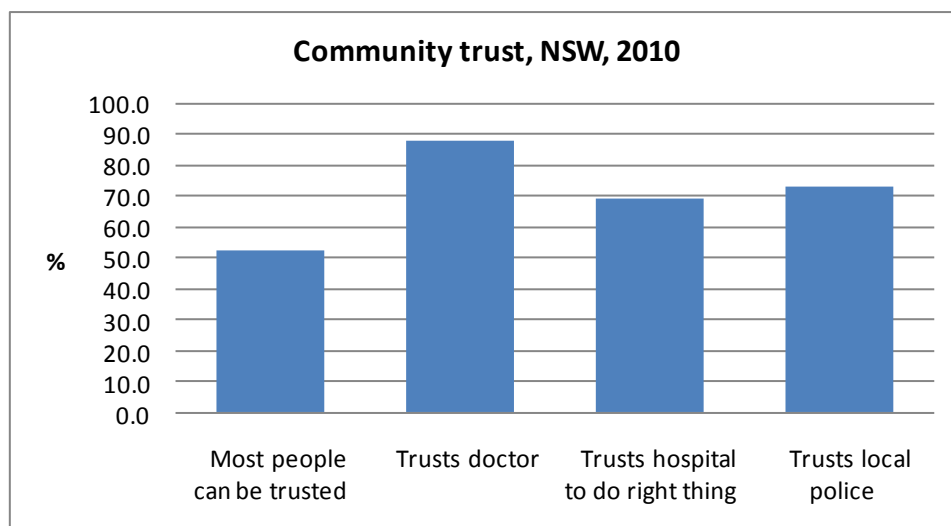
- NSW Department of Family and Community Services, *Annual Statistical Report 2010/11*, January 2012

COMMUNITY WELLBEING

The table below reveals some of the results for NSW taken from the 2010 General Social Survey by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It shows that, in 2010, 52.4% of adults in NSW believed that most people could be trusted. The level of trust varied with age, from a low of 45.9% amongst 25 to 34 year olds to a high of 62.2% of those aged 75 or over. 87.9% of adults believed they could trust a doctor, 69.4% thought they could trust a hospital to do the right thing, and 73% believed they could trust the local police.

Community trust amongst adults in NSW, 2010

% of people who		Males	Females	All persons
Believe most people can be trusted	Strongly agree/Agree	52.4	52.3	52.4
	Disagree/Strongly disagree	30.9	28.9	29.8
Trust doctor	Strongly agree/Agree	86.0	89.7	87.9
	Disagree/Strongly disagree	4.8	3.4	4.1
Trusts hospital to do right thing	Strongly agree/Agree	69.8	69.0	69.4
	Disagree/Strongly disagree	11.8	11.5	11.7
Trusts local police	Strongly agree/Agree	72.6	73.5	73.0
	Disagree/Strongly disagree	9.0	6.3	7.6



Links to the community may also provide some indication of wellbeing. In 2010, 91.3% of people either visited or were visited by friends in the last three months. However, that still leaves almost one in 10 people who had no physical contact with friends in three months. Three-quarters of adults in NSW in 2010 had face to face contact with family or friends who live outside the household in the last week. Contact with people outside the household was highest in the 18 to 24 year old age group (80% of people) and lowest amongst the elderly (70% of those aged 75 years or over).

Social involvement, NSW, 2010, %

	18– 24	25– 34	35– 44	45– 54	55– 64	65– 74	75+	Men	Women	All persons
Types of social activity in last 3 months										
Visited or was visited by friends	86.6	94.0	95.1	94.0	88.6	88.9	85.6	89.3	93.3	91.3
Went out with or met group of friends - outdoor activities	81.7	83.7	76.8	76.0	64.6	59.8	49	71.0	74.8	73.0
Went out with or met group of friends - indoor activities	81.4	84.8	71.2	74.2	62.4	54.9	52.5	69.8	72.7	71.2
Spent time in Internet social activity	72.6	64.5	47.8	35.5	16.2	*15.4	5.5	37.9	43.6	40.8
Other informal social activities	40.3	47.6	49.5	45.7	34.0	24.1	13.6	34.8	44.5	39.8
Had face to face contact with family or friends living outside the household in last week	80.4	78.7	77.3	75.3	70.5	74.2	69.5	71.8	79.4	75.7
Had other forms of contact with family or friends living outside the household in last 3 months										
At least once a day	71.0	58.2	45.1	34.9	28.5	33.7	23.2	36.8	50.5	43.8
At least once a week but not once a day	*28.1	39.4	48.8	59.9	60.1	56.8	64.6	53.5	46.7	50.0

Source:

- ABS, *General Social Survey: States and Territories, 2010*, 4159.0.55.003, March 2012

VOLUNTARY WORK

In 2010, 36.6% of people in NSW engaged in some form of voluntary work, just above the Australian average of 36.2%. Rates of volunteering were much higher in those parts of NSW outside of Sydney, 41.7% compared to 33.6%. Participation rates varied according to age. In NSW, the highest rate of volunteering was in the 55 to 64 years age group at 46% whilst those aged 65 and over had the lowest rates at 25.8%.

Volunteer rates, 2010

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
Capital city	33.6	32.6	35.2	35.3	33.4	37.4	42.6	-	33.9
Balance of state	41.7	45.1	35.5	48.2	40.7	43.7	38.8	-	40.7
Total	36.6	35.6	35.4	38.6	34.9	41.0	41.8	37.1	36.2

Volunteer rates, by age, 2010

By age	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	AUS
18-24	27.6	26.9	26.9	23.2	26.3	30.4	36.8	35.2	27.1
25-34	33.7	26.6	25.1	39.4	23.3	37.4	39.3	30.2	29.5
35-44	44.3	38.7	40.5	39.6	42.9	45.9	43.9	40.3	41.6
45-54	40.9	44.3	46.7	48.9	39.5	47.5	55.9	41.0	43.7
55-64	46.0	41.3	37.8	43.4	44.0	44.0	31.5	37.3	42.5
65+	25.8	35.6	33.4	33.0	32.4	36.8	37.1	40.2	31.4
Total	36.6	35.6	35.4	38.6	34.9	41.0	41.8	37.1	36.2

Source:

- ABS, *Voluntary Work, Australia, 2010*, 4441.0, December 2011

COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS

Access to a home computer

The number of households in NSW with access to a home computer has increased by 121% since 1998 to reach 2,264,000 in 2010/11. 83% of households in NSW now have a home computer, compared to 44% in 1998.

Households with access to a home computer '000

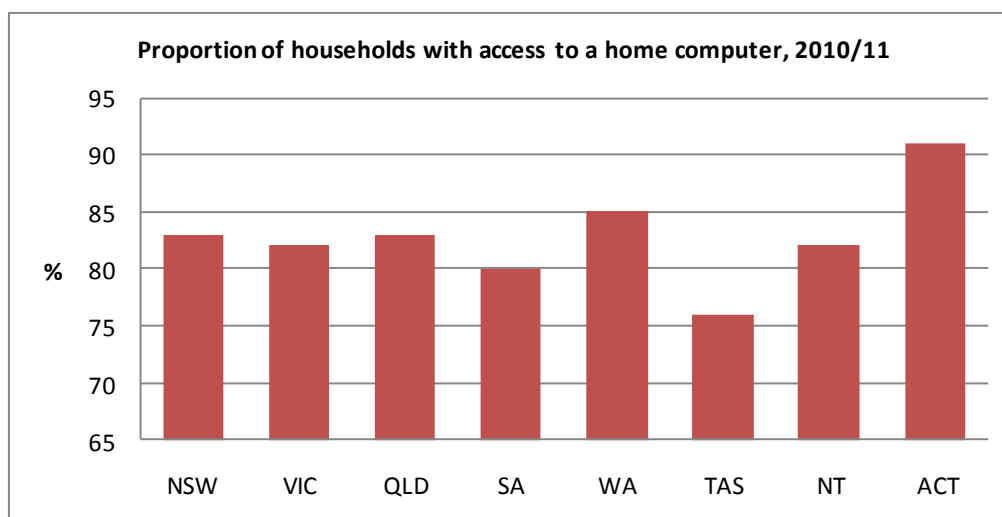
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11
NSW	1,244	1,435	1,528	1,653	1,723	1,822	1,918	2,049	2,047	2,264
VIC	987	1,108	1,144	1,278	1,306	1,361	1,435	1,528	1,605	1,756
QLD	680	776	822	957	1,026	1,092	1,159	1,214	1,283	1,406
SA	299	346	355	390	409	429	451	462	484	526
WA	397	427	479	512	545	560	613	626	673	745
TAS	84	96	98	111	119	121	131	136	141	159
NT	28	28	34		38	41	46	47	50	53
ACT	84	94	96	99	99	101	108	111	116	126

*No data for 2009/10 as data collected biennially from 2008/09 onwards.

% of all households with access to a home computer

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11
NSW	52	59	61	65	67	69	72	76	77	83
VIC	56	61	62	68	68	69	72	74	78	82
QLD	50	55	57	65	67	72	74	75	80	83
SA	49	56	58	62	64	67	69	71	75	80
WA	55	58	63	67	69	71	76	76	81	85
TAS	45	50	51	57	61	60	66	67	71	76
NT	54	52	62		71	70	75	77	80	82
ACT	70	77	78	80	79	82	84	86	88	91

*No data for 2009/10 as data collected biennially from 2008/09 onwards.



Home internet access

The number of households with home internet access in NSW has grown by 279% since 2000 so that 2,164,000 households in 2010/11 had the internet at home (79% of all households). The ACT had the greatest proportion of households with home internet access at 88%.

Number of households with home internet access '000

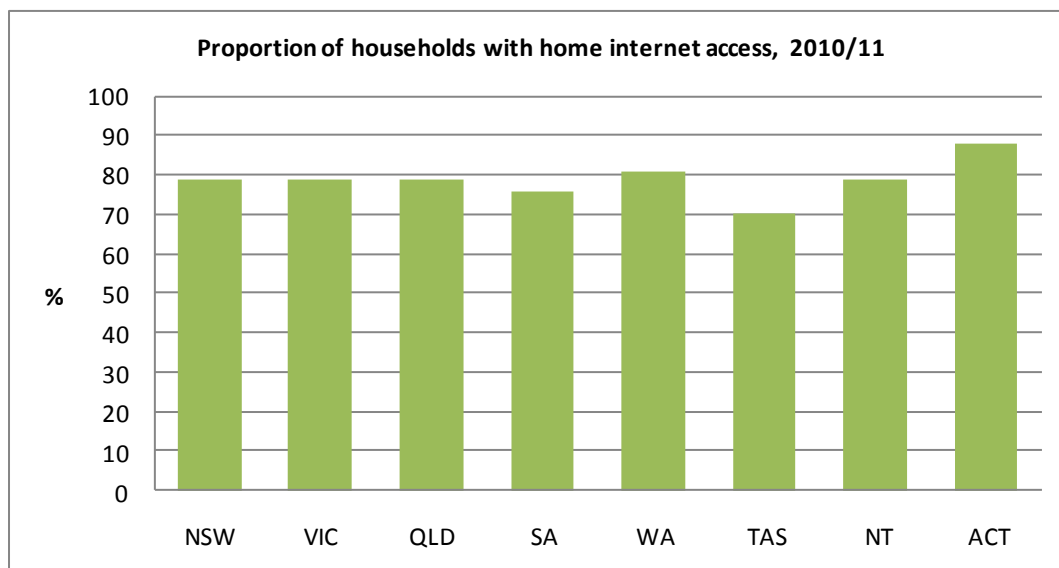
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11
NSW	776	1,088	1,196	1,365	1,455	1,570	1,712	1,813	1,890	2,164
VIC	603	780	852	1,019	1,085	1,161	1,253	1,357	1,469	1,684
QLD	416	563	602	757	861	937	1,020	1,101	1,182	1,347
SA	177	229	261	300	323	356	369	399	432	497
WA	245	300	366	406	456	484	536	564	626	714
TAS	48	59	67	78	94	99	112	114	126	146
NT	18	21	26	-	34	35	41	41	46	51
ACT	56	73	74	82	84	89	95	103	108	122

*No data for 2009/10 as data collected biennially from 2008/09 onwards.

% of households with home internet access

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11
NSW	32	45	48	54	56	60	64	67	71	79
VIC	34	43	46	54	57	59	63	66	72	79
QLD	31	40	42	52	56	61	65	68	73	79
SA	29	37	43	48	50	56	57	62	66	76
WA	34	41	48	53	58	62	66	68	75	81
TAS	25	31	35	41	48	49	56	56	63	70
NT	35	38	48		61	60	67	68	74	79
ACT	46	60	60	66	67	72	73	80	82	88

*No data for 2009/10 as data collected biennially from 2008/09 onwards.



Source:

- ABS, *Household use of information technology, Australia, 2010-11*, 8146.0, December 2011

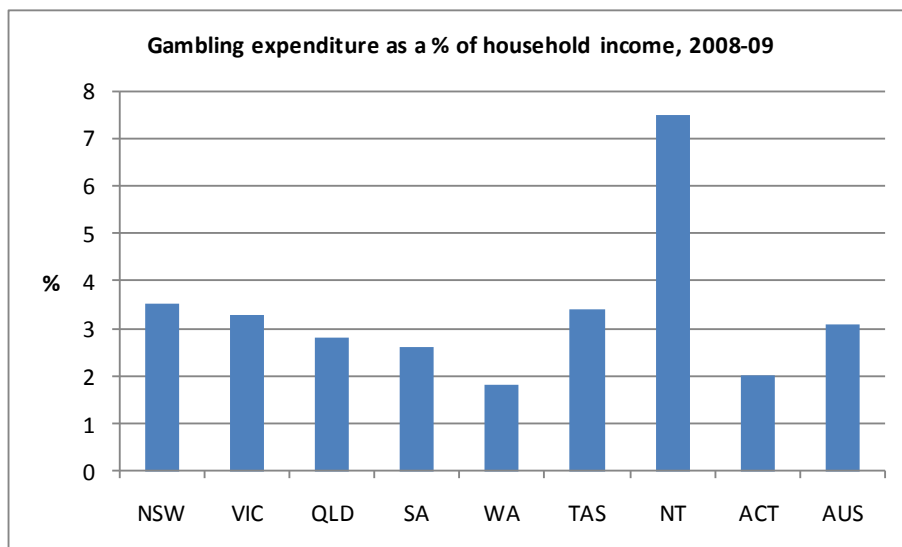
GAMBLING

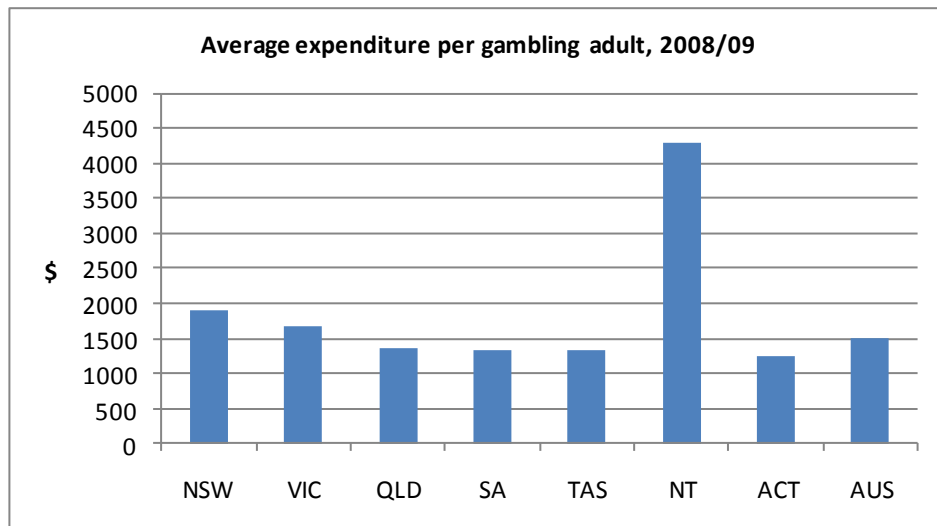
\$7150 million was spent on gambling in NSW in 2008/09, 38% of all gambling expenditure in Australia. This equates to \$1319 per adult in NSW, second only to the Northern Territory where the average gambling expenditure was \$3129 per adult. When average gambling expenditure is limited to those adults who gamble, NSW still has the second highest expenditure in Australia with each person spending an average of \$1911.

Gambling expenditure by jurisdiction, 2008-09

State	Expenditure \$M	Expenditure as a proportion of household consumption	Average expenditure per adult	Average expenditure per gambling adult
NSW	7150	3.5	1319	1911
VIC	5110	3.3	1229	1684
QLD	3344	2.8	1016	1355
SA	1136	2.6	921	1316
WA	1129	1.8	672	-
TAS	429	3.4	1124	1322
NT	500	7.5	3129	4287
ACT	243	2	901	1234
AUS	19042	3.1	1147	1500

* Average expenditure per adult in Australia is an estimate based on likely gambling participation in WA.





In 2008/09, there were almost 7000 venues in NSW that provided a form of gambling service, including electronic gaming machines (EGM), TABs, and lottery outlets. The proportion of adults in NSW who engage in some form of gambling is generally declining. 24% of adults in NSW used an EGM at least once during 2008/09 (compared to 39% in 1999), 16% engaged in race wagering (the rate was 26% in 1999) and 7% in sport wagering.

Number of venues with particular gambling services

	Casinos	EGM venues		TAB		Lottery outlets
		Hotels	Clubs	Standalone	Other	
NSW	1	1710	1322	313	1995	1570
VIC	1	249	266	108	585	780
QLD	4	766	557	148	611	1117
SA	1	497	69	57	315	535
WA	1			91	194	564
TAS	2	90	10	31	96	83
NT	2	39	33	16	43	73
ACT	1	12	63	10	39	34
AUS	13	3363	2320	774	3878	4756

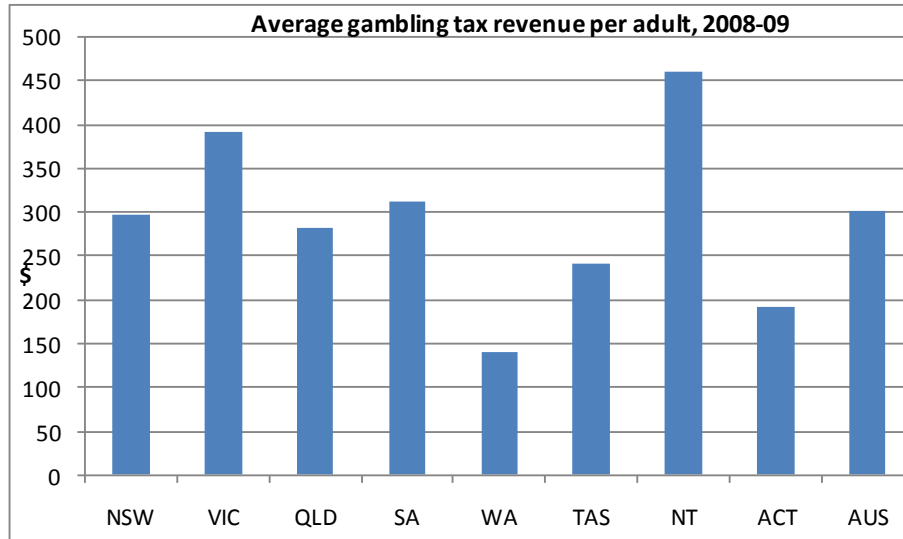
% of adult population who engaged in a form of gambling at least once during the year - NSW

	EGM participation rate	Expenditure per participant on EGMs	Race wagering participation rate	Sports wagering participation rate
1999	39	2645	26	8
2006	31	3428	20	6
2008/09	24	3668	16	7

A substantial amount of revenue is earned from gambling taxation. It provided NSW with \$1610 million in 2008-09 (32% of all gambling tax revenue in Australia), with only Victoria earning more (\$1625 million). However, as the graph below reveals, the amount of revenue per adult in NSW is much less than in the Northern Territory and Victoria. Each State has a different effective tax rate. As a result, Victorians spent less on gambling than people in NSW in 2008-09 yet provided more tax revenue than in NSW that same year.

Gambling taxation revenue, 2008-09, \$M.

State	Tax revenue	Av gambling tax revenue per adult	Tax revenue as proportion of total own-state tax revenue
NSW	1610	297	9
VIC	1625	391	13
QLD	931	283	11
SA	393	312	11
WA	237	141	4
TAS	92	241	10
NT	74	460	12
ACT	52	191	5
AUS	5014	302	10



Almost 68% of NSW's gambling tax revenue in 2006/07 came from electronic gaming machines, the biggest share of any of the States or Territories except for South Australia where 73% of gambling tax revenue came from EGMs.

Tax revenue share for different forms of gambling, 2006-07, %

	EGMs	Sports	Racing	Lotteries	Casino gaming	Interactive/online
NSW	67.8	0.4	8.9	17.6	5.4	-
VIC	60.8	0.2	8.3	23	7.7	-
QLD	65	0.2	4.3	24.4	6.2	-
SA	73	0.1	1.7	20	5.2	-
WA	-	0.3	18.7	57.4	23.6	-
TAS	36.8	-	-	29.7	27.4	6.1
ACT	58	0.9	12.6	24.8	3.7	-
NT	36.6	1.2	24.7	21	16	0.5

Source:

- Productivity Commission, *Gambling*, Inquiry Report, June 2010, pp 2.3, 2.11, 2.12, 2.16, 2.22, 2.39