



NEW SOUTH WALES

Year Book

No. 69

1985

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Glennies Creek Dam is situated 25 kilometres from Singleton. The structure is a concrete-faced rock-fill dam designed to store 284,000 megalitres of water. Storage of water commenced in 1982. The water is used for industrial, irrigation, stock and domestic purposes in the lower Hunter Valley.



**NEW SOUTH WALES
YEAR BOOK**

No. 69 1985

T. J. SKINNER

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

This edition published in 1985 by the New South Wales Office of the
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
St. Andrew's House,
Sydney Square, Sydney

This book is in International B5 format,
the text is set in 9 on 9½ point Times Roman by
Keyset Phototype Pty Ltd, Sydney

National Library of Australia card number and ISSN 0085-4441

Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number
Soft cover 1300.1
Hard cover 1301.1

Printed and bound in Australia by Brown Prior Anderson, Pty Ltd, Melbourne

CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INFORMATION	x
PREFACE	xi
CHAPTER 1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	1
Geography	1
<i>Physical features (2); Statistical areas of New South Wales (4)</i>	
Climate	11
<i>Winds (11); Rainfall (12); Evaporation (15); Climatic regions (16);</i> <i>Observatory (19); Tides (19)</i>	
CHAPTER 2. GOVERNMENT	21
Government of New South Wales	21
<i>The Governor (22); The Cabinet and executive government (22); The</i> <i>State legislature (24); State electoral system (29); Cost of</i> <i>parliamentary government (31); State administrative</i> <i>arrangements (32)</i>	
The Commonwealth Government	33
<i>Commonwealth legislature (33); Commonwealth electoral system</i> <i>(35)</i>	
Local Government.....	35
<i>Local government authorities (36); Local government electoral system</i> <i>(37); Functions of local government (37)</i>	
CHAPTER 3. POPULATION	39
The Census.....	39
<i>Census enumeration in New South Wales (39); Growth of population</i> <i>in New South Wales (40); Distribution and relative growth of</i> <i>population by areas (41); Age distribution (48); Sex distribution</i> <i>(48); Marital status (49); Countries of birth (49); Religion (52);</i> <i>Aboriginals (53)</i>	
Intercensal Estimates	54
<i>Estimated resident population of New South Wales (54); Sources of</i> <i>increase in population (55); Distribution of estimated resident</i> <i>population (56); Mean estimated resident population (60);</i> <i>Estimated resident population of States and capital cities (61)</i>	
Migration	62
<i>Overseas arrivals and departures (62); Overseas immigration (64);</i> <i>Internal migration (66)</i>	
CHAPTER 4. VITAL STATISTICS	69
<i>Registration of vital statistics (69); Marriages (70); Births (73); Deaths</i> <i>(79)</i>	

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL WELFARE	91
Commonwealth Government Social Welfare Benefits	91
<i>Assistance to the aged (91); Assistance to veterans and their dependants (93); Assistance to the handicapped (95); Assistance to widows and sole parents (97); Assistance to families (98); Assistance to the unemployed and sick (99)</i>	
Social Welfare Services	102
<i>N.S.W. Department of Youth and Community Services (102); Child welfare (103); Emergency assistance (108); Home care services (109); Welfare housing (110); Aboriginal affairs (111); Services for handicapped persons (112); Handicapped Persons Bureau (113); Other social welfare services and concessions (113)</i>	
Government Outlays on Social Welfare	115
<i>Commonwealth Government outlays (115); State Government expenditure (116)</i>	
CHAPTER 6. HEALTH	117
Structure of Health Services	117
<i>Commonwealth health authorities (117); State health authorities (118); Local government health services (119); Government outlays on health (119); Health professionals (120)</i>	
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	121
<i>Public hospitals and homes (121); Private hospitals and nursing homes (124); Psychiatric centres (124); Other State Government hospitals (125); Repatriation hospitals (125); Commonwealth Government payments (126)</i>	
Community and Public Health Services	128
<i>Community Health Program (128); Home nursing services (129); (OP School dental services (129); Other community health services (130); Treatment and prevention of infectious diseases (130); Immunisation campaigns (131); Health transport and emergency care services (132); Disaster planning (132); Health education programs (132); Health food, drugs, and poison inspection (133); Scientific health services (133)</i>	
Other Commonwealth Health Benefits	133
<i>Commonwealth medical benefits (133); Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (134); Isolated patients assistance (134); Aids and appliances (134)</i>	
Other Health Services	135
<i>Perinatal medicine (135); Central Cancer Registry (135); Health services research and planning (135); Drug and Alcohol Authority (135); Care of the deaf and blind (136); Services for other physically handicapped persons (136); St. John Ambulance Brigade (136); Australian Red Cross Society (136); Cremation (137)</i>	
Health Insurance	137
<i>Friendly societies (139)</i>	
Hospital and Nursing Home In-patient Statistics	139
<i>In-patient separations (139); Census of In-patients (142)</i>	

CHAPTER 7. EDUCATION	145
Structure of the Educational System	145
<i>Australian Education Council (145); Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education (145); New South Wales Government education authorities (145); Commonwealth Government education authorities (148)</i>	
Government Outlay on Education in New South Wales	149
<i>State Government outlays on education (149); Commonwealth Government expenditure on education (150)</i>	
Primary and Secondary Education	150
<i>Courses of instruction (150); Government and non-government schools, students and teachers (153); Government schools (155); Non-government schools (161); Educational and vocational guidance (164); Commonwealth Government assistance for schools (164); Non-government pre-school education (166)</i>	
Education Programs For School Leavers and Unemployed	167
<i>School-to-work Transition Program (167)</i>	
Tertiary Education	167
<i>Technical and further education colleges (167); Training of teachers (170); Colleges of advanced education (171); Universities (175)</i>	
Other Tertiary Institutions	181
<i>Non-formal education (181); Adult education centres (183); Adult migrant education service (183); Workers' Educational Association (183); Trade union training (183)</i>	
Government Assistance to Students	184
<i>State Government assistance to students (184); Commonwealth Government assistance to students (185); Students receiving assistance (186); Social welfare benefits (187)</i>	
CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RECREATION	189
<i>Museums, libraries, art galleries and other cultural institutions (189); Radio and television (192); Parks and recreation reserves and services (195); Public entertainments (197); Clubs (199)</i>	
CHAPTER 9. LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY	201
Law and Crime	201
<i>Sources of law (201); The judicial system (201); Judges, magistrates and court officers (202); Jury system (204); Legal profession (204); Legal aid (205); Supreme Court (207); Land and Environment Court (208); District Court (209); Higher criminal courts (209); Workers' Compensation Commission (211); Courts of Marine Inquiry (212); State industrial tribunals (212); Lower courts (212); Courts of Federal jurisdiction (217); Administrative law (219); Public Trustee for New South Wales (221); Registration of legal documents etc. (221); Registration of patents, trade marks, and designs and protection of copyrights (221); Law reform commissions (222)</i>	
Police and Corrective Services	222
<i>New South Wales police force (222); Australian Federal Police (223); Corrective Services (223); Government expenditure on law and order (229)</i>	
Fire Brigades and State Emergency Services	229
<i>Fire brigades (229); State emergency services and civil defence (231)</i>	

CHAPTER 10. LABOUR	233
Employment	233
<i>The labour force (233); Government administration (238); Apprenticeship and industrial training (239); Occupational health and safety (242); Workers' compensation (243); Trade unions (247); Industrial disputes (248)</i>	
Industrial Arbitration	251
<i>Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration (252); New South Wales system of industrial arbitration (254); Crown employees and arbitration (256); Industrial arbitration in the coal mining industry (256); Industrial arbitration in the oil industry (256); Industrial Arbitration (Complementary Industrial Relations System) Amendment Act, 1983 (256); Strikes and lockouts (256); Preference to unionists (257)</i>	
Wages and Earnings	258
<i>Wages under Commonwealth and State awards (258); Award Rates of Pay Indexes (259); Earnings (260)</i>	
Working Conditions	262
<i>Hours of work (262); Holidays and leave (263)</i>	
CHAPTER 11. LAND USE	267
Land Settlement.....	268
<i>Land administration (268); Land tenure (270)</i>	
Land Use Planning and Protection of the Environment	273
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (273); State authorities concerned with land use planning and development control (276); State authorities concerned with protection of the environment (279); Commonwealth authorities concerned with protection of the environment (282)</i>	
Urban and Regional Development.....	284
<i>State authorities concerned with urban and regional development (284)</i>	
CHAPTER 12. HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION	291
<i>Housing of the population (291); Commonwealth-State housing agreements and arrangements (295); Housing Commission of New South Wales (297); Other government housing assistance (298); Finance for home purchase (302); Supervision of construction (303); Building statistics (305); Construction (other than building) (311)</i>	
CHAPTER 13. WATER RESOURCES	313
<i>National survey of water use (313); Water resources management (314); Interstate water agreements (317); Agricultural irrigation schemes (318); Groundwater (324)</i>	

CHAPTER 14. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	325
Shipping.....	325
<i>Control of shipping (325); Statistics of shipping (326); Harbours and anchorages (327); Port charges (332); Registration of pleasure boats (333); River traffic (333); Shipping registers (333); Shipbuilding and repairing (333); Employment of seamen (334)</i>	
Railways, Buses and Ferries.....	335
<i>Public transport authorities (335); Railways (335); Bus services (340); Harbour and river ferry and hydrofoil services (342)</i>	
Roads and Bridges.....	342
<i>Administration of roads (343); Commonwealth grants for road construction and maintenance (346); Bridges and ferries (347)</i>	
Motor Transport and Road Traffic.....	347
<i>Administration and control of motor transport (348); Motor vehicle registrations (348); Survey of motor vehicle usage (351); Third party motor vehicle insurance (352); Motor drivers' licences (353); Motor taxes, fees and charges (354); Road accidents and road safety (354); Driving offences (356)</i>	
Air Transport.....	357
<i>Control of air transport (357); Aircraft aerodromes etc (359); Regular air services (359); Civil aviation accidents (361)</i>	
Communication.....	361
<i>Postal services (362); Internal telecommunication services (364); Overseas telecommunication services (366); Radio communication stations (367)</i>	
CHAPTER 15. AGRICULTURE	369
Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs.....	369
<i>Statistics on the agricultural industry (369); Agricultural development (370); Character of settlement (371); Agricultural establishments (375); Establishments with agricultural activity (376); Agricultural financial statistics (378); Employment in the agricultural industry (379); Services by government authorities to the agricultural industry (381); Provision of finance to the agricultural industry (385); Government assistance to agriculture (389)</i>	
Crops and Pastures.....	391
<i>Area of all crops (392); Number of establishments growing crops (392); Statistical summary of crops grown (393); Planting and harvesting of crops (394); Value of agricultural commodities produced, crops (394); Fertilisers used on crops (excluding pastures) (396); Wheat (397); Maize (407); Sorghum (408); Oats (409); Barley (410); Rice (411); Sugar-cane (412); Cotton (413); Oilseeds (413); Tobacco (415); Fruit and vegetables (415); Hay and silage (422); Establishment and improvement of pastures (424)</i>	
Livestock and Livestock Products.....	425
<i>Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (425); Livestock (426); Livestock slaughtered and meat produced (438); Wool production (443); Dairy production (448); Egg production (453); Honey and Beeswax production (455); Value of livestock products (456)</i>	
CHAPTER 16. FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	459
<i>Forestry (459); Fisheries (462)</i>	

CHAPTER 17. MINING AND ENERGY	467
Mining.....	467
<i>Mining industries (467); Minerals produced (471); Exploration for minerals in New South Wales (487); Administration of mining laws in New South Wales (488); Government assistance to mining (491)</i>	
Energy	492
<i>Primary sources of energy (492); Consumption of energy (493); Energy management and research (494); System of statistics for electricity and gas industries (495); Electricity generation and distribution (495); Gas production and distribution (499)</i>	
 CHAPTER 18. MANUFACTURING	 501
<i>Industrial regulation (501); Industrial development (502); Industrial research and standardisation (503); Statistics of manufacturing industries (505); Manufacturing commodities (512)</i>	
 CHAPTER 19. EXTERNAL TRADE.....	 515
<i>Overseas trade (515); Interstate trade (521); Coastal trade of New South Wales (522)</i>	
 CHAPTER 20. INTERNAL TRADE	 523
<i>Retail trade (523); Wholesale trade (527); Regulation of liquor trade (530); Accommodation statistics (533)</i>	
 CHAPTER 21. PRICES.....	 535
<i>Control of prices (535); Retail price indexes (536); Retail prices of food (538); Milk prices (538); Bread prices (539); Gas and electricity charges (540); Wholesale price indexes (540)</i>	
 CHAPTER 22. CONSUMER PROTECTION	 545
<i>Commonwealth government jurisdiction (545); New South Wales Government jurisdiction (546)</i>	
 CHAPTER 23. PUBLIC FINANCE.....	 551
Structure of Public Finance.....	551
Taxation	552
<i>Commonwealth taxes (552); State and local taxation (558)</i>	
Commonwealth Grants to the States.....	566
<i>General purpose revenue grants (566); General purpose capital grants (569); Commonwealth grants for specific purposes (569); Repayable Commonwealth advances (570)</i>	
State Government Finance.....	570
<i>Revenue Accounts of New South Wales (571); Loan funds of New South Wales (573); Ledger balances (576); State enterprises (577); The public debt (578); Loan indebtedness outside the financial agreement (582); Loans guaranteed by the State (583)</i>	
Local Government Finance.....	584
<i>Types of local government authorities and their activities (584); Funds of local government authorities (585); Valuation and rating of property in local areas (586); Financial assistance received from government (589); Borrowing powers of local government authorities (590); Statistics of local finances (591); Metropolitan water supply and sewerage (600); Hunter district water supply and sewerage (601)</i>	

CHAPTER 24. PRIVATE FINANCE 603

Currency, Banking and Exchange Rates 603
Currency (603); Banking (603); Overseas exchange rates (612)

Non-Bank Financial Institutions..... 613
Financial Corporations Act (613); Co-operative societies (614); Short-term money market (617); Pastoral finance companies (618); Finance companies (618); Financing of retail sales (620); Life insurance (622); Pension and superannuation schemes (624); General insurance (631)

Interest Rates 633
Bank interest rates (633); Commonwealth bond yields and miscellaneous interest rates (634)

Other Private Finance..... 637
Incorporated companies (637); Stock exchanges (640) Australian Industry Development Corporation (640); Bankruptcy (641); Moneylending Act (642); Estates of deceased persons (643)

APPENDIXES

Appendix A. Principal Events in the History of New South Wales..... 645

Appendix B. Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys..... 659

Appendix C. New South Wales Statistical Publications 665

Appendix D. New South Wales Administrative Arrangements..... 673

INDEX 689

GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols

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

n.a.	not available.
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere shown
n.p.	not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable).
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary — figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
—	break in continuity of series (where a line is drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

Other forms of usage

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: N.S.W. (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld.(Queensland), S.A. (South Australia), W.A. (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), N.T. (Northern Territory), A.C.T. (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1983, refer to the year ended 31 December 1983; those shown as, e.g. 1982-83, refer to the year ended 30 June 1983. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

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

Availability of ABS publications

The Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS, has an information and inquiry service in each of its offices. These services may be obtained in N.S.W. by contacting Information Services, Box 796 GPO, Sydney 2001, phone (02) 268-4611, or by calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrews House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney.

All publications issued by ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from the above address. Publications issued by the N.S.W. Office are shown on pages 665 to 672.

In some cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulation. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made as shown above.

PREFACE

THIS is the 69th edition of the *New South Wales Year Book*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. It describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State, and illustrates the part played by governmental authorities and private organisations in the life of the community. The main emphasis in the Year Book is on developments in the more recent years.

The chapters of the Year Book contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation. The date when the manuscript was prepared is shown at the foot of the first page of each chapter.

More up-to-date annual summary data are contained in the *Pocket Year Book* and *New South Wales in Brief* which present a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form suitable for handy reference. The *Handbook of Local Statistics*, issued annually, presents a selection of the more important statistics available for geographical areas of the State. More recent monthly and quarterly statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (which contains the latest figures in the principal statistical series).

More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the above publications are available in the various *Subject Bulletins* issued by the Bureau, which range from preliminary monthly statements to detailed bulletins presenting the results of periodic censuses, etc. A catalogue of the bulletins issued by this Office is shown on pages 665 to 672 of this Year Book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have kindly supplied information for this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Special thanks are due to the Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities, private organisations, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved.

T. J. SKINNER
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Sydney,
January 1985

1

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

GEOGRAPHY

The name 'New South Wales' was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-five years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. Thereafter, the boundaries of New South Wales contracted as its former territory was proclaimed as separate colonies — South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Subsequent adjustments occurred in 1861 to 1863 when the Northern Territory and the territory between the 129th and 132nd east meridians were separated, in 1911 when the Australian Capital Territory was ceded to the Commonwealth Government, and in 1915 when part of Jervis Bay was transferred to the Commonwealth Government. A more detailed account of these territorial adjustments of New South Wales since 1788 is outlined on page 1 of Year Book No. 64.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows — on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the McPherson Range, and along the crest of the McPherson Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State — a distance of 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the actual length of seaboard being 1,900 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The area of the States and Territories and the length of the coastline of Australia were determined in 1973 by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of Resources and Energy by manually digitising these features from the 1:250,000 map series of Australia. Consequently, only features of measurable size at this scale were considered. About 60,000 points were digitised at an approximate spacing of 0.5 kilometres and these points were joined by chords as the basis for calculation of areas and coastline lengths by computer. The approximate high water mark coastline was digitised and included all bays, ports and estuaries which are open to the sea. In these cases, the shoreline was assumed to be where the seaward boundary of the title of ownership would be. Rivers were considered along similar lines but the decisions were rather more subjective, the digitised line being across the river where it appeared to take its true form. In mangroves, the shoreline was assumed to be on the landward side. Areas and lengths of coastline determined by the foregoing methods are given in the following table. The Division of National Mapping is also progressively revising areas of local government authorities but has not yet completed this work.

Area, Coastline, Tropical and Temperate Zones: Australia

State or Territory	Estimated area		Ratio of area to area of N.S.W.	Length of coastline	Proportion of total area in	
	Total	Proportion of total area			Tropical zone	Temperate zone
	sq km	per cent		km	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	(a)801,600	10.43	1.00	1,900	—	100
Victoria	227,600	2.96	0.28	1,800	—	100
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48	2.15	7,400	54	46
South Australia	984,000	12.81	1.23	3,700	—	100
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.87	3.15	12,500	37	63
Tasmania	67,800	0.88	0.08	3,200	—	100
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52	1.68	6,200	81	19
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03	—	35	—	100
Australia	7,682,300	100.00	9.58	36,735	39	61

(a) See paragraph following table.

The official area of the State of New South Wales, determined by the (State) Lands Department (based on land surveys), is 801,428 square kilometres. This official figure is used in other tables shown in this Year Book.

Lord Howe Island. Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 16.54 square kilometres. The climate of the Island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of Howea (*Kentia*) palm seed. The Island is linked with Sydney by a daily air service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

Under the (State) Constitution Act, 1902, Lord Howe Island is part of New South Wales and is included for purposes of State parliamentary representation in the metropolitan electoral district of Elizabeth. The Lord Howe Island Act, 1953 makes provision for the care, control, and management of the Island and constitutes the Lord Howe Island Board. The Board, which administers the affairs of the Island, consists of five members including 3 Islanders, a government departmental representative, and an officer of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The land is vested in the Crown and is leased at nominal rents.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Year Book, 1929-30.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south — the coastal districts, the tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 80 kilometres in the north and 30 kilometres in the south — the widest portion being 240 kilometres in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist resorts.

The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 2,228 metres. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the tablelands.

To the westward, the tablelands slope gradually to the western plains. The western slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

Principal Rivers

The tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups — the coastal rivers and the inland rivers. The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, which carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface. The principal coastal rivers include the Hawkesbury (472 km in length), Hunter (462 km), Clarence (394 km), Macleay (402 km), Shoalhaven (332 km), Richmond (262 km), Snowy (483 km, of which 257 km is in New South Wales), Manning (224 km), and Hastings (174 km). The inland rivers belong to the Murray-Darling system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, and usage for irrigation, stock watering, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray (2,589 km in length, of which 1,880 km is in New South Wales), which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling (2,739 km, of which 2,617 km is in New South Wales), which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. A large part of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lies beyond the State borders in Victoria and Queensland. Other principal inland rivers include the Murrumbidgee (1,579 km), Lachlan (1,484 km), Macquarie-Bogan (950 km), Namoi (847 km), Gwydir (668 km), and Castlereagh (549 km).

The rivers of New South Wales show great variability in their flows, containing very large volumes of water during floods and scarcely flowing at all during protracted droughts. Because of the variability, dams, weirs, and other forms of storage have been constructed to conserve water supplies and to provide a degree of flood mitigation. These are described in Chapter 13 'Water Resources'. Details of the catchment areas of the principal rivers and their average annual water flow are shown on page 4 of Year Book No. 64.

Satellite Images

The American LANDSAT spacecrafts transmit images by radio signal to earth. Different materials on the earth's surface, such as water, crops, and forests of different types, reflect light differently, and the signals reaching earth can be measured and reconstructed to show detail and enable substances to be identified. Resource managers are then able to use photographic images or data classified by computer from magnetic tapes to monitor details of the earth's surface.

Some of the advantages of remote sensing from space include the production of synoptic pictures of sizable areas, repeated coverage to record changing phenomena, reduced data acquisition time, uniform measurements, wide area coverage, and coverage of areas beyond practical range for aircraft. LANDSAT is a very important adjunct to other forms of aerial photography. Among the applications of LANDSAT imagery are the monitoring of the environment; studies in agriculture and forestry, geography, geology and mineral resources, hydrology and water resources, oceanography and marine resources, the atmosphere and meteorology; and monitoring the effects of national disasters such as floods and bushfires.

The principal authority involved in the administration of LANDSAT in Australia is the Australian Liaison Committee on Remote Sensing by Satellite. The Committee provides a forum for consultation, liaison and co-operation among Commonwealth and State governments, higher education authorities and private industry, and encourages the efficient use of remote sensing in Australia. The New South Wales Government is represented on the Committee by the Surveyor General. The Crown Lands Office carries out photographic processing of LANDSAT imagery and markets LANDSAT products in New South Wales.

The Japanese Geostationary Meteorological Satellite produces satellite photographs for incorporation into local weather forecasting and warning systems and for meteorological research.

STATISTICAL AREAS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Concepts and Criteria

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics for the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas and are shown on the maps at the back of this Year Book. A more detailed outline of the concepts and criteria used to delineate statistical areas within New South Wales was included on pages 6 to 8 of Year Book No. 64.

The primary division of the State is into 12 *statistical divisions*. These are intended to represent 'regions' of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. The boundaries of the divisions have accordingly been delineated on the basic criterion that the degree of economic and/or social contact and interaction within each division should be maximised. It should be emphasised that the boundaries of the divisions cannot be regarded as sharp lines of demarcation — they may, of necessity, be positioned within peripheral zones in which the influence of two or more 'focal' cities or towns overlap in varying degrees.

In the case of Sydney and its periphery, the factors taken into account in drawing the divisional boundaries are necessarily different from those for the rest of the State. The *Sydney Statistical Division* is predominantly urban in character — and its boundary was re-delineated in 1976 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years. This area covers the same area as the 'Sydney Region', as delineated by the State Planning Authority (now the Department of Environment and Planning) in its publication '*Sydney Region, 1970-2000 A.D., Outline Plan*'.

The statistical divisions are subdivided to provide a second tier of statistical areas as follows:

- (a) *Statistical districts* are areas which encompass an urban centre with a population of 25,000 or more and which are predominantly urban in character. They have been delineated using concepts and criteria similar to those for the Sydney Statistical Division. Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts were delineated in 1966 and, from 1 January 1976, Gold Coast (partly in Queensland), Tamworth, Bathurst-Orange, Wagga Wagga, Albury-Wodonga (partly in Victoria), and Broken Hill Statistical Districts were introduced.
- (b) *Statistical subdivisions within Sydney Statistical Division* were delineated in 1976 in order to provide statistical areas of optimum assistance to users (particularly physical and social planners). The boundaries of the seven subdivisions created within Sydney Statistical Division have been drawn to coincide with the regions formed by the former (Commonwealth) Department of Urban and Regional Development.
- (c) *Statistical subdivisions outside Sydney Statistical Division* are component areas within statistical divisions which have been delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features and reflect, *inter alia*, some degree of homogeneity of agricultural activity.

Because of the criteria upon which statistical divisions were identified they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. For this reason *statistical agricultural areas* have been specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. They comprise groups of statistical subdivisions and divisions as shown on one of the maps at the back of this Year Book.

Characteristics of Each Statistical Division

Statistics in respect of statistical divisions and subdivisions are shown where appropriate throughout the following chapters of this Year Book. However, the following summary table shows details of the total area, number of persons, and area of establishments with agricultural activity for each statistical division, and the proportion of each to the total for New South Wales.

Area, Population, and Area of Establishments with Agricultural Activity For Statistical Divisions in New South Wales

No. of Division	Statistical Division	Total area		Estimated resident population		Area of establishments with agricultural activity	
		At 30 June 1982	Proportion of State total	At 30 June 1982	Proportion of State total	At 31 March 1982	Proportion of State total
		sq km	per cent	sq km	per cent	sq km	per cent
1	Sydney	12,407	1.5	3,204,211	62.5	1,453	0.2
2	Hunter	31,011	3.9	458,686	8.9	17,001	2.7
3	Illawarra	8,485	1.1	293,743	5.7	1,817	0.3
4	Richmond-Tweed	9,757	1.2	135,916	2.7	6,063	1.0
5	Mid-North Coast	25,922	3.2	178,635	3.5	13,096	2.1
6	Northern	98,617	12.3	174,230	3.4	76,282	12.0
7	North-Western	199,076	24.8	106,270	2.1	172,057	27.0
8	Central West	63,262	7.9	159,665	3.1	50,770	8.0
9	South-Eastern	52,136	6.5	140,541	2.7	30,759	4.8
10	Murrumbidgee	63,522	7.9	139,709	2.7	55,384	8.7
11	Murray	90,003	11.2	97,920	1.9	78,854	12.4
12	Far West	147,143	18.4	31,644	0.6	130,699	20.6
Total, New South Wales		(a) 801,428	100.0	(b) 5,125,683	100.0	634,235	100.0

(a) Includes Lord Howe Island (16.54 square kilometres) and 71 square kilometres of harbour, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire borders. (b) Includes Lord Howe Island (287 persons) and 'Migratory' (4,226 persons).

A summary of the main characteristics, including topographical, climatic, rural, industrial, and economic features of each statistical division is shown below.

Sydney Statistical Division

The Division consists broadly of the Cumberland Plain. To the north of the Plain, the Division includes the moderately elevated Hornsby Plateau and, beyond the Hawkesbury River, the coastal lowland plains containing Gosford and Wyong. To the north-west, north, and south-west of the Cumberland Plain, the Division comprises the rugged Blue Mountains and other associated ranges of the Great Dividing Range. The southern part of the Division is mainly composed of the moderately elevated Woronora Plateau. The region has a warm, humid climate, except for the higher parts of the mountain ranges where temperatures are cooler, with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall is markedly irregular and declines from east to west. Sydney is the focal point of the State's rail, road, and air services. It also provides port facilities for overseas, interstate, and intrastate shipping. It is the seat of public administration for the State, and the leading commercial, industrial, financial, educational, and cultural centre. Rural activity is negligible in the metropolitan (or urban) part of the Division; however, dairying, poultry farming, piggeries, vegetable growing, and fruit growing are more significant in outlying areas, such as Camden, Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Gosford, Liverpool, and Wollondilly. Approximately 75 per cent of the people employed by manufacturing industry in the State work in the Sydney Statistical Division. The major manufacturing industries are those producing food, beverages, and tobacco; paper, paper products and printing; chemical, petroleum, and coal products; fabricated metal products; transport equipment; and other machinery and equipment. Retail sales and takings from tourist accommodation in the Division represent about 65 per cent and 50 per cent respectively of the State total.

Hunter Statistical Division

The Hunter River and its tributaries (Paterson, Williams, Goulburn, and Wollombi) in this Division form one of the largest river valleys on the New South Wales coast. To the north and south the area is enclosed by rugged highlands, whilst to the west less rugged highlands give easy access to the New England areas. The climate is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall decreases markedly in amount and reliability from the coast inland. Railways traverse the region linking the most important towns and a highway closely follows the main northern rail route. The rural activities in the Division are diversified — dairying is prominent throughout most of the Division with mixed farming, including cereal grains, sheep, and cattle, predominating in the north-western areas. Beef cattle raising is significant in most areas away from the coast and grapes are grown in the central and lower Hunter Valley. Poultry (for meat) farming predominates in the coastal areas and in Greater Cessnock (City) and Dungog Shire. The Division includes the major coal producing centres of Cessnock,

Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook. Timber getting is important in the northern coastal region. Major iron and steel works are concentrated around the City of Newcastle which also has port facilities for the loading of coal, wheat as well as iron and steel. The production of non-ferrous metals is important in Greater Cessnock (City) and wine and milk products are manufactured in close proximity to the vineyards and dairies.

Illawarra Statistical Division

The coastal portion of the Division consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Minnamurra and Shoalhaven) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. To the west of this coastal plain is a long escarpment which gives way to exceedingly rugged terrain in the Shoalhaven area, and the land in the north-western part of the Division consists of undulating tablelands. The climate is generally of the warm, humid type with heaviest rainfall occurring in summer and autumn. Rail communication in the Division comprises the Illawarra line extending through the coastal belt and terminating at Nowra; the main southern line passing through Bowral; and a connecting link (Unanderra-Moss Vale), which is used mainly for goods traffic. Highway communication follows a similar pattern with a coastal road, a tablelands road, and several roads linking the Bowral area with the Illawarra Plains districts. The harbour facilities at Port Kembla provide an important service to industries in the region, particularly the iron and steel industry which is the dominant manufacturing activity in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area. Facilities for the exporting of coal are also available and coal mining is of considerable importance particularly around the Bulli-Wollongong area. Dairying and the raising of beef cattle are the predominant rural activities, although sheep raising and fruit growing are of some significance. Potatoes are grown in the north-western areas of the Division. The main manufacturing activities, apart from iron and steel manufacturing, are the production of non-ferrous basic metal products, paper and paper products, and portland cement.

Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division

The Division consists of two major coastal river basins (of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers) and a river valley (of the Upper Clarence River), enclosed on the north by the rugged McPherson Range, on the west by the more easterly extensions of the New England Plateau, and on the south by the less rugged Richmond Range which extends northerly into the Division and separates the river valley from the coastal basins. The climate of the region is humid sub-tropical. The rainfall varies in intensity, and occasional severe flooding occurs. The area has a rail and road system of communications cutting the river system at right angles, and a highway linking the coast to the hinterland. Sugar-cane, plantation fruit growing, and dairying are the principal agricultural industries in the Division although beef cattle raising and pig farming are also significant. Fishing (particularly for prawns) and timber getting are undertaken. Mineral sands mining and the production of high grade zircon and rutile concentrates are carried out on the beaches and nearby coastal sand dunes. The more important areas of manufacturing activity are food processing and sawmilling.

Mid-North Coast Statistical Division

This Division covers the coastal strip extending from Wallis Lake in the south to the Richmond Range in the north, and comprises a series of valleys running generally east-west (valleys of the Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning Rivers). The valleys have generally been intensively developed for agriculture, while the hill lands separating the valleys have seen little development. The region has a warm and humid-to-sub-humid climate. Rainfall is high; occasional severe flooding is a feature of the river valleys. The main road and rail system cuts across the river system and provides a link between areas to the north and south of the Division (e.g. Brisbane to Sydney). Other major roads run from the coast to the hinterland — Grafton to Glen Innes, Kempsey to Armidale, Port Macquarie to Tamworth, etc. The dominant agricultural activities are dairying, beef production, plantation fruit, and sugar-cane growing. Timber getting is widespread and fishing (including prawns) is significant. The major manufacturing industries of food processing (particularly of milk) and sawmilling are directly related to the primary industries in the Division. Mineral sands mining is also significant.

Northern Statistical Division

There are three identifiable regions in the Division — the northern tablelands (mainly undulating hill lands generally over 1,000 metres above sea level), the northern slopes to the west of the tablelands, and the flat north central plains, watered by the Macintyre, Gwydir, and Namoi Rivers. The tablelands is an area with mild summers and cold winters and a moderate rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in summer. West of the tablelands the summers are warm to hot, with a similar rainfall pattern. Tamworth is the principal city of the Division, and the centre of a communications system by rail, road, and air. The main northern rail line from Newcastle passes through Quirindi, Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. There is an extensive highway system linking all of the major towns and cities in the Division. Rural activity predominates in the Division — sheep and beef cattle in the northern tablelands and wheat growing and sheep and beef cattle in the slopes and plains areas. Approximately one-quarter of the beef cattle and one-sixth of the sheep in the State are located in the Division and almost one-quarter of the wheat (for grain) produced in the State is grown in the Division. Cotton growing is an important activity in the Narrabri Shire, tobacco in the Inverell Shire, and poultry in the Parry Shire. Food processing, sawmilling, and cotton ginning are important manufacturing activities of the Division.

North-Western Statistical Division

There is a diversity of topography in the Division with elevated lands extending from the central tablelands in the east, gently undulating slopes in the river basins of the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Bogan Rivers in the central areas, and flat plains in the far west. Climatically this region is also diverse but is mostly semi-arid, particularly in the westerly and northerly parts. It has a hot summer and a fairly wide range between summer and winter temperatures. The eastern parts receive about 650 millimetres of rainfall per annum but only about half this amount is received in the western portion. The area is well served by railways with several lines, ie from Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, and Coonamble, focusing on Dubbo — the main economic centre of the whole region. Other lines connect Dubbo to Parkes, Molong, and Orange. At Dubbo the Mitchell Highway, which runs parallel to the railway line to Bourke, intersects the Newell Highway which traverses New South Wales from the Queensland border to the Victorian border. In the eastern portion of the Division wheat growing, usually in association with sheep or meat cattle, is the major rural activity. In the western shires rural activity is confined to grazing sheep, often in association with meat cattle. The total sheep and lamb population of the Division is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Manufacturing is not of significance in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee have some manufacturing activity mainly in meat processing.

Central West Statistical Division

The Division lies to the west of the Blue Mountains and extends to beyond Condobolin. The eastern parts are made up of a number of discontinuous highland areas which contain the source of the Macquarie River, while the western parts watered by the Lachlan River are undulating at first, giving way to flat plains. The Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre is the focal point of the region. In the cool highland region, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, while in the plains areas the summers are warm to hot, and rainfall is moderate on the slopes, tapering off to light in the west. The Sydney-Broken Hill railway line traverses the region connecting the cities of Lithgow, Bathurst, and Orange. The Mid-western, Newell, and Mitchell Highways cross the Division, linking these cities and the urban areas of Cowra, West Wyalong, Forbes, and Parkes. The region is mainly rural; mixed sheep and wheat farming predominates in the western parts and sheep and beef cattle in the eastern parts. The sheep population is approximately one-sixth and the cattle population one-tenth of the State total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Orange region and vegetable farming for freezing and canning in the Bathurst and Cowra areas. Secondary industry activity, particularly in the more important towns in the eastern parts, is in meat slaughtering, vegetable canning, cement production, and the manufacture of household appliances and textiles.

South-Eastern Statistical Division

The South-Eastern Division comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands containing Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south coast area has a humid cool-temperate climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the Alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is one of the most important water conservation areas in Australia as it includes the Snowy Mountains Scheme, the NSW water storage dam at Burrinjuck, the greater part of the catchment area of the Lachlan River (Wyangala Dam), the urban water supply for Canberra, and part of the catchment area for the Sydney water supply. The Division is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the Division. The lowland coastal strip is primarily a dairying area with some beef production, while commercial fishing, and tourism are of lesser importance. In the elevated tablelands, merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in most shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry activities. Cereal grains, especially wheat, and pig raising are important rural activities in the north-west corner of the Division. Excluding Canberra, which exerts a strong social and economic influence, the focal point of the region is Goulburn, with Queanbeyan and Cooma exerting narrower local influence. Manufacturing industry is greatest in the Shire of Bega Valley, followed by Queanbeyan and Goulburn. The principal manufacturing activities in the Division are food processing, sawmilling, and the manufacture of structural metal products and cement and concrete products.

Murrumbidgee Statistical Division

The Murrumbidgee River traverses the Division from east to west, with the area west of Narrandera containing the Murrumbidgee and other irrigation areas. Wagga Wagga, the major centre of regional significance, is located in the eastern portion of the Division. The region is characterised by cold temperatures in winter in the hilly eastern region, and warm to hot summers and cool winters in the western region. Average annual rainfall (in millimetres) varies from 1,360 at Batlow and 880 at Tumut to 550 at Wagga Wagga, 620 at Cootamundra, and 330 to 450 in the irrigation areas and more westerly parts. Railway communication is widespread in the Division. The main southern line passes through the eastern section linking Cootamundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga to Albury, and from it many branch lines serve other areas. The branch lines are of particular importance to the wheat industry. Three highways run north to south across the Division meeting three other highways crossing the Division in an east-westerly direction. The main rural activity in the Division is sheep and wheat farming with sheep grazing predominating in a small number of shires. Beef cattle grazing is of some significance in the south-eastern portion of the Division. The irrigated lands of Griffith and Leeton Shires are used extensively for fruit growing and rice production. Secondary industry is significant in three main areas in the Division. These areas and the associated industries are: the City of Wagga Wagga — food processing, sawmilling, and printing and publishing; the Griffith and Leeton Shires — fruit canning and wine making; and the Tumut Shire — electricity generation and wood products.

Murray Statistical Division

The entire length of the Murray River on the New South Wales border marks the southern boundary of this Division. The terrain in the western and central parts of the Division is flat, becoming undulating and finally very rugged on the eastern border. The temperature is generally warm to hot in summer and mild in winter. The average annual rainfall (in millimetres) declines from 980 at Tumbarumba in the eastern sector to 700 at Albury and Holbrook, 392 at Deniliquin, 330 at Balranald, and 263 at Wentworth. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway from Sydney to Melbourne pass through Albury, the

main centre of population in the Division. The other urban areas in the Division are adequately served by highways passing through the Division and/or extensions of the broad-gauge Victorian railway system. Mixed sheep and wheat farming is the predominant rural activity in approximately half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep or beef cattle grazing, and, in the irrigated areas, fruit (including grapes), vegetables, and rice growing. Albury, together with Wodonga on the Victorian side of the border, is being developed as a growth centre. Secondary production is important in Albury with the major manufactured commodities being fabricated metal products; motor vehicle parts; appliances and electrical equipment; food products; paper and printing; and textile fibres and yarns.

Far West Statistical Division

The Division comprises the City of Broken Hill, the Shire of Central Darling, and all of the unincorporated area of New South Wales. It is bounded by the Queensland and South Australian borders in the north and the west, and by the boundaries of the Shires of Wentworth and Balranald in the south, and the Shires of Bourke, Cobar, and Carrathool in the east. The Darling River passes through the region from the north-east to the south. To the west of the river, the extremely flat plains give way to gentle slopes reaching the low geologically ancient Barrier Range on which stands Broken Hill, the only sizeable city in the far west. The climate is of the semi-arid desert type. Temperatures range from hot in summer to cool to mild in winter. The average annual rainfall is in the range of 200 to 250 millimetres, with maximum rainfall occurring in the summer. The western railway line, which is part of the Sydney-Perth standard gauge line, passes through Broken Hill. The two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from Nyngan through Broken Hill to Gawler (near Adelaide), both being sealed. The most important activity in the Division is the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore and the production of lead and zinc concentrates at Broken Hill. Merino sheep raising is the predominant rural activity although in Central Darling Shire this activity is associated with meat cattle grazing. Secondary industry activities at Broken Hill include food processing and printing and publishing.

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11 Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons (although not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast) are generally as follows — *spring* during September, October, and November; *summer* during December, January, and February; *autumn* during March, April, and May; *winter* during June, July, and August.

Meteorological Observations

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Bureau of Meteorology. A Regional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Bureau's Sydney Office, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the Equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather — heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the Equator.

New South Wales is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Intense cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Dividing Range, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 750 millimetres in the south to about 2,000 millimetres in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres.

An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 36 per cent of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

Area of New South Wales (a) Classified by Annual Rainfall (Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

<i>Average annual rainfall (millimetres)</i>	<i>Approximate area (sq km)</i>	<i>Proportion of total area (per cent)</i>	<i>Average annual rainfall (millimetres)</i>	<i>Approximate area (sq km)</i>	<i>Proportion of total area (per cent)</i>
<i>Under 250</i>	139,010	17.3	<i>700 and under 1,000</i>	96,140	12.0
<i>250 and under 350</i>	151,180	18.8	<i>1,000 and under 1,400</i>	56,260	7.0
<i>350 and under 500</i>	171,980	21.4	<i>1,400 or more</i>	17,510	2.2
<i>500 and under 700</i>	171,780	21.4			
			<i>Total</i>	803,860	100.0

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

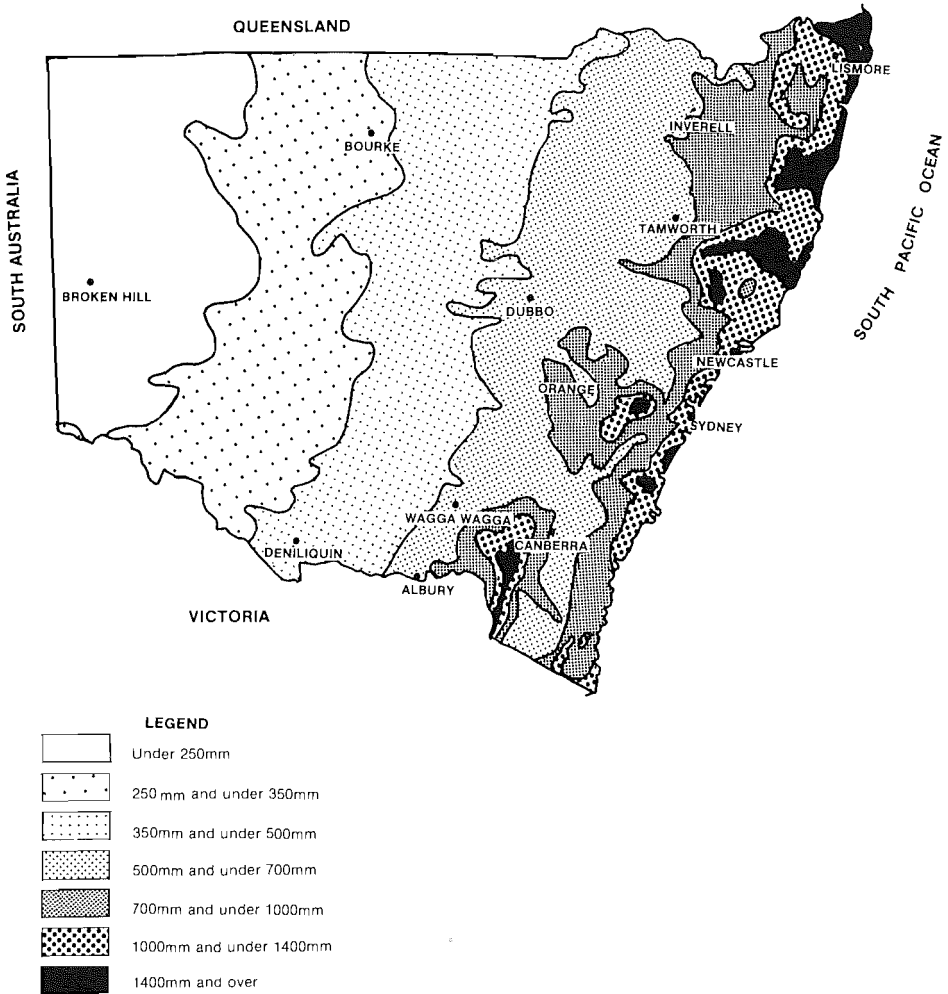
Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent and 35 per cent from the mean, but the degree of variation is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall over New South Wales in the thirty years 1931-1960 is illustrated in the map below.

Average Annual Rainfall, New South Wales, 1931-1960



The following table shows, for each rainfall district in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960. The figures for each district are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the district. The rainfall districts are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters *N,S,E,W*.

Annual Rainfall, New South Wales
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)
(millimetres)

Rainfall district		Average rainfall (a)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Coast —												
North	N	1,469	1,437	2,015	1,668	1,815	1,168	1,512	1,213	1,254	1,333	1,304
	S	1,525	1,458	2,188	1,562	1,771	1,619	1,291	1,055	1,124	1,339	1,476
Hunter and Manning	N	1,382	1,013	1,836	1,341	1,564	1,343	1,559	904	817	1,116	1,269
	S	885	835	991	807	1,108	852	1,269	635	461	934	711
Cumberland	E	1,147	1,175	1,571	1,183	1,763	1,024	1,633	759	693	1,116	785
	W	823	803	1,022	848	1,023	731	1,190	447	464	846	483
South	N	1,110	988	1,721	1,320	1,434	826	1,631	700	624	1,032	601
	S	948	856	1,571	1,245	1,366	769	1,319	613	465	717	375
Tableland —												
North	E	1,041	1,085	1,123	1,356	1,270	845	1,012	861	820	1,047	1,157
	W	823	973	741	969	866	807	1,063	648	538	719	601
Central	N	646	1,036	568	580	694	572	865	518	366	717	332
	S	938	1,255	1,128	958	1,033	694	1,294	543	573	1,021	487
South	N	701	720	881	767	677	497	912	399	507	634	307
	S	863	1,032	1,252	1,109	642	524	1,133	506	638	848	483
Western slope —												
North	N	682	796	569	859	779	708	938	541	512	598	537
	S	666	790	531	620	820	804	879	520	450	601	406
Central	N	630	1,057	583	578	804	602	815	482	442	576	410
	S	614	977	717	536	769	452	886	362	397	559	255
South	N	622	731	913	554	524	399	754	357	469	531	242
	S	878	1,088	1,064	931	635	591	1,039	655	801	936	426
Plains —												
North West	E	586	706	538	597	755	670	727	467	382	472	398
	W	535	612	544	518	706	568	666	364	286	401	335
Central West	N	491	810	569	425	657	433	637	327	363	450	263
	S	483	735	612	446	743	370	737	287	300	389	205
Riverina	E	477	753	851	509	344	285	663	361	373	490	206
	W	393	633	700	386	355	254	512	328	275	394	153
Western Division —												
Eastern half	N	362	489	595	622	642	376	513	249	227	366	162
	S	349	566	727	406	435	256	464	328	227	381	158
Western half	N	237	372	695	472	524	130	282	300	134	284	121
	S	239	482	596	499	286	161	371	277	258	246	98

(a) Average for 1931 to 1960.

In relation to agricultural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April to June), to promote germination of the seed and steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, with summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the rainfall districts of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960.

Average Monthly Rainfall, New South Wales, 1931 to 1960
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)
(millimetres)

Rainfall district		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coast —													
North	N	170	221	196	131	117	114	90	62	58	86	97	127
	S	176	225	224	124	87	119	85	85	69	88	100	143
Hunter and Manning	N	141	171	167	134	98	128	97	85	78	86	90	106
	S	91	105	92	75	61	84	57	59	55	66	62	77
Cumberland	E	105	129	131	104	107	121	81	72	64	78	76	78
	W	101	103	90	69	62	74	45	40	43	57	67	70
South	N	107	124	112	97	104	116	75	66	63	89	72	84
	S	93	94	93	88	86	101	56	57	51	82	73	73
Tableland —													
North	E	146	165	145	61	51	62	53	31	47	73	86	122
	W	106	105	65	39	42	56	56	49	53	81	80	92
Central	N	71	82	48	46	40	48	47	49	43	57	60	55
	S	99	104	84	76	66	85	66	65	60	78	76	79
South	N	65	60	57	57	55	64	50	53	47	70	60	62
	S	66	58	70	72	73	81	70	80	66	93	72	64
Western slope —													
North	N	81	95	55	32	40	47	46	37	43	71	65	70
	S	77	81	45	41	43	48	47	46	44	67	62	65
Central	N	72	86	52	46	40	47	43	45	41	51	54	51
	S	62	62	50	50	44	54	49	47	42	59	52	44
South	N	51	49	55	52	51	59	55	53	44	62	51	41
	S	55	52	67	70	75	91	92	92	73	92	68	52
Plains —													
North West	E	73	78	51	32	39	44	42	32	34	55	56	50
	W	72	81	51	33	34	39	36	26	30	49	46	38
Central West	N	52	66	46	36	37	40	36	33	31	44	40	31
	S	42	51	46	39	38	39	37	36	29	47	40	37
Riverina	E	35	37	41	38	40	46	44	41	36	51	37	30
	W	28	34	35	30	35	37	35	33	28	42	28	26
Western Division —													
Eastern half	N	39	49	41	25	28	27	26	19	18	33	29	28
	S	27	37	34	25	31	30	26	27	22	37	27	24
Western half	N	21	35	28	14	19	16	17	14	11	25	16	20
	S	19	26	19	15	21	20	20	17	15	27	23	17

EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use by stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 1,800 millimetres on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 2,250 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 2,500 millimetres per year.

Average Evaporation and Rainfall Over a Period of Years, N.S.W. and A.C.T.
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)
(millimetres)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Walgett —													
Evaporation	205	180	164	110	77	52	51	69	103	153	184	218	1,566
Rainfall	58	76	45	31	37	39	33	23	27	48	35	28	481
Wilcannia —													
Evaporation	240	200	182	125	75	48	50	73	113	162	192	227	1,688
Rainfall	20	32	25	17	22	20	22	17	12	27	22	24	260
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill) —													
Evaporation	323	270	234	151	105	72	74	101	149	215	258	305	2,257
Rainfall	15	20	17	9	14	13	13	11	11	19	22	12	177
Leeton —													
Evaporation	226	177	143	79	50	31	30	38	65	106	161	200	1,305
Rainfall	34	31	40	38	39	41	38	38	34	45	33	26	438
Burrinjuck Dam —													
Evaporation	152	127	107	61	30	18	18	27	49	76	109	136	909
Rainfall	63	60	68	78	87	101	98	97	75	95	74	53	948
Canberra —													
Evaporation	229	179	143	87	53	34	34	48	79	122	158	203	1,369
Rainfall	59	54	64	54	53	52	45	49	45	73	55	51	654
Sydney —													
Evaporation (Mascot)	217	176	153	126	94	85	93	116	141	168	193	252	1,814
Rainfall (Observatory)	104	125	129	101	115	141	94	83	72	80	76	86	1,206

CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain - the coastal districts, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from approximately 1,100 kilometres on the coast to about 550 kilometres on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in summer to 13°C in winter, as compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Wentworth on the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

Coastal Districts

In the coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Districts, New South Wales (Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade)(°C)						Rainfall (mm)
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Mean daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual
<i>North coast —</i>									
Lismore	21	13	19.4	24.2	13.9	12.2	45.0	(—)5.0	1,341
Grafton	35	61	9.6	24.5	14.1	13.3	45.6	(—)4.4	999
Kempsey (West)	16	9	18.4	23.1	13.3	12.9	46.7	(—)7.8	1,204
<i>Hunter and Manning —</i>									
Port Macquarie	0	13	17.2	21.2	12.8	9.34	1.0	(—)1.4	1,463
Jerry's Plains	85	46	17.8	24.0	11.2	14.6	49.2	(—)7.2	616
Newcastle	2	32	17.8	21.9	13.2	6.9	44.4	2.8	1,085
<i>Cumberland —</i>									
Sydney (Observatory Hill)	8	42	17.6	21.6	12.9	8.0	45.3	2.1	1,206
Richmond (a)	53	22	17.2	22.8	10.9	13.2	48.4	(—)6.1	836
<i>South coast —</i>									
Wollongong	0	10	17.2	21.1	12.8	9.1	46.2	0.9	1,232
Nowra	10	15	17.2	21.4	12.6	10.9	43.3	(—)0.3	1,034
Moruya Heads	0	17	15.5	19.2	11.4	8.5	43.9	(—)0.3	1,010
Bega	13	15	15.2	20.1	9.8	13.8	46.9	(—)6.7	888

(a) Station at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 10°C.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 900 to 2,000 millimetres annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 18°C to 21°C, the summer mean being 23°C to 25°C and the winter mean 13°C to 15°C. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 750 to 1,500 millimetres, and the mean temperature ranges between 15°C and 17°C, the summer mean being from 19°C at the foot of the ranges to 21°C on the sea coast and the winter from 10°C to 13°C over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.5°C. The mean seasonal range is only 7.8°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.5°C and the winter temperature 13.7°C. On the average, rain occurs on only 147 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows average recordings for all years of record to the end of 1982 for barometric pressure, temperature, hours of sunshine, rainfall, and relative humidity.

Climatic Conditions: Sydney
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Month	Barometric pressure (mb) (a)	Temperature (in shade)(°C)			Average hours of sunshine per day	Rainfall (mm)			Average number of days on which rain fell	Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (mean) (per cent)
		Mean	Maximum	Minimum		Average	Greatest	Least		
January	1,012.8	22.0	25.7	18.4	7.2	102	388	6	13	67
February	1,014.2	22.0	25.5	18.5	6.8	114	564	3	13	69
March	1,016.4	21.0	24.6	17.4	6.3	134	521	8	14	74
April	1,018.3	18.4	22.2	14.6	6.3	122	622	2	13	73
May	1,018.8	15.4	19.6	11.3	5.8	121	585	4	13	76
June	1,018.7	12.9	16.7	9.1	5.3	133	643	4	12	75
July	1,018.6	11.9	15.9	7.9	6.3	102	336	2	11	74
August	1,017.8	13.1	17.5	8.8	6.9	78	378	1	11	68
September	1,017.1	15.3	19.7	10.8	7.2	69	357	2	11	66
October	1,015.3	17.6	21.9	13.3	7.3	77	283	2	12	62
November	1,013.5	19.4	23.5	15.4	7.6	78	517	2	12	61
December	1,012.1	21.1	25.0	17.3	7.5	77	402	3	12	64
Year	1,016.1	17.5	21.5	13.7	6.7	1,208	2,193	584	147	70

(a) Average hourly reading of standard barometer, corrected to 0°C, standard gravity, and mean sea level.

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 281 millimetres, occurred on 28 March 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 90 millimetres on 10 March 1975, and the heaviest in six hours was 170 millimetres also on 10 March 1975.

Tablelands

On the northern tableland, the rainfall ranges from 750 millimetres in the western parts to 1,000 millimetres in the eastern. The temperature is cool, the annual average being between 13°C and 16°C; the mean summer temperature lies between 19°C and 22°C and the mean winter between 7°C and 9°C. The southern tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 12°C; the summer mean ranges from 13°C to 20°C and the winter from 1°C to 8°C. At Kiandra (elevation 1,395 metres) the mean annual temperature is 6.8°C. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

Temperature and Rainfall: Tablelands, N.S.W. and A.C.T.
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Station	Distance from coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade)(°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>Northern tableland —</i>										
Tenterfield	129	865	14.7	20.4	8.3	13.4	38.9	(—) 8.3	833	
Inverell	200	604	15.7	22.3	8.7	16.4	41.7	(—)10.0	765	
Glen Innes	145	1,072	13.6	19.3	7.2	13.33	8.6	(—) 8.9	884	
Armidale	129	1,016	14.2	20.3	7.6	13.2	39.7	(—)10.0	815	
<i>Central tableland —</i>										
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	193	244	15.6	22.2	8.8	12.7	43.1	(—) 8.1	610	
Mudgee	195	498	15.8	22.8	8.7	14.9	45.1	(—) 9.4	671	
Bathurst	154	672	13.6	20.2	7.1	14.0	44.9	(—)10.6	652	
Katoomba	93	1,023	12.7	18.1	6.8	9.0	38.8	(—) 3.3	1,373	
Crookwell	130	887	11.6	17.7	5.2	13.6	40.6	(—)11.1	914	
<i>Southern tableland —</i>										
Goulburn	87	638	14.4	20.5	7.9	12.4	43.9	(—) 7.8	735	
Canberra	109	581	13.3	19.9	6.7	12.2	41.9	(—)10.0	654	
Kiandra	142	1,395	6.8	12.9	0.5	11.7	34.7	(—)20.6	1,587	
Bombala	60	705	11.4	17.1	5.4	13.5	40.7	(—)10.0	702	

Western Slopes

On the western slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 500 millimetres in the western parts to 750 millimetres in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 650 millimetres per annum. The mean annual temperature on the western slopes ranges from 18°C in the north to 15°C in the south; the summer mean ranges from 26°C to 22°C and the winter from 11°C to 8°C.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the western slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from (1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes, N.S.W. (Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade)(°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>North western slope —</i>										
Warialda	257	337	17.2	24.5	9.5	17.2	43.3	(—) 8.9	660	
Gunnedah	249	267	18.2	25.4	10.5	16.3	47.2	(—) 7.2	586	
Quirindi	185	390	16.6	23.1	9.3	16.1	45.6	(—)10.6	658	
<i>Central western slope —</i>										
Dubbo	285	265	17.4	24.7	9.8	13.4	46.3	(—) 8.4	598	
Forbes	290	238	16.7	24.1	9.3	14.2	45.6	(—) 5.6	535	
<i>South western slope —</i>										
Young	225	432	14.9	22.3	7.8	15.1	45.0	(—) 7.2	690	
Wagga Wagga	254	187	16.4	23.8	9.2	13.6	47.2	(—) 6.3	553	
Albury	282	162	15.9	23.1	9.1	13.5	47.4	(—) 4.4	701	

Western Plains

The western plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 250 millimetres. It increases from 180 millimetres on the north-western boundary of the State to 250 and 380 millimetres along the Darling River, and 640 millimetres on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the north to 17°C in the south; the summer mean is from 28°C to 23°C and the winter from 12°C to 9°C. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 6°C to 11°C higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 11°C and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the western plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plains, N.S.W.
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade)(°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>North central plain —</i>										
Morree	328	209	19.5	26.6	11.7	15.7	47.2	(—)5.6	566	
Narrabri	311	212	18.9	26.1	11.3	14.8	47.2	(—)6.4	644	
<i>Central plain —</i>										
Walgett	475	133	19.7	27.2	11.8	14.7	50.1	(—)5.0	481	
Condobolin	365	200	17.7	25.1	10.2	13.9	48.9	(—)6.7	432	
<i>Riverina —</i>										
Hay	497	941	6.7	23.6	9.7	14.2	47.9	(—)5.1	352	
Deniliquin	462	951	6.4	22.9	9.9	12.7	46.9	(—)4.8	392	
Lecton	370	142	16.6	23.8	9.6	12.8	47.2	(—)3.9	438	
<i>Western Division —</i>										
Bourke	621	110	20.1	27.6	12.2	14.3	52.8	(—)3.9	347	
Cobar	563	251	18.7	26.5	10.8	13.9	48.2	(—)4.2	365	
Wilcannia	761	811	9.2	26.7	11.6	14.3	50.2	(—)5.7	260	
Broken Hill	893	305	17.8	24.7	10.8	12.4	46.6	(—)2.8	224	
Wentworth	769	381	7.6	24.3	11.1	13.3	48.1	(—)6.1	263	

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat.33°51'41.1' south, long. 151°12'14.6' east, established in the year 1856, is a State Government institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 15 centimetre meridian circle, 29 centimetre equatorial refractor, and a 33 centimetre astrograph on which is also mounted a 23 centimetre wide-angle camera. The (scientific work was suspended in 1983 when control of the observatory was placed under the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

Standard Time

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. However, South Australian standard time has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian 142°30'E. longitude, or 9 hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian 120°E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

Daylight Saving

New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, and South Australia introduced 'summer time' daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis, commencing with 1972-73 (Tasmania had adopted this on a permanent basis in 1970); it operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Following this decision, daylight saving was similarly extended in the Australian Capital Territory. Western Australia will adopt daylight saving on a trial basis commencing in 1983-84. Daylight saving was previously introduced into Western Australia in 1974, but a referendum the next year rejected it. Queensland and the Northern Territory have not adopted daylight saving.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Sydney Harbour, since 1866. The zero of the gauge is approximately the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, and is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows — mean low water springs, 0.24 metre; mean low water, 0.37 metre; mean high water, 1.44 metres; mean high water springs, 1.56 metres. The average rise and fall of tides is 1.07 metres. The lowest tide was recorded on 16 July 1916, when the tide fell to 0.25 metre below the datum; the highest was recorded on 25 May 1974 when the tide rose 2.37 metres above the datum. The record tidal range (2.07 metres) was recorded on 10 June 1956, when high tide registered 2.36 metres and low tide 0.29 metre.

In view of the uniformity of the tides along the New South Wales coast, the heights of the various tidal planes are approximately the same as those at Sydney. At Newcastle Harbour, datum is zero on the Pilot Station Tide Gauge. The highest tide registered was 2.37 metres on 25 May 1974, and tides occasionally fall to 0.1 metre below datum. The depth of water and the strength and velocity of tides within the harbour are subject to extensive and rapid alterations when flood waters from rivers entering the upper reaches of the harbour are passing through it to the sea.

On the coast generally, the average rise and fall of spring tides is approximately 1.30 metres.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications: *Catalogue of Small Area Statistics published by A.B.S.* (Catalogue No. 1108.0); *Handbook of Local Statistics* (1304.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Lord Howe Island Board, the Water Resources Commission and the Department of Science and Technology; *Monthly Weather Review, New South Wales* by the Department of Science and Technology.

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government — the Commonwealth Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over almost 90 per cent of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published on page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described later in this chapter.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources — certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865), the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900), and the Australian States Constitutional Act (1907); the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act, 1902, and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament. Where any inconsistency arises between Commonwealth and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

Complementary legislation between the Commonwealth and the States may establish a uniform system of law and administration in regards to certain affairs throughout Australia, such as the administration of growth centre areas embracing more than one State, and the regulation of companies and of the securities industry.

The Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations was established in 1977 (under the *Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations Act 1976*) with the object of improving inter-government co-operation. It receives references from the Premiers Conference to review and keep under consideration issues for inter-government co-operation and to recommend ways and means for improving inter-government co-operation. The Council has 24 members, appointed by the Governor-General for 3 years, representing Commonwealth, State, Northern Territory and local government and the community. The Council's work to date has centred around two references given to it by the Premiers' Conference in April 1977. The first is a study of the costs and benefits of an interchange of

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in June 1983.

personnel between the three spheres of government, and the second, is an examination of the relationships which should exist between Federal, State and local governments.

THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that 'in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council'. This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g. in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State; and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is \$40,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances (\$70,835 since 1 October 1982), is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The present Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Air Marshal Sir James Rowland, K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., K.St.J., was sworn into office on 20 January 1981.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales is usually appointed to the position of Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon. Sir Laurence Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., K.St.J., who became Chief Justice on 28 June 1974, was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor on 1 July 1974. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as 'Cabinet' government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Lower House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Executive Council

All important actions of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for 'some necessary or reasonable cause'. In his absence, the Vice-President (usually the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

The Ministry or Cabinet

In New South Wales, the Ministry or Cabinet, consists by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

Cabinet standing committees have been established to meet when required to consider, and report back to Cabinet on, matters referred to them by Cabinet. Those currently in operation are the Policies and Priorities Committee, the Social Development Committee, the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee, the Industrial Resources Committee, the Development Co-ordinating Committee and the Housing Committee.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. Since the Cabinet includes the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the Lower House, it substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since February 1969, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 75 Ministries but only 47 Parliaments.

Ministries of New South Wales Since 1969

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From —	To —
64	Askin (Lib.C.P.)	11 Feb. 1969	11 Mar. 1971
65	Askin (Lib.C.P.)	11 Mar. 1971	17 Jan. 1973
66	Askin (Lib.C.P.)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
67	Askin (Lib.C.P.)	3 Dec. 1973	3 Jan. 1975
68	Lewis (Lib.C.P.)	3 Jan. 1975	17 Dec. 1975
69	Lewis (Lib.C.P.)	17 Dec. 1975	23 Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Lib.C.P.)	23 Jan. 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	19 Oct. 1978
72	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct. 1978	29 Feb. 1980
73	Wran (Labor)	29 Feb. 1980	2 Oct. 1981
74	Wran (Labor)	2 Oct. 1981	1 Feb. 1983
75	Wran (Labor)	1 Feb. 1983	In Office

The Ministry in office when this Year Book went to press is contained in Appendix D to this volume.

Salaries of Ministers

The salaries and principal allowances payable to all members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal under the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal Act, 1975. The Tribunal (generally a retired judge or person retired from a position having similar status) annually determines remuneration that is to be paid, and its determinations take effect from 1 January the following year.

The determination handed down by the Tribunal in November 1982, to increase parliamentary salaries and allowances from 1 January 1983, was varied by the Parliamentary (Special Provisions) Act, 1982. The amendment was made to defer the increase in salaries, in an effort to set an example of wage restraint. The Act provided for the salary increase to be paid to private members in two stages, the first from 1 January 1983 and the remainder from 1 July 1983, and to office holders and ministers, with several exceptions, from 1 July 1983. The Electoral and Special Expense Allowances were payable from the earlier date.

The *annual salaries* of Ministers (effective from 1 July 1983 to 31 December 1983) are: Premier, \$74,000; Leader of the Government Members in Legislative Council, \$67,370; Deputy Premier, \$66,620; Deputy Leader of Government Members in the Legislative Council, \$64,170; and other Ministers, \$62,900. Ministers also receive an *Expense Allowance* (Premier \$17,933; Deputy Premier \$8,966; and other Ministers \$8,378 each). Ministers also receive an *Electoral Allowance*, ranging from \$11,490 to \$20,684 to members of the Legislative Assembly, according to the location of their electorate, and \$8,043 to each member of the Legislative Council. A *Special Expenses Allowance* of \$7,000 is paid to Ministers who represent (in the case of the Legislative Assembly), or reside in (in the case of the Legislative Council), outlying electorates.

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and bus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, home telephone concessions, and a stamp allowance.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses — see below) are enacted 'by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled'.

All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without

any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provision in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance and (as a result of the acceptance of a referendum held in 1981) must declare their pecuniary and other interests. The disclosures of pecuniary and other interests are open to public inspection.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving the Assembly or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum. At a referendum held in September 1981, a majority of votes was recorded in favour of extending this limit to four years and this will apply for the 48th and subsequent Parliaments.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since 1962 are shown in the following table.

Parliaments of New South Wales since 1962

Number of parliament	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration			Number of sessions
				years	months	days	
40	6 Apr. 1962	10 Apr. 1962	31 Mar. 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	27	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	23	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	2 Apr. 1976	2	3	30	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sept. 1978	2	3	19	3
46	3 Nov. 1978	7 Nov. 1978	28 Aug. 1981	2	11	14	4
47	23 Oct. 1981	28 Oct. 1981	In office				

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is more likely to be elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council if he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Party representation in both Houses is given in a following subsection. The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance at regular meetings of party members of Parliament. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings.

The Legislative Council

Following a referendum in 1978, at which a majority of votes was recorded in favour of 'a bill for an Act to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Council directly by the people', the Legislative Council is being reconstituted. The reconstitution is being effected in terms of the Constitution and Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act, 1978, which amended the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act.

The legislative changes provide for periodic elections for the Legislative Council to be held simultaneously with elections for the Legislative Assembly. The persons entitled to vote at the Council elections are those who are entitled to vote at the Legislative Assembly elections. (Previously, members of the Legislative Council were elected by the members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly at simultaneous sittings of both Houses.) The legislation also provides for the Council to be reconstituted in three steps, after which it will consist of 45 members, each elected for a term of office equivalent to three terms of the Legislative Assembly. The term of office of fifteen members will expire at each general election, at which fifteen members will be elected. (The Council formerly consisted of 60 members each elected for a term of 12 years, with a group of 15 members retiring and 15 members being elected every third year.)

The reconstitution of the Council is now at the second stage following the general elections held in September 1981. The Council now comprises 44 members, being those 14 'continuing' members whose term of office would ordinarily have expired in 1988 (there is one vacancy in this group which is not being filled) together with the 15 members who were elected at the general elections held in October 1978 (terms of office expire end of 48th Parliament) and the 15 members who were elected at the general elections held in September 1981 (terms of office expire end of 49th Parliament). The final stage in the reconstitution will take place at the next general election when the 14 'continuing' members will be replaced by 15 newly-elected members. From then the Council will consist of 45 directly-elected members.

The provision for a nucleus of existing (or 'continuing') members was made in order to provide continuity of political experience and expertise in the Council.

With certain exceptions (for example, members of the Legislative Assembly and holders of certain offices of profit under the Crown), any person qualified to vote at a periodic Council election is qualified to be nominated as a candidate at that election. Two or more candidates may arrange to have their names included in a group in the ballot-paper for the election and to have their names shown in a specified order within the group.

A member's seat becomes vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave for a Session, taking allegiance to a foreign power, bankruptcy, conviction for a criminal offence, or (with certain exceptions) the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown.

Casual vacancies in the seats of elected members of the Council will be filled:

- (a) by the person (if any) who, at the election which returned the member whose seat is vacant, was next in order in the group of candidates which includes that member; or
- (b) if there is no such person, by a person who is elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament and who is, where applicable, a member of the same political party as the member whose seat has become vacant.

Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

The salaries and principal allowances of members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (see above). The *annual salaries* payable to members of the Legislative Council (other than Ministers), effective from 1 July 1983 to 31 December 1983 (and the expense allowances) are as follows: President, \$50,200 (\$7,121); Deputy Leader of the Government Members (when not a minister), \$31,915 (\$3,913); Leader of Opposition Members, \$43,900 (\$4,604); Chairman of Committees, \$31,915 (\$3,913); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members (when the leader of a party), \$31,915 (\$3,913); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members (when not the leader of a party), \$29,646 (\$1,848); Government and Opposition Whips, \$29,646 (\$1,848); and other members \$25,200, (no expense allowance). All members of the Legislative Council receive an *Electoral Allowance* of \$8,043 per annum. *Special Expense Allowances* (ranging from \$4,185 to \$7,000) are paid

annually to members of the Council who are not Ministers and reside in outlying electorates and who use overnight accommodation facilities away from Parliament House.

All members of the Council are entitled to a stamp allowance, to free travel on State railways and bus services, and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions. Some travelling allowances or reimbursements are also payable.

Elections

At the elections held on 19 September 1981, 15 seats were contested and, of the 3,212,657 electors enrolled 2,927,971 (91 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 200,367 (7 per cent of total votes recorded).

Political party membership of the Legislative Council, at the return of writs of the October 1978 and September 1981 elections, is shown in the following table.

<i>Political party</i>	<i>46th Parliament</i>	<i>47th Parliament</i>
<i>Australian Democrats</i>	—	1
<i>Australian Labor Party</i>	23	24
<i>Independents</i>	—	1
<i>Liberal Party of Australia</i>	14	12
<i>National Country Party (a)</i>	6	6
<i>Total</i>	<u>43</u>	<u>44</u>

(a) Since 1982, the 'National Party'.

The Legislative Assembly

The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 members elected on a system of universal adult suffrage. Members of the 47th Parliament will serve a maximum period of three years but in subsequent Parliaments the maximum period will be four years. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

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

The salaries and principal allowances of members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (see above). The *annual salaries* payable to members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Ministers), effective from 1 July 1983 to 31 December 1983 (and the *expense allowances*) are as follows: Speaker, \$59,050 (\$8,378); Leader of Opposition Members, \$59,050 (\$8,378); Chairman of Committees, \$43,900 (\$4,604); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members, \$43,900 (\$4,604); Leader of a recognised political party (when not a Leader or Deputy Leader of Opposition Members) with ten or more members in Assembly, \$43,900 (\$4,604); Parliamentary Secretary, \$41,230 (\$2,341); Government and Opposition Whips, \$41,230 (\$2,174) each; Deputy Leader and Whip of a recognised political party (when not a Leader or Deputy Leader of Opposition Members) with ten or more members in the Assembly, \$36,000 (\$2,174) each; and other members, \$36,000 (no expense allowance).

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an *Annual Electoral Allowance* (ranging from \$11,490 to \$20,684 according to the location of his electorate). *Special Expense Allowances* (ranging from \$4,650 to \$7,000) are paid annually to each member of

the Legislative Assembly who represents an outlying electorate and uses overnight accommodation facilities away from Parliament House.

Members are also entitled to a stamp allowance, free travel on State railways and bus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions. Some travelling allowances or reimbursements are also payable.

Elections

At the elections held on 19 September 1981, 98 of the 99 electorates for the Legislative Assembly were contested. Of the 3,178,225 electors enrolled (in the 98 electorates) 2,897,033 (or 91 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 89,306 (3 per cent of total votes recorded).

The membership of the Legislative Assembly by political party following the return of writs of recent elections is shown in the following table.

Legislative Assembly: Membership by Party Affiliation

<i>Political party</i>	<i>Year of election</i>					
	<i>1968</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1981</i>
Australian Labor Party	39	45	44	50	63	69
Independents	2	2	2	1	1	2
Liberal Party of Australia	36	32	34	30	18	14
National Country Party (a)	17	17	18	18	17	14
Democratic Labor Party	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	94	96	99	99	99	99

(a) Since 1982, the 'National Party'.

At the elections for the 47th Parliament held in September 1981, one Independent candidate was elected unopposed. Of the 2,807,727 valid first preference votes cast, 1,564,622 (or 56 per cent) were for Australian Labor Party candidates; 770,889 (or 27 per cent) were for Liberal Party of Australia candidates; 314,841 (or 11 per cent) were for National Country Party Candidates; 68,252 (or 2 per cent) were for Australian Democrat candidates; 82,973 (or 3 per cent) were for Independent candidates, and 6,150 (or 0.2 per cent) were for the Communist Party of Australia. Seven seats were decided on preference votes.

State Parliamentary Committees

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament, representing all political parties, are appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen, from one or both houses, to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and to supervise the library. The Legislative Council has a committee which deals with subordinate legislation and the Legislative Assembly has a Public Accounts Committee which is described below.

Public Accounts Committee

The Public Accounts Committee consists of five members, elected by the Legislative Assembly from among its members, to serve for the duration of the Parliament under the provisions of the Audit Act, 1902. Ministers of the Crown and Parliamentary Secretaries are not eligible for appointment to the Committee.

The duties of the Committee are to examine the public accounts and the accounts of authorities that have been audited by the Auditor-General or laid before the House by a Minister, and the Auditor-General's reports on those accounts; to report to the House on any matters in those accounts or reports and any improvements that could be made to the accounting system or the control of moneys; to inquire and report on any question in connection with the accounts referred to it by the Legislative Assembly, Minister of the Crown or the Auditor-General; and to inquire into expenditure in excess of appropriation. The Committee also has power to inquire into any matter of Government policy which is referred to it by the Legislative Assembly or Minister of the Crown.

Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme

In terms of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act, 1971, it is compulsory for all members of both Houses to contribute to the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund. All members contribute 12.5 per cent of their salary.

Members of both Houses are entitled to retire on a pension, paid from the Fund, (a) on the grounds of ill-health, or (b) at any time after seven years' service. The annual pension payable to a private member rises from 48.8 per cent of annual salary at retirement after seven years service to a maximum of 80 per cent after twenty years of service. Provision is made for a member to commute specified proportions of his pension to a lump sum and for pensions to be adjusted when the salaries of members of Parliament are varied. Where there is no pension entitlement, provision has been made for the refund of contributions together with a supplement at a rate according to whether retirement is voluntary or involuntary. Spouses' pensions are at three-quarters of a deceased member's entitlement with a minimum of 45 per cent of current basic parliamentary salary. Benefits have been provided for each dependent child of a former member entitled to a pension at the rate of 5 per cent of current basic salary where there is a surviving spouse and 10 per cent for each orphan child.

At 30 June 1982, pensioners totalled 139 (92 ex-members and 47 spouses of deceased members) and accumulated funds amounted to \$7.4m. Income of the Fund during 1981-82 was \$3.5m, including \$562,774 of members' contributions and \$2.1m from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

During 1981-82 pension payments amounted to \$1.3m and lump sum payments to \$2.1m.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and of referendums under the Constitution Further Amendment (Referendum) Act, 1930. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Franchise

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are conducted by secret ballot. Adult Australian citizens and other British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in Australia for a period of six months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or longer and are in prison pursuant to such sentence. In 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote was lowered to 18 years. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921 and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Commonwealth Government purposes.

In December 1982, the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act, 1982 was assented to. This Act will provide that a person is not entitled to be enrolled as an elector unless he or she is an Australian citizen. The Act preserves the voting rights of British subjects enrolled at the commencement of the Act. At the time of preparation of this chapter the Act had not been proclaimed.

Electorates

Legislative Assembly

There are currently 99 electorates (electoral districts) in the State. The Constitution Act provides for a redistribution of the State into electoral districts to be made (a) when the number of members of the Legislative Assembly is changed and (b) as soon as practicable after every second general election. Since 1979 the boundaries of electoral districts have been determined in such a way that, at the time the distribution is made, the number of electors in each district is within 10 per cent of the quota of electors for each district calculated by dividing the total number of persons entitled to vote in a general election in the State by the number of proposed electoral districts in the State.

Redistribution of electorates is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners (comprising a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission, the Electoral Commissioner, and a registered surveyor) appointed by the Governor. The more recent redistributions have been undertaken in 1970, 1973, and 1980. Following legislation passed in 1981 the Electoral Districts Commissioners may call for and consider suggestions and comments on suggestions, as well as objections, before determining or altering any electoral districts. Previously only objections to findings could be considered.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1968 are given in the next table.

Legislative Assembly: Electorates and Electors

Year of election	Electorates	Electors enrolled	Average number of electors per electorate	Average number of electors per electorate	Proportion of electors to total persons (per cent)
1968	94	2,356,977	25,074	46,278	54.2
1971	96	2,496,868	26,009	47,918	54.3
1973	99	2,788,733	28,169	48,646	57.9
1976	99	2,989,786	30,200	49,565	60.9
1978	99	3,085,661	31,168	50,791	61.4
1981	99	3,212,657	32,451	52,903	61.3

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected to represent each electoral district. The method of *optional preferential voting* is used in elections for members of the Legislative Assembly. In this method of voting, a voter is required to record a vote for one candidate only, but is permitted to record a vote for as many more candidates as desired, to indicate the order of his preferences for them. In counting votes for the Legislative Assembly, the candidate is elected who has secured a majority of first preference votes; if there is no such candidate, a second count is made, from which the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes is excluded, and his ballot papers are transferred to the candidate next in the order of the voter's preference and counted to him as a vote. A candidate who has a majority of the votes remaining in the count is elected; if there is no such candidate, the process is repeated.

Legislative Council

The *optional preferential method* of voting is also used in elections for members of the Legislative Council. A voter is required to vote for at least 10 candidates, but is permitted to indicate his preferences beyond 10 candidates, if desired. The whole State constitutes a single electoral district for Legislative Council elections.

Voting

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling day (invariably a Saturday for many years) is a public holiday from noon. The (Commonwealth) *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942* prohibits the broadcasting or televising of advertisements, which contain political matter, in New South Wales on the day of a State or Commonwealth general election or the two days preceding it. Prior to an amendment of this Act in June 1983, the ban applied to any form of political news or comment.

Electors absent from their subdivision are permitted to record their votes at any polling place in the State, such votes being designated 'absent votes'. Postal voting is provided for those electors who will be absent from the State on polling day, for those who will be more than eight kilometres from any polling place open on polling day or will be travelling under conditions which would prevent their attendance at a polling place and for persons precluded from attending at a polling place by reason of imprisonment, illness, incapacity, or religious belief. A 'mobile' polling booth is provided for the inmates within convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar institutions at which there is a polling place.

Referendums

Since 1903, thirteen referendums have been submitted to the electors of New South Wales, five of which related to trade in alcoholic beverages, seven to constitutional questions, and

one to daylight saving. The last referendum held (in September 1981) submitted two proposals. The first proposal was that the maximum period between general elections for the Legislative Assembly be extended from three to four years. The second proposal was that members of parliament be required to disclose certain pecuniary interests and other matters. Both proposals were accepted. The first proposal was accepted with 1,951,455 votes in favour, 874,944 votes against, and there were 101,528 informal votes. The second proposal was accepted with 2,391,036 votes in favour, 388,791 votes against, and there were 148,100 informal votes.

Election Funding

The Election Funding Act, 1981 makes provision for the public funding of State parliamentary election campaigns. The Act provides for the constitution of the Election Funding Authority of New South Wales which consists of three members. One member is the Electoral Commissioner (the Chairman), and the other two members are appointed by the Governor on the nominations of the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. The Authority is responsible for maintaining the registers of parties, groups of candidates and candidates, receives declarations of income and expenditure by them, and assesses entitlement to funds. Parties, groups, and candidates are not eligible for funding unless they are registered. Electoral expenditure includes expenditure on advertising, holding rallies, travel expenses, and research. The Authority decides whether any expenditure is expenditure for election campaign purposes and its decision is final.

The Act requires that registered parties, groups and candidates must make a declaration to the Authority of political contributions received in a specified period leading up to the polling day of the current election. Where any donation to a party or group exceeds \$1,000 the donor must be identified. Similarly any donation of more than \$200 to an individual candidate must be identified. All declarations are open to public inspection.

The Election Funding Act makes provision for two funds with the aggregate amount paid into them being based on the total number of electors enrolled and the number of years between elections. Two-thirds of this amount is credited to the central fund from which parties, independent groups standing for election to the Legislative Council and independent candidates standing for election to the Council are eligible for payments. The amount payable depends on the primary votes obtained in the periodic Council election and sufficient votes must be first obtained so as to secure the return of deposits (3.125 per cent). The remaining one-third is allocated to the constituency fund which is divided by the number of contested seats in the Legislative Assembly to calculate the amount to be made available in respect of each electorate. The distribution is based on the same principle as that relating to the central fund including the requirement that candidates must be eligible to receive their deposit back (20 per cent of the votes of the winning candidate). The Act provides that no party, group or candidate is eligible for more than half the amount available from either fund.

In respect of the general election held on 19 September 1981, the sum of \$2.1m was determined, in accordance with the Act, as the maximum amount available for distribution. Of this sum, two-thirds, \$1.4m was the maximum available for registered groups and one-third, \$707,441, the maximum available for individual candidates. In broad terms, the maximum sum available was determined by allocating 22 cents for each enrolled elector for each year (or part of a year) since the previous general election.

Court of Disputed Returns

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns — a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

Cost of State Parliamentary Government, N.S.W.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
	Total cost (\$'000)					
Governor	646	714	754	695	820	789
Parliament —						
Salaries and allowances —						
Ministers	952	1,026	1,174	1,351	1,440	1,707
Other members	3,202	3,525	3,672	3,861	4,272	4,958
Other expenses (<i>a</i>)	7,697	7,989	8,177	9,893	11,601	13,381
Electoral	791	2,081	4,498	1,269	1,169	6,439
Royal Commissions and Select Committees	893	1,495	1,040	725	280	234
Total	14,181	16,830	19,315	17,794	19,582	27,508
	Cost per head of population (\$)					
Cost per head	2.87	3.38	3.83	3.48	<i>p</i> 3.76	<i>p</i> 5.22

(*a*) Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of Ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

Particulars in the table do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because the Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on the Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to \$103m (or \$7.28 per head of population) in 1981-82.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The administrative arrangements of the State Government, which were current when this Year Book went to press, are outlined in Appendix D to this volume. This appendix shows, for each ministerial portfolio, a comprehensive list of the authorities coming within that portfolio and the principal functions of those authorities.

Auditor-General

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor and holds Office until the age of 65 years. His position is free from direct ministerial control as he is responsible only to the Governor and the Parliament and is removable from Office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. The Constitution prescribes that payments out of public funds shall be authorised by a warrant certified by the Auditor-General and signed by the Governor.

The principal powers and duties of the Auditor-General are set out in the Audit Act, 1902. These duties include the audit of the Treasury accounts and Public Accounts. The audit of the Treasury accounts (the appropriation audit) enables Parliament to be assured that its directions as to the spending of money, as expressed in appropriation acts and other statutes, have been faithfully carried out. In auditing the Public Accounts, the Auditor-General is required to examine and certify various statements and accounts and report thereon to Parliament not later than 30 September each year. In practice, this Report also contains a review of the accounts of statutory bodies and public authorities which do not form part of the Treasurer's Public Accounts as, apart from the Audit Act, there are numerous statutes containing provisions for his audit of statutory corporations.

The Auditor-General also has the authority to audit the accounts of all departments and officers at his own discretion or following the request of the Treasurer, and he possesses a variety of implied powers and responsibilities arising from judicial decisions as well as accounting conventions and standards.

Ombudsman

The Ombudsman Act, 1974, provides for the appointment of an Ombudsman to investigate complaints against the administrative actions of public and local government authorities.

Further details on the function and powers of the Ombudsman are contained in the subsection 'Administrative Law' in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

Overseas Representation

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in the *United Kingdom* (in London: 66 Strand, WC2N, 5LZ). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State Government also maintains offices in the *United States of America* (at Los Angeles: Commissioner, New South Wales Centre, Suite 2250, 2 Century Plaza, 2049 Century Park East, Los Angeles, California, 90067), in *Japan* (at Tokyo: Commissioner for New South Wales, Suite 525-526, 5th Floor, Fuji Building, No.2-3 Marunouchi, 3-Chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100) in *West Germany* (at Wiesbaden: Counsellor (Investment and Trade) to the New South Wales Government, Friedrichstrasse 31, D-6200 Wiesbaden). These offices, which are administered by official representatives, were established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1 January 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia prescribes that the seat of the Commonwealth Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site chosen, was surrendered (as from 1 January 1911) to the Commonwealth Government by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth Government by the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* 1909. The area ceded to the Commonwealth became the Australian Capital Territory. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that 'they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations'. By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3 September 1939.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate (the Upper House) and the House of Representatives (the Lower House). The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in Australia. The executive power of the Commonwealth Government is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Ninian Stephen, A.K., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., K.St.J., was sworn in as Governor-General on 29 July 1982.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29 April 1901, and was opened on 9 May 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria until 9 May 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

The Senate

Electorates

In terms of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Each of the six States returns ten senators and the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory return two each.

Elections

Ordinarily the term of a senator elected to represent a State is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the fifth of which occurred on 4 February 1983), all State senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, State senators commence their term from 1 July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1 July preceding their election. Senators elected to represent the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are elected for a maximum term of three years, at elections coinciding with those for the House of Representatives.

In the election of senators, the whole State or Territory votes as one electorate. Voting for the Senate is based on the system of proportional representation.

If the place of a senator for a State becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, a person from the same political party is chosen to hold the place until the expiration of the term. In New South Wales, the replacement is chosen by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly sitting and voting together.

Following the double dissolution on 4 February 1983, an election for both Houses of Parliament was held on 5 March 1983. There were 3,244,984 electors enrolled of whom 3,083,055 (or 95 per cent) voted. Informal votes numbered 341,787 (or 11 per cent). The extent of informal voting at Senate elections is greater than at elections for the House of Representatives. Although the same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

Party affiliations in the Senate for the 33rd Parliament (elected 5 March 1983) for Australia (and for New South Wales) are as follows: Australian Democrats 5 (1 in N.S.W.), Australian Labor Party 30 (5), Independent 1 (nil), Liberal Party of Australia 24 (3) and National Party of Australia 4 (1).

The House of Representatives

Electorates

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by (a) ascertaining a quota by dividing the aggregate population of the six States by twice the number of senators and (b) dividing the population of the State by the quota. The representation of the States is adjusted by means of an electoral redistribution, in time for each ordinary general election, if a determination by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer, based on the latest population statistics, discloses that the number of members of the House of Representatives for any State should be altered.

The Parliament has made laws which determine the extent and terms of representation of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory in the House of Representatives. The Northern Territory has one representative and the Australian Capital Territory two representatives.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the House, writs are issued for a by-election.

Elections

All New South Wales seats in the House of Representatives were contested at the election on 5 March 1983. There were 3,244,984 electors enrolled of whom 3,083,055 (or 95 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 66,473 (or 2 per cent). The next table shows the number of members representing the various States and Territories in the House of Representatives since 1969 and party representation following the 1983 election.

House of Representatives: Number of Members and Political Affiliations

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Total
Number of members									
1968 to 1969	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 to 1974	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974 to 1977	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1977 to 1979	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124
Since 1980	43	33	19	11	11	5	1	2	125
Political affiliation March 1983 (a)									
Australian Labor Party	24	23	10	7	8	—	1	2	75
Liberal Party of Australia	11	7	3	4	3	5	—	—	33
National Party of Australia	8	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	17

(a) Following return of writs after election of 5 March 1983.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Franchise

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of State elections. In 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote, subject to the other conditions for enrolment, was lowered from 21 to 18 years. In 1981 an amendment to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1918, which will change the eligibility for franchise, was assented to. Only persons with Australian citizenship will be eligible to vote or become a member of parliament, although no person currently enrolled will be disenfranchised. The amendment has not yet been proclaimed. Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections was introduced in 1924.

Referendums

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the proposal must normally be passed by an absolute majority of each House before being submitted to a referendum of the electors in each State and Territory, where it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in Australia. In all, 36 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum. Only in eight matters were the proposals approved. In four instances, rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land. The activities of local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1 January 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over almost 90 per cent of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division. The area of all municipalities and shires at 30 June 1981 was 705,661 sq. km and the number of persons in them, at the 1981 census count, was 5,119,682. The unincorporated area comprised 95,681 sq. km with 1,488 persons.

For details on local government finance see the division 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. *Municipalities*, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. *Shires* are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission which is established under the Local Government Act, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government. The following table shows the number of municipalities and shires at 1 January in 1906 and in the last six years.

	1906	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<i>Municipalities</i>	193	81	81	79	63	62	62
<i>Shires</i>	134	124	124	120	113	113	113

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 150,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 25,000 persons. Twenty-nine municipalities have been proclaimed as cities.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council. The councils of the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong consist of 28, 21, and 15 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 9 to 20; and in the shires, the number of councillors ranges from 6 to 15.

Each municipality and shire has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. Lord Mayors are elected by popular vote at the local government general elections. Mayors and presidents are generally elected annually by members of their councils from among themselves; however, councils may apply for these positions to be elected by popular vote at the general elections.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but are paid a fee by their councils for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area; this fee is limited to \$30 in any period of 24 hours, and to an aggregate of \$1000 in a year. Individual members of councils may elect to receive only part or none of this amount. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In January 1983, there were 77 urban areas and 16 urban committees.

County councils, which are an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

There were 43 county councils in 1983 of which 23 conducted electricity undertakings, 6 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 5 an abattoir, 11 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 2 controlled flood mitigation works, 1 operated an aerodrome and 2 undertook coal mining activities; six of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one or two of the other services.

The town or shire clerk, who is responsible for carrying out a council's decisions and is the general administrator, is appointed by a council following public advertisements of the vacancy. The town or shire clerk must hold specific certificates of qualification which are issued by the State Government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In 1983, the term for which aldermen and councillors normally hold office was extended from three to four years. Councils are elected for a fixed term with elections being held on the fourth Saturday in September. The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to British subjects aged 18 years or more, who are qualified as owners of rateable land, or as residents of the local government area. The Local Government (Elections) Amendment Act, 1982 (which had not been proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript) provides that a person is not entitled to be enrolled as an elector unless he or she is an Australian citizen. The Act preserves the voting rights of British subjects enrolled at the commencement of the Act.

The qualification as owner includes lessees of Crown Land and a representative from a body corporate or trustees which owns rateable land. A person is entitled to enrolment as a resident in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding. In 1980 the right of a rate-paying lessee to vote was abolished.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting was compulsory for resident electors at all local elections from 1947 to 1965, and for non-resident electors at the elections held from 1947 to 1953. Voting was not compulsory at the elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974 but voting was compulsory for resident electors at the elections held in 1977 and 1980.

The preferential voting system was used by all councils at the local government elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, and in 1977 and 1980, the system of proportional representation was used in the local government areas having three or more seats in each ward (or riding), and the preferential voting system was used in the other areas.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Further details of the activities of local councils are given in the 'Local Government Finance' division in the 'Public Finance' chapter.

Public Roads, etc. Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see the division 'Roads and Bridges' in Chapter 14 'Transport and Construction'), and they are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of other public roads (local roads), footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Councils control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking

areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

Public Health. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services, and baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and surf life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation. Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may provide senior citizens' and child care centres, acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaus. Most councils have established public libraries. Further details of this activity are given in Chapter 8, 'Culture and Recreation'.

Building. Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's building approval before commencing construction. Most councils employ a building surveyor, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of new houses or the purchase of existing houses.

Trading Undertakings. Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of 'minimum cost to the consumer', and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

Other Functions. Further facilities and services which councils may provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, flood mitigation, civic centres, community welfare services, and bush fire brigades. Councils may supply trees, shrubs and other vegetation for planting in their area. They are also permitted to make, buy and sell promotional and souvenir materials. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying animals; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials, and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase, or resumption, to prepare local environment plans and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area. Further details of the role of local councils in environmental planning and assessment and development control are given in the subdivision 'Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979' in Chapter 11, 'Land Use'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book* (Catalogue No. 1302.1)
Other Publications: L.J. Rose *The Framework of Government in New South Wales*, Government Printer, New South Wales, 1972; R.S. Parker *The Government of New South Wales*, University of Queensland Press, 1978; Electoral Commissioner of New South Wales *Statistical Returns*; State Government Information Service *The Government of New South Wales Directory of Administration and Services*; Annual Report of Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations; Australian Electoral Office *Election Statistics* and Annual Report; *House of Representatives Practice*, edited by J.A. Pettifer, Australian Government Publishing Service 1981; Annual Report of the Department of Local Government and Lands; and *Bluett's Local Government Handbook (N.S.W.)* The Law Book Company Limited; Annual Report of Election Funding Authority of New South Wales.

3

POPULATION

THE CENSUS

CENSUS ENUMERATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses — house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. People are enumerated at the 'dwelling' where they spent the night at the date of enumeration (or where they returned the following day, not having been counted elsewhere), i.e. they are counted at their 'place of actual location' within Australia on census night.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 1933, and, because of the war, the following census was not taken until 1947. Censuses have since been held in 1954 and 1961, and at five-yearly intervals thereafter. The most recent census was held on 30 June 1981.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with Federation, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Australian Statistician.

Special counts were held in the Bathurst-Orange Area in June 1974 and 1975 and in the Albury-Wodonga Area in October 1974 (see pages 92 and 93 of Year Book No. 64).

Post-Enumeration Survey

While every effort is made to minimise under-enumeration in all field collections, including the census, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very young children, or treatment by the collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied). Refusal by householders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration as estimates by the collector are used in such cases. These and similar problems are common to all population censuses, and the degree of under-enumeration is very low by world standards.

A post-enumeration sample survey, designed to measure the degree of error and under-enumeration in the census, is conducted after each census by specially trained interviewers. Net under-enumeration in the State is derived by comparing results from the census and the post-enumeration survey for the same individuals, and identifying omissions and duplications in the census. Adjustments for under-enumeration are applied to census counts on a place of usual residence basis when making estimates of resident population (see division 'Intercensal Estimates' later in this chapter). The adjustment applied to the 1981 Census count of usual residents of New South Wales was 1.788 per cent.

Sampling Errors in 1976 Census

Final results of the 1976 Census for the characteristics of the population were processed on a sample basis and are therefore subject to sampling error. Discrepancies may occur between the totals shown and the sums of the component items and between the totals for different characteristics. Further details are shown in the Bureau publication *Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates (Revised)* (2129.0). The 1981 Census was fully processed.

Manuscript of this section prepared in July 1983.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later), and its fifth million in 1977 (15 years later).

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of Year Book No. 64. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since 1856 as shown in the following table.

Persons Counted at Each Census of New South Wales (a)

Date of Census	Increase since previous Census			Average annual rate (per cent)	Number of persons per square kilometre
	Persons	Numerical	Proportional (per cent)		
7 April 1861	350,860	(b)168,436	(b)92.55	(b)6.76	0.4
2 April 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	0.6
3 April 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	0.9
5 April 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	1.4
31 March 1901	1,355,355	228,218	20.25	1.86	1.7
3 April 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	2.0
4 April 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	2.6
30 June 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	3.2
30 June 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	3.7
30 June 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	4.3
30 June 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	4.9
30 June 1966	4,237,901	319,400	8.15	1.58	5.3
30 June 1971	4,601,180	363,279	8.57	1.66	5.7
30 June 1976	4,777,103	175,923	3.82	0.75	6.0
30 June 1981	5,126,217	349,114	7.31	1.42	6.4

(a) The figures exclude Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years, and full-blood Aboriginals before 1966; see text below table.
(b) Since 1851.

Full-blood Aboriginals were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1967. Population figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include full-blood Aboriginals and the population statistics for 1966 and all later periods, as shown in this edition of the Year Book, include full-blood Aboriginals.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent, was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe economic recession and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the economic recession and World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent) was by far the lowest recorded for an intercensal period up to that time.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

Between 1961 and 1966, the average annual rate of increase fell to 1.58 per cent, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. During the five years from 1966 to 1971, the rate of natural increase fell further. However, a recovery in the rate of natural increase had occurred by 1971, and this, combined with a substantial increase in net migration, caused the rate of population increase to rise slightly to 1.66 per cent.

In the intercensal period 1971 to 1976, the average annual rate of increase from net migration was the lowest recorded this century and, combined with a low rate of natural increase, resulted in the average annual rate of increase being the lowest recorded since the first census was taken in 1828.

During the period 1976 to 1981, the average annual rate of increase nearly doubled the previous period's rate, reaching 1.42 per cent. This reflected the sustained increase in net migration during the period with the rate of natural increase remaining fairly constant.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 75 per cent of the population of New South Wales live within the Sydney Statistical Division and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts. These areas contain the three principal cities of the State — Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (172 kilometres north of Sydney), and Wollongong (83 kilometres south of Sydney). The number of persons per square kilometre in New South Wales is 6.4. The density ranges from 6,849 persons per square kilometre in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than two persons per one hundred square kilometres in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

Population in Urban Centres and Rural Areas

New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of 'urban centres' in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 Population Census — and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971, 1976, and 1981 Population Censuses. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census — as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development.

Urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more (30,000 for the 1966 Census) were delimited by:

- (a) identifying census collection districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) as 'urban' if either (i) the density of population in the district was at least 200 persons per square kilometre at the census date, or (ii) the district satisfied special criteria and rules applied to districts containing areas which had special functions (e.g. airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday resorts) and did not meet the basic population density criterion; and
- (b) aggregating contiguous 'urban' collection districts (with some special rules covering non-contiguous districts) which together contained a total population of at least 25,000.

Urban centres containing less than 25,000 population were, of necessity, delimited subjectively, in general accord with the criteria outlined above (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by considering other relevant information). For these centres, all contiguous urban development was included, together with any close but non-contiguous development which could clearly be regarded as part of the centre.

'Rural' areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre; the term 'migratory' refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at the time of the census, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population of the State based on the final results of the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

Number of Persons: Urban and Rural Distribution, N.S.W.

Area of State	Census of 30 June 1981			Proportion of State population (per cent)	Persons at Census of 30 June 1976
	Males	Females	Persons		
Urban centres in —					
Sydney Statistical Division —					
Urban Sydney	1,416,052	1,460,456	2,876,508	56.11	2,765,040
Other urban centres	100,748	105,864	206,612	4.03	158,678
Newcastle Statistical District —					
Urban Newcastle	128,125	130,847	258,972	5.05	251,132
Other urban centres	50,132	50,393	100,525	1.96	87,817
Wollongong Statistical District —					
Urban Wollongong	106,015	102,636	208,651	4.07	197,127
Other urban centres	4,709	4,783	9,492	0.19	10,036
Rest of New South Wales	423,430	434,286	857,716	16.73	769,182
Total Urban	2,229,211	2,289,265	4,518,476	88.14	4,239,012
Rural	316,353	287,162	603,515	11.77	531,657
Migratory	3,420	806	4,226	0.08	6,434
Total New South Wales	2,548,984	2,577,233	5,126,217	100.00	4,777,103

The population of Urban Sydney (the principal urban centre in New South Wales), at each census since 1861, is shown in the next table. The figures are based on the boundaries as delimited for statistical purposes at the time of each census.

Number of Persons in Urban Sydney (a)

Date of Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State population (per cent)
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional (per cent)	
7 April 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	(b)41,865	(b)77.64	27.3
2 April 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3 April 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5 April 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31 March 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3 April 1911	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4 April 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30 June 1933	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30 June 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30 June 1954	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25.55	54.4
30 June 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30 June 1966	1,206,126	1,241,093	2,447,219	(c)249,881	11.37	57.7
30 June 1971	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	277,845	11.35	59.2
30 June 1976	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	39,976	1.47	57.9
30 June 1981	1,416,052	1,460,456	2,876,508	111,468	4.03	56.1

(a) The figures exclude full-blood Aboriginals before 1966. (b) Since 1851. (c) Calculated on the basis of the new urban criteria introduced in 1966 — See text preceding this table.

The next table shows the number of persons in principal urban centres outside Urban Sydney at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

Number of Persons in Principal Urban Centres (a) Outside Urban Sydney

Urban centre	Census of 30 June		Urban centre	Census of 30 June	
	1976	1981		1976	1981
Newcastle	251,132	258,972	Ballina	7,323	9,738
Wollongong	197,127	(b)208,651	Inverell	9,432	9,734
Brisbane Water	54,819	(c)71,984	Singleton	7,917	9,572
Maitland	36,030	38,865	Forster-Tuncurry	6,195	9,261
The Entrance-Terrigal(d)	n.a.	37,891	Parkes	8,905	9,047
Wagga Wagga	32,984	36,837	Kempsey	8,881	9,037
Albury-Wodonga (part)(e)	31,954	35,072	Camden	7,644	9,000
Tamworth	27,273	29,657	Gunnedah	8,689	8,909
Orange	26,254	27,626	Muswellbrook	7,805	8,548
Broken Hill	27,647	26,913	Forbes	7,754	8,029
Budgewoi Lake	15,748	25,474	Cooma	7,353	7,978
Lismore	22,082	24,033	Nelson Bay	5,376	7,931
Dubbo	20,149	23,986	Cowra	7,734	7,900
Goulburn	21,735	21,755	Murwillumbah	7,294	7,807
Bathurst	18,589	19,640	Kiama	6,133	7,717
Port Macquarie	13,362	19,581	Raymond Terrace	6,989	7,548
Gold Coast (part)(e)	11,763	19,269	Deniliquin	6,865	7,354
Canberra-Queanbeyan (part)(e)	18,538	19,056	Narrabri	6,951	7,296
Armidale	19,711	18,922	Young	6,459	6,906
Nowra-Bomaderry	15,496	17,887	Bowral	6,283	6,862
Grafton	16,516	17,005	Cootamundra	6,384	6,540
Cessnock-Bellbird	16,256	16,916	Leceton	6,631	6,498
Coffs Harbour	12,197	16,020	Lawson-Hazelbrook	4,791	6,323
Richmond-Windsor	13,440	15,491	Glen Innes	5,953	6,052
Taree	13,440	14,697	Ulladulla	4,271	6,018
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	12,301	13,942	Mudgee	5,724	6,015
Griffith	11,930	13,187	Sawtell	3,711	5,970
Kurri Kurri-Weston	12,143	12,795	Tumut	5,569	5,816
Lithgow	12,703	12,793	Wellington	5,395	5,280
Moree	9,359	10,459	Wangi-Rathmines	3,539	5,106
Casino	9,456	9,743	Narrandera	4,984	5,013

(a) Urban centres with a census count at 30 June 1981 of 5,000 or more. (b) Includes the former urban centre of Helensburgh and rural locality of Stanwell Tops. (c) Includes the former urban centre of Avoca Beach and rural locality of Empire Bay. (d) Includes the former urban centre of Terrigal-Wamberal. (e) Relates to that part of the urban centre in New South Wales. The population of the whole urban centre in 1976 and 1981 was — Albury-Wodonga 45,567 and 53,214 respectively; Gold Coast 105,777 and 154,706; Canberra-Queanbeyan 213,055 and 238,387.

Persons in Statistical Areas

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These statistical areas are described in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

The primary division of the State is into 12 Statistical Divisions and the number of persons counted in each of these Divisions and in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at the last three censuses is shown in the following table.

Number of Persons in Statistical Areas (a) of New South Wales

Statistical area	Number of persons at Census of 30 June			Increase in persons	
	1971	1976	1981	Numerical	Proportional
				1976 to 1981	1976 to 1981 (per cent)
Statistical Division —					
Sydney	2,935,937	3,021,982	3,204,696	182,714	6.05
Hunter —					
Newcastle Statistical District	351,536	363,011	389,237	26,226	7.22
Balance of Hunter	55,743	59,122	69,485	10,363	17.53
Total, Hunter	407,279	422,133	458,722	36,589	8.67
Illawarra —					
Wollongong Statistical District	199,048	211,068	222,539	11,471	5.43
Balance of Illawarra	48,231	58,372	71,262	12,890	22.08
Total, Illawarra	247,279	269,440	293,801	24,361	9.04
Richmond-Tweed	96,908	106,180	135,928	29,748	28.02
Mid-North Coast	123,194	142,159	178,70	136,542	25.71
Northern	164,160	168,047	174,242	6,195	3.69
North-Western	98,464	98,972	106,055	7,083	7.16
Central West	151,443	155,462	159,684	4,222	2.72
South-Eastern	118,284	127,951	140,597	12,646	9.88
Murrumbidgee	131,536	134,737	139,719	4,982	3.70
Murray	85,919	90,976	97,918	6,942	7.63
Far West	34,595	32,386	31,641	(—)745	(—)2.30
Lord Howe Island	223	244	287	43	17.62
Migratory	5,959	6,434	4,226	(—)2,208	(—)34.32
New South Wales	4,601,180	4,777,103	5,126,217	349,114	7.31

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Persons in Municipalities and Shires

The next table shows the number of persons in the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown. In some cases, the figures shown for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

Number of Persons: Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division (a)

<i>Municipality (M) or Shire (S)</i>	<i>Number of persons at Census of 30 June</i>			<i>Increase in persons 1976 to 1981</i>
	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1981</i>	
Ashfield M	44,910	42,322	41,253	(-)1,069
Auburn M	48,683	47,556	46,622	(-)934
Bankstown M (City)	162,730	155,843	152,636	(-)3,207
Baulkham Hills S	57,373	75,679	93,084	17,405
Blacktown M (City)	133,655	159,734	181,139	21,405
Blue Mountains M (City)	36,727	45,798	55,877	10,079
Botany M	38,236	35,739	34,703	(-)1,036
Burwood M	31,888	29,045	28,896	(-)149
Camden M	11,155	14,597	17,096	2,499
Campbelltown M (City)	34,235	52,299	91,525	39,226
Canterbury M	130,446	128,710	126,741	(-)1,969
Concord M	26,104	24,598	23,926	(-)672
Drummoyne M	31,251	31,516	30,961	(-)555
Fairfield M (City)	113,053	114,603	129,557	14,954
Gosford M (City)	56,575	73,552	94,369	20,817
Hawkesbury S	23,146	28,667	36,757	8,090
Holroyd M	77,317	79,867	80,116	249
Hornsby S	96,661	103,962	111,081	7,119
Hunter's Hill M	14,100	13,017	12,537	(-)480
Hurstville M	67,143	66,450	64,910	(-)1,540
Kogarah M	47,197	46,721	46,322	(-)399
Ku-ring-gai M	98,589	100,150	101,051	901
Lane Cove M	28,676	29,341	29,113	(-)228
Leichhardt M	71,338	62,550	57,332	(-)5,218
Liverpool M (City)	82,447	89,682	92,715	3,033
Manly M	39,260	36,709	37,080	371
Marrickville M	96,796	87,821	83,448	(-)4,373
Mosman M	29,379	26,811	26,200	(-)611
North Sydney M	53,338	48,536	48,500	(-)36
Parramatta M (City)	134,218	131,659	130,943	(-)716
Penrith M (City)	60,316	79,043	108,720	29,677
Randwick M	123,865	119,500	116,202	(-)3,298
Rockdale M	84,232	83,797	83,719	(-)78
Ryde M	88,806	89,137	88,948	(-)189
South Sydney M	38,916	33,145	30,776	(-)2,369
Strathfield M	27,167	26,301	25,882	(-)419
Sutherland S	151,574	156,754	165,336	8,582
Sydney M (City)	62,470	52,187	51,836	(-)351
Warringah S	156,873	169,939	172,653	2,714
Waverley M	65,539	61,693	61,575	(-)118
Willoughby M	53,952	51,541	52,120	579
Wollondilly S	12,670	14,790	19,830	5,040
Woolahra M	59,964	53,259	51,659	(-)1,600
Wyong S	32,967	47,362	68,950	21,588
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	2,935,937	3,021,982	3,204,696	182,714

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.
NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

The next two tables show the number of persons, at the last three censuses, in municipalities and the larger shires which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division. In some cases, the figures shown for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation and in others it has not been possible to estimate a 1971 Census count figure.

The figures shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality and shire. However, in some cases the residential area of a town extends beyond the municipal boundary, and in others the municipality embraces a number of distinct centres of population. Similarly, shires often contain within their boundaries a number of distinct, and sometimes large, separate centres of population.

Number of Persons: Municipalities in N.S.W. outside Sydney Statistical Division (a)

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Number of persons at Census of 30 June</i>			<i>Increase in persons 1976 to 1981</i>
	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1981</i>	
Albury (City)	28,420	32,964	36,684	3,720
Armidale (City)	18,156	19,711	18,922	(—)789
Bathurst (City)	n.a.	20,641	22,703	2,062
Broken Hill (City)	29,808	27,647	26,913	(—)734
Casino	9,378	9,791	10,117	326
Cessnock, Greater (City)	34,907	36,199	38,724	2,525
Deniliquin	6,622	6,865	7,354	489
Dubbo (City)	20,629	23,246	28,503	5,257
Glen Innes	5,770	5,953	6,052	99
Goulburn (City)	21,606	21,735	21,755	20
Grafton (City)	16,387	16,516	17,005	489
Hastings	19,917	25,323	35,507	10,184
Kiama	6,751	8,666	11,368	2,702
Lake Macquarie	122,381	131,783	147,943	16,160
Lismore (City)	27,761	29,499	34,020	4,521
Lithgow, Greater (City)	19,400	18,949	19,671	722
Maitland (City)	31,051	36,002	39,938	3,936
Newcastle (City)	146,049	138,738	135,207	(—)3,531
Orange (City)	n.a.	28,710	30,351	1,641
Queanbeyan (City)	16,078	18,923	19,383	460
Shellharbour	31,154	37,316	41,790	4,474
Shoalhaven (City)	28,570	37,032	46,778	9,746
Tamworth (City)	26,531	29,395	31,779	2,384
Taree, Greater (City)	20,090	26,536	31,282	4,746
Wagga Wagga (City)	37,594	43,107	47,399	4,292
Wollongong (City)	161,143	165,086	169,381	4,295

(a) Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.
NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Number of Persons: Larger Shires (a) in N.S.W. Outside the Sydney Statistical Division

Municipality	Number of persons at Census of 30 June			Increase in persons 1976 to 1981
	1971	1976	1981	
Tweed	24,062	27,526	40,050	12,524
Coffs Harbour	18,633	24,497	35,170	10,673
Port Stephens	17,734	20,935	28,295	7,360
Wingecarribee	19,661	21,340	24,484	3,144
Wade	18,813	19,534	20,390	856
Ballina	10,627	13,793	20,368	6,575
Bega Valley	14,771	17,013	20,293	3,280
Kempsey	16,017	17,041	19,582	2,541
Morice Plains	11,064	15,411	17,229	1,818
Great Lakes	9,225	12,608	17,152	4,544
Eurobodalla	8,404	11,764	16,497	4,733
Inverell	17,272	15,448	15,641	193
Narrabri	15,177	15,056	15,607	551
Byron	9,722	10,916	15,426	4,510
Singleton	11,863	12,359	15,211	2,852
Parkes	14,760	14,408	14,431	23
Gunnedah	12,364	12,658	13,173	515
Mudgee	10,869	11,451	13,118	1,667
Muswellbrook	11,771	11,520	12,978	1,458
Nambucca	8,811	9,674	11,674	2,000
Cabonne	<i>n.a.</i>	11,508	11,435	(-) ⁷³
Tumut	12,411	10,987	11,399	412
Cowra	10,921	11,298	11,241	(-) ⁵⁷
Lecton	11,359	11,287	11,089	(-) ¹⁹⁸
Forbes	10,852	10,934	10,993	59
Maclean	7,587	8,562	10,831	2,269
Young	9,871	10,154	10,682	528
Parry	8,308	9,030	10,392	1,362
Cooma-Monaro	9,580	9,034	9,737	703
Kyogle	9,088	8,388	8,929	541
Bellingen	6,558	7,195	8,873	1,678
Wellington	9,005	9,029	8,847	(-) ¹⁸²
Lachlan	8,800	8,583	8,403	(-) ¹⁸⁰
Scone	7,519	7,382	8,330	948
Cootamundra	8,366	8,175	8,244	69
Snowy River	5,077	6,117	8,066	1,949
Bland	8,332	8,140	8,033	(-) ¹⁰⁷
Narrandera	7,680	7,782	7,548	(-) ²³⁴
Walgett	7,577	7,272	7,387	115
Berrigan	6,793	7,075	7,302	227
Coonabarabran	7,408	7,250	7,287	37
Yass	6,736	6,939	7,125	186
Richmond River	6,270	6,267	7,018	751
Wentworth	6,194	6,360	6,873	513
Tenterfield	6,660	6,616	6,679	63
Temora	6,828	6,604	6,457	(-) ¹⁴⁷
Narromine	6,186	6,298	6,356	58
Corowa	5,350	5,437	6,212	775
Blayney	<i>n.a.</i>	6,085	6,007	(-) ⁷⁸
Dungog	5,740	5,718	5,950	232
Coonamble	6,247	5,839	5,821	(-) ¹⁸
Junee	5,650	5,785	5,621	(-) ¹⁶⁴
Cobar	5,458	4,618	5,323	705
Quirindi	5,409	5,305	5,303	(-) ³²
Uralla	4,460	4,753	5,152	399
Wakool	5,246	4,950	5,044	94

(a) Shires with a Census count at 30 June 1981 of 5,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The age distribution of the population, as disclosed by the 1981 Census, is as follows:

Age Distribution of Persons, N.S.W., 30 June 1981

Age group (years)	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
0- 4	197,302	188,510	385,812	7.74	7.31	7.53
5- 9	221,620	211,791	433,411	8.69	8.22	8.45
10-14	222,699	212,798	435,497	8.74	8.26	8.50
15-19	220,763	209,243	430,006	8.66	8.12	8.39
20-24	218,159	213,776	431,935	8.56	8.29	8.43
25-29	204,059	205,377	409,436	8.01	7.97	7.99
30-34	210,310	206,480	416,790	8.25	8.01	8.13
35-39	176,487	170,479	346,966	6.92	6.61	6.77
40-44	150,316	143,347	293,663	5.90	5.56	5.73
45-49	133,294	126,464	259,758	5.23	4.91	5.07
50-54	139,942	134,883	274,825	5.49	5.23	5.36
55-59	132,408	133,965	266,373	5.19	5.20	5.20
60-64	105,878	116,272	222,150	4.15	4.51	4.33
65-69	89,022	103,578	192,600	3.49	4.02	3.76
70 or more	126,725	200,270	326,995	4.97	7.77	6.38
Total all ages	2,548,984	2,577,233	5,126,217	100.00	100.00	100.00
Summary —						
0- 5	237,890	227,764	465,654	9.33	8.84	9.08
6-14	403,731	385,335	789,066	15.83	14.95	15.39
15-20	266,167	253,173	519,340	10.44	9.82	10.13
21-64	1,425,449	1,407,113	2,832,562	55.92	54.60	55.26
65 or more	215,747	303,848	519,595	8.46	11.79	10.14

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in Statistical Divisions at the 1981 Census are shown below.

Proportional Age Distribution of Persons in Statistical Divisions, 30 June 1981 (per cent)

Statistical Division	Proportion in age group (years) —						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65-74	75 or more
Sydney	23.5	16.9	16.6	12.9	20.0	6.4	3.7
Hunter	24.6	16.9	15.5	11.7	20.5	7.1	3.6
Illawarra	25.7	17.3	15.7	12.3	20.2	6.1	2.7
Richmond-Tweed	25.9	15.1	14.7	11.0	20.7	8.5	4.1
Mid-North Coast	25.1	13.9	14.3	11.6	21.8	9.2	4.0
Northern	27.9	17.2	14.9	12.4	18.4	6.0	3.2
North-Western	28.4	16.1	15.0	12.5	18.9	6.1	3.0
Central West	27.1	16.9	15.0	12.1	19.0	6.4	3.6
South-Eastern	25.4	17.1	15.6	12.0	19.8	6.9	3.2
Murrumbidgee	28.0	18.3	15.3	11.7	17.8	5.7	3.2
Murray	27.5	16.9	15.7	12.0	18.9	5.9	3.1
Far West	24.0	18.0	16.1	11.1	20.4	7.1	3.3
New South Wales (a)	24.5	16.8	16.1	12.5	20.0	6.6	3.6

(a) Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

SEX DISTRIBUTION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, males increased faster than females, and at 30 June 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent greater than the number of females. By 1971 the excess of males had been reduced to 0.8 per cent and by 30 June 1976, females outnumbered males by 0.1 per cent. This proportion has continued to increase and at the 1981 Census, females outnumbered males by 1.1 per cent.

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1981. The masculinity of the two age groups below 20 years mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of

females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and at the 1981 Census there was a preponderance of females at all ages over 55 years.

Masculinity (a) of Persons (b) in Age Groups, N.S.W.

Census	Age group (years)									All ages
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more	
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299	130
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201	121
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120	110
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100	104
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78	100
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58	101
1966	105	105	105	108	103	101	88	69	55	101
1971	105	105	106	106	105	99	90	66	51	101
1976	105	105	101	104	106	99	89	70	44	99
1981	105	105	101	103	105	101	89	73	43	99

(a) Males per 100 females. (b) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966.

MARITAL STATUS

The marital status of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1981 Census, is as follows:

Marital Status of Persons N.S.W., 30 June 1981

Marital status	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
Never married —						
Under age 15	641,621	613,099	1,254,720	25.17	23.79	24.48
Age 15 or more	594,145	447,981	1,042,126	23.31	17.38	20.33
Married	1,149,839	1,145,833	2,295,672	45.11	44.46	44.78
Separated, not divorced	44,313	53,011	97,324	1.74	2.06	1.90
Widowed	50,869	228,747	279,616	2.00	8.88	5.45
Divorced	68,197	88,562	156,759	2.68	3.44	3.06
Total	2,548,984	2,577,233	5,126,217	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent in 1933 to 47.5 per cent in 1954, contracted to 46.7 per cent in 1961 (mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age), rose to 48.0 per cent in 1976 and has since declined to 46.7 per cent in 1981.

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. Mainly as a result of this policy, 20.3 per cent of the population of New South Wales at the 1981 Census were born overseas. The table opposite shows the countries of birth of the State's population as enumerated at the 1976 and 1981 Censuses.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 118,948 (or 12.9 per cent) between 1976 and 1981, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being New Zealand (30,748), Vietnam (15,900), and Lebanon (11,296).

At 30 June 1981, Australian-born persons in New South Wales constituted 78.4 per cent of the total population, compared with 80.7 per cent in 1976 and 80.6 per cent in 1971. The percentage of people born in Europe decreased from 14.7 in 1976 to 13.8 in 1981, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) decreasing from 7.0 to 6.6 and the percentage born in Asia increasing from 2.2 to 3.3 per cent.

The proportional distribution of the urban and rural population of the State, according to the main groups of countries of birth, is shown for 1981 in the next table.

Urban and Rural Areas of N.S.W.: Proportional Distribution of Persons by Country of Birth, 30 June 1981 (per cent)

Country of birth	Urban centres				Rural areas	Total New South Wales
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other urban centres	Total urban centres		
<i>Oceania —</i>						
Australia	71.3	79.9	90.0	77.0	89.1	78.4
New Zealand	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.3
Other Oceania	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
<i>Africa —</i>						
Arab Republic of Egypt	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Other Africa	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4
<i>America —</i>						
Canada	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
U.S.A.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other America	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
<i>Asia —</i>						
Cyprus	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Turkey, Lebanon	1.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9
Vietnam	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other Asia	2.9	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.4	1.9
<i>Europe —</i>						
Austria	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Germany	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Greece	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.9
Hungary	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Italy	2.1	1.5	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.5
Malta	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Netherlands	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Poland	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
United Kingdom and Eire	7.7	7.9	4.5	6.9	4.3	6.6
U.S.S.R.	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Yugoslavia	1.5	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.1
Other Europe	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9
<i>At sea</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total born outside Australia</i>	27.2	19.3	9.1	21.7	9.9	20.3
Total persons (a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes birthplace 'not stated'.

Countries of Birth of Persons, N.S.W., 30 June 1976 and 1981

Country of birth	1976			1981		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Oceania —</i>						
Australia	(a)1,898,367	(a)1,957,494	(a)3,855,860	1,974,725	2,045,287	4,020,012
New Zealand	17,545	19,149	36,694	33,262	34,180	67,442
Other	5,155	5,500	10,656	7,735	8,153	15,888
Total, Oceania	1,921,067	1,982,143	3,903,210	2,015,722	2,087,620	4,103,342
<i>Africa —</i>						
Republic of South Africa	2,841	2,977	5,817	5,072	5,375	10,447
Arab Republic of Egypt	7,766	7,365	15,131	7,918	7,458	15,376
Other	4,045	3,787	7,833	5,175	4,860	10,035
Total, Africa	14,652	14,129	28,781	18,165	17,693	35,858
<i>America —</i>						
Canada	2,586	2,549	5,135	3,172	3,272	6,444
United States	5,836	4,983	10,819	5,913	5,223	11,136
Other	10,777	11,020	21,797	13,459	14,062	27,521
Total, America	19,199	18,552	37,751	22,544	22,557	45,101
<i>Asia —</i>						
China	5,625	5,211	10,836	7,294	7,392	14,686
Cyprus	4,242	3,915	8,158	4,592	4,365	8,957
Hong Kong	2,366	2,081	4,447	4,582	4,208	8,790
India	5,300	5,149	10,449	6,217	6,039	12,256
Lebanon	14,034	11,620	25,654	19,832	17,118	36,950
Malaysia	3,018	2,837	5,855	4,845	4,753	9,598
Turkey	4,724	4,268	8,992	5,571	4,919	10,490
Vietnam	494	531	1,025	9,076	7,849	16,925
Other	15,542	14,599	30,140	25,246	26,175	51,421
Total, Asia	55,345	50,211	105,556	87,255	82,818	170,073
<i>Europe —</i>						
England	132,034	124,903	256,937	133,022	126,863	259,885
Wales	4,220	3,854	8,073	4,208	3,743	7,951
Scotland	24,749	24,686	49,435	24,001	24,006	48,007
Ireland(b)	11,613	10,203	21,816	11,527	10,145	21,672
Austria	4,871	4,085	8,956	4,740	4,007	8,747
Czechoslovakia	3,805	2,617	6,422	4,142	2,920	7,062
Denmark	1,462	977	2,439	1,603	1,085	2,688
Estonia	998	1,171	2,169	1,027	1,192	2,219
Finland	1,632	1,458	3,090	1,616	1,508	3,124
France	2,361	2,366	4,727	2,607	2,454	5,061
Germany	16,969	17,090	34,059	17,425	17,681	35,106
Greece	25,775	24,227	50,002	24,605	23,360	47,965
Hungary	6,693	5,238	11,931	6,841	5,582	12,423
Italy	43,288	35,108	78,396	42,333	34,754	77,087
Latvia	2,163	1,868	4,031	1,887	1,790	3,677
Malta	12,503	10,479	22,983	12,423	10,704	23,127
Netherlands	13,349	10,681	24,030	13,759	11,371	25,130
Poland	9,501	7,042	16,542	10,394	8,014	18,408
Portugal	3,537	3,051	6,588	3,952	3,614	7,566
Romania	1,128	956	2,084	1,371	1,156	2,527
Spain	3,819	3,148	6,966	3,809	3,050	6,859
Switzerland	1,449	1,068	2,517	1,726	1,219	2,945
U.S.S.R.(c)	4,795	5,276	10,070	5,057	5,802	10,859
Yugoslavia	31,470	25,951	57,422	31,791	26,756	58,547
Other	5,623	4,353	9,979	4,061	3,046	7,107
Total, Europe	369,806	331,857	701,663	369,927	335,822	705,749
<i>At sea</i>	77	57	134	38	33	71
<i>Not stated</i>	(a)	(a)	(a)	35,333	30,690	66,023
Total born outside Australia	481,779	439,455	921,234	538,926	501,256	1,040,182
Total persons	2,380,146	2,396,949	4,777,095	2,548,984	2,577,233	5,126,217

(a) In 1976, not stated birthplace was allocated to Australia. (b) Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. (c) Includes Ukraine.

The tendency for migrants to settle in the larger urban centres is more clearly illustrated in the following table. This table shows the proportions of the population recorded in the urban and rural areas of New South Wales at 30 June 1981, classified by country of birth. It reveals that overseas-born persons (in total and for each individual country shown) have a higher proportion of their population living in Urban Sydney than does the Australian-born population.

The proportions recorded within Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong vary markedly according to country of birth, possibly reflecting the tendency for these centres to attract settlers with previous association with the centres' major industries (steel

manufacture and coal mining). In rural areas, the proportions range from 13.4 per cent of those born in Australia to only 0.8 per cent of those born in Turkey and Lebanon, the highest proportion for any overseas birthplace being 12.1 per cent in the case of those born in the Netherlands.

Countries of Birth of Persons, N.S.W.: Proportional Distribution of Persons by Urban and Rural Areas, 30 June 1981

Country of birth	Urban centres			Rural areas (per cent)	New South Wales (a)	
	Sydney (per cent)	Newcastle and Wollongong (per cent)	Other (per cent)		Proportion (per cent)	Number
<i>Oceania —</i>						
Australia	51.0	9.3	26.3	13.4	100.0	4,020,012
New Zealand	73.3	4.9	14.4	7.1	100.0	67,442
Other Oceania	77.1	4.5	12.4	5.6	100.0	15,888
<i>Africa —</i>						
Arab Republic of Egypt	95.2	1.5	2.3	1.0	100.0	15,376
Other Africa	83.7	3.6	8.3	4.3	100.0	20,482
<i>America —</i>						
Canada	71.3	6.1	13.7	8.9	100.0	6,444
U.S.A.	72.1	4.2	13.1	10.4	100.0	11,136
Other America	90.6	5.1	2.5	1.8	100.0	27,521
<i>Asia —</i>						
Cyprus	91.1	5.1	2.4	1.4	100.0	8,957
Turkey, Lebanon	95.3	3.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	47,440
Vietnam	90.6	6.7	2.2	0.5	100.0	16,925
Other Asia	86.9	3.2	6.7	2.6	100.0	96,751
<i>Europe —</i>						
Austria	71.9	10.5	10.6	7.0	100.0	8,747
Czechoslovakia	81.4	6.0	7.8	4.9	100.0	7,062
Germany	62.2	13.7	14.5	9.6	100.0	35,106
Greece	89.8	4.9	4.3	1.1	100.0	47,965
Hungary	83.3	6.3	6.1	4.3	100.0	12,423
Italy	77.0	9.0	6.6	7.5	100.0	77,087
Malta	79.8	4.6	4.0	11.6	100.0	23,127
Netherlands	57.4	11.6	18.8	12.1	100.0	25,130
Poland	74.2	12.1	10.3	3.4	100.0	18,408
United Kingdom and Eire	65.4	11.0	15.8	7.6	100.0	337,515
U.S.S.R. (b)	82.7	6.9	7.1	3.3	100.0	10,859
Yugoslavia	72.9	19.1	4.9	3.1	100.0	58,547
Other Europe	74.8	11.9	7.6	5.6	100.0	43,773
At sea	63.4	5.6	23.9	12.7	100.0	71
Total born outside Australia	75.2	8.7	10.3	5.7	100.0	1,040,182
Total persons	56.1	9.1	22.9	11.8	100.0	(c)5,126,217

(a) Includes migratory population. (b) Including Ukraine. (c) Includes birthplace 'not stated'.

RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

A classification of the population according to religious denomination, from the Censuses of 1971, 1976, and 1981 is shown in the next table.

Religious Denominations of Persons, N.S.W., 30 June 1971, 1976 and 1981

Religious denomination	Number of persons			Proportion of total stating religious denomination (per cent) (a)		
	1971	1976	1981	1971	1976	1981
Christian —						
Church of England	1,639,316	1,538,784	1,569,374	37.8	36.2	33.9
Catholic (b)	1,319,250	1,314,371	1,424,499	30.4	30.9	30.7
Presbyterian (c)	352,107	310,199	252,725	8.1	7.3	5.5
Uniting Church (c)	n.a.	n.a.	179,271	n.a.	n.a.	3.9
Orthodox	129,178	143,558	171,427	3.0	3.4	3.7
Methodist (c)	302,856	271,813	148,992	7.0	6.4	3.2
Baptist	59,541	57,865	64,663	1.4	1.4	1.4
Lutheran	33,776	30,535	31,696	0.8	0.7	0.7
Salvation Army	19,733	18,976	21,976	0.5	0.4	0.5
Seventh Day Adventist	16,183	16,301	19,049	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	10,630	11,637	15,239	0.2	0.3	0.3
Pentecostal	n.a.	7,086	14,281	n.a.	0.2	0.3
Church of Christ	14,353	13,059	14,195	0.3	0.3	0.3
Congregational (c)	20,902	16,643	9,113	0.5	0.4	0.2
Brethren	6,541	5,232	6,007	0.2	0.1	0.1
Protestant, Undefined	56,952	45,457	48,880	1.3	1.1	1.1
Other Christian, incl. undefined	51,134	69,415	91,155	1.2	1.6	2.0
Total Christian	4,032,452	3,870,930	4,082,542	93.0	91.1	88.1
Non-Christian —						
Muslim	9,808	22,206	38,527	0.2	0.5	0.8
Hebrew	25,971	21,700	25,176	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other	4,843	10,055	25,408	0.1	0.2	0.5
Total Non-Christian	40,622	53,960	89,111	0.9	1.3	1.9
Indefinite	8,981	14,377	20,259	0.2	0.3	0.4
No religion	253,631	309,195	443,159	5.8	7.3	9.6
Total stating religion	4,335,686	4,248,462	4,635,071	100.0	100.0	100.0
No reply	265,494	528,633	491,146			
Total persons	4,601,180	4,777,095	5,126,217			

(a) See text below table. (b) Includes Roman Catholic and Catholic. (c) From June 1977, the Uniting Church was formed from the amalgamation of the Methodist Church of Australasia, the Congregational Union of Australia and a minority of churches formerly affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

In population censuses in Australia there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religious denomination; this accounts for the relatively large number of persons in the category 'No reply' in the above table (representing 5.8, 11.1, and 9.6 per cent of the total population at the respective censuses). At the last three censuses the instruction '(if no religion write 'none')' has been added to the question on religion on the Census schedule. This has resulted in a significant rise in the category 'No Religion' compared with previous censuses. Initially, in 1971, the category 'No reply' fell as a consequence, but in 1976 this category increased but was followed by a fall in 1981. The increase in both the categories 'No Religion' and 'No reply' has affected the figures for the number of persons stating a religious denomination. The proportion of such persons, as a percentage of the total population, has dropped from 94.2 per cent in 1971 to 90.4 per cent in 1981.

ABORIGINALS

Aboriginals have been enumerated at all population censuses, but the degree of coverage has varied substantially, improving progressively as the number of Aboriginals able to be contacted by census collectors has increased.

Following the repeal in 1967 of Section 127 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the requirement that 'in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted', was removed. Consequently, it is no longer necessary, for purposes of the Constitution, to identify aboriginal natives in population censuses. For general statistical purposes, however, the 1971 and 1976 Censuses continued the previous practice of seeking data relating to the racial origin of the population. For the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, the question on racial origin was re-designed and persons of mixed race were asked to indicate

only one race — the race to which they considered themselves to belong. However, the question in the 1981 Census asked of each person whether they were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin or not. Because of these changes, the data compiled for persons of Aboriginal descent at the 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses are not comparable with data compiled for earlier censuses.

The number of persons in New South Wales who identified themselves as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin were: 23,101 (in 1971), 40,450 (in 1976) and 35,367 (in 1981). Shown below is the age distribution of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders as recorded at the 1981 Census.

Age Distribution of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, N.S.W., 30 June 1981

Age	Males	Females	Persons	Age	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	2,289	2,195	4,483	45-49	555	584	1,137
5-9	2,627	2,613	5,242	50-54	406	474	881
10-14	2,889	2,743	5,633	55-59	304	318	621
15-19	2,314	2,283	4,598	60-64	207	223	427
20-24	1,651	1,695	3,343	65-69	137	163	299
25-29	1,274	1,347	2,621	70-74	86	132	219
30-34	1,116	1,257	2,374	75+	82	127	209
35-39	873	948	1,818				
40-44	716	745	1,462	Total	17,521	17,846	35,367

For more details on the questions asked on this topic in recent Censuses, see the Bureau publication *Census 81: Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders* (Catalogue No. 2153.0).

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. The starting points for estimates are the census counts, which are counts of people at their place of actual location within Australia on census night.

Until 1966, official population estimates were simply the census counts plus natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and an estimate of net migration based on movement of population irrespective of the duration of that movement. From 1966 onwards, intercensal estimates of areas within Australia (i.e. States, local government areas, etc.) took internal movements into account only according to changes in place of usual residence. In the early 1970s there were large increases in both numbers and quarter-to-quarter fluctuations of short-term (i.e. periods of less than twelve months) movements overseas, and it was judged that the needs of most users of statistics would be met more adequately if the official population estimates excluded short-term movements. Therefore, from 1976, migration from overseas has been measured by net long-term and permanent overseas movements, and not total net overseas movements as previously.

At the time when the basis for intercensal estimates for the years 1976 to 1981 had to be decided, classifications by place of usual residence were not available from the census, nor were data on Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Therefore, intercensal estimates for those years were made on a hybrid conceptual basis — the starting point was according to place of actual location on census night, but changes were estimated according to place of usual residence. Following the 1981 Census, a new conceptual basis was adopted for official population estimates. Population estimates are now compiled entirely according to the place of usual residence of the population and, as such, are referred to as *Estimated Resident Population*.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The estimated resident population of New South Wales at a census date is based on the census count (place of actual location) for the State with adjustments made by (a) excluding all overseas and interstate visitors, (b) including residents of the State who were counted interstate, (c) adjusting for census under-enumeration as measured by the post-enumeration survey (see earlier division 'The Census'), and (d) including residents of the State who were temporarily overseas (i.e. for less than twelve months) on census night. Estimates of residents temporarily overseas are made from passenger cards which are completed by all persons arriving in or departing from Australia. Information on these cards enables an estimate to be made of residents temporarily overseas on census night according to their local government area, and therefore State, of usual residence.

Intercensal estimates of resident population will continue to be made by adding natural increase and estimated net migration on a quarterly basis. Accurate data as to natural increase are almost assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained (see subdivision 'Overseas Arrivals and Departures' later in this chapter), but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. This net migration component is based on (a) statistics of permanent and long-term overseas migration (i.e. movements of one year or longer) by State of stay or residence and (b) since July 1979, estimates of interstate migration derived from transfers of residence based on family allowances and from data obtained from the annual Internal Migration Survey as described later in this chapter. Intercensal estimates are subject to revision when the results of the next census become available.

In order that some comparison over time could be made on the new usual residence concept, a quarterly time series on a consistent usual residence basis has been compiled for Australia by State and Territory back to 1971. The estimated resident population of New South Wales at 30 June and 31 December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table.

Estimated Resident Population of New South Wales

Year	At 30 June			At 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972	2,407,700	2,387,400	4,795,100	2,419,000	2,401,800	4,820,800
1973	2,428,500	2,413,400	4,841,900	2,440,300	2,427,800	4,868,100
1974	2,452,400	2,441,600	4,894,100	2,466,500	2,459,500	4,926,000
1975	2,467,800	2,464,200	4,932,000	2,472,500	2,474,900	4,947,400
1976	2,477,000	2,482,600	4,959,600	2,485,000	2,493,500	4,978,500
1977	2,496,100	2,505,800	5,001,900	2,508,400	2,520,500	5,029,000
1978	2,519,800	2,534,000	5,053,800	2,531,500	2,547,900	5,079,400
1979	2,546,900	2,564,300	5,111,100	2,560,900	2,579,300	5,140,200
1980	2,576,600	2,594,900	5,171,500	2,593,300	2,612,100	5,205,400
1981	2,608,400	2,626,500	5,234,900	2,625,100	2,643,300	5,268,400
1982	2,645,500	2,662,500	5,307,900	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>	5,332,200

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The next two tables show the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last six years. Figures for natural increase shown in the tables for the 1966-1971 intercensal period and earlier relate to births and deaths registered in New South Wales and therefore include births to and deaths of residents of other States which occurred in New South Wales, but they exclude births to and deaths of residents of New South Wales which occurred in other States. Figures for later periods have been compiled according to State of usual residence rather than State of registration. Differences caused by this change do not significantly affect comparisons. The 'Other' component of change figures given in the tables predominantly relates to the estimated net migration (excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures) together with any adjustments made resulting from incomplete recording of other components of change.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for about 70 per cent of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The steady decline in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflected a generally steady fall in the birth rate (from 22.07 per 1,000 in 1961 to 18.35 per 1,000 in 1966). However, there was a steady rise in the birth rate from 1967 (18.35) to 1971 (21.04), and the rate of natural increase rose to 12.13 in 1971. From 1971 to 1979, the birth rate steadily declined to 15.09 in 1979 — the lowest ever recorded. Since 1979, the downward trend in the birth rate has reversed and in 1982 it was 15.74. During the period from 1971 to 1976, the rate of natural increase also declined steadily to 7.36 in 1976, but since then although fluctuating somewhat, has shown a general, if small, upward movement.

Although the addition to the State's population by immigration has been erratic, net migration has added over a million persons to the population during the last hundred years.

Since the net losses in 1975 and 1976, which were mainly due to New South Wales residents moving to other States and a fall in the number of overseas migrants, there has been a reversal of this trend and the gain of 25,800 in 1980 was the highest since 1971. Details of overseas arrivals and departures are given later in this chapter.

Elements of Population Increase (a): Natural Increase and Net Migration, N.S.W.

Period	Components of change					
	Natural increase (b)		Other (c)		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Intercensal						
Period (d) —						
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	28,352	18,692	76,354	75,784
1871-1881	64,076	75,646	71,293	35,812	135,369	111,458
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	103,279	66,282	199,455	177,857
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	(—)5,455	5,582	100,598	127,620
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	29,665	11,874	147,434	143,945
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	64,184	70,508	213,803	239,834
1921-1933	178,628	198,693	68,342	54,813	248,649	253,506
1933-1947	156,254	195,487	17,486	14,764	173,740	210,251
1947-1954	133,448	148,743	95,201	61,299	228,649	210,042
1954-1961	150,250	165,876	101,799	75,559	252,049	241,435
1961-1966	105,327	114,947	47,625	51,501	152,952	166,448
1966-1971	102,744	113,723	77,814	68,998	180,558	182,721
1971-1976	110,546	120,057	(—)7,400	10,800	103,200	130,900
1976-1981	91,270	100,652	40,100	43,300	131,400	143,900
Year (c):						
1977	18,052	19,779	5,400	7,300	23,400	27,000
1978	17,582	19,984	5,500	7,400	23,100	27,300
1979	18,497	20,063	10,800	11,400	29,300	31,500
1980	18,823	20,554	13,600	12,200	32,400	32,800
1981	20,181	21,676	11,700	9,500	31,900	31,200
1982 _p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	11,700	10,700	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1961-66 in the figures for intercensal periods. Estimates of the total increase (and consequently net migration) since 1971 are based on the new concept of Estimated Resident Population. (b) Excess of live births over deaths — see text preceding table. (c) Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures, excluding for years subsequent to 1970, net overseas short-term (less than one year) movement. Includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy for the period 1971 to 1981. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals. (d) For actual census dates see the first table in this chapter. (e) Year ended 31 December.

Population Increase (a): Numerical and Average Annual Rate, N.S.W.

Period	Numerical increase			Average annual rate of increase		
	Components of change			Components of change		
	Natural increase (b)	Other (c)	Total	Natural increase (d)	Other (d)	Total (e) (per cent)
Intercensal						
Period (f) —						
1861-1871	105,094	47,044	152,138	25.17	11.27	3.67
1871-1881	139,722	107,105	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07
1881-1891	207,751	169,561	377,312	22.05	18.00	4.16
1891-1901	228,091	127	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86
1901-1911	249,840	41,539	291,379	16.65	2.77	1.97
1911-1921	318,945	134,692	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921-1933	377,321	123,155	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933-1947	351,741	32,250	383,991	9.04	0.83	0.99
1947-1954	282,191	156,500	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98
1954-1961	316,126	177,358	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94
1961-1966	220,274	99,126	319,400	10.80	4.86	1.58
1966-1971	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.81	6.65	1.66
1971-1976	230,603	3,500	234,100	9.48	0.14	0.97
1976-1981	191,922	83,400	275,300	7.55	3.28	1.09
Year (g):						
1977	37,831	12,700	50,500	7.56	2.53	1.01
1978	37,566	12,900	50,400	7.43	2.55	1.00
1979	38,560	22,200	60,800	7.55	4.35	1.20
1980	39,377	25,800	65,200	7.61	4.99	1.27
1981	41,857	21,200	63,100	7.99	4.05	1.21
1982 _p	41,350	22,400	63,800	7.79	4.23	1.21

(a) See footnote (a) in the preceding table. (b) See footnote (b) in the preceding table. (c) See footnote (c) in the preceding table. (d) Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean estimated population during the period. (e) Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period. (f) See footnote (d) in the preceding table. (g) Year ended 31 December.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

As stated earlier in the subdivision 'Distribution and Relative Growth of Population by Areas', New South Wales is divided into 12 Statistical Divisions and each of these Divisions is further divided into a second tier of statistical areas comprising Statistical Districts and Statistical Subdivisions. These statistical areas consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas.

Estimates of resident population for local government areas at a census date are made on a similar basis to that used for the State. The census count (place of actual location) for each local government area is adjusted by (a) excluding all visitors who normally reside overseas, interstate or in other local government areas in the State, (b) including residents who were counted interstate or in other local government areas in the State, (c) adding an estimate for census under-enumeration using adjustment factors by sex and age for the Sydney Statistical Division and the remainder of the State, as provided by the post-enumeration survey conducted after the census, and (d) including residents who were temporarily overseas on census night. Because this concept of estimated resident population was first adopted as from the 1981 Census, estimates on the same basis using 1976 Census counts have been compiled for comparability purposes and are shown in this Year Book, together with estimates for the intercensal years between 1976 and 1981.

Intercensal estimates of the resident population of each local government area are made annually, as at 30 June, by taking into consideration the number of births to and deaths of residents of the local government area as well as other available indicators of population change.

Estimates for statistical areas are aggregates of the estimates of local government areas. The estimated resident population of the Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at 30 June 1976 and 1981 are shown in the next table. In addition, the components of change in population between these dates are shown. The natural increase in each Division and District has been subtracted from the total change in population during the period and the difference, shown as 'Other', predominantly relates to net migration although there may be a small residual element resulting from incomplete recording of other components of change.

Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Statistical Areas, 1976 and 1981 (a)

Statistical area	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1976	Components of change, 1976-81			Estimated resident population at 30 June 1981	Average annual rate of change (d) (per cent)
		Natural increase (b)	Other (c)	Total change		
Statistical Divisions —						
Sydney —	3,143,750	r115,196	20,600	135,800	3,279,500	0.85
Hunter —						
Newcastle Statistical District	379,950	11,586	11,200	22,800	402,700	1.17
Balance of Hunter	61,450	r2,541	6,200	8,750	70,200	2.69
Total, Hunter	441,400	r14,127	17,400	31,500	472,900	1.39
Illawarra —						
Wollongong Statistical District	222,250	10,884	(—)1,700	9,150	231,400	0.81
Balance of Illawarra	61,100	2,604	10,100	12,700	73,800	3.85
Total, Illawarra	283,350	13,488	8,400	21,850	305,200	1.50
Richmond-Tweed	108,650	4,423	19,300	23,700	132,350	4.03
Mid-North Coast	144,050	5,292	26,900	32,200	176,200	4.11
Northern	174,250	8,223	(—)4,200	4,000	178,250	0.46
North-Western	102,700	5,125	750	5,900	108,550	1.12
Central West	162,000	7,203	(—)4,350	2,900	164,900	0.35
South-Eastern	130,550	r5,627	3,050	8,700	139,200	1.30
Murrumbidgee	140,100	r7,424	(—)3,250	4,200	144,300	0.59
Murray	95,100	4,689	1,000	5,700	100,800	1.17
Far West	33,550	r1,093	(—)2,250	(—)1,150	32,400	(—)0.69
Lord Howe Island	250	12	50	50	300	4.31
Total, New South Wales	4,959,600	r191,922	83,400	275,300	5,234,900	1.09

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. (b) Excess of live births to residents over deaths of residents of the statistical area. (c) Predominantly relates to net migration — see text in preceding subdivision. (d) Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1976 to 1981.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The estimated resident populations from 30 June 1976 to 1981 for local government areas in Sydney Statistical Division are shown in the following table.

Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas in Sydney Statistical Division, 1976 to 1981 (a)

Municipality (M) or Shire (S)	Estimated resident population at 30 June						Average annual rate of change (b) (per cent)
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
Ashfield M	44,150	43,600	43,400	43,200	42,900	42,300	(—)0.86
Auburn M	48,750	48,400	48,100	47,850	47,600	47,200	(—)0.65
Bankstown M (City)	162,300	161,600	160,600	159,400	158,200	156,700	(—)0.70
Baulkham Hills S	78,350	82,400	86,100	90,100	93,750	95,300	3.99
Blacktown M (City)	165,950	170,300	174,800	178,950	183,050	185,500	2.25
Blue Mountains M (City)	47,950	49,250	51,100	52,950	54,950	57,150	3.59
Botany M	37,550	37,150	37,050	36,850	36,550	35,800	(—)0.95
Burwood M	30,100	29,700	29,450	29,350	29,350	29,300	(—)0.52
Camden M	14,900	15,350	16,000	16,350	17,000	17,450	3.22
Campbelltown M (City)	54,000	61,150	69,750	79,150	87,300	93,250	11.54
Canterbury M	134,600	136,550	135,600	133,850	132,350	130,250	(—)0.66
Concord M	25,150	24,900	24,700	24,450	24,300	24,050	(—)0.88
Drummoyne M	32,950	32,800	32,600	32,400	32,200	32,050	(—)0.55
Fairfield M (City)	118,900	119,250	120,550	123,150	127,800	132,550	2.20
Gosford M (City)	76,300	79,500	83,400	87,450	91,700	96,350	4.78
Hawkesbury S	29,550	30,550	32,000	33,700	35,750	37,750	5.02
Holroyd M	82,950	83,050	83,150	82,900	82,650	82,300	(—)0.16
Hornsby S	107,750	108,750	109,800	110,650	111,800	113,150	0.99
Hunter's Hill M	13,250	13,100	12,950	12,850	12,700	12,400	(—)1.30
Hurstville M	69,850	69,150	69,100	68,800	68,100	67,000	(—)0.84
Kogarah M	48,950	48,900	48,750	48,550	48,200	47,700	(—)0.53
Ku-ring-gai M	104,750	104,750	104,750	104,700	104,650	104,400	(—)0.07
Lane Cove M	30,550	30,450	30,450	30,150	30,000	29,700	(—)0.57
Leichhardt M	65,700	63,950	63,050	62,050	61,050	58,750	(—)2.21
Liverpool M (City)	93,200	93,500	94,050	94,350	94,700	94,900	0.37
Manly M	38,600	38,450	38,350	38,200	38,050	37,800	(—)0.42
Marrickville M	91,850	91,900	91,000	89,850	88,100	85,700	(—)1.37
Mosman M	28,200	27,900	27,750	27,700	27,550	27,300	(—)0.65
North Sydney M	50,500	50,250	50,150	50,000	49,900	49,800	(—)0.27
Parramatta M (City)	136,950	135,750	134,900	134,200	133,950	133,700	(—)0.48
Penrith M (City)	81,900	87,100	92,500	97,900	103,900	110,800	6.24
Randwick M	124,900	123,900	123,450	122,600	120,950	119,300	(—)0.91
Rockdale M	87,800	88,250	87,600	87,000	86,600	86,000	(—)0.42
Ryde M	92,500	92,400	92,100	91,600	91,250	90,900	(—)0.35
South Sydney M	34,850	33,900	33,500	32,800	32,000	31,650	(—)1.89
Strathfield M	27,450	27,150	26,900	26,850	26,750	26,650	(—)0.57
Sutherland S	163,800	164,800	165,850	166,950	168,500	170,150	0.76
Sydney M (City)	49,600	48,150	47,100	46,700	46,650	47,300	(—)0.95
Warringah S	177,850	177,900	178,000	178,100	178,150	178,150	0.04
Waverley M	64,550	64,400	64,350	64,300	64,000	63,450	(—)0.33
Willoughby M	53,750	53,650	53,550	53,450	53,350	53,250	(—)0.19
Wollondilly S	15,400	16,250	17,050	18,000	19,050	20,300	5.65
Woollahra M	55,950	55,700	55,500	55,350	55,000	53,750	(—)0.80
Wyong S	49,050	52,150	56,750	60,850	65,200	70,400	7.50
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	3,143,750	3,168,100	3,197,650	3,226,800	3,257,450	3,279,500	0.85

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. (b) Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1976 to 1981.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

**Estimated Resident Population of Larger Shires (a) in N.S.W. outside Sydney
Statistical Division, 1976 to 1981 (b)**

	<i>Estimated resident population at 30 June</i>						<i>Average annual rate of change (c) (per cent)</i>
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
Tweed	27,800	29,100	30,400	32,150	34,200	37,150	5.95
Coffs Harbour	24,500	25,900	27,400	29,050	30,850	34,000	6.79
Port Stephens	21,650	22,350	23,100	24,200	26,150	28,900	5.91
Wingecarribee	22,100	22,300	22,800	23,400	24,100	25,200	2.66
Wade	20,500	20,650	20,750	20,900	21,050	21,150	0.66
Bega Valley	17,350	17,750	18,250	18,900	19,450	20,100	3.02
Kempsey	17,400	17,750	18,050	18,400	18,800	19,500	2.30
Ballina	13,850	14,650	15,550	16,750	17,950	19,400	7.02
Moree Plains	15,850	15,950	16,300	16,500	16,750	17,250	1.70
Great Lakes	12,800	13,550	14,050	14,800	15,700	16,900	5.68
Inverell	16,250	15,850	15,700	15,850	15,950	16,100	(—)0.22
Eurobodalla	11,650	12,450	13,250	14,100	15,000	16,000	6.55
Narrabri	15,750	15,750	15,850	15,900	15,950	16,000	0.34
Singlton	12,800	12,900	13,200	13,500	14,100	15,250	3.61
Byron	11,100	11,500	11,950	12,750	13,650	14,850	5.97
Parkes	15,000	15,000	14,950	14,950	14,900	14,850	(—)0.24
Mudgee	11,950	12,200	12,400	12,700	13,000	13,500	2.46
Gunnedah	13,150	13,150	13,200	13,200	13,250	13,250	0.14
Muswellbrook	12,000	12,050	12,250	12,450	12,750	13,200	1.94
Cabonne	12,150	12,200	12,200	12,100	12,050	11,900	(—)0.42
Tumut	11,600	11,550	11,600	11,650	11,750	11,850	0.45
Cowra	11,750	11,800	11,800	11,750	11,750	11,750	(—)0.02
Nambucca	9,850	10,100	10,450	10,800	11,050	11,550	3.33
Forbes	11,200	11,250	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300	0.20
Lecton	11,450	11,450	11,400	11,400	11,350	11,300	(—)0.23
Young	10,600	10,750	10,900	11,000	11,000	11,050	0.81
Parry	9,500	9,650	9,900	10,150	10,350	10,650	2.30
Maclean	8,200	8,450	8,700	8,950	9,200	9,650	3.33
Cooma-Monaro	9,250	9,150	9,100	9,150	9,200	9,250	0.07
Kyogle	8,850	8,850	8,850	8,900	9,000	9,150	0.57
Wellington	9,550	9,400	9,350	9,250	9,150	9,050	(—)1.07
Bellingen	7,450	7,750	8,050	8,400	8,700	9,050	4.00
Lachlan	9,000	8,950	8,950	8,900	8,800	8,750	(—)0.58
Cootamundra	8,600	8,600	8,650	8,700	8,600	8,550	(—)0.14
Scone	7,800	7,850	7,950	8,000	8,200	8,500	1.76
Bland	8,450	8,350	8,250	8,150	8,150	8,150	(—)0.67
Narrandera	7,950	7,950	7,900	7,850	7,750	7,700	(—)0.66
Berrigan	7,450	7,500	7,550	7,600	7,600	7,650	0.60
Walgett	7,450	7,400	7,400	7,400	7,450	7,500	0.11
Yass	7,200	7,250	7,300	7,300	7,350	7,400	0.48
Coonabarabran	7,400	7,350	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	(—)0.29
Wentworth	6,650	6,700	6,800	6,900	7,000	7,100	1.29
Richmond River	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,500	6,650	6,900	1.77
Tenterfield	6,850	6,800	6,800	6,850	6,900	6,750	(—)0.19
Temora	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,800	6,700	(—)0.55
Narromine	6,650	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,650	0.04
Corowa	5,700	5,800	5,900	6,050	6,200	6,350	2.14
Blayncy	6,450	6,450	6,450	6,400	6,350	6,300	(—)0.46
Dungog	6,050	6,050	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	0.21
Coonamble	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0.05
Junee	6,100	6,100	6,000	5,950	5,900	5,850	(—)0.83
Quirindi	5,650	5,600	5,600	5,550	5,550	5,500	(—)0.47
Cobar	4,800	4,700	4,650	4,700	4,950	5,400	2.38
Uralla	5,050	5,100	5,200	5,250	5,350	5,350	1.19
Wakool	5,300	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	(—)0.43
Gilgandra	4,950	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,050	0.29
Guyra	5,250	5,250	5,200	5,200	5,150	5,000	(—)0.90

(a) Shires with an estimated resident population at 30 June 1981 of 5,000 or more, in descending order of population. (b) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. (c) Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1976 to 1981.

NOTE: The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The table on the previous page and the following table show the estimated resident population for the larger shires and all municipalities in the State but outside of the Sydney Statistical Division.

Estimated Resident Population of Municipalities in N.S.W. outside Sydney Statistical Division, 1976 to 1981 (a)

Municipality	Estimated resident population at 30 June						Average annual rate of change (b) (per cent)
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
Albury (City)	34,050	34,750	35,350	36,150	36,700	37,350	1.88
Armidale (City)	19,250	19,250	19,300	19,300	19,350	19,350	0.12
Bathurst (City)	21,150	21,450	21,750	22,250	22,600	23,050	1.74
Broken Hill (City)	28,800	28,450	28,150	28,050	27,850	27,850	(-)-0.68
Casino	10,250	10,300	10,300	10,350	10,350	10,400	0.22
Cessnock, Greater (City)	37,650	38,100	38,600	39,100	39,450	40,000	1.23
Deniliquin	7,300	7,350	7,450	7,550	7,650	7,750	1.21
Dubbo (City)	23,950	24,550	25,250	26,350	27,550	28,900	3.82
Glen Innes	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	0.09
Goulburn (City)	22,400	22,500	22,550	22,600	22,400	22,100	(-)-0.25
Grafton (City)	17,100	17,100	17,100	17,150	17,150	17,200	0.12
Hastings	25,200	26,250	27,700	29,400	31,250	34,350	6.37
Kiama	9,200	9,600	9,950	10,450	11,050	11,800	5.16
Lake Macquarie	139,150	141,300	143,900	146,850	149,950	153,650	2.00
Lismore (City)	30,450	30,900	31,400	32,300	33,150	34,550	2.57
Lithgow, Greater (City)	19,850	19,750	19,850	19,950	20,250	20,500	0.62
Maitland (City)	37,450	38,050	38,750	39,600	40,400	41,300	1.98
Newcastle (City)	144,750	142,750	141,550	140,850	139,950	139,750	(-)-0.70
Orange (City)	29,950	30,150	30,400	30,650	31,000	31,350	0.94
Queanbeyan (City)	19,900	20,000	20,050	20,050	20,050	20,050	0.13
Shellharbour	39,400	40,350	41,400	42,100	42,850	43,500	1.98
Shoalhaven (City)	39,000	40,350	41,950	43,750	45,700	48,600	4.50
Tamworth (City)	30,350	30,700	31,050	31,500	31,900	32,400	1.31
Taree, Greater (City)	27,400	28,450	29,300	30,400	31,150	32,000	3.17
Wagga Wagga (City)	44,150	45,350	46,600	47,500	48,150	48,700	1.98
Wollongong (City)	173,650	173,800	174,200	174,750	175,500	176,100	0.28

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. (b) Average annual compound rate of total change in population during the period 1976 to 1981.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

MEAN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Mean or average population estimates are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year. The mean estimated resident populations of the State for the last six calendar and financial years are shown in the next table.

Mean Estimated Resident Population, Calendar and Financial Years

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1977	2,485,600	2,493,700	4,979,400	2,496,300	2,506,300	5,002,700
1978	2,508,300	2,520,200	5,028,500	2,520,400	2,534,600	5,055,000
1979	2,532,900	2,548,900	5,081,800	2,546,600	2,563,900	5,110,500
1980	2,561,000	2,579,000	5,140,000	2,576,700	2,595,100	5,171,800
1981	2,593,800	2,612,100	5,205,800	2,609,700	2,627,600	5,237,400
1982	2,626,200	2,643,800	5,270,000	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	p5,305,200

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The estimated resident population of each of the Australian States and Territories at 30 June 1976, 1981 and 1982 is shown in the following table.

Estimated Resident Population of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	At 30 June		
	1976	1981	1982
Estimated resident population			
New South Wales	4,959,600	5,234,900	5,307,900
Victoria	3,810,400	3,946,900	3,994,100
Queensland	2,092,400	2,345,200	2,419,600
South Australia	1,274,100	1,318,800	1,328,700
Western Australia	1,178,300	1,300,100	1,336,900
Tasmania	412,300	427,200	429,800
Northern Territory	98,200	122,600	129,400
Australian Capital Territory	207,700	227,600	231,900
Australia	14,033,100	14,923,300	15,178,400
Proportion of Population of Australia (per cent)			
New South Wales	35.34	35.08	34.97
Victoria	27.15	26.45	26.31
Queensland	14.91	15.72	15.94
South Australia	9.08	8.84	8.75
Western Australia	8.40	8.71	8.81
Tasmania	2.94	2.86	2.83
Northern Territory	0.70	0.82	0.85
Australian Capital Territory	1.48	1.53	1.53
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent, which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

Between 1954 and 1966, the rate of population increase in New South Wales was the second lowest, being lower than that in all other States except Tasmania. In the intercensal period 1966 to 1971, the rate of increase for the State was higher than for South Australia as well as Tasmania, but again from 1971 to 1976 the rate exceeded that for Tasmania only.

In the period from 1976 to 1981, the average annual rate of increase for New South Wales, based on the increase in estimated resident population, was 1.09 compared with 1.24 for Australia as a whole. This rate was higher than that of Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia.

Sydney is the sixth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by Calcutta, London, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. A comparison of the capital cities of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table.

Estimated Resident Population of Capital Cities (a) 30 June 1981

Capital city (a)	Estimated Resident Population 30 June 1981	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)	Capital city (a)	Estimated Resident Population 30 June 1981	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)
Sydney	r3,279,500	62.6	Perth	r922,000	r70.9
Melbourne	r2,806,300	r71.1	Canberra (b)	r226,500	99.5
Brisbane	r1,096,200	r46.7	Hobart	r171,100	r40.1
Adelaide p	952,700	72.2	Darwin	r56,500	r46.1

(a) On the basis of capital city statistical division boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1981. (b) Relates to the A.C.T. part of the Canberra Statistical District.

MIGRATION

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this subdivision) represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in or departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended stay or residence was New South Wales (in the case of arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living, or as having spent most time, in New South Wales (in the case of departures). The figures should not be taken to represent complete overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, passengers on most pleasure sea cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, and all members of the crews of ships and aircraft, are excluded from the figures.

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:

Permanent Movement covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

Long-term Movement comprises — in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning from abroad after an absence of twelve months or more and visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Australia for at least twelve months; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving with the intention of staying abroad for at least twelve months and visitors leaving after a stay of twelve months or more.

Short-term Movement covers all arrivals and departures of passengers whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than twelve months.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The statistics of overseas travellers are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements by sea regardless of period of stay and all movements by air which are permanent or have a period of stay of more than twelve months are fully enumerated. Movements by air which have a period of stay equal to or less than twelve months are sampled and statistics relating to these movements are estimates which are subject to sampling errors and, therefore, they may differ from figures that would be obtained from full enumeration. A measure of the difference which may be expected is given by the 'standard error' of the estimate, and details of estimates of standard errors will be provided by this Bureau on request.

Detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Population and Migration* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).

The next table shows, for each of the last six years, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures of persons whose State of residence or stay was given as New South Wales. Caution should be exercised when interpreting these statistics, as a number of persons do not indicate their State of residence or stay on arrival or departure so that the figures exclude some persons whose State of residence or stay would have been New South Wales. This is particularly significant in the case of short-term visitors arriving into Australia who did not indicate the State of intended residence (66,178 in 1982) and short-term visitors departing from Australia who did not indicate the State in which they spent most time (35,046 in 1982). However, this situation has always existed and does not invalidate trends within each type of movement over time, but it may affect the figures for the excess of short-term arrivals over departure.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Type of Movement

Type of movement	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Arrivals						
Permanent and long-term movements —						
Males	31,098	31,832	35,183	37,697	42,411	38,277
Females	29,197	28,863	31,782	33,603	36,646	33,387
Short-term movement —						
Australian residents —						
Males	210,315	229,763	252,490	264,331	262,905	283,233
Females	195,931	205,397	227,650	235,462	228,170	249,837
Visitors —						
Males	149,946	174,342	206,608	238,405	244,185	248,743
Females	115,544	130,696	169,562	190,514	187,766	192,691
Total movement —						
Males	391,359	435,937	494,281	540,434	549,501	570,253
Females	340,672	364,956	428,993	459,579	452,582	475,915
Persons	732,031	800,893	923,275	1,000,013	1,002,082	1,046,168
Departures						
Permanent and long-term movements —						
Males	19,671	19,411	18,913	17,449	16,401	18,212
Females	18,047	16,889	16,162	15,366	14,578	15,301
Short-term movement —						
Australian residents —						
Males	213,542	238,197	265,239	267,870	266,185	289,655
Females	191,756	210,441	231,863	238,429	240,696	251,216
Visitors —						
Males	165,123	181,515	226,206	253,358	256,620	258,257
Females	115,829	134,901	173,732	206,060	198,011	195,955
Total movement —						
Males	398,336	439,122	510,357	538,677	539,205	566,124
Females	325,632	362,231	421,757	459,856	453,286	462,472
Persons	723,968	801,353	932,114	998,533	992,491	1,028,595
Excess of arrivals over departures						
Permanent and long-term movements —						
Males	11,427	12,421	16,270	20,248	26,010	20,065
Females	11,150	11,974	15,620	18,237	22,068	18,086
Short-term movement —						
Australian residents —						
Males	(—)3,227	(—)8,434	(—)12,749	(—)3,538	(—)3,280	(—)6,422
Females	4,175	(—)5,044	(—)4,213	(—)2,967	(—)12,526	(—)1,379
Visitors —						
Males	(—)15,177	(—)7,173	(—)19,598	(—)14,953	(—)12,435	(—)9,514
Females	(—)285	(—)4,205	(—)4,170	(—)15,546	(—)10,245	(—)3,264
Total movement —						
Males	(—)6,977	(—)3,185	(—)16,076	1,757	10,296	4,129
Females	15,040	2,725	7,236	(—)277	(—)704	13,443
Persons	8,063	(—)460	(—)8,840	1,480	9,591	17,573

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

There was a sharp decline in permanent and long-term arrivals between 1969 and 1975, resulting in a similar decline in the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over departures. The period from 1975 to 1981 saw a recovery in the level of arrivals which, together with a continuing steady decrease in the number of permanent and long-term departures, resulted in a recovery of the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over departures to the level experienced in 1971. However, figures for 1982 show a reversal of this trend whereby the number of arrivals has fallen from 79,057 in 1981 to 71,664, and the number of departures rose from 30,979 in 1981 to 33,513.

In the period covered by the table the levels of short-term movement have continued to rise substantially. The number of visitors arriving from overseas in 1982 was sixty-six per cent higher than it was in 1977. The number of Australian residents departing to overseas countries on a short-term basis in 1982 was the highest ever recorded, with the other most significant increases having occurred in 1978 and 1979.

OVERSEAS IMMIGRATION

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's growth. Immigration programmes are now determined triennially in the light of existing economic and social conditions in Australia. The aims of the Commonwealth Government's current policy are to reflect the needs of Australia, now and in the future; to extend family reunion migration consistent with employment opportunities; and to ensure that immigration policies are responsive to humanitarian, compassionate, and other special needs.

The nine principles on which the Government bases its policy are: the Commonwealth Government alone should determine who will be admitted to Australia; migrant entry criteria should be developed on the basis of benefit to the Australian community and the social, economic, and related requirements within Australia; the size and composition of migrant intakes should not jeopardise social cohesiveness and harmony within the Australian community; immigration policy should be applied on a basis which is non-discriminatory (i.e. applied consistently to all applicants regardless of their race, colour, nationality, descent, national or ethnic origin, or sex); applicants should be considered for migration as individuals or individual family units, not as community groups; eligibility and suitability standards for migrants will reflect Australian social mores and Australian law; migration to Australia should be for permanent settlement; enclave settlement will not be encouraged; and immigrants should integrate into Australian society.

A method of selecting migrants known as the Numerical Multifactor Assessment System (NUMAS) was introduced on 1 January 1979. This involved the application of numerically weighted assessments based on certain economic and personal and settlement factors, including family ties with Australia, occupational skills and demand for those skills, qualifications, literacy, knowledge of the English language, and prospects of successful settlement.

Following a review of NUMAS, the new Migrant Selection System was adopted from 19 April 1982. Under this new system, applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of five eligibility categories. These comprise (a) family migration, which expands considerably upon the family reunion category used prior to the review, (b) labour shortage and business migration, (c) independent migration, for people who possess outstanding characteristics but who are not eligible under other categories, (d) refugee and special humanitarian programs, and (e) special eligibility (i.e. persons holding New Zealand passports, persons with an Australian-born parent or grandparent, self-supporting retirees, and persons with creative or sporting talents). Selection is based, in general, on one or both of two criteria groups — an economic/employment assessment which is numerically weighted, and a settlement assessment which assesses applicants as outstanding, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory or serious settlement risk.

Assisted Immigration

Since World War II, immigration has played a prominent part in the Commonwealth Government's policies for national development, and successive Commonwealth governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries. In April 1981, as part of the Review of Commonwealth Functions, the Commonwealth Government decided to terminate the Assisted Passage Scheme but continue to apply special provisions for refugees.

Migrant Settlement

A number of services are provided to assist migrants to settle in Australia.

Initial accommodation for migrants is available in two migrant centres in New South Wales (both in Sydney). Most newly-arrived refugees are accommodated initially at these migrant centres.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs provides a migrant social welfare service staffed by professional social workers, welfare officers, and supporting

staff. The Department also provides the Telephone Interpreter Service, which, in New South Wales, currently operates in Sydney, Wollongong, Albury, and Newcastle, and the Translation Service, which provides facilities for the translation of migrants' documents, official documents, and Departmental correspondence, and undertakes translation for other Commonwealth departments. In addition, the Ethnic Affairs Commission, which is a NSW Government statutory body, provides a community interpreter and information service through its five offices. Each office has full-time interpreters for each of the main ethnic groups and a panel of part-time interpreters to provide back-up and assistance in most other languages. Interpreters are available for police, court and other kinds of legal situations as well as for trade examinations. A translation service is also available to the general public. Both of the Commission's services cover about 60 languages.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, three-year grants are paid by the Commonwealth Government to selected organisations to subsidise the employment of social welfare workers and provide welfare services to migrants. At 30 June 1983, there were 44 organisations in New South Wales in receipt of 52 grants under this scheme. Under the Migrant Project Subsidy Scheme, 'once only' subsidies of up to \$10,000 are provided to assist organisations with the costs of projects related to migrant welfare. A total of 15 grants, amounting to \$69,000, were allocated in New South Wales during 1982-83.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has located a Settlement Officer at each migrant centre to encourage co-ordination and development of initial settlement programmes and activities for migrants resident at the centre. The programmes and activities include sessions conducted in the 'home' language of the migrant to provide basic orientation to life in Australia and assistance and counselling in respect of employment, housing, and general welfare, in addition to full or part-time English courses.

The Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State and other educational authorities, funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which provides for initial settlement orientation as well as instruction in the English language in two phases. The first phase is directed at newly-arrived migrants and refugees to provide first English language learning opportunities and information about living in Australia. The second, or on-going phase, provides subsequent and sequential learning opportunities. Tuition is provided free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio and television lessons, and courses at the workplace (see also the division 'Non-formal Education' in Chapter 7 'Education'). A volunteer home tutor program helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission (see also the division 'Government Outlays on Education in New South Wales' in Chapter 7 'Education').

Citizenship

The *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* created the status of 'Australian citizenship'. Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by descent for persons born outside Australia if, for those born in wedlock, either parent was an Australian citizen, or, for those born out of wedlock, the mother was either an Australian citizen or a British subject ordinarily resident in Australia (subject to registration of the birth at an Australian consulate), and (c) by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed under the Act. To qualify for grant of citizenship all settlers must have lived in Australia for three of the last eight years (including one year of continuous residence immediately prior to the granting of citizenship). Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must have attained the age of 18 years, be of sound mind, be of good character, intend to live permanently in Australia and have an adequate knowledge of English and of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. All are required to take an oath, or make an affirmation, of allegiance.

Marriage to a foreign national has no effect on Australian citizenship. Persons of foreign nationality who marry Australian citizens do not automatically acquire Australian citizenship, but may be granted Australian citizenship upon application under easier conditions than those which normally apply. Certain Australian citizens (e.g. persons born overseas and granted Australian citizenship) may have dual nationality, i.e. they may be regarded by the authorities in the country of their birth as a national of that country. Consequently, they may be subject to the obligations and entitled to the rights of citizens of the other country, if they visit it.

The following table shows the number of certificates granted in 1982 and in the period 1976 to 1982 and the previous country of citizenship of the recipients.

Citizenship Certificates Granted to Residents of N.S.W.: Previous Country of Citizenship of Recipients

Country of Citizenship	1976 to		Country of Citizenship	1976 to	
	1982	1982		1982	1982
<i>Africa</i> —			Syria	1,178	118
Egypt	1,825	129	Vietnam	3,108	2,029
Mauritius	779	80	Other	2,380	526
South Africa	1,982	572	Total, Asia	42,018	8,026
Other	569	82	<i>Europe</i> —		
Total, Africa	5,155	863	Austria	686	79
<i>America</i> —			Czechoslovakia	587	45
Argentina	1,324	117	France	1,585	198
Canada	571	138	Germany (a)	2,461	331
Chile	2,057	213	Greece	16,449	943
Peru	513	40	Hungary	643	59
United States	523	57	Italy	14,279	1,350
Uruguay	3,247	280	Malta	4,115	574
Other	1,203	159	Netherlands	1,510	220
Total, America	9,438	1,004	Poland	965	149
<i>Asia</i> —			Portugal	1,798	379
China	2,899	498	Spain	1,641	109
Cyprus	2,835	369	Switzerland	811	100
Hong Kong	721	148	United Kingdom & Ireland (b)	37,112	7,434
India	1,813	215	U.S.S.R. (c)	981	213
Indonesia	501	104	Yugoslavia	22,688	2,175
Iran	815	132	Other	1,152	156
Iraq	749	73	Total, Europe	109,463	14,514
Israel	644	67	<i>Oceania</i> -		
Jordan	635	35	Fiji	1,068	201
Korea	1,234	339	New Zealand	1,758	748
Laos	639	361	Other	287	74
Lebanon	15,410	1,866	Total, Oceania	3,113	1,023
Malaysia	1,640	245	<i>Stateless</i>	1,634	826
Philippines	3,509	724	<i>Total granted</i>	170,821	26,256
Singapore	628	97			
Sri Lanka	674	80			

(a) Includes East and West Germany. (b) Includes British dependent territories (except Hong Kong). (c) Includes the Ukraine and the Baltic States.

A citizenship certificate covers the person being granted citizenship and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the above certificates granted in 1982 numbered 3,686.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

An Internal Migration Survey is conducted on an annual basis to determine the number and characteristics of movers. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. It is designed to include persons aged 15 years and over except (a) members of the permanent defence forces; (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census counts and estimated resident populations; (c) overseas visitors in Australia; (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia; and (e) boarding school pupils, some patients in hospitals and sanatoria, inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.

For the purposes of the survey, persons are classified as having moved if the address of their usual place of residence at the survey date is different from that twelve months earlier. No information is obtained about the moves between these dates. Persons who are resident at the same address on both dates, but who may have moved away and returned during this period, are not counted as movers. Internal migration statistics, details of sampling error associated with those statistics, and further details relating to the survey are contained in the publication *Internal Migration, Australia* (3408.0).

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, N.S.W., 1981 Census of Population and Housing* (Catalogue No. 2435.0), *Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, N.S.W., 1981 Census of Population and Housing* (2444.0), *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia, June 1971 to June 1981* (3201.0), *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0). Details of the availability of 1981 Census data are contained in a series of Census 81 Information Papers, particularly *Census 81 — Data Release Plans* (2142.0), *Census 81 — Statistical Publications* (2144.0), *Census 81 — Microfiche* (2145.0) and *Census 81 — Magnetic Tape Summary Files* (2143.0).

A.B.S. Publications (NSW Office): *Census 1981: Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, Part 1 — Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions* (2401.1), *Census 1981: Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, Part 2 — Balance of State* (2402.1), *Population and Migration* (3101.1), *Estimated Resident Population of Municipalities and Shires* (3206.1), *Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Local Government Areas (Final), 1976 to 1981* (3208.1).

Other Publications: Annual Report of Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Australian Immigration, Consolidated Statistics (Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs).

4

VITAL STATISTICS

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973, which replaced the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899, from 1 January 1974. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) *Marriage Act* 1961, which came fully into operation on 1 September 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. From 1 January 1974, a new registration system (with regional registries located at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, and local registrars), was implemented. The function of all local registrars is receiving and checking forms of information of births and deaths and despatching these documents to the appropriate regional registry for processing and registration. Copies of the registrations of births and deaths are despatched to the appropriate local registrar to permit certified copies and extracts of registrations to be issued.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Information for the registration of all births is required to be furnished to a local registrar or a regional registry within one month after the birth — a declaration and other evidence may be required after the expiration of that period.

Still-births are required to be registered in a separate register of still-births which is kept, for a period of 2 to 3 years, by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for statistical and medical research purposes only. (The statistics of deaths in New South Wales exclude still-births.)

Prior to 1 January 1969, a still-born child was defined as 'any child of seven months gestation or over, not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed'. From 1 January 1969, under amended legislation, a still-born child is defined as a child who is of at least twenty weeks gestation, or at least 400 grammes weight at delivery, and has not breathed after delivery.

In the case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the occupier of the house or place in which the death occurs, or a relative, is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within one month. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, a medical certificate of cause of death, or a notice of intention to sign a medical certificate of cause of death. A certificate issued by medical practitioners or a coroner is required to be produced to the medical referee for the crematorium prior to him authorising the cremation of a dead body.

MARRIAGES

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by an authorised civil celebrant, or by a designated State officer. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one full calendar month before the

marriage unless the period of notice is shortened for special circumstances, by a prescribed authority (i.e. State officers, Local Registrars of Births and Deaths, Stipendiary Magistrates, and certain Chamber Magistrates and Justices of the Peace). A minister or civil celebrant, or State officer (including local registrars) who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Sydney within 14 days for registration. The *Marriage Act* 1961 provides that persons 18 years of age or more (21 years of age or more prior to 1 July 1973) are free to marry without consent of any kind. For males aged 16 or 17 years and females aged 14 or 15 years a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, make an order authorising the marriage. Females aged 16 or 17 years require the consent of parents or guardians for marriage, or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority — this consent by a judicial authority is subject to appeal. Under no circumstances can a male below the age of 16 years or a female below the age of 14 years marry, nor can a male and a female who are both under marriageable age (i.e. males under 18 years of age and females under 16 years of age) marry each other.

At 1 January 1982, there were 5,124 persons registered as ministers of religion in New South Wales who may solemnise marriages in Australia. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Roman Catholic 1,694, Anglican 934, Uniting Church 568, Baptist 350, Salvation Army 265, Seventh Day Adventist 233, Presbyterian 205, Churches of Christ 112, Latter Day Saints 107, Orthodox 75, Assemblies of God 73, Jehovah's Witnesses 71, Christian Brethren 48, Lutheran 37, Full Gospel Church 33, Jewish 26, and other denominations 293. In addition, 137 persons were registered in New South Wales as civil celebrants. These persons may solemnise marriages only in those parts of Australia as specified in their authorisation. Following the formation of the Uniting Church in Australia in 1977 (which was established as a result of the amalgamation of the Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and a minority of Presbyterian churches formerly affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of Australia), no longer are there any Methodist and Congregational marriage celebrants registered as ministers of religion of a recognised denomination.

MARRIAGES

The average annual number of marriages registered in New South Wales and the crude marriage rates (i.e. the number of marriages per 1,000 of mean estimated population and from 1971-75, per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population — see following paragraph) for periods since 1951 are as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Average annual number of marriages</i>	<i>Marriage rate</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Average annual number of marriages</i>	<i>Marriage rate</i>
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1966-70	39,216	8.96
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1971-75	40,313	8.33
1961-65	31,788	7.86	1976-80	37,284	7.37

The number of marriages registered and crude rates per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population in recent years are shown below. The crude marriage rates are based on the estimated resident population — the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see the sub-division 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population'). The rates for 1979 to 1980 have been revised on this new basis.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of marriages</i>	<i>Marriage rate</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of marriages</i>	<i>Marriage rate</i>
1979	36,906	7.22	1981	40,679	7.77
1980	38,965	7.53	1982	41,955	7.91

The marriage rate, after rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947 following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956. It fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.95 during the period 1957 to 1964, then rose to 9.48 in 1970, reflecting the increase in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years (resulting from increased numbers of births in the nineteen-forties). The rate generally fell in each year between 1970 and 1978. Since the 1978 low of 7.10 (the lowest rate recorded since the early 'thirties), the rate has increased steadily to 7.91 in 1982.

The crude marriage rate for Australia reflects similar fluctuations to New South Wales. The rate in 1982 was 7.73 per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

MARITAL STATUS AT MARRIAGE

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in the years since 1977.

Marital Status at Marriage, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms			Total	Brides		
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced		Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1977	27,656	1,169	7,334	36,159	27,870	1,346	6,943
1978	27,480	1,180	7,244	35,904	27,785	1,324	6,795
1979	27,996	1,208	7,702	36,906	28,368	1,420	7,118
1980	29,647	1,190	8,128	38,965	30,017	1,403	7,545
1981	30,940	1,132	8,607	40,679	31,301	1,314	8,064
1982	32,023	1,102	8,830	41,955	32,382	1,281	8,292
Percentage of total married							
1977	76.5	3.2	20.3	100	77.1	3.7	19.2
1978	76.5	3.3	20.2	100	77.4	3.7	18.9
1979	75.9	3.3	20.9	100	76.9	3.8	19.3
1980	76.1	3.1	20.9	100	77.0	3.6	19.4
1981	76.1	2.8	21.2	100	76.9	3.2	19.8
1982	76.3	2.6	21.0	100	77.2	3.1	19.8

Remarriage was greater among widowers than widows up to 1945, except for a short period after World War I, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. However, in the years immediately following World War II, the number of widows remarrying has slightly exceeded the number of widowers. In recent years the difference has increased as shown in the above table.

Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, and remained fairly steady until 1965, when the steady increase re-commenced. The sudden increase in 1976 was the result of the large number of divorced persons in the population following the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975* which came into effect on 1 January 1976. The number of divorces made absolute for the years 1975 to 1982 in New South Wales were 10,723, 22,147, 15,781, 13,797, 12,606, 13,449, 14,532 and 14,378 respectively. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year. The ratio of divorcees remarrying to widowers and widows remarrying has increased steadily since 1965 when it was 1.8 to 1; in 1982 this ratio was 7.2 to 1.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1982, classified by marital status, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and marital status of persons marrying are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Marriages* (Catalogue No. 3305.1).

Marriages, N.S.W., 1982: Age at Marriage and Marital Status

Age at marriage (years)	Marital status at marriage				Brides			
	Bridegrooms							
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 20	1,065	—	2	1,067	5,640	—	9	5,649
20 to 24	15,385	3	149	15,537	18,106	24	686	18,816
25 to 29	10,385	13	1,481	11,879	6,078	80	2,112	8,270
30 to 34	3,330	46	2,183	5,559	1,662	98	1,987	3,747
35 to 44	1,420	143	2,980	4,543	686	238	2,355	3,279
45 to 59	359	393	1,707	2,459	168	461	1,028	1,657
60 or more	79	504	328	911	42	380	115	537
All ages	32,023	1,102	8,830	41,955	32,382	1,281	8,292	41,955

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
1977	4.47	41.54	25.04	19.63	9.33	21.83	41.85	16.13	13.91	6.29
1978	4.08	40.26	25.71	20.84	9.11	19.88	42.57	16.48	15.03	6.05
1979	3.53	39.36	26.42	21.54	9.15	18.09	43.39	17.13	15.14	6.04
1980	3.34	39.11	26.73	21.95	8.86	16.67	44.39	17.64	15.34	5.96
1981	2.90	38.30	27.39	22.93	8.48	15.43	44.70	18.21	16.23	5.43
1982	2.54	37.03	28.31	24.08	8.03	13.46	44.85	19.71	16.75	5.23

Among brides, the proportion marrying under 21 years of age has always been much larger than among bridegrooms. A hundred years ago, the proportions were 28 per cent of brides and 2 per cent of bridegrooms, and these proportions generally increased, except for the late 'thirties, to reach their peak in 1966 of 43 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. These proportions remained relatively stable until the mid 'seventies but have since declined and in 1982 were 23 per cent and 7 per cent — these proportions being similar to those of the mid 'twenties. This recent trend has occurred despite the legislative changes in 1973 which reduced the permissible age for marriage, without parental consent, from 21 to 18 years.

The following table shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in each of the last six years. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is between 2 and 3 years, the males being the older. There is a tendency for this difference to be slowly reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, a little under 4 years older than women who remarry.

Average Age at Marriage, N.S.W. (years)

Year	Average age at marriage of —				Year	Average age at marriage of —			
	All bridegrooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters		All bridegrooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters
1977	29.1	25.4	26.1	22.8	1980	29.4	25.8	26.5	23.2
1978	29.3	25.7	26.3	23.0	1981	29.5	26.0	26.6	23.4
1979	29.5	25.8	26.4	23.1	1982	29.6	26.1	26.7	23.6

The average ages at marriage for all bridegrooms and brides vary little year to year although there was a gradual decline until 1972. They then began to increase until 1976 when there was a significant upturn due to the increase in persons re-marrying. This coincided with the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975*, which came into effect on 1 January 1976. The average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in 1982 was 29.6 and 26.7 years respectively — the highest since the early 'twenties. The averages for bachelors and spinsters, on the other hand, fell by over 2 years during the years 1942 to 1972 but since then have steadily increased and are now generally comparable to those of the mid 'fifties.

The modal age for marriage (i.e. the age having the highest number of marriages) is lower than the average age. For brides the modal age remained steady over a long period at 21 years but fell by a year during the second half of the seventies. Since 1980 it has returned to its former level. The modal age for bridegrooms was also steady over many years at 22 years (except for the occasional year when it fell by a year) but increased to 23 years in 1980 and has remained at that level.

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1982, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 26,393 or 63 per cent of the total.

The number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal religious denominations were Roman Catholic (8,778 or 21 per cent), Anglican (7,912 or 19 per cent), Uniting Church (4,562 or 11 per cent) and Presbyterian (1,398 or 3 per cent). Those contracted before State officers (including registrars) numbered 5,759 (or 14 per cent of the total) whilst 9,803 marriages (or 23 per cent of the total) were celebrated by civil celebrants registered under Section 39(2) of the *Marriage Act 1961*.

Since 1971, when 86 per cent of all marriages were performed by ministers of religion, there has been a significant swing towards 'non-religious' ceremonies (particularly those performed by civil celebrants) which accounted for 37 per cent of all marriages in 1982.

DIVORCES

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

BIRTHS

The births of full-blood Aboriginals which could be distinguished were excluded from the birth statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but have been included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. The figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include births of full-blood Aboriginals.

LIVE BIRTHS

From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations whereby beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing.

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated population) prior to 1948 are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. From 1948 until 1962 the rate remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per thousand, but then a rapid decrease followed, until in both 1966 and 1967 the rate had fallen to 18.35. This fall was due to the increasing tendency to defer having children during the early years of marriage and possibly the increased use of oral contraceptives. From 1968 to 1971, the rate rose each year, reaching 21.04 in 1971 when the number of live births increased by 10,018 (11 per cent) over the number registered in the previous year. This rise was probably due to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age. From 1972 to 1979, the rate declined significantly reaching 15.09 in 1979, the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales. In 1980, however, the rate increased to 15.36 and has continued to increase in 1981 (15.57) and 1982 (15.76).

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1921 are summarised in the next table. The rates shown for 1971 to 1982 are the number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. These rates are based on the *estimated resident population* — the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see the sub-division 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population').

Live Births (a), New South Wales

Period	Number of live births			Birth rate(b)	Masculinity rate(c)
	Males	Females	Total		
Average annual —					
1921-25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24.74	104.5
1926-30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21.77	105.7
1931-35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17.29	105.4
1936-40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17.51	104.5
1941-45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19.79	105.1
1946-50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22.60	105.8
1951-55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21.78	105.2
1956-60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21.55	105.6
1961-65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20.49	105.6
1966-70	42,368	40,191	82,559	18.87	105.4
1971-75	46,025	43,606	89,631	18.53	105.5
1976-80	40,072	38,098	78,170	15.45	105.2
Year —					
1979	39,679	37,455	77,134	15.09	105.9
1980	40,974	38,481	79,455	15.36	106.5
1981	42,030	39,500	81,530	15.57	106.4
1982	42,879	40,610	83,489	15.76	105.6

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this Chapter. (b) See text preceding this table. (c) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1951 is as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Average annual number</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1951-55	2,975	1977	8,219
1956-60	3,741	1978	8,612
1961-65	5,059	1979	9,036
1966-70	6,654	1980	10,077
1971-75	8,966	1981	10,898
1976-80	8,787	1982	11,744

The ratio per cent of ex-nuptial live births to total live births in New South Wales since 1951 is as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Ratio per cent to total live births</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Ratio per cent to total live births</i>
1951-55	4.03	1977	10.54
1956-60	4.70	1978	11.07
1961-65	6.10	1979	11.71
1966-70	8.06	1980	12.68
1971-75	10.00	1981	13.37
1976-80	11.24	1982	14.07

In the last one hundred years, the number of female births has not exceeded that of male births in any year, the smallest proportion being 102 males to 100 females (which was recorded in 1901). Over the thirty-year period to 1982, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and lowest in 1958 (when it was 104.0 to 100).

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births remained fairly constant (at about 5 per cent of live births) from 1920 to 1936. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion generally declined but since 1958 it has increased steadily to reach the highest on record, 14.07 per cent, in 1982.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last four years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

Birth Rates (a), Australia

<i>State or country</i>	<i>r1979</i>	<i>r1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
New South Wales	15.09	15.36	15.57	15.74
Victoria	14.86	14.87	15.07	15.02
Queensland	15.89	15.42	16.56	16.75
South Australia	14.20	14.14	14.68	14.52
Western Australia	16.42	16.24	16.81	16.63
Tasmania	16.06	15.90	16.83	16.30
Australia (b)	15.37	15.34	15.80	15.81

(a) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Relative Fertility

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex composition of the population and changes in the marital status.

To determine the trend in fertility it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of marital status) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the number of births per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in the census years 1933, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and in the latest year.

Live Births Per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	1933	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1982
15-19	29.73	48.03	49.97	57.13	35.50	27.98	27.93
20-24	106.05	215.64	159.67	169.78	123.56	106.13	103.58
25-29	119.68	210.30	172.11	189.76	144.32	143.82	143.96
30-34	94.39	124.59	99.91	99.18	75.04	79.15	83.30
35-39	59.23	58.04	46.18	42.46	24.96	25.40	27.00
40-44	24.04	16.72	12.52	10.67	5.25	4.44	4.54
15-44	72.57	108.38	88.60	100.15	74.27	69.40	69.64

There has been a long-term downward trend in fertility of women aged 35 years or more reflecting the increasing tendency towards the limitation of family size. For younger women of child-bearing age this downward trend did not occur until 1972. During the inter-censal period 1971-76 the fertility rates fell dramatically for all age groups of child-bearing women. The total fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) fell from 100.15 in 1971 to 74.27 in 1976 and 69.40 in 1981 (the lowest ever recorded), before rising slightly to 69.64 in 1982. Since 1976 the fertility rates have generally continued to fall in the age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 40-44, remained steady in the age group 25-29 but have increased in the age groups 30-34 and 35-39, although still below the rates of a decade ago.

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. In 1947, the rates were increased by the general demobilisation of servicemen after World War II. The lower rates reflected in the figures shown for 1966 show the tendency for women to continue working after marriage, and thus to defer having children in the early years of marriage. However, the rates gradually increased to peak in 1971 and then have generally declined.

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 36.9 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1933, 21.1 per cent lower in 1966 than in 1947, 14.7 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1966, 24.1 per cent lower in 1976 than in 1971, and 1.6 per cent lower in 1981 than in 1976.

Age specific female fertility rates form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the *gross reproduction rate* and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period.

The *net reproduction rate* represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1981 and 1982, and during the three years around each previous census since 1961.

Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction rate	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1981	1982
Gross	1.613	1.325	1.334	1.003	0.936	0.947
Net	1.561	1.284	1.296	0.980	0.914	0.924

Live Births Classified by Age of Mother

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for the years 1977 and 1982.

Live Births, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	Nuptial live births		Ex-nuptial live births		All live births	
	1977	1982	1977	1982	1977	1982
Under 15	1	—	39	21	40	21
15-19	3,820	2,423	3,004	3,504	6,824	5,927
20-24	21,195	19,150	2,636	4,356	23,831	23,506
25-29	27,513	28,578	1,442	2,234	28,955	30,812
30-34	13,233	16,376	729	1,141	13,962	17,517
35-39	3,403	4,578	288	415	3,691	4,993
40-44	585	613	72	67	657	680
45-49	26	26	9	3	35	29
50 or more	26	26	9	3	35	29
Not stated	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	69,777	71,745	8,219	11,744	77,996	83,489

Similar information for single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1).

Live Births Classified by Previous Issue of Mother

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1982, classified according to age of mother.

Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W., 1980 Age of Mother and Previous Issue(a)

Age of mother (years)	Total married mothers	Average number of children (b)	Number of married mothers with previous issue (a) numbering							
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
Under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	2,407	1.23	1,849	4,82	31	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	18,972	1.57	10,581	6,359	1,645	338	40	7	2	—
25-29	28,301	1.94	10,772	10,701	5,068	1,398	287	63	12	—
30-34	16,178	2.39	3,910	5,633	4,191	1,709	477	167	91	—
35-39	4,512	2.87	876	1,263	1,088	693	308	152	132	—
40-44	603	3.64	117	122	94	92	54	48	76	—
45-49	26	4.69	4	4	2	5	2	3	6	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (c)	71,000	1.99	28,155	24,564	12,119	4,235	1,168	440	319	—
Per cent of total married mothers	100.00	—	39.65	34.60	17.07	5.96	1.65	0.62	0.45	—

(a) Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded. (b) Including children born alive at the present confinement. (c) Includes not stated age.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1). Over the years, there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers, to whom a live-born child was born during the year, has declined steadily from 3.90 in 1901 to 1.99 in 1982.

In 1894, 51 per cent of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent. When the information was next recorded in 1938, it had fallen to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent in 1962, but has declined each year to 8.4 per cent in 1977, and has since increased marginally to 8.7 per cent in 1982.

STILL-BIRTHS

From 1 January 1968, to accord with international recommendations, beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing as the criterion of a live birth for statistical purposes and, from that date, any child registered as still-born whose heart beat after the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother was excluded from the statistics of still-births and counted as a live birth; these numbered 31 in 1968 and 44 in 1969.

From 1969, the definition of a still-birth for registration purposes was significantly amended in terms of the period of gestation and size of fetus at delivery — see text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics', earlier in this chapter. This change, which was also adopted for statistical purposes, resulted in an estimated increase of 26 per cent in the number of still-births registered in 1969. (The criterion of beating of the heart in lieu of breathing was retained for statistical purposes.)

The number of still-births in New South Wales in 1982 was 685 (345 males and 340 females), a slight increase over the 676 in 1980 which is the lowest ever recorded.

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1982, the rate (still-births per 1,000 of all births, live and still) was 14.60 and 7.07 for ex-nuptial and nuptial still-births respectively.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1 April 1935. Details for each of the last six years are as follows:

Still-Births, New South Wales

<i>Nuptiality</i>	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Number					
Nuptial —						
Males	327	280	275	306	264	249
Females	279	295	238	223	249	262
Ex-nuptial —						
Males	92	78	108	79	94	96
Females	61	76	97	68	79	78
Total	759	729	718	676	686	685
	Rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still)					
Nuptial	8.61	8.25	7.48	7.57	7.21	7.07
Ex-nuptial	18.28	17.57	22.18	14.38	15.63	14.60
Total	9.64	9.29	9.22	8.44	8.34	8.14

The percentage of ex-nuptial to total still-births in each of the last six years is as follows:

<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
20.16	21.12	28.55	21.75	25.22	25.40

The number of male still-births per 100 female still-births in each of the last six years is as follows:

<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
123.24	96.50	114.33	132.30	109.15	101.47

The masculinity (number of males per 100 females) of still-births is usually considerably higher than that of live births — the average annual for the five year period 1977 to 1981 was 114.3 compared with 105.6 for live births. However in 1982 the still-births masculinity (101.5) was lower than for live births (105.6) — the sixth time this has occurred since 1936 when still-birth statistics were first compiled.

Statistics of still-births for each of the years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1).

PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1982, there were 890 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 877 cases of twins, 12 cases of triplets and 1 case of quintuplets. The children born live as twins numbered 1,696 (832 males and 864 females), and 58 were still-born; the children born live as triplets numbered 36 (26 males and 10 females), and the quintuplets were live born. Of the plural births, 116 cases of twins and 2 cases of triplets were ex-nuptial.

Twenty-one cases of quadruplets have been recorded — five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1962, 1968 to 1972, 1974, 1977, 1979, 1980 and 1981. Two cases of quintuplets have been recorded — one in each of the years 1975 and 1982 and one case of nonuplets (nine children) was recorded, in 1971.

SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1982.

Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W., 1982

Class of birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married mothers	Un-married mothers	Born living		Still-born		All-births		Total
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	
Single births	70,699	11,680	70,241	11,511	458	169	70,699	11,680	82,379
Twins —									
Both living	721	113	1,442	226	—	—	1,442	226	1,668
One living, one still-born	27	1	27	1	27	1	54	2	56
Both still-born	13	2	—	—	26	4	26	4	30
Total twins	761	116	1,469	227	53	5	1,522	232	1,754
Triplets and quintuplets									
All living	11	2	35	6	—	—	35	6	41
Total triplets and quintuplets	11	2	35	6	—	—	35	6	41
Total	71,471	11,798	71,745	11,744	511	174	72,256	11,918	84,174
	83,269		83,489		685				

LEGITIMATIONS

The (Commonwealth) *Marriage Act* 1961 provides that a child born before 1 September 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1 September 1963. A child born after 1 September 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimate from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

The average annual number of legitimations registered for the period 1977 to 1981 was 1,416. In 1982, 1,515 children were registered as legitimated issue.

PARENTAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976, which became operative from 1 July 1977, removed the legal disabilities of ex-nuptial children and made better provision for recording parentage information in birth records.

The father of an ex-nuptial child may, but is not obliged to, furnish acknowledgement of paternity. In 1982, 66 per cent of all ex-nuptial live births registered were acknowledged by the father.

DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered in the State excluding still-births. The deaths of full-blood Aboriginals which could be distinguished were excluded from the death statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but have been included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. The figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include deaths of full-blood Aboriginals. In the period September 1939 to December 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

The following table shows the average annual number of deaths in quinquennial periods since 1921 and the number of deaths in each of the last four years, together with crude death rates. The rates shown for 1971 to 1982 are the number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. These rates are based on the *estimated resident population* — the new concept adopted following the 1981 Census (see sub-division 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population').

Deaths (a), New South Wales

Period	Number of deaths (excluding still-births)			Death rate (b)			Per cent of male to female rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Average annual —							
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10.26	8.27	9.27	124
1966-70	22,822	18,427	41,249	10.41	8.46	9.44	123
1971-75	22,959	18,833	41,792	9.46	7.81	8.64	121
1976-80	22,202	18,197	40,399	8.80	7.17	7.98	123
Year —							
1979	21,320	17,497	38,817	8.37	6.82	7.60	123
1980	22,288	17,994	40,282	8.65	6.93	7.79	125
1981	22,003	17,956	39,959	8.43	6.83	7.63	123
1982	22,998	19,354	42,352	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	7.98	n.y.a.

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966 — see text preceding this table. (b) See text preceding this table.

The rates shown are crude rates, with no allowance for changing age or sex composition of the population from year to year. In recent years there has been a significant reduction in mortality for most adult age groups resulting in lower crude rates.

DEATHS RATES — AUSTRALIAN STATES

The next table shows the crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia for each of the last four years. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

Death Rates (a), Australia

State or country	r1979	r1980	1981	1982
New South Wales	7.60	7.79	7.63	7.98
Victoria	7.48	7.50	7.35	7.67
Queensland	7.40	7.28	7.33	7.50
South Australia	7.42	7.32	7.36	7.86
Western Australia	6.43	6.43	6.14	6.13
Tasmania	7.53	8.01	7.77	7.99
Australia (b)	7.34	7.40	7.30	7.56

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

DEATHS — AGE AND SEX

The sex and age composition of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age composition of the population is analysed in Chapter 3 'Population'. The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3307.1), and such data, summarised in broad age groups for the years 1977 to 1982 inclusive, are shown in the following table.

Death in Age Groups, New South Wales

Year	Total deaths (a)	Age at death (years)								75 or more
		0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
Males										
1977	21,999	652	186	676	534	773	2,116	4,122	6,208	6,722
1978	22,191	703	138	720	579	800	2,047	4,228	6,057	6,914
1979	21,320	608	137	670	537	703	1,888	3,962	6,071	6,728
1980	22,288	616	149	716	580	738	1,924	3,966	6,437	7,150
1981	22,003	562	135	679	566	669	1,777	3,978	6,321	7,305
1982	22,998	592	132	711	630	706	1,723	4,026	6,633	7,835
Females										
1977	18,381	514	102	235	248	496	1,129	2,315	3,899	9,442
1978	18,203	490	93	234	241	421	1,062	2,287	3,848	9,526
1979	17,497	438	95	227	243	394	991	2,055	3,766	9,283
1980	17,994	402	90	219	250	394	936	2,084	3,824	9,793
1981	17,956	404	80	202	235	366	885	1,988	3,844	9,950
1982	19,354	430	87	209	254	421	905	2,184	4,130	10,734
Persons										
1977	40,380	1,166	288	911	782	1,269	3,245	6,437	10,107	16,164
1978	40,394	1,193	231	954	820	1,221	3,109	6,515	9,905	16,440
1979	38,817	1,046	232	897	780	1,097	2,879	6,017	9,837	16,011
1980	40,282	1,018	239	935	830	1,132	2,860	6,050	10,261	16,943
1981	39,959	966	215	881	801	1,035	2,662	5,966	10,165	17,255
1982	42,352	1,022	219	920	884	1,127	2,628	6,210	10,763	18,569

(a) Includes a small number of cases, 10 in 1982, where age at death was not stated.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the three years around each of the censuses of 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976 and for the year 1981 is shown in the following table.

Expectation of Life, Australia (years)

At age	Males					Females				
	1960-62 (a)	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1981	1960-62 (a)	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1981
0	67.92	67.63	67.81	69.56	71.38	74.18	74.15	74.49	76.56	78.42
10	59.93	59.50	59.66	60.95	62.47	65.92	65.75	66.08	67.75	69.33
20	50.40	49.98	50.19	51.47	52.89	56.16	56.00	56.35	57.98	59.52
30	41.12	40.72	40.94	42.18	43.59	46.49	46.34	46.67	48.26	49.79
40	31.84	31.44	31.61	32.81	34.14	36.99	36.85	37.16	38.67	40.11
50	23.13	22.76	22.87	24.05	25.19	27.92	27.83	28.10	29.53	30.81
60	15.60	15.27	15.35	16.40	17.32	19.51	19.52	19.74	21.04	22.09
70	9.77	9.52	9.51	10.31	10.87	12.19	12.23	12.39	13.52	14.33
80	5.57	5.51	5.52	5.95	6.32	6.68	6.72	6.88	7.58	8.05
90	3.02	3.05	3.15	3.45	3.47	3.48	3.53	3.73	4.02	4.03
100	n.a.	1.82	2.25	2.67	n.a.	n.a.	2.04	2.13	2.72	n.a.

(a) The population and deaths used in the calculations exclude particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age (excluding Still-births) During the year 1982, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 823 which was equivalent to a rate of 9.86 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1921 and for the last six years.

Infant Deaths (a), N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under one year of age			Death rate (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Average annual —						
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961-65	964	721	1,685	22.64	17.88	20.32
1966-70 (c)	927	641	1,567	21.86	15.95	18.98
1971-75	883	621	1,505	19.19	14.24	16.79
1976-80	566	401	967	14.11	10.53	12.37
Year —						
1977	530	423	953	13.28	11.11	12.22
1978	600	404	1,004	15.11	10.61	12.91
1979	510	368	878	12.85	9.83	11.38
1980	514	333	847	12.54	8.65	10.66
1981	479	330	809	11.40	8.35	9.92
1982	474	349	823	11.05	8.59	9.86

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966 — see text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this chapter.
 (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births. (c) From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe — see text in subsection 'Births', earlier in this chapter.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933, below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, below 20 per 1,000 in 1963 and below 10 per 1,000 in 1981. In 1982 the rate (9.86) was the lowest ever recorded.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infant death rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilise the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1981-82, the number of babies born in public hospitals in New South Wales was equal to approximately 97 per cent of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters 'Social Welfare' and 'Health'.

During the period reviewed, there has been a pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the five years 1921 to 1925 the excess was 24 per cent, and in the five years 1976 to 1980 it was 34 per cent. In 1982 the excess was 29 per cent.

Infant Mortality by Age

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1982, 53 per cent occurred within a week of birth, 65 per cent within one month, and 79 per cent within three months. The following table shows the number of deaths by sex at various ages under one year in New South Wales for the last six years.

Infant Deaths, N.S.W.: Age at Death

Year	Age at death						Total under 1 year
	Under 1 week	1-3 weeks	Under 1 month	1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	
Males							
1977	331	51	382	69	52	27	530
1978	363	47	410	84	55	51	600
1979	305	47	352	57	65	36	510
1980	287	59	346	83	59	26	514
1981	273	41	314	74	53	38	479
1982	242	55	297	68	66	43	474
Females							
1977	258	43	301	37	46	39	423
1978	256	19	275	48	43	38	404
1979	231	27	258	48	36	26	368
1980	197	27	224	49	29	31	333
1981	196	22	218	43	42	27	330
1982	198	38	236	49	37	27	349
Persons							
1977	589	94	683	106	98	66	953
1978	619	66	685	132	98	89	1,004
1979	536	74	610	105	101	62	878
1980	484	86	570	132	88	57	847
1981	469	63	532	117	95	65	809
1982	440	93	533	117	103	70	823

The rate of deaths at various ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births in New South Wales for the last six years is shown, by sex, in the following table.

Infant Deaths, N.S.W.: Death Rate (a)

Year	Deaths per 1,000 live births at age:			
	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
Males				
1977	8.29	9.57	11.30	13.28
1978	9.14	10.33	12.44	15.11
1979	7.69	8.87	10.31	12.85
1980	7.00	8.44	10.47	12.54
1981	6.50	7.47	9.23	11.40
1982	5.64	6.93	8.51	11.05
Females				
1977	6.77	7.90	8.87	11.11
1978	6.72	7.22	8.48	10.61
1979	6.17	6.89	8.17	9.83
1980	5.12	5.82	7.09	8.65
1981	4.96	5.52	6.61	8.35
1982	4.88	5.81	7.02	8.59
Persons				
1977	7.55	8.76	10.12	12.22
1978	7.96	8.81	10.50	12.91
1979	6.95	7.91	9.27	11.38
1980	6.09	7.17	8.84	10.66
1981	5.75	6.53	7.96	9.92
1982	5.27	6.38	7.79	9.86

(a) Deaths per 1,000 live births at the ages shown.

Infant Mortality in Statistical Divisions of New South Wales

The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in each Statistical Division of the State during the last six years.

Infant Deaths in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Number of deaths under 1 year of age						
Sydney	607	633	547	536	527	533
Hunter	68	71	79	67	73	70
Illawarra	58	58	56	53	36	38
Richmond-Tweed	14	19	15	18	12	16
Mid-North Coast	24	29	29	26	24	28
Northern	46	51	31	44	37	26
North-Western	28	27	13	23	25	23
Central West	40	37	28	21	32	34
South-Eastern	14	28	18	19	7	14
Murrumbidgee	37	32	46	27	17	24
Murray	13	11	11	10	12	10
Far West	4	8	5	3	7	7
Lord Howe Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney	346	371	331	311	282	290
Total, New South Wales	953	1,004	878	847	809	823
Infant death rate (a)						
Sydney	12.40	13.00	11.40	10.90	10.55	10.39
Hunter	10.57	11.20	12.11	9.96	10.22	9.53
Illawarra	12.55	12.64	12.02	11.28	7.35	7.31
Richmond-Tweed	7.46	10.06	7.52	8.72	5.11	6.68
Mid-North Coast	10.45	12.04	12.36	10.20	8.61	9.65
Northern	15.88	18.09	11.16	14.46	12.59	9.20
North-Western	15.56	15.11	7.14	11.95	12.54	11.39
Central West	14.43	13.77	10.36	7.37	11.23	11.60
South-Eastern	7.19	14.02	9.45	9.79	3.54	6.85
Murrumbidgee	14.95	12.58	18.81	10.56	6.65	9.39
Murray	8.89	7.35	7.52	7.01	7.71	6.54
Far West	8.70	15.81	10.31	5.87	13.65	15.80
Lord Howe Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney	11.91	12.76	11.36	10.23	8.93	9.01
Total, New South Wales	12.22	12.91	11.38	10.66	9.92	9.86

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Causes of Infant Mortality

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in New South Wales for the year 1982. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of various causes of death as age advances.

Infant Death Rates from Principal Causes of Death, (a) N.S.W., 1982

Deaths of children at ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births

Cause of death (a)	Inter-national code number	Under	1 day	1 week	1 month	3 months	Total
		1 day	and under 1 week	and under 1 month	and under 3 months	and under 1 year	under 1 year
Infectious and parasitic diseases	001-139	—	—	—	0.05	0.09	0.14
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320-389	—	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.25
Pneumonia	480-486	0.01	—	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.17
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460-478 } 487-519 }	—	—	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.08
Diseases of the digestive system	520-579	—	—	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07
Congenital anomalies	740-759	1.11	0.66	0.35	0.31	0.38	2.81
Immaturity	765	0.85	0.01	—	—	—	0.86
Hypoxia and birth asphyxia	768	0.26	0.06	—	—	—	0.32
Respiratory diseases of newborn	769,770	0.96	0.37	0.08	0.04	0.04	1.49
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	764,766,767, } 771-779 }	0.29	0.56	0.44	0.04	—	1.33
Sudden death, cause unknown	798	—	0.01	0.07	0.68	1.07	1.83
External causes of injury and poisoning	E800-E999	0.01	—	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.25
All other	Residual	0.04	0.01	—	0.08	0.11	0.24
Total		3.53	1.74	1.11	1.40	2.07	9.86

(a) Classified on the basis of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975).

Of the deaths under 1 day, 98 per cent were due either to congenital anomalies or to 'conditions peculiar to the perinatal period', which include immaturity, hypoxia and birth asphyxia, and respiratory diseases of the newborn. These causes also resulted in 96 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 day and under 1 week and in 78 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 week to under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 27 per cent (congenital anomalies accounted for 22 per cent). In this age group deaths due to external causes of injury and poisoning and those due to post-natal respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, each accounted for 4 per cent. At ages 3 months to under 1 year, deaths due to external causes of injury and poisoning accounted for 8 per cent of all deaths and post-natal respiratory diseases, for 5 per cent, while deaths due to congenital anomalies fell to 18 per cent.

The introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases has enabled the identification of those infants who die a sudden death of unknown cause. In previously published data these deaths were included in the residual cause category. This cause of death is most significant for deaths of infants aged 1 month and under three months, and three months and under 1 year, where sudden death from unknown cause accounted for 49 per cent and 51 per cent of all deaths, respectively.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as infective diseases, diseases of the respiratory, digestive systems, etc., and sudden death of unknown cause.

Detailed tables of causes of infant mortality are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

Perinatal Mortality

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants in the first few weeks subsequent to birth, it is of interest to study the combined rate for still-births and the deaths of children who were born alive — a combination which has come to be known as 'perinatal mortality'. Statistics of perinatal mortality are shown in the following table on two bases:

- (a) for still-births (for definition, see text relating to 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this chapter) plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and
- (b) for still-births plus neonatal deaths (children who die within 28 days of their birth).

Perinatal Deaths, N.S.W.

Year	<i>Mortality per 1,000 live births and still-births combined</i>					
	<i>Still-births plus deaths under 1 week</i>			<i>Still-births plus deaths under 28 days</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1977	18.60	15.56	17.12	19.86	16.68	18.31
1978	18.00	16.31	17.17	19.17	16.80	18.01
1979	17.17	14.98	16.11	18.35	15.69	17.06
1980	16.25	12.59	14.48	17.67	13.28	15.55
1981	14.89	13.16	14.05	15.85	13.71	14.81
1982	13.58	13.14	13.37	14.85	14.07	14.47

The perinatal death rate (that is, the number of still-births and neonatal deaths combined per 1,000 all births) has declined steadily from 58.49 in 1936 (the highest recorded since the compulsory registration of still-births) to 14.47 in 1982 (the lowest recorded).

Perinatal mortality figures for years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1).

CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and periodically revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, 1955, 1965, and 1975 — now known as the International Classification of Diseases (I.C.D.).

The Ninth Revision (1975) was adopted for use from 1 January 1979. This revision incorporated many changes which restrict comparability of cause of death statistics for years before 1979 with those for 1979 and later years, particularly in diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems and neonatal deaths (as well as fetal deaths). In the latter case it has been determined by the World Health Organisation that for neonatal mortality the general concept of 'underlying cause' should not apply but rather the cause of neonatal death should be assigned to the main manifest condition in the child. Consequently, comparison with statistics for earlier years, which include maternal conditions as a cause of neonatal death, is severely restricted.

The International Classification (Ninth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to relevant tables in this section.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1982, classified according to the abbreviated mortality list adopted by the World Health Organisation in 1976, and the rates per million of mean estimated resident population (see the sub-section 'Estimated Resident Population of N.S.W.' in Chapter 3 'Population') for these causes. More detailed statistics are contained in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

Causes of Death (a), N.S.W., 1982

Cause of death (a)	International classification code number	Number of deaths	Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Rate (b)
Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	9	0.02	2
Tuberculosis	010-018	17	0.04	3
Whooping cough	033	1	—	—
Meningococcal infection	036	3	0.01	1
Tetanus	037	—	—	—
Septicaemia	038	60	0.14	11
Smallpox	050	—	—	—
Measles	055	1	—	—
Malaria	084	—	—	—
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	(c)	88	0.21	17
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	444	1.05	84
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	1,008	2.38	190
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	327	0.77	62
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	1,966	4.64	371
Malignant neoplasm of skin	172,173	318	0.75	60
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	718	1.70	135
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	133	0.31	25
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	185	498	1.18	94
Leukaemia	204-208	367	0.87	69
Other malignant neoplasm	(d)	3,204	7.57	604
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	96	0.23	18
Diabetes mellitus	250	503	1.19	95
Nutritional marasmus	261	—	—	—
Other protein-caloric malnutrition	262,263	27	0.06	5
Anaemias	280-285	90	0.21	17
Meningitis	320-322	33	0.08	6
Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	141	0.33	27
Hypertensive disease	401-405	453	1.07	85
Acute myocardial infarction	410	9,135	21.57	1,722
Other ischaemic heart disease	411-414	3,219	7.60	607
Other forms of heart disease	415,416,420-429	2,335	5.51	440
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	5,660	13.36	1,067
Atherosclerosis	440	508	1.20	96
Other diseases of the circulatory system	417,441-459	775	1.83	146
Pneumonia	480-486	543	1.28	102
Influenza	487	91	0.21	17
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	780	1.84	147
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460-478,494-519	1,431	3.38	270
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	253	0.60	48
Appendicitis	540-543	11	0.03	2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	488	1.15	92
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	580-589	430	1.02	81
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	27	0.06	5
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630-639	—	—	—
Direct obstetric deaths	640-646,651-676	9	0.02	2
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	647,648	2	—	—
Congenital anomalies	740-759	338	0.80	64
Birth trauma	767	11	0.03	2
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	768-770	154	0.36	29
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	764-766,771-779	174	0.41	33
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-799	280	0.66	53
All other diseases	Rem.240-799	2,213	5.23	417
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	1,283	3.03	242
Accidental falls	E880-E888	343	0.81	65
All other accidents	E800-E807 E820-E879 E900-E949	645	1.52	122
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	585	1.38	110
Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons	E960-E969	102	0.24	19
All other external causes	E970-E999	22	0.05	4
Total deaths	000-E999	42,352	100.00	7,983

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975). (b) Number of deaths per 1,000,000 of mean estimated resident population. (c) Numbers 020-032, 034, 035, 039-049, 051-054, 056-083, 085-139. (d) Numbers 140-150, 152, 155-161, 163-171, 175-179, 181-184, 186-203.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age composition of the population, and degenerative diseases associated with ageing now have greatly reduced the mortality from infectious diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths associated with ageing in 1982, diseases of the heart accounted for 14,830 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 8,983, cerebrovascular disease for 5,660, hypertensive disease for 453, and nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis for 430 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 71.7 per cent of the total deaths in the State during 1982.

Diseases of the Heart

Diseases of the heart have accounted for well over one-third of the deaths in New South Wales in recent years — in 1982, the number of such deaths was 14,830, or 35.0 per cent of all deaths.

The group *diseases of the heart* includes rheumatic heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, and other diseases of the heart such as endocarditis and myocarditis. In 1982, 12,354 deaths (or 83.3 per cent of the total deaths in this group) were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery). Since most diseases of the heart are of a degenerative nature (i.e. due to ageing), the majority of deaths from these causes occur at advanced ages — in 1982, 64.4 per cent were at ages 70 or more, and 86.1 per cent at ages 60 or more. However, despite an ageing population the crude death rate, which in 1981 was at its lowest point in more than thirty years, has generally declined.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates from diseases of the heart in New South Wales for the last six years.

Diseases of the Heart (I.C.D. Codes 393-398, 410-416, 420-429)

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1977	8,237	6,382	14,619	36.2	33.00	25.46	29.22
1978	8,021	6,369	14,390	35.6	31.82	25.13	r28.47
1979	7,856	6,195	14,051	36.2	30.85	24.16	r27.49
1980	7,986	6,207	14,193	35.2	30.99	23.92	r27.44
1981	7,919	6,151	14,070	35.2	30.34	23.41	26.86
1982	8,213	6,617	14,830	35.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	p27.95

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean estimated resident population.

Malignant Neoplasms

In the following two tables, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 812 deaths were assigned in 1982.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1982 they accounted for 21.2 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

Malignant Neoplasms (I.C.D. Codes 140-208)

Period	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Annual death rate (a)
	Males	Females	Persons		
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	13.69	12.99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	14.42	13.27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	14.72	13.62
1966-70	17,510	13,987	31,497	15.27	14.40
1971-75	20,160	15,392	35,552	17.01	r14.70
1976-80	22,625	17,100	39,725	19.67	15.70
1977	4,314	3,467	7,781	19.27	15.55
1978	4,569	3,374	7,943	19.66	r15.71
1979	4,585	3,350	7,935	20.44	r15.53
1980	4,831	3,623	8,454	20.99	r16.35
1981	4,880	3,588	8,468	21.19	16.17
1982	5,099	3,884	8,983	21.21	p16.93

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean estimated resident population (mean estimated population prior to 1971).

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1982, 93.8 per cent were 45 or more years of age and 61.7 per cent were 65 or more.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1982 according to the site of the neoplasm, sex and age group is shown in the following table.

Malignant Neoplasms (I.C.D. Codes 140-208): Deaths Classified According to Site of Disease, Sex, and Age Group, N.S.W., 1982

		<i>Age group (years)</i>										
<i>Site of disease</i>		<i>Total, all ages</i>	<i>0 to 44</i>	<i>45 to 49</i>	<i>50 to 54</i>	<i>55 to 59</i>	<i>60 to 64</i>	<i>65 to 69</i>	<i>70 to 74</i>	<i>75 to 79</i>	<i>80 to 84</i>	<i>85 or more</i>
Malignant neoplasm of —												
Lip, oral cavity	M	135	13	8	15	19	21	22	13	15	7	2
and pharynx	F	62	5	5	7	1	10	5	10	5	6	8
Colon and rectum	M	694	29	25	55	53	104	113	111	105	59	40
	F	641	30	13	27	66	65	71	85	93	91	100
Stomach	M	266	9	9	11	26	27	45	50	45	29	15
	F	178	4	5	7	6	13	22	20	26	31	44
Pancreas	M	229	6	5	14	22	35	36	48	28	24	11
	F	198	1	3	19	17	25	32	35	32	17	17
Other digestive organs	M	262	7	6	23	34	40	39	44	42	21	6
and peritoneum	F	201	10	7	7	14	22	33	31	20	24	33
Trachea, bronchus	M	1,558	23	33	93	186	231	320	302	216	109	45
and lung	F	408	7	13	26	54	45	115	66	52	18	12
Other parts of respir- atory system and intrathoracic organs	M	92	8	6	9	11	13	15	14	7	7	2
	F	27	3	1	5	2	2	6	3	4	—	1
Breast	M	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
	F	718	65	46	62	91	106	77	89	65	50	67
Skin	M	222	36	15	19	19	24	40	29	18	11	11
	F	96	15	5	7	7	9	11	10	9	8	15
Cervix and uterus	F	214	25	10	13	29	32	27	23	22	15	18
Other female genital organs	F	246	10	18	25	31	35	32	33	14	29	19
Prostate	M	498	1	1	2	16	43	66	97	124	75	73
Other male genital organs	M	14	7	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1
Urinary organs	M	274	7	4	19	23	32	44	55	45	28	17
	F	142	2	—	6	12	20	27	29	22	11	13
Brain and nervous system	M	116	24	14	8	13	23	18	9	4	2	1
	F	102	21	4	10	11	13	20	10	11	1	1
Other and un- specified sites	M	305	36	11	23	36	39	45	42	34	28	11
	F	269	20	9	16	20	31	35	35	32	33	38
Neoplasms of —												
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	M	430	72	14	23	25	53	60	68	58	34	23
	F	382	58	16	9	22	34	60	53	51	47	32
Total — Males		5,099	278	152	314	486	686	864	883	742	436	258
Females		3,884	276	155	246	383	462	573	532	458	381	418
Persons		8,983	554	307	560	869	1,148	1,437	1,415	1,200	817	676

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group with 29.7 per cent of total malignant neoplasm deaths) are situated most frequently in the stomach or in the colon and rectum (including rectosigmoid junction and anus), the numbers in 1982 being 444 and 1,335 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 32.4 per cent of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1982, compared with only 11.2 per cent among women. In women, the breast ranked next to the digestive organs as the most common site, accounting for 18.5 per cent of the deaths.

Cerebrovascular Diseases

Cerebrovascular diseases are the third most important cause of death in New South Wales following diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms. In 1982, there were 5,660 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, accounting for 13.4 per cent of all deaths.

Cerebrovascular diseases ("strokes") include haemorrhage, embolism, thrombi and other conditions of the intracranial arteries which cause various degrees of brain impairment.

As with all diseases of the circulatory system, cerebrovascular disease is more common with advanced age. In 1982, 78.0 per cent of all deaths due to cerebrovascular disease were at age 70 or more; 91.9 per cent were at age 60 or more. Despite a slight increase in the number of deaths due to cerebrovascular diseases over the past 3 years the death rate has declined steadily since the late fifties but marginally increased in 1982 to 10.66 per 10,000 of population.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates for cerebrovascular disease in New South Wales for the last six years.

Cerebrovascular Diseases (I.C.D. Codes 430-438)

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1977	2,314	3,513	5,827	14.4	9.27	14.02	11.65
1978	2,283	3,422	5,705	14.1	9.06	13.50	11.29
1979	2,209	3,145	5,354	13.7	8.67	12.27	r10.48
1980	2,230	3,230	5,460	13.6	8.65	12.45	r10.56
1981	2,243	3,258	5,501	13.8	8.59	12.40	10.50
1982	2,257	3,403	5,660	13.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	p10.66

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean estimated resident population.

External Causes of Injury and Poisoning

The cause of death classification *External Causes of Injury and Poisoning* (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1980 totalled 3,013 (2,133 males and 880 females), and accounted for 7.5 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

The number of deaths from various types of external causes for the last six years are shown in the following table.

External Causes of Injury and Poisoning (I.C.D. Codes E800-E999)

Year	Number of deaths			
	Motor vehicle accidents	All other accidents	Suicides	Total, external causes (a)
Males				
1977	962	655	377	2,094
1978	993	614	379	2,070
1979	934	623	396	2,040
1980	1,008	624	411	2,133
1981	977	581	412	2,059
1982	951	639	434	2,106
Females				
1977	336	400	158	944
1978	404	336	167	977
1979	354	317	146	868
1980	363	334	135	880
1981	321	362	134	854
1982	356	325	151	874

(a) Includes deaths due to homicide and legal intervention, injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, surgical and medical complications and misadventures and injuries resulting from the effects of war.

The rates of deaths from external causes of injury and poisoning per 10,000 of mean estimated resident population since 1977 were:

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Males	r8.39	r8.21	r8.01	r8.28	7.89	n.y.a.
Females	r3.77	r3.85	r3.39	r3.39	3.25	n.y.a.

Accidents accounted for 2,271 deaths in New South Wales in 1982 which was slightly more than three-quarters of all deaths due to external causes. Of these, 57.61 per cent were due to motor vehicle accidents, 15.1 per cent to falls, 5.4 per cent to drowning, 4.1 per cent to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, gases, and vapours, 2.1 per cent to accidents caused by fire, 1.5 per cent were due to rail accidents, and 1.3 per cent were due to air transport accidents. Each year more than twice as many males as females die through accidental causes.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the age group 1 year and under 30 years. They were responsible for 69.1 per cent of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years.

In 1982 there were 585 deaths due to suicide, which accounted for 19.6 per cent of all deaths due to external causes. The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of all the suicides in this State in 1982, 34.7 per cent were by the agency of poison (of which more than one-third were by gas), 28.4 per cent by shooting, 17.4 per cent by hanging, 6.0 per cent by jumping from heights, 3.4 per cent by drowning, and 7.7 per cent by other means. The mortality of males from suicide is almost three times that of females.

Accidental Drowning and Submersion

In 1982, deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion (including drownings in water transport accidents and drownings due to cataclysm) accounted for 6.3 per cent of all accidental deaths. In the last 6 years, an average of 150 people have died each year from drowning. Of these deaths, 37.4 per cent were due to falling or wandering into pools, rivers, lakes and the ocean, 25.1 per cent occurred whilst swimming and 15.5 per cent were due to drownings as a result of water transport accidents. In the same 6-year period, 35 people have drowned when swept off rocks and 13 people have drowned whilst attempting a rescue. In each year for the period 1969 to 1982 there have been at least 3 male deaths for each female death due to drowning.

There were 34 children aged under 5 years who drowned in 1982, of which 79.4 per cent drowned after falling or wandering into pools, rivers, lakes and the ocean. Swimming pools alone accounted for 70.4 per cent of these drownings.

Accidental Drowning and Submersion (I.C.D. Codes E830, E832, E908-E910)

<i>Circumstances of drowning</i>	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Whilst swimming in —						
Swimming pool	11	5	6	4	6	4
Surf beach	10	8	7	9	11	10
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean	28	19	12	23	15	13
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole	3	3	5	3	5	2
Other and unspecified locations	—	1	—	1	—	2
Fell or wandered into —						
Swimming pool	19	14	21	17	9	21
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean	39	30	19	35	26	29
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole	12	7	10	10	11	8
Other and unspecified locations	7	8	12	7	3	7
Fell from bridge, wharf, etc.	4	3	6	1	4	5
Whilst attempting a rescue	4	—	2	4	—	3
Swept off rocks, breakwater	7	7	7	2	5	7
Whilst water-skiing, surfboard-riding, skin-diving, or spear-fishing	5	6	5	7	1	5
Water transport accidents	33	33	20	17	20	17
Environmental factors (a)	1	9	2	—	—	2
Drowned in bath tub	6	1	6	4	9	5
Other and unspecified circumstances	—	—	3	3	1	2
Total	189	154	143	147	126	142

(a) Only includes deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion classified to I.C.D. codes E908 and E909.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Catalogue No. 3101.0), *Deaths, Australia* (3302.0), *Causes of Death, Australia* (3303.0).
A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book* (1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *Summary of Vital Statistics* (3301.1).

5

SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS

The principal social service and repatriation benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are age, invalid, wives', widows', veterans' disability and service pensions, sheltered employment, rehabilitation, and mobility allowances, supporting parents' benefits, family allowances, double orphans' pensions, handicapped children's allowances, family income supplements, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits. The provision of these benefits is administered by the Department of Social Security in terms of the *Social Security Act 1947*, except for veterans' disability and service pensions which are administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand and the United Kingdom for reciprocity in relation to pensions, family allowances, and unemployment and sickness benefits. The Commonwealth Government also provides a range of health benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these benefits is given in Chapter 6 'Health'.

ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED

Age Pensions and Allowances

Age pensions are payable to men aged 65 years or more, and to women aged 60 years or more, who reside in and are physically present in Australia at the time of claim for a pension, and have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years or for an aggregate of more than 10 years, at least 5 of which must be continuous. Pensions may continue to be paid, under specified conditions, if the pensioner chooses to reside outside Australia, and in certain exceptional circumstances age pensions may be granted to former Australian residents living overseas. No person may be granted an age pension while receiving an invalid pension, a widow's pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a tuberculosis allowance, or a service pension.

Differential rates of age pension are payable to two groups of pensioners:

- (a) for single, widowed, or divorced pensioners, married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age, invalid, wife's, or service pension, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or a tuberculosis, sheltered employment, or rehabilitation allowance, and in certain circumstances each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart, pension is payable at the 'single' rate; and
- (b) for married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age, invalid, wife's or service pension, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or a tuberculosis, sheltered employment, or rehabilitation allowance, pension is payable at the 'married' rate.

A wife's pension is payable to the wife of an age, invalid, or service pensioner or a recipient of a sheltered employment or rehabilitation allowance, if she is not eligible for a pension or allowance in her own right. The claimant must reside in and be physically present

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in November 1983.

in Australia at the time of claim for a pension or allowance. The pension is payable at the same rate and subject to the same income test as the age pension paid to each of a married pensioner couple.

Age pensions are payable subject to an income test, except where the person is permanently blind. In assessing a person's income for the purposes of the 'income test', the main types of income included are: wages and salaries, profits, income derived from property (interest, rents, dividends), superannuation, pensions, benefits and allowances received from a former employer, and annuity-type payments purchased on a commercial basis for life or for a specified period. The main types of income excluded are: benefits (other than annuities) from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, family allowances and similar payments for children, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$312 per year for each dependent child (see below). In the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the total income of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant.

Under the income test, pension at the maximum weekly rate is reduced by half the amount by which the gross income exceeds \$30 per week for a single pensioner and \$50 per week for a married couple. The effect of the income test is to preclude from entitlement to any pension, a single person without dependants whose gross income exceeds \$194.70 per week. The corresponding figure for a married couple without dependants is \$324.60 per week (combined income). Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum rate of pension, free of the income test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from an age, invalid, or veteran's disability pension.

Persons who are aged 70 years or more are currently entitled to a minimum pension of \$51.45 per week (single persons) and \$85.80 per week (married couples) regardless of their other income, being only subject to the income test for weekly pension payments above these rates.

From November 1983, a new income test will be applied to the pensions of those aged 70 years or more. Persons with gross incomes ranging from \$98.40 to \$200 per week (single persons) and from \$164 to \$333 per week (married couples) will continue to receive the existing minimum pension. Those with incomes above these ranges will have this pension reduced by \$1 for each additional \$2 of income, whilst those with incomes below these ranges will receive the minimum pension supplemented by an amount dependent on their level of income.

The maximum single and married rates of age pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. Since May 1983, the maximum single rate of pension has been \$82.35 per week and the maximum rate for a married couple has been \$137.30 (\$68.65 each) per week. From November 1983, these rates will be \$85.90 and \$143.20 per week.

Where an age pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to an income test, of up to \$10 per week for each dependent child (\$12 per week from November 1983). 'Dependent children' are those who are being maintained by a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 25 years attending a school, college, or university.

An additional allowance is payable to a sole parent or guardian with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to an income test, is \$6 per week, or \$8 per week where there is an invalid child requiring full-time care or a child under 6 years of age. Supplementary assistance of up to \$10 per week may be payable (subject to a special income test) to pensioners who are receiving pensions at the maximum rate and who pay rent or pay for lodging.

Age and wives' pensions (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes.

Age pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of age pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Age Pensions (Incl. Wives' Pensions), N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Age pensioners —						
Males	151,558	155,768	160,227	163,042	164,761	166,661
Females	313,087	319,033	325,150	331,320	335,100	341,302
Total age pensioners	464,645	474,801	485,377	494,363	499,861	507,963
Wife pensioners (a)	9,797	10,221	10,567	9,471	8,991	8,760
Total age and wife pensioners	474,442	485,022	495,944	503,834	508,852	516,723
Dependent children and students (b)	3,626	3,340	3,410	3,155	3,085	3,153
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000)	1,093,824	1,203,164	1,309,170	1,469,042	1,674,481	1,808,977

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

Personal Care Subsidy

The Commonwealth Government provides a personal care subsidy of \$30 per week in respect of aged or disabled persons living in hostel-type accommodation conducted by eligible organisations and local government authorities. The subsidy is payable under the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* for persons who require and receive approved personal care services. In 1981-82, expenditure on personal care subsidies in New South Wales amounted to \$6.0m.

ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

Veterans' Disability and Dependants' Pensions

Disability and dependants' pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the *Repatriation Act 1920* and associated legislation. Disability pensions are payable to veterans (male and female) who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of service in the Australian defence forces. Dependants' pensions are payable to eligible dependants of incapacitated veterans and dependants of veterans whose death has been accepted as service-related. These pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian Forces in the 1914-18 War, the 1939-45 War, the Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and, since 1972, service in the Regular Defence Force. These pensions are also payable in respect of service after 1 November 1981 by members of peacekeeping, observation and monitoring forces representing Australia under United Nations or other recognised international arrangements. Pensions are also payable under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1940* and various Cabinet decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the defence forces under service conditions.

Disability and dependants' pensions are not subject to an income test or to income tax. The rate of pension payable to incapacitated veterans is determined according to the assessed degree of incapacity. The Special Rate of pension (\$157.75 per week since May 1983) is granted to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e. who are unable, because of service-related disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), and to those who have been totally blinded as a result of service. An amount equivalent to the Special Rate is granted (under certain conditions) to those temporarily incapacitated for at least three months, or to a double amputee. The Intermediate Rate of pension (\$108.65 per week) is payable to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The General Rate of disability pension is payable to other persons with a service-related disability but who are able to work full-time although under difficulty. The maximum General Rate current since May 1983 is \$59.50 per week; the rate of pension payable varies from 10 to 100 per cent of the maximum. Allowances ranging from \$4.75 to \$98.25 per week are payable (in addition to the General and Intermediate Rates of pension) for certain specific disabilities — subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the Special Rate of pension.

Dependants' pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for an incapacitated veteran's wife and children under 16 years of age or aged 16 and under 25 years in the case of a full-time student not receiving an education allowance from the Commonwealth Government. The maximum rates per week are \$4.05 for a wife and \$1.38 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of a veteran whose death resulted from service has been \$82.35 per week since May 1983. A domestic allowance of \$12 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rate of pension for each child under 16 years of age of a veteran whose death resulted from service is \$16.60 per week. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$33.20 per week for each child under 16 years of age. A student child attaining the age of 16 years stops receiving a pension and may receive an allowance under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme (see Chapter 7 'Education').

Pension is also payable, in certain circumstances, to the widowed mother or to the parents of a veteran whose death or incapacity resulted from service. Allowances for attendants, clothing, loss of earnings, recreation, transport, motor vehicles, and other purposes are payable to veterans under certain conditions. Recipients of disability pensions and their dependants are entitled to a wide range of medical services within the repatriation system (see Chapter 6 'Health').

The Special, Intermediate and General Rate disability pensions, and the veterans' widows' pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Particulars of veterans' disability and dependants' pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years are given in the following table.

Veterans' Disability and Dependants' Pensions, N.S.W. (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	Number of pensions					
Incapacitated veterans	67,568	66,156	64,688	63,268	61,839	60,841
Dependants of —						
Incapacitated veterans	77,768	74,923	72,023	69,662	66,732	65,153
Deceased veterans	20,217	19,853	19,504	19,301	19,370	20,228
Total pensions	165,553	160,932	156,215	152,231	147,941	146,222
	Average rate per week (\$)					
Incapacitated veterans	(b)24.01	(b)25.09	(b)28.83	31.38	35.44	43.44
Dependants of —						
Incapacitated veterans (b)	1.74	1.66	1.65	1.95	2.05	1.70
Deceased veterans (b)	58.94	60.95	68.69	74.40	81.94	90.13
Total pensions	17.82	18.56	21.27	23.36	26.46	31.29
	Amount paid during year (c) (\$'000)					
Amount paid during year ended 30 June	156,692	155,886	163,756	190,226	195,613	249,540

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Excludes miscellaneous disability pensions. (c) Excludes recoverable payments to ex-soldiers of other countries.

Service Pensions

Service pensions (as distinct from disability and dependants' pensions) for certain classes of veterans (male and female) are the broad equivalent of the age or invalid pension, and are subject to an income test (except for persons aged 70 years or more), but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from service. Persons aged 70 years or more are eligible to receive, without income test, a pension of \$51.45 per week (single rate) or \$85.80 per week (married couples); higher rates of pension may be payable subject to an income test. The disability pension is disregarded when applying the income test for a service pension. From November 1983, all service pensions will be subject to an income test.

Persons eligible to receive a service pension are men aged 60 years or more who have served in a theatre of war or in a designated operational or special overseas service area, and women aged 55 years or more who have served in a theatre of war, or who have served or embarked for service abroad. Veterans who are permanently unemployable are also eligible.

Service pensions are also payable to wives of service pensioners provided that they are not in receipt of a pension from the Department of Social Security. Additional pension is payable for each dependent child. In 1975, eligibility for service pensions was extended to certain veterans with continuous residence in Australia for at least ten years and with 'theatre of war' service in the armed forces of other countries of the British Commonwealth in wars or warlike operations in which Australian forces were engaged. In 1980, eligibility was further extended to include Allied veterans, subject to conditions similar to those applying to British Commonwealth veterans, and from February 1982, to certain Australian mariners who served in a 'theatre of war' during the 1939-45 War. In February 1983, eligibility was widened to include British Commonwealth and Allied mariners under similar conditions as those applying to Australian mariners.

Since May 1983, the maximum weekly rate of service pension has been \$137.30 for a married couple. Other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated) receive a maximum weekly rate of \$82.35. The maximum rates of service pension are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. The maximum pension rates will rise to \$143.20 and \$85.90 per week in November 1983. An additional pension of \$10 per week (\$12 per week from November 1983) is payable for each eligible dependent child. Supplementary assistance, guardian's allowance, and funeral benefit are payable to service pensioners under conditions similar to those applying to age and invalid pensioners.

Service pensions are subject to income tax unless the pension is payable on the grounds of permanent unemployability, and the recipient is less than 65 years of age (men) or less than 60 years of age (women).

Service pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years are given in the following table.

Service Pensions, N.S.W. (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Pensions payable to —						
Veterans who are —						
Aged	29,813	33,200	37,236	42,035	46,297	53,279
Permanently unemployable	8,303	9,433	10,414	11,558	12,180	13,538
Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	565	545	501	466	424	391
Dependants of veterans	22,549	26,428	30,778	35,844	40,149	47,064
Total pensions	61,230	69,606	78,929	89,903	99,050	114,272
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (\$'000)	121,972	143,993	175,006	229,799	270,080	357,650

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO THE HANDICAPPED

Invalid Pensions and Allowances

Invalid pensions are payable to persons not less than 16 years of age who are assessed as being permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent, or permanently blind. As well as medical impairment, factors such as age, education and skills can be taken into account in determining eligibility for invalid pensions. Persons are subject to an income test (see section on 'Age Pensions and Allowances' earlier in this chapter) except in the case of people who are permanently blind. If the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia, the residence qualification is the same as for an age pension. Rates of pension are the same as for age pensions, and invalid pensioners are entitled to the same additional payments as age pensioners. Similarly, a wife's pension is payable, subject to income test, to the wife of an invalid pensioner if she is not eligible for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right. The maximum rates of invalid pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Invalid pensions are not taxable unless the recipient has reached 65 years of age (men) or 60 years of age (women). (At these ages recipients may become eligible for age pension which is taxable.) Supplementary assistance and allowances are not taxable.

Invalid pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of invalid pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Invalid Pensions (Incl. Wives' Pensions), N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Invalid pensioners —						
Males	55,100	59,078	61,209	57,201	53,729	52,919
Females	27,068	27,905	27,793	25,646	23,979	22,816
Total invalid pensioners	82,168	86,983	89,002	82,847	77,708	75,735
Wife pensioners (a)	19,711	22,021	22,946	20,721	18,816	18,530
Total invalid and wife pensioners	101,879	109,004	111,948	103,568	96,524	94,265
Dependent children and students (b)	26,197	27,386	27,494	23,963	21,895	20,303
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000)	242,630	276,504	314,725	334,460	356,355	377,978

(a) See the section 'Age Pensions and Allowances', earlier in this chapter. (b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

Sheltered Employment Allowance

This allowance is payable to a disabled person who is employed in a sheltered workshop and not receiving an invalid pension. Usually the person would be eligible for an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's pension, additional pension for dependent children, etc.) are payable. The allowance is adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. The income test for the allowance is the same as for the age and invalid pensions. The allowance is not taxable unless the sheltered employee has reached 65 years of age (men) or 60 years of age (women).

An incentive allowance of \$10 per week is payable to recipients of sheltered employment allowance, free of the income test, in lieu of supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1982, there were 3,613 recipients (including 79 wife pensioners) of sheltered employment allowances in New South Wales. In 1981-82, expenditure on sheltered employment allowances in New South Wales amounted to \$13.4m.

Recipients of sheltered employment allowances may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Handicapped Child's Allowance

This allowance is paid at the rate of \$85 per month, free of an income test, to the parents or guardians of a severely intellectually or physically handicapped child under the age of 16 years, or aged 16 years and under 25 years if a full-time student not receiving an invalid pension, who is living in the family home and needs constant care and attention. An allowance may also be payable, up to a maximum of \$85 per month, to a person who has custody, care and control of a substantially handicapped child who requires care and attention slightly less than that required by a severely handicapped child. In this case, the allowance is subject to an income test in which consideration is given to the additional costs incurred in caring for the child. At 30 June 1982, 8,630 allowances (8,221 allowances for severely handicapped children and 409 allowances for substantially handicapped children) were being paid in New South Wales. In 1981-82, expenditure on handicapped children's allowances in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory amounted to \$7.6m.

A handicapped child's allowance is not subject to income tax.

Handicapped Child's Benefit

A benefit is payable by the Commonwealth Government for each physically or intellectually handicapped child who is under 16 years of age and resides in an approved home conducted by a non-profit organisation or local government authority. The rate of benefit is \$5.00 per day. In 1981-82, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on handicapped

children's benefits in New South Wales was \$700,000. At 30 June 1982, 425 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 28 approved homes in New South Wales.

Mobility Allowance

This allowance, introduced in April 1983, provides assistance for disabled people who are employed or undertaking vocational training, and who are unable to use public transport without substantial assistance. The allowance is \$10 per week.

ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS AND SOLE PARENTS

Widows' Pensions and Allowances

A widow's pension is payable, subject to an income test, to a 'widow' resident and physically present in Australia if (a) she and her husband were residing permanently in Australia at the time she became a widow, or (b) she had resided in Australia continuously for 5 years immediately prior to claim, or (c) she had, at any time, resided in Australia continuously for 10 years.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances within the twenty-six weeks following the husband's death or widows expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when the widow may qualify for a Class A pension).

For all classes, the term 'widow' is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death. For classes A and B, the term 'widow' also includes a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. A widow's pension is not payable to a woman receiving an age or invalid pension, a sheltered employment allowance, or a veteran's widow's pension.

The types of income disregarded for purposes of the income test, and the definition of 'dependent children' are the same for widows' pensions as for age pensions. In assessing income a deduction of up to \$312 per year is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$312 per year received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Under the income test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the excess over \$1,560 of a widow's annual rate of income. There is no specific income test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$82.35 per week since May 1983. This will rise to \$85.90 per week in November 1983. In addition, pensioners are eligible for a mother's allowance of up to \$6 per week or \$8 per week where there is an invalid child requiring full-time care or a child under 6 years of age, plus an allowance of \$10 per week for each dependent child (\$12 per week from November 1983).

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$82.35 per week since May 1983 (\$85.90 from November 1983). A Class B widow who has the custody, care, and control of a dependent child other than her own, who entered her custody after she became a Class B widow, may receive a mother's allowance and an additional pension for the child.

For Class C widows, the maximum rate of pension has been \$82.35 per week since May 1983 (\$85.90 from November 1983).

The maximum widow's pension rates are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Supplementary assistance of up to \$10 per week for rent or lodging is payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age pensioners. Widows' pensions (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes. Widow pensioners may also be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of widows' pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Widows' Pensions, N.S.W.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>					
	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>
Numbers of pensioners —						
Class A	33,228	35,352	36,451	34,242	31,826	30,749
Class B	23,800	25,569	26,736	27,932	28,486	29,227
Class C	38	51	53	38	51	48
Total widow pensioners	57,066	60,972	63,240	62,212	60,363	60,024
Dependent children and students (a)	64,981	68,982	70,544	65,528	60,006	56,816
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (b) (\$'000)	170,643	194,428	219,261	251,468	273,975	285,482

(a) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over. (b) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

Supporting Parents' Benefits and Allowances

A sole supporting parent's benefit is payable, subject to an income test, to parents who have the custody, care and control of one or more dependent children. Persons eligible for supporting parents' benefits include separated husbands or wives, unmarried mothers or fathers, separated de facto husbands or wives, widowers, male divorcees, persons whose spouses have been convicted of an offence and imprisoned for not less than 14 days, and other sole parents not paid a widow's pension. The benefit is payable from the time of the event giving rise to eligibility, e.g. the birth of the child, or separation.

No period of residence conditions need to be met if a person becomes a 'supporting parent' while residing permanently in Australia. In other cases, there is a qualification of five years continuous residence, immediately prior to claiming benefit, or ten years continuous residence at any time.

The benefit is payable at the same rate (including mother's allowance, allowance for each dependent child, and supplementary assistance), and subject to the same income test, as a Class A widow's pension; the definition of 'dependent children' is similar for supporting parent's benefit. The maximum rate of benefit is adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Supporting parents' benefit (but not supplementary assistance or allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes.

Recipients of supporting parent's benefit may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of supporting parents' benefits in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Supporting Parents' Benefits, N.S.W.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>					
	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981(a)</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>
Number of supporting parents —						
Females	19,860	21,039	23,605	36,010	43,214	49,512
Males	673	1,066	1,295	1,724	1,983	2,703
Total supporting parents	20,533	22,105	24,900	37,734	45,197	52,215
Dependent children and students (b) of —						
Supporting mothers	31,658	32,756	36,955	59,783	73,119	84,435
Supporting fathers	1,430	2,205	2,600	3,332	3,750	4,802
Total dependent children and students	33,088	34,961	39,555	63,115	76,869	89,237
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000)	68,970	81,728	94,758	151,810	228,229	284,165

(a) Removal, from November 1980, of the six months qualifying period for benefits was a major factor in the increase in the number of persons on benefit between 1980 and 1981. (b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES**Family Allowances**

Family allowance is payable, free of an income test, to a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care, and control of one or more children (including ex-nuptial

children) under 16 years of age, or aged 16 and under 25 years if full-time students and not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. Allowances are not payable in respect of students receiving assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and some scholarship schemes, or children receiving an invalid pension. Where the children are resident in an approved institution, the allowance is paid to the institution.

If the claimant and child were not born in Australia, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Security is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, the allowance may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

For families with children aged under 16 years and eligible student children aged 16 and under 25 years, the rates of family allowance are \$22.80 per month for the first (or only) child, \$32.55 per month for the second child, \$39.00 per month (each) for the third and fourth child, and \$45.55 per month for each subsequent child. As a general rule, the allowance for children in family units is paid to the mother. For each child in an approved institution the rate of allowance is \$39.00 per month.

Family allowances are not subject to income tax.

Particulars of family allowances in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Family Allowances, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Children and students (a) in —						
Family units	no. 1,464,923	1,442,806	1,438,809	1,438,181	1,442,215	1,456,403
Approved institutions	no. 5,291	3,523	3,606	3,562	2,238	2,833
Total children and students (a)	no. 1,470,214	1,446,329	1,442,415	1,441,743	1,444,453	1,459,236
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (b) (\$'000)	371,258	349,910	372,125	341,612	374,985	491,089

(a) Children aged under 16 years, and dependent full-time students aged 16-24 years. (b) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

Family Income Supplement

A family income supplement of \$10 per week is payable, subject to an income test, in respect of a dependent child under 16 years of age or a full-time student aged 16 and under 25 years. The supplement is not payable where the claimant already receives a Commonwealth pension, benefit or similar payment or an income-tested payment for the child or student. The supplement is not subject to income tax.

Double Orphan's Pension

A double orphan's pension is payable to the guardian of a child both of whose parents (natural or adoptive) are deceased, or one of whose parents is deceased if the other parent is missing or a long-term inmate at a prison or psychiatric hospital. The pension is also generally payable in respect of a refugee child who has been granted refugee status by the Australian Government provided that its parents are dead or living outside Australia, or their whereabouts are unknown. Children under 16 years of age or full-time students who are 16 but under 25 years are eligible. The pension is not payable in respect of a child receiving a war orphan's pension (under the *Repatriation Act 1920*), or an invalid pension.

The monthly rate of pension is \$55.70 for each eligible child, the pension is free of an income test and is not subject to income tax. In general, the conditions for payment are the same as those for family allowances. An institution that has been approved for family allowance purposes is also eligible to receive a double orphan's pension for any qualified child in its care. At 30 June 1982, there were 1,677 pensions being paid in New South Wales. In 1981-82, expenditure on double orphans' pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory amounted to \$1.0m.

ASSISTANCE TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND SICK

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits

Unemployment and sickness benefits are limited, in general, to men between the ages of 16 and 65 years and women between the ages of 16 and 60, who have resided in Australia for

twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, wife's, widow's, or service pension, a supporting parent's benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for unemployment, sickness, or special benefits.

Unemployment benefit is payable to persons who are unemployed, provided that their unemployment is not due to industrial action by them or members of a trade union to which they belong, that they are able and willing to undertake suitable work and have taken reasonable steps to obtain work, and that they have registered for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is normally payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of registration for employment, whichever is the later. Where a claimant can satisfy the Commonwealth Employment Service that, before registering for employment, reasonable steps have been taken to obtain employment, the waiting period may be backdated up to a maximum of seven days. People who leave their job (become voluntarily unemployed) without good reason, do not become entitled to payment of benefit until six to twelve weeks after registering for employment. School leavers and persons who, without just cause, discontinue a course of study at a tertiary education institution, are not eligible for payment of benefit until six weeks after the day they leave school or cease their course of study. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the day on which the claimant becomes incapacitated if the claim is made within 13 weeks from the date of incapacity, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks. For both types of benefit, the waiting period of seven days is not required to be served more than once in any period of 13 weeks.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are payable subject to an income test. The amount of benefit payable is reduced by half the amount of weekly income for incomes ranging between \$10 and \$60. Above this income range, the benefit payable is reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis. From November 1983, claimants will be able to earn up to \$20 per week without affecting benefits. The income of a claimant's spouse is taken into account in the income test unless they are permanently separated. 'Income' does not include family allowances or other payments for children, Commonwealth Government health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations.

For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. However, the amount of any disability pension, and of compensation, damages, or similar payments, received for the same incapacity is deducted from the sickness benefit otherwise payable if it is paid in respect of the same period. If it is not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation in respect of the same period is regarded as income and disability pension is ignored. Income received by the spouse of the claimant may reduce the benefit payable.

The maximum basic rates per week of unemployment and sickness benefits (current since May 1983) are as follows:

	<i>Unemployment benefit</i>	<i>Sickness benefit</i>
Married person (includes additional benefit for spouse)	\$137.30	\$137.30
Single person aged 18 or more with dependants	\$82.35	\$82.35
Single person aged 18 or more with no dependants	\$68.65	\$82.35
Single person under 18 years	\$40.00	\$40.00

From November 1983, the above unemployment benefit rates will rise to \$143.20, \$85.90, \$73.60 and \$45 per week, and sickness benefits will rise to \$143.20, \$85.90, \$85.90 and \$45 per week.

Additional benefit of \$10 per week (\$12 from November 1983) may be paid for each child under 16 years of age or dependent full-time student aged 16 years and under 25 years in a beneficiary's care. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a benefit of \$68.65 per week may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided that there are one or more dependent children and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on, but not employed by, the claimant. The single and married rates of unemployment and sickness benefits are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. This provision does not apply to the rate of benefit for unemployment beneficiaries without dependants or to single persons under 18 years.

A person who has been receiving sickness benefit for a continuous period of 6 weeks and pays rent or pays for lodgings may be entitled to receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$10 per week if wholly or substantially dependent on the benefit. (The waiting period of 6 weeks may be waived in certain circumstances.) The allowance is not payable to a person in hospital who has no dependants.

A special benefit may be granted, under certain circumstances, to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefits who are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants. Recipients of special benefits may include unmarried women for a period before and after the birth of a child, persons caring for invalid parents or sick relatives, persons ineligible for a pension because of lack of residence qualifications, and persons remanded in custody pending court proceedings. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Government centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. Unemployment, sickness and special benefits (including supplementary assistance and allowances) are assessable income for income tax purposes.

Particulars of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table.

Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits, N.S.W.

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of claims granted during year						
Unemployment benefit —						
Males	198,513	172,304	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	291,028
Females	83,922	79,926	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	104,798
Persons	282,435	252,230	(a)249,600	(a)239,300	(a)270,400	395,826
Sickness benefit —						
Males	43,138	37,803	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	47,927
Females	13,301	13,369	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	15,024
Persons	56,439	51,172	(a)52,700	(a)49,940	(a)54,700	62,951
Special benefit (b) —						
Males	8,683	10,697	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	11,647
Females	8,444	11,038	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	17,359
Persons	17,127	21,735	(a)25,100	(a)23,500	(a)28,600	29,006
Total benefits —						
Males	250,334	220,804	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	350,602
Females	105,667	104,333	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	137,181
Persons	356,001	325,137	(a)327,400	(a)312,740	(a)353,700	487,783
Number receiving benefit at end of year						
Unemployment benefit —						
Males	70,804	73,956	70,481	<i>n.a.</i>	101,480	187,181
Females	30,560	35,887	35,775	<i>n.a.</i>	40,618	57,028
Persons	101,364	109,843	106,256	(a)105,600	142,098	244,209
Sickness benefit —						
Males	11,738	10,408	12,696	<i>n.a.</i>	18,383	22,582
Females	3,096	3,137	4,430	<i>n.a.</i>	5,805	6,600
Persons	14,834	13,545	17,126	(a)21,100	24,188	29,182
Special benefit (b) —						
Males	2,072	2,204	3,232	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	3,489
Females	2,806	3,285	3,838	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	4,494
Persons	4,878	5,489	7,070	(a)6,900	7,114	7,983
Total benefits —						
Males	84,614	86,568	86,409	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	213,252
Females	36,462	42,309	44,043	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	68,122
Persons	121,076	128,877	130,452	(a)133,600	173,400	281,374
Amount paid during year (\$'000) (c)						
Unemployment benefit	324,746	334,320	343,683	357,308	449,871	881,184
Sickness benefit	50,778	48,016	54,906	78,937	99,744	120,550
Special benefit (b)	14,462	17,097	19,901	25,811	30,885	34,988
Total benefits	389,986	399,434	418,490	462,056	580,500	1,036,722

(a) Estimated. (b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres up to 30 June 1981. Includes such benefits thereafter. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948, the Commonwealth Government pays a single comprehensive allowance to permanent residents of Australia aged 16 years or more who are suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. The allowance is payable subject to an income test and is limited to those people who qualify for Commonwealth pensioner health benefits (described later, in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'). Since May 1983, the maximum weekly rates of allowance are \$70.40 each for a sufferer and dependent spouse, \$86.35 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$20 for each dependent child, and \$85.60 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$82.35 if maintained in an institution. At 30 June 1982, there were 78 persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, and the amount of allowances paid in 1981-82 was \$290,000. The allowance is not subject to income tax unless the recipient is eligible for an age pension.

The general administration of the scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the N.S.W. Department of Health through its regional offices, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security.

Relocation Assistance Scheme

The Relocation Assistance Scheme was introduced in 1976 to help the placement of persons who are already, or are about to become, unemployed and who are unlikely to secure continuing employment in their present locality, even after retraining. The scheme provides financial assistance to enable eligible persons to move to another locality to take up either continuing employment or approved training under the Manpower Training Programs (described in Chapter 10 'Labour'). This assistance includes fares to cover the costs of interview, exploratory visit and relocation, removal expenses of \$2,000 (maximum), re-establishment allowance (related to family size), legal and agents' fees of \$1,500 (maximum) or rental allowance of \$500 (maximum).

Community Youth Support Scheme

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) assists young unemployed persons who have registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. The aim of CYSS is to improve the employability of the unemployed young and to maintain an orientation towards work. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to community groups, including recognised youth organisations and local government authorities, to meet the administrative and operating costs of the projects conducted by those bodies to assist the unemployed young.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The New South Wales Government provides a wide range of social welfare services through the Department of Youth and Community Services. The Department provides or co-ordinates services for families, children, youth, the aged, and the handicapped. It has special responsibilities in the areas of care and supervision of dependent children and adults, rehabilitation of young offenders, adoption of children, care of immigrant children, child employment, early childhood services, emergency assistance and the support of community groups providing services such as women's refuges and youth crisis centres. Regionalisation of the Department's services has been achieved through the establishment of 82 district offices in New South Wales, 24 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 58 in other areas.

The principal statutory responsibilities of the Department are contained in the following legislation: the Youth and Community Services Act, 1973; the Child Welfare Act, 1939; the Maintenance Act, 1964; the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916; the Adoption of Children Act, 1965; and the Government Relief Administration Act, 1930.

Several advisory bodies have been established to advise the Government on social welfare matters in New South Wales. These include the Child Welfare Advisory Council, the Aborigines Advisory Council, the State Council of Youth and the New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped.

The Community Welfare Act, 1982 (assented to in May 1982 but not proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript), will replace the Child Welfare Act, 1939, the Government Relief Administration Act, 1930, the Youth and Community Services Act, 1973, and significant parts of the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916. The Act will reform and consolidate the law in New South Wales relating to a wide range of social issues including: community welfare and social development, general and disaster welfare assistance, children's welfare, criminal proceedings involving children, children and other persons subject to control, the welfare of handicapped persons and home care services.

The Act will formally establish a number of statutory authorities and advisory bodies including the Children's Court of New South Wales, the Community Welfare Appeals Tribunal, the Community Welfare Advisory Council, the New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped, the Community Services Training Council, Children's Panels (which will ensure that children are not unnecessarily brought before a children's court) and Children's Boards of Review.

Community Services Fund

The Community Services Fund makes grants to community groups providing approved social welfare services. Services which have received grants include women's refuges, neighbourhood centres, hostels and homes for children and families, and groups providing services for aged or handicapped people. In 1981-82, grants totalling \$10.0m were paid from the Fund to community groups providing approved services.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Youth and Community Services in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. The Child Welfare Advisory Council advises the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of children under State guardianship, the supervision of children in private foster homes and charitable homes and in child care centres, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State training schools, and the supervision of those released on probation from Children's Courts or discharged from State training schools. The Act prevents the employment of children in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public entertainment and in street trading. Children's Courts deal with offences committed by or against children and with complaints of neglect and uncontrollability.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, and the Maintenance Act, 1964, described below, the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father, the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899, and the Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976. The Liquor Act, 1982, prohibits the supply of intoxicating liquor to persons under the age of 18 years and the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act, 1903, prohibits the supply of tobacco and related products to persons under the age of 16 years. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., between the ages of 6 and 15 years, is prescribed by the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted by the Minister for Youth and Community Services in certain cases, details of which are given in chapter 7 'Education'.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

Children Under State Guardianship

The Minister for Youth and Community Services is the guardian of children admitted to care as 'wards' upon application by parents or other guardians, children committed to care as wards by order of a Children's Court, persons committed to training schools by order of a Children's Court, and persons admitted or committed to care under special provisions relating to intellectually handicapped persons. Children surrendered for adoption, and unaccompanied child immigrants may also be placed under State guardianship.

Children committed to the care of the Minister are generally placed in a 'receiving home' in the Sydney metropolitan area where professional staff assess their medical, educational, and emotional needs in order to determine their most suitable placement. The Department of Youth and Community Services has developed a range of substitute care facilities in the community so that children can be placed within their own locality.

Where practicable, wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Department exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

Wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department or in charitable homes conducted by religious and other organisations. The Department maintains 'receiving homes' for new wards or children (other than delinquent children) remanded for further court appearances, homes for pre-school and infant children, homes for school-age children, family group homes, hostels for working-age wards, and homes for intellectually handicapped children.

The number of children (ie persons aged under 18 years) under the guardianship of the Minister in recent years is shown in the following table. The figures shown include children committed to training schools and to care under the special provisions relating to intellectually handicapped persons, but exclude adoption and immigration cases.

Children Under State Guardianship (a), N.S.W.

Type of placement	At 30 June			
	1979	1980	1981	1982
With parent or other relative —				
Males	109	156	198	187
Females	109	135	118	143
Total	218	291	316	330
In foster care —				
Males	1,475	1,321	1,208	1,150
Females	1,257	1,110	967	919
Total	2,732	2,431	2,175	2,069
In residential child care establishments (b) —				
Males	1,040	866	876	527
Females	473	369	344	294
Total	1,513	1,235	1,220	821
Living independently —				
Males	34	49	67	61
Females	30	39	43	65
Total	64	88	110	126
Other (c) —				
Males	143	(d)243	152	172
Females	55	(d)161	100	106
Total	198	(d)404	252	278
Total, all placements —				
Males	2,801	2,635	2,501	2,097
Females	1,924	1,814	1,572	1,527
Total	4,725	4,449	4,073	3,624

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Includes training schools, remand homes, receiving homes, family group homes, charitable homes and homes for intellectually handicapped children. (c) Includes hospitals, boarding schools, and children in the care of adults other than parents or relatives. (d) Excludes unauthorised absences.

In addition to the 3,624 children under State guardianship at 30 June 1982, there were 242 persons aged 18 years or more under guardianship.

Juvenile Offenders

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with an offence. Further details in respect of Children's Courts are given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

Children committed to training schools may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court (which may not exceed 3 years) or, where the Court has not specified a definite period of detention, for a period up to 3 years, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to a training school is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Department of Youth and Community Services exercises control of children committed to training schools and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the schools.

There are nine remand centres (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of juvenile offenders, as well as three training schools for boys and one school for both boys and girls. There is also a special school for truant boys and girls. Particulars of truancy are given in the subdivision 'Government and Non-Government Schools, Students and Teachers' in Chapter 7 'Education'.

In recent years emphasis has been directed to finding alternatives to committing children to training schools. Alternatives such as Youth Attendance Centre programs, Community Youth Centres, small community integrated residential centres, community service orders and individual family placement are increasingly used to meet the needs of offenders formerly managed in the traditional training school. The Youth Attendance Centre programs involve the compulsory attendance of children on probation at Saturday meetings and weekend camps. Two Community Youth Centres have been established in Sydney. These Centres, located at Stanmore and St. Marys, provide for young persons to obtain leave from training schools to return home, or to an acceptable living situation, and to attend the Centre at regular periods (initially for two evenings a week, all day each Saturday, and one weekend a month) for participation in group sessions and for social, recreational, and community service and camping activities.

Other Substitute Care for Children

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable homes conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable homes fail to pay maintenance, allowances in respect of the children may be paid to the homes by the State. The rate of allowance is \$27.50 per week for each eligible child. The total expenditure during 1981-82 was \$2.5m.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 16 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

Adoption of Children

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The principle underlying the Act is that the interests and welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration. The Court may not make an order for the adoption of a child unless the Director-General of the Department of Youth and Community Services has made a report concerning the proposed adoption. Application to the Court for an adoption order must be made on behalf of the applicant(s) by the Director-General, or by the principal officer of a private adoption agency, except in the case of an application for adoption by two persons, one of whom is a natural parent or relative of the child (grandparent, uncle, or aunt). In such a case, the application may be made on behalf of the applicants by a solicitor, provided that, in the case of a relative, the consent of the natural parent(s) has been given.

Charitable organisations desiring to conduct negotiations and make arrangements for the adoption of children must be approved by the Director-General of the Department of Youth and Community Services as private adoption agencies. At 30 June 1982, there were three approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parent(s) or guardian(s) is required to an adoption, except in certain circumstances when it may be dispensed with by the Court. If 12 years of age or over, the child's consent is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances. Orders of adoption are registered at the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Upon the making of an adoption order, all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents terminate. The adopted child has, as his surname, the surname of his adoptive parent(s) and becomes a child of the adopter(s) as if he had been born to the adopter(s) in lawful wedlock. Under the Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act, 1980, assented to in April 1980 but only partially proclaimed at the time of this manuscript preparation, an Adoption Tribunal will be established to exercise the jurisdiction currently invested in the Supreme Court of New South Wales under the Adoption of Children Act, 1965.

For statistical purposes, adoptions are recorded when the adoption order is signed. The number of orders signed in a year may be affected by administrative and other special circumstances, as well as by the numbers of children being surrendered for adoption, and this should be borne in mind when comparing adoption statistics from year to year.

In 1981-82, the total number of adoptions was 855 of which 321 (or 38 per cent) were arranged through the Department of Youth and Community Services. The following table shows the numbers of adoptions arranged through the Department, private adoption agencies, and solicitors in each of the last six years.

Adoptions: Adoption Agency and Sex of Adopted Person, N.S.W.

Adoptions	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Adoptions arranged through —						
Department of Youth and Community Services —						
Males	585	264	227	190	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females	607	305	245	170	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Total	1,192	569	472	360	311	321
Private adoption agencies —						
Males	190	100	99	89	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Females	163	107	87	74	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Total	353	207	186	163	139	147
Solicitors —						
Males	108	139	188	164	153	<i>n.a.</i>
Females	117	153	174	166	191	<i>n.a.</i>
Total	225	292	362	330	344	387
Total adoptions —						
Males	883	503	514	443	379	419
Females	887	565	506	410	415	436
Total	1,770	1,068	1,020	853	794	855

Deserted Children

In cases of desertion of the wife or of the children of a marriage, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the *Family Law Act 1975*, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the provisions of the Maintenance Act, 1964, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance of the child. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases. The Family Law Act provides for maintenance action to be taken in any part of Australia (including Norfolk Island) and for the recognition and enforcement, by Australian courts having jurisdiction under the Act, of maintenance orders made in certain overseas countries. The Act also provides for the recognition and enforcement of Australian orders by these countries.

Immigrant and Refugee Children

By delegation of ministerial powers under the (Commonwealth) *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946*, the Director-General of the Department of Youth and Community Services is the guardian of immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 18 years of age and who entered Australia as permanent residents other than in the care of a parent or relative. The number of these immigrant children at 30 June 1982 was 235.

Under the same delegation the Minister is also the guardian of unattached refugee children in New South Wales. At 30 June 1982 these numbered 144.

Child Employment

Under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, children are required to be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services if they are to be employed in public entertainment or in street trading.

Child Care Services

In New South Wales, there are numerous facilities, such as pre-schools, child care centres, kindergartens, nursery schools, playgroups, etc., where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family environment, or where they can be cared for while their parents are at work. These facilities are conducted by State Government departments, local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Services provided include full day care, occasional and emergency care, care during holidays and outside school hours, and family day care programs.

The Department of Youth and Community Services maintains child care advisory services which ensure that the standards of the centres providing the early childhood services meet established criteria; those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the Department. Departmental advisors supervise the operations of the centres and offer advice on the development of programs and utilisation of staff and facilities. At 30 June 1982, there were 1,171 accredited centres operating in New South Wales.

The Office of Child Care, within the Department of Social Security, has responsibility for the administration and development of the Children's Services Program, which provides for the allocation of funds to community groups and State and local governments for a wide range of pre-school and day care services for children, and for other family support services. Services for children include centre-based or home-based day care, occasional and emergency care, pre-school services, care for school-aged children outside school hours and vacation care, special services for Aboriginal, migrant, and handicapped children, playgroup support services, and children's services development projects.

In 1981-82, Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales under the Children's Services Program for services other than pre-schools amounted to \$15.1m paid directly to community groups and local government authorities. Commonwealth Government assistance for pre-schools is also provided under the Children's Services Program but is allocated to the States under block grant conditions. Further details of pre-school services are given in Chapter 7 'Education'.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Women's Refuges

The main types of services offered by women's refuges are short-term domestic-type accommodation and social support for women and children in emergencies, counselling, and assistance in obtaining services from government and private organisations. State Government grants, administered by the Department of Youth and Community Services, are the main source of funds for the operation of women's refuges in New South Wales. In 1981-82, grants by the New South Wales Government to 33 approved women's refuges totalled \$2.7m.

Women's refuges may also receive a subsidy from the (Commonwealth) Department of Social Security to provide a specialised child care program for resident children.

Child Protection

The Department of Youth and Community Services has established specialist child protection units in Sydney, Wollongong and Newcastle. These units provide day programs for parents and children, and a 24-hour a day telephone counselling service.

This service is available for parents who need to discuss problems they are having with their children. Neighbours or friends can telephone confidentially if they are worried about a child they believe might be harmed or neglected, and these reports will be investigated by Community Welfare Offices.

The Interdepartmental Committee of Child Protection, with representatives from the Department of Youth and Community Services, the N.S.W. Department of Health and the N.S.W. Police Department, has developed and implemented a new system of notification, registration and monitoring of services to children in need of protection. The new notification procedures include the systematic collection of data which will provide, for the first time in New South Wales, reliable research material relating to child protection.

Youth Refuges

Youth refuges provide support services for homeless young people in the 12-18 years age-group. Refuges are funded on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the Department of Youth and Community Services and the Department of Social Security. In 1981-82, grants totalling \$755,000 were allocated to 21 youth refuges.

Half-way Houses

The Department of Youth and Community Services funds a small number of half-way houses which provide medium-term supportive accommodation for young people not ready for independent living. In 1981-82, grants totalling \$222,500 were allocated to half-way houses in New South Wales.

Proclaimed Places

Proclaimed places provide accommodation for people who are homeless or publicly intoxicated. The program to establish proclaimed places was introduced in 1980 after the repeal of the Summary Offences Act and the commencement of the Intoxicated Persons Act. During 1981-82, State Government grants totalling \$1.5m were allocated to 33 proclaimed places in New South Wales and were administered by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

Emergency and Supplementary Assistance

Emergency and supplementary assistance is provided by the Department of Youth and Community Services for the relief of economic distress in cases of need. Assistance includes special cash assistance to meet crises such as family breakdown, illness, temporary unemployment, fires and floods.

Other assistance is provided in the form of clothing, footwear, blankets, spectacles, transport assistance for essential journeys, rent relief and payment of rental bond money. Half-fare transport concession certificates, covering both public and private transport, are provided to persons who are unemployed or on sickness or special benefits. All forms of assistance are means tested. Total expenditure on emergency and supplementary assistance during 1981-82 was \$8.8m.

Homeless Persons' Assistance

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to voluntary agencies and local and statutory authorities to upgrade and replace inadequate accommodation and facilities for homeless persons. Under the provisions of the *Homeless Persons Assistance Act 1974*, grants are made to eligible organisations to meet the cost of purchasing, constructing, altering and renting buildings to be used as homeless persons' assistance centres, as well as for purchasing furniture, furnishings, and equipment for such centres. Assistance is also provided to meet half the salaries of social welfare workers performing approved services at approved centres.

A subsidy is also available to help meet the cost of providing food and accommodation for homeless persons at approved centres, or for meals provided at such centres for non-resident homeless persons. The rate of the food and accommodation subsidy is \$1.35 per person per day, and the meal subsidy for non-residents is 45 cents per meal.

Total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales in 1981-82 amounted to \$2.0m.

HOME CARE SERVICES

Home Care Assistance

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*, the Commonwealth Government shares with the States, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales in 1981-82 amounted to \$4.3m. Under the Act, the Commonwealth also shares, on a \$2 for \$1 basis, the approved capital cost of senior citizens' centres. The Commonwealth also shares, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, the salaries of welfare officers employed in conjunction with such centres. Recurrent grants for senior citizens' centres in New South Wales in 1981-82 amounted to \$448,000 and capital grants amounted to \$1.4m.

Delivered Meals

In terms of the *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act 1970*, the Commonwealth Government makes subsidies to those ('Meals on Wheels') organisations which provide delivered meals to the aged and the sick in their own homes. The basic rate of subsidy is 50 cents per meal. An additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal is payable if fresh fruit or fruit-juice is included with each meal. During the year ended 30 June 1982, 231 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$1.2m.

Home Care Service of New South Wales

The Home Care Service of New South Wales functions within the policy direction of the Minister for Youth and Community Services. The Service, which has 152 branches throughout New South Wales, is available to families or individuals who cannot manage independently at home because of illness, frailty, disability or crisis, and may be provided on a short-term or long-term basis. Fees charged depend upon the ability of the client to pay. No one is refused service due to inability to pay. Home aides perform basic household duties including cooking, washing and cleaning. Other services available include personal care, relief care and a live-in housekeeper service. Some branches provide handyman services, essential yard maintenance service and family worker service. The Home Care Service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*. During 1982, an average of 21,150 clients were assisted each month and, at 30 June 1983, approximately 4,500 home aides and 'handy persons' were employed.

WELFARE HOUSING

Commonwealth Housing Assistance

The Commonwealth Government makes grants in terms of the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) and local government authorities to meet the cost of providing homes in which aged and adult disabled and incapacitated persons may live in conditions resembling ordinary domestic life as closely as possible. The grants are made, subject to subsidy limits, on the basis of \$2 for each \$1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. In 1981-82, grants amounting to \$13.5m were approved in New South Wales for 47 projects accommodating 995 aged or disabled persons.

In terms of the *Aged or Disabled Persons Hostels Act 1972*, the Commonwealth Government, subject to certain conditions, provides assistance for the capital costs associated with the provision of hostel accommodation for aged and, from June 1982, disabled persons by local government authorities and eligible organisations (up to a maximum of \$22,530 per person). The Government pays an additional grant of up to \$2,400 per person for the purchase of land and a further \$250 per person is available for furnishing. Accommodation provided under the Act must be allocated strictly on the basis of need and without any contribution from the prospective resident. In 1981-82, \$3.4m was provided to New South Wales hostels under this Act.

In terms of the *Housing Assistance Act 1981*, the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the State for rental housing and home purchase assistance, for a period of five years from 1981-82. Persons eligible for assistance include those in receipt of an age or invalid pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a special benefit, a sheltered employment allowance, and some classes of service pension. Both single and married pensioners may be eligible. Further particulars of Commonwealth Government housing assistance are given in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'.

State Housing Assistance

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides rental accommodation for people on low incomes (including pensioners and sole parent beneficiaries). Applications to the Commission are reviewed by Housing Application Committees and are considered on the basis of 'need' compared with the applicant's ability to meet this 'need' on the private market. Provision of accommodation for the elderly also requires that the applicants are able to care for themselves and that women have reached the age of 55 years and men the age of 60 years, although in the case of married couples only one partner need reach the qualifying age before both can apply. Successful applications are allocated to waiting lists. Sydney families with housing problems of a particularly serious or pressing nature may be assessed by a Special Allocations Committee. In country areas the task of reviewing urgent cases, which are usually associated with natural disasters such as fire or flood, remains with the local Housing Application Committee which adopts the same principles as the Sydney Committee. These cases are provided with accommodation without the need to go on a waiting list.

In cases of existing homelessness, or where there has been insufficient time for review by the Special Allocations Committee, immediate assistance to families and individuals is available for a period, usually limited to three months. This is designed to give the occupants time to consolidate their position and return to the private market pending provision of permanent housing by the Commission either by special allocation or the normal waiting list.

From July 1983, rates of rental payable for Housing Commission accommodation have been set at 85 per cent of the market value of rentals for equivalent accommodation in the same area in the private sector. However, a rental rebate scheme operates to ensure that tenants pay no more than 20 per cent of the tenant's gross weekly income, plus 20 per cent of the spouse's gross weekly income, if any, and \$5 per week for each other member of the family earning income, on a full-time basis, of more than \$25 per week. In the case of pensioners whose only income is pension plus allowances, the rent is fixed at 18 per cent of that income.

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

Aboriginals in New South Wales are entitled to all the services and benefits available to any other citizen from Commonwealth and State authorities. Other special programs are also provided.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance to State Government Departments for special programs for Aboriginals, particularly in the fields of housing, education, and health. In addition, direct grants are provided to Aboriginal organisations. In 1981-82, the Commonwealth Government provided, through the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, a total of \$7.6m for Aboriginal programs in New South Wales, including \$3.9m in grants to the State Government for Aboriginal advancement. Since 1 July 1981, Commonwealth funds for Aboriginal housing (amounting to \$9.1m in 1981-82) have been provided directly to the Aboriginal Development Commission, instead of to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

The Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for the planning and co-ordination of programs for Aboriginals. It is also a primary source of Commonwealth funding to Aboriginal organisations for such programs as legal aid, social support (welfare), community management, and culture and recreation. The Aboriginal Development Commission is responsible for funding Aboriginal organisations for housing and enterprise projects. Other key Commonwealth Departments providing special programs for Aboriginals include the Departments of Education and Youth Affairs, Employment and Industrial Relations and Social Security.

The National Aboriginal Conference is a national forum of Aboriginal representatives elected by popular Aboriginal vote. The conference has thirty-six members, seven of whom constitute the Eastern Branch (New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory).

Late in 1981 the New South Wales Government established a Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs whose priorities were to —

- (a) advise the Government on how and where land rights for Aboriginals might be granted;
- (b) liaise with other Government departments such as Health, Housing and Education, on policies and provision of services for Aboriginals;
- (c) identify needs and problems, and act as the representative of Aboriginals in taking up these matters with Commonwealth and State authorities; and
- (d) implement Government objectives arising from the inquiries of the N.S.W. Parliamentary Select Committee on Aborigines.

In April 1983 the (State) Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983, was passed. This legislation repealed the former legislation — the Aborigines Act, 1969. Under the new legislation a three-tier administrative structure of Aboriginal Land Councils was created, comprised of representatives elected by the Aboriginal people. The main features of the new legislation are contained in the section Aboriginal Lands in Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

Direct responsibility for the Aboriginal Special Housing Scheme rests with the Housing Commission of New South Wales. Under the Scheme, the Commission sites, constructs, and manages homes for Aboriginals throughout New South Wales. The Aboriginal Housing Advisory Board was established in July 1982 to ensure that the Aboriginal community can participate in decisions concerning the provision of accommodation for Aboriginal people under the Scheme. The Board's 10 members are all Aboriginal. Aboriginals are also eligible to apply for tenancy of dwellings constructed by the Housing Commission as part of the State's ordinary housing program. In addition, housing for Aboriginal people is provided by Aboriginal community organisations which receive direct financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government for community projects.

The (State) Department of Health is responsible for special Aboriginal health services. The Department, in liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs, conducts the Aboriginal Health Programme, which employed 99 staff, including 68 Aboriginals, in April 1983. The Programme trains community health workers, and conducts various nutrition, vaccination, and other public health projects. Aboriginal-managed medical services operate in Sydney, Campbelltown, Kempsey, Nowra, Taree and Wilcannia.

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to Aboriginal school children and tertiary students (see Chapter 7 'Education'). The N.S.W. Department of Education has established an Aboriginal education unit to implement its Aboriginal education policy. The unit is supported by seven regional consultants and five Aboriginal support teachers appointed to selected schools with high Aboriginal enrolments. The Department also employs about 30 teachers who are Aboriginal. An Aboriginal Teachers' Aide Scheme trains locally selected Aboriginals at a training course conducted at the University of Sydney. In 1982, there were 60 trained Aboriginal teachers' aides employed in schools throughout New South Wales.

Many Aboriginals undertake training in private enterprise and in the public sector under special programs for Aboriginals administered by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. Courses for Aboriginals in pre-vocational, pre-trade, and community management skills are arranged by the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education in co-operation with the Commonwealth Departments of Aboriginal Affairs, and Employment and Industrial Relations.

SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Handicapped Persons' Facilities

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974*, financial assistance is provided by the Commonwealth Government to eligible non-profit organisations and local government authorities for the purchase, construction, extension, alteration, rental and maintenance of premises that cater for physically or mentally handicapped people. Services qualifying for subsidy comprise day training centres for handicapped children, activity therapy centres, training centres and sheltered workshops for handicapped adults, and residential facilities for people who use these services, or need special accommodation to allow them to engage in normal employment. All capital and equipment subsidised are paid at the rate of \$4 for every \$1 raised from non-government sources. Rent is subsidised at a rate equal to 80 per cent of the approved rental paid, subject to certain conditions. A salary subsidy of 50 per cent of actual salaries may be paid toward the cost of salaries of most staff, while a higher rate of up to 100 per cent may be paid during an initial period in the case of some new enterprises. A training fee of \$500 is paid to eligible sheltered workshops for each former employee who remains in normal employment for twelve months following at least six months training by the organisation.

At 30 June 1982, eligible organisations in New South Wales comprised 66 training centres, 56 activity therapy centres, 79 sheltered workshops, 102 residential facilities and 17 other approved services. Total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales under the Handicapped Persons Assistance Act amounted to \$19.6m in 1981-82.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons to work towards social and economic independence. Rehabilitation is generally provided at the various centres operated by the Rehabilitation Service, and is effected through medical treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement. The Rehabilitation Service is available to most disabled people and is provided without cost to the client.

In 1982-83, 1,884 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales, 1,926 persons completed rehabilitation and 529 were placed in open, sheltered, part-time, or home bound employment.

From March 1983, a rehabilitation allowance has been payable to persons who are receiving rehabilitation assistance from the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service and who have been receiving, or are eligible to receive, a Social Security pension, benefit or sheltered employment allowance. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's pension, additional pension for dependent children, etc.) are payable. The allowance may be payable for up to six months after the period of rehabilitation assistance.

At 30 June 1983, there were 832 recipients of the allowance in New South Wales, including 96 wife pensioners.

Recipients of the allowance may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Handicapped Persons Bureau

The Handicapped Persons Bureau, located within the Department of Youth and Community Services, has as its main functions the co-ordination and development of State social welfare services for handicapped people, and the provision of assistance and advice to community groups on developing services for handicapped people, and using government aid programs.

The Bureau provides financial assistance to community groups providing innovative and supportive services for people with physical, sensory and intellectual handicaps, and to agencies that plan and co-ordinate regional and State-wide services. In 1981-82, the Bureau made grants totalling \$1.8m to 87 community groups providing services for handicapped people.

The Bureau also maintains the Young Handicapped Children's Program, an early intervention service to assist families in which there is a handicapped child. Co-ordinators of the program are located in local Community Welfare Offices of the Department.

OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES AND CONCESSIONS

Fringe Benefits and Concessions

Commonwealth Government fringe benefits are available to eligible civilian and repatriation pensioners, recipients of certain other benefits and allowances, and their dependants. Those eligible may obtain special health benefits (described in Chapter 6 'Health'), a range of pharmaceuticals free of charge, free optometrical consultations from participating optometrists, telephone rental concessions, mail redirection concessions, hearing aid services and a reduction of fares on Commonwealth Government rail and shipping services.

Persons eligible for fringe benefits are those receiving repatriation, age, invalid, wives' and widows' pensions, sheltered employment, rehabilitation, and tuberculosis allowances, supporting parents' benefits, and sickness benefits, whose income satisfies a special income test. A single pensioner or beneficiary whose assessed income (other than the pension itself) is less than \$54 per week (\$2,808 per year) qualifies for fringe benefits. For a single person receiving a sheltered employment allowance, the income limit is \$68 per week (\$3,536 per year). A married couple qualify if their combined assessed income is less than \$90 per week (\$4,680 per year). These income limits are higher for persons with dependent children. The income test operates on the basis of assessed income as defined for pension purposes. Persons eligible for Commonwealth Government fringe benefits are issued with a Pensioner Health Benefits Card, except for sickness beneficiaries, who are issued with a fortnightly Health Benefits Card.

At 30 June 1982, there was a total of 588,102 persons with Pensioner Health Benefits Cards in New South Wales. This comprised 400,275 age and wife pensioners, 87,182 invalid and wife pensioners, 3,464 recipients of sheltered employment allowances (including wife pensioners), 54,678 widow pensioners and 42,503 supporting parent beneficiaries.

The New South Wales Government provides subsidies and concessions towards certain services utilised by persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards. Reduced fares are paid on New South Wales Government trains, buses, and ferries, and privately-operated bus services. Rail concessions also include travel at reduced fares on certain main interstate trunk lines, and two free economy class return journeys per year between any two New South Wales stations at least one of which is outside the Sydney metropolitan area. Blind persons are entitled to free rail, bus, and ferry travel within the Newcastle and Sydney areas and half-fare concessions on country and interstate rail services. These concessions may be extended to a companion. Other fringe benefits include rebates on both council rates and water and sewerage rates up to a maximum rebate of \$150 each per year, rebates on electricity accounts and dog licences, and free motor vehicle drivers' licences.

From 1979, residents of New South Wales who receive the maximum rates of (Commonwealth) unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, are eligible for half-fare travel concessions on certain public transport and private bus services in New South Wales.

Certain commercial organisations also provide fringe benefits (mostly in the form of a reduced fee) to persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards.

Health Care Card

Health Care Cards are issued by the Commonwealth Government to eligible unemployment and special beneficiaries, migrants and refugees, and people on low incomes. Holders of Health Care Cards and their dependants are entitled to special health benefits, described in Chapter 6 'Health', but not to the other Commonwealth 'fringe' benefits.

A Health Care Card is issued to a person receiving unemployment or special benefit, subject to the same income test as for Commonwealth fringe benefits (described above). Migrants and refugees are eligible, free of income test, during their first six months in Australia. In addition, all persons whose income is below a specified level are eligible: for married couples, the income limit from May 1983 is \$193 per week (combined income) plus \$20 for each dependent child; for sole parents with one dependent child it is \$213 per week plus \$20 for each other dependent child; and for single persons without dependent children the income limit is \$116 per week.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable by the Commonwealth Government to an eligible pensioner who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of another such pensioner or of a spouse or dependent child. A benefit of up to \$20 is payable to any other person who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an eligible pensioner. For these benefits, 'eligible pensioner' means a person who satisfies, or had satisfied prior to death, the income test for Commonwealth fringe benefits (described above). In 1982-83, there were 17,767 benefit claims granted in New South Wales, and the amount paid on benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$575,000.

Legal Aid

The Australian Legal Aid Office provides legal aid and advice to needy persons in relation to matters arising under Commonwealth law and to persons to whom the Commonwealth Government has a responsibility, e.g. persons receiving social services, members and former members of the defence forces, persons who have recently arrived in Australia, and full-time students.

The Legal Services Commission of New South Wales provides legal aid and advice to needy persons in relation to matters arising under State law.

Further details of legal aid services are given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

Co-ordination of Welfare Services During Disasters

The Department of Youth and Community Services administers schemes that provide emergency relief and financial assistance to the victims of floods, bushfires and other emergencies (see 'Emergency Assistance' earlier in this chapter). In addition to these schemes, the N.S.W. Disaster Welfare Plan has been developed to ensure the co-ordination of welfare services provided by statutory and non-statutory organisations in the event of a major disaster. Under the Plan, co-ordinating committees have been established in thirty-three localities in New South Wales.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS

The table below shows selected outlays by the Commonwealth Government on welfare in New South Wales in recent years. The figures cover Commonwealth Government outlays in the form of:

- (a) grants to the New South Wales Government for current purposes; and
- (b) personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory,

that have been classified to the purpose of 'social security and welfare' in the Australian National Accounts. The figures do not represent the total outlays by the Commonwealth Government on social security and welfare in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, outlays in the form of grants to the State for capital purposes, grants for private capital and current purposes, direct grants to local government authorities, and expenditure on the administration of social security programs in New South Wales.

Commonwealth Government Outlays on Welfare in New South Wales (a): Grants to the State for Current Purposes and Personal Benefit Payments (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Grants to the State for current purposes						
Assistance for deserted wives (b)	3,837	6,376	9,521	7,538	6,379	—
Home care services	1,567	1,933	1,875	2,769	3,611	4,321
Child care services	n.a.	1,881	2,461	2,978	3,257	3,608
Other welfare services	515	177	1,013	712	1,302	3,068
Total, grants for current purposes	5,919	10,367	14,870	13,997	14,549	10,997
Personal benefit payments (c)						
Assistance to aged persons —						
Age pensions (incl. wife's pension)	924,354	1,093,824	1,203,164	1,309,170	1,469,042	1,674,481
Telephone concessions	5,110	5,352	6,107	6,359	7,221	9,012
Other	3,760	4,165	4,500	4,783	6,783	8,073
Total	933,224	1,103,341	1,213,771	1,320,312	1,483,046	1,691,566
Assistance to ex-servicemen —						
Disability and service pensions and allowances	227,514	280,228	300,917	340,798	422,462	468,546
Assistance to incapacitated and handicapped persons —						
Invalid pensions (incl. wife's pension)	209,846	242,630	276,504	314,725	334,460	356,355
Sheltered employment allowances	6,134	7,024	8,124	9,843	11,697	13,904
Handicapped children's benefits and allowances	5,364	6,194	6,124	6,890	6,495	7,559
Rehabilitation services	3,628	5,407	5,988	6,532	7,398	8,845
Total	224,972	261,255	296,740	337,990	360,049	386,663
Assistance to widows and single parents —						
Widows' pensions	141,317	170,643	194,428	219,261	251,468	273,975
Supporting parents' benefits (b)	56,177	68,970	81,728	(d)94,758	151,810	228,229
Total	197,494	239,613	276,156	314,020	403,278	502,204
Assistance to families and children —						
Family allowances	366,102	371,258	349,910	372,125	341,612	374,985
Other	3,693	3,444	1,990	783	746	1,077
Total	369,795	374,702	351,900	372,908	342,358	376,062
Assistance to unemployed and sick persons —						
Unemployment benefits	285,180	324,746	334,320	343,683	357,308	449,871
Sickness benefits	44,038	50,778	48,016	54,906	78,937	99,744
Special benefits (e)	9,665	14,462	17,097	19,901	25,811	30,885
Other	127	33	36	1,673	850	79
Total	339,010	390,019	399,469	420,163	462,906	580,579
Other assistance	1,521	1,669	1,706	1,977	2,312	8,568
Total, personal benefit payments	2,293,530	2,650,827	2,840,659	3,108,168	3,476,410	4,014,188

(a) See text preceding table. (b) From 1 November 1980 the supporting parents benefit was extended to cover the first six months of sole parenthood. As a consequence the *States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act 1968* was repealed, and assistance for deserted wives was cancelled. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory. (d) From November 1977, the supporting mother's benefit was extended to supporting fathers, and renamed supporting parent's benefit. (e) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres up to 30 June 1981. Includes such benefits thereafter.

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

The next table shows State Government expenditure from the (State) Consolidated Fund (formerly the Consolidated Revenue Fund) that has been classified to the function of 'social amelioration' in the New South Wales Public Accounts. Grants and miscellaneous receipts from the Commonwealth Government have been deducted.

State Government Expenditure (From Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales (a) (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Relief of the destitute, blind, aged, etc. (b)	49,053	57,220	65,247	85,152	101,020	126,071
Maintenance/care of State wards etc and care of						
Aboriginals	3,534	3,912	3,796	5,286	7,728	10,079
Relief of natural disasters	5,021	5,580	9,002	8,585	24,384	2,426
Legal aid	1,432	1,784	2,146	3,635	4,911	6,505
Food relief and cash assistance	7,106	10,841	7,720	12,321	1,173	35
Housing	1,604	1,129	1,288	(c)71,805	1,567	2,761
Administration	19,693	25,894	29,666	33,557	40,816	48,241
Unemployment relief projects	32,300	34,403	15	17,509	11,619	23,622
Other	121	106	103	76	61	51
Total	119,864	140,869	118,983	237,926	193,279	219,791

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Includes pensioner rebates for general, water and sewerage rates, travel concessions and subsidies and driver's licence concessions. (c) Includes advances to the Housing Commission of New South Wales, and for housing loan programs of building societies and other approved institutions.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Social Indicators No. 3* (Catalogue No. 4101.0); *Australia's Aged Population* (4109.0); *Survey of Handicapped Persons* (4343.0); *Child Care Arrangements* (4402.0); *Ex-Service Personnel, Widows and Children* (4403.0); *Persons under Guardianship and Children in Substitute Care* (4405.0); *Adoptions* (4406.0); and *Australian Families* (4408.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1); and *Statistics of Adoptions* (4401.1).

Other Publications: Annual Report of the Department of Social Security and Department of Social Security *Annual Statistics*. Annual Reports of the Repatriation Commission, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Department of Youth and Community Services.

6

HEALTH

STRUCTURE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are provided by private individuals and organisations, and government authorities. The Commonwealth and State Governments and local councils have various regulatory and co-ordination responsibilities, and provide funds to finance (wholly or partly) the operation and use of various health services.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from psychiatric disorders, and repatriation hospitals mainly for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. The Commonwealth Government provides funds to the State in the form of united identifiable general purpose grants within tax sharing arrangements, and pays various types of health benefits for eligible patients. In local government areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory. The Commonwealth Government maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad and prohibits the importation of food, drugs, animals and plants likely to be harmful. There are prescribed standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs are regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is promoted mainly through the Medical Research Endowment Fund. The Fund is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

COMMONWEALTH HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is responsible for the administration of Government policy in respect of national medical and hospital insurance and the national health benefits scheme. The Department of Health also administers schemes relating to pharmaceutical and tuberculosis benefits, nursing home benefits, deficit financing arrangements, domiciliary nursing care benefits and home nursing subsidies, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, (including the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory), the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the National Acoustic Laboratories, the Ultrasonics Institute, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, and the Pathology Laboratory Service throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) the Commonwealth Institute of Health and has promoted national campaigns against rubella, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough.

Manuscript of this section prepared in November 1983.

Other Commonwealth Authorities

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, serums, antibiotics, insulin, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases. The laboratories also produce a range of prescribed non-biological products on a commercial basis, and undertake research in various areas.

A Social Welfare Policy Secretariat administered by the Department of Social Security is responsible for reviewing and developing policies and programs in the fields of health and welfare.

STATE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Department of Health and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

Department of Health

The N.S.W. Department of Health was established in December 1982 by the Health Administration Act, 1982. This Act abolished the former Health Commission of New South Wales, and the Department assumed the responsibility for the administration of health services in New South Wales. The senior administrative structure of the new Department comprises a Secretary; a Deputy Secretary in charge of administration and central office functions; and a Chief Health Officer in charge of regional operations and statewide ambulance, scientific and public health services.

A prime aim of the Department of Health is to ensure the provision of fully comprehensive health care services for the population of New South Wales. It is responsible for the activities of public hospitals, State psychiatric and mental retardation hospitals, other State hospitals, and the State's community health services, and for dental services, health education, forensic medicine, immunisation, diagnostic and analytical laboratories, and ambulance services. The Department is also responsible for the administration of Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods, and sanitation, and for the activities of local government authorities relating to public health matters.

The Central Administration of the Department is responsible for determination of policy, development of quantity and quality standards of operations, review of activity programs and budgets, monitoring of performance, and determination of industrial issues and other matters that do not lend themselves to regional determination, including major building programs.

Regionalisation of health service administration and delivery has been undertaken in New South Wales in order that services be more accessible, responsive, and responsible to diverse local populations. Eleven Regional Offices of Health operate throughout the State, each administered by a Regional Director of Health. Regional Offices of Health are located at Rozelle (Southern Metropolitan); North Ryde (Northern Metropolitan); Parramatta (Western Metropolitan); Wollongong (Illawarra); Newcastle (Hunter); Bathurst (Central Western); Tamworth (New England); Lismore (North Coast); Dubbo (Orana and Far West); Albury (South West); and Goulburn (South Eastern). Regional Directors are delegated considerable authority consistent with overall departmental and ministerial responsibility.

In addition to its public health and hospital responsibilities, the Department of Health is responsible for co-ordinating health care facilities operated by voluntary organisations, local government authorities, private medical practices, private hospitals and nursing homes, and government departments and authorities. When determining the health needs of the community, and planning to meet these needs, the Department takes into account health services provided by such organisations and agencies.

Other State Authorities

These authorities include the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), boards established for the registration of health professionals, the Pathology Laboratories Accreditation Board, the Institute of Psychiatry, the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), the Drug and Alcohol Authority, and various boards and committees such as the Poisons Advisory Committee, the Pure Food Advisory Committee, the Health Advisory Council, the Professional Services Advisory Council, the Ambulance Services Advisory Council, the Radiological Advisory Council, the Health Promotion Advisory Council and the Industrial Consultative Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the Sydney and Wollongong areas, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal or shire councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by the councils include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. Councils also assist both the Commonwealth and State Departments of Health in such matters as the immunisation of children, the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Food Act, 1908, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

Further details of health services provided by local government authorities are contained in the 'Government' and 'Public Finance' chapters.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON HEALTH

The next table shows, for the last six years, selected government outlays in New South Wales that have been classified to the purpose of 'health' in the Australian National Accounts.

The Commonwealth Government outlays shown comprise grants to the New South Wales Government for current purposes, and personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales. The figures do not represent the total Commonwealth Government outlays on health in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, grants for capital purposes, direct grants to local government authorities, and expenditure in New South Wales on administration of Commonwealth Government health programs.

On 30 June 1981, the hospital cost-sharing agreement with New South Wales expired and specific purpose payments to all States for Public hospitals, community health, and school dental services were terminated (apart from some outstanding commitments). Commonwealth recurrent payments for health are now an 'identified' component of general purpose revenue grants (personal income tax sharing entitlements). The 'identified' health grant to New South Wales was \$478m in 1981-82 and \$469m in 1982-83.

State and local government final consumption expenditure comprises current expenditure on goods and services (essentially expenditure on wages, salaries, etc. and on purchases of goods and services) by public authorities (including public hospitals), after offsetting fees and charges for services rendered and sales of goods and services. Included are grants for current purposes to private non-profit organisations. Grants and reimbursements received from the Commonwealth Government have not been deducted from this expenditure.

Government Outlays on Health in New South Wales (a) (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Commonwealth Government						
Grants to the State for current purposes —						
Public hospitals	234,399	346,438	383,785	425,282	469,092	(b) —
Community health	25,606	27,118	17,203	19,550	23,312	(b) —
School dental services	3,589	2,911	2,374	3,790	3,117	(b)200
Other health services	4,592	5,316	3,815	4,350	4,410	5,167
Total, grants to the State for current purposes	268,186	381,783	407,177	452,972	499,931	5,367
Personal benefit payments (c)—						
Medical benefits	235,540	164,806	224,973	270,101	299,915	321,628
Nursing home benefits	91,819	100,590	105,801	115,470	135,411	201,630
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	49,013	54,354	63,212	70,915	80,647	98,481
Pharmaceutical benefits, n.e.c.	45,264	50,837	46,433	42,814	46,484	57,417
Private hospital daily bed payments	22,936	21,120	22,010	20,254	20,411	23,548
Hospital benefits reinsurance	8,784	23,994	12,400	11,600	31,233	35,468
Other	17,794	4,017	3,100	3,535	7,532	9,287
Total, personal benefit payments	471,150	419,718	477,929	534,689	621,633	747,459
State and local governments (d)						
Final consumption expenditure —						
Hospital and clinical services	729,500	813,053	900,475	990,600	r1,142,376	1,287,944
Other health services	81,900	96,170	111,012	r124,837	146,600	162,381
Total, final consumption expenditure	811,400	909,223	1,011,487	r1,115,437	1,288,976	1,450,325

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Cost-sharing agreement expired 30 June 1981. (c) Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales through benefit organisations registered in New South Wales. (d) Includes expenditure from Commonwealth Government grants.

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Primary health care services are provided mainly by private general medical practitioners, community nurses, and other health professionals. General practitioners are registered physicians who elect to practise privately and who do not limit themselves to one branch of medicine. They often refer patients to specialist medical practitioners for more specialised treatment. Patients are also referred for treatment to persons in the para-medical professions such as speech therapy, orthoptics, or physiotherapy.

The State Government exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Chiropodists, chiropractors and osteopaths, dental technicians and dental prosthetists, dentists, medical practitioners, optical dispensers, optometrists, pharmacists, and physiotherapists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority. Registration is renewable annually.

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Department of Health to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of drugs of addiction are also licensed by the Department.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc., on Register, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Chiropodists	393	381	399	422	456	418
Chiropractors and/or osteopaths	..	..	290	439	499	564
Dental technicians and dental prosthetists	750	801	817	863	931	925
Dentists	2,532	2,623	n.a.	2,945	3,024	3,097
Medical practitioners	13,683	14,977	15,835	16,960	17,552	18,252
Optical dispensers	550	573	628	650	725	775
Optometrists	414	471	507	602	719	816
Pharmacists	5,670	5,705	5,826	6,043	6,134	6,270
Physiotherapists	2,026	2,202	2,364	2,564	2,883	2,842
Dealers in poison (not pharmacists)	178	177	159	156	150	149
Licensed dealers in drugs of addiction —						
Manufacturers	33	34	33	34	31	28
Distributors	150	153	154	153	158	145

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953. Seven classes of nurses are registered (general, geriatric, midwifery, psychiatric, infants', mothercraft, and mental retardation), but nurses may register under more than one classification. Registration is renewable annually. The number of registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table.

Nurses' Registrations, N.S.W.

Class	Year ended 31 December					
	1977	1978	1979(a)	1980(a)	1981	1982
General	38,307	40,823	42,131	50,911	56,021	60,448
Geriatric	957	952	933	1,003	1,042	1,054
Infants' (b)	176	184	162	170	175	181
Mental retardation	920	1,055	1,115	1,472	1,750	1,971
Midwifery	15,367	15,721	16,047	18,098	19,572	20,859
Mothercraft	2,215	2,275	2,286	2,695	2,889	3,055
Psychiatric	3,911	4,187	4,178	5,080	5,605	6,029
Total persons registered	42,043	44,792	46,045	55,852	61,421	66,227

(a) Some registrations made in 1979 are included in 1980 figures. (b) Only nurses registered in this class prior to September 1975 are permitted to renew their registration as infants' nurses.

In addition to nurses, nursing aides who practise in New South Wales are required to enrol annually in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. There were 16,996 nursing aides enrolled during 1982.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise public hospitals and homes, private hospitals and nursing homes, State and private psychiatric hospitals, State hospitals for the developmentally disabled, other State hospitals (primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients) and repatriation hospitals.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services: hospitals; convalescent, nursing, etc. homes; and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood transfusion services, etc., or services to hospitals. The Act is administered by the (N.S.W.) Department of Health.

Public hospitals and related bodies are classified under the Public Hospitals Act according to the schedule to the Act in which they are listed, as follows:

Second Schedule Hospitals are those constituted as corporate bodies under the Act and generally, under present circumstances, have Government appointees as the members of their Boards. Each hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors; generally all directors are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Department of Health.

Third Schedule Hospitals are those incorporated or established other than by the operation of the Act, and include hospitals incorporated under the Companies Act, 1961, established by special Acts of Parliament, or established within the organisation of a religious or charitable body.

Fifth Schedule Hospitals are those operated by the Department of Health and comprise State psychiatric hospitals, State hospitals for the developmentally disabled, other State hospitals (primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients) and the Prison Medical Service.

The Fourth Schedule includes miscellaneous related bodies such as the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service), the Newcastle Regional Nurse Training Council, the New South Wales College of Nursing, and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre.

The Department of Health determines which hospitals, etc. are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals that are incorporated under the Public Hospitals Act.

Out-patient services, provided at public hospitals, generally include casualty, pathology and X-ray, and may include pharmacy, physiotherapy and speciality clinics.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the United Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics that are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of public hospitals and homes shown in the next three tables relate only to hospitals and homes that are mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act (see above) and that have beds.

Public Hospitals and Homes, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Institutions (a)			Beds		
	Sydney Health Region	Balance of N.S.W.	N.S.W.	Sydney Health Region	Balance of N.S.W.	N.S.W.
1977	92	193	285	15,251	13,736	28,987
1978	95	194	289	15,499	13,778	29,277
1979	92	194	286	15,790	13,867	29,657
1980	89	195	284	15,621	13,403	29,024
1981	89	195	284	15,499	13,172	28,671
1982	84	190	274	15,084	12,868	27,952

(a) The nursing home sections of public hospitals are counted as separate institutions.

In 1982, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 102 beds (180 in Sydney and 68 in other districts).

The following table shows the number of beds in public hospitals and homes classified by health regions, as at 30 June 1982.

Public Hospitals and Homes, N.S.W.: Beds by Health Region, 30 June 1982

Health Region	Hospitals	Homes	Total beds	
			Number	Beds per 1,000 population (a)
Sydney				
Northern Metropolitan	3,188	348	3,536	4.0
Southern Metropolitan	6,840	540	7,380	6.4
Western Metropolitan	3,402	766	4,168	3.2
Total, Sydney	13,430	1,654	15,084	4.6
Balance of N.S.W. —				
North Coast	1,984	40	2,024	6.2
New England	1,356	—	1,356	7.6
Orana and Far West	1,246	106	1,352	9.5
Central Western	1,405	134	1,539	9.3
Murray (b)	700	28	728	7.1
South Eastern	929	126	1,055	7.4
Illawarra	1,075	105	1,180	3.8
Hunter	2,297	430	2,727	5.6
Riverina (b)	907	—	907	6.3
Total, balance of N.S.W.	11,899	969	12,868	6.4
Total, N.S.W.	25,329	2,623	27,952	5.3

(a) Estimated resident population. (b) Murray and Riverina Regions were amalgamated to form the South West Region on 17 December 1982.

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals and homes.

Public Hospitals and Homes, N.S.W.: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30 June	In-patients (a)			Out-patients		Average operat- ing cost per occupied bed per day (b) (\$)	Babies born in hospital	
	Treated	No. of bed-days	Average daily no. of occupied beds	Treated	Attend- ances		No.	Bed-days
1977	854,828	7,907,819	21,318	2,882,220	8,032,937	85.75	75,765	525,355
1978	873,015	7,785,893	21,346	2,951,384	7,523,912	96.84	74,619	517,599
1979	892,798	7,823,663	21,473	3,142,287	8,573,061	104.22	74,666	489,153
1980	926,822	7,772,690	21,258	3,334,520	9,142,559	115.68	75,535	487,290
1981	949,616	7,738,120	21,203	3,517,609	9,981,676	129.92	78,056	477,584
1982	936,467	7,508,017	20,570	3,097,753	9,186,271	159.08	79,367	461,664

(a) Excludes newborn babies. (b) See text following table.

In calculating the average operating cost per occupied bed per day, 700 out-patients treated are deemed to be the equivalent of 365 occupied bed-days. The operating costs of all miscellaneous hospital services (see below) are included in this calculation, but the out-patients of these services are excluded.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services is government assistance, which accounted for \$1,110m (or 76 per cent) of total operating receipts of \$1,452m in 1981-82. Patients' fees accounted for 23 per cent of the total. Of total operating payments of \$1,442m in 1981-82, gross salaries and wages accounted for \$1,068m (or 74 per cent). The next table shows the operating receipts and payments of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last six years. In addition to the institutions included in the previous three tables, this table includes particulars of all miscellaneous hospital services mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Public Hospitals Act (such as the United Dental Hospital and the Sydney Home Nursing Service), and two associated organisations that appear in the Fourth Schedule of that Act — the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service) and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. Expenditure on sites, buildings and equipment for public hospitals and homes, and those organisations which appear in the Fifth Schedule of the Public Hospitals Act, (i.e., State psychiatric hospitals and other State hospitals) amounted to \$41m in 1981-81.

Public Hospitals and Homes and Public Hospital Services, N.S.W.:
Operating Receipts and Payments
(\$'000)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Operating receipts —						
Patients' fees	140,409	172,509	180,707	210,274	210,687	330,260
Commonwealth Government grants	2,030	2,861	2,699	3,509	3,308	3,762
Commonwealth nursing home benefits	7,083	9,205	9,804	10,321	11,928	14,984
Other hospital revenue	18,790	8,211	9,349	11,990	13,618	12,213
Total receipts (other than subsidy)	168,312	192,786	202,559	236,093	239,541	361,220
Commonwealth/State subsidy	643,275	708,809	784,653	865,996	989,225	1,091,075
Total operating receipts	811,587	901,594	987,213	1,102,090	1,228,766	1,452,294
Operating payments	809,109	902,057	986,414	1,102,079	1,244,011	1,442,002

At 30 June 1982, the paid staff of the public hospitals and homes, comprising full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff, totalled 60,463 and included 2,826 medical officers and 27,561 nurses.

Redeployment of Hospital Resources

In view of the increasing demand and need for hospital resources in the Western parts of Sydney, the State Government decided in April 1982 to reduce hospital services in the inner parts of Sydney to provide the necessary funds to open services in places such as Mount Druitt, Penrith, Liverpool and Westmead.

Commencing in August 1982, two city hospitals, the Mater Misericordiae Public Hospital at Crows Nest, and the Crown Street Women's Hospital were progressively closed. The Sydney Hospital and the War Memorial Hospital at Waverley were reduced in size, the latter being converted into a Geriatric Rehabilitation Centre. A new 200-bed hospital was opened at Mount Druitt and new ward blocks added 120 beds to Liverpool Hospital, 106 beds to Nepean Hospital and 40 beds to Sutherland Hospital. Other hospital projects were undertaken at Wyong, Westmead and Camden.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or nursing home is required to be licensed in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, which prescribes that every private hospital and nursing home must be under the direct control of a person approved as a licensee by the (N.S.W.) Department of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Private hospitals and nursing homes are usually run as business enterprises, with a significant proportion operated on a non-profit basis by charitable or church-affiliated organisations.

The Private Health Establishments Act, 1982 (assented to on 15 December 1982, but not proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript), will replace the Private Hospitals Act, 1908. The new Act provides for the licensing and control of private hospitals, nursing homes and certain residential centres for handicapped persons. It is expected that this Act will come into operation early in 1984.

Particulars of private hospitals in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table. The table excludes private psychiatric hospitals (which are authorised under the Mental Health Act).

Private Hospitals, N.S.W.

At 31 December	Private Hospitals			Number of beds (a)		
	Sydney Health Region	Balance of N.S.W.	N.S.W.	Sydney Health Region	Balance of N.S.W.	N.S.W.
1977	76	21	97	3,898	803	4,701
1978	78	22	100	4,042	927	4,969
1979	77	23	100	4,088	1,094	5,182
1980	79	25	104	4,404	1,278	5,682
1981	78	22	100	4,434	1,187	5,621
1982	76	22	98	4,696	1,235	5,931

(a) Excludes cots and bassinets prior to 1982.

Nursing homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows particulars of licensed nursing homes in New South Wales in recent years.

Private Nursing Homes, N.S.W.

At 31 December	Nursing Homes			Number of beds (a)		
	Sydney Health Region	Balance of N.S.W.	N.S.W.	Sydney Health Region	Balance of N.S.W.	N.S.W.
1977	351	81	432	17,918	3,072	20,990
1978	352	87	439	18,203	3,272	21,475
1979	353	97	450	18,539	3,898	22,437
1980	358	106	464	18,833	4,368	23,201
1981	357	109	466	18,937	4,769	23,706
1982	356	118	474	19,521	5,331	24,852

(a) Excludes cots and bassinets prior to 1982.

PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders may be undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958. Patients may also be admitted to psychiatric centres under the provisions in the Inebriates Act, 1912, and on an 'informal' basis.

Patients are classified into three broad groups according to the status under which they are admitted to the care (or remain under the care) of a psychiatric centre. The largest group comprises 'voluntary' patients, i.e., patients who may discharge themselves (or, if under 18 years of age, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian); these are patients admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, or are patients (referred

to as 'informal patients') who are admitted for psychiatric treatment but do not come under the provisions of the Mental Health Act. The second group (referred to as 'formally recommended') consists of patients who have been admitted under the Mental Health Act and who may be discharged only on the decision of the hospital or, in certain circumstances, of some other mental health authority, and patients who have been admitted under the provisions of the Inebriates Act. The third group (referred to as 'forensic') consists of patients who are held in custody in respect of a criminal offence, and whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the hospital or other mental health authority.

The role of the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the control and administration of the affairs of persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, is described in the 'Law, Order, and Public Safety' chapter.

At 30 June 1982, there were nine psychiatric hospitals (5,010 beds) operated by the Department of Health, six private psychiatric hospitals (429 beds) authorised under the Mental Health Act, and ten psychiatric units at public hospitals (315 beds) also authorised under the Mental Health Act.

Additional mental health services, including specialised units for children, adolescents and families, are provided outside the provisions of the Mental Health Act at some public hospitals and by regional community health programs.

On 1 December 1982, the Minister for Health tabled in Parliament the Mental Health Bill, 1982; the Crimes (Mental Disorder) Amendment Bill, 1982; and the Miscellaneous Acts (Mental Health) Repeal and Amendment Bill, 1982. The Minister invited comments from interested organisations, groups and individuals on the proposed legislation. The closing date for public submissions was 15 March 1983.

The Bills have now been amended on the basis of the public submissions, and will be re-submitted to Parliament late in 1983.

The major changes included in the new Mental Health Bill are:

- (a) stricter limitations on involuntary detention and treatment;
- (b) a revised definition of a 'mentally ill person' for the purposes of the legislation;
- (c) the establishment of a Mental Health Review Tribunal;
- (d) stricter controls on the carrying out of certain treatments; and
- (e) the establishment of a Psychosurgery Review Board.

OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

The Department of Health operates five hospitals for the developmentally disabled. At 30 June 1982, there were 1,601 beds in these hospitals.

There are also five State hospitals operated by the Department of Health (Lidcombe, Allandale, Garrawarra, and David Berry Hospitals, and Strickland House) primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients. At 30 June 1982, the number of beds in these hospitals was 1,666.

Richmond Inquiry

In August 1982, the N.S.W. Minister for Health established an Inquiry into Health Services for the Psychiatrically Ill and Developmentally Disabled. The focus of the Inquiry was on the adequacy of services provided by the public sector (Fifth Schedule hospitals, other public hospitals and community health services) and non-government community organisations. The Inquiry's report was made public in March 1983. It identifies preferred patterns of service in the light of specific service delivery principles and client needs, suggests plans for the achievement of these services at minimum resource cost, and outlines proposals for implementation of these plans.

The report recommends extensive changes to the services for the psychiatrically ill and developmentally disabled. Interested organisations, groups and individuals were given until June 1983 to respond to the report.

The report and public submissions are being considered by the Government.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the *Repatriation Act* 1920, free medical treatment and drugs are provided by the (Commonwealth) Department of Veterans' Affairs for all disabilities accepted as related to eligible service in the Australian armed forces. Free medical treatment and drugs are also provided for all disabilities, whether service-related or not, for: a veteran receiving a disability pension at or above 100 per cent of the general rate

(see the 'Social Welfare' chapter); a veteran or Australian mariner receiving a disability allowance for amputation of a limb or loss of vision; certain veterans receiving a service pension (subject to an income test); a veteran receiving a disability pension at or above 50 per cent of the general rate and a service pension; any veteran, including a nurse, who served in the 1914-18 War, or the South African War; and a veteran or Australian mariner who was a prisoner-of-war. Urgent medical treatment and drugs may be provided free to all Vietnam veterans and their families at repatriation hospitals, or at country hospitals in the case of veterans and their families living in country areas. Special provisions exist for the treatment of cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis, whether service-related or not. Free medical treatment and drugs are also provided for certain dependants of deceased veterans. Patients from the general community may also receive treatment at repatriation hospitals provided bed capacity is available above the needs of the entitled veterans and the hospital facilities are appropriate to the treatment required.

The average daily bed occupancy for the repatriation component in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 565 in 1981-82. There is also a repatriation block at Rozelle Psychiatric Hospital and a ward set aside for repatriation patients at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital (Picton), as well as an Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in Sydney.

The Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to receive general medical practitioner services and referrals for other forms of specialist medical treatment as required.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS

Public Hospitals

The terms of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* authorise the Commonwealth Government to enter into agreements with State Governments for the provision of hospital services by the States.

Prior to 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth met half of the approved net operating costs of public hospitals. In 1980-81, payments towards the operating costs of these hospitals in New South Wales amounted to \$469m.

Under new arrangements, which came into operation on 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth now provides funds to the State in the form of an untied, identifiable, general purpose, health grant, within the tax sharing arrangements, for the operation of New South Wales public hospitals, community health and school dental services. The level of the grant in 1981-82 (\$478m), was based on the funding provided by the Commonwealth in 1980-81, plus 10 per cent, less 60 per cent of the Commonwealth's assessment of the revenue that the State could reasonably be expected to have raised by the application of specified in-patient and out-patient charges from 1 September 1981 (having regard to the new health insurance arrangements that operated from that date).

The level of the grant in 1982-83, \$469m, was derived by increasing the aggregate Commonwealth payments for hospital costs, community health and school dental services in respect of 1980-81 by the movement in the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the Weighted Average of the Six State Capital Cities between the March Quarter 1980 and the March Quarter 1982, and subtracting from that the Commonwealth's assessment of the additional revenue that could have been raised in a full year if specified charges had been made.

After 1982-83, the annual aggregate health grant is to be increased in the same proportion as the increase in total Commonwealth tax collections in the appropriate previous year.

Patient fees chargeable depend on whether a patient is classified as a *hospital patient* or a *private patient*.

Hospital patients in New South Wales are Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card holders, and their respective dependants, and certain categories of people as determined by the State Government. These patients receive full hospital care and medical treatment, performed by doctors engaged by the hospital, free of charge. (Details of the eligibility conditions for Pensioner Health Benefits Cards, Health Benefits Cards, and Health Care Cards are given in the 'Social Welfare' Chapter.)

Private patients are all other patients. Since 1 September 1982, the accommodation charges for private patients in New South Wales public hospitals have been \$120 per day for shared room accommodation and \$165 per day for single room accommodation when elected by the patient. These patients are entitled to choose whether to be treated by a private doctor (at an agreed rate) or by doctors nominated by the hospital. In the latter case, there is a charge of \$60 per day for medical services (in addition to the accommodation charge).

Out-patient services are free at recognised hospitals for persons entitled to free hospital in-patient treatment (see above). In addition, persons without private health insurance receive certain types of out-patient services free (eg anti-natal, psychiatric, tuberculosis and preventive services). Otherwise, patients are charged a fee of \$20 (from 1 September 1982) per occasion of service.

A brief description of the Medicare Scheme to be introduced in Australia from 1 February 1984, can be found in the division on 'Health Insurance' later in this Chapter.

Private Hospitals

Under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* the Commonwealth Government pays approved private hospitals a subsidy of \$28 per occupied bed day for patients undergoing prescribed surgical procedures and \$16 per occupied bed day for all other patients. This amount must be shown as a deduction on accounts rendered by the hospital to the patients. In 1982-83, payments to private hospitals in New South Wales amounted to \$25m.

Nursing Home Benefits

The Commonwealth Government provides benefits towards the cost of accommodation of eligible patients in nursing homes approved under the provisions of the *National Health Act 1953*. The benefits are paid direct to nursing homes on behalf of individual nursing home patients, the amount of benefit paid being deducted from the account payable by the patient.

There are two forms of nursing home benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government:

- (a) the basic benefit which, since 3 November 1983, has been payable at the rate of \$32.35 per day in respect of eligible nursing home patients in New South Wales; and
- (b) the extensive care benefit which is payable in addition to the basic benefit, at the rate of \$6 per day, in respect of eligible patients who need and receive extensive care as defined in the *National Health Act*.

Patients in these homes are required to make a statutory minimum contribution towards the cost of their care and accommodation. This amount, as determined by the Commonwealth Government, is 87.5 per cent of the maximum single rate of age pension plus supplementary assistance. Since 3 November 1983 this amount has been \$11.90 per day. This patient contribution is uninsurable.

Where the fees charged by a nursing home exceed the combined total of nursing home benefits plus the patient contribution, the difference must be met by the patient. Where the nursing home fee is less than this combined total, the basic benefit is reduced by that amount.

In 1982-83, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on nursing home benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$193m.

Nursing Homes Assistance

As an alternative to the provision of patient benefits under the *National Health Act 1953* (described in the previous subsection), the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act 1974* provides for the Commonwealth Government to meet the approved operating deficits and the costs of approved asset replacement of charitable and benevolent nursing homes that enter into an agreement with the Government for this purpose. Commonwealth nursing home benefits are not payable in respect of patients accommodated in such homes. Patients in these homes normally make the same minimum patient contribution as described in the previous subsection.

Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales under the deficit financing arrangements amounted to \$75m in 1982-83.

Hospital Benefits Reinsurance

The Commonwealth Government subsidises hospital benefits payments in respect of persons whose periods of hospitalisation exceed 35 days in a year. This assistance is

provided through a Reinsurance Trust Fund which is administered by trustees appointed by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Health. The amount of Commonwealth subsidy is limited to an amount appropriated by Parliament each year, and the remaining benefits liability for these patients is shared equitably between the hospital benefits organisations according to claims experience and total membership of the basic table.

In 1982-83, the Commonwealth Government contributed \$53m to the Reinsurance Trust Fund in respect of hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM

The State Government's Community Health Program, provides a wide range of community-based health and health-related welfare services, promotes such aspects of health care as health education and health maintenance, and fosters the development of community-based diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation services, particularly in high need areas.

Services provided include community health centres, day hospitals and day care centres, women's refuges, ethnic health services, health hostels, rehabilitation facilities, referral and assessment centres, 'shop-front' and 'drop-in' facilities, mobile community health facilities, training courses, and community health co-ordination and administration teams.

Commonwealth funding to the State for community health services is included in an identifiable grant for health services within the general tax sharing arrangements. The State has total responsibility for determining the allocations to its Community Health Program and to individual projects within the program.

In 1981-82, expenditure under the State's Community Health Program for general community health services, ethnic health workers and interpreter services was \$52m. This expenditure excludes grants for women's refuges which are described in the 'Social Welfare' Chapter.

Community Health Centres

Community health centres provide back-up services to primary health care. These services, which are provided under the Community Health Program, are administered by a community physician or other health professional, with appropriate administrative and clinical staff. Teams of health professionals provide a range of services which includes child health, mental health, geriatric, and rehabilitation services. Marriage guidance, family planning, and ante-natal clinics are also included in community health centre services.

The size of community health centres and the services available vary according to the needs of the community. Some centres (area or district health centres) have smaller satellite centres (such as neighbourhood health centres) with a basic staff, and accommodation for visiting teams or other personnel from the local area health centre.

Apart from normal services offered by an area health centre, facilities are available for the public hospitals system to conduct specialist out-patient clinics locally rather than have patients make long journeys to the metropolitan hospital concerned.

There are a number of community health centres in operation in New South Wales varying in size from the large area health centre to the single community nurse based in outback areas.

Community Nursing

Community nurses are employed under the Community Health Program and undertake nursing duties of a preventive and rehabilitative nature within the community, in co-ordination with nurses employed in baby health centres, community health shop-front centres, and district nursing services. These nurses are based at convenient locations such as local government or voluntary organisation premises, baby health centres, or hospitals, and supplement the medical services provided by general practitioners. Community nurses are also employed in areas where there is a scarcity of health services, and are usually based at primary schools and work within geographically defined areas. The functions of community nurses include providing an advisory service for mothers and children; providing a counselling service for individuals and families; participating in health screening programs and undertaking specific screening tasks; providing ordinary domiciliary care; mobilising such supporting services (e.g. housekeeping, delivered meals, transport) as

may be essential; and keeping under surveillance those at special risk of breakdown such as the very old, the isolated, the recently bereaved, and those recently discharged from hospital with chronic disability. Nurses with specialised experience in baby health, geriatrics, mental retardation, and mental health are available as consultants to community nurses.

HOME NURSING SERVICES

Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit

The Commonwealth Government provides a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit of \$42 per fortnight to persons who provide continuous care for relatives or, in certain circumstances, patients other than relatives in a private home which is the usual residence of both the person providing the care and the patient. This benefit is payable to persons caring for chronically ill or infirm patients aged 16 years or more.

Patients in respect of whom the benefit is paid generally must be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis of at least two visits each week. Beneficiaries who have reached a degree of competence in caring for their eligible patients may continue to receive the benefit when nursing visits are reduced to fewer than the usual two each week. In such situations, the nurse must certify as to the competence of the caring person and must continue to visit the patient at least once each fortnight. A person cannot receive benefits for more than two patients at any one time.

During 1982-83, \$8.2 was paid to beneficiaries in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The number of beneficiaries at 30 June 1983 was 7,693.

Home Nursing Subsidy

The Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme is designed to assist the development of home nursing activities, either by the expansion of existing organisations, or the formation of new ones. To be eligible to receive the Commonwealth subsidy, an organisation must provide a home nursing service, be non-profit making, employ registered nurses, and be in receipt of assistance from the State government, a local government authority, or other authority established under State legislation. The amount of subsidy paid by the Commonwealth Government is limited to that received by the organisation from the State and/or other authority. In 1982-83, Commonwealth Government subsidies to home nursing organisations in New South Wales amounted to \$4.3m. At 30 June 1983, 92 organisations were eligible to receive the subsidy. An example of such an organisation is the Sydney Home Nursing Service.

Sydney Home Nursing Service

The Sydney Home Nursing Service provides home nursing care to ex-hospital patients and other people in need of nursing care in the Sydney metropolitan area. At 30 June 1982, the Service employed 171 registered nurses, who worked from 10 public hospitals and 12 community health centres situated throughout Sydney. In the year ended 30 June 1982, 15,730 patients were attended to in 455,158 visits. The Service derives its income from Commonwealth and State Government subsidies, patients' fees, and public and auxiliary donations.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

The School Dental Scheme is administered by the N.S.W. Department of Health and aims to provide free dental care to all infant and primary school children. Treatment is provided through school dental clinics, both fixed and mobile, located in school grounds and staffed basically by school dental therapists who work under the direction, supervision and control of registered dentists.

During 1982, 204,105 children in New South Wales received routine dental treatment. At 30 April 1983, there was a staff of 51 dentists, 273 dental therapists, 108 dental assistants, 5 technical officers, 14 clerical personnel and a further 40 therapists in training. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of 31 Sydney and 61 country schools; in addition, 51 mobile clinics provide treatment at smaller centres. Two dental therapist training schools, located at Westmead and Shellharbour, provide training for school dental therapists.

A dental team attached to the Royal Flying Doctor Service, with headquarters at Broken Hill, serves the Far West area of New South Wales.

OTHER COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

Specialised Health Services

Baby, child, school, maternal, and Aboriginal health services, and bush nursing services are available throughout New South Wales as part of the community health services. Most baby health centres and child health centres include facilities for the provision of general health care services for the community.

The Health Care Interpreter Service is a hospital-based migrant counselling and interpreter service which operates in hospitals, community health centres and baby health centres in the Sydney metropolitan area and in the Hunter, Illawarra and South West Health Regions. At 31 March 1983, the Service employed 104 health care interpreters. In addition, bilingual health education officers and ethnic counsellors are employed, under the Community Health Program, to work with non-English speaking groups, particularly in respect of the health and well-being of mothers and babies.

The Health Translations Service provides translated educational material and general health information in a wide range of languages. Topics include hospital information, health insurance, nutrition and dental health.

National Projects

Under the Community Health Program, the Commonwealth currently provides full funding for 22 national projects. The largest of these is the Family Medicine Program, sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, which provides vocational training for young doctors who intend to enter general practice. The trainees receive their training through three-monthly attachments to participating private general practitioners and by attendance at educational events organised by the Family Medicine Program.

Other national projects are either national co-ordinating secretariats of voluntary non-profit organisations operating in more than one State, such as the National Heart Foundation, or specific health-related projects which have national application, such as the training program of the Royal Guide Dogs for the Blind Association of Australia and the National 'Hear a Book' Program for Handicapped Children.

Health Program Grants

Health Program Grants, authorised under the *Health Insurance Act 1973*, are payable by the Commonwealth Government to eligible organisations to finance, either wholly or partly, approved services provided outside of hospitals by staff employed on a salaried or sessional basis. The grants are administered by the (Commonwealth) Department of Health and generally cover the cost of medical services to patients in respect of whom a doctor in private practice would bulk-bill, ie. Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card Holders, and their respective dependants. Eligible organisations are required to impose charges, where appropriate, for services involving privately insured patients. Examples of such organisations in New South Wales include the Family Planning Association, the Haymarket Kerbside Clinic and Aboriginal medical services at Redfern and Kempsey.

Health Program Grants are also payable for health services research and development projects. These are described in the subdivision 'Health Services Research and Planning' later in this chapter.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Within the State, the Department of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. (The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, plants, animals and goods arriving from overseas ports.)

Certain infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902, including anthrax, arbovirus infections, brucellosis, cholera, diphtheria, encephalitis, food poisoning, genital herpes (first diagnosis), gonorrhoea, viral hepatitis A, viral hepatitis B, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), legionnaires', disease, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, measles, ornithosis, pertussis

(whooping cough), plague, poliomyelitis, Q-fever, rabies, salmonella infections, smallpox, syphilis, tetanus, trachoma, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus, and yellow fever. Particulars of deaths and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the subdivision 'Causes of Death' in the 'Vital Statistics' Chapter.

Hospital isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is effected principally at Prince Henry Hospital in Sydney, but there are also isolation facilities at other hospitals throughout the State.

Tuberculosis

The (State) Department of Health, through its eleven regional offices, co-ordinates measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of this disease; regulates admission of patients to approved hospitals; investigates conditions of homes and places of employment of tubercular persons; arranges for the treatment of patients not in approved hospitals and for the examination of contacts; and also undertakes publicity about tuberculosis.

Up to 1982, mass X-ray surveys were carried out by the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a private organisation funded by the State for this purpose. These mass surveys have now been discontinued because of the low incidence of tuberculosis in the population. Facilities for X-ray examination of the lungs and skin-testing to detect the disease are available at Sydney Hospital. The Public Health Act empowers, in certain circumstances, investigation of suspected tubercular persons and the compulsory hospitalisation of persons suffering from active tuberculosis.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers a tuberculosis allowance scheme under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948. Further information is given in the section 'Tuberculosis Allowance Scheme' in the 'Social Welfare' Chapter.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, prescribes that all persons suffering from venereal diseases (sexually transmitted diseases) must place themselves under the treatment of a medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited. Free clinics are conducted by Sydney Hospital and several other hospitals in Sydney, while all large hospitals provide free diagnosis and treatment. Medical practitioners are required to notify the (State) Department of Health of all cases of such diseases, and all possibly infected contacts. Persons suspected of suffering from a sexually transmitted disease may be required to be examined by a medical practitioner.

IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGNS

Poliomyelitis

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Poliovirus vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth Government, the States accepting responsibility for the distribution of the vaccine.

The (State) Department of Health directs the campaign in New South Wales, and the State undertakes to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating babies and other children under 15 years of age. Vaccine is made available free to medical practitioners for use in their private practice.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Whooping Cough

Triple antigen vaccine is issued free by the Commonwealth Government to local government authorities which run regular clinics for the immunisation of babies and other children against these diseases. The vaccine is also available on prescription for administration by private general practitioners.

Rubella

The (State) Department of Health conducts a rubella (German measles) immunisation campaign for girls aged twelve to fourteen years. The vaccine is provided free by the Commonwealth Government and is administered, with parental consent, in schools by medical staff from the Department. The vaccine is also available to women of child-bearing age.

Measles and Mumps

The Commonwealth Government supplies a combined measles and mumps vaccine free, through the (State) Department of Health to local government authorities and private doctors. Immunisation is recommended to be carried out at the age of 12 months, but may be given to children over this age and under the age of nine who have not previously been immunised.

HEALTH TRANSPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE SERVICES

The New South Wales Ambulance Service, which is the responsibility of the (State) Department of Health, provides ambulance services for sick and injured persons throughout New South Wales.

Following a 1982 Government inquiry, the role of the Ambulance Service was re-defined and some ambulatory, non-emergency patients became ineligible for ambulance transport. From 1 November 1983, the role of the New South Wales Ambulance Service was restricted to:

- (a) providing emergency services; and
- (b) transferring patients in non-emergency situations to and from appropriate health services, where the patient's condition prohibits the use of alternative means of transport.

Ambulance services (both road and air) are provided free to those persons entitled to free hospital treatment in New South Wales (refer to the section 'Public Hospitals') and to those persons having basic hospital insurance with a registered health insurance fund. In other cases, patients are charged \$75 for the first sixteen kilometres of road or air transport plus \$1.92 per kilometre thereafter, to a maximum of \$1,800.

The Ambulance Service is financed by a levy on health insurance funds, from fees received from patients transported and by State Government subsidy. The levy on the health insurance funds commenced on 1 February 1983 and replaces the Ambulance Contribution Scheme. The levy has been set at 60 cents weekly for a family and 30 cents weekly for a single person.

The number of cases transported in 1981-82 was 1,052,216 and the distance travelled was 22,536,316 kilometres. In addition, 6,927 cases were transported by the Air Ambulance Service, involving 1,950 flights and 7,066 flying hours.

The Rural Aerial Health Service provides specialist health services to remote country areas of the State. Community health teams are flown to these areas to provide services similar to those available in more accessible areas, and to prepare patients for transport by the Air Ambulance Service.

DISASTER PLANNING

A Sydney Metropolitan Disaster Medical Program has been introduced by the (State) Health Department and additional plans are being implemented on a regional basis. Disaster planning involves close relationships between Departmental services (including the ambulance services), police, State Emergency Services, fire brigades, hospitals, medical practitioners, the Blood Transfusion Service, and others.

HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Commonwealth and State Governments are co-operating in the conduct of the National Drug Education Program which is concerned with education and research into drug abuse. Grants made to New South Wales under this scheme amounted to \$550,000 in 1981-82.

The (State) Department of Health promotes public awareness of health improvement, mainly through health education programs aimed at target populations who are regarded as at risk and who would benefit from preventive health programs. The education programs involve the use of audio-visual media and the provision of advisory services to teachers, students, and numerous community bodies. There are programs on nutrition, child immunisation, parent education, child development and environmental and occupational health education. A wide range of free pamphlets and posters is distributed throughout the State.

HEALTH, FOOD, DRUGS, AND POISON INSPECTION

Inspectors from the (State) Department of Health investigate and implement action with regard to breaches of those Acts under Departmental administration. This work is undertaken in close liaison with other concerned public authorities at Commonwealth, State, and local government levels, particularly in food and environmental sanitation matters which involve shared responsibilities under health and other legislation.

SCIENTIFIC HEALTH SERVICES

The (State) Department of Health provides a number of scientific health services. The Radiation Branch administers legislation controlling the use of radioactive substances and irradiating devices such as X-ray machines. Radiation problems are investigated and advice given on ways of avoiding or minimising radiation exposure. The main function of the Division of Analytical Laboratories, headed by the Government Analyst, is the analysis of samples submitted by health and food inspectors and police officers. The Oliver Latham Laboratory provides a specialised clinical pathology service concerned with neuropsychiatric illness, mental retardation, and screening programs to detect metabolic disorders in all young children and many adults throughout New South Wales. A forensic pathology and forensic biology service is provided by the Division of Forensic Medicine. Division officers perform all post-mortem examinations requested by the City Coroner.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH HEALTH BENEFITS

COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL BENEFITS

Commonwealth medical benefits are payable in respect of medical services rendered by medical practitioners, certain prescribed medical services rendered by approved dentists in the operating theatres of approved hospitals, and optometrical consultations by participating optometrists. Under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* the amount of benefit payable is based on the 'schedule fee' for the medical service performed. Schedule fees are set and updated by an independent fees tribunal which is appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The schedule fees for services performed by specialists and consultant physicians are higher than those for services performed by general practitioners and, to become entitled to the full benefit in respect of these higher fees, a patient must have a referral certificate from another medical practitioner, otherwise general practitioner benefit rates apply.

From 1 September 1981, the Commonwealth medical benefit is payable, at the rate of 30 per cent of the schedule fee for each schedule medical service, to all persons insured with a registered medical benefits organisation.

Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders and their dependants are eligible to receive the Commonwealth medical benefit at the rate of 85 per cent of the schedule fee for each schedule medical service, or the schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater amount. If the doctor 'bulk bills' the Commonwealth Government for the services rendered, he will receive the Commonwealth medical benefit direct from the Commonwealth, and he may require the patient to pay the balance of his fee. If the doctor does not bulk-bill, the patient may claim the same level of Commonwealth benefit through a registered medical benefits organisation, and the doctor may require the patient to pay the balance of his fee.

From 1 September 1981, Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card holders, and their respective dependants, are eligible to receive the same Commonwealth medical benefit as Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders and their dependants. The only difference in conditions is that where the doctor bulk-bills the Commonwealth in respect of Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card holders and their respective dependants, he must accept the Commonwealth medical benefit in full settlement.

Details of the eligibility conditions for Pensioner Health Benefits Cards, Health Benefits Cards and Health Care Cards are given in the section 'Fringe Benefits and Concessions' in the 'Social Welfare' chapter.

The private medical benefit organisations, as agents for the (Commonwealth) Department of Health, pay Commonwealth medical benefits to patients when bulk-billing arrangements do not apply. Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders and Health Care Card holders are required to register with a medical benefits organisation in order to obtain these Commonwealth benefits when the doctor does not bulk-bill.

Uninsured persons, excluding Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders, Health Care Card holders and their respective dependants, receive no Commonwealth benefit.

A brief description of the Medicare scheme, to be introduced in Australia from 1 February 1984, can be found in the division 'Health Insurance' later in this chapter.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, a person receiving treatment from a medical practitioner or a participating dental practitioner registered in Australia is eligible for benefits, from the Commonwealth Government, on a wide range of drugs and medicines when they are supplied by an approved pharmacist upon presentation of a prescription or by an approved private hospital when that person is receiving treatment at the hospital. Special arrangements exist to cover the supply of pharmaceutical benefits in situations where the normal conditions of supply do not apply, e.g. in remote areas.

A three-tier system of patient contribution for each supply of a pharmaceutical benefit was introduced on 1 January 1983. Under these arrangements:

- (a) pensioners with Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and sickness beneficiaries with Health Benefits Cards, and the dependants of both groups, receive pharmaceutical benefit items free of charge;
- (b) persons in special need who hold Health Care Cards, together with Social Security and Veterans' Affairs pensioners who are not eligible for a Pensioner Health Benefits or a Health Benefits Card, and dependants of these groups, are required to pay a patient contribution of \$2 per benefit item; and
- (c) other members of the general public pay a patient contribution of \$4 per benefit item.

In 1981-82, 20.4 million pensioner benefit prescriptions and 20.0 million other benefit prescriptions were processed under the Scheme in New South Wales. Commonwealth Government payments on pensioner benefit prescriptions amounted to \$98m. For other benefit prescriptions, the Commonwealth Government paid \$53m, while patients contributed \$59m.

ISOLATED PATIENTS ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance, free of a means test, to people living in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment. In terms of the *National Health Act 1953*, the Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides for the payment of a subsidy towards the travel and private accommodation costs of patients (and, if necessary, escorts and/or attendants) living in remote areas who are referred by a medical practitioner for specialist medical attention that is available only at a distance of more than 200 kilometres.

The Commonwealth Government reimburses travel costs in excess of \$20 per return journey, and necessary accommodation costs of up to \$20 per night. Assistance is also available for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it, or if the patient is less than 17 years of age. In 1982-83, the total amount allocated by the Commonwealth Government to the scheme throughout Australia was \$6.9m.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service is a non-profit organisation providing medical services in remote areas of Australia. The Service is financed mostly from donations and government contributions. In 1982-83, the Commonwealth Government paid grants to the Service totalling \$4.2m towards operational costs and matching assistance of \$0.8m towards an approved program of capital expenditure.

AIDS AND APPLIANCES

The Commonwealth Government meets the cost of supplying (free of charge) hearing aids and batteries to children and to eligible pensioners and their dependants, artificial limbs to civilians, and stoma appliances to members of the community who need them. The National Acoustic Laboratories conducts hearing tests, and services and supplies the hearing aids, and stoma associations supply the stoma appliances. The costs incurred in supplying home dialysis equipment to all persons requiring it are met jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Commonwealth Government, under the Program of Aids for Disabled People, provides financial assistance to disabled persons not eligible for assistance through other government programs. Under this program, which commenced in New South Wales in January 1982, the Commonwealth Government meets the full cost of certain aids to daily living, including wheelchairs, walking aids and orthopaedic devices, and provides assistance for basic home modifications (ramps, rails, grips, etc.). The Commonwealth Government allocated \$1.6m to New South Wales in 1982-83 for distribution to eligible persons.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

PERINATAL MEDICINE

The (State) Department of Health investigates maternal deaths and deaths of babies who are stillborn or die within 28 days of birth. Investigation is directed towards the prevention of such deaths and the reduction of the incidence of physical and mental damage to mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth. The Department also advises on matters relating directly or indirectly to the welfare of mothers and babies before, during and immediately after delivery, promotes programs for the antenatal investigation of inherited disorders, and studies the incidence of 'cot death' (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome) and promotes support for bereaved parents.

CENTRAL CANCER REGISTRY

The Central Cancer Registry within the (State) Department of Health is the central source of information for follow-up of cancer patients and a central repository of data from which specific studies can be mounted. The objective of the registry is to define the public health problem of cancer in the State by preparing data collected from hospitals and radiotherapy departments.

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Commonwealth Government provides Health Program Grants for health services research and development projects throughout Australia. In 1982-83, the Commonwealth allocated \$1.9m to projects in Australia.

The (State) Department of Health undertakes various projects to monitor and evaluate existing health services and methods of health service delivery, to plan future services and to develop guidelines, standards and policy in specific areas. Projects have been conducted on obstetric and paediatric services; hospital and community treatment of psychiatric patients; child blood pressure; regional patterns of discretionary surgery; and evaluation of selected health promotion programs.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL AUTHORITY

The Drug and Alcohol Authority of New South Wales was established as a statutory authority under the provisions of the Drug and Alcohol Authority Act, 1980. The main functions of the Authority, in respect of drug and alcohol related problems and services in New South Wales, are to formulate and promote programs for the provision of comprehensive and co-ordinated services; monitor and evaluate these services; undertake and promote research; develop educational or training programs; and provide grants to public authorities, organisations and persons to assist with the provision of these services.

The Authority consists of ten members nominated by State ministers and appointed by the Governor. Membership comprises an officer of the Department of Health who is a medical practitioner; a member of the Police Force; an officer of the Department of Education; a barrister or solicitor; two officers from separate non-profit organisations providing drug and alcohol services; and four other members.

In 1982-83, the Authority received \$3.6m from the State Government, and provided grants totalling \$3.1m for 72 drug and alcohol projects in New South Wales.

CARE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND

The care of deaf, blind, and deaf-blind children, and the care and education of multi-handicapped blind children and young adults is undertaken by the *Royal New South Wales Institute for Deaf and Blind Children* (maintained partly by public subscription and partly by Commonwealth and State Government subsidies). Supportive services include pre-school parent counselling, welfare and psychological services, an activity therapy centre and computerised braille production for all ages. The *Royal Blind Society* (maintained partly by public subscription and partly by Commonwealth and State Government subsidies) provides home-based and training centre rehabilitation and resource services for visually impaired and blind people of all ages, and a home guidance program for parents of blind infants; other services include braille and talking-book library services, a sheltered workshop, and a nursing home.

Pensions and allowances for permanently blind persons and parents of visually handicapped children are described in the 'Social Welfare' chapter. Descriptions of provisions made for the education of deaf and blind children in schools are given in the 'Education' chapter, while details of library facilities for the blind are contained in the 'Culture and Recreation' chapter.

SERVICES FOR OTHER PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares mainly for physically handicapped children; in certain instances, the Society will also care for physically handicapped people up to the age of 60 years. The Society maintains one hospital for crippled children, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney; it has several regional country offices, and also maintains five sheltered workshops. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments from the Commonwealth Government, and by assistance from the (State) Department of Health towards the cost of maintaining its hospital. The Department of Education provides the teachers in the schools and subsidises the transport costs of children attending the schools.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle area is undertaken by the *Newcastle Association for Crippled Children*, and there is a similar society in Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the *Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme*.

The Spastic Centre of New South Wales cares for babies, other children, and adults suffering from cerebral palsy, at its treatment and training units at Mosman, Allambie Heights, Newcastle and Wollongong. Out-patient and nursing home care is also provided.

Details of government assistance for handicapped persons are outlined in the 'Social Welfare' chapter.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District), is a voluntary organisation that provides first aid services at sports grounds, places of entertainment, and public gatherings. The Brigade treated about 24,400 persons for accidents, etc., in 1982, and had approximately 1,800 members at the end of the year.

THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts the Blood Transfusion Service in New South Wales and provides a wide variety of voluntary community services through nearly 500 branches throughout the State. The Red Cross conducts two homes for needy children, a hospital for aged persons at Wentworth Falls, an international tracing agency for separated families, a youth organisation of voluntary service within the school structure, a Voluntary Aid Service Corps with emphasis on first aid and community health, a welfare service specialising in family casework, and a handicraft training service for disabled persons. The Society also provides assistance in the reception and resettlement of refugees.

Blood Transfusion Service

Operating costs of the Blood Transfusion Service are financed jointly by the State Government (60 per cent), the Australian Red Cross Society (the lower of 5 per cent of operating costs or 10 per cent of its previous year's income from donations) and the Commonwealth Government (the balance). Approved capital expenditure is shared equally between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Blood collected by the Service is processed into blood fractions, plasma, and serum by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission, and the Commonwealth Government reimburses the Commission for the cost of processing the blood. The blood products are supplied, free of charge, to hospitals and approved pathologists.

CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act, 1902. There are seventeen crematoriums in New South Wales, seven of which are in the Sydney metropolitan area. The next table shows the proportion of cremations to deaths in New South Wales in recent years.

Cremations and Deaths, N.S.W.

Year ended 31 December	Cremations (a)	Deaths	Proportion (per cent) of cremations to deaths
1977	20,806	40,380	51.5
1978	21,010	40,394	52.0
1979	20,293	38,817	52.3
1980	20,797	40,282	51.6
1981	21,182	39,959	53.0
1982	21,819	42,352	51.5

(a) Figures for 1980 and subsequent years have been supplied by the Cremation Society of Australia.

HEALTH INSURANCE

A number of health insurance organisations are registered with the Commonwealth Department of Health, under the *National Health Act 1953*, to provide medical and/or hospital benefits for members. Most organisations provide both medical and hospital benefits. The organisations include Medibank Private, which is administered by the Health Insurance Commission and offers insurance for medical and hospital benefits.

The contributions payable to health insurance organisations by members depends on the scale of health benefits required. Contribution rates may vary slightly between organisations, and single and family rates are available.

The Commonwealth Government requires all registered *medical benefits organisations* to provide medical benefits in their basic tables which, when combined with the Commonwealth medical benefits of 30 per cent, cover 85 per cent of the schedule fee for each medical service (or the schedule fee less \$10, whichever is the greater amount), with a maximum patient contribution of \$10 for each service where the schedule fee is charged.

In addition to the basic medical table, the medical benefits organisations are permitted to offer a variety of other medical benefits packages providing benefits up to a maximum of the schedule fee level, and a wide range of ancillary benefits covering such services as eye care and optometrical, dental, physiotherapy, pharmaceutical, chiropody, overseas health care, and funeral expenses.

The medical benefits organisations, as agents for the (Commonwealth) Department of Health, pay all Commonwealth medical benefits to patients when bulk-billing arrangements do not apply. Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders, Health Benefits Card holders and Health Care Card holders are required to register with a medical benefits organisation in order to obtain these Commonwealth benefits when doctors do not bulk-bill.

The Commonwealth Government requires all registered *hospital benefits organisations* to offer a basic hospital benefits table which provides benefits equal to the following charges made by recognised hospitals: the declared standard fee for shared ward accommodation; the charges for out-patient services; and the medical service fee in respect of private patients who elect to be treated by doctors engaged by the hospital.

The organisations may also offer supplementary benefits covering the charges made for private room accommodation in public hospitals, and benefits to wholly or substantially cover private hospital charges. In addition, these organisations may offer other hospital benefits packages, including ancillary benefits. In all cases, the benefit must not exceed the amount of the charge.

Registered health insurance organisations may not refuse to accept members to their basic benefits tables on the grounds of state of health, and may not place any limits or restrictions on basic benefits. They can, however, impose a two month waiting period (nine months in the case of pregnancy) from the date a new member joins a basic benefits table (and when a member elects to obtain coverage for a wider variety of benefits) before the relevant fund benefits are payable. The Commonwealth benefit component (30 per cent) of basic medical benefits is payable immediately.

Optional 'deductible' benefit tables (whereby contributors personally meet a fixed amount of their own health care costs before benefits become payable) are prohibited for organisations registered under the National Health Act.

There are also a number of organisations, not registered under the National Health Act, which offer alternate forms of health cover, including 'deductible' benefit arrangements.

HEALTH INSURANCE SURVEY

In March 1983, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey throughout Australia to obtain information about levels of health insurance cover in the Australian Community. The results of the survey showed that of the estimated 2,478,800 individual and family units in New South Wales at March 1983, 1,642,000 units (66.2 per cent) were identified as being covered by some form of private health insurance; 619,500 units (25.0 per cent) were identified as only being covered by special Commonwealth health arrangements (such as Pensioner Health Benefits, etc); and the remaining 217,300 units (8.8 per cent) were identified as being without any form of health benefit cover. Similar surveys have been conducted in March of each year since 1980.

MEDICARE

A new national and universal health insurance scheme will commence in Australia on 1 February 1984. Called Medicare, it will cover all Australians for necessary medical and hospital treatment and eye testing by optometrists. Medicare will be operated by the Health Insurance Commission and will be funded by a compulsory one percent levy on taxable income where that income is above a certain threshold.

Single persons earning less than \$129 per week (\$6,697 per year) and married couples with combined incomes of less than \$214 per week (\$11,141 per year) will be exempt. The levy-free income level will also rise with each dependent child. At the other end of the scale, an individual or married couple earning more than \$1,346 per week (\$7 000 per year) will not have to pay more than \$13.46 per week, as this will be the upper limit of the levy.

Holders of Pensioner Health Benefits Cards, Health Benefits Cards and Health Care Cards will be exempt from paying the levy. Veterans, war widows and defence forces' personnel without dependants and currently entitled to free medical and hospital treatment will also be exempt.

Medibank Private and the private health funds will still operate to provide insurance to cover private hospitalisation or treatment by a doctor of the patient's choice in a public hospital, and to cover ancillary services such as dental care, physiotherapy, pharmaceutical, optical appliances, chiropody, chiropractic treatment, overseas health care and funeral expenses.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912. The societies are required to register with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and are subject to State Government supervision.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes — those which provide some or all of the traditional benefits (e.g. medical, hospital, dental, optical, and pharmaceutical benefits, sick pay, funeral expenses, and life assurance) and 'miscellaneous societies' which are concerned only with the dispensing of, or reimbursement for, medicine for members of other societies. At 30 June 1982, there were 8 affiliated societies (i.e. societies with branches), 14 single societies, and 15 miscellaneous societies. In June 1982, membership of affiliated and single societies was 192,559 in sickness and funeral funds, 171,686 in medical funds, and 198,012 in hospital funds; membership of dispensaries was 11,405.

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME IN-PATIENT STATISTICS

IN-PATIENT SEPARATIONS

The statistics given in this sub-section relate to separations (discharges, transfers and deaths) of in-patients from all public and private hospitals (except repatriation hospitals) and nursing homes in New South Wales in 1981.

In these statistics, *public hospitals* are hospitals and homes covered by the Second, Third, and Fifth Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act, 1929, which have in-patients, and include State psychiatric hospitals and other State hospitals. *Private hospitals* are hospitals licensed in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, and private psychiatric hospitals authorised under the Mental Health Act, 1958. *Private nursing homes* are health care institutions licensed as such in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act. The term *institution* is used as a general term for public and private hospitals and private nursing homes.

An *in-patient* is any person in respect of whom the institution admission procedures have been completed and in respect of whom the institution may charge a fee for accommodation and/or services during the period of care, irrespective of the length of stay. For the purpose of these statistics, an in-patient can be a person who has no morbidity (e.g. a breast feeding mother accompanying a sick child) as well as a person who has been admitted for observation, care, diagnosis or treatment (including a person who has been granted approved leave of absence for short periods (e.g. a weekend) from the institution). However, a newborn baby who experiences no morbidity and leaves hospital with its mother is not regarded as an in-patient.

A *separation* is defined as the discharge from an institution, transfer to another institution, or death, of an in-patient. A separation occurs irrespective of the time interval between a discharge or transfer and a later admission. It is important to note that the number of separations relates to unique episodes in institutions and *does not indicate the number of individuals* who have been separated from institutions during the year.

Length of stay is the difference between the date of admission and the date of separation. However, where an in-patient is admitted and separated on the same day, the length of stay is taken as one day in the calculation of the number of patient-years and average length of stay.

Average length of stay is calculated by summing the lengths of stay of the relevant separations and dividing by the number of separations in that category.

A *principal diagnosis* is the disease, condition or injury which best accounts for the period of in-patient care. If no firm diagnosis has been made, the manifestation is taken as the principal diagnosis.

A *procedure* is an operation or other procedure which may be performed in an operating theatre or may carry an operative or therapeutic risk or may require the use of highly specialised facilities or equipment. The normal delivery of an obstetric patient is included.

The *principal procedure* is the main operation or other procedure performed during the period of hospitalisation.

In-patient separations from public and private hospitals in 1981, classified by principal diagnosis of patient, are shown in the following table. Of the total of 1,083,678 hospital separations in 1981, 895,328 (83 per cent) were from public hospitals while 188,350 (17 per cent) were from private hospitals.

Hospital Separations and Related Duration in Hospital Classified by Principal Diagnosis of Patient (a), N.S.W., 1981

<i>Principal diagnosis</i>	<i>International code number</i>	<i>Number of in-patient separations</i>	<i>Number of patient-years</i>	<i>Average Length of stay (days)</i>
Intestinal infection diseases	001-009	2,957	32	4.0
Tuberculosis	010-018	449	36	29.3
Meningococcal infection	036	6	—	18.3
Measles	055	1,818	21	4.1
Malaria	084	127	2	4.4
Venereal diseases	090-099	342	10	10.3
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	42,959	1,539	13.1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	1,105	51	16.7
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	2,142	120	20.5
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	1,537	88	20.8
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	4,365	179	14.9
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	3,734	151	14.8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	1,085	29	9.7
Leukaemia	204-208	1,973	54	10.0
Benign neoplasm of uterus	218,219	2,212	48	7.9
Diseases of thyroid gland	240-246	1,622	63	14.2
Diabetes mellitus	250	6,148	264	15.7
Nutritional deficiencies	260-269	326	18	20.5
Mental disorders	290-319	49,147	8,888	66.0
Multiple sclerosis	340	426	133	114.2
Diseases of eye and adnexa	360-379	17,501	336	7.0
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	380-389	12,746	107	3.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	390-459	90,700	5,100	20.5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	602	21	12.4
Hypertensive disease	401-405	5,142	236	16.8
Acute myocardial infarction	410	10,964	435	14.5
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	14,827	1,623	40.0
Varicose veins of lower extremities	454	6,340	192	11.0
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	474	11,067	86	2.8
Pneumonia	480-486	8,303	337	14.8
Influenza	487	768	13	6.3
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	19,745	348	6.4
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	520-525	10,235	52	1.8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	8,918	154	6.3
Appendicitis	540-543	14,771	229	5.7
Hernia of abdominal cavity	550-553	15,472	315	7.4
Diseases of urinary system	580-599	27,544	490	6.5
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	4,824	130	9.8
Salpingitis and oophoritis	614.0-614.2	1,028	15	5.1
Uterovaginal prolapse	618	4,174	128	11.2
Abortion	630-639	19,349	106	2.0
Direct obstetric conditions	640-646	68,104	1,313	7.0
Normal delivery	651,676 } 650	25,753	439	6.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710-739	62,171	1,755	10.3
Congenital anomalies	740-759	14,130	538	13.9
All other diseases and conditions	Residual	336,540	6,302	6.8
Injury and poisoning	800-999	101,902	2,215	7.9
Fractures	800-829	34,840	1,204	12.6
Intracranial and internal injuries, including nerves	850-869 } 950-957	11,901	157	4.8
Burns	940-949	2,522	75	10.8
Poisonings and toxic effects	960-989	9,450	88	3.4
Other reasons for contact with health services	V01-V82	99,394	1,126	4.1
Total, all diagnoses		1,083,678	32,686	11.0

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975). (Morbidity List).

In-patient separations from private nursing homes in 1981, classified by principal diagnosis of patient, are shown in the following table.

Private Nursing Home Separations and Related Duration in Nursing Home Classified by Principal Diagnosis of Patient (a), N.S.W., 1981

<i>Principal diagnosis</i>	<i>International code number</i>	<i>Number of in-patient separations</i>	<i>Number of patient-years</i>	<i>Average length of stay (years)</i>
Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	2	n.p.	n.p.
Tuberculosis	010-018	2	n.p.	n.p.
Meningococcal infection	036	—	—	—
Measles	055	—	—	—
Malaria	084	—	—	—
Venereal diseases	090-099	2	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasms	140-208	722	295	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	16	12	0.7
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	44	27	0.6
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	18	7	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	98	11	0.1
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	54	59	1.1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	16	9	0.5
Leukaemia	204-208	36	11	0.3
Benign neoplasm of uterus	218,219	4	8	1.9
Diseases of thyroid gland	240-246	4	2	0.4
Diabetes mellitus	250	470	625	1.3
Nutritional deficiencies	260-269	44	58	1.3
Mental disorders	290-319	4,658	5,568	1.2
Multiple sclerosis	340	36	59	1.6
Diseases of eye and adnexa	360-379	436	482	1.1
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	380-389	174	94	0.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	390-459	6,462	9,438	1.5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	6	1	0.2
Hypertensive disease	401-405	298	380	1.3
Acute myocardial infarction	410	100	53	0.5
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,424	5,317	1.6
Varicose veins of lower extremities	454	36	40	1.1
Chronic diseases of tonsils and adenoids	474	6	1	0.1
Pneumonia	480-486	80	23	0.3
Influenza	487	2	n.p.	n.p.
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	246	203	0.8
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	520-525	158	20	0.1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	46	37	0.8
Appendicitis	540-543	—	—	—
Hernia of abdominal cavity	550-553	26	41	1.6
Diseases of urinary system	580-599	192	94	0.5
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	18	24	1.3
Salpingitis and oophoritis	614.0-614.2	—	—	—
Uterovaginal prolapse	618	6	9	1.6
Abortion	630-639	—	—	—
Direct obstetric conditions	640-646	—	—	—
Normal delivery	651-676 } 650	—	—	—
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	710-739	1,366	1,924	1.4
Congenital anomalies	740-759	212	842	4.0
All other diseases and conditions	Residual	3,878	3,226	0.8
Injury and poisoning	800-999	426	511	1.2
Fractures	800-829	64	14	0.2
Intracranial and internal injuries, including nerves	850-869 } 950-957	14	9	0.6
Burns	940-949	8	3	0.4
Poisonings and toxic effects	960-989	6	1	0.1
Other reasons for contact with health services	V01-V82	1,144	499	0.4
Total, all diagnoses		20,822	24,097	1.2

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975), (Morbidity List).

The following table shows summary details of the principal procedures performed on in-patients separated from hospitals in New South Wales in 1981. Procedures were performed on 468,667 patients separated from public hospitals (52 per cent of these patients), and on 147,284 patients separated from private hospitals (78 per cent of these patients).

**Hospital Separations of Patients on whom Procedures were Performed
Classified by Principal Procedure (a), N.S.W., 1981**

Principal procedure performed (grouped)	International code number	Number of separations		
		Males	Females	Persons
Operations performed on —				
Nervous system	5-01 to 5-05	4,623	4,840	9,463
Endocrine system	5-06, 5-07	373	1,531	1,904
Eye	5-08 to 5-16	8,037	8,665	16,702
Ear	5-18 to 5-20	5,943	4,964	10,907
Nose, mouth and pharynx	5-21 to 5-29	16,953	18,803	35,756
Respiratory system	5-30 to 5-34	1,326	781	2,107
Cardiovascular system	5-35 to 5-39	5,898	5,763	11,661
Hemic and lymphatic systems	5-40 to 5-41	744	688	1,432
Digestive system	5-42 to 5-54	31,019	28,135	59,154
Urinary tract	5-55 to 5-59	6,328	5,500	11,828
Male genital organs	5-60 to 5-64	15,749	..	15,749
Female genital organs	5-65 to 5-71	..	81,067	81,067
Obstetric operations (b)	5-72 to 5-75	..	52,185	52,185
Operations performed on —				
Musculoskeletal system	5-76 to 5-85	24,734	19,873	44,607
Breast	5-86 to 5-87	424	9,727	10,151
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	5-88 to 5-90	23,472	20,682	44,154
Disruption of tissue	5-91 to 5-97	3,778	5,277	9,055
Optional surgery	5-98	4,611	9,862	14,473
Ill-defined operations	5-99	6	22	28
All other procedures (c)	Residual	79,759	103,809	183,568
Total, all procedures		233,777	382,174	615,951

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Procedures in Medicine (1976). (b) Excludes normal delivery. (c) Includes normal delivery, correction of fracture, dislocation or deformity, dialysis and radiography.

CENSUS OF IN-PATIENTS

The following table presents a summary of the results of the census of hospital and nursing home in-patients in New South Wales. The statistics relate to in-patients in all public and private hospitals and nursing homes (including repatriation hospitals) at midnight on Wednesday, 5 August 1981 and 'day only' patients admitted and discharged in the 24 hours preceding midnight.

Distributions of characteristics for in-patients at one point of time differ from those for in-patients separated over an associated annual period, for two main reasons:

- (a) a small number of individuals experiencing frequent but short periods of in-patient care are counted each time they separate in the separations statistics; and
- (b) long-stay patients, whose characteristics differ from those of other patients, represent a significant proportion of in-patients at one point of time, but an insignificant proportion of separations over a period.

**Census of In-Patients (a) in Hospitals and Nursing Homes, N.S.W.:
Statistical Summary of Patient Characteristics, 5 August 1981**

Particulars	Public hospitals (b)		Private hospitals		Private nursing homes		All types of institutions	
	Number	Proportion (per cent)	Number	Proportion (per cent)	Number	Proportion (per cent)	Number	Proportion (per cent)
Sex of patient —								
Male	14,795	46.9	1,453	35.0	6,252	27.5	22,500	38.5
Female	16,749	53.1	2,698	65.0	16,506	72.5	35,953	61.5
Age of patient at census —								
Under 1 year	1,594	5.1	79	1.9	—	—	1,673	2.9
1 to 14 years	1,787	5.7	168	4.0	503	2.2	2,458	4.2
15 to 44 years	9,124	28.9	1,415	34.1	841	3.7	11,380	19.5
45 to 64 years	6,780	21.5	940	22.6	1,962	8.6	9,682	16.6
65 to 74 years	5,146	16.3	506	12.2	3,566	15.7	9,218	15.8
75 years or more	7,113	22.5	1,043	25.1	15,886	69.8	24,042	41.1
Length of stay to date (c) —								
Under 1 day (d)	3,045	9.7	634	15.3	64	0.3	3,743	6.4
1 day and under 1 week	8,848	28.0	1,385	33.4	325	1.4	10,558	18.1
1 week and under								
1 month	7,188	22.8	1,093	26.3	991	4.4	9,272	15.9
2 months and under	2,186	6.9	345	8.3	1,109	4.9	3,640	6.2
2 months and under								
1 year	3,119	9.9	464	11.2	5,765	25.3	9,348	16.0
1 year or more	7,158	22.7	230	5.5	14,504	63.7	21,892	37.5
Expected length of stay (e) —								
Less than 2 months	18,250	57.9	3,092	74.5	223	1.0	21,565	36.9
2 months or more	12,481	39.6	944	22.7	22,535	99.0	35,960	61.5
Not stated	813	2.6	115	2.8	—	—	928	1.6
Total in-patients	31,544	100.0	4,151	100.0	22,758	100.0	58,453	100.0

(a) Includes all new-born babies. (b) Includes homes and repatriation hospitals. (c) The difference between the date of admission and the census date. (d) Caution should be exercised when making comparisons with 1980 data (published previously) on patients with length of study 'under 1 day', as the 1980 Census was held at noon and 'day only' patients are believed to have been substantially under-counted. (e) The total of the length of stay to date and the estimated time the person will remain an in-patient in the same institution after the census date.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Australian Health Survey, Chronic Conditions (Illnesses and Permanent Disabilities)*, (Catalogue No. 4314.0); *Sight Problems and the Use of Glasses/Contact Lenses (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4338.0); *Dental Health (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4339.0); *Health Insurance Survey, Australia*, (4335.0); *Accidents, Australian Health Survey*, (4313.0); *Australian Health Survey*, (4311.0); *Australian Health Survey, Sabin and Triple Antigen Vaccination (Persons Aged 2 to 5 Years)*, (4316.0); *Hearing and the Use of Hearing Aids (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4336.0); *Sight, Hearing and Dental Health (Persons Aged 2 to 14 Years)*, (4337.0); *Australian Health Survey, Information Paper*, (4340.0); *Australian Health Survey, Episodes (admissions and discharges) in Hospitals*, (4317.0); *Australian Health Survey, Days of Reduced Activity due to Illness or Injury*, (4321.0); *Australian Health Survey, Doctor Consultations*, (4319.0); *Australian Health Survey, Consultations with Health Professionals (excluding doctors and dentists)*, (4322.0); *Australian Health Survey, Recent Illness*, (4318.0); *Handicapped Persons, Australia*, (4343.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Hospital and Nursing Home In-patients, New South Wales*, (Catalogue No. 4306.1); *Census of Hospital and Nursing Home In-patients, New South Wales*, (4307.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the (Commonwealth) Director-General of Health, the Registered Medical and Hospital Benefits Organisations, the (N.S.W.) Department of Health (formerly the Health Commission of New South Wales), Repatriation Commission and Health Insurance Commission.

7

EDUCATION

STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education is provided in government schools conducted by the (State) Department of Education and in non-government schools conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical and adult education is provided in technical and further education colleges under the control of the Department of Technical and Further Education and in agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Other post-school education is provided at colleges of advanced education, and the six universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, Macquarie, and Wollongong), and also at a number of other institutions described towards the end of this chapter.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years, i.e. children may leave school upon reaching the age of 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance if there exists sufficient cause for such exemption. In government schools education is secular and free. School dental and medical services (see Chapter 6 'Health') are provided for the benefit of children attending government and non-government schools.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council comprises the State and Commonwealth Ministers of Education and co-opts the services of other Ministers if necessary. The basic function of the Council is to promote the joint development of educational policies on matters of common interest. The Council holds three general meetings within every two-year period.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL ON AWARDS IN ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education promotes national consistency in the nomenclature used for awards in advanced education and in the levels and standards of courses. The Council, which is responsible to the Commonwealth and State Ministers for Education, maintains a register of all awards that meet its requirements.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Higher Education Board

The Higher Education Board was established in 1976 under the provisions of the Higher Education Act, 1975. The Board comprises not more than 14 members all of whom are nominated by the (State) Minister for Education and appointed by the Governor.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in August 1983.

Under the Act, the Board reports and makes recommendations to the Minister for Education on the establishment and development of higher education institutions (universities and colleges of advanced education), the establishment of new programs of study in the field of higher education, and the acquisition and reservation of sites for the purposes of higher education. The Board assesses the suitability of courses proposed as advanced education courses, determines the nomenclature of the academic award made on completion of an advanced education course, and determines the senior academic staff establishment of each college of advanced education.

Education Commission of New South Wales

The Education Commission of New South Wales was established in 1980 under the provisions of the Education Commission Act, 1980. The Commission is responsible to the (State) Minister for Education for providing advice on the formulation and implementation of policies concerning public education in New South Wales. It is also responsible for the employment of members of the teaching services of the Department of Education and the Department of Technical and Further Education, through the Education Teaching Service and the Technical and Further Education Teaching Service. Under the Act, the Commission determines the conditions of employment, including salaries and wages, for members of the two teaching services, and enters into agreements with employee associations on industrial matters. The Directors-General of Education and Technical and Further Education, however, are responsible for the general management of the functions and activities of their respective teaching services.

In the context of the legislation, 'public education' includes education conducted at government schools, technical and further education colleges, colleges of advanced education and universities.

The principal functions of the Commission in relation to the provision of public education services in New South Wales are to:

- (a) make recommendations and furnish reports to the Minister with respect to policies and principles to be adopted, the provision of comprehensive, balanced and co-ordinated services, financial priorities, long-term planning of services, and the establishment of regional education bodies;
- (b) provide regular statements on objectives, policies, and priorities;
- (c) ensure programs are evaluated and reviewed;
- (d) liaise with Commonwealth Government funding agencies;
- (e) review administrative structures so that they remain effective and responsive to community needs and expectations; and
- (f) undertake and promote research, and publish papers relating to needs and priorities for public education.

The Commission consists of a full-time Chairman and twelve part-time members. Six members are appointed by the Governor; one as Chairman, four nominated by the Minister, one with a demonstrated interest in technical and further education, and one from the N.S.W. Higher Education Board. Five members are elected; one each representing primary, secondary, and technical and further education teachers, parents and citizens groups, and school community organisations. The Directors-General of Education and Technical and Further Education are also members *ex-officio*.

New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education

The Department of Technical and Further Education is the major authority responsible for the provision of vocational and other post-school general education in New South Wales. It administers a large number of technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres throughout the State. The permanent head of the Department is the Director-General of Technical and Further Education, who is responsible to the (State) Minister for Education.

The N.S.W. Council of Technical and Further Education advises the Minister with respect to technical and further education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical and Further Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council comprises representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, the Department of Technical and Further Education, and other educational authorities.

A committee for each college of technical and further education has been established on a local basis to assist the college principal. District councils that represent industry and community interests and advise on regional matters, have also been set up. A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which include departmental officers and representatives of employers and employees, give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Particulars of technical and further education colleges, courses provided, and enrolments are given in the later subsection 'Technical and Further Education Colleges'.

New South Wales Department of Education

The Department of Education is the principal authority responsible for the provision and regulation of primary and secondary education in New South Wales. Departmental services include pre-school and kindergarten education, education of children with special educational needs, multicultural education, correspondence tuition, agricultural education, curriculum development, career guidance and counselling, and school building, and accommodation programs.

The principal regulatory responsibilities of the Department relate to the compulsory attendance of children at school (between the ages of 6 and 15 years) and the registration of non-government schools. The registration provisions ensure that buildings and other facilities at non-government schools, and the education provided at these schools, meet prescribed standards, and enable students attending such schools to be eligible for State bursaries and allowances.

Other functions of the Department include the administration of State bursaries and allowances, teacher education scholarships, and subsidies for the transport of school children.

The Director-General is the permanent head of the Department of Education. Regional Directors, subject to the oversight of the Director-General, have been appointed to each of ten regions (four in the Sydney metropolitan area). Each region is divided into inspectorates; an inspector supervises the schools in each inspectorate. In 1983, there were 105 inspectorates (54 in the Sydney metropolitan area).

Further details of the services provided by the Department of Education, and statistics of schools and students at government and non-government schools, are given in later sections of this chapter.

Secondary Schools Board and Board of Senior School Studies

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961, which prescribes the current system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the (State) Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and, on the basis of advice received from schools, issues the Certificates to students satisfying the Board's requirements. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The membership of the Boards includes: representatives of the Department of Education, universities, colleges of advanced education, and the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation; the Director of Technical and Further Education; a representative of parents and citizens' associations; a representative of organisations of employers; a representative of organisations of employees; and representatives from the non-government school sector.

New South Wales Board of Adult Education

The N.S.W. Board of Adult Education is appointed by the (State) Minister for Education to advise the government on adult education policies for the State and for the co-ordination, development, promotion and encouragement of adult education throughout the State. There are eighteen members of the Board who represent the interests of the Department of Education, the Department of Technical and Further Education, universities, colleges of advanced education, other adult education agencies, trade union training and community interests.

The Board recommended the allocation of government financial support to approximately 400 agencies in 1983 including colleges, universities, the Workers Educational Association and many community based groups.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Department of Education and Youth Affairs

The Commonwealth Department of Education and Youth Affairs administers Commonwealth Government programs relating to education in conjunction with seven statutory bodies: the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission, the Commonwealth Schools Commission, the Curriculum Development Centre, the Australian Capital Territory Schools Authority, the Australian National University, the Canberra College of Advanced Education, and the Australian Maritime College. The Department provides educational services in the Australian Capital Territory and external territories and programs of assistance for education in the States. These latter programs include financial grants for government and non-government schools, technical and further education, colleges of advanced education, universities, teacher development, and educational research. In March 1983, the Department assumed the functions of the Office of Youth Affairs.

The Department gives advice on educational matters to other authorities, liaises with State educational authorities, administers schemes of financial assistance for Australian students and for educational research, and provides advice and assistance in the fields of migrant and Aboriginal education. It is responsible for Australia's international relations in education including the association of Australia with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the administration of programs of international educational exchange. It also has the function of co-ordinating youth affairs programs at the Commonwealth level.

Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission

The Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission was established in 1977 under the *Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977*. The Act also established three advisory councils: the Universities Council, the Advanced Education Council, and the Technical and Further Education Council. Membership of the Commission consists of a full-time Chairman, three full-time Commissioners (each one a Chairman of a respective advisory council), and five part-time Commissioners.

The prime function of the Commission is to inquire into and advise the (Commonwealth) Minister for Education on all matters relating to the granting of financial assistance by the Commonwealth Government in respect of universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education institutions. The Act also provides that the Commission should inquire into and advise the Minister on any other matters relating to tertiary institutions that may be referred to it by the Minister, or that the Commission itself considers to be worthy of inquiry.

The Commission performs its functions with the objective of promoting balanced and co-ordinated development, and diversified opportunities for tertiary education in Australia. It is required to consult with authorities responsible for matters relating to universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education in the States.

The main functions of each of the Councils are to inquire into and advise the Minister and the Commission on matters relating to its respective sector, to provide assistance to the Commission, as directed, on sectoral matters, and to assist the Commission, if required, in matters other than those relating to its particular sector. Membership of each Council consists of a Chairman, who is also one of the full-time Commissioners, and eight part-time members.

Further details of the programs of financial assistance administered by the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are given later in this chapter.

Commonwealth Schools Commission

The Commonwealth Schools Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government as a statutory authority under the *Commonwealth Schools Commission Act 1973*. Broadly, the functions of the Commission are to inquire into, and advise on, any aspect of primary and secondary education in Australia and, after consultation with relevant parties, to make recommendations to the (Commonwealth) Minister for Education in regard to Commonwealth Government financial assistance for buildings, equipment, staff, and other facilities at government and non-government schools in Australia. Further details of the programs of financial assistance administered by the Commission are given in the subdivision 'Commonwealth Government Assistance For Schools' later in this chapter.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The following table shows State Government expenditure on education in New South Wales in recent years. This expenditure comprises:

- (a) expenditure from the (State) Consolidated Revenue Fund that has been classified to the function of 'education' in the New South Wales Public Accounts; and
- (b) loan expenditure on education from the General Loan Account (which is described in Chapter 23 'Public Finance').

Both revenue and loan expenditure are net of grants and miscellaneous receipts from the Commonwealth Government.

State Government Expenditure on Education (a) (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Expenditure from revenue —						
Primary and secondary education —						
Government schools and head office services	670,740	750,810	829,856	958,458	1,120,130	1,304,924
Conveyance of students to and from government and non-government schools	55,619	71,184	79,080	93,683	99,868	114,988
Direct assistance to non-government schools	16,001	18,582	21,165	24,570	30,616	36,015
Assistance to students of government and non-government schools						
Bursaries	1,639	1,885	2,347	2,594	3,783	4,440
Allowances for secondary students	17,983	20,358	23,533	27,800	35,253	40,874
Textbook allowances for secondary students	3,105	3,103	3,066	2,986	5,953	6,301
Total, primary and secondary education	765,087	865,922	959,047	1,110,091	1,295,603	1,507,542
Agricultural colleges	1,867	2,057	2,170	2,505	7,028	8,507
N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music	1,313	1,537	2,181	2,073	1,663	3,088
Technical and further education	83,807	101,781	114,687	135,588	153,846	210,808
Scholarship allowances for trainee teachers	39,064	34,760	31,784	26,755	21,646	15,370
Other	9,554	12,084	15,406	22,084	30,663	34,650
Total expenditure from revenue	900,692	1,018,141	1,125,275	1,299,096	1,510,449	1,779,965
Loan expenditure —						
Primary and secondary education	97,837	103,910	110,920	103,202	111,599	106,695
Technical and further education	5,942	8,294	9,965	10,977	12,056	12,991
Total loan expenditure	103,779	112,204	120,885	114,179	123,655	119,686
Total expenditure on education	1,004,471	1,130,345	1,246,160	1,413,275	1,634,104	1,899,651

(a) See text preceding table.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION

The following table shows selected outlays by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales in recent years.

Commonwealth Government Outlays on Education in New South Wales: Grants to the State for Current and Capital Purposes and Personal Benefit Payments (a) (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 p
Grants to the State for current and capital purposes						
Grants for current purposes —						
Government schools	83,674	91,721	92,925	101,584	113,947	124,860
Non-government schools	59,799	70,164	79,172	93,818	117,380	151,071
Schools, joint programs	7,680	9,655	8,642	8,405	9,285	12,846
School to work transition				1,886	7,438	11,496
Technical and further education	16,714	19,184	21,061	23,546	26,214	33,601
Colleges of advanced education	90,831	98,303	105,103	115,272	129,213	136,453
Universities	199,633	222,893	230,197	252,856	282,878	325,035
Education research	259	184	159	170	368	200
Pre-schools	(b) 8,532	7,934	7,130	7,130	7,130	7,130
Child migrant and refugee education	67	165	727	1,008	1,181	1,414
Aboriginal education	931	1,013	690	756	1,022	1,032
Total, grants for current purposes	468,120	521,216	545,806	606,430	696,056	805,138
Grants for capital purposes —						
Government schools	42,349	47,851	44,882	36,988	32,446	38,913
Non-government schools	6,208	10,064	14,072	9,279	13,217	15,812
Schools, joint programs	126	38	—	—	—	—
Technical and further education	12,262	15,162	19,279	28,054	34,554	39,279
Colleges of advanced education	27,200	11,886	20,070	12,087	9,390	11,469
Universities	17,553	17,910	21,840	25,353	18,634	18,605
Pre-school	(b) 6,592	3,053	—	—	—	—
Child migrant education	2	—	—	9	—	—
Aboriginal education	1	—	—	—	—	—
Video facilities	—	—	—	—	—	29
Total, grants for capital purposes	112,293	105,963	120,143	111,770	108,241	124,107
Total, grants to the State	580,412	627,179	665,949	718,200	804,297	929,245
Personal benefit payments						
Primary and secondary education —						
Secondary allowances	2,208	2,582	2,809	3,025	3,552	4,287
Assistance for isolated children	3,407	4,114	3,779	3,558	4,525	5,310
Tertiary education —						
Post-graduate awards	2,833	3,170	3,079	2,855	2,810	2,910
Other	48,696	50,927	54,777	51,719	52,395	53,584
Other education programs —						
Aboriginal study grants	554	882	1,086	1,383	1,941	2,129
Aboriginal secondary grants	2,862	3,455	3,534	3,720	4,406	4,659
Soldiers' children education scheme	1,388	1,360	1,178	1,020	940	896
Adult secondary education assistance	1,621	1,686	1,434	1,074	1,084	1,247
Migrant education services	753	1,047	1,933	2,247	3,126	3,906
Other	35	16	5	61	—	6
Total, personal benefit payments	64,357	69,239	73,614	70,663	74,779	78,934

(a) See text following table. (b) Includes grants for child care services.

The figures cover Commonwealth Government outlays in the form of:

(a) grants to the New South Wales Government for current and capital purposes; and

(b) personal benefit payments to residents of New South Wales,

that have been classified to the purpose of 'education' in the Australian National Accounts. The figures do not represent the total outlays by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, outlays in the form of expenditure in New South Wales on administration of Commonwealth Government education programs.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Primary Education

In New South Wales, formal primary education begins at the age of 6 years, when school attendance becomes compulsory, and covers a period of six years (Years 1 to 6). The curriculum includes English (reading, spelling, oral and written expression), mathematics,

social studies, natural science, music, health, sport and physical education, art, and craft. From 1983 the study of Australia's history, geography and social institutions has become compulsory for New South Wales primary school children. The revised social studies curriculum requires schools to place particular emphasis on the cultural heritage and contribution of Aboriginal people to Australian history, and of other Australian people with a variety of ethnic backgrounds.

Kindergarten education is provided in most primary schools for children aged not less than 4 years and 9 months at the time of enrolment. Kindergarten children may be enrolled from the beginning of the school year to 30 April provided they attain the age of five years by 31 July. Kindergarten education includes activities which develop the child physically, mentally and socially, and prepare him or her for later schooling. Pre-school education is available at some primary schools for children aged from 3 years and 9 months, prior to their enrolment in kindergarten.

Secondary Education

Students completing their primary school course proceed to a secondary school to commence their secondary education. In terms of the Education Act, 1961, the full secondary course comprises a four-year (Years 7 to 10) course leading to the award of the School Certificate and a further two-year (Years 11 and 12) course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

School Certificate

In general, students in Years 7 to 10 of the secondary course study the core subjects of English, mathematics, science, and a social studies course. In accordance with the requirements for the award of the School Certificate, students must also have studied music, art, craft, and physical education. During Years 7 to 8, students are introduced to a range of subjects available for elective study in later years. The elective subjects, which must be chosen before the end of Year 8, include agriculture, Asian social studies, commerce, geography, history, home science, industrial arts, and a variety of language courses. From 1981, courses that have been developed by individual schools may be approved by the Secondary Schools Board as subjects for School Certificate purposes.

The School Certificate examination was discontinued in 1975. Since 1975, the School Certificate has been issued to students satisfactorily completing an approved course of study. The issue of the Certificate is based on teacher assessments in all subjects, and on State-wide reference tests in English and mathematics.

By restricting the reference tests to English and mathematics, individual schools are allowed freedom to adapt and emphasise courses and programs in other subjects to meet the particular needs of their students. Students are issued with the School Certificate indicating their achievement in English and in mathematics, by grade, and listing the other subjects which the student has studied satisfactorily. The minimum requirement for the issue of the School Certificate is the satisfactory study of English, mathematics, science, a social science, and one other approved subject. In circumstances where all of the Board's requirements have not been met, students may be issued with a Statement of Attainments.

In 1982, the School Certificate was issued to 71,083 students, and a Statement of Attainments was issued to 658 students.

Higher School Certificate

Students progressing to the final two years of the secondary course, Years 11 and 12, which culminates in the Higher School Certificate examination, study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects.

There are two broad types of courses in the Higher School Certificate curriculum. These are *Board courses*, that have syllabuses and examinations set by the Board of Senior School Studies, and *Other Approved Studies courses*, developed and administered by individual schools, and approved by the Board. All courses are based on units of study depending upon the amount of teaching and guided study time required per week. The current definitions of courses are:

- (a) A 1 Unit Course is a course of study that requires two hours of school study per week in Year 11 and/or Year 12;

- (b) A 2 Unit Course is a course of study that requires Four hours of school study per week in each of Years 11 and 12;
- (c) A 3 Unit Course in a course other than mathematics is a course of study that incorporates all of a 2 Unit Course and requires six hours of school study per week in Year 12 following four hours of school study per week in Year 11. It is designed to be taught as 2 units in year 11 and 3 units in year 12;
- (d) A 3 Unit Course in mathematics is a course of study that incorporates all of a 2 Unit Course and requires six hours of school study per week in each of Years 11 and 12; and
- (e) A 4 Unit Course is available only in mathematics and science:
 - i a 4 Unit Course in mathematics is a course of study that incorporates all of the 3 Unit Course and requires eight hours of school study per week in Year 12 following six hours of school study per week in Year 11; and
 - ii a 4 Unit (Multi-strand) Course in science is a course of study that requires eight hours of school study per week in each of Years 11 and 12 and incorporates a substantial component of the 2 Unit science courses (single-discipline).

In general, a 3 unit course, or its related 2 unit course, provides a suitable basis for tertiary study. In the case of mathematics, the 4 unit course, or its related 3 unit course, provides this basis. Some of the two unit courses that do not have a related 3 unit course have been designed to provide a general knowledge of the subject but are not intended to provide a basis for further study of that subject at tertiary level. These courses include two unit courses of ancient history (general), economics (economics and society), English (general), geography (Australia and its neighbours), industrial arts (technology), mathematics (mathematics in society), music (course 1), and science (general science).

In addition, there are other Board courses, known as 2 unit Z courses, for candidates who wish to study a foreign language for the first time in Year 11. These are currently given in Arabic, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Latin and Russian. There is also a supplementary English course, available in Year 11, for students attempting the 2 unit English (general) course.

General studies is the only 1 Unit *Board Course*, and as such is the only 1 Unit Course examined for the Higher School Certificate.

Other Approved Studies are 1 unit courses developed and administered by individual schools to meet the specific needs of their students. Although approved by the Board, they are not subject to external examination, nor are they counted towards the Higher School Certificate aggregate mark.

Each student is required to follow a program involving at least eleven units in both Year 11 and Year 12, including at least two units of English in both years and a minimum of four other subjects in Year 11 and three other subjects in Year 12. A student who studies courses in mathematics and science in Year 11 that together total seven units must study English and at least two other subjects; a student who studies courses in mathematics and science in Year 12 that together total eight units must study English and at least one other subject. Science subjects may not contribute more than four units in any student's program of study, and students are not permitted to count *Other Approved Studies* subjects totalling more than six units.

Subject to conditions determined by the Board in accordance with the Education Act, the Higher School Certificate is awarded to school candidates who have satisfactorily completed Year 11 and Year 12 and who present themselves for examination in Year 12 in *Board Courses*. Candidates do not pass or fail an individual course or the Higher School Certificate. Instead, each candidate awarded the Higher School Certificate is given:

- (a) a *scaled mark* and *percentile ranking* in each course examined; and
- (b) an overall *aggregate mark* and *aggregate percentile ranking*.

The scaled mark given in each course is derived from an examination mark and a school estimated mark. Each of these components forms one-half of the final scaled mark. The examination mark is scaled to account for the degree of difficulty of the examination, and differences between courses in marking patterns and the ability of the candidates. The school estimated mark is adjusted to account for variations in standards among schools. The percentile ranking given in each course indicates how the candidate performed in relation to all candidates in that course. For example, a candidate given a percentile ranking of 61-70 performed better than 60 per cent of the candidates, but not as well as the top 30 per cent of candidates, in that course.

The aggregate mark is derived from the scaled marks for the candidate's best ten units: as each unit is worth 50 marks, the maximum possible aggregate mark is 500. The aggregate mark determines the aggregate percentile ranking of the candidate in relation to all candidates. This ranking has the same interpretation as the ranking in each course, described above, except that it applies to the candidate's overall performance and all candidates in all courses. School candidates who fail to fulfil conditions for the award of a certificate, and private study candidates, receive a *Statement of Attainments* which lists their results in the subjects attempted at examination. Applicants for admission to universities and colleges of advanced education are, in general, selected on the basis of the 'aggregate mark' awarded to them, but each university or college of advanced education determines its own specific entrance requirements such as requiring specific H.S.C. subjects, or a certain number of units of study within subjects, or the achievement of stipulated percentile rankings in those subjects. In 1982, the Higher School Certificate was issued to 27,819 students, and a Statement of Attainments was issued to 3,157 students.

GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHERS

Government and non-government schools provide full-time primary and/or secondary education for children in New South Wales and practically all children receive their primary and secondary education in these schools. Further particulars in respect of government schools and non-government schools are given separately later in this section.

In the following tables, particulars for schools cover all government and non-government schools, including the School of the Air, the Correspondence School, schools in hospitals and other institutions, and agricultural high schools. Excluded are evening, business and coaching colleges, agricultural colleges, technical and further education colleges, and separate kindergartens and pre-schools. A school's enrolment is the effective enrolment at the reference date, i.e. the number of students actually enrolled at that date, excluding those regarded as having left the school. The reference date for student statistics is the first Friday in July in 1981 and 1982, and the first Friday in August in previous years. Teacher statistics include teaching staff, principals and head teachers, but exclude teachers-in-training, teachers on leave without pay, and other teachers engaged wholly in advisory, administrative, or other non-teaching duties. The reference date for teacher statistics is the first Friday in July for 1982, and 30 June in previous years for government schools; for non-government schools it is the first Friday in July in 1981 and 1982, and the first Friday in August in previous years.

In order to preserve confidentiality of data on individuals, it has been necessary to make some minor adjustments to the tables showing students by age.

The following table shows the total number of government and non-government schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last six years.

Government and Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Schools and Teachers

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Schools						
Government	2,223	2,223	2,221	2,225	2,236	2,242
Non-government	777	773	794	799	804	818
Total	3,000	2,996	3,015	3,024	3,040	3,060
Teachers (a)						
Government schools —						
Males	18,797	19,215	19,824	19,983	19,896	19,246
Females	25,721	25,245	26,419	25,980	25,352	26,516
Total	44,518	44,460	46,243	45,963	45,248	45,762
Non-government schools —						
Males	3,402	3,616	3,916	4,187	4,487	4,757
Females	7,114	7,312	7,519	7,824	8,176	8,505
Total	10,517	10,928	11,435	12,012	12,663	13,262
All schools —						
Total teachers	55,035	55,388	57,678	57,974	57,911	59,024

(a) Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time equivalent units on the basis of time or periods worked in relation to the normal time or periods worked by a full-time teacher.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers. In 1982 there were 1,863 part-time teachers in government schools, and 2,157 part-time teachers in non-government schools. The full-time equivalent units of these teachers were 768 and 977 respectively.

The enrolment at government and non-government schools in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table. In 1982, 24 per cent of students were enrolled at non-government schools, compared with 21 per cent in 1977.

Government and Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Students

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Government schools —						
Males	417,177	417,628	414,365	409,425	404,548	400,423
Females	392,799	394,528	393,396	389,879	385,845	381,656
Students	809,976	812,156	807,761	799,304	790,393	782,079
Non-government schools —						
Males	110,391	111,221	113,619	116,464	120,201	123,481
Females	108,807	109,542	111,322	113,920	117,652	121,526
Students	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384	237,853	245,007
All schools —						
Males	527,568	528,849	527,984	525,889	524,749	523,904
Females	501,606	504,070	504,718	503,799	503,497	503,182
Students	1,029,174	1,032,919	1,032,702	1,029,688	1,028,246	1,027,086

Details of the age and sex distribution of school students in 1982 are given below.

Government and Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Age and Sex Distribution of Students, 1982

Age last birthday (years)	Government schools			Non-government schools			All schools		
	Males	Females	Students	Males	Females	Students	Males	Females	Students
Under 6	32,000	30,299	62,299	8,672	8,626	17,298	40,672	38,925	79,597
6	32,375	31,095	63,470	9,027	8,876	17,903	41,402	39,971	81,373
7	33,583	31,704	65,287	9,514	9,020	18,534	43,097	40,724	83,821
8	34,872	32,873	67,745	(a)9,792	9,621	(a)19,413	(a)44,665	42,494	(a)87,159
9	(a)36,405	34,186	(a)70,591	9,952	9,896	19,848	(a)46,358	44,082	(a)90,440
10	38,192	36,520	74,712	10,826	10,519	21,345	49,017	47,039	96,056
11	37,707	35,864	73,571	10,867	10,915	21,782	48,574	46,779	95,353
12	33,519	31,524	65,043	11,161	(a)11,037	(a)22,198	44,679	(a)42,562	(a)87,241
13	32,917	31,017	63,934	10,952	11,033	21,985	43,869	42,050	85,919
14	31,773	30,073	61,846	10,335	10,172	20,507	42,108	40,245	82,353
15	28,574	27,498	56,072	9,808	9,621	19,429	38,382	37,119	75,501
16	16,770	16,268	33,038	6,605	6,425	13,030	23,375	22,693	46,068
17 or more	11,736	12,735	24,471	5,970	5,765	11,735	17,706	18,499	36,205
Total	400,423	381,656	782,079	123,481	121,526	245,007	523,904	503,182	1,027,086

(a) For confidentiality reasons, includes one older student.

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled at government or non-government schools consist mainly of those exempted from attendance by the (State) Department of Youth and Community Services. Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Department in recent years are shown in the next table.

Children Exempted from School Attendance, N.S.W.

<i>Reason for exemption</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>					
	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Education potential attained	843	660	641	614	703	711
Domestic necessity	35	37	25	30	17	14
Health	26	19	17	16	8	3
Necessitous circumstances	50	23	23	39	8	7
Psychological desirability	33	20	22	42	22	27
Other reasons (a)	90	57	57	50	58	46
Total exemptions granted —						
<i>Males</i>	<i>590</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>483</i>
<i>Females</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>325</i>
Total	1,077	816	785	791	816	808

(a) Includes exemptions granted to children to attend business or technical and further education colleges.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at government and non-government schools are required to be reported to the Department of Youth and Community Services. In 1981-82, 2,837 cases were reported.

A special school for truants is located at Thornleigh (Sydney). The curriculum is designed to meet the individual needs of the children and to assist them to adjust to the normal school situation.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS**Pre-School Education**

Pre-school education is provided in some government primary and primary-secondary schools for children aged from 3 years and 9 months in the year prior to their enrolment in kindergarten. The Department of Education provides pre-school centres at 65 primary schools. In July 1982, the total enrolment of these centres was 3,711. The Department also provides instruction for pre-school aged handicapped children at 15 government special schools.

Pre-school centres are, in general, organised on a sessional basis, each session being 2 hours duration. Each child usually attends five of the ten sessions per week free of charge. A small number of the centres enrol children for the full day from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. In most of these centres a hot mid-day meal is provided, and a charge is made to cover the cost. Children enrolled at pre-school centres are not included in the statistics of government schools shown in this chapter.

Primary Education

The government schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:

- (a) primary schools and primary-secondary ('central') schools in more or less populous centres;
- (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- (c) correspondence schools (including the School of the Air) instructing children unable to attend a school.

A government primary school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment in classes above Year 2 is 160 or more, and is 100 or more in classes of Year 2 or lower, the school is divided into two departments, primary and infants.

Primary-secondary schools provide both primary and secondary instruction and have an enrolment of at least 20 students in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above year 7); they may have separate secondary and/or infants departments if enrolment is large.

Secondary Education

The principal government schools providing secondary education are classified as either high schools (which enrol secondary pupils only) or primary-secondary schools (described above), and provide instruction leading to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate. Composite classes in secondary education are also provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

Level of Government Schools

The level of government schools in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the next table.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Schools by Level

Level of school	Number of schools					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Schools (excluding special schools) —						
Primary	(a)1,698	(a)1,699	(a)1,689	(a)1,690	(a)1,695	1,690
Primary-secondary	73	68	67	66	64	(a)74
Secondary	343	349	353	357	363	363
Total schools (excluding special schools)	2,114	2,116	2,109	2,113	2,122	2,127
Special schools —						
Child welfare	16	16	18	17	17	17
Hospital	15	14	16	16	15	13
Physically handicapped	19	17	17	17	16	16
Intellectually handicapped	53	54	55	56	61	64
Emotionally disturbed	6	6	6	6	5	5
Total special schools	109	107	112	112	114	115
Total government schools	2,223	2,223	2,221	2,225	2,236	2,242

(a) Includes schools that provide composite courses in secondary education in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible.

Enrolments at Government Schools

The following table shows the age distribution of students enrolled in government schools in the last six years.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Age Distribution of Students

Age last birthday (years)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981(a)	1982 (a)	
						Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	72,838	68,644	65,470	62,301	64,870	62,299	8.0
6	76,092	76,267	71,957	68,666	65,643	63,470	8.1
7	69,449	76,507	76,219	72,057	68,653	65,287	8.3
8	68,014	69,016	75,723	75,756	71,246	67,745	8.7
9	64,670	68,313	69,412	75,588	75,367	(b)70,592	9.0
10	64,408	64,549	68,114	69,272	74,930	74,712	9.6
11	63,375	64,449	64,873	68,191	67,981	73,571	9.4
12	63,416	61,604	62,847	62,468	64,253	65,042	8.3
13	66,664	62,771	61,660	62,331	61,875	63,934	8.2
14	67,914	66,272	62,658	61,720	62,105	61,846	7.9
15	62,142	61,691	59,822	56,240	55,288	56,072	7.2
16	41,159	41,379	39,447	37,307	33,188	33,038	4.2
17 or more	29,835	30,694	29,559	27,407	24,994	24,471	3.1
Total	809,976	812,156	807,761	799,304	790,393	782,079	100.0

(a) Due to the change in reference date from first Friday in August to first Friday in July, the age distribution of students in 1981 and 1982 is not comparable with that in previous years. (b) For confidentiality reasons includes one older student.

The next two tables show primary and secondary students in government schools in 1982 according to their age and school year.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Primary Students by Age and Year of Education, 1982

Age last birthday (years)	Kinder-garten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Ungraded		Total
								Special schools (a)	Classes (b)	
Under 5	3,072	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	43	3,274
5	55,703	3,009	—	—	—	—	—	201	112	59,025
6	3,615	56,980	2,400	—	—	—	—	262	213	63,470
7	43	7,427	54,920	2,345	—	—	—	318	234	65,287
8	—	109	10,189	54,142	2,339	—	—	353	613	67,745
9	—	(c)5	152	11,862	54,887	2,255	—	402	1,029	(c)70,592
10	—	1	5	195	14,018	56,299	2,119	461	1,612	74,710
11	—	—	—	4	248	15,214	54,382	513	1,590	71,951
12 or more	—	—	—	2	6	270	15,437	2,399	798	18,912
Total	62,433	67,531	67,666	68,550	71,498	74,038	71,938	5,068	6,244	494,966

(a) Special schools include child welfare schools, hospital schools, and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually-handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children. (b) Ungraded classes may include students of outstanding ability, students in classes providing intensive English instruction, emotionally disturbed students, and physically and intellectual handicapped students. (c) For confidentiality reasons includes one older student.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Secondary Students by Age and Year of Education, 1982

Age last birthday (years)	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Ungraded		Total
							Special schools (a)	Classes (b)	
Under 12	1,584	1	—	—	—	—	5	32	1,622
12	46,499	1,589	—	—	—	—	42	349	48,479
13	15,715	45,030	1,395	—	—	—	121	780	63,041
14	554	16,516	42,100	1,310	—	—	159	722	61,361
15	18	593	15,841	38,023	679	—	96	417	55,667
16	4	25	758	13,628	17,077	610	77	293	32,472
17	—	4	61	639	5,066	13,108	47	167	19,092
18 or more	—	—	13	117	606	4,533	26	84	5,379
Total	64,374	63,758	60,168	53,717	23,428	18,251	573	2,844	287,113

(a) (b) See footnotes to previous table.

As attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching the age of 15 years, a high proportion of students do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course. Year 10 government school enrolments in 1982 represented approximately 88 per cent of the enrolments in Year 7 three years previously, but Year 12 enrolments represented only about 28 per cent of enrolments in Year 7 five years previously.

In 1982, females comprised 49 per cent of Year 7 students, 50 per cent of Year 10, and 54 per cent of Year 12, compared with 48 per cent, 47 per cent, and 42 per cent, respectively, in 1972.

Correspondence School

The Correspondence School provides full-time education for students who, for a variety of reasons, cannot attend schools, and for students in N.S.W. Department of Education schools where secondary education is not available. Such enrolments include geographically isolated students within N.S.W., students who cannot attend school for medical reasons, and children of New South Wales residents temporarily residing overseas or travelling. The Correspondence School also provides part-time education, in a particular subject not available at the school attended, for students of both government and non-government schools. In addition, students enrolled with the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education may receive part-time instruction in subjects not offered by that Department.

The basic medium of instruction is the printed leaflet and this is supplemented by textbooks and audio-visual aids. Kits are provided for science, art, and craft subjects. Tuition is free for students within Australia, but a fee is charged for overseas students to cover airmail postage and other additional costs.

Further assistance may be given to senior secondary school students in selected subjects through the provision of lesson leaflets without formal enrolment where class groups are too small to justify full teaching-period allocations.

In 1983, total enrolment at the Correspondence School was 3,546. This comprised 1,932 part-time students also enrolled at other schools, 79 part-time students transferred to the Correspondence School by the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education, 549 full-time preschool and primary students, and 986 full-time secondary students.

School of the Air

The School of the Air, at Broken Hill, is conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education and caters for pupils living in isolated areas of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. Lessons, generally at a primary level of schooling, are presented from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. each schoolday by two-way radio and supplement the lessons given by the correspondence school in each State. Total enrolment at the School of the Air in 1983 was 101 (including interstate residents).

Saturday School of Community Languages

The Saturday School of Community Languages, conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education, was established in 1978 and enables secondary school students to study, to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate levels, languages that they would not otherwise have access to because of the dispersed nature of the demand for such courses. In 1983, courses were offered in 22 languages at 8 centres in Sydney and Wollongong.

Community Languages Program

The Community Languages Program for primary school children is a voluntary education option of instruction in a language other than English offered to both native speakers, ie children for whom such languages are their first language, and to non-native speakers, ie children wishing to gain access to another language. Native speakers have priority. Programs are established at the request of a school and its community.

In 1982, 40 permanent specialist community language teachers taught 11 languages in 41 primary schools spread across eight regions of the State. The languages taught were Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, German, Greek, Italian, Macedonian, Maltese, Serbian, Spanish, and Turkish. A total of approximately 6,500 children received community language instruction. Of these, 3,600 were native speakers.

Agricultural Education

The N.S.W. Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools — the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 37 kilometres from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 11 kilometres from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 27 kilometres from Sydney). These schools and the teachers and students in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to government schools.

The schools provide courses leading to the award of the School Certificate and to the Higher School Certificate examination. Candidates receiving the School Certificate may gain entrance to the C. B. Alexander Agricultural College and the Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury or Orange Agricultural Colleges, or may qualify for admission to one of the other colleges of advanced education or to a university.

(Further information on the C.B. Alexander Agricultural College and the Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture is given in the subdivision 'Department of Agriculture Colleges', and further information on the Hawkesbury and Orange Agricultural Colleges is given in the subdivision 'Colleges of Advanced Education', later in this chapter.)

Courses in agriculture are also given in other government secondary schools.

With assistance from the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs (the Rural Youth Organisation) operates in country centres. The clubs are assisted in their agricultural activities by departmental advisers. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1982, there were 81 clubs with 2,136 members. Males and females, from 8 to 30 years of age, may become members. The Organisation has two sections — junior, for members 8 to 18 years, and senior, for members 16 to 30 years.

Provision for Children with Special Needs

The N.S.W. Department of Education provides special facilities, programs and support services for children who, because of intellectual ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would benefit from assistance beyond that provided by the classroom teacher in the normal classroom. The Department also employs specialised staff in the area of Aboriginal education.

In the metropolitan area of Sydney, Opportunity 'C' classes (in Years 5 and 6) are provided for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic performance and tests of general ability from the pupils between 9 years and 6 months and 10 years and 9 months of age in Years 4 and 5. The children study normal Year 5 and 6 programs although the treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities. There were 32 of these classes in 1983.

Mildly intellectually-handicapped children are enrolled in Opportunity 'A' classes in ordinary schools, or attend special schools. Classes established in ordinary schools total 294 (195 primary and 99 secondary), each class having a maximum of 18 students. There are six special schools in which one teacher is allocated for each 12 students.

Opportunity 'F' schools and classes, with 6 to 9 students per class, were initially designed for the education of moderately intellectually-handicapped children, but since 1975 there has been a year-by-year increase in the number of severely and profoundly intellectually-handicapped children admitted. Ancillary staff are allocated to these classes and, in some special schools, therapists are included on the staff. In 1983, there were 55 special schools and 53 classes in ordinary primary schools.

Children in ordinary classes who have learning difficulties may be given remedial instruction by the regular classroom teacher. In some cases, the school may receive the assistance of a specially trained resource or remedial teacher. In 1983, there were 377 resource teachers in primary schools and 297 remedial teachers in secondary schools.

Opportunity 'L' classes enrol children of average or better intellectual ability who have a marked impairment in the understanding and use of language, while children with severe reading problems receive special instruction in Opportunity 'P' classes. In 1983, there were 27 Opportunity 'L' classes and 16 Opportunity 'P' classes.

Children with sensory handicaps may receive assistance, in the regular classroom, from specially trained itinerant teachers. In 1983, the Department employed 112 such teachers. This assistance is additional to that provided by the classroom teacher. Special classes are provided in ordinary primary and secondary schools for children who require more assistance than that provided by itinerant teachers. In 1983, there were 11 special classes for partially sighted children, and 82 Opportunity 'D' classes for deaf children. These classes generally range in size from 5 to 8 children. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind at North Rocks which has an annexe for children with a significant degree of both sight and hearing loss, and two schools, one at North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The North Rocks Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind were established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

The Department of Education conducts six schools for emotionally disturbed children in conjunction with the Health Commission. Each class has a maximum of 6 children. In addition, the Department conducts 25 adjustment classes in primary schools, and one in a secondary school, for students who are behaviourally disordered.

Children with physical handicaps are maintained in ordinary classes where possible. For children who require special placement, the Department conducts classes in the wards of 13 hospitals and maintains 10 special schools for the physically handicapped. There are also special units for physically handicapped children in 3 ordinary schools.

Programs in English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) cater for overseas or Australian-born children from non-English speaking backgrounds who need special assistance in learning English. In general, classroom teachers are assisted by specially trained ESL teachers to provide the necessary education programs. In some schools, full-time ESL teachers are appointed to teach those children most in need of assistance. In addition to the ESL education that is provided in both primary and secondary schools, intensive English instruction is provided for school age children who are new arrivals in Australia. In 1983, there were 76 classes providing intensive English instruction for secondary school age children and 23 classes for primary school age children.

The following table shows particulars of enrolments in ungraded classes and special schools in the last two years.

Government Schools, N.S.W.: Students Enrolled in Ungraded Classes and Special Schools

Particulars	1981			1982		
	Males	Females	Students	Males	Females	Students
Special classes —						
Outstanding ability	488	473	961	489	445	934
English for migrants and refugees	823	550	1,373	875	670	1,545
Special French	37	41	78	20	38	58
Auditorily or visually handicapped	320	265	585	299	238	537
Other physically handicapped	22	26	48	23	24	47
Mildly intellectually handicapped	3,372	1,793	5,165	3,479	1,790	5,269
Moderately intellectually handicapped	120	90	210	197	126	323
Specific learning disabilities (a)	182	39	221	176	45	221
Emotionally disturbed	99	30	129	119	35	154
Total students in special classes	5,463	3,307	8,770	5,677	3,411	9,088
Special schools —						
Child welfare	371	149	520	420	147	567
Hospital	134	96	230	131	94	225
Auditorily or visually handicapped	123	85	208	112	70	182
Other physically handicapped	478	375	853	469	323	792
Mildly intellectually handicapped	578	313	891	557	280	837
Moderately intellectually handicapped	1,735	1,092	2,827	1,782	1,133	2,915
Emotionally disturbed	94	34	128	87	36	123
Total students in special schools	3,513	2,144	5,657	3,558	2,083	5,641
Total students enrolled	8,976	5,451	14,427	9,235	5,494	14,729

(a) Includes students enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (eg. aphasia) and/or perceptual disorders (eg. dyslexia).

Religious Instruction

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in government schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination.

Physical Education

Physical education is compulsory, in government schools, for all students up to and including Year 10. Supervision of the teaching of physical education is provided through the Office of each Regional Director of Education, and courses of training for teachers are provided at the University of Sydney, the Kuring-gai and Newcastle Colleges of Advanced Education and the Institute of Advanced Education within the University of Wollongong.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for students over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at sport and recreation centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Swimming instruction is provided by the Department of Education during term at weekly swimming classes and through a special scheme, whereby swimming instruction is given in ten-day periods. Instruction is also provided by the Department of Leisure, Sport and Tourism during summer at vacation swimming schools. During the 1982-83 summer, 64,132 children attended vacation swimming schools. The N.S.W. Public Schools' Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport, athletic competitions, and similar sporting events.

Computers in Schools

Specially approved computer courses are being taught at more than half of the high schools in New South Wales. The courses have been designed by teachers, and examined and approved by the Board of Senior School Studies. At least 90 per cent of all government schools in N.S.W. have at least one computer, with a total of about 4,000 computers in use in government schools throughout the State. A special Computer Education Unit has been established at Erskineville Public School to assist teachers evaluate computer equipment and pass on skills to students.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and citizens' associations have been organised in connection with government schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the students and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas; they advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

Councils are also organised for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to non-government (private) schools to receive primary or secondary education, or both.

Non-government schools must be certified as efficient (taking into account the standard of instruction, qualifications of the teachers, suitability of school premises, and general conduct of the school) for the education of children of statutory school age by the N.S.W. Minister for Education before they may enrol children of this age. The standards of instruction required of non-government schools are the same as those of government schools of similar grade. The total number of non-government schools in 1982 was 818.

Fees are usually charged at non-government schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary (depending on means), and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the non-government schools are residential.

The State Government makes annual grants to non-government schools in respect of each student enrolled. These are described in the subsection 'State Government Assistance to Students' later in this chapter. In addition, non-government schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building works. The Commonwealth Government makes grants for library and general building projects and contributes to the running costs of non-government schools (see the subdivision 'Commonwealth Government Assistance for Schools' later in this chapter). In addition, the Commonwealth Government may, in certain circumstances, guarantee the repayment of loans made to non-government schools for approved building projects.

Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of non-government schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, both primary and secondary. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (described later in this chapter) and the mentally retarded.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision. The Catholic Education Commission, established by the Conference of Bishops of New South Wales, is concerned with State-wide matters of Catholic education.

The majority of the schools are parish property, and the parish authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment. The cost of these schools is met partly by school fees, which are supplemented by parish collections, voluntary contributions, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders that conduct them, and are similarly supported other than by the supplement from parish collections.

In secular subjects, the curriculum of the Department of Education is followed, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and the Education Act, 1961. Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and, at a number of country schools, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Diocesan consultants and supervisors from the religious orders visit the schools to promote standards in education.

Teaching staff at Catholic schools consist of both lay teachers and members of religious communities. An increasingly large number of lay teachers have been employed at the schools in recent years. In 1982 only 13.5 per cent of the teaching staff were members of religious communities. Information relating to the training of teachers is shown in the subdivision 'Training of Teachers'.

Non-Government Schools, Students, and Teachers

The following table shows the categories of non-government schools in operation in recent years, and the number of teachers in the schools.

Non-Government Schools and Teachers, N.S.W.

Year	Roman Catholic	Anglican	Presbyterian (a)	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Total
Number of schools							
1977	612	32	9	6	25	93	777
1978	607	32	4	10	24	96	773
1979	611	33	4	10	27	109	794
1980	613	31	4	8	28	115	799
1981	609	31	4	8	29	123	804
1982	604	32	4	9	30	139	818
Teachers (b)							
1977	8,215	926	313	215	121	726	10,517
1978	8,510	977	141	403	129	769	10,928
1979	8,872	1,017	153	422	136	835	11,435
1980	9,271	1,049	158	432	142	960	12,012
1981	9,735	1,099	175	465	149	1,040	12,663
1982	10,126	1,172	192	501	158	1,113	13,262
Males	3,388	545	108	221	94	402	4,757
Females	6,739	627	84	280	64	711	8,505

(a) In 1978, five 'Presbyterian' schools became classified as 'Uniting' schools. (b) Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time equivalent units on the basis of time or periods worked in relation to the normal time or periods worked by a full-time teacher.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers who visit schools and may give tuition at more than one school. In 1982 there were 2,157 part-time teachers, whose full-time equivalent was 977.

Of the total number of teachers at non-government schools in 1982, 36 per cent were males and 64 per cent were females. (In government schools male teachers accounted for 42 per cent of the total.)

The next table shows the enrolment at non-government schools in 1982 and earlier years, according to the category of school.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Students by Category of School

Year	Roman Catholic	Anglican	Presbyterian (a)	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Total
1977	185,364	14,299	5,058	3,137	2,275	9,065	219,198
1978	185,688	14,824	2,137	6,265	2,280	9,569	220,763
1979	187,587	15,454	2,223	6,543	2,400	10,734	224,941
1980	191,136	15,644	2,316	6,699	2,493	12,096	230,384
1981	195,773	16,454	2,458	7,081	2,676	13,411	237,853
1982	199,863	17,360	2,638	7,610	2,774	14,762	245,007
Males	100,799	8,729	1,646	3,558	1,421	7,328	123,481
Females	99,064	8,631	992	4,052	1,353	7,434	121,526

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

In 1982, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 82 per cent, Anglican schools for 7 per cent, and Uniting schools for 3 per cent of the total enrolment at non-government schools.

The ages of students enrolled in non-government schools in recent years are shown in the next table.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Age Distribution of Students

Age last birthday (years)						1982 (a)	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (a)	Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	16,981	16,183	16,106	15,962	16,770	17,298	7.1
6	17,768	18,039	17,458	17,708	18,045	17,903	7.3
7	17,034	18,149	18,897	18,197	18,602	18,534	7.6
8	17,370	17,227	18,903	19,419	19,132	(b)19,414	7.9
9	16,829	17,851	17,979	19,755	20,354	19,848	8.1
10	17,331	17,175	18,295	18,623	20,815	21,344	8.7
11	18,060	17,797	17,756	19,108	19,776	21,782	8.9
12	18,696	18,974	19,026	19,601	21,581	(b)22,199	9.1
13	19,116	18,615	19,123	20,011	20,468	21,985	9.0
14	18,614	18,921	18,875	19,279	19,997	20,507	8.4
15	17,954	17,967	18,467	18,486	18,898	19,429	7.9
16	12,337	12,593	12,698	12,790	12,287	13,032	5.3
17 or more	11,108	11,272	11,358	11,445	11,128	11,732	4.8
Total	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384	237,853	245,007	100.0

(a) Due to the change in reference data from first Friday in August to first Friday in July, the age distribution in 1981 and 1982 is not comparable with that in previous years. (b) For confidentiality reasons includes one older student.

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary students and the number of boarders and day scholars enrolled in non-government schools in each of the last six years.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Primary and Secondary Students

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Primary students —						
Males	63,261	63,665	65,408	67,322	69,529	70,544
Females	62,973	63,375	64,532	65,955	67,389	68,582
Total	126,234	127,040	129,940	133,277	136,918	139,126
Secondary students —						
Males	47,130	47,556	48,211	49,142	50,672	52,937
Females	45,834	46,167	46,790	47,965	50,263	52,944
Total	92,964	93,723	95,001	97,107	100,935	105,881
All students —						
Boarders	9,566	9,301	9,154	9,209	9,652	10,027
Day scholars	209,632	211,462	215,787	221,175	228,201	234,980
Total	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384	237,853	245,007

A classification of the primary students in non-government schools according to their age and year of education is given in the following table.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Primary Students by Age and Year of Education, 1982

Age last birthday (years)								Ungraded		
	Kinder-garten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Special schools (a)	Classes (b)	Total
Under 5	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	16	499
5	16,307	298	—	—	—	—	—	108	86	16,799
6	1,334	16,025	352	—	—	—	—	106	86	17,903
7	16	1,740	16,190	399	1	—	—	86	102	18,534
8	1	(c)43	2,260	16,486	439	2	—	95	88	(c)19,414
9	—	—	45	2,466	16,604	555	—	99	79	19,848
10	—	—	2	54	2,964	17,537	581	119	86	21,343
11	—	—	—	3	104	3,165	17,470	122	79	20,943
12 or more	—	—	—	—	7	103	3,213	510	10	3,843
Total	18,044	18,106	18,849	19,408	20,119	21,362	21,264	1,342	632	139,126

(a) Special schools include child welfare schools, hospital schools, and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children. (b) Ungraded classes may include students of outstanding ability, students in progressive classes, emotionally disturbed students, and physically and emotionally handicapped students. (c) For confidentiality reasons includes one older student.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary students according to their age and year of education.

Non-Government Schools, N.S.W.: Secondary Students by Age and Year of Education, 1982

<i>Age last birthday (years)</i>	<i>Year 7</i>	<i>Year 8</i>	<i>Year 9</i>	<i>Year 10</i>	<i>Year 11</i>	<i>Year 12</i>	<i>Ungraded</i>		<i>Total</i>
							<i>Special schools (a)</i>	<i>Classes (b)</i>	
Under 12	839	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	840
12	18,111	726	3	—	—	—	14	43	18,897
13	3,676	17,420	616	—	—	—	27	54	21,793
14	109	3,447	16,130	665	—	—	27	47	20,425
15	5	148	3,548	15,147	465	2	23	36	19,374
16	2	(c)8	153	3,329	9,084	361	17	20	(c)12,974
17	—	1	12	172	1,658	7,785	28	12	9,668
18 or more	—	—	7	48	141	1,676	35	3	1,910
Total	22,742	21,751	20,469	19,361	11,348	9,824	171	215	105,881

(a) (b) (c) See footnotes to previous table.

Attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching the age of 15 years, and a high proportion of students do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course. Year 10 non-government school enrolments in 1982 represented approximately 99 per cent of the enrolments in Year 7 three years previously, but Year 12 enrolments represented only about 52 per cent of enrolments in Year 7 five years previously. The proportions of students at government schools leaving school before completion of the full secondary course were rather higher (as indicated earlier in this chapter).

In 1982, females comprised 50 per cent of Year 7 students, 50 per cent of Year 10, and 51 per cent of Year 12, compared with 51 per cent, 49 per cent, and 42 per cent, respectively, in 1972.

Education for Deaf and Blind Children

There are two Roman Catholic schools for deaf children, one at Waratah (where 13 females and 5 males were enrolled in 1982) and the other at Castle Hill (where 22 males and 13 females were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1982 there were 32 males and 26 females enrolled at the schools. These schools, and the teachers and students in them, are included in the statistics relating to non-government schools.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special division of the N.S.W. Department of Education, comprising guidance officers, school counsellors, and specialist counsellors, all with teacher experience and training in psychology, assists school students with problems of an educational, social, or emotional nature. Psychological tests may be applied in certain circumstances. In addition, there are nineteen educational clinics to aid government and non-government school children with special problems.

In 1983, there were 510 school counsellors (308 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 202 in other areas), including 22 specialist counsellors, 63 district guidance officers and 10 regional guidance officers.

Each government secondary school has a careers adviser who is responsible for the development of a career education program for students. Programs include work experience, career nights, and visits to industrial and commercial organisations.

Additional assistance is given to students by the Vocational Services Branch of the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS

Commonwealth Government assistance for government and non-government schools is provided through the Commonwealth Schools Commission under the provisions of the various States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts. The functions of the Commission are described earlier in this chapter.

In 1982, grants were paid mainly under the *States Grants (Schools Assistance) Act 1981*. Grants were paid in 1982 through the following 13 programs:

- (a) *General Recurrent Grants*. Under this program, schools are assisted with operating costs, including the purchase of equipment, general maintenance, and the provision of teachers and support staff. In the case of government schools, a block grant is made to the State Education Department. Non-government schools are assisted according to assessed need;
- (b) *Capital Grants*. Grants are made for the purchase or leasing of land or buildings and for the planning, erection, and alteration of buildings or other facilities, and for landscaping, as well as for the provision of library resources, equipment, and furniture. Funds may also be spent on housing for teachers in rural areas and student residential accommodation. In the case of government schools, a block grant is made to the State Education Department. Non-government schools receive assistance on the basis of assessed need;
- (c) *Disadvantaged Schools*. This program provides supplementary funds for schools whose students are largely drawn from poor communities. The program seeks to improve the educational opportunities and outcomes of such students;
- (d) *Country Areas*. This program aims to help alleviate the substantial and persistent educational disadvantage of many country children. This disadvantage may stem from social and climatic conditions, and from the physical isolation and small size of many rural communities;
- (e) *Multicultural Education*. Funds are provided for projects aimed at encouraging schools to respond to the multicultural nature of Australian society. Allocations are made for such purposes as curriculum development, the teaching of community languages, small-scale projects in schools, and the employment of ethnic schools liaison officers;
- (f) *Ethnic Schools*. Ethnic schools are after-hours schools conducted by community groups of various ethnic backgrounds with the prime purpose of instructing children in the language and culture of ethnic communities. The program provides grants to ethnic schools at the rate of \$30 per student enrolled per annum;
- (g) *Professional Development*. Funds are provided for the in-service education of teachers and the participation of parents and other community members in schooling;
- (h) *Education Centres*. These centres provide opportunities for the exchange of professional expertise, the development of new skills, and for in-service training for both government and non-government teachers outside the formal provision of the education authorities;
- (i) *Special Education*. This program assists with finance to improve the education of handicapped children in special schools and classes and in residential institutions. Funds are also provided for the integration of handicapped children into ordinary schools;
- (j) *Severely Handicapped Children*. This program supports efforts to provide educational opportunities for severely handicapped children who, living at home or in institutions, might otherwise receive little or no formal schooling. Funds are provided for special teachers and support staff, itinerant teachers, transport of the children, and the purchase of special equipment;
- (k) *Children in Residential Institutions*. Handicapped children in residential institutions are given special recognition with projects that aim to supplement school programs and to give these children the kinds of experience enjoyed by other children at home, at school, and in the wider community;
- (l) *English as a Second Language*. This program helps schools to improve the English-language competence of children whose first language was not English. There are two elements to this program. The General Support element offers funds for ongoing programs, while the New Arrivals element provides funds for short-term intensive courses in English for newly arrived migrant and refugee children. The New Arrivals element is funded on the basis of \$750 per child; and
- (m) *Projects of National Significance*. Funding is allocated to projects which provide practical information on new educational approaches or on particular aspects of the learning and development of children which can be used to improve the quality of education nationally.

The following table shows details of funds allocated to government and non-government schools in New South Wales in 1982 under the above programs.

**Commonwealth Government Grants for Schools in N.S.W., 1982
(\$'000)**

<i>Program</i>	<i>Government schools</i>	<i>Non-government schools</i>	<i>Joint programs (a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
General recurrent grants	99,264	162,906	—	262,170
Capital grants	43,857	14,172	—	58,029
Disadvantaged schools	9,630	1,731	—	11,361
Country areas	—	—	2,440	2,440
Multicultural education	—	—	1,482	1,482
Ethnic schools	—	—	894	894
Professional development	—	—	5,876	5,876
Education centres	—	—	579	579
Special education	7,096	1,540	14	8,650
Severely handicapped children	—	—	948	948
Children in residential institutions	—	—	712	712
English as a second language —				
General	13,390	5,001	—	18,391
New arrivals	3,375	232	—	3,607
Projects of national significance	—	—	385	385
Total, all programs	176,612	185,582	13,330	375,524

(a) Projects not specifically allocated to either group, including grants to community organisations.

NON-GOVERNMENT PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

In New South Wales, pre-schools and kindergartens are provided where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family. These facilities are conducted by local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the N.S.W. Department of Youth and Community Services which supervises the operations of the centres as part of the Department's early childhood development program.

Pre-schools are usually operated on a sessional basis where children attend a number of half-day sessions per week, or extended sessional basis where the program of education is continuous.

Commonwealth Government assistance for pre-school services is provided in the form of block grants through the Children's Services Program, which also provides for the allocation of funds for a range of child care and family support services other than pre-schools. (Details of the Children's Services Program are given in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.) In 1981-82 block grants to the New South Wales Government amounted to \$7.1m; this was allocated to pre-schools on the basis of broad conditions of need determined by the Commonwealth Government.

The two largest private organisations that operate pre-schools in this State are the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of non-government schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

The *Kindergarten Union of New South Wales* maintains kindergartens in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong for children under statutory school age. In April 1983 there were 88 centres including five mobile units with 139 teachers and an enrolment of 6,880 children. The organisation received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$2.6m in 1982.

The *Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association* manages and supervises 16 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years. Attached to eight of these schools are day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In August 1982, the enrolment was 900 with a trained staff of 104. The Association received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$1.4m in 1982.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL LEAVERS AND UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION PROGRAM

In 1979, the Commonwealth Government introduced an education program to assist school leavers and school students in the transition from school to work. Under this program, financial assistance is provided to the States for the development of education, training and counselling services in technical and further education colleges and government and non-government schools.

In New South Wales, courses provided under this program at technical and further education colleges include the Education Program for Unemployed Youth, designed to improve the basic education skills of unemployed people aged between 15 and 24 years, other courses aimed at improving basic occupational skills of unemployed persons aged 15 to 19 years, and 'link' courses for secondary school students. School programs include counselling and guidance services, alternative curriculum courses, work experience opportunities, and associated in-service teacher training and curriculum studies.

Commonwealth Government assistance to New South Wales under this program amounted to \$11.5m in 1981-82.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES

This subdivision deals with government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales. These institutions are administered by the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education (TAFE), which is responsible to the (State) Minister for Education.

In 1982 there were 88 technical and further education colleges (26 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 62 in other areas) and 166 associated teaching centres operated by the Department throughout the State. Mobile units (consisting of specially equipped caravans and railway carriages) are used for technical training in some outlying areas of the State.

In April 1983, expenditure of \$152,000 was approved for the construction of a mobile teaching unit to take classes to Aborigines in outback New South Wales. The unit will provide transition education courses in basic automotive engineering, welding, bricklaying, carpentry and joinery, and is expected to service about 200 students during its first year in operation.

Correspondence courses are provided, through the College of External Studies (at Redfern), for students unable to attend classes.

Streams of Study

The National Technical and Further Education Council (TAFEC), recognises, as a basis for national statistics, six streams of study in TAFE.

The stream of each course is determined by *level of occupation* it trains for. The stream is not necessarily related to the course level. For instance, the Ornamental ironwork special course is Stream 1 (Professional), as it is intended for secondary school teachers. Similarly, Associate Diploma courses and Certificate courses are usually Stream 2, because they offer training to the para-professional level.

The TAFEC definition of stream is:

Stream 1 (Professional): Courses which lead to professional status (including teacher education) or which enable professionals to update their technology or to specialise.

Stream 2 (Para-professional): Courses provided for those preparing to enter or progress within middle-level or technician occupations. This stream includes a wide range of certificate courses and some special courses which are similar in complexity and purpose. It also includes short courses designed to enable para-professionals to update their technology or to specialise.

Stream 3 (Apprenticeship trades): 3(a) Apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship and pre-employment courses in apprenticeable trades 3(b) Post-trade and other courses for advanced skills of a non-technician nature.

Stream 4 (Other skilled): All other skilled trade and vocational courses relevant to basic principles, skills or knowledge but which are not included in Stream 3. It includes short training courses in additional on-the-job skills.

Stream 5 (Preparatory): All courses which can be broadly described as preparatory (matriculation and diploma entrance courses), remedial (mathematics, English for migrants, etc), and courses with vocational orientation not classified elsewhere.

Stream 6 (Adult education): All courses in home handicrafts, hobbies, self-expression and cultural appreciation.

Courses

Most TAFE courses are vocational — that is, they provide training for the workplace. A number, however, cater for leisure or hobby interests and for personal enrichment. Others are general education courses in Higher School Certificate and School Certificate subjects. Remedial classes are run for people with deficiencies in reading, writing or number skills and there are special English classes for those to whom English is a second language.

Most courses are suitable for school leavers. Many are suitable for adults wishing to enter or re-enter the workforce, to retrain in fields other than those they now occupy or to update their knowledge and skills in their present field.

There are over 900 different TAFE courses. The range offered at any one college is therefore limited.

Teachers and Enrolments

Particulars of teachers and enrolments at government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in recent years are shown in the next table. Enrolments represent the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course.

Technical and Further Education Colleges, N.S.W.: Teachers and Enrolments

<i>Particulars</i>	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Teaching staff at 30 June						
Full-time —						
Males	2,491	2,773	2,945	3,233	3,533	3,667
Females	919	990	1,091	1,130	1,270	1,424
Part-time —						
Males (a)	4,150	4,066	4,136	3,777	4,051	4,322
Females (a)	2,091	2,339	2,571	2,588	3,202	3,570
Total (a)	9,651	10,168	10,743	10,728	12,056	12,983
Enrolments						
Males	133,449	142,488	148,523	153,354	168,524	175,590
Females	105,746	118,204	127,121	137,958	145,518	156,966
Total	239,195	260,692	275,644	291,312	314,042	332,556

(a) Due to changes in administrative procedures, figures for part-time teachers from 1980 are not comparable with those in earlier years.

A classification of enrolments in the colleges by the school of instruction and stream of study being followed for 1982, is given in the next table.

Commonwealth Government Assistance for Technical and Further Education

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission in 1977, Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for technical and further education has been provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1981-82, \$39m was paid to technical and further education institutions in New South Wales for capital projects, \$0.5m was paid for equipment projects, and recurrent grants amounted to \$34m.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1976-77 are shown earlier in this chapter.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGES

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture administers Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture and C. B. Alexander and Orange Agricultural Colleges, the latter being a college of advanced education (see the subdivision 'Colleges of Advanced Education' later in this chapter).

Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture (situated at Yanco, near Leeton) offers a one-year certificate course in agriculture and one-year advanced certificate courses in agriculture, irrigation, and pastoral zone management. Applicants for the certificate course must be at least 16 years old and hold the School Certificate, with preference given to older applicants with farm experience. Entry to the advanced courses requires previous agricultural studies. The total number of enrolments at the College in 1982 was 89.

C. B. Alexander Agricultural College (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) offers a certificate course and an advanced course (both one year) in agriculture as well as a part-time dairy apprenticeship course. Requirements for admission to the certificate course are the same as those at Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture (see above). The advanced course, with its emphasis on management, is intended for those with some practical experience in agriculture and, generally, the qualification for admission is completion of the certificate course. The total number of enrolments at the College in 1982 was 119.

The Correspondence Course Production unit, located at C. B. Alexander Agricultural College, offers courses in farm management and farm office management on a correspondence basis for practising farmers. In 1982, the number of enrolments was 521. Prospective students must be at least 18 years old.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales, teacher education courses are provided at non-government teachers colleges, colleges of advanced education, and universities. Students training as teachers (either pre-school, primary, or secondary) normally complete either:

- (a) a four-year degree course (professional teacher training may be integrated within the degree course or may be undertaken as a one-year post-graduate course leading to a Diploma in Education); or
- (b) a three-year Diploma of Teaching course.

Teaching methods are demonstrated within the courses and practice teaching is undertaken at selected schools.

Special courses for careers advisers, school counsellors, teacher-librarians, teachers of the deaf, remedial teachers, teachers of deaf-blind children, and teachers of intellectually handicapped children, are offered at some colleges of advanced education and universities. These courses are designed for teachers with several years' experience in normal classrooms.

Specialised teacher training is also provided by the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music.

Department of Education Teacher Training Scholarships

Teacher education scholarships may be awarded by the Department of Education on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination for a period of training of three or four years. Scholarships may also be awarded to students who have already commenced approved teacher education courses at a university or college of advanced education, and to graduates of a university or college for completion of professional training. The Department does not guarantee employment to persons who were awarded scholarships in 1977 and subsequent years; such students must apply for employment in the State Teaching Service in the final year of the course. Applications are considered having regard to academic and practice-teaching record, medical fitness, personal interview, and vacancies available.

No teacher education scholarships were awarded for 1983. In March 1983 there were 1,245 students holding teacher education scholarships.

Non-Government Teachers Colleges

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching in Roman Catholic schools in New South Wales at the *Catholic College of Education* in Sydney. This college was established in January 1982 by the amalgamation of the Catholic Teachers College Sydney, Mount Saint Mary College of Education and Polding College. It offers a four-year degree program in primary and junior secondary education.

Avondale College at Cooranbong, operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, conducts three-year primary and four-year secondary (fine arts/applied arts or humanities) teacher education courses leading to the Diploma of Teaching. The College also offers a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education (Science), a three-year Diploma of Commerce course and a two-year associate diploma course in computing. In 1983, the College had 233 teacher trainees enrolled out of a total enrolment of 430.

The *Australian College of Physical Education* at Croydon (Sydney) conducts two three-year courses leading to a Diploma of Teaching for intending teachers of physical education or dance. In 1982, the College had a total enrolment of 85 students.

Staff and students at Avondale College and the Australian College of Physical Education are not included in the tables relating to colleges of advanced education in the following subdivision 'Colleges of Advanced Education'.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Colleges of advanced education operate under the provisions of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act, 1975, and the Higher Education Act, 1975. In general, they offer courses with a vocational emphasis and of a practical nature to provide training to meet the community's occupational needs. Colleges and other institutions of higher education in New South Wales may be grouped as follows:

- (a) Those colleges which have been constituted as autonomous corporations in terms of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act. In 1982, there were 14 such colleges in New South Wales. In addition, one college of advanced education (Orange Agricultural College) was under the control of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. All of these colleges were fully funded by the Commonwealth under the (Commonwealth) States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts.
- (b) Institutions, other than those included in (a) above, that offer one or more advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act, and are fully or partially funded under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1982, these were the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music, and two non-government teachers' colleges (the Catholic College of Education Sydney and Avondale College).
- (c) Other institutions of higher education that offer advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act but are not funded under the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1982, these included the Aboriginal/ Islanders Skills Development Scheme (Glebe), the Australian College of Physical Education (Croydon), the Australian College of Theology (Kingsford), the Catholic Institute of Sydney (Manly), Moore Theological College (Newtown), the National Institute of Dramatic Art (Kensington), St John's College (Morpeth), St Paul's National Seminary (Kensington), Union Theological Institute (Hunters Hill), and United Theological College (Enfield).

Staff, Students and Courses

The following tables showing particulars of staff and students for 1982 and previous years relate to the colleges described in group (a) above, and advanced education courses at the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music and the Catholic College of Education Sydney (but excluding those at the former Mount Saint Mary College of Education for 1981 and earlier years) (see group (b) above). Excluded are Avondale College (see group (b) above) and the 'other institutions' (see group (c) above).

Colleges of Advanced Education (a), N.S.W.: Staff Effort (b), and Total Students Enrolled

Particulars	At 30 April					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Staff effort (b) —						
Teaching	2,224	2,328	2,407	2,420	2,416	2,380
Non-teaching	2,611	2,727	2,827	2,795	2,704	2,647
Total	4,835	5,055	5,234	5,215	5,120	5,027
Students —						
Full-time	21,382	21,500	20,432	18,994	18,358	18,387
Part-time (c)	11,320	13,760	16,309	18,925	21,549	23,639
Total —						
Males	15,639	16,857	17,590	18,116	19,412	20,463
Females	17,063	18,403	19,151	19,803	20,495	21,563
Persons	32,702	35,260	36,741	37,919	39,907	42,026

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff. (c) Includes external students.

Colleges of Advanced Education (a), N.S.W.: Total Students Enrolled by College, 1982

College	At 30 April				
	Full-time	Part-time (b)	Total students enrolled		
			Males	Females	Persons
Armidale College of Advanced Education	486	1,133	427	1,192	1,619
Catholic College of Education Sydney	1,230	805	641	1,394	2,035
Cumberland College of Health Sciences	1,098	309	198	1,209	1,407
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	711	216	522	405	927
Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education	1,636	1,575	1,665	1,546	3,211
Milperra College of Advanced Education	466	432	267	631	898
Mitchell College of Advanced Education	1,014	3,424	2,575	1,863	4,438
Nepean College of Advanced Education	686	931	859	758	1,617
New South Wales Institute of Technology	2,679	5,809	6,422	2,066	8,488
New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music	446	11	198	259	457
Newcastle College of Advanced Education	1,397	1,434	1,055	1,776	2,831
Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education	708	324	445	587	1,032
Orange Agricultural College	208	235	261	182	443
Riverina College of Advanced Education	1,303	3,659	2,302	2,660	4,962
Sydney College of Advanced Education	3,097	2,624	2,048	3,673	5,721
Sydney College of the Arts	685	116	274	527	801
Wollongong Institute of Education	537	602	304	835	1,139
Total, all colleges	18,387	23,639	20,463	21,563	42,026

(a) See text preceding tables. (b) Includes external students.

Colleges of Advanced Education (a), N.S.W.: Commencing Students and Total Students Enrolled, 1982, and Students Completing Courses, 1981, by Course Level and Field of Study

Particulars	Students enrolled at 30 April 1982							Students completing courses 1981
	Commencing students (b)		Total students					
	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Males	Females	Persons	
Course level —								
Master degree	5	97	27	279	258	48	306	12
Graduate diploma	1,338	1,722	1,415	4,211	2,549	3,077	5,626	2,231
Bachelor degree	3,229	4,050	8,762	12,472	12,102	9,132	21,234	2,307
Diploma	2,389	1,337	6,506	3,141	2,805	6,842	9,647	3,692
Associate diploma	998	1,348	1,676	3,315	2,669	2,322	4,991	997
Miscellaneous (d)	1	170	1	221	80	142	222	..
Field of Study —								
Agriculture	343	240	739	546	818	467	1,285	266
Applied sciences	886	807	2,050	2,413	2,690	1,773	4,463	783
Art and design	1,111	457	2,559	1,045	1,430	2,174	3,604	892
Building, surveying, and architecture	39	239	109	747	715	141	856	103
Commercial and business studies	1,057	2,294	2,333	7,201	7,059	2,475	9,534	1,187
Engineering and technology	192	256	720	1,141	1,833	28	1,861	163
Liberal studies	1,232	1,633	2,419	4,132	2,271	4,280	6,551	1,399
Music	220	2	609	17	249	377	626	137
Paramedical	728	415	1,495	975	472	1,998	2,470	825
Teacher education, ncc	2,151	2,211	5,353	5,201	2,846	7,708	10,554	3,484
Miscellaneous (d)	1	170	1	221	80	142	222	..
Total students	7,960	8,724	18,387	23,639	20,463	21,563	42,026	9,239

(a) See text preceding tables. (b) Students commencing in the first semester only. (c) Includes external students. (d) Miscellaneous students who enrol in parts of courses, including single subjects, but who do not proceed to an award.

New South Wales Institute of Technology

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology provides tertiary education, with vocational emphasis, to professional level. The Institute has schools located throughout Sydney (at Broadway, Brickfield Hill, and Gore Hill) and is administered from its main campus at Broadway.

The Institute is organised into seven faculties: Architecture and Building, Business Studies, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, Law, Mathematical and Computing Sciences, and Science. For those wishing to enter professional practice, the Institute offers 23 major undergraduate courses, of which 22 lead to a Bachelor Degree and one to the award of Diploma in Technology. Post-graduate courses leading to a Master Degree and Graduate Diploma are available in a number of fields. Many of the courses require appropriate occupational experience concurrent with course work. All courses follow the semester pattern of attendance; the academic year is divided into two semesters, each of 18 teaching weeks. Besides the usual full-time and part-time programs, a *sandwich* program of alternate semesters of full-time study and full-time employment in a related field is offered. The general requirements for admission to the Institute are based on results at the Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent, completion of an approved certificate course of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education, adult entrance conditions, or other requirements as determined by the Academic Board.

The number of students enrolled at the Institute at 30 April 1982 was 8,488 (comprising 7,800 in Bachelor Degree courses, 409 in Graduate Diploma courses and 279 in Master Degree courses); this represented 20 per cent of the total enrolment at N.S.W. colleges of advanced education. 70 per cent of the students at the Institute were enrolled in part-time courses.

Sydney College of Advanced Education

The Sydney College of Advanced Education was established on 1 January 1982 by the amalgamation of Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education, Guild Teachers College, Nursery School Teachers College, Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College and Sydney Teachers College.

The College comprises five semi-autonomous Institutes and the Guild Centre. The St. George Institute of Education, which offers courses in teacher education, expressive and performing arts, and community education, and the City Art Institute, which offers courses in art and art education, were formed from Alexander Mackie College of Advanced Education; the Institute of Early Childhood Studies, which offers courses in pre-school, infants and lower-primary teacher education, was formed from the combination of Nursery School Teachers College and Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College; the Sydney Institute of Education, which offers courses in primary, secondary and post-graduate teacher education, and also in community education, and the Institute of Technical and Adult Teacher Education, which offers courses for teachers in technical and adult education, were formed from Sydney Teachers College; and the Guild Centre, which offers programs particularly suited to students wishing to teach in non-government schools, was formerly the Guild Teachers College.

The College offers courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. The basic admission requirement to undergraduate courses is the Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent. Special admission requirements apply for students enrolling in art and some teacher education courses. Mature age applicants may be considered for admission to particular courses. Applicants for admission to Graduate Diploma in Education courses should, in general, hold an appropriate degree or diploma award. Applicants for admission to other post-graduate courses must hold a three-year diploma or its academic equivalent, or a degree award, and have had some years of relevant professional experience.

Hawkesbury Agricultural College

The Hawkesbury Agricultural College (at Richmond) conducts a Master of Applied Science course in Food Sciences, Bachelor of Applied Science courses in Agriculture, Environment Health, Food Technology, and Home Economics, a diploma course in Valuation, associate

diploma courses in Animal Production, Crop Production, Food Control, Horticulture and Horse Management (in conjunction with the Orange Agricultural College), and graduate diploma courses in Agriculture, Family and Consumer Science, Food Sciences, and Social Communication. In addition, Bachelor of Education and Diploma in Teaching courses for intending teachers of home economics are offered in conjunction with the Nepean College of Advanced Education. General academic requirements for admission to undergraduate courses are based on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, but there is also provision for mature age admission. Residential accommodation is available on campus.

Orange Agricultural College

The Orange Agricultural College, which operates as part of the Department of Agriculture, offers associate diploma courses in Farm Management, Farm Secretarial Studies, and Horticultural Management. In addition, the College offers associate diploma courses in Environmental Control in conjunction with the Mitchell College of Advanced Education, and Horse Management in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Entry to the courses is determined on the Higher School Certificate examination results, although mature age applicants may be admitted on a provisional entry basis.

Mitchell College of Advanced Education

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education at Bathurst offers graduate diploma, degree and diploma courses through five schools: Business and Public Administration, Communication and Liberal Studies, Mathematics and Applied Science, Social Science and Welfare Studies and Teacher Education. There is also a joint course (with Orange Agricultural College) in Environmental Control. Full-time, part-time and external courses are available. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate or equivalent examination. Mature age applicants may be admitted on other bases. The College provides on-campus accommodation for approximately 730 students at five halls of residence, and off-campus accommodation for an additional 120 students.

Riverina College of Advanced Education

Study at the Riverina College of Advanced Education may be undertaken on a full-time or part-time basis at both the Wagga Wagga and Albury-Wodonga campuses. Some courses are also available for study at the Goulburn campus. Most courses are offered externally; special facilities for external students are provided at the Griffith Study Centre. A variety of graduate diploma, degree, diploma, and associate diploma courses are offered through eight schools: Agriculture, Applied Science, Commerce, Computing Studies, Education, Humanities and Social Sciences, Library and Information Science, and Visual and Performing Arts. Admission to the College is normally based on the results of the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent examination, although admission may be granted to applicants who, on the basis of maturity, motivation, work experience, etc., appear to have a reasonable prospect of success if admitted. Residential accommodation on-campus is available at Wagga Wagga and Goulburn.

Cumberland College of Health Sciences

The Cumberland College of Health Sciences at Lidcombe (Sydney) offers degree and diploma courses in various aspects of paramedical education. The College has six schools: Communication Disorders, Medical Record Administration, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Orthoptics, and Physiotherapy, and two departments: Behavioural and General Studies and Biological Sciences. The majority of courses offered are available on a full-time basis only, and a feature of most courses is the requirement for a period of clinical experience to supplement the laboratory and lecture-room instruction. In some instances, registration with the profession is dependent upon completion of a pre-registration period of training additional to the period of formal study set down for a course. Extension and special courses, embracing a wide range of subjects, are conducted by the various schools and departments each year.

Other Colleges of Advanced Education

Other institutions that have corporate status as colleges of advanced education are: Armidale College of Advanced Education, Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, Macarthur Institute of Higher Education (formerly Milperra College of Advanced Education), Nepean College of Advanced Education, Newcastle College of Advanced Education, Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education, and Sydney College of the Arts.

New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music

The N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music provides tuition in music from elementary to advanced stages. It is located in Sydney, has branches at Newcastle and Wollongong and affiliated music centres at Albury, Bathurst, Lismore, Lithgow, Maitland, Orange and Wagga Wagga. Approved undergraduate advanced education courses include: four-year full-time Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Music Education courses; two-year full-time courses leading to an Associate Diploma in Church Music (also available on a four-year part-time basis), an Associate Diploma in Jazz Studies and an Associate Diploma in Teaching (Music); and three-year full-time courses leading to a Diploma in Operatic Art and a Diploma of the State Conservatorium of Music. In addition to the approved courses, the Conservatorium provides courses in piano tuning, extension study courses in musicianship and jazz, and individual instruction in a range of instruments, and voice. One-year post-graduate courses are available in opera, repetiteur, accompaniment and chamber music. In 1983, enrolment at the Conservatorium comprised 417 advanced education students, 140 Conservatorium High School students and, including branches and music centres, approximately 4,000 single study students.

Commonwealth Government Assistance for Colleges of Advanced Education

In 1974, the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for the funding of capital and recurrent expenditure in colleges of advanced education and, as part of this arrangement, tuition fees were abolished for students enrolled in approved advanced education courses. Tuition fees were reintroduced in 1980 for certain overseas students enrolled at Australian colleges of advanced education; the maximum rate of charge for prescribed courses is \$2,500 per year.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission in 1977, assistance for colleges of advanced education has been authorised under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. (The functions of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are described earlier in this chapter.) In 1981-82, colleges of advanced education in New South Wales received \$7m for capital expenditure, \$136m for recurrent expenditure, and \$4m for equipment expenditure.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government since 1976-77 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown earlier in this chapter.

UNIVERSITIES

There are six universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney; the University of New South Wales; the University of New England; the University of Newcastle; the Macquarie University; and the University of Wollongong.

The general matriculation requirements for undergraduate admission to universities in New South Wales are based on a candidate's performance at the Higher School Certificate, or equivalent, examination. Each university determines its own specific admission requirements but in general they are based on the 'aggregate mark' awarded in the Higher School Certificate examination. The Certificate is described in detail earlier in this chapter.

University of Sydney

Within the University of Sydney, there are ten faculties: Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Dentistry, Economics, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Science, and Veterinary Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties and in the fields of Education, Music, and Social Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor are awarded, on completion of post-graduate studies, in all faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Both full-time and part-time courses are available, but evening lectures are only provided in a few courses in the Faculty of Arts.

Clinical Schools of Medicine

Five metropolitan hospital complexes (Royal Prince Alfred, Royal North Shore, the Repatriation General Hospital, Lidcombe Hospital, and the Westmead Centre) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for lectures, training, and practice during the clinical years of the medical course. Provision is also made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children; clinical training and practice in obstetrics and gynaecology at St. Margaret's Hospital for Women; and facilities for clinical teaching in conjunction with these hospitals are provided by a number of other affiliated teaching hospitals. Instruction in psychiatric medicine is given primarily at Rozelle Hospital, Macquarie Hospital, and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre. The role of Sydney Hospital, a special teaching hospital, will be defined when the redevelopment of the hospital is complete. Training in general practice and community medicine is provided by local general practitioners, at community health centres and at the University's own general practice.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the United Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students. An additional clinical school for the Faculty of Dentistry has recently been opened at the Westmead Centre.

Adult Education

A wide range of activities is provided under the supervision of the University's Board of Adult Education, including a program of continuing education classes for the general public, a discussion group scheme, and an Aboriginal Teaching Assistants Training Program. Single lectures are arranged for organisations on request as well as seminars and short course for particular-interest groups. Educational radio programs are produced for broadcast on 2SER-FM and on some interstate and country educational radio stations. In addition, the *Current Affairs Bulletin* is produced monthly. It had an average circulation of 10,000 per issue in 1982.

University of New South Wales

The University of New South Wales is situated at Kensington (Sydney) and has teaching branches at the Royal Military College, Duntroon (near Canberra), and the Royal Australian Naval College, Jervis Bay. (The University is terminating its present operation at the Robinson University College, Broken Hill.)

There are eleven faculties within the University: Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Biological Sciences, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Military Studies, Professional Studies, and Science, and three Boards of Studies — the Australian Graduate School of Management, General Education, and Science and Mathematics. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor on completion of post-graduate studies. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

In most undergraduate courses, subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts and Law study courses in the humanities and social sciences. Many courses contain subjects that must be studied as pre-requisites or co-requisites.

Many of the undergraduate courses in Science, Applied Science, and Engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Most undergraduate courses can be undertaken on either a full-time or a part-time basis. The only external course is conducted by the School of Health Administration in the Faculty of Professional Studies; the course leads to the award of Bachelor of Health Administration.

The Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also provides radio and video lectures (mainly graduate and refresher courses). Correspondence courses using audio and video cassette tapes and printed notes are also available.

Clinical Schools of Medicine

Facilities for students in the clinical years of the undergraduate courses in medicine are provided by Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, Royal South Sydney, Rozelle, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

University of New England

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands, has six faculties: Arts, Economic Studies, Education, Resource Management, Rural Science, and Science. The awards granted in each faculty comprise Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral degrees and post-graduate diplomas.

Approximately two-thirds of the students enrolled at the University are external, studying by correspondence and at short residential schools. The University, through its Department of External Studies, offers external courses leading to bachelor degrees in Arts, Economics, Education, Financial Administration, Social Science, and Urban and Regional Planning, and higher degrees and post-graduate diplomas in the faculties of Arts, Economic Studies, Education, and Resource Management.

Most full-time internal students live in accommodation provided on campus. There are seven residential colleges offering accommodation for over 1,500 students, and the University has flats to accommodate a further 236 students. The colleges also provide accommodation for external students attending the residential schools.

The Department of Continuing Education provides a variety of educational activities throughout the year, including schools and conferences held at the University, and regional programs provided by offices located at Tamworth and Coffs Harbour.

University of Newcastle

The eight faculties of the University of Newcastle are Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Education, Engineering, Mathematics, Medicine, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may proceed to the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Arts, Business Studies, Coal Geology, Computer Science, Economic Studies, Education, Industrial Engineering, Legal Studies, Mathematical Studies, Medical Statistics, Psychology, Science, and Surveying.

Accommodation is available for 215 students in the University's hall of residence.

Macquarie University

The Macquarie University at North Ryde (Sydney) has eleven schools: Behavioural Sciences; Biological Sciences; Chemistry; Earth Sciences; Economic and Financial Studies; Education; English and Linguistics; History, Philosophy, and Politics; Law; Mathematics and Physics; and Modern Languages. In addition to these schools the University has an interdisciplinary Centre for Environmental and Urban Studies.

Bachelor degrees are awarded in Arts, Economics, Law, Legal Studies and Science. External Law students receive the degree of Bachelor of Legal Studies, and full-time Law students receive the combined degrees of Bachelor of Laws, and Bachelor of Arts, Economics or Science. The Diploma of Education course may be taken concurrently with a Bachelor of Arts, Economics or Science degree course. Higher degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, Science, Applied Science, Business Administration, Public Administration, Geoscience, Laws, Computing, Environmental Planning, Environmental Studies, and Urban Studies, and Doctorates of Philosophy, Laws, Letters, and Science. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Students may enrol for full-time or part-time study in all courses, except Law where different programs are provided for full-time and external part-time students. A limited range of Science and Arts degree courses is available for external students who receive prepared study guides and are required to attend at the University at certain periods during the year for intensive study.

University of Wollongong

In May 1982 the University of Wollongong and the Wollongong Institute of Education were federated by Act of the New South Wales Parliament. The Institute thereby became the Institute of Advanced Education within the University of Wollongong.

Within its faculty sector, the University of Wollongong offers courses of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Environmental Science, Mathematics, Mathematics/Engineering, Metallurgy, and Science. The degree of Bachelor of Information Technology and Communication will be offered in 1984. Graduates may undertake studies leading to a higher degree in any branch of learning with which the University is concerned, with special emphasis placed on published work. Post-graduate courses include Doctoral degrees, Honours Masters degrees, Masters degrees, and Graduate diplomas. Graduate diplomas are awarded in Accountancy, Applied Multicultural Studies, Coal Geology, Computing Science, Education, European Studies, Geography, History and Philosophy of Science, Industrial Relations, Management, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Philosophy, Public Works Engineering, and Sociology.

The Institute of Advanced Education offers Bachelor of Education programs in primary and secondary teacher education; Associate diplomas in The Arts (Performing and Visual), Computer Applications, Industrial Studies, and Sports Science; Post-graduate diplomas in Educational Studies; and conversion courses in teacher education.

Commonwealth Government Assistance for Universities

Universities in New South Wales are funded almost entirely by the Commonwealth Government following its decision to assume full financial responsibility for universities and to abolish tuition fees from 1974. Tuition fees were reintroduced in 1980 for certain overseas students enrolled at Australian universities; the maximum rate of charge for prescribed courses is \$2,500 per year.

Commonwealth Government financial assistance is provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts, on the recommendations of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission. (The functions of the Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission are described earlier in this chapter.) Grants allocated to universities in New South Wales in 1981-82 amounted to \$344m of which \$325m was for recurrent purposes, \$5m was for capital purposes and \$14m was for equipment purposes.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1976-77 are shown earlier in this chapter.

The Commonwealth Government grants payable for recurrent expenditure and for building projects, equipment, and research in 1982, are shown in the following table.

Commonwealth Government Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1982 (\$'000)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Uni- versity of Sydney</i>	<i>Uni- versity of New South Wales</i>	<i>Uni- versity of New England</i>	<i>Uni- versity of New- castle</i>	<i>Mac- quarie Uni- versity</i>	<i>Uni- versity of Wollon- gong</i>	<i>Total, all uni- versities</i>
Recurrent purposes —							
Universities	107,695	103,686	32,467	27,645	39,658	19,901	331,053
University teaching hospitals	470	440	—	70	—	—	980
Building projects, equipment and research —							
Specified building projects	400	—	2,502	—	—	—	2,902
Minor building projects	800	550	320	280	180	330	2,460
Equipment	5,540	5,050	1,020	1,570	1,060	1,010	15,250
Special research	1,170	1,040	245	180	320	105	3,060
Total, all purposes	116,075	110,766	36,554	29,745	41,218	21,346	355,705

Staff and Students of Universities

Particulars of the staff of the universities in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Effort (a)

Particulars	At 30 April					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Academic staff						
Teaching-and-research staff —						
Professor	406	406	412	411	417	400
Associate professor, reader	446	454	469	483	509	514
Senior lecturer, lecturer	2,414	2,468	2,494	2,489	2,506	2,459
Other	1,288	1,273	1,240	1,199	1,162	1,020
Total teaching-and-research staff	4,553	4,601	4,615	4,581	4,593	4,393
Research only staff	360	402	394	443	478	545
Total academic staff	4,913	5,003	5,009	5,024	5,072	4,938
General staff						
Administration	2,102	2,206	2,233	2,251	2,257	2,213
Building and grounds	1,152	1,172	1,143	1,121	1,127	1,089
Independent operations (b)	424	426	451	440	455	451
Library	770	808	817	822	793	771
Technical (c)	2,207	2,239	2,254	2,300	2,298	2,236
Other	659	691	696	667	669	691
Total general staff	7,312	7,542	7,594	7,603	7,600	7,451
All staff						
Full-time —						
Academic	4,404	4,519	4,504	4,512	4,525	4,458
General	7,034	7,211	7,239	7,210	7,211	7,064
Part-time (a) —						
Academic	509	484	505	511	547	480
General	278	330	355	393	388	388
Total staff	12,225	12,544	12,603	12,627	12,672	12,389

(a) Part-time staff have been converted to full-time equivalent units on the following basis: lecturer, 250 hours per annum; tutor or demonstrator, 700 hours per annum; and other staff, 35 hours per week. (b) Independent operations staff work in such activities as bookshops, staff clubs, student residences, student unions, child minding centres and research companies. (c) Comprises technical officers and technical assistants.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last six years.

Universities in N.S.W.: Students Enrolled

University	At 30 April					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
University of Sydney	17,667	17,627	17,345	17,959	17,805	17,983
University of New South Wales	18,520	18,562	18,466	18,359	18,844	19,016
University of New England	8,014	8,143	8,383	8,461	8,914	8,899
University of Newcastle	4,621	4,429	4,364	4,302	4,391	4,273
Macquarie University	10,320	10,241	10,493	10,516	10,489	10,735
University of Wollongong	2,498	2,746	2,797	2,849	3,089	3,246
Total, all universities						
Males	38,462	38,134	37,839	37,610	37,931	37,728
Females	23,178	23,614	24,009	24,836	25,601	26,424
Persons	61,640	61,748	61,848	62,446	63,532	64,152

University students enrolled at 30 April 1982 are classified in the next table according to whether they were enrolled as full-time or part-time internal students, or as external students, for higher degree, bachelor degree, or non-degree courses. In statistics of university students, the total enrolments are adjusted for students who are enrolled in more than one course, such students being allocated to the course that represents the greatest student load.

Universities in N.S.W.: Internal and External Students Enrolled, 1982

Particulars	Uni- versity of Sydney	Uni- versity of New South Wales	Uni- versity of New England	Uni- versity of New- castle	Mac- quarie Uni- versity	Uni- versity of Wollon- gong	Total, all universities		
							Males	Females	Persons
Internal students									
Full-time —									
Higher degree	1,122	931	229	199	274	122	1,978	899	2,877
Bachelor degree	12,415	11,464	1,885	1,845	3,867	1,342	19,308	13,510	32,818
Non-degree	350	219	136	133	27	115	473	507	980
Total, full-time	13,887	12,614	2,250	2,177	4,168	1,579	21,759	14,916	36,675
Part-time —									
Higher degree	2,215	2,157	144	332	1,218	177	4,190	2,053	6,243
Bachelor degree	1,156	2,881	152	1,572	3,425	1,274	5,939	4,521	10,460
Non-degree	709	754	60	192	486	216	1,414	1,003	2,417
Total, part-time	4,080	5,792	356	2,096	5,129	1,667	11,543	7,577	19,120
Total	17,967	18,406	2,606	4,273	9,297	3,246	33,302	22,493	55,795
External students									
Higher degree	16	117	742	—	12	—	674	213	887
Bachelor degree	—	403	4,612	—	1,320	—	3,039	3,296	6,335
Non-degree	—	90	939	—	106	—	713	422	1,135
Total	16	610	6,293	—	1,438	—	4,426	3,931	8,357
Total students									
Total	17,983	19,016	8,899	4,273	10,735	3,246	37,728	26,424	64,152

The number of students enrolled in bachelor degree courses by field of study in each of the last six years is shown in the next table.

Universities in N.S.W.: Students Enrolled in Bachelor Degree Courses

Field of study	At 30 April					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Humanities	14,941	15,224	14,232	14,819	14,537	13,979
Fine arts	57	49	40	34	31	32
Social and behavioural sciences	3,007	3,106	3,884	2,820	2,790	2,654
Law	3,220	3,010	3,188	3,551	3,740	3,759
Education	1,408	1,437	1,387	1,570	1,450	1,451
Economics, commerce, government	7,055	7,334	7,481	7,733	7,977	8,207
Medicine	3,699	3,745	3,435	3,432	3,425	3,343
Dentistry	549	561	551	548	550	523
Natural sciences	8,003	7,296	7,306	7,059	6,954	6,928
Engineering, technology	4,872	5,149	5,103	5,154	5,542	5,866
Architecture, building	1,559	1,537	1,562	1,578	1,728	1,820
Agriculture, forestry	825	822	769	716	667	674
Veterinary science	401	388	398	386	382	376
Not stated	—	—	—	5	6	1
Total students	49,596	49,658	49,336	49,405	49,779	49,613

Students Completing University Courses

The following two tables show particulars of students completing courses at universities in New South Wales. The statistics relate to persons completing all academic requirements for admission to a degree or post-graduate diploma in the year ended 30 June. The first table contains particulars of students completing post-graduate diploma courses and higher degree courses in recent years in New South Wales, classified by field of study and course level.

Universities in N.S.W.: Students Completing Higher Degree and Post-Graduate Diploma Courses

<i>Field of study and course level</i>	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Field of study —						
Humanities	115	295	291	260	236	287
Fine arts	12	2	1	1	2	2
Social and behavioural sciences	209	154	163	170	206	196
Law	91	87	79	78	82	65
Education	1,527	1,375	1,121	1,081	r988	866
Economics, commerce, government	238	289	302	284	r343	328
Medicine	128	82	39	72	50	55
Dentistry	11	16	15	16	11	17
Natural sciences	254	275	282	299	367	307
Engineering, technology	255	263	223	224	200	222
Architecture, building	102	74	71	64	62	87
Agriculture, forestry	86	66	76	75	65	55
Veterinary science	18	11	14	17	15	15
Not stated	1	—	—	2	31	1
Course level —						
Doctorate (other than Ph.D.)	19	15	17	15	16	22
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)	244	273	251	238	276	250
Master degree	991	1,013	1,005	1,052	r1,119	1,069
Post-graduate diploma	1,793	1,688	1,404	1,338	r1,247	1,162
Total students	3,047	2,989	2,677	2,643	r2,658	2,503

The next table shows statistics of students completing bachelor degree courses in recent years, classified by field of study.

Universities in N.S.W.: Students Completing Bachelor Degree Courses

<i>Field of study</i>	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Humanities	2,859	2,933	3,091	3,111	3,175	3,074	2,731
Fine arts	9	6	11	16	12	9	9
Social and behavioural sciences	364	451	499	512	523	513	521
Law	485	435	470	471	473	r602	650
Education	148	202	224	281	270	r266	303
Economics, commerce, government	1,345	1,323	1,319	1,375	1,406	1,483	1,370
Medicine	548	618	664	1,022	730	692	712
Dentistry	91	97	90	94	108	102	105
Natural sciences	1,704	1,722	1,704	r1,701	1,797	1,728	1,589
Engineering, technology	857	865	733	758	685	710	711
Architecture, building	371	330	322	328	268	204	224
Agriculture, forestry	98	116	108	125	137	147	129
Veterinary science	67	67	65	64	71	69	76
Total, bachelor degrees completed —							
Undergraduate —							
Pass	7,569	7,664	7,756	r8,291	8,074	r7,992	7,565
Honours	1,377	1,501	1,544	1,567	1,581	1,506	1,474
Post-graduate	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	r101	91
Total	8,946	9,165	9,300	r9,858	9,655	r9,599	9,130

(a) Students completing post-graduate bachelor degrees are included in the statistics for undergraduate pass degrees, except for a small number identified as completing courses at honours level, which are included in the statistics for undergraduate honours degrees.

OTHER TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS

There are several other institutions in New South Wales that provide tertiary education. These include:

The *Australian Film and Television School* at North Ryde (Sydney), which is a Commonwealth Government statutory body, prepares people for creative positions in the film and television industry. The full-time program comprises a three-year course that leads to a Diploma in Arts (Film and Television) and a one-year screenwriting course. The School's open program provides short courses, seminars, and workshops as in-service training for working professionals in the film, radio, and television industries and for educators and others in all vocations. The School also conducts, through participating institutions in New South Wales and four other States, a Graduate Scheme which offers a Graduate Diploma in Media.

The *National Institute of Dramatic Art* (NIDA), situated in the grounds of the University of New South Wales, trains people who wish to enter the fields of theatre, film, or television as actors, directors, designers, or stage managers, and aims to encourage the knowledge and appreciation of drama, opera, music, and all other theatrical arts. NIDA offers three-year full-time diploma courses in Acting, Technical Production, and Design, and a one-year post-graduate course for directors. NIDA is financially supported by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Home Affairs and Environment. Assistance of a practical kind is provided by the University of New South Wales and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

The College of Law at *St. Leonards* (Sydney), which is affiliated with the Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, was established by the Law Society of New South Wales to offer a practical legal training course for newly-graduated law students who wish to practise as solicitors. The course supersedes the traditional method of service as an articled clerk in a legal office, which provided the practical training for intending solicitors. The College also conducts a program of continuing education for solicitors.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Non-formal education is offered by a very large number of agencies in New South Wales and is often referred to as adult education or continuing education. Most universities, colleges of advanced education and colleges of technical and further education offer non-credit courses in addition to their formal credit courses. Several other agencies which have been established specially for the purpose of conducting non-formal education are described later in this section. In addition, there are numerous non-government organisations in New South Wales offering tuition during the day or evening, or by correspondence in the fields of industry, commerce, public service and the arts. Many are oriented towards specific vocational or non-vocational skills. Some are eligible to receive State and Commonwealth financial assistance.

The N.S.W. Board of Adult Education is the government authority which has responsibility for the co-ordination, development, promotion and encouragement of adult education in the state. The New South Wales branch of the Australian Association of Adult Education is a voluntary organisation which brings together adult education agencies and personnel working in adult education for co-operative efforts.

Current priorities in the provision of adult education in the State include programs for the intellectually disabled, illiterates, migrants, Aborigines, the socially disadvantaged, and the geographically isolated. Special funds are provided for non-formal education programs for these people.

EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges, previously administered by the N.S.W. Department of Education, have since 1983 been administered as community organisations. The colleges are designed to meet a wide range of learning needs of adults in respect of general education, personal development and life enrichment. They use the facilities of schools of the Department of Education for this purpose.

Each college is managed by a committee elected by the students and other people of the community who pay a small fee to be members of the college. There are representatives of the Department of Education and the local member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on each College Committee.

The New South Wales Government, through the N.S.W. Board of Adult Education, provides the funds to employ the principal and other organising staff in each college and for classes for the disabled, unemployed, persons in receipt of social security benefits, and those undertaking courses in literacy. Fees charged for other classes, at the commencement of each 12 week term, cover the cost of teachers' salaries and associated costs.

In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in languages, commercial subjects and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork).

In 1983, there were 53 Evening Colleges which conducted classes in some 150 schools, with a total enrolment of about 70,000.

ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES

There were 58 adult education centres accredited by the N.S.W. Board of Adult Education in 1983. These were conducted by community organisations formed specially for this purpose. Most of them are located in country towns, although several are in the metropolitan area.

Finance is provided to each accredited adult education centre to employ a co-ordinator and subsidy is given to assist in the provision of classes for disadvantaged groups. Participants in most classes pay fees which meet the cost of teachers' salaries and associated expenses. Most classes are conducted during the evenings but daytime and weekend activities are also arranged in a wide range of personal and community development topics. Enrolments in classes conducted in adult education centres in 1983 were approximately 35,000.

ADULT MIGRANT EDUCATION SERVICE

The Office of the (State) Minister for Education and the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, through the Adult Migrant Education Service, offer programs of instruction in the English language and in aspects of life in Australia. These programs are available free-of-charge to adult migrants of non-English speaking backgrounds. Expenditure by the State on the programs is reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government.

Class programs are designed to meet the needs of different groups of migrants, and the hours of instruction and meeting times are organised to allow students to attend at times convenient to themselves. Courses in operation during 1982 included: day and evening classes of 4 to 30 hours duration per week, held in adult migrant education centres, local schools, public halls, and clubs; *Industry* courses, designed for migrants in industry, with vocabulary instructions and safety regulations suited to the particular jobs involved; and *On-Arrival* courses held in hostels for newly-arrived migrants and refugees. In addition, a *Home Tutor* scheme allowing one-to-one teaching is provided for those migrants unable to attend classes. A *Correspondence* course is also available. In 1982, the various courses catered for approximately 47,000 students.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Community Programmes of the University of Newcastle, lecture courses, tutorial classes, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. At 31 December 1982, there were 4,939 individual members of the Association and 78 affiliated organisations.

In 1982, 590 tutorial and lecture course classes were held, including 354 in Sydney and suburbs, 55 in the Newcastle district, and 181 in the Wollongong district. The number of students enrolled for the classes was 15,676. Fourteen residential and 27 non-residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 10 public lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 2,645.

In 1982, the total income of the Association was \$835,000, including a grant of \$252,000 from the State Government.

TRADE UNION TRAINING

The Trade Union Training Authority was established under the provisions of the *Trade Union Training Authority Act 1975*. It is responsible for the planning, development, conduct, and co-ordination of trade union training in Australia. The Authority is advised on its training programs by the Australian Council for Union Training, and at State level, by State Councils for Union Training. Training centres are located in Sydney and other State capitals, with regional training centres at Canberra and Newcastle. The Authority's residential training centre, 'The Clyde Cameron College', is located in Albury-Wodonga.

State union training programs, which are conducted in the N.S.W. centres, include courses on job representation, communication, the role of State industrial relations, occupational health and safety, compensation, and special courses for women, migrants and Aborigines. In 1981-82, the Authority's expenditure on union training in Australia was \$4.2m.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Particulars of the amounts paid by the State Government, since 1976-77, for assistance to students undergoing primary and secondary education, are given earlier in this chapter.

Allowances for Primary School Students

Allowances for primary school students are payable by the State Government for students aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at non-government primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$256 per year for each student.

Allowances for Secondary School Students

Allowances for secondary school students are payable by the State Government for students enrolled at non-government secondary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$426 per year for each student.

The State Government also pays a living-away-from-home allowance at the rate of \$250 per year for eligible students enrolled in government and non-government schools, who are required to live away from home in order to receive secondary education. The allowance is payable for students whose parents (or guardians) reside in New South Wales and have an adjusted taxable income of not more than \$21,175 per year. Children who are eligible for Commonwealth Government assistance as isolated children may also be eligible for a State living-away-from-home allowance.

Textbook Allowances

The State Government pays textbook allowances for students in government and non-government secondary schools. The allowances per year are \$13 for students in Years 7 to 10, and \$32 for students in Years 11 and 12. Payment is made, in most cases, direct to the school.

School Transport Assistance

Free travel to and from school (both government and non-government) is granted to all students of infants' classes (kindergarten and Years 1 and 2) irrespective of distance, and to other students who travel by train or ferry, or more than 1.6 kilometres by bus. Concessional fares are granted to students not entitled to free travel by bus. In country areas, students generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying students to charter bus routes or school by private car.

State Bursaries

Under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at government secondary schools and non-government secondary schools registered under the Act, and at universities, colleges of advanced education, and government technical and further education colleges.

The Secondary Bursary Grant Scheme provides financial assistance to parents of children enrolled in the first four years of secondary schooling. The Bursary Endowment Board is responsible for the administration of the Scheme. The grants are allocated on a needs basis determined by family taxable income. There is no qualifying examination, and the only conditions involved in retaining a grant are satisfactory attendance and progress by the student. In 1983, 4,850 grants tenable for four years (Years 7 to 10) and 2,720 grants tenable for two years (Years 9 and 10) were available to students whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed \$6,000. Benefits payable are \$152 per year for Years 7 and 8, \$226 for Year 9, and \$352 for Year 10 students. Under this scheme, there are no separate textbook, living-away-from-home, or other special allowances.

University, college of advanced education, and technical and further education college bursaries, awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, are tenable for up to seven years according to the course to be taken. Eligibility is restricted to applicants whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed \$6,000. The rate of allowance is \$180 per annum.

The number of students holding bursaries at 30 June 1983 was 23,568 of which 23,368 were attending courses of secondary education, 45 were attending colleges of advanced education, 153 were attending universities and 2 were attending agricultural colleges.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Commonwealth Government outlays on education assistance schemes since 1976-77 are shown earlier in this chapter.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme assists families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for Years 11 and 12 of secondary education. The amount of allowance payable, to a maximum of \$871 per year in 1983, is subject to a means test on family income.

Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children

This scheme provides assistance to parents of children who, because of the geographic isolation of their homes, are without reasonable daily access to government schools providing courses at the appropriate levels of schooling. Assistance is also provided where children must live away from home because of a disability, or to undertake specialised or remedial education. Benefits of this scheme are of three types: a boarding allowance, a correspondence allowance, and a second home assistance allowance.

In 1983 the boarding allowance, payable in respect of children living away from home to attend school, consists of a basic allowance of \$866 per year free of a means test, and an additional allowance which is subject to a means test on family income and actual boarding costs above \$781. The additional boarding allowance is up to \$1,537 per year for senior secondary students, up to \$1,266 per year for junior secondary students and up to \$1,066 per year for primary students. The correspondence allowance, for isolated children who study at home by correspondence, is \$500, free of means test, for each eligible child. The second home assistance allowance, payable to families who, in preference to boarding the children, set up a second home to enable the children to attend school daily, is \$866 per year for one eligible child at the second home, \$1,598 for two, and \$2,209 for three or more.

Post-Graduate Award Scheme

A number of awards are made available on a competitive basis to students undertaking post-graduate study or research at universities and colleges of advanced education. In 1983, the allowances payable, free of means test, include a living allowance of \$6,850 per year, a dependant's allowance of \$42.70 per week for a dependent spouse and \$10 per week for each dependent child, an establishment allowance of \$100 for an unmarried student or \$200 for a married student, and a thesis allowance of \$250 for a student working towards a master degree and \$400 for a student working towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

This scheme, which is administered in terms of the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and the regulations to the Act, provides for the payment of a means-tested living allowance to full-time students enrolled in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education colleges, and other approved institutions in Australia.

Based on certain criteria, applicants for assistance are classed as *independent* or *dependent students*. In 1983, the maximum rate of living allowance payable to an independent student, subject to a means test applied to the income of the student and, where applicable, of the student's spouse, is \$3,100 per year. The maximum rate for dependent students, subject to a means test on parental income, is \$2,010 per year for students living at home and \$3,100 per year for students living away from home.

Successful applicants for the living allowance also receive an incidentals allowance. A dependant's allowance and a fares allowance may also be payable subject to a means test. In 1983, the dependant's allowance is payable at the rate of \$42.70 per week for a dependent spouse and \$10 per week for each dependent child.

The number of students receiving assistance under this scheme in New South Wales at 30 June 1983 was 29,291, comprising 11,932 enrolled at universities, 8,605 at colleges of advanced education and certain other institutions of higher education (including non-government teachers colleges), and 8,754 at technical and further education colleges and secretarial business colleges.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

The Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme provides financial assistance and advisory services, free of a means test, to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students who have left school and are undertaking further education including business college courses, courses in creative arts and culture, and courses in domestic crafts, as well as more formal tertiary courses. Benefits for full-time students include a living allowance and allowances for dependants, textbooks and equipment, travel, clothing, and other items. Part-time students may receive an allowance to meet expenses associated with their course, and correspondence students may be assisted with travel and accommodation costs for residential schools. For both full-time and part-time students, all compulsory fees are met.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

The aim of this scheme is to encourage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students enrolled at secondary schools to gain maximum benefit from continued schooling. Primary school students aged 14 years or more are also eligible for these grants. Under the Scheme, financial assistance and advisory services are provided free of a means test. Benefits include either assistance with boarding costs or a living allowance (in 1983, \$376 to \$537 per year depending upon the year in which the student is enrolled). A book and clothing allowance of up to \$400 per year is provided; and allowances are granted towards the cost of fees and, if living away from home, for three return journeys home each year. In addition, a personal allowance, ranging from \$1.50 to \$4 per week (depending upon the year in which the student is enrolled), is paid towards the student's incidental expenses.

Aboriginal Overseas Study Awards Scheme

Under this scheme, awards are provided for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders to undertake overseas short-term programs of study, observation, and discussion. The types of allowances payable are similar to those payable under the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme (described above). Ten awards may be granted in any year. In 1983, seven awards were taken up.

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, applies to eligible children of certain deceased and severely incapacitated ex-service veterans. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical and further education training, and university education.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

This scheme provides assistance to students who are 19 years of age or over, are permanent residents of Australia, and are undertaking final year full-time courses of matriculation level at technical colleges, secondary schools and other approved institutions.

A two-year program may be approved for those students who have not advanced beyond year 10 in the Australian secondary school system.

The living allowance is means tested and in 1983 the maximum rates of allowance were: \$1,860 per year for students living at home; \$2,867 per year for students living away from home; and \$2,867 per year for independent students.

STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

The following table shows the number of students receiving selected forms of Commonwealth Government assistance, paid directly to the student or the student's family, in each of the last six years.

Commonwealth Government Assistance to Students (a), N.S.W.

Type of assistance	Number of students at 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Primary and secondary education —						
Secondary allowances	4,334	(b)4,827	5,516	5,837	6,372	6,582
Assistance for isolated children —						
Boarding allowances (c)	3,211	(b)3,551	(b)3,331	(b)3,403	(b)3,758	(b)3,513
Correspondence allowances	355	408	371	407	495	499
Second home assistance	295	309	226	247	251	230
Tertiary education —						
Post-graduate awards	737	700	648	614	588	605
Tertiary education assistance	29,027	29,944	27,954	26,908	25,224	24,529
Other education programs —						
Aboriginal study grants (b)	362	626	1,190	1,577	1,754	1,332
Aboriginal secondary grants	4,135	4,417	4,446	4,545	5,080	5,312
Soldiers' children education scheme (b)(d)	1,615	1,306	1,093	987	950	826
Adult secondary education assistance	767	787	552	470	466	547

(a) See text preceding table for a description of each type of assistance. (b) In receipt of benefits at some stage between 1 January and 30 June. (c) Includes children receiving short-term boarding allowance. (d) Includes recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS

The Commonwealth Government pays family allowances in respect of full-time dependent students aged 16 and under 25 years. In addition, there is provision for a dependant's allowance to be paid for such students in most Commonwealth pensions and benefits. These allowances are described in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Schools, Australia* (Catalogue No 4202.0); *National Schools Collection: Government Schools* (4215.0); *Non-Government Schools, Australia* (4216.0); *Colleges of Advanced Education, Australia* (4206.0); *University Statistics, Australia* (4208.0); *Education Experience and Intentions Survey, Australia* (4212.0); *Transition from Education to Work (Including Leavers from Schools, Universities and Other Educational Institutions), Australia* (6227.0); *Labour Force: Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0); *Reasons for Completion or Non-Completion of Secondary Education, Australia (Preliminary)* (4217.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Schools* (4202.1); *Tertiary Education* (4203.1); *Post School Qualifications of Tradesmen and Other Employed Persons, New South Wales* (6202.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the (N.S.W.) Department of Education; New South Wales Higher Education Board; New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education; (Commonwealth) Department of Education and Youth Affairs and Triennium Reports of the Commonwealth Schools Commission and Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission.

CULTURE AND RECREATION

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS

The *Australian Museum* in Sydney is the oldest scientific institution of its kind in Australia, and the largest natural history museum in Australia. The Museum's field is natural science and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains valuable collections of zoological, anthropological, and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history and anthropology through school classes, lectures, special exhibits and extension services, and the publication of scientific journals, etc., and its scientific staff conduct research into the biology and evolution of Australian fauna and into various aspects of anthropology and mineralogy. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing 84,000 bound volumes at 30 June 1983, is attached to the institution. At 30 June 1983, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 154 and expenditure from all sources during 1982-83 amounted to \$5.0m.

The *Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences* contains extensive collections in the fields of history, art, technology and science. It is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, Albury and Broken Hill. In 1981 it opened Stage 1 of the Power House Museum project, a scheme designed to preserve the old Ultimo Power House, built in 1899, by converting it into a museum. Stage 1 contains transport and engineering objects, a decorative arts section with displays of jewellery, glass and jade, as well as science and technology exhibits. It also contains the Museum's library of approximately 16,000 bound volumes.

In 1982, the Museum opened a new branch at the Mint building in Sydney. This historic building, the site of Australia's first mint, now houses a colourful array of Australian decorative arts, stamps and coins, and thematic displays. The Hyde Park Barracks should become part of the Museum towards the end of 1984 and will complement the Mint with a display of items related to the social history of the colony.

The Museum's expenditure in 1981-82 was \$4.3m.

The *Geological and Mining Museum* in Sydney is attached to the Department of Mineral Resources. Its functions include the maintenance of collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils for research and display purposes, the identification of rock and mineral specimens, the provision of an educational service to schools, and the performance of applied geological research.

LIBRARIES

The State Library of New South Wales

The State Library of New South Wales, which is governed by the Library Council of New South Wales, is divided into the General Reference Library, the Mitchell Library, the Dixon Library and the Mitchell and Dixon Galleries, the Extension Service, the State Film Library, the Adult Education Library, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, the Donald MacPherson Collection of Art and Literature, and other smaller collections. The State Library offers technical assistance and other services to government and other libraries.

The General Reference Library has a research service which collects bibliographical references, provides an extensive inquiry service, and accommodates approximately 400 seated readers. The Mitchell Library and Galleries consists of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific; the Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection. The Extension Service has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries. The State Film Library consists of approximately 13,000 documentary and educational films. The Adult Education Library caters for the library needs of adult education groups.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1981-82 amounted to \$17.3m. At 30 June 1983, the Library staff numbered 288. The number of volumes in the Library at 30 June 1982 was 1,852,258 (including General Reference Library 963,690 Mitchell Library 491,733, Dixon Library 22,248, Extension Service 146,896, and Adult Education Library 208,091).

Local Public Library Services

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, any municipal or shire council may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Local public libraries have been established in many centres throughout New South Wales. Bookmobile services are provided by 29 libraries for sparsely populated areas that do not warrant the establishment of branch libraries and, as an interim measure, for more heavily populated areas.

The Library Act, 1939, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Council to administer the Act, to assist in the organisation of local library services, and to provide advisory services to local authorities conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. The State Librarian of the State Library of New South Wales is Secretary of the Council.

Local authorities are responsible for financing local public library services, but those authorities which adopt the Library Act are entitled to a State subsidy, provided they administer a library service that is free to all residents. The State subsidy is on a dollar for dollar basis, up to a maximum of \$1.40 per head of population. In 1982-83, the subsidy amounted to \$7.3m. In addition, special grants are allocated, predominantly to councils, for the development of regional libraries and special library services. Special grants amounted to \$1.8m in 1982-83. Total expenditure (including State subsidies) on library services by councils in New South Wales amounted to \$44m in 1982.

In 1983, there were 169 councils with 337 libraries (132 metropolitan, 205 country) established in terms of the Library Act. In December 1982, the libraries employed approximately 1,730 staff and contained approximately 8,758,000 books.

University Libraries

The library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is housed in the Fisher Library, and 15 branch libraries. At the end of 1982, the University library contained 2,285,000 bound volumes and 705,000 volumes in microform.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and associated specialist libraries at Kensington. In 1982, the University's collection contained 1,125,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 503,000 volumes in 1982. The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle, Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong contained 480,000, 657,000, and 300,000 volumes, respectively, in 1982.

Other Libraries

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 84,000 bound volumes. There are approximately 16,000 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 45,000 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

In 1983, the libraries at technical and further education colleges throughout the State contained approximately one million volumes. The libraries of the colleges of advanced education also contain substantial holdings of books and periodicals.

The Parliamentary Library contains approximately 160,000 books and periodicals. It has a special legislative information service for members of Parliament, based on extensive files of newspaper articles, microforms, and video cassettes.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. provides a free library service to visually impaired and blind people throughout New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The Society maintains a Talking Book Library consisting of 2,000 titles, a Braille Library with 4,000 titles and a Moon Library (a system of embossed reading suited to the needs of elderly persons whose sense of touch is not keen enough to enable them to decipher the arrangement of small dots of which braille is composed) with 600 titles. It also provides taped magazines, braille and taped material for individual needs, with an emphasis on student and vocational requirements.

ARCHIVES AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Archives Authority of New South Wales directs the operations of the Archives Office of New South Wales, which controls the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records. The main functions of the Archives Office include the processing of accessions, the repair, preservation and disposal of records, and the provision of reference services.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian Aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1982, there were 11,749 works of art in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. The largest source of funds for the purchase of works of art is a State Government endowment (\$330,000 in 1981-82). Funds are also provided by the Art Gallery of New South Wales Foundation.

Lectures and films are provided by the Gallery for members of the public. In addition, guide lectures are given to secondary school pupils and to the general public by education officers of the gallery and by volunteer guides respectively.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained and administered by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (formerly Commission). In 1981-82, the Orchestra received subsidies totalling \$280,000 from the N.S.W. Government and the City of Sydney. The balance of its expenditure was provided by the Commission. The Orchestra contains 96 regular musicians, augmented when necessary. The number of concerts and recitals given by the Orchestra in 1981-82 was 195, of which 38 were free.

ABC SINFONIA

The ABC Sinfonia, in Sydney, is the national training orchestra of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The Sinfonia gives concerts and co-operates with outside organisations in concert and opera activities. Since it began in 1967, when it was known as the ABC National Training Orchestra, it has provided Australian and overseas orchestras with 181 players. At 30 June 1982, it had 32 full-time scholarship holders, who are students of post-graduate standard.

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

The Sydney Opera House at Bennelong Point, which was opened in 1973, comprises a concert hall to seat 2,690, an opera theatre to seat 1,547, a drama theatre to seat 544, a

cinema to seat 419, a recording hall to seat 300, a reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition hall, a library, and three restaurants. During the year ended 30 June 1982 there were 3,248 performances at the Opera House, with a total attendance of 1,480,293. The Opera House is managed by the Sydney Opera House Trust and, at 30 June 1982, had a staff of approximately 300. Apart from its functions as a performing arts centre, the building provides facilities for multilingual conferences and conventions.

AUSTRALIA COUNCIL

The Australia Council is a Commonwealth Government statutory authority that administers the major Commonwealth Government programs of financial assistance for the arts in Australia. Within the Council, seven specialist Boards (theatre, community arts, music, literature, Aboriginal arts, crafts, and visual arts) give advice on the needs of particular art forms and assess grant applications. Grants are made for a wide range of projects and activities, for both individuals and groups; types of assistance include grants to individual artists for study in Australia and overseas, fellowships to writers to cover living allowances and expenses, special grants for writing and research expenses, publication subsidies and grants for the training of craftsmen and the establishment of workshops. In addition to the grants made through the specialist Boards, the Council administers national grants for the Australian Opera, the Australian Ballet Foundation and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras. The Council also maintains programs on education and the arts, multicultural arts, and arts and working life, and has established a Design Arts Committee to promote excellence in Australian design.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television services in Australia are operated under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942 and the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act* 1983. These services include national radio and television services operated by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, ethnic radio and multicultural television stations operated by the Special Broadcasting Service, commercial radio and television stations operated by companies under licence, and public radio stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis. (In addition, some radio services, not intended for reception by the general public, are licensed under the *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905.)

The Commonwealth Department of Communications provides advice to the Minister on broadcasting policy matters and is responsible for the planning and engineering functions associated with radio and television services in Australia.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS

Under a longstanding ministerial arrangement, all imported television program material and Australian films produced outside the control of stations are classified by the Film Censorship Board in accordance with the television program standards adopted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. The classifications used are as follows:

- 'G' — Unrestricted for television.
- 'PGR' — Parental Guidance Recommended — Not recommended for children (under thirteen), may not be televised between 6.00am and 8.30am nor between 4.00pm and 7.30pm from Monday to Friday, nor at any time between 6.00am and 7.30pm on Saturday or Sunday.
- 'AO' — Suitable only for Adults: May be televised between 8.30pm and 5.00am on any day, and between 12.00noon and 3.00pm from Monday to Friday other than during school holidays.

Programs may also be classified by the Film Censorship Board as 'Not Suitable for Television'.

Programs produced by Australian stations or by independent production companies under contract to stations are exempt from the censorship procedures outlined above, because stations are required to observe the relevant provisions of the television program standards in the production and scheduling of such material.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

The Australian Broadcasting Commission was replaced by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation on 1 July 1983. The Corporation has been established under its own Act of Parliament and operates under a Charter setting out its functions and responsibilities. It is charged with providing innovative and comprehensive radio and television services within Australia, as well as transmitting the Radio Australia service. The Charter also recognises the ABC's role in encouraging and promoting the musical, dramatic, and other performing arts in Australia.

The Board of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation comprises the managing director and between six and eight part-time non-executive directors appointed by the Governor-General. The Board is responsible for appointing the Corporation's managing director, who is its only executive member.

Annual estimates of the ABC's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Minister for Communications, and funds are appropriated by the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1982-83 expenditure by the Australian Broadcasting Commission on its radio and television services amounted to \$276m.

ABC programs are broadcast from transmitting stations owned by the Commonwealth and operated under contract by the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom Australia).

Under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, the ABC is required to employ, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programs.

The principal radio services provided by the ABC include an amplitude modulation (AM) radio service, a 24-hour stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service, a nationwide independent news service, and a 24-hour overseas radio service (Radio Australia) which broadcasts in nine languages. A wide range of radio programs is provided, including news, music, drama and features, current affairs, religion, rural programs, and special broadcasts for children. Under the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946*, the ABC is required to broadcast proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

At 30 June 1983, ABC radio programs were being transmitted from 21 amplitude modulation (AM) stations in New South Wales (including two each in Sydney and Newcastle) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a shortwave station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas. One stereo frequency modulation FM service, which operates in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, Orange, Griffith, Albury, Wagga Wagga and Canberra, broadcasts classical music, news, drama, light music, folk, jazz and experimental music, and other features that benefit from stereophonic broadcasting. A second stereo FM station in Sydney broadcasts mainly rock and pop music.

ABC television was being broadcast from 15 television stations and 39 translator stations (low power relay stations) in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory as at 30 June 1983.

An analysis of television program content, undertaken by the ABC from transmission records of ABN-2 Sydney, revealed that the composition of programs telecast by the ABC during 1981-82 was: drama (19 per cent), public interest (12 per cent), sport (17 per cent), education (27 per cent), variety (5 per cent), news (7 per cent), and other programs (13 per cent).

The Australian content of the ABC's telecasts during 1982-83 was 56 per cent. The majority of this Australian content is produced by the ABC; a limited number of programs is purchased or commissioned from local production companies.

SPECIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

The Special Broadcasting Service is a statutory authority, established in 1978 under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act. The Service provides multilingual radio services, which are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands through two ethnic radio stations in Australia, one of which is located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne. Broadcasts have been extended to Newcastle and Wollongong in New South Wales and to Geelong in Victoria. The Service also provides subsidies to public radio stations throughout Australia for the production and presentation of ethnic radio programs.

In addition, the Service operates the multicultural television station which commenced in Sydney and Melbourne in 1980. In 1982-83, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on multicultural radio and television services amounted to \$29m.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING TRIBUNAL

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942* the functions of the Tribunal are to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences for commercial and public stations, including translator stations; to determine the programming and advertising standards to be observed by licensees; to determine the transmission hours of licensees; and to grant approvals and give directions in relation to changes in the ownership and control of licences. The Tribunal conducts public inquiries into the granting, renewal, suspension, and revocation of licences, the setting of standards for broadcasting practices, alleged breaches of licence conditions, and other matters as required by the Act, or as directed by the Minister. Since its formation in 1977, the Tribunal has conducted surveys and inquiries into various aspects of radio and television, including the Australian content of television, advertising, standards for children's television, self-regulation by broadcasters and the introduction of cable and subscription television services.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial radio and television stations are operated under licences granted and renewed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. The initial period of a licence is up to five years and renewals may be granted for periods of one to three years. The initial licence fee is \$500 for both radio and television stations. In subsequent years a licensee's annual fee is calculated on a sliding percentage rate of the annual gross earnings of the station to which the licence relates. For radio stations there is an upper limit of 5 per cent per annum, which applies to stations earning \$9m or more per year. The upper limit for television stations is 7.5 per cent which applies to stations that earn \$46m or more per year. Commercial stations derive their income from the broadcasting of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1982, there were forty-three commercial radio stations licensed in New South Wales (including nine in Sydney) and two stations licensed in the Australian Capital Territory. Commercial radio services are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands except for two frequency modulation (FM) stations in Sydney.

At 30 June 1982, there were fourteen commercial television stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory. There were also three commercial radio translator stations and thirty-six commercial television translator stations operating in New South Wales. One commercial television translator station operates in the Australian Capital Territory.

Figures collected by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal revealed that the average composition of programs telecast by commercial television stations in Australia in 1981-82 was: drama (30 per cent), feature movies (14 per cent), light entertainment (19 per cent), sport (13 per cent), children's programs (9 per cent), news (6 per cent), information and current affairs (6 per cent), and other programs (3 per cent).

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act*, licensees of commercial radio and television stations are required to employ, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programs. In addition, the Act requires that applicants for grant, renewal or transfer of licences give an undertaking to encourage the provision of programs wholly or substantially produced in Australia, and use, or encourage the use of, Australian creative resources in the provision of programs. The underlying principle of the legislation is that Australian radio and television should be distinctively Australian in content and character. Current Australian content regulations call for commercial television stations to meet the requirements of a points/quota system, as determined by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. In 1981-82, the average Australian content of programs telecast by commercial television stations in Australia was 48 per cent.

PUBLIC RADIO SERVICES

Public radio stations provide a wide range of programming services supplementing and complementing services provided by the ABC and commercial stations. Only non-profit organisations may be granted licences, which are issued by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in the following categories:

- (a) Community. These are issued to community groups intending to provide programs serving a particular community.
- (b) Educational. These are issued to educational bodies intending to provide programs of continuing, adult, and cultural education.
- (c) Special. These are issued to groups intending to provide programs serving a particular interest or group of interests, such as music, sport, or religion.

At 30 June 1982, there were ten (nine FM and one AM) public radio stations licensed in New South Wales (six community, two educational and two special purpose) and one community (AM) station in the Australian Capital Territory.

In 1982, the Minister for Communications invited applications for nine low-powered community (FM) public radio licences in Sydney. Licences were granted by the Tribunal in October 1982.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES AND SERVICES

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the (State) National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974, certain areas of the State are reserved as national parks (relatively large areas set aside and protected because of their predominantly unspoiled natural landscape, flora, and fauna), as nature reserves (areas of special scientific interest containing wildlife or natural environments or phenomena), or as historic sites (sites of buildings, objects, or monuments of special significance). The Act provides that these reservations can be revoked or altered, and lands within the reservations can be appropriated or resumed, only by Act of Parliament.

The Act also provides for the establishment of game reserves, wildlife refuges, Aboriginal areas and places, and protected archaeological areas. Game reserves are areas, mostly on private land, over which regulated sport-shooting takes place during prescribed open seasons; wildlife refuges are privately owned or leased properties that are managed for wildlife conservation; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; Aboriginal places are gazetted areas that have a spiritual, historic or cultural significance for Aboriginal people; and protected archaeological areas are areas on leased or freehold land 'declared' for the protection of Aboriginal relics.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife is appointed under the Act with responsibility, subject to the control of the Minister for Planning and Environment, for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora, fauna, and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales. The Director is responsible for the care, control, and management of all of the national parks, historic sites (except Vacluse House Historic Site), nature reserves, Aboriginal areas, and three of the game reserves. Expenditure on national parks, etc. is mainly met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, and contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 645,480 hectares in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 160 kilometres northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (15,017 hectares) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (14,712 hectares) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (215,890 hectares), Dharug National Park (14,728 hectares), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (68,104 hectares), Brisbane Water National Park (11,049 hectares), and the Wollemi National Park (452,388 hectares), are within 150 kilometres of Sydney. Sixty two national parks (totalling 2,735,058 hectares), 13 historic sites (2,811 hectares), and 147 nature reserves (469,039 hectares), have been established throughout the State. There are 34 game reserves, 424 wildlife refuges, eight Aboriginal areas, nine Aboriginal places, and 11 protected archaeological areas.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service is also responsible for the administration of 18 State Recreation Areas. These are regional-type parks comprising large tracts of land where people can participate in a wide range of outdoor recreational activities in a non-urban setting. In most cases the parks are controlled by a Trust comprising local residents appointed by the Minister.

In 1981-82, the total income of the National Parks and Wildlife Service was \$26.4m of which the State Government contributed \$19.3m, and the Commonwealth Government contributed \$827,000. Expenditure, including administrative expenses, was \$28.8m, of which \$4.3m was spent on developmental and restoration activities, and \$3.1m on land acquisition. The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation provides supplementary finance for the acquisition of land and for research purposes. Projects to be supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The care, control, and management of other lands that have been set aside, in terms of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment, is the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens) appointed by the Minister for Lands. Over 8,000 separate areas of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation and sport.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, the Domain, and the National Herbarium of N.S.W., which are administered under the provisions of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust Act, 1980, are situated on the shores of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour. The Gardens occupy 30 hectares and contain a large collection of flowering plants, shrubs, and trees, a palm grove, succulent garden and pyramid glasshouse. The Visitor Centre houses temporary exhibitions and contains a gardens shop. The Domain consists of 35 hectares of open parkland, and the National Herbarium, with approximately 900,000 scientific specimens, is a research and information centre.

Taronga Zoo is situated on the northern side of Sydney Harbour and comprises an area of about 30 hectares. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the grounds. Special exhibits include Platypus House, Nocturnal House, Rain Forest Aviary, Koala House, 'Friendship Farm' (an area in which zoo visitors may handle and feed a variety of farm animals), Chimpanzee Park, and Waterfowl Ponds. In 1981-82 paid admissions to the grounds numbered 987,402. Exhibits at 30 June 1982 included 782 mammals, 1,312 birds, 450 reptiles, 712 fish, 316 invertebrates, and 13 amphibians.

The open-range Western Plains Zoo at Dubbo occupies about 300 hectares. Paid admissions to the Zoo during 1981-82 numbered 195,669. The Zoo contains a variety of free-ranging species, which can be viewed in a natural environment. In addition, there are confined exhibits which included 471 mammals and 140 birds at 30 June 1982.

Taronga Zoo and the Western Plains Zoo are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. In 1981-82, income of the Board was \$5.0m.

SPORT AND RECREATION SERVICES

The New South Wales Department of Leisure, Sport and Tourism caters for the sporting and recreational needs of all age groups in the community through a network of regional offices and sport and recreation centres. The services provided include community recreation services, camping and training facilities, learn-to-swim programs, and vacation play centres.

Each of the ten regional offices (four of which are in the Sydney metropolitan area) provides regular instruction in the five State-wide programs (golf, tennis, squash, swimming, and orienteering) as well as a range of other recreational and sporting activities. There are 11 sport and recreation centres located throughout New South Wales, close to lakes or streams, that offer camping facilities for school children during school-term, and for community groups and sporting clubs. The centres cater for more than 60,000 campers per year. In addition, the Department has established Sports House in Sydney as an administration centre for the benefit of amateur sporting bodies in New South Wales. The centre also contains a specialised book library and a sports museum.



Sydney Morning Herald

Above: The partially completed Intercontinental Hotel protrudes from behind the preserved facade of the Colonial Treasury Building in Macquarie Street, Sydney. The grand Classical Revival style sandstone building, designed by Mortimer Lewis, was built about 1849.

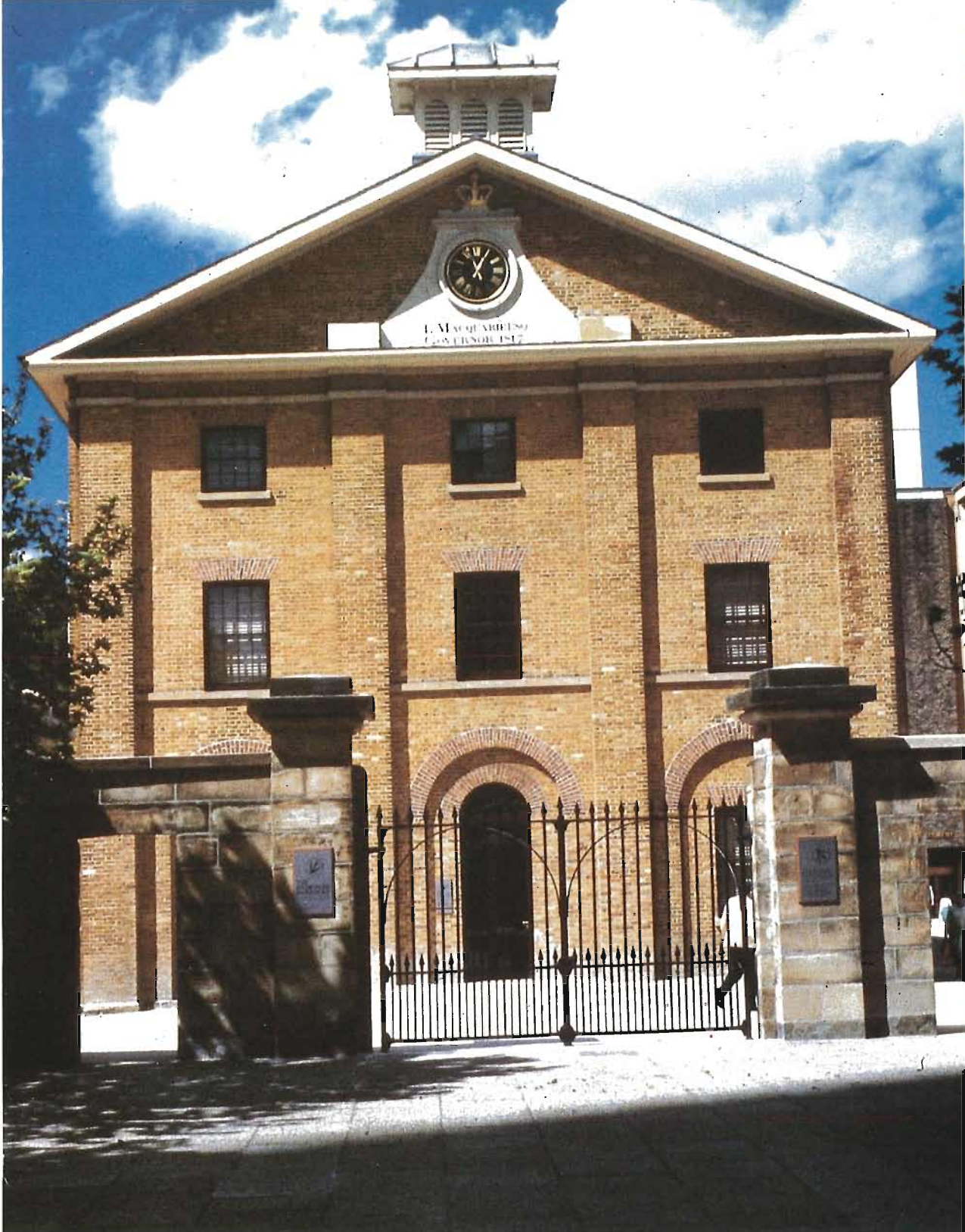


Right: The footings and foundations of the original Government House, one of the first permanent constructions in the New South Wales colony. The building was started in the sixteenth week of European settlement in 1788.

Sydney Morning Herald



Elizabeth Farm Cottage in Sydney was built in 1793 by John Macarthur and is the oldest surviving European building in Australia. It is now a property of Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales and was opened as a museum in 1984.



Trustees, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences

Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney, was designed by Francis Greenway to house Sydney's convicts. It was opened by Governor Macquarie in 1819. It has also served as an immigration depot, an asylum for infirm and destitute women and, from 1880, as the District Court. Restoration of the building began in 1975 and in 1984 it was opened as a museum of the social history of New South Wales.



'Quong Tart's Tea-room', about 1880, and 'Macquarie's Sydney' focusing on Governor Macquarie's vision of beautifying Sydney, are two of the displays which recreate Sydney's past in the Hyde Park Barracks.

Trustees, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences





Above and left: The Mint, Sydney. The Mint building (completed in 1816), and the present Parliament House, were originally two wings of Sydney Hospital (the 'Rum Hospital') commissioned by Governor Macquarie. Between 1855 and 1926 it served as Australia's first mint and since then has served as government offices and law courts. In 1984 it was opened as a museum containing stamps, coins and decorative arts. Together with the Hyde Park Barracks, the Mint is an important member of the group of notable historic buildings in Macquarie Street, Sydney.

N.S.W. Government Printer



Department of Mineral Resources

Above: Cement-making plant at Kandos.



Left: Reheater elements for the Bayswater power station being produced on the CNC cold bending machine by Tubemakers of Australia Limited at Newcastle.

Tubemakers of Australia Limited



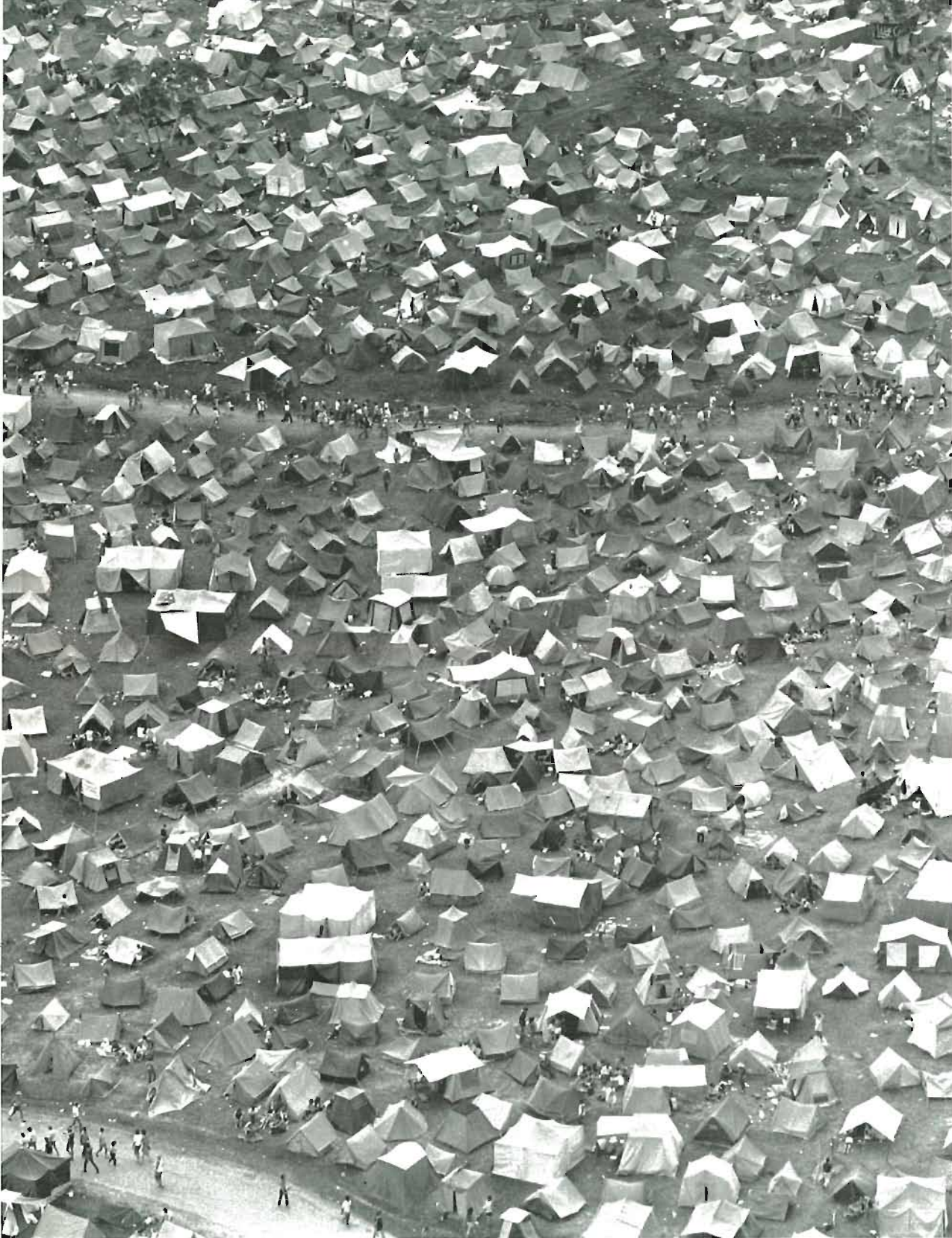
Sydney Morning Herald

The Marionette Theatre, presented a new puppet production 'Aussie Rules' at the Sydney Sailor's Home theatre in 1983. The puppets were designed by cartoonist Patrick Cook.

The Symphony in the Park, featuring the Sydney Symphony Orchestra and pianist Roger Woodward, was part of the Festival of Sydney celebrations in January 1984. The setting is in Sydney's Domain on a demountable stage, designed to be used for cultural activities in regional centres of the State. The stage, which is owned by The Sydney Committee, was also used during Wollongong's sesquicentenary celebrations.

The Sydney Committee





Sydney Morning Herald

Australia Day long-weekend 1984. Rock music festival at Narara, north of Sydney.

Vacation play centres are organised on a co-operative basis by the Department and other authorities and are conducted during school vacations for children aged from 5 to 15 years. The Department organises swimming instruction for children and adults and has implemented a series of water safety and resuscitation programs to acquaint the community with measures that may be taken to alleviate the hazards associated with aquatic activities. Community recreation courses and sports coaching courses are also conducted.

Local government councils provide and maintain many sporting and recreational facilities including playing fields and ovals, children's playgrounds, tennis courts, netball courts, public golf links, Olympic swimming pools, swimming baths, bicycle tracks and boat launching facilities. Showgrounds cater for equestrian events and other sporting and recreational activities. Councils are also responsible for the upkeep of beaches.

Councils maintain parks and reserves and provide picnicking and barbecuing facilities in suitable areas. Walking trails may be provided in bushland reserves.

Community and senior citizens' centres may be used for arts and crafts, exhibitions, folk music, singing, dancing, housie, and other recreational pursuits. Vacation activities such as cricket/football coaching, camping, drama workshops and learn to swim programs may be organised through councils' community services departments.

Rehearsal and concert facilities are normally provided by those councils which have an orchestra, brass band or choir.

SPORT AND RECREATION FUND

The Sport and Recreation Fund was established under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975, for the purpose of making grants for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities in New South Wales. The Fund is financed from the State duty received from the soccer football pools (under the Act two-thirds of the duty is paid into the Fund) and other State contributions.

In 1981-82 allocations from the Fund amounted to \$8.4m. Of this amount, \$5.3m was paid for capital assistance in the development of sporting facilities and amenities, \$978,000 for acquisition and development of land for public reserves, and \$941,000 for sports development.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship), or public entertainments are held, and drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908. In 1982 there were 2,015 theatres, public halls and drive-in theatres licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meetings or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Minister for Local Government before construction is commenced. The Act also empowers the Minister to regulate or prohibit any public entertainment, with the exception of boxing and wrestling, which are the responsibility of the Minister for Leisure, Sport and Tourism.

The Theatres and Public Halls Act also provides for the classification of films by a censor into one of four categories: G-General Exhibition, NRC-Not Recommended for Children, M-Suitable for Mature Audiences, and R-Restricted Exhibition (persons 2 to 18 years of age not admitted). In accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, cinema films (both local and imported) are subject to review by the Australian Chief Film Censor before exhibition.

The Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966, the administration of which is vested in the Minister for Leisure, Sport and Tourism, regulates certain public entertainments and public meetings on Sundays.

SYDNEY ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE

The Sydney Entertainment Centre project was initiated by the New South Wales Government, and its construction in the historic Haymarket area is at the forefront of moves to revitalise this part of Sydney as a major entertainment and tourist attraction. The Sydney Entertainment Centre is the largest covered multi-purpose auditorium in Australia with a maximum seating capacity of 12,000. It took four years to build and cost in the vicinity of \$42 million.

The Centre was designed to be suitable for a wide range of events. 10,200 seats on sloping tiers surround the 50 metre by 30 metre arena which can be used for indoor sports, circuses, festival performances and spectacles. With an additional 1,800 seats placed in the arena, the auditorium will seat 12,000. A stage at the end of the arena is used for concerts and meetings. The arena itself is also suitable for exhibitions and trade fairs, cabarets and grand balls.

Giant division curtains can be used to cut off sections of the auditorium and create a 7,000 seat layout. With a different arrangement of curtains, the seating capacity can be further reduced to 3,500 creating a lyric theatre complete with orchestra pit for a symphony orchestra, and with all staging equipment. In this form it is used for legitimate theatre, opera, ballet and musicals.

In the design of the Centre particular emphasis has been placed on the needs of disabled persons, and relevant features are designed to comply with the Australian Standards Association Design Rules for the Disabled.

No public monies were used in the construction of the Centre. It is built on State Government owned land leased to the Sydney Entertainment Centre company, a registered non-profit organisation established by the State Government as a vehicle for the funding, construction and leasing of the centre. The lease is for a period of 20 years with options for a further 40 years. The company funded the construction of the Centre with loans raised from Australian financial institutions, with a N.S.W. Government indemnity to pay, during the term of the loans, any shortfall between the company's income and loan repayment commitments. The company receives its income from its sub-lessees. The Centre is managed by a private consortium of entrepreneurs. When the lease finally expires, the site and all improvements thereon will revert to the N.S.W. State Government.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses that may be licensed, and on the number of race meetings that may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the Trotting Authority of New South Wales, and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board. Members of both the Authority and the Board are appointed by the Governor.

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing clubs and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Betting on horse, trotting, and greyhound races is permitted if the bets are made on licensed racecourses or through off-course totalizator agencies (see below). In 1981-82 all totalizator investments amounted to \$1,409m. The approximate turnover of licensed bookmakers (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made) during 1981-82 amounted to \$1,084m.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964, in terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964, to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board comprises members nominated by the Minister for Leisure, Sport and Tourism and by the various racing controlling authorities and racing clubs. It is

authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within or outside Australia, and, for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State. At 30 June 1982 the Board operated 592 cash offices and a Statewide telephone betting service.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. During 1981-82, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$1,151m.

The Board also conducts totalizator betting on the rugby league football competition and acts as agent for the sale of Soccer Pool coupons.

The commission earned by the Board is used to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State. The surplus is distributed to galloping, trotting and greyhound clubs and related bodies and the Racecourse Development Fund, the latter being used for capital improvements to racecourses. In 1981-82, the clubs and related bodies received a distribution of \$27m whilst \$6.7m was allocated to the Fund.

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

CLUBS

Licensed clubs are an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales. The registration of clubs, and their rules and management (including provisions relating to the supply of liquor) are governed by the Registered Clubs Act, 1976. Under the Act, clubs may be formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, or other lawful purpose. The premises of the club must contain a properly constructed bar room as well as other areas appropriate to the club's activities. A register of members, including honorary and temporary members, is required to be kept on the club's premises.

The larger clubs, of over 5,000 members, comprise mainly Leagues' clubs (formed to support the professional football code of rugby league), Workmen's clubs, and Returned Servicemen's clubs, while smaller clubs are involved in lawn bowling, golf, and other sporting and social activities. At 30 June 1983, there were 1,576 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

Up to 1969, the total membership of any individual club was unrestricted — the largest club had a membership of over 50,000 members — but growth in membership has been limited by statute since 30 June 1969. Clubs in existence at 30 June 1969 with a membership of 5,000 persons or less currently have a membership ceiling of 6,250, as do all clubs having new club licences granted after 30 June 1969. Clubs with a membership of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-quarter, and clubs with membership in excess of 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-eighth. However, the Licensing Court may, on application by a club, determine a maximum membership greater than that prescribed, if it considers the circumstances to be special.

Annual subscriptions and joining fees of the larger clubs are usually small. Financing of club premises and equipment and the comfort and service afforded by these clubs are mainly provided from profits from poker machines, and to a lesser extent, from liquor sales profits and members' subscriptions.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of: Department of Home Affairs and Environment, Australia Council, Australian Broadcasting Corporation (formerly Australian Broadcasting Commission), Special Broadcasting Service, Department of Communications, Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Trustees of the Australian Museum, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Library Council of New South Wales, Trustees of the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney Opera House Trust, National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales, Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales.

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law that has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government, and any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of:

- (a) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828, and has not been repealed by the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969.
- (b) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (c) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its defined powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder. The scope of Commonwealth Government legislation is limited to the matters specified in the Australian Constitution. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.
- (d) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State — subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (e) Common law (sometimes referred to as case law or judge-made law). This consists of judicial decisions of the English Courts and of Australian Federal and State Courts, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The organisation of the judicial system in Australia reflects the general structure of federalism; there are Courts of State and Federal jurisdiction. The State legal system is described in the subdivisions 'The Judicial System' to 'Lower Courts' inclusive, and the Federal Courts in the subdivision 'Courts of Federal Jurisdiction' later in this Chapter.

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Administration

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule an Attorney General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in June and July 1983.

The Attorney General is responsible for the business conducted by the Supreme Court, District Court, Solicitor for Public Prosecutions and Clerk of the Peace, Corporate Affairs Commission, Court Reporters, Crown Advocate, Crown Prosecutors, Crown Solicitor's Office, Law Reform Commission, Legal Services Commission, Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Public Defender, Public Solicitor's Office, Public Trust Office, Solicitor General, Protective Office, and Workers' Compensation Commission. He is also responsible for statute law consolidation and the administration of certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Supreme Court Act, the Jury Act, the Land and Environment Court Act, and the Companies Act. He is the legal adviser of the Government and the Ministers of the Crown, and he initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill of indictment should be found in cases of indictable offences. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney General, or where the Supreme Court has directed that an information be filed.

The Minister of Justice is responsible for Courts of Petty Sessions and Coroners' Courts, the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, the Privacy Committee, Licensing Courts, and the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. He administers Acts such as the Justices Act, the Liquor Act, the Coroners Act, the Sheriff Act, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act.

The Courts

The main *courts of civil jurisdiction* in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions (whose jurisdiction includes civil claims of a minor nature), the District Court (whose jurisdiction is limited in amount), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts). The Local Courts Act, 1982 has been assented to but had not yet been proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript. Under this legislation, Courts of Petty Sessions will become Local Courts.

The *courts of criminal jurisdiction* in the State include Courts of Petty Sessions (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the District Court (which tries most of the more serious offences), and the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, offences that were of a capital nature when capital punishment was abolished in 1955 for all offences except treason and piracy).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various *legal tribunals* that deal with special matters — Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Environment Court, Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. Two Transport Appeal Boards, each consisting of a Chairman and two other members, hear appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts and in State courts invested by the Commonwealth Parliament with Federal jurisdiction.

In general, appeal lies, in appropriate cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a New South Wales court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office until the age of seventy years at a salary commensurate with his high status and is granted a pension on retirement. He may not engage in the practice of the legal profession and may only be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive.

Judges of the Supreme Court

Judges of the N.S.W. Supreme Court are styled 'Justices' and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. A person may not be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of not less than five years' standing or a solicitor of not less than seven years' standing. A judge may be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal as a separate part of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a judge.

The judge of the Land and Environment Court is a judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, and the Chairman of the Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court

A barrister of not less than five years' standing or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court. A District Court judge may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, after a hearing before the Governor-in-Council. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

Stipendiary Magistrates

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

In the metropolitan courts and in the Newcastle, Wollongong, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices of the peace in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions include those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act, 1982.

The Local Courts Act, 1982 (which had not yet been proclaimed at the time of preparation of this manuscript) provides that the present stipendiary magistrates will become known simply as magistrates. It also provides that persons may be appointed as magistrates provided they are qualified as a solicitor or barrister in New South Wales or possess an equivalent legal qualification from another State or Territory. The selection of persons to be appointed as magistrates will be in accordance with guidelines issued by the Premier applying to the appointment of persons to all statutory positions within the New South Wales Government. These guidelines require that recommendations for appointments be submitted to Cabinet and it is only after Cabinet approval that suitable recommendation is made to the Governor for the appointment of a particular individual.

Justices of the Peace

Persons of not less than 18 years of age and not more than 70 years of age and of good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths.

Their duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents. They have limited judicial powers (see that part of subdivision 'Lower Courts' relating to 'Courts of Petty Sessions-Criminal Jurisdiction').

Officers of the Courts

Although certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices of the peace in addition to their judicial duties, normally special officers are appointed to carry out the ministerial functions in the administration of justice; namely, Crown Prosecutors to act in Higher Criminal Courts (Supreme Court and District Court in its criminal jurisdiction) in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, and Clerks of Petty Sessions (Lower Courts), the Solicitor for Public Prosecutions and Clerk of the Peace (Higher Criminal Courts), and registrars and bailiffs (the District Court in its civil jurisdiction) to maintain records of court proceedings and assist the courts.

The principal officers at the Supreme Court are the Prothonotary, the Protective Commissioner, and the Registrars of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Equity, Admiralty, Criminal, Family Law, Probate, and Administrative Law Divisions of the Supreme Court, and the Land and Environment Court.

Officers of the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court include a chief executive officer, masters, registrars, and the Sheriff. The chief executive officer provides administrative support for the Chief Justice in his general administration of the Court. The role of a master is to discharge a number of important judicial duties of a lesser character than those discharged by the judges, whilst registrars, in addition to administering the courts, are empowered by the rules of court to exercise certain delegated powers of a lesser nature than the powers exercised by a judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff — customarily a leading member of the community is appointed to this honorary position. The functions of the Sheriff and his officers include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or District Court must be tried before a jury of twelve persons who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases heard in the Supreme Court or District Court may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. In motor vehicle accident cases however, a jury will not be empanelled as a general rule unless both parties apply, or the Court, on the application of one party, orders it. The jury in a coronial inquest consists of six persons. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1977, and other Acts regulate special cases.

There is a jury district, comprising certain prescribed electoral districts or subdivisions, for each place appointed for the sitting of the Supreme Court or the District Court. The Sheriff is required at least once every 3 years to prepare a jury roll for each jury district and from this roll is required to select at random a certain number of persons which, in his estimate, will provide the number of persons required to serve as jurors for the next ensuing period. All persons enrolled as electors for State parliamentary elections are qualified and liable to serve as jurors on an equal basis unless some statutory ground of exemption exists and is availed of. An appeal to the Court of Petty Sessions lies against the Sheriff's determination.

The accused and the Crown are allowed 20 peremptory challenges to the selected jurors in criminal proceedings involving a capital offence, and 8 peremptory challenges in the case of other offences. In criminal proceedings the verdict of the jury must be unanimous, but in civil proceedings there is provision to accept majority decisions in certain circumstances. Provision exists in both cases to ultimately discharge the jury, and order a retrial, where the required agreement cannot be reached.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, made under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations that must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors.

The Act also provides for the checking of solicitors' accounts presented to clients, the examination of solicitors' accounts, and the administration of a Statutory Interest Account. This account, which receives certain bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys as its revenue, provides funds for legal aid, for the Law Foundation and for the Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund.

The Law Foundation is a private agency which undertakes research into legal and associated social matters. It also provides funds for legal education and various law libraries. There is a board of eleven comprising five community representatives, two members nominated by the Law Society of New South Wales, one member nominated by the New South Wales Bar Association and one member nominated by the New South Wales Parliamentary opposition. The Director of the Foundation and the Attorney General are ex officio members.

The Solicitors Fidelity Guarantee Fund is also funded by levies imposed by the Law Society from time to time on practising solicitors. The fund was set up to cover losses of clients due to defalcation of solicitors. Solicitors are organised under the Law Society of New South Wales.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Solicitors' Statutory Committee of the Law Society, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. In addition, the Court exercises an inherent jurisdiction to supervise the conduct of solicitors, where necessary. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association and their admission to practice is controlled, and their conduct supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

In New South Wales a person cannot practise as both a solicitor and a barrister at the same time. At 22 December 1982 there were 1,002 practising barristers in New South Wales (including 131 Queen's Counsel) and 7,188 practising solicitors.

LEGAL AID

For actions under N.S.W. jurisdiction legal aid has been available in New South Wales since 1907. Under the Legal Service Commission Act, 1979, co-ordination of the major legal aid services in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Legal Services Commission (details of the legal aid system prior to the proclamation of this Act are shown in Year Book No. 65). The Commission comprises a Chairman (appointed on a part-time basis), a full-time Deputy Chairman, and six other part-time Commissioners (one each nominated by the Bar Association, the Law Society, the Labor Council of New South Wales, and the Attorney-General, with the remaining two drawn from consumer and community welfare interests, and such bodies as provide legal services wholly or predominantly on a voluntary basis).

Any person may make application for legal aid in terms of the Act, but the provision of aid is subject to a means test. In granting an application, the Commission may require the applicant to contribute an amount determined by the Commission towards the costs of the legal services sought. In addition, the Commission may determine a maximum amount the applicant will be required to pay towards any costs eventually ordered by the court to be paid to any other party. Where, as a consequence of the provision of legal aid, an assisted person is awarded moneys by the court, he will be liable to pay his own costs (or part thereof, depending on the amount awarded). In general, costs awarded against a legally assisted person will be paid by the Commission. An appeal by an unsuccessful applicant, or by a successful applicant who is dissatisfied by an original determination, a variation, or a decision to decline payment of the whole or part of costs awarded against him, may be made to a Legal Aid Review Committee.

The Commission may provide legal aid through the services of its own officers, who include the Public Solicitor and his officers and the officers of the Referrals Division of the Commission, or by arranging for the services of private legal practitioners (wholly or partly at the Commission's expense) or the Public Defenders. In respect of this provision, the Commission must ensure that certain statutory duties are observed, particularly those ensuring that legal aid is to be readily available and easily accessible and that, if reasonably practicable, a legally assisted person obtains the services of the lawyer of his choice. In determining the fees payable to private practitioners for legal aid work, the Commission is required to consider the views of the Bar Association and the Law Society, but in all cases

the fees are to be less than the ordinary professional cost of the particular service.

Under the provisions of the Public Defenders Act, 1969, and by a decision of the Legal Services Commission, a person who has been committed for trial or sentence for an indictable offence or who wishes to appeal against a conviction or sentence may apply to the Public Solicitor for legal assistance. Public Defenders act as barristers for persons granted legal aid, but are not permitted to act in other legal capacity. They are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Attorney-General and are paid a salary. At 30 June 1983 there were 15 public defenders in New South Wales. Public Solicitor's officers usually act as instructing solicitors to the Public Defenders. The Commission has also resolved that the Public Solicitor may provide legal aid in criminal charge cases in Courts of Petty Sessions in the Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle, and Gosford areas. Outside those areas, aid in criminal matters is provided by private practitioners.

In civil matters, legal assistance is provided through the Public Solicitor or through the Referrals Division and private practitioners. In general, the Public Solicitor handles cases of a consumer nature and tenancy cases for low income earners. The assignment from the Commission of legal aid work to private practitioners is administered by the Referrals Division. The Division also provides legal aid, free of means test, in all Children's Court cases where a minor has been charged with an offence. In terms of the Consumer Protection (Legal Services Commission) Amendment Act, 1979, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs can grant legal aid to consumers and refer cases to the Public Solicitor or a private practitioner with the consent of the Legal Services Commission.

A Legal Aid Fund was established to meet all costs and expenses incurred under the Legal Services Commission Act, including the Commission's administration expenses, costs arising from proceedings in which legal aid is granted, and grants for legal aid schemes administered by other organisations. Expenditure from the Fund in 1981-82 was \$10.5m. Income for the Fund is derived from moneys devoted to legal aid from the Statutory Interest Account under the Legal Practitioners Act (\$4.4m in 1981-82), amounts appropriated by State Parliament (\$6.5m in 1981-82), Commonwealth grants, contributions from applicants for legal aid, costs and fines recovered from proceedings or under the Act, and interest accrued from investments.

A form of 'indirect' legal aid is available under the Suitors' Fund Act, 1951, which provides that costs may be met from the Suitors' Fund in cases (a) of successful appeals to superior courts on questions of law or quantum, (b) where a new trial is ordered following the quashing of a conviction on indictment, or (c) where proceedings have been rendered abortive for reasons beyond the control of the suitor. The income of the Fund consists of earnings on investments (\$125,412 in 1981-82) and contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (now the Consolidated Fund) based on a proportion (currently 1 per cent) of fees collected in all jurisdictions (\$122,210 in 1981-82). Claims totalling \$111,087 were met from the Fund in respect of 68 actions in 1981-82.

The Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1967, provides that the costs incurred by persons brought before the courts as the result of genuine error by the prosecution may be met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In 1981-82 \$11,756 was paid in respect of 8 claims.

Legal guidance and assistance is also provided in certain circumstances by Clerks of Petty Sessions, chamber magistrates, the Australian Legal Aid Office, Aboriginal Legal Service, the National Roads and Motorists' Association's Legal Service, and other private, community and voluntary agencies.

The *Federal Proceedings (Costs) Act* 1981 provides, in respect of Commonwealth and certain territorial courts, reimbursements to litigants of a similar kind to that provided under the Suitors' Fund Act of New South Wales. The Commonwealth Act makes provision for eligible persons who were involved in proceedings in Commonwealth Courts, or in appeals from these courts, to apply to the court for a reimbursement of all or part of their costs.

The Australian Legal Aid Office, established in 1973 by the Commonwealth Government, provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem is identified and advice is given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available in matters arising under Commonwealth law, including family law, to all persons, and in matters arising under State or Commonwealth law to persons for whom the Commonwealth Government has a special responsibility such as those in receipt of social services, Aboriginals, ex-servicemen, students and newcomers to Australia. The assistance

is provided by lawyers of the Office or by referral to private legal practitioners. The criteria for the provision of further assistance are the merit of the applicant's case and the financial position of the applicant.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1823 by the Third Charter of Justice. The Court is the superior court of record in the State and its jurisdictions are Civil, Criminal and Appellate.

The Supreme Court Act, 1970, provides that the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as formerly established is to continue, and that for the convenient despatch of business the Court is divided into eight divisions: Common Law, Equity, Admiralty, Family Law, Protective, Probate, Administrative Law, and Criminal. The rules of law and equity are now administered concurrently by the Court and, where there is a conflict, the rules of equity prevail.

In *civil matters*, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (exercised by one judge sitting alone or with a jury) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), and in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred. Under the provisions of the (Commonwealth) *Judiciary Amendment Act 1976*, which amended the *Judiciary Act 1903*, the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court to hear matters involving the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and the States was repealed, and this jurisdiction is now vested in the Supreme Court. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the Court of Appeal (constituted by three or more Judges of Appeal), which hears appeals from decisions of a single judge sitting in a Division of the Court, and from decisions of the District Court and courts of similar status. The Divisions of the Court also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from courts of status inferior to District Courts. The procedure and practice are defined by statute or regulated by rules of Court specified in the Supreme Court Act, and added to or amended by the Rule Committee established by that Act.

In *criminal matters*, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by a single judge, and its *appellate jurisdiction* is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal which was established by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912, and is constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges. An appeal to the High Court of Australia from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court. An appeal can be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a decision of the Supreme Court in any matter not given in the exercise of Federal jurisdiction.

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (as at 1 March 1983) 5 other Judges of Appeal and 29 other judges. The civil jurisdiction of the Court is described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction (exercised in its Criminal Division) is given in the subdivision 'Higher Criminal Courts' later in this chapter.

Common Law Division

Actions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court include commercial causes, ejectment actions, and damages claims for personal injury, breach of contract, defamation, and detention. In the majority of cases the cause of action is an industrial or motor accident. Actions are tried before one judge. Normally a jury (which generally consists of 4 persons) is empanelled to hear an action only if requisitioned by one or both parties, or if the Court orders it. However, in certain actions (e.g., malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, and breach of promise of marriage) trial by jury is mandatory.

Equity Division

The Equity Division of the Supreme Court grants equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at common law, and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions and orders for specific performance. The functions of the Division include proceedings in respect of administration of estates of deceased persons, dissolution of partnerships, redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, liens, trusts, cancellation of deeds, partition or sale of land, company matters, the wardship of infants and the care of infants' estates.

Family Law Division

The *Family Law Act 1975* contains transitional provisions which allow for proceedings for dissolution of marriage instituted under the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* (which was repealed in 1976) to continue to be dealt with as if the Family Law Act had not been passed. The New South Wales Supreme Court is invested with this jurisdiction under the *Matrimonial Causes Act*.

Protective Division

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exercised in the Protective Division by the Chief Judge in Equity and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Equity Division. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised by the Master assigned to the Protective Division and the Protective Commissioner, who is the Registrar of the Division.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958, are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the request of the patient) by the Protective Commissioner. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court as constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Protective Office amounted to \$46m at 28 February 1983. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, debentures, notes, bank and building society accounts, and other investments.

Probate Division

The Supreme Court in its Probate Division is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. The Court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and, where applicable, death duty paid. Death duty is not payable on estates of persons who died after 30 December 1981. The jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar in Probate. Most of the cases handled by the Division are dealt with by the Registrar, while contentious matters, such as those involving the authenticity and validity of a will or the testamentary capacity of the deceased, are decided by a judge.

The number and value of estates of deceased persons assessed for death duty in recent years are published at the end of the chapter 'Private Finance'.

Administrative Law Division

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court hears proceedings seeking orders requiring a public body or public officer to perform an action required by law or to refrain from performing any act, and declarations as to the powers of a public body or officer. Appeal lies to the Court in respect of certain decisions of a public body or public officer. The Division also hears proceedings under any Commonwealth Act dealing with the assessment of taxation.

Admiralty Division

The Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in maritime matters including ownership and repair of ships, damages to ships and cargoes, collisions at sea, and salvage.

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT

The Land and Environment Court, which is constituted under the Land and Environment Court Act, 1979, hears and determines applications and objections against a wide variety of decisions or directions of local councils including decisions on applications for building approval, subdivision approval and town planning development consent. The Court is also empowered to grant equitable relief and to deal with objections and prosecutions arising out of various environmental laws, as well as appeals and objections in respect of valuation matters.

The Court is constituted as a superior Court of record and is presided over by a Chief Judge and two other Judges, each with Supreme Court status, and nine assessors having experience or qualifications in law, engineering, town planning, and associated disciplines.

The jurisdiction of the Court has been extended to enable it to determine all disputes arising under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983, to come into full effect in January, 1984. The Act also contains a provision for the appointment of Aboriginal assessors to assist the judge in certain circumstances. More details of Aboriginal lands are shown in the chapter 'Land Use'.

DISTRICT COURT

District Courts function as intermediaries between the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court. A District Court is a single Court with Statewide civil, criminal, and special jurisdiction. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor and is assisted in the performance of its functions by an executive officer and by registrars and bailiffs attached to each of the proclaimed sitting places of the Court.

Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is shown below in the subdivision 'Higher Criminal Courts'.

Civil Jurisdiction

The civil jurisdiction of the Court extends over a limited range of issues in equity and probate and over those actions cognizable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed \$100,000. The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

In the District Court in Sydney in 1982, 3,470 actions were settled by trial while 3,451 consent judgments and 12,072 default judgments were entered. Consent judgments are private agreements reached by the parties in litigation cases and registered by the Court. Default judgments are judgments entered by the Court for the plaintiff for a debt or liquidated demand where the defendant has failed to file a defence.

Recent legislation proclaimed to operate from July 1983 provides for the determination, by an arbitrator, in certain civil actions instituted in the District Court. This is a system whereby smaller civil actions will be compulsorily referred by the courts to arbitration by selected lawyers and the arbitrator's award will become the judgement of the Court.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court and the District Court. These courts deal with indictable offences (under State and Federal laws), which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences that were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials.

All persons committed for trial on an indictable offence, other than those who have pleaded guilty before a magistrate and have been committed to a higher criminal court for sentence, must be tried before a judge with a jury of twelve.

Criminal Division of the Supreme Court

The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court was proclaimed to commence in 1979. Its jurisdiction is exercised by the Chief Judge of the Criminal Division and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Criminal Division. The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney and Parramatta, and a Judge of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences that may not be tried conveniently in the District Court or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery to hear and determine the cases of persons appearing on the lists of untried prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

District Court

The District Court has original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all crimes and misdemeanours other than those punishable with death or that were so punishable before the virtual abolition of capital punishment in 1955. The District Court sits at Sydney and other important centres throughout the State.

In addition to exercising its original jurisdiction, the Court also hears appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions against all convictions or orders, except adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. Appeals from the District Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Statistics of Higher Criminal Courts

In the following tables (relating to distinct persons), persons who have been dealt with by higher criminal courts more than once in a year are counted only once — and where classified by offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they have been tried. The statistics take no account of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal. The definitions and concepts used in the compilation of Higher Criminal Court statistics are explained in detail in the annual subject bulletin *Higher Criminal Courts* (Catalogue No 4502.1). The following table shows, for the last six years, the number of distinct persons tried i.e. persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in respect of whom the committal was proceeded with to trial (or to sentence in the case of a person who pleaded guilty), the number acquitted and the number convicted.

Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted, N.S.W.

Year	Tried ^(a)	Acquitted	Convicted ^(b)		Rate per 10,000 of mean population ^(c)
			Number		
1977	2,690	268	2,422		4.8
1978	3,340	271	3,069		6.1
1979	3,472	302	3,170		6.2
1980	3,564	288	3,276		6.3
1981	4,280	370	3,910		7.5
1982 Persons	4,296	323	3,973		p7.5
Males	4,012	307	3,705		n.y.a.
Females	284	16	268		n.y.a.

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty. (b) Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty. (c) Preliminary mean estimated resident population.

The next table shows details of distinct persons tried and convicted in higher criminal courts in 1981 and 1982 classified according to offence.

Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence Group, N.S.W.

Offence	Tried ^(a)		Convicted ^(b)	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	561	562	473	474
Sexual and related offences	311	289	260	260
Robbery and extortion	376	388	361	372
Fraud	357	336	339	308
Offences against property, n.e.c.	1,814	1,920	1,732	1,850
Driving, traffic, and related offences	343	301	272	235
Other offences	518	500	473	474
Total, all offences	4,280	4,296	3,910	3,973

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty. (b) Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1982 are classified by offence and penalty imposed.

Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence and Penalty Imposed, N.S.W. 1982

Offence	Placed on a bond and/or fined (a)	Imprisoned				Other penalty (c)	Total distinct persons convicted
		Under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more(b)		
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	268	50	54	37	52	13	474
Sexual and related offences	115	24	56	53	6	6	260
Robbery and extortion	84	20	107	108	30	23	372
Fraud	232	20	39	8	—	9	308
Offences against property, n.e.c.	1,091	258	398	39	3	61	1,850
Driving, traffic, and related offences	176	17	14	1	1	26	235
Other offences	148	137	105	57	14	13	474
Total, all offences	2,114	526	773	303	106	151	3,973

(a) Includes 157 persons placed on a Community Service Order (which requires the offender to perform community service work for a specified number of hours). (b) Includes sentences of life imprisonment and imprisonment during the Governor's Pleasure. (c) Comprises 40 persons committed to juvenile institutions and 111 persons sentenced to periodic detention (i.e. sentenced to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed).

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1982, 1,273 (32 per cent) were under 21 years of age, 908 (23 per cent) were aged 21 and under 25 years, 701 (18 per cent) were aged 25 and under 30 years, and 1,091 (27 per cent) were aged 30 years or more.

A large proportion of sexual and related offences are committed by persons aged 25 years or more. In 1982, the proportion was 58 per cent. Persons under 25 years of age are responsible for the majority of cases of breaking, entering, and stealing, and of larceny of vehicles. In 1982 they were responsible for 69 per cent and 79 per cent respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 38 per cent and 60 per cent.

Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967, if a person has sustained injuries as a result of a criminal offence, and payment of compensation awarded by a court is not forthcoming from the offender, the aggrieved person may apply for payment from the Consolidated Fund for amounts in excess of \$100. The maximum compensation payable is \$10,000. Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person. In 1982, 420 claims were met under the Act, and payments totalled \$1.9m, the average payment per claim being \$4,532; there were 102 claims in respect of which the maximum payment of \$10,000 was made. In addition, 252 claims were met in 1982 under the associated ex-gratia scheme, and payments totalling \$1.25m (an average of \$4,969 per claim) were made in respect of these claims; the maximum payment of \$10,000 was made on 72 occasions. Since the commencement of the Act on 1 January 1968, payments amounting to \$8.65m have been made under both the statutory and ex-gratia schemes.

In 1981-82, \$75,000 was recovered from offenders, bringing the total recovered to \$242,478 to 30 June 1982.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and twelve other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing or solicitors of more than seven years' standing. It is a court of record and all members have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court and from that Court to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to try to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar or Deputy Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, approximately 97 per cent of claims are settled administratively between insurer and worker without recourse to court proceedings.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the employers' liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Courts of Marine Inquiries may be established to make inquiries into certain shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships or as to charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates or engineers. In terms of the (State) Navigation Act 1901, a Court of Marine Inquiry may be established within a District Court comprising one or more District Court judges and any number of assessors. No appeal lies from a District Court exercising such jurisdiction. In terms of the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* 1912, the Governor-General may, by proclamation, establish a Court of Marine Inquiry consisting of one or more judges who may be judges of the Federal Court or judges of a Supreme or District Court. Assessors having nautical, engineering or special skill may be appointed to advise the Court but do not adjudicate on the matter before the Court.

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The principal industrial authority in the State is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which is constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, and comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a judge of the Supreme Court. The Commission is charged with, *inter alia*, endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation. Conciliation Committees are established by the Commission with power to enquire into industrial matters in particular industries or callings. Detailed information on industrial tribunals is published in the Subdivision 'New South Wales System of Industrial Arbitration' in Chapter 10 'Labour'.

LOWER COURTS

Courts of Petty Sessions

These courts are held daily in large centres and regularly in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation. Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970.

The Magistrates Courts Administration is responsible for the operation of Petty Sessions offices in court houses at 185 locations throughout the State. There are 37 court offices in the Sydney metropolitan area, some of which have been established for specialised purposes, including three children's courts dealing with juveniles, a special court for family law matters, a civil claims court, a traffic court, a coroner's court, a court dealing in matters relating to Commonwealth legislation, and the Chief Industrial Magistrates Court.

Courts of Petty Sessions — Criminal Jurisdiction

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the (State) Crimes Act, 1900, the (Commonwealth) *Crimes Act* 1914, the Offences in Public Places Act, 1979, and the Motor Traffic Act, 1909, and Regulations under that Act, which define offences and prescribe the penalties. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace (where the charge is of a minor nature, in cases of emergencies, or where the magistrate will not be visiting the court on his circuit for some time).

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the accused. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court if a *prima facie* case is established.

The N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research administered by the N.S.W. Department of Attorney-General and Justice issues regular statistical and research reports. Included in these are statistics, collected by the Bureau, on appearances of persons before Courts of Petty Sessions under the (State) Crimes Act and under sections of other Acts that are of particular social relevance. Some minor offences, such as most traffic offences, are excluded from the collection. The charge or information is regarded as being 'determined' when an order (other than a committal order to a higher criminal court for trial or sentence) is handed down, which effectively removes that charge or information from the Petty Sessions court lists. Committals to a higher court for trial or sentence are excluded from the statistics. Generally, when charges or informations against a person that relate to two or more offences are heard and determined at a court appearance, only the principal offence is recorded in the statistics. The 'principal offence' is defined as the offence that attracted the severest penalty or, if the person was not convicted, the offence for which the severest penalty could have been imposed. However, all appearances at which a charge in respect of a drug offence or 'drink and drive' offence is determined are recorded in that offence category, even when it is not the principal offence; the principal other offence is also recorded. The following table shows details of the types of offences and outcome of proceedings in respect of selected charges determined before Courts of Petty Sessions (excluding Children's Courts) in 1981, as compiled by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Courts of Petty Sessions, Criminal Jurisdiction: Appearances at which Charges Relating to Selected Offences were Determined (a) by Type of Offence and Outcome, N.S.W., 1981

Offence	Conviction resulting in sentence of			Rising of Court	Offence proven but no conviction recorded	Recognizance forfeited	Charge withdrawn or dismissed	Finding of not guilty	Total appearances determined
	Imprisonment (b)	Fine only	Recognizance (c) (d)						
Assaults, n.e.c. —									
Major assault	31	45	257	1	30	2	91	101	558
Minor assault	236	1,090	884	11	369	14	3,081	371	6,056
Sexual and related offences —									
Heterosexual offences	2	1	31	—	5	—	14	14	67
Homosexual offences	4	6	34	—	4	—	3	4	55
Prostitution and related offences	4	90	10	1	11	—	36	6	158
Fraud	188	837	640	18	103	17	249	119	2,171
Break, enter, and steal	216	88	471	1	18	7	162	52	1,015
Larceny of motor vehicles	156	240	218	1	17	8	74	39	753
Stealing n.e.c.	460	6,027	1,450	49	1,122	32	314	394	9,848
Unlawful possession of property	147	608	233	17	60	8	170	161	1,404
Injury to property —									
Injury to animals	3	75	6	—	6	—	11	7	108
Other	71	1,154	289	14	160	13	223	97	2,021
Selected driving offences (e)	748	4,473	605	5	127	17	488	239	6,702
Offensive behaviour and related offences	12	2,689	170	44	263	29	212	190	3,609
Found with intent to commit offence, n.e.c.	12	20	26	—	2	—	6	7	73
Hinder police, resist arrest	15	385	28	3	34	2	32	20	519
Betting and gaming offences	1	1,355	5	—	26	14	61	13	1,475
Unlawful possession, etc. of weapons, etc.	36	895	76	1	79	2	53	46	1,188
Environmental offences	—	122	—	—	4	—	6	1	133
Other selected offences	156	3,776	105	85	178	14	530	111	4,955
Total, selected offences	2,498	23,976	5,538	251	2,618	179	5,816	1,992	42,868
Drugs of addiction offences (a)	301	4,802	772	28	197	25	247	155	6,527
Drink and drive offences (a)	589	21,655	1,567	9	1,441	52	542	140	25,995

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Includes 480 persons sentenced to periodic detention (i.e. sentenced to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed). (c) Includes recognizances with probation and/or a fine. (d) Includes 385 persons placed on a Community Service Order (which requires the offender to perform community service work for a specified number of hours). (e) Comprises 'drive in a manner or speed dangerous', 'fail to stop after accident' and 'drive while disqualified or with licence suspended or cancelled'.

In 1968, the Motor Traffic Act was amended to provide that a policeman may administer a roadside alcohol test if he has reasonable cause to believe that the driver of a vehicle has committed some offence, if his manner of driving indicates that he may have alcohol in his body, or if he has been involved in an accident. In December 1982, the Act was further amended to allow police to test drivers at random for a three year trial period. If a positive result is obtained then the driver is tested at a police station to determine the level of alcohol in his blood. If the level is 0.05 milligrams per millilitre or higher (0.08 or higher prior to December 1980) then the driver is charged with an offence. In 1981 (before random breath testing was introduced) tests were conducted on 118,000 drivers of whom 28,000 were found to have a blood alcohol level of 0.05 or higher.

Reference to the right of appeal to the District Court is made in the subdivision 'District Court' shown in this chapter.

Courts of Petty Sessions — Civil Jurisdiction

The Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970, confers on Courts of Petty Sessions a limited civil jurisdiction, which can be exercised only by a stipendiary magistrate, to determine actions for the recovery of debts or damages in cases involving not more than \$5,000. However, either party can apply to the District Court for a smaller claim to be heard in its jurisdiction.

Legislation to operate from July 1983 has provided for some civil actions to be determined by an arbitrator. Further information is shown in the sub-division 'District Court' earlier in this chapter.

In the civil jurisdiction, issues arise under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending and hire purchase transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, dividing fences, inebriates, lunacy, masters and servants, ancillary reliefs arising in family law (such as maintenance, division of property and, in certain cases, custody of children) and other matters.

A Court of Petty Sessions may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and, by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. A Court may also issue a writ of execution to attach the personal property of the debtor and to allow for the sale of such property in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

In general, a decision of a Court of Petty Sessions exercising jurisdiction under the Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act is final, but an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the decision is erroneous in law.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may hold examinations of judgment debtors and enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Transactions in recent years for the recovery of debts or damages in Courts of Petty Sessions are summarised in the following table.

Courts of Petty Sessions: Civil Claims, N.S.W. (a)

Year	Cases originating	Judgments for plaintiff		Executions issued	Garnishes orders issued
		Number	Amount (\$'000)		
1977	210,689	75,709	20,897	35,812	12,518
1978	224,678	94,034	43,517	45,410	15,069
1979	236,663	98,410	46,050	47,161	17,508
1980	227,993	96,297	47,219	49,145	17,441
1981	215,486	83,796	52,307	43,612	16,430
1982	249,858	98,751	77,757	46,541	15,883

(a) From April 1977 the jurisdiction of the Court was raised from claims for \$500 and under, to claims for \$2,000 and under. From June 1981 the jurisdiction was raised to claims for \$3,000 and under, and from June 1982 to \$5,000 and under.

Children's Courts

Children's Courts exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a Children's Court may be exercised by a magistrate or, occasionally, by two justices of the peace. Children's Court hearings are usually held *in camera*.

A Children's Court exercises all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children aged 10 to 15 years (the minimum age of criminal responsibility being 10 years) and young persons (16 and 17 years of age), and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children (of any age) and young persons, and of truants (5 to 14 years of age).

The role of the Court is reformatory rather than punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Youth and Community Services to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's Courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of children under the Child Welfare Act, 1939, and the Maintenance Act, 1964. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899.

Appeal from decisions of Children's Courts lies to the District Court or by way of stated case to the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of juveniles under 18 years of age dealt with in Children's Courts in recent years, classified according to the Act under which they were charged with an offence or under which a complaint was laid, and according to the action taken by the Court. Juveniles are counted once for each final appearance before a Children's Court.

Children's Courts: Juveniles Dealt with and Action Taken, N.S.W.

Particulars	Number of juveniles					
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Act under which dealt with						
Dealt with under —						
Crimes Act, 1900	8,241	7,944	7,917	8,378	9,330	10,391
Child Welfare Act, 1939	2,471	2,312	2,177	2,014	1,959	1,935
Government Railways Act, 1912, and Transport Act, 1930	1,159	1,177	1,024	1,124	1,094	1,252
Motor Traffic Act, 1909	5,939	6,107	5,979	4,197	4,087	4,048
Police Offences Act, 1901, and Summary Offences Act, 1970 (a)	1,135	1,204	1,250	607	7	3
Other Acts	1,065	780	603	778	1,286	1,257
Total juveniles dealt with: Boys	17,037	16,754	16,254	15,165	14,936	15,768
Girls	2,973	2,770	2,696	2,653	2,827	3,118
Juveniles	(b)20,010	19,524	18,950	(b)17,818	(b)17,763	18,886
Action taken						
Fined	7,872	7,978	7,721	6,032	5,260	5,139
Bound over	—	1	—	2	—	—
Committed for trial	n.a.	171	157	n.a.	n.a.	41
Committed to institution (c)	1,676	1,547	1,367	1,255	1,434	1,631
Committed to institution (c) — order suspended	469	465	529	537	591	610
Returned to former custody	30	32	32	37	9	25
Committed to care of approved person	219	295	379	286	310	301
Committed to care of Minister	303	360	306	358	302	335
Released on probation	5,503	5,004	4,375	4,803	3,471	3,433
Admonished, discharged, etc.	3,844	3,580	4,001	4,405	6,305	7,268
Other	94	91	83	103	71	103
Total juveniles dealt with	(b)20,010	19,524	18,950	(b)17,818	(b)17,763	18,886

(a) The Summary Offences Act was repealed in 1979. (b) Excludes juveniles who were committed for trial from a Children's Court.

(c) Conducted by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

The Community Welfare Act, 1982, assented to in May 1982 but not yet proclaimed, provides for, *inter alia*, the introduction of new procedures in Children's Courts to deal with children in need of care, and for the establishment of Children's Panels to ensure that children are not unnecessarily brought before a Children's Court. Further details of this legislation are included in the chapter 'Social Welfare'.

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1980.

Every stipendiary magistrate, by virtue of his office, has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State and only stipendiary magistrates may act as coroners within certain areas of the State. Outside these areas the local Clerk of Petty Sessions is normally appointed coroner.

Where a Coroner is informed by a member of the police force of a death or suspected death of a person, he has jurisdiction to hold an inquest into the cause. Inquests are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols, psychiatric hospitals, and Department of Youth and Community Services institutions, and of the death of any person whilst in the custody of the police. A coroner may also make an inquiry concerning a fire. Inquests and inquiries are held by a coroner without a jury (except in special circumstances, when a jury of six persons is summoned).

The Act requires that a coroner terminate an inquest or inquiry where a person has been charged with, or a *prima facie* case has been established against a known person for, an indictable offence related to the death, suspected death, or fire.

Licensing Courts

The Liquor Act, 1912 was repealed on 30 June 1983 and the Liquor Act, 1982 was proclaimed to operate from 1 July 1983. Under the new legislation, not less than 3 persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for the State, and in the Metropolitan Licensing District they also sit as stipendiary magistrates constituting Courts of Petty Sessions to deal with offences arising under the Liquor Act and several other Acts.

The licensing magistrates determine applications for new licences under the Liquor Act, 1982, and for new certificates of registration under the Registered Clubs Act, 1976, and deal with other applications relating to the removal or transfer of licences, variation of trading hours and disciplinary provisions under the Act. The Licensing Court sits as an open Court. Appeals from decisions of individual magistrates lie to the Full Bench of Licensing Magistrates, except in relation to convictions under the Act, where appeal lies to the District Court. Appeal also lies to the Supreme Court on questions of law.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Liquor Administration Board which is responsible for licensed premises, their condition, and applications and orders affecting licensed premises. The Board performs its functions in a non-judicial and informal manner. The Board is also responsible for the assessment of the annual licence fees paid by licensees and clubs under the two Acts mentioned.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Liquor Administration Board are shown in the chapter 'Internal Trade'.

Wardens' Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1973, the Coal Mining Act, 1973, and the Petroleum Act, 1955, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute (except industrial disputes) between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$500 in value or if the parties agree before the hearing. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, together with a further right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain circumstances.

Wardens are appointed by the Governor and may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coleambally, Tullakool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Department of Local Government and Lands who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience, and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members who are paid by fees.

Fair Rents Boards

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. The majority of rentals of shared accommodation in the Sydney Metropolitan Area are determined by the Rent Controller (subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board), and by a Fair Rents Board outside the Metropolitan Area. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction'.

Strata Titles Boards

In terms of the Strata Titles Act, 1973, a Strata Titles Commissioner was appointed to resolve disputes arising under the Act. The Commissioner's decisions, which are made in the form of orders, are subject to appeal to a Strata Titles Board.

The functions of the Commissioner and the Strata Titles Boards are administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Rent Controller is also the Strata Titles Commissioner and each Fair Rents Board acts also as a Strata Titles Board.

Community Justice Centres

In terms of the Community Justice Centres (Pilot Project) Act, 1980, three Community Justice Centres were established on a trial basis to provide an alternative to the Courts in settling disputes that arise between persons in some form of relationship (e.g. marriage, *de facto* relationship, family, neighbours, friends, workmates). These centres, which are administered by the Department of the Attorney General and of Justice and which make no charge for their services, provide a means of settling disputes through mediation if both parties are willing to participate. Suitable people are employed on a part-time basis for the role of mediators. Persons using the services of the Centres are not legally disadvantaged should they later pursue the dispute through the usual legal processes. The initial twelve month trial period, which ended on 31 December 1981, was evaluated by the Law Foundation and it was recommended that the project should continue. The Community Justice Centres (Pilot Project Act), 1980, has now been extended by proclamation to 1 December 1983, when it is anticipated it will be replaced by permanent legislation. The service has now been extended by the training of panels of mediators to operate in areas not previously covered by the original centres in Sydney and Wollongong. The project is currently dealing with approximately 250 cases per month and agreement is being reached in about 85 per cent of mediated cases.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts created by the Commonwealth Parliament (the Family Court of Australia, and the Federal Court of Australia), and in certain State courts. Federal jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the *Judiciary Act* 1903, the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966, the *Family Law Act* 1975, and other Commonwealth Acts. The nature and extent of the judicial powers of the Commonwealth is prescribed by Chapter III of the Australian Constitution.

High Court of Australia

The High Court of Australia consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices. In terms of the *High Court of Australia Act* 1979 the seat of the High Court was established in 1980 in Canberra, but the Court may sit at other places within Australia and the external territories as occasion requires.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single judge) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three judges). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in a variety of matters including matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, and in matters in which a writ of *mandamus* or *prohibition* or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. The High Court's exclusive jurisdiction no longer includes matters involving the limits *inter se* of the constitutional

powers of the Commonwealth and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth (or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth) is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against Commonwealth laws.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising Federal jurisdiction and, provided that such appeals could have been taken to the Privy Council at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, from Supreme Courts and other State courts. Appeals from a Full Court of a State Supreme Court can be brought only by special leave of the High Court, unless the matter involves property or civil right valued at \$20,000 or more, or the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals by special leave of the High Court lie to the Court from the State Supreme Courts and the Federal Court of Australia under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*.

Federal Court of Australia

The Federal Court of Australia, established by the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in two Divisions, namely the Industrial Division and the General Division. Matters arising under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* and under the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956* are dealt with in the Industrial Division and all other matters are dealt with in the General Division. The Court's original jurisdiction includes that formerly exercised by the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the Australian Industrial Court. Further, original jurisdiction has been conferred by a number of Acts, the most significant being the *Federal Court of Australia (Consequential Provisions) Act 1976*. Matters part-heard by these Courts at 1 January 1977 continue to be heard in them but these Courts will eventually be abolished. Details of the Australian Industrial Court and the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act are given in Year Book No. 64 and earlier issues. Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act are given in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

The Federal Court of Australia has appellate jurisdiction with respect to judgments of the Court constituted by a single judge; judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Territories; and, in certain circumstances provided for by legislation, with respect to judgments of State courts other than those of the Full Court of a State Supreme Court (e.g. *Patents Act 1952*, *Trade Marks Act 1955*, *Bankruptcy Act 1966*, *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*).

Family Court of Australia

The Family Court of Australia, created by the *Family Law Act 1975*, consists of a chief judge, senior judges, and other judges. The Court is a superior court of record with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes instituted or continued under the Family Law Act.

'Matrimonial causes' are defined in the Act as proceedings for the principal reliefs of dissolution and annulment of marriage, and the ancillary reliefs of maintenance, division and settlement of property, custody and maintenance of children, and injunctions and declarations as to the validity, dissolution, and annulment of marriages. The Act confers concurrent jurisdiction in respect of certain ancillary reliefs on courts of summary jurisdiction.

The Family Law Act allows the irretrievable breakdown of marriage, as evidenced by 12 months separation of the parties, to be the sole ground for dissolution. It also provides for the granting of a decree of nullity of a void marriage.

The Act provides that the Family Court, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, shall have regard to such matters as the need to preserve and protect the institution of marriage; the need to give the widest possible protection and assistance to the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society; and the need to protect the rights and welfare of children. The Court is also obliged to consider the means available for helping parties to a marriage to consider reconciliation or the improvement of their relationship.

Appeals in respect of decisions of single judges of the Family Court may be taken to the Full Court of the Family Court. In certain circumstances appeals may be made to the High Court. Appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction may be made to the Family Court of Australia. An appeal does not lie from a decree of dissolution of marriage once the decree has become absolute.

The next table shows the number of divorces in New South Wales in 1982, classified by duration of marriage and the ages of the parties at the date of marriage.

Divorces, N.S.W., 1982: Duration of Marriage and Ages of Parties at Marriage

Duration of marriage (years) (a)	Age of party at marriage (years)							Total divorces	
	Under 20	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 or more	Not stated	Number	Percent
Husband									
Under 5	198	1,320	758	524	204	147	13	3,164	22.0
5 to 9	377	1,967	835	505	163	77	12	3,936	27.4
10 to 14	331	1,541	549	246	77	15	1	2,760	19.2
15 to 19	220	991	411	176	38	6	3	1,845	12.8
20 to 24	107	669	303	128	28	4	4	1,243	8.6
25 or more	93	797	371	150	15	-	4	1,430	9.9
Total husbands									
Number	1,326	7,285	3,227	1,729	525	249	37	14,378	100.0
Percent	9.2	50.7	22.4	12.0	3.7	1.7	0.3	100.0	..
Wife									
Under 5	778	1,314	448	384	134	85	21	3,164	22.0
5 to 9	1,378	1,664	419	318	106	38	13	3,936	27.4
10 to 14	1,060	1,267	259	124	38	7	5	2,760	19.2
15 to 19	740	832	156	94	16	4	3	1,845	12.8
20 to 24	461	598	127	43	10	2	2	1,243	8.6
25 or more	464	706	183	68	7	-	2	1,430	9.9
Total wives									
Number	4,881	6,381	1,592	1,031	311	136	46	14,378	100.0
Percent	33.9	44.4	11.1	7.2	2.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	..

(a) The interval between the date of marriage and the date of divorce (i.e. the date the decree of dissolution was made absolute).

The following table shows the number of divorces (dissolutions of marriage) in New South Wales since 1956.

Divorces (a) New South Wales

Period	Average annual (number)	Year	Annual totals (number)
1951-55	3,211	1977	15,781
1956-60	3,185	1978	13,797
1961-65	3,205	1979	12,606
1966-70	4,936	1980	13,449
1971-75	7,548	1981	14,532
1976-80	(b)15,556	1982	14,378

(a) Decrees of dissolution of marriage made absolute. Excludes nullities (14 in 1982) and judicial separations. (b) The Family Law Act came into operation from 5 January 1976, repealing the Matrimonial Causes legislation and changing the grounds for divorce.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

(New South Wales) Ombudsman

The Ombudsman Act, 1974, provides for the appointment by the Governor, on the recommendation of Cabinet, of an Ombudsman to investigate and report upon complaints made by persons, companies or other organisations against the administrative actions of public authorities and local government authorities. The Ombudsman also may make investigations of his own volition.

Public authorities are defined under the Act to include all bodies whose accounts are required under any Act to be audited by the Auditor-General. The Act, however, excludes the conduct of certain specified authorities. It also excludes conduct relating to employer/employee relations in public authorities and conduct of a public authority relating to legal and court proceedings.

Investigation is made in private and the Ombudsman has the powers, authorities, protection, and immunities conferred on a Royal Commissioner, including the power to enter and inspect premises used by a public authority and to inspect documents.

If conduct is found to be wrong the Ombudsman must report to the Minister to whom the authority is responsible, to the head of the authority concerned, and, where persons employed under the Public Service Act, 1979, are involved, to the Public Service Board. Where the Ombudsman is not satisfied that sufficient steps have been taken in due time in consequence of his report, he may make a report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament and may include a recommendation that the report be made public forthwith.

The Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, 1978, gives the Ombudsman certain functions and powers in relation to complaints of misconduct made against members of the N.S.W. Police Force. Provision is made for the Ombudsman to refer complaints about police conduct, which cannot be resolved by conciliation and which he considers to require further action, for investigation, generally by the Internal Affairs Branch of the Police Force. Following a report of the investigation, the Ombudsman will, if he considers the complaint has been sustained, prepare a report for the Minister and the Commissioner of Police, in which he may recommend what action should be taken. If the Ombudsman is not satisfied with action taken in consequence of his report, he may make a further report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament.

Supreme Court

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court is described earlier in the subdivision 'Supreme Court'.

Commonwealth Ombudsman

The Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman was established under the provisions of the *Ombudsman Act 1976*. The Ombudsman is empowered to investigate complaints concerning the administrative actions of Commonwealth Government Departments, statutory bodies and other authorities. Where the Ombudsman is of the opinion, after an investigation is completed, that an administrative action involved defective administration he is required to report to the body concerned and may include in his report any recommendations he thinks fit to make. In the event of a failure to comply with a recommendation contained in a report made by the Ombudsman, the Ombudsman may report to the Prime Minister and to the Parliament.

(Commonwealth) Administrative Appeals Tribunal

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal was established by the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*. The function of the Tribunal is to review decisions made in the exercise of statutory powers where jurisdiction has been specifically vested in the Tribunal by statute. The Tribunal now has jurisdiction in respect of decisions made under more than 100 statutes including decisions in the fields of social security, immigration, Customs, Commonwealth employees' compensation and patents. Further additions to the Tribunal's jurisdiction are made from time to time.

The Administrative Review Council was also established under the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act. The Council's functions include reviewing decision-making processes and the practices and procedures of administrative review bodies, such as tribunals or courts. The Council may make recommendations to the Attorney-General for improvements in those areas.

Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977

The *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* provides judicial review in the Federal Court of Australia of administrative actions under statutes to which the Act applies. The Court's role is limited to reviewing the lawfulness of the action in question where application is made by a person aggrieved thereby. A person entitled to seek judicial review in respect of an administrative decision may seek a statement of reasons for the decisions from the decision-maker. The Act also empowers the Court to consider whether the decision was lawful.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; as executor of a will; as administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies, or is absent from the State; as administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. He also assists people in the preparation of wills and prepares wills in which he is appointed executor. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. The Public Trustee is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act, 1916. He has also the responsibility of administering the Dormant Funds Act, 1942.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

Public Trust Office: Transactions, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of estates received for administration	Trust moneys		Commission and fees etc.(a)	Office administration	Unclaimed money paid into Treasury	Value of estates and trusts in active administration
		Received	Paid				
				(\$'000)			
1977	4,904	103,340	99,815	3,909	4,449	169	130,959
1978	4,987	104,630	104,316	4,441	4,735	214	136,256
1979	5,445	145,849	145,664	5,091	5,223	89	151,327
1980	5,265	158,685	160,226	5,557	6,033	196	168,134
1981	5,387	164,236	164,039	5,602	7,735	79	201,415
1982	4,802	190,116	190,255	6,861	7,765	478	239,525

(a) Excludes transfer of interest earned on Common Fund to cover cost of office administration (\$905,000 in 1981-1982).

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar General for New South Wales administers the Real Property Act, the Conveyancing Act, the Strata Titles Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, the Bills of Sale Act, the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, and various provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act. Registrations are made of transfers, leases, mortgages, conveyances, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision and strata plans; bills of sale; liens on crops and wool; and stock mortgages.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Corporate Affairs Commission.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS, AND PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, and designs is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the *Patents Act* 1952, the *Trade Marks Act* 1955, and the *Designs Act* 1906, which are administered by the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office in the Department of Science and Technology. Protection of copyright is the responsibility of the (Commonwealth) Attorney-General under the *Copyright Act* 1968.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to a State Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent and rectification of the registers of trade marks and designs.

LAW REFORM COMMISSIONS

In New South Wales a full-time standing Law Reform Commission was established under the provisions of the Law Reform Commission Act, 1967 to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation. The Commission has a full-time chairman and full or part-time members who may be lawyers or laymen with special qualifications or experience. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports with recommendations for legislative change. For example, reports have been issued on the admissibility of evidence, coroners' inquests, covenants in restraint of trade, defamation, frustrated contracts and the legal profession. With the exception of the report on the legal profession, Acts have now been passed to implement many of the Commission's recommendations. During the year ended 30 June 1982 the Attorney-General referred three new references to the Commission. These references require the Commission to inquire into and review the law and practice in New South Wales in relation to *de facto* relationships, accident compensation systems and criminal procedure.

Under the provisions of the *Law Reform Commission Act 1973* the Commonwealth Government established the (Australian) Law Reform Commission to reform, modernise and simplify Commonwealth laws. The Commission makes reports on matters referred to it by the Commonwealth Attorney-General.

POLICE AND CORRECTIVE SERVICES

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE FORCE

The New South Wales police force is organised under the Police Regulation Act, 1899. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, is responsible for the organisation, discipline and efficiency of the force.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into two Police Areas (Metropolitan and Country) both comprising ten Police Districts, each of which is composed of a number of Divisions. Headquarters of the Country Police Districts are located at Albury, Bathurst, Dubbo, Goulburn, Lismore, Newcastle, Parkes, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongong.

The primary duties of the police are protection of life and property, crime prevention and detection, supervision of gaming and betting, and the maintenance of public order. In addition, they perform many other duties in the service of the State; e.g., in country areas they act as Clerks of Petty Sessions in small centres, motor registry officers, and inspectors under the Pure Foods and other Acts.

To allow the force to perform its primary duties more effectively, a number of specific-purpose branches and sections operate independently within the force and have status similar to a police district. Some of the branches and their functions are:

Criminal Investigation Branch. Comprises a number of specialised crime investigation squads, including the Drug Squad, Homicide Squad, Vice Squad, Consorting Squad.

Technical Support Branch. Provides the technological support required in the force, mainly in respect of crime investigation.

Disaster and Rescue Branch. Co-ordinates the emergency services offered by the force. Its activities are diverse, but the predominant activity is the rescue of persons trapped in road accident wreckage. The branch includes the Police Rescue Squad, whose members are trained in all facets of rescue procedure and disaster situations, the Police Airwing, the Dog Squad, and Water Police.

Traffic Branch. Supervises and controls traffic on all roads in New South Wales. Primary responsibility for the surveillance and enforcement of traffic laws belongs to the Highway Patrol, which operates radar units and a fleet of high speed motor vehicles and motor cycles. The branch contains many sections, including the Traffic Planning, Traffic Penalties, Safety Advisory, and Traffic Signals Operations Sections.

Prosecuting Branch. Prosecutes criminal offenders, provides assistance as required to stipendiary magistrates and in court, and undertakes prosecutions on behalf of other government departments.

Licensing Branch. Investigates and reports upon the fitness of persons to hold licences under such Acts as the Liquor Act, Registered Clubs Act, Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, Auctioneers and Agents Act, Second Hand Dealers and Collectors Act, Moneylending Act, Hawkers Act, and Travel Agents Act, and ensures the adherence of conditions in terms of those Acts. The branch is responsible for the issue of pistol licences and shooters licences.

To be considered for entry into the police force, male applicants must be at least 174 centimetres in height and females at least 167 centimetres. They must be Australian citizens with no previous criminal convictions and have obtained a reasonable result in the Higher School Certificate or equivalent.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to police officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the police pension scheme are given in the subsection 'Pension and Superannuation Schemes' in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

An auxiliary section of special constables termed 'parking patrol officers' is responsible for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations.

The following table shows the number of police stations, police, police trainees, and other police staff in New South Wales in recent years.

Police Stations, Police Force in Relation to Population, and other Police Staff, N.S.W.

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Police stations</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Population to each member of police force</i>	<i>Trainees (a)</i>	<i>Number of other police staff(b)</i>
1977	475	8,464	591	151	1,988
1978	473	8,741	578	164	1,988
1979	469	8,969	570	94	2,011
1980	464	9,164	564	236	2,070
1981	465	9,271	565	197	1,952
1982	469	9,388	p565	144	1,925

(a) Includes junior trainees. (b) Comprises parking patrol officers, bandsmen, security officers, matrons and civilian staff.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

The Australian Federal Police, established under the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*, in addition to performing normal police duties in the Australian Capital Territory, is the principal agency for the enforcement of Federal laws and the protection of Commonwealth Government property throughout Australia. There is provision in the Act to enable the Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police to make arrangements with State Police Commissioners for the investigation of offences against State-made laws in relation to Commonwealth places.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

In New South Wales, the Department of Corrective Services is responsible for the Prison Service and has administrative control of the Probation and Parole Service. The Department is administered by the Corrective Services Commission. The Commission is subject to the direction of the Minister for Corrective Services and comprises a full-time chairman, two other full-time members, and two part-time members appointed by the Governor.

Prisons

The Prisons Act, 1952, provides for the establishment, regulation, and control of prisons, and for the custody of prisoners, and charges the Corrective Services Commission with the direction of prisons and the custody of prisoners. Persons who are awaiting trial or the outcome of an appeal against conviction and/or sentence, and who have been ordered by the courts to be held in custody pending determination of their cases, are held in custody by the Commission.

At 30 June 1982, there were 32 prison establishments in New South Wales. Eight were classified as secured establishments, seven as open establishments, ten as variable security establishments, and seven as periodic detention centres. There were 3,726 prisoners in custody in prison establishments at 27 June 1982.

Open establishments are designed for prisoners who are not considered to be security risks. Variable security institutions cater for those prisoners who are better suited to a less restrictive atmosphere than the maximum security establishments but who are, as yet, unsuitable for placement in open establishments.

Periodic detention centres were established in New South Wales in 1971. The Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act, 1981, which came into effect in 1982, requires persons sentenced to periodic detention to spend the same two consecutive days of each week in custody, returning to their normal routine for the rest of the week. These two days are specified in the court order. During the period of detention they are allocated jobs and work in groups in the community. Detainees who have served two-thirds of their sentence and have a satisfactory attendance and work record may apply for entry into stage two, whereby they report direct to their place of work on the mornings of the specified days and return to their residence in the evenings. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from 3 to 18 months. At 27 June 1982, there were 252 males and 6 females under sentences of periodic detention.

A court referral scheme operates to divert young offenders from maximum security reception prisons. Prisoners referred in this manner are received into Silverwater Complex and Mannus Afforestation Camp directly from court.

Until December 1982, the Department also operated two work release programs. Selected prisoners participating in the Work Release I program engaged in full-time employment in the community during the day and returned to custody each evening and at weekends. Under the Work Release II program, which terminated on 6 December 1982, prisoners resided in their own homes and reported for work at the Department's Parramatta Linen Service. At 27 June 1982, there were 49 males and 2 females participating in Work Release I and 4 males participating in Work Release II.

Prison industries offer employment to inmates in a wide range of revenue generating activities including metal fabrication, cabinet making, engineering, printing, bookbinding, leather and canvas upholstery, laundry, textiles, agriculture and forestry. Approximately 1,000 inmates work in industries generating \$5m in revenue in 1981-82. Inmates in revenue generating industries are paid bonuses based on productivity and currently average \$10 per week per inmate. Inmates who do not work in revenue-generating industries are offered work in various domestic activities such as catering, clerical work, and building and plant maintenance. Inmates receive nominal payments for work done.

In various country districts, police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police. Persons detained in police lock-ups are not included in the statistics of prisoners shown in this chapter.

Educational, vocational, cultural, and life management skills classes are conducted within most institutions. Significant numbers of inmates are enrolled in educational or vocational programs in technical colleges, colleges of advanced education or universities, either by correspondence or external attendance. Pre-Release Programs were conducted at a number of gaols during 1982. Approximately 1,300 inmates were involved in some type of educational program during the year ended 30 June 1982. Library services to inmates include textbook loan, legal resources, specialist books for migrants and Aboriginals, general reference materials, general recreational reading materials, and specialist kits to assist remedial education. Recreational, sporting and leisure-time programs exist in all gaols. Some participation in community events occurs through sporting competitions and arts and crafts exhibitions.

Remission of Sentences

By good conduct and industry, prisoners sentenced to one month or more may gain remission of between one-third and one-sixth of their sentences. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period. Periodic detainees may receive one-third remission of their sentences.

A prisoner may be released on a licence granted by the Governor. The conditions endorsed on the licence must be strictly complied with by the offender. Where a licence is revoked as a result of a breach of a condition, the offender may be returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

The Probation and Parole Service

The Probation and Parole Service is a Division of the Department of Corrective Services and is concerned with criminal offenders aged 18 years or more (and with some juveniles placed on probation by Children's Courts and referred to the Service for supervision). Its main functions are the preparation of pre-sentence reports to assist the courts in determining appropriate sentences; the supervision in the community of persons convicted of criminal offences and placed on probation; the provision of welfare and counselling services to prisoners and their families; the preparation of prisoners for release back into the community; the provision of reports on prisoners to assist the Parole Board and other releasing authorities; the supervision and guidance of parolees; the promotion in the community of the resettlement of released prisoners; and the development and administration of new correctional measures.

The Service also administers the Community Service Orders Program under the Community Service Orders Act, 1979, whereby the courts direct offenders to work under supervision for a designated number of hours for one of a range of selected community agencies.

Persons placed on probation, or released from prison on parole or licence, live a normal life in the community during the period of conditional liberty. However, they are required to regulate their conduct, habits, and life-style to conform with any conditions imposed by the court, Parole Board, or other releasing authority, and are subject to the supervision and guidance of a probation or parole officer. Breach of probation or parole conditions may result in committal or return to prison.

At 30 June 1982, there were 277 probation and parole officers and there were 11,068 probationers, parolees, or licence holders under supervision. There were also 625 persons under supervision on Community Service Orders and 366 under supervision of the Department of Youth and Community Services. During the year ended 30 June 1982, 6,640 pre-sentence reports for courts and 1,961 reports for the Parole Board and other releasing authorities were prepared. Also during this period 2,360 prisoners received counselling, support and preparation for release into the community.

Parole Board

Parole of prisoners in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Parole Board, established under the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966. In accordance with the Act, courts are required to specify a non-parole period in the case of a person sentenced to imprisonment for more than twelve months, unless reasons are given for not doing so, and they may, at their discretion, specify a non-parole period in the case of shorter sentences. The minimum non-parole period that may be specified is six months. These provisions do not apply to sentences of detention during the Governor's Pleasure, imprisonment for life, imprisonment pursuant to the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957, periodic detention, or imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, penalty, or maintenance order. At any time after the expiry of the non-parole period (or before the expiry of the non-parole period in special circumstances), the prisoner may be released on parole by the Board subject to such conditions as the Board may specify. The Board may revoke a parole order if the parolee fails to comply with the conditions of the order, and the offender may be returned to prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

During the year ended 31 December 1981, 1,205 prisoners were released on parole and 390 parole orders were revoked.

Prison Statistics

Prison statistics quoted in this chapter are obtained from three sources. The N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services supplied the figures shown in the previous text from their administrative records. The Australian Bureau of Statistics prepared the following four tables, together with the text, from data supplied by the Department of Corrective Services (the year 1979-80 is the last year for which the Australian Bureau of Statistics will compile these statistics). The last two tables in this section were supplied by the Australian Institute of Criminology, which conducted a National Prison Census on 30 June 1982 in collaboration with State prison authorities. The statistics from these three sources are not comparable because of differences in timing and in the definitions and classifications used.

The Australian Institute of Criminology, located in Canberra, was established as a statutory authority under the *Criminology Research Act 1971*. The Institute is administered by a Director and a Board of Management. The Institute is funded by the Commonwealth Government and its functions involve criminological research, training and related activities at the governmental level. The Criminology Research Council, also established by the Criminology Research Act, is serviced by the Institute and consists of representatives of Commonwealth and State governments. The function of the Council is to administer the Criminology Research Fund which is funded by the Commonwealth (50 per cent) and State governments (who share the remaining 50 per cent on a pro-rata population basis). The Council makes grants from the Fund to individuals seeking to conduct criminological or related research.

The following table shows for recent years the number of persons received into custody under sentence during each year and the number in custody at the end of each year.

Prisons: Persons in Custody in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Received into custody under sentence during year(a)			In custody at end of year					
				Under sentence			Not under sentence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1975	7,889	430	8,319	2,944	65	3,009	357	19	376
1976	7,969	439	8,408	3,142	82	3,224	381	14	395
1977	7,604	397	8,001	3,194	82	3,276	396	19	415
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,321	94	3,415	475	29	504
1979	8,457	545	9,002	3,465	126	3,591	495	27	522
1980	7,354	386	7,740	3,185	114	3,299	445	23	468

(a) Counted each time received.

In comparing the statistics for different years it must be borne in mind that certain factors other than the number of offences committed (for example, more extensive use by the courts of alternative forms of correction such as probation, nominal fines, etc.) affect the number of persons taken into custody in any year.

Most of the persons received into custody under sentence are committed from lower courts. The total number received in 1979-80 included 5,699 (74 per cent) committed from lower courts, 1,471 (19 per cent) from higher courts, and 91 (1 per cent) from Federal courts. In addition 281 persons whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into custody.

The next table shows for 1979-80 the sentences imposed on persons received into custody during the year, and the sentences being served by those in custody at the end of the year.

Persons in Custody under Sentence, N.S.W.: Sentence Imposed 1979-80

Sentence imposed(a)	Received(b) into custody during year		In custody at 30 June	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 1 month	3,397	43.9	58	1.8
1 month and under 3 months	450	5.8	33	1.0
3 months and under 6 months	665	8.6	118	3.6
6 months and under 1 year	810	10.5	284	8.6
1 year and under 2 years	553	7.1	328	9.9
2 years and under 5 years	822	10.6	779	23.6
5 years and under 10 years	348	4.5	742	22.5
10 years and under 15 years	92	1.2	328	9.9
15 years or more	28	0.4	135	4.1
Life	32	0.4	259	7.9
Governor's pleasure	22	0.3	30	0.9
Balance of sentence	1	—	2	0.1
Periodic detention	520	6.7	203	6.2
Total	7,740	100.0	3,299	100.0

(a) Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them or longer when they are of unequal length. (b) Counted each time received.

The age distribution of persons received into custody under sentence in 1979-80 and in custody under sentence at the end of the year is shown in the next table.

Age of Persons (a) in Custody under Sentence, N.S.W.: 1979-80

Age	Received into custody during year		In custody at 30 June	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 21 years	1,875	24.2	470	14.2
21-24 years	2,022	26.1	823	24.9
25-29 years	1,518	19.6	777	23.6
30-34 years	876	11.3	518	15.7
35-39 years	524	6.8	281	8.5
40-49 years	555	7.2	259	7.9
50 years or more	370	4.8	171	5.2
Total	7,740	100.0	3,299	100.0

(a) Counted each time received.

The next table shows persons released during 1979-80 from custody under sentence, classified by offence committed and sentence served. Sentence served is the period elapsed between the effective date of commencement of sentence imposed (the earliest sentence if there are two or more combined) and date of release from custody under sentence.

Persons Released (a) to Freedom (b) from Custody under Sentence, N.S.W. 1979-80

Type of offence	Sentence served							Total
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	146	157	66	43	42	15	5	474
Sexual and related offences	26	23	24	32	41	6	2	154
Robbery and extortion	1	10	48	66	90	16	1	232
Fraud	107	119	73	39	23	—	—	361
Offences against property, n.e.c.	671	614	425	228	104	6	—	2,048
Driving, traffic, and related offences	2,172	761	82	2	1	—	—	3,018
Other offences — Offensive behaviour, etc.	153	24	2	—	—	—	—	179
Drug offences	227	123	67	55	20	—	—	492
Other	159	179	122	99	39	2	1	601
Total, all offences	3,662	2,010	909	564	360	45	9	7,559

(a) Counted each time released. (b) Excludes persons released to hospital, psychiatric centres, etc.

The following two tables are derived from the National Prison Census conducted at 30 June 1982 by the Australian Institute of Criminology in collaboration with State prison authorities. In the first table, sentenced prisoners are classified by their most serious offence, using the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences. This classification has been developed in recent years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at the request of interested bodies, to facilitate comparison of offence statistics between States and Territories and between different areas of the judicial system. The aggregate sentence is the longest period that the person may be detained under sentence in the current prison episode.

**Sentenced Prisoners, N.S.W.: Most Serious Offence and Aggregate Sentence Imposed,
30 June 1982**
(Source: Australian Institute of Criminology)

Offence (a)	Aggregate sentence imposed								Total (b)
	Periodic detention	Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 months and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over	Life, Governor's pleasure	
Homicide	16	—	—	1	15	37	54	243	366
Assaults	25	2	10	52	53	36	21	4	203
Sexual offences	3	—	—	10	42	94	121	1	273
Other offences against the person	1	—	—	2	1	7	19	1	31
Robbery	2	—	—	9	94	245	210	—	567
Extortion	1	—	—	—	5	2	1	—	9
Breaking and entering	21	2	11	106	228	117	20	—	510
Fraud	11	3	5	39	43	22	11	—	134
Receiving	1	5	—	24	21	5	2	—	63
Other theft	30	19	20	108	99	36	4	—	319
Property damage	2	3	4	9	10	9	6	1	44
Offences against government security and operations	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Offences against justice procedures	6	4	7	19	19	4	—	—	59
Offensive behaviour	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
Unlawful possession of weapons	—	—	—	3	1	5	2	—	11
Other offences against good order	1	1	—	5	1	2	—	—	10
Possession/use of drugs	4	7	5	15	6	15	14	—	66
Dealing and trafficking in drugs	8	4	3	30	56	84	33	—	218
Manufacturing, growing and other drug offences	3	1	—	4	10	18	2	—	38
Driving offences	69	46	27	74	—	—	—	—	216
Motor vehicle administrative offences	43	20	19	30	2	—	—	—	114
Other offences	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total, all offences	247	121	116	544	708	738	520	250	3,261

(a) Categories shown are those of the Draft Australian National Classification of Offences which differ slightly from those of the N.S.W. Offence Classification used elsewhere in this Chapter. See text preceding this table for further information. (b) The totals include 17 prisoners whose aggregate sentence was unknown.

In the following table prisoners are classified by age, whether under sentence or not, and sex.

Age of Prisoners, N.S.W.,: 30 June 1982
(Source: Australian Institute of Criminology)

Age (years)	Sentenced prisoners	Unsentenced prisoners	All prisoners			
			Males	Females	Persons	Per cent
Under 18	11	4	15	—	15	0.4
18 to 20	464	76	520	20	540	14.5
21 to 24	812	110	886	36	922	24.8
25 to 29	733	97	791	39	830	22.3
30 to 34	528	78	590	16	606	16.3
35 to 39	295	36	322	9	331	8.9
40 to 44	179	28	199	8	207	5.6
45 to 49	111	15	122	4	126	3.4
50 or more	127	15	137	5	142	3.8
Total — Number	3,260	459	3,582	137	3,719	100.0
— Percent	87.7	12.3	96.3	3.7	100.0	..

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure from the State Consolidated Revenue Fund (now the Consolidated Fund) on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, returns from prisoners' labour, and other receipts paid into Consolidated Revenue.

**Government Expenditure on Law and Order, N.S.W.
(\$'000)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>					
	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
	Expenditure					
Salaries, etc. of judiciary	4,067	4,477	4,864	5,304	6,042	6,949
Administration — Department of Attorney-General and Justice and the Registrar General	50,411	58,353	64,404	73,052	89,549	99,381
Police (including traffic services)	171,339	190,061	206,981	252,922	289,231	335,685
Prisons	40,513	46,556	50,760	68,647	82,526	96,613
Custody and care of delinquent children	9,845	9,525	9,732	10,304	12,426	12,189
Total expenditure	276,175	308,972	336,741	410,227	479,774	550,817
	Receipts					
Fines and forfeitures	34,817	37,867	40,835	49,594	57,344	68,825
Fees	26,421	34,235	40,283	44,185	50,036	53,949
Proceeds of prison industries	3,487	3,894	4,003	4,890	4,232	4,946
Other	482	464	440	420	666	572
Total receipts	65,207	76,460	85,561	99,089	112,278	128,292
Net Expenditure	r210,968	r232,512	r251,180	r311,138	367,496	422,525

FIRE BRIGADES AND STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES**FIRE BRIGADES**

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the Sydney metropolitan area and cities and towns in the rest of the State. The Board consists of a president and a deputy-president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and five members who are elected for a term of five years — one by the municipal and shire councils, two by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer town fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipality or shire concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies. The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer town fire brigades that are subsidised out of the Board's funds. These brigades are known collectively as the New South Wales Fire Brigades. At 31 December 1982, there were 76 fire stations in the Sydney Fire District and 242 fire stations in other districts. The authorised strength of brigade staff in the Sydney Fire District totalled 1,836 officers and permanent firemen, whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 145 volunteers. The authorised strength of the country brigades totalled 330 officers and permanent firemen and 3,188 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years.

N.S.W. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure (\$'000)

Year ended 31 December	Revenue					Total	Expenditure
	Contributions by —						
	State Government	Local Government	Insurance companies	Other			
1977	4,903	4,903	29,414	1,000		40,219	37,554
1978	5,211	5,211	31,253	1,156		42,830	44,406
1979	6,192	6,192	37,153	1,296		50,834	53,845
1980	7,881	7,881	47,128	1,643		64,534	63,351
1981	9,766	9,766	58,599	2,765		80,897	79,066
1982	11,227	11,227	67,361	4,983		94,797	91,392

Of the Board's expenditure in 1982 the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$56m or 61 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$1.5m, superannuation \$6.6m, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$27.6m. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1982 included land and buildings valued at \$18.5m and fire appliances valued at \$10.9m.

Preliminary statistics supplied by the Board of Fire Commissioners show that N.S.W. Fire Brigades attended 64,500 service calls in 1982; 42,800 calls were for fires and other emergencies, while 21,700 calls were false alarms.

Bush Fire Prevention and Control

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused by bush fires on the outskirts of Sydney and in other less densely settled areas in the State. The Bush Fires Act, 1949, makes provision for the prevention, control, and suppression of bush fires, and for assistance in the financing of bush fire brigades.

Volunteer brigades, which are organised by the local government authorities, have defined territories of operation and wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. At 25 January 1983, there were 2,463 brigades with a total membership of 69,100. A statutory fund was established under the Bush Fires Act to assist with expenditure on equipment supplied to the volunteer brigades and to help meet the operating costs of these brigades throughout the State. One-half of the expenditure from the fund is met by insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Expenditure on bush fire publicity and bush fire prevention schemes, including the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State, is paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (now the Consolidated Fund). The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure relating to bush fire prevention and control in New South Wales for the past six years.

Bush Fire Prevention and Control in N.S.W.: Finances (\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Income of bush fire brigades				Expenditure of bush fire brigades			Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund (b)
	Contributions from				Equipment and maintenance (a)	Other expenditure	Total expenditure	
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Insurance companies, Councils	Other income	Total income				
1977	920	2,756	16	3,692	2,916	511	3,426	376
1978	1,100	3,331	29	4,460	3,578	657	4,235	415
1979	1,245	3,722	34	5,001	3,529	720	4,248	412
1980	1,400	4,191	10	5,601	4,177	759	4,936	504
1981	1,600	4,790	20	6,410	6,265	1,245	7,511	583
1982	1,900	5,700	32	7,632	5,967	1,387	7,354	549

(a) Comprises purchase of equipment, plant running, maintenance and repairs. (b) See text preceding table.

This table does not include details of expenditure by other bodies concerned with bush fire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Minister for Police and Emergency Services is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. The Co-ordinating Committee of the Bush Fire Council ensures that the facilities provided by the fire fighting bodies and other sources in the eastern part of the State are co-ordinated to the most effective extent prior to and during the bush fire season, and particularly during bush fire emergencies.

Local government authorities must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and, during the statutory bush fire danger period (generally between 1 October and 31 March), private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and, in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense. During times of extreme danger, the Minister may impose a total ban on the lighting of all classes of fire in the open.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or regulations.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CIVIL DEFENCE

The State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation of New South Wales operates under the provisions of the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act, 1972.

The Director of State Emergency Services and Civil Defence is the Commissioner of Police. The Director is responsible to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services for the preparation of plans to be followed in a range of emergency occurrences, including natural and man-made events, and for the civil defence of the State. Provision under the Act is made for the Director to authorise assistance by the Organisation in emergencies, and for the co-ordination and, in some circumstances, the control of resources in the event of a declaration of a Special Emergency by the Minister, or a State of Emergency by the Governor.

The State headquarters of the Organisation is located in Sydney. There are 26 division and sub-division headquarters which are provided by the State Government and which are supervised by a volunteer controller appointed by the Director. In 22 Divisions the controller is assisted by permanent staff. Almost two hundred local headquarters have been established by local government councils and these are supervised by volunteer controllers appointed by the Director on the recommendation of the councils.

The Organisation comprises a permanent staff of approximately 100 and has available in emergencies approximately 24,000 volunteers. In 1981-82 expenditure from (State) Consolidated Revenue on State Emergency Services was \$2.3m. The Commonwealth Government provides several forms of assistance, including reimbursement of certain salaries (\$515,662 in 1981-82), issue of equipment to local State Emergency Services organisations, funding of training at the Australian Counter Disaster College, and assistance from the Australian Defence Forces where appropriate.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *General Social Survey, Australia: Crime Victims* (Catalogue No. 4105.0)

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Divorces* (3304.1); *Prisoners* (4503.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Workers' Compensation Commission, (N.S.W.) Law Reform Commission, Australian Law Reform Commission, Commissioner for Police, Australian Federal Police, Public Trustee, Legal Services Commission of New South Wales, Department of Corrective Services, Department of Youth and Community Services, Parole Board, Bush Fire Council of New South Wales, Board of Fire Commissioners, State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation, Bush Fire Fighting Fund, Ombudsman of New South Wales, and Administrative Review Council; Statistical Reports of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prisoners 1982*, and the New South Wales Law Almanac.

10

LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT

THE LABOUR FORCE

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force, classified by State, are available only from periodic censuses of population. Between censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia, and for States, are obtained through population surveys (described later in this chapter). For census purposes, the labour force is defined as comprising all persons aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to the census — (a) did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business, usually working at least 15 hours a week ('employed'), or (b) were actively seeking work or were temporarily laid off from work without pay ('unemployed').

The labour force status of persons in the State, as recorded at the censuses of 1976 and 1981, is shown in the following table.

Labour Force Status of Persons, N.S.W.

<i>Labour force status</i>	<i>30 June 1976</i>			<i>30 June 1981</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
In labour force —						
Employed						
Employer	66,349	27,289	93,638	77,832	31,528	109,360
Self-employed	113,855	46,367	160,222	130,643	54,733	185,376
Wage or salary earner	1,116,927	634,497	1,751,424	1,185,433	733,988	1,919,421
Unpaid helper	5,457	20,224	25,680	3,790	15,149	18,939
Total	1,302,587	728,377	2,030,964	1,397,698	835,398	2,233,096
Unemployed	70,351	41,322	111,673	76,058	56,841	132,899
Total in labour force	1,372,938	769,699	2,142,637	1,473,756	892,239	2,365,995
Not in labour force	1,007,211	1,627,253	2,634,464	1,075,228	1,684,994	2,760,222
Total population	2,380,149	2,396,952	4,777,101	2,548,984	2,577,233	5,126,217

The labour force at 30 June 1981 absorbed 2,365,995 persons, or 46.2 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the labour force in 1981, 81.1 per cent were wage or salary earners, 4.6 per cent were employers, 7.8 per cent were self-employed, 0.8 per cent were unpaid helpers, and 5.6 per cent were unemployed.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in July 1983.

The following table shows, for the 1981 Census, the distribution of employed persons among the main groups of industries.

Employed Persons (a) Classified by Industry, N.S.W., 30 June 1981

Industry division (b)	Employed population			Proportion of employed population (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	79,000	31,203	110,203	5.7	3.7	4.9
Mining	29,504	1,544	31,048	2.1	0.2	1.4
Manufacturing	305,103	106,939	412,042	21.8	12.8	18.5
Electricity, gas, and water	42,044	4,443	46,487	3.0	0.5	2.1
Construction	124,541	14,850	139,391	8.9	1.8	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	221,995	164,299	386,294	15.9	19.7	17.3
Transport and storage	103,395	20,504	123,899	7.4	2.5	5.5
Communication	33,543	11,935	45,478	2.4	1.4	2.0
Finance, insurance, etc.	111,945	102,737	214,682	8.0	12.3	9.6
Public administration, defence	83,656	30,520	114,176	6.0	3.7	5.1
Community services (c)	113,722	196,430	310,152	8.1	23.5	13.9
Entertainment, recreation, etc.	59,005	64,960	123,965	4.2	7.8	5.6
Not stated or inadequately described	90,245	85,034	175,279	6.5	10.2	7.8
Total employed population	1,397,698	835,398	2,233,096	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See definition in text above previous table. (b) Industry division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. For further details, reference should be made to the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1978, Volume 1 — The Classification* (Catalogue No. 1201.0). (c) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare and charitable services, etc.

The Population Survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in all States of Australia. Up to November 1977, the survey was conducted in February, May, August, and November of each year, but since February 1978 it has been conducted each month. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the 'labour force survey'. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections on various topics which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey. In addition, other special supplementary surveys are conducted on various topics from time to time independently of the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 33,000 houses, flats, etc. including about 9,600 in New South Wales) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia (about one-half of one per cent of the population in New South Wales). Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a two week period in each month.

A description of the labour force survey is given below. Details of the supplementary surveys which have been conducted (e.g. 'Transition from Education to Work', 'Multiple Job Holding', 'Job Tenure', 'Labour Mobility', 'Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)', 'Persons Not in the Labour Force (including Discouraged Job-seekers)') are given in special publications which are listed in the monthly publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6203.0).

The Labour Force Survey

Scope and Definitions

The survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over, except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated resident populations, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). In this classification, the labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e.

whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of two weeks, so that there are two survey weeks in each month. The interviews are usually conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Before February 1978 the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories and their definitions, which relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey, are as follows:

- (a) The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.
- (b) *Employed persons* comprise all civilians aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:
 - (i) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
 - (ii) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
 - (iii) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salaries while undertaking full-time study; or
 - (iv) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprise all civilians aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:
 - (i) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and were available for work in the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week), or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
 - (ii) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. A technical note regarding standard errors in the labour force survey (including a table showing approximate standard errors of the New South Wales estimates) is included in the publication *The Labour Force, New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 6201.1).

Survey Results

The following table shows details of the New South Wales civilian labour force and persons not in the labour force, as derived from the labour force survey. Survey estimates for February 1978 and subsequent months have been obtained by using a new sample and

revised questionnaire. The new sample was selected in order to reflect the changes in the distribution of the population, as shown by the 1976 Population Census results. The survey estimates for the periods from August 1966 to November 1977 have been revised in order to provide a series for earlier periods as comparable as possible with the estimates for February 1978 and later months.

Civilian Population in New South Wales Aged 15 Years and Over: Labour Force Status Month of August

Particulars	Unit	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Labour force							
Employed —							
Males	'000	1,345.3	1,333.0	1,380.1	1,399.3	1,427.2	1,410.7
Females	'000	737.4	749.8	737.0	786.4	797.8	803.7
Persons	'000	2,082.7	2,082.8	2,117.1	2,185.7	2,225.1	2,214.4
Unemployed —							
Males	'000	75.6	72.8	61.2	68.2	60.8	93.5
Females	'000	55.9	60.2	55.6	58.8	51.1	60.4
Persons	'000	131.5	133.0	116.8	127.0	111.8	153.9
Unemployment Rate (a) —							
Males	Per cent	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	6.2
Females	Per cent	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
Persons	Per cent	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.5	4.8	6.5
Total labour force —							
Males	'000	1,420.9	1,405.9	1,441.3	1,467.5	1,488.0	1,504.2
Females	'000	793.4	810.0	792.6	845.3	848.9	864.0
Persons	'000	2,214.2	2,215.8	2,233.9	2,312.8	2,336.9	2,368.2
Participation Rate (b) —							
Males	Per cent	78.9	76.9	77.3	77.7	77.1	76.5
Females	Per cent	42.6	42.8	41.1	43.2	42.7	42.7
Persons	Per cent	60.5	59.6	58.9	60.2	59.6	59.4
Not in labour force							
Males	'000	379.5	421.9	423.6	421.5	441.5	462.1
Females	'000	1,068.3	1,082.3	1,134.8	1,109.4	1,140.8	1,159.5
Persons	'000	1,447.8	1,504.2	1,558.3	1,530.9	1,582.3	1,621.7
Total civilian population aged 15 years and over							
Males	'000	1,800.4	1,827.8	1,864.9	1,889.0	1,929.5	1,966.3
Females	'000	1,861.6	1,892.3	1,927.4	1,954.7	1,989.7	2,023.6
Persons	'000	3,662.0	3,720.0	3,792.2	3,843.6	3,919.2	3,989.9

(a) The number of unemployed in each group expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

The following table shows employed persons, aged 15 years and over, classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), (see Appendix B), which is described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification Volume 1 — The Classification* (Catalogue No. 1201.0).

**Employed Persons (a) Classified by Industry (b), New South Wales
Month of August
(^{'000})**

Industry	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Males						
Agriculture and services to agriculture	79.7	74.8	82.9	82.1	79.5	80.4
Manufacturing	345.9	319.0	354.1	350.1	357.2	338.1
Construction	147.4	137.5	132.9	146.5	147.2	156.4
Wholesale and retail trade	251.6	257.4	242.5	252.5	264.4	242.4
Transport and storage	99.3	106.5	104.9	112.4	105.5	111.6
Finance, etc.	95.6	94.8	106.4	103.8	118.3	117.4
Community services (c)	113.1	115.9	120.8	118.3	125.5	124.2
Other industries (d)	212.7	227.1	235.6	233.5	(e)229.7	240.1
Total	1,345.3	1,333.0	1,380.1	1,399.3	1,427.2	1,410.7
Females						
Agriculture and services to agriculture	25.0	20.1	17.3	22.4	28.2	27.5
Manufacturing	120.7	114.9	123.0	106.8	112.2	111.9
Construction	9.0	11.3	8.8	15.9	14.1	13.8
Wholesale and retail trade	167.2	176.2	174.6	189.4	196.9	190.3
Transport and storage	16.0	20.8	19.5	20.0	21.4	22.1
Finance, etc.	86.1	97.9	86.3	96.9	95.7	108.7
Community services (c)	199.5	182.8	194.0	215.0	203.5	202.3
Other industries (d)	113.9	125.8	113.5	120.0	(e)125.7	127.1
Total	737.4	749.8	737.0	786.4	797.8	803.7
Persons						
Agriculture and services to agriculture	104.7	94.9	100.2	104.5	107.8	107.9
Manufacturing	466.6	433.9	477.1	456.9	469.4	450.0
Construction	156.3	148.8	141.7	162.4	161.3	170.2
Wholesale and retail trade	418.8	433.6	417.1	441.9	461.3	432.7
Transport and storage	115.3	127.4	124.4	132.5	126.9	133.7
Finance, etc.	181.7	192.7	192.7	200.7	214.1	226.2
Community services (c)	312.6	298.7	314.8	333.3	328.9	326.4
Other industries (d)	326.7	352.9	349.1	353.5	(e)355.4	367.2
Total	2,082.7	2,082.8	2,117.1	2,185.7	2,225.1	2,214.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) See text preceding table. (c) Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religious and Social Welfare Services. (d) Comprises Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Mining, Electricity, Gas and Water, Communication, Public Administration and Defence, and Recreation, Personal, and Other Services. (e) Figures from February 1981 are not comparable with those shown for earlier periods due to a review of public sector activities which resulted in changes to the ASIC classification of some employees.

Job Vacancies

Statistics of job vacancies are compiled from sample surveys conducted in February, May, August and November each year (since May 1979) by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A summary of the results of these surveys for New South Wales is shown in the following table. More detailed results, definitions, scope and coverage, and a note regarding standard errors, are included in *Job Vacancies, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6231.0).

Number of Vacancies, N.S.W. (^{'000})

Period	Private sector	Government sector	Manufacturing	Other industries	Job vacancy rate (a) (per cent)
1982 —					
February	9.0	5.0	4.1	9.9	0.9
May	5.3	3.7	2.0	7.0	0.6
August	(b)14.7	2.7	1.5	5.9	0.5
November	(b)2.5	3.3	(b)0.5	5.4	0.4
1983 —					
February	2.7	(b)3.1	(b)0.7	5.0	0.4
May	(b)3.9	3.1	(b)0.6	6.3	0.5

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of employees plus vacancies. (b) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the *New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations*. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is concerned with apprenticeship training and is responsible for safety and health in industry and for other matters of industrial welfare. It also deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a unit for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The *Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations* deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction (see the division 'Industrial Arbitration' later in this chapter). The Department provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, and is also responsible for international labour relations. In addition, the Department is responsible for manpower and industry training policy and programs, economic and international aspects of manpower, employment services, and vocational guidance. It administers the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides a job placement and vocational guidance service to persons seeking employment or a change of employment and assists employers to obtain suitable personnel to meet their labour requirements. It provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), disabled persons, migrants, Aborigines, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Security in issuing claims for unemployment benefits, and is responsible for the promotion and implementation of manpower programs.

Manpower Training Programs

The Commonwealth Government has introduced a range of general manpower training programs commencing with the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) in 1974. Since their inception the programs have been rationalised and, in some instances, the program title has been changed. Details of previous program structures are set out in previous issues of the Year Book. The current programs (comprising Skills Training, Special Training and Youth Training Programs) which are administered by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, through the Commonwealth Employment Service, are designed to provide a broad and flexible system of training and re-training in skills in demand in the labour market, either in education or training institutions or by on-the-job training. Under general training assistance provisions full-time or part-time training allowances are paid to eligible persons in formal course training and additional assistance includes living-away-from-home allowances, moving allowances, payment of fees, allowances for books and equipment, and fares. Subsidies are available to employers providing on-the-job training or who release trainees for training during working hours.

Under the Skills Training Program various courses which are mainly employer oriented are conducted to improve work skills. The program provides for increased training in occupations for which there is a shortage of trained people and the tailoring of training arrangements to meet the needs of particular industries and employers. On-the-job training subsidies to employers are also provided where this form of training is the most appropriate to develop skill.

The Special Training Program has been designed specifically to assist disabled persons and members of the Aboriginal community. For disabled persons, formal training allowances and on-the-job training subsidies to employers are supplemented by tutorial assistance, local fares assistance and grants for purchase of training aids. Steps taken to encourage the training and employment of Aboriginals include promotional activities to boost employment opportunities in private industry and skilled training and work experience in a wide range of occupations in Commonwealth and State Government departments and authorities.

Other manpower training schemes exist under the Youth Training Program. These are the Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), the Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), the School-to-Work Transition Program (SWTP), and Extended SYETP. SYETP assists young people aged from 15 to 24 years, who have been unemployed for four of the previous twelve months, to improve their job prospects, by providing on-the-job work experience and training in a job, on a full-time basis, for a period of seventeen weeks. Employers who participate in the scheme receive a weekly subsidy in respect of each person they employ. EPUY assists young people who, because of inadequate employment qualifications, are disadvantaged in obtaining employment. Participants in the Program undertake a course of ten weeks at a technical and further education college. The courses concentrate on developing job-seeking skills, improving the level of basic skills in literacy and numeracy, and clarifying vocational interests. The Commonwealth Government provides funds to the State Government to conduct the courses and pays allowances to the participants. SWTP (which includes Basic Work Skills and Introduction to Trades courses), aims to assist young unemployed people aged 15-19 years to gain work skills along with other appropriate skills to enable them to compete more effectively for the jobs available. The Commonwealth Government pays allowances to the participants and in conjunction with the State Government meets the cost of funding courses of twelve to eighteen weeks duration at a technical and further education college. Extended SYETP assists young people, aged from 18-24 years who have been unemployed and away from full-time education for eight of the previous twelve months to improve their job prospects by providing on-the-job work experience and training in a job on a full-time basis for a period of thirty four weeks. Employers who participate in the scheme receive a weekly subsidy in respect of each person they employ. During 1981-82 the number of persons approved for training and payments made in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory under the various schemes were: Skills Training Program 3,031 persons and \$4.9m; Special Training 2,539 persons and \$7.9m; and Youth Training 19,732 persons and \$17.8m.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Apprenticeship Act, 1981

The New South Wales Apprenticeship Council exercises a general oversight of the State apprenticeship system. The Council was established in terms of the Apprenticeship Act, 1981. The Council consists of eleven members (the Director of Apprenticeship, who is chairman, the Director of Technical and Further Education, the Conciliation Commissioner for Apprenticeships, and four representatives each of employers and employees) and its duties include review of such matters as requirements for, and availability of, skilled tradesmen, availability of persons for apprenticeship and vacancies available for apprentices, the adequacy of training facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeship. It makes recommendations to the Industrial Commission and to Apprenticeship Training Committees (see below) on any matter concerning apprenticeship or relating to the training of skilled workers.

The Apprenticeship Act prohibits a term of apprenticeship from being in excess of four years (unless waived by the appropriate Apprenticeship Conciliation Committee, where an extended period is necessary for adequate training) and in some instances provides for a reduction in the actual period of training normally applicable to a particular trade. This reduction is based on outstanding achievement in studies prior to commencing apprenticeship, in the employer's workshop, or at technical college. The Act also provides for recognition for trade training received in the armed forces.

The Apprenticeship Act also provides for Apprenticeship Training Committees. These comprise an equal number of employer and employee representatives, appointed by the Industrial Commission, the Director-General of Technical and Further Education or his nominee, and are chaired by the Director of Apprenticeship or his nominee. These Committees deal with matters relating specifically to the training of apprentices. Apprenticeship supervisors are appointed to supervise the adequacy of training of apprentices in an employer's establishment and to advise and assist employers in relation to the employment and training of apprentices and in the formation and conduct of group apprenticeship schemes. Supervisors also investigate complaints regarding conditions of employment of apprentices and alleged breaches of the Apprenticeship Act and regulations or the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940 and, where necessary, may initiate prosecution in appropriate cases with the authority of the Minister.

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system are prescribed by Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees (formed under the Industrial Arbitration Act), each comprising the Conciliation Commissioner for Apprenticeships (as chairman) and the employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission to the corresponding Apprenticeship Training Committee. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the division 'Industrial Arbitration' later in this Chapter). Control and administration of these awards is carried out by the Director of Apprenticeship. The Committees may also determine the trades or callings for which apprenticeship is to be prescribed, limitations on apprentices employed, terms of apprenticeship, and the extent of compulsory technical education (in co-operation with the Department of Technical and Further Education) — and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during working hours. Appeals against decisions of Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees may be made to the Industrial Commission, which also has original jurisdiction with respect to apprenticeship matters in certain circumstances.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees — the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract. Generally an indentured apprenticeship can be terminated only with the approval of the relevant Apprenticeship Conciliation Committee or by mutual consent of all parties to the indenture, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award (usually one or two weeks). Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Apprenticeship in Commonwealth Awards

Under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. In most Commonwealth awards, however, the State is authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions, apart from some important exceptions involving awards in the printing, clothing, timber, and textile industries.

Commonwealth — State Apprenticeship Committee

This Committee aims to exchange information about the administration of systems of training for apprenticeship trades and to enquire into and report to the Conference of Commonwealth and State Labour Ministers on training matters referred to the Committee by the Conference. The Committee consists of a chairman, representing the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, senior representatives of State and Territory apprenticeship and technical education authorities, a representative of Australian employers, and a representative of the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

Apprenticeship Schemes

The N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education provides pre-apprenticeship courses in a variety of trades including carpentry, joinery, and bricklaying. Students attend full-time college training for a specified period of varying duration, depending on the trade and, on successful completion of such courses, are entitled to a reduction in the normal apprenticeship period of employment term. The reduced apprenticeship term varies from two and a half to four years depending on the particular trade and course.

Short-term apprenticeships are available for those who commence their apprenticeship when they are under 21 years of age, have been awarded the Higher School Certificate, and are employed under a Commonwealth award. Under this scheme, apprentices must undertake 18 weeks of full-time training at a technical and further education college before they commence on-the-job training. During the 18 weeks at college, they complete two-thirds of their trade course, the balance being completed by attendance of one day a week at the college during the second year of their apprenticeship. Under this scheme, the time taken to complete an apprenticeship is reduced by between six months and one year depending on the trade. The scheme is particularly aimed at trades such as motor mechanics, fitting and machining, and the electrical trades.

A Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme assists apprentices who are unable to attend day classes at a technical college because of the location of their homes. Under this scheme apprentices receive an accommodation allowance from the N.S.W. Government while attending full-time training courses conducted, or approved, by the Department of Technical and Further Education.

The Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, is assisting State apprenticeship authorities in promoting apprenticeships through various schemes. The largest of these is the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme. Under the CRAFT Scheme, employers are eligible for tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to attend, or to study for, basic trade courses in technical education institutions (the technical education rebate) or to attend full-time off-the-job training (i.e. training away from the production area by qualified instructors) in the first year of apprenticeship (the off-the-job training rebate). Weekly living-away-from-home allowances may also be paid to first and second year apprentices.

Under the Group Apprenticeship Support Program financial assistance is provided jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments for costs incurred in the administration of a Group Scheme. Under this scheme an employer association indentures the apprentices and seconds them to its members.

Other Commonwealth schemes include the Group One-Year Scheme and the Special Assistance Program. Under the first scheme, surplus training facilities in Commonwealth Government departments and authorities are utilised to train apprentices for the whole of their first year, after which they commence work with the private employer who sponsored them for the Commonwealth training. The total costs (including wages) of the first year's training are met by the Commonwealth. Under the Special Assistance Program, financial assistance is provided to employers who otherwise may have to retrench apprentices or who employ retrenched apprentices.

Apprenticeship Statistics

Particulars of the apprenticeships approved by State Apprenticeship Committees in each of the last six years are shown in the next table. These figures relate to original approvals only (i.e. initial entries to trade training) and thus exclude second or subsequent approvals (i.e. those relating to apprentices or probationers whose apprenticeship is cancelled with one employer and a second or subsequent apprenticeship is approved with a different employer). There were 2,049 second or subsequent approvals in 1981-82.

Apprenticeships Approved (a), by Trades, N.S.W.

Trade	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Building trades —						
Bricklaying, stone masonry, tile setting	182	284	244	354	568	408
Carpentry and joinery	799	1,260	1,348	1,589	2,035	1,613
Painting and decorating	147	259	238	264	310	262
Plastering	41	49	68	95	130	94
Plumbing and gasfitting	318	570	561	551	858	689
Other	60	91	41	53	107	101
Metal trades —						
Blacksmithing	21	20	18	26	35	32
Boilermaking and structural steel working	494	567	723	897	1,098	1,084
Electrical —						
Fitting and mechanics	1,559	2,088	1,867	2,314	2,267	2,316
Radio and automotive mechanics	203	258	234	269	313	242
Other	24	58	32	312	55	280
Fitting and machining	1,900	2,186	2,326	2,788	2,580	2,430
Mechanics —						
Motor	1,526	1,901	2,028	1,773	2,048	1,957
Aircraft	12	20	3	15	26	25
Other	410	421	431	435	395	614
Moulding and coremaking	42	51	72	71	58	33
Precision instrument making	20	26	49	32	51	44
Sheet metal (b)	213	297	297	304	310	266
Welding	129	186	163	192	195	211
Other	68	75	66	120	111	73
Vehicle industry trades —						
Painting	229	285	234	184	251	272
Panel beating	462	594	518	377	426	442
Other (c)	63	125	136	85	80	110
Ship and boat building	71	64	57	87	111	133
Furniture and associated trades —						
Cabinet and chair making	164	198	221	251	354	266
Upholstery, french polishing	76	89	213	{ 97	101	88
Other	121	156		{ 124	132	136
Printing trades —						
Letterpress	33	29	44	19	13	2
Other	60	67	69	71	70	71
Food trades —						
Bread baking	82	98	92	102	95	82
Butchering and smallgoods making	469	553	344	409	383	370
Other	320	430	462	490	576	655
Bootmaking	37	55	46	22	24	8
Draughtsmen	76	131	115	147	284	214
Hairdressing	867	1,113	997	1,053	966	1,231
Other trades	291	385	347	386	537	581
All trades —						
Indentured apprenticeships	10,276	12,741	12,588	14,413	15,581	15,457
Trainee apprenticeships	1,313	2,298	2,116	1,945	2,372	1,978
Total apprenticeships	11,589	15,039	14,704	16,358	17,953	17,435

(a) Original apprenticeships approved by State Apprenticeship Committees. Excludes second or subsequent apprenticeships approved and apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship committees. (b) Includes metal polishing and spinning trades. (c) Excludes electrical, plant, and motor mechanics.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Various government organisations administer programs connected with occupational health. The *Commonwealth Department of Health*, in conjunction with the University of Sydney, provides a teaching, research and service facility in occupational disease through the Commonwealth Institute of Health. The Department's Occupational and Social Health Branch acts in an advisory capacity, receives enquiries and complaints, and makes recommendations on various aspects of occupational health.

The *Joint Coal Board* is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

The *Division of Occupational Health in the New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations* undertakes the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. An Advisory Committee on Personal Protective Equipment consisting of representatives from the New South Wales Departments of Health and Industrial Relations is responsible for approving new types of personal protective equipment and of methods of testing this equipment.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the *Department of Industrial Relations*, and various provisions are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1983 provides for the safety, health and welfare of all persons in all work places, including those of the Crown and self-employed persons in New South Wales. The Act sets out safe working obligations imposed on employers and employees and provides for enforcement by the Division of Inspection Services in the New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations. It embraces seven other Acts as associated pieces of legislation. These Acts are: Factories, Shops and Industries Act, 1962; Construction Safety Act, 1912; Dangerous Goods Act, 1975; Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1982; Mines Inspection Act, 1901; Mines Rescue Act, 1925; and the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969.

The Act provides for the establishment of the Occupational Health, Safety and Rehabilitation Council of New South Wales which will be a statutory body representing the Crown and responsible to the Minister. The Council will consist of nine members representing employers, employees and government. Its functions will include carrying out investigations and making reports and recommendations with respect to any matter relating to occupational health and safety legislation.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act also provides for the establishment of safety and health committees at the workplace. Committees will be required to be formed where twenty or more persons are employed and the majority of the employees request it, or where the council specifically directs a committee to be formed.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation unless licensed by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake this liability in respect of their own employees. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942, and the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, 1906, provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty or any circumstances in which a Workers' Compensation Act otherwise applies. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to employees in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'. The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by licensed self-insurers. Two separate authorities (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to dust diseases contracted other than in the coal mines (which are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act); these are the Joint Committee established under the scheme covering workers in the Broken Hill mines and the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board which administers the scheme covering all other workers except those in the coal mines. Appeals on questions of fact and of law from decisions of the Joint Committee may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

Workers' Compensation Act

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in the course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in general, during any ordinary recess or authorised absence if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by dust are compensable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Workers engaged by employers in New South Wales, but working outside New South Wales, are entitled to compensation.

Injured workers receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. An injured worker is entitled to a lump sum payment, in addition to the weekly payments, for certain specified injuries including the loss (or partial or total loss of the use) of limbs or digits, sight, hearing or the power of speech. Where the injured worker has dependants and the period of incapacity is in excess of 26 weeks, the weekly payments are increased.

Under the Act, the weekly amount of compensation payable for the first 26 weeks of incapacity is equal to the worker's current weekly award wage rate. For any period in excess of 26 weeks, the entitlement is a weekly payment calculated at 90 per cent of the worker's pre-injury average weekly earnings up to a maximum of \$133.80 and, for adults, a minimum of \$106.40; in addition, there is a weekly payment of \$30.60 for an adult dependant and \$15.30 for each dependent child under 16 years of age or full-time student under 21 years of age. The rates shown are operative from 1 April 1983 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April in accordance with movements in the preliminary figures for the statistical series 'Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Wage Earners, Adult Males, All Industry Groups, New South Wales' as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for June and December each year.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$52,350 plus a weekly amount (\$26.20 from 1 April 1983, adjusted in October and April each year, as described above) for each dependent child until the child reaches 16 years of age or, if a full-time student, until 21 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$6,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$6,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$2,500 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$300, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

Under the Act an insurer or self-insurer must notify the Commission of details with respect to a worker whose period of incapacity is known to exceed 12 weeks so that the Commission can assess whether the injured worker would benefit from vocational rehabilitation. The Commission must provide vocational rehabilitation services where appropriate.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless licensed by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for an unlimited amount against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. Payments under the Uninsured Liability Scheme administered by the Commission may be made in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Scheme.

The recommended annual rates of insurance premium are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. These rates are set on the basis of a loss ratio (proportion of cost of claims to premium receipts) which is currently determined at 85 per cent. If, when renewing or issuing a policy, a licensed insurer levies a premium which exceeds the appropriate recommended annual rate for an employer, the employer so levied has the right of appeal to the Committee. In determining the issue the Committee cannot recommend a rate of premium which is less than the appropriate determined rate.

The Insurance Premiums Committee has five members comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission (who is chairman), one member to represent the interests of licensed insurers, one member who must be an officer within the meaning of the Public Service Act, and nominated by the Minister, one member to represent the interests of employers, and one member to represent the interests of workers. The Committee is required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium.

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act, i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by licensed self-insurers, was \$413m in 1979-80, \$513m in 1980-81 and \$703.2m in 1981-82. The average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers has been estimated at \$2.06 in 1979-80, \$2.21 in 1980-81, and \$2.81 in 1981-82.

Workers' Compensation Act: Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last six years, (a) the number of new cases of compensable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in bases, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid.

Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid, N.S.W.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Number of new compensation cases						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more —						
Death	353	368	333	341	320	319
Incapacity	130,710	121,762	124,791	125,540	133,141	143,861
Total	131,063	122,130	125,124	125,881	133,461	144,180
Incapacity for less than 3 days	48,050	45,886	47,225	50,215	52,361	57,421
Minor injury (medical treatment only)	73,243	70,864	71,980	74,114	76,915	73,847
Compensation paid (a) (\$'000)						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more	120,440	148,220	182,333	234,249	278,175	338,973
Other	3,777	4,552	6,050	7,519	8,314	9,788
Total	124,216	152,772	188,383	241,768	286,490	348,761

(a) Amount paid for all cases irrespective of when the injury was reported. Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

Of the new fatal compensation cases reported in 1980-81, 64 were in respect of injury by disease and 255 in respect of injury by accident. Of the other new cases reported in 1980-81 involving incapacity for three days or more, 14,697 were in respect of injury by disease and 129,164 in respect of injury by accident.

More detailed statistics relating to workers' compensation in New South Wales are contained in the annual bulletin *Workers' Compensation Statistics, New South Wales*.

Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920, and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning-Broken Hill) Act, 1922. In cases of pneumoconiosis and/or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill (Pneumoconiosis — Tuberculosis) Compensation Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. In respect of compensation paid by mine owners, there were 47 cases at 30 June 1982 involving 14 workers and 49 dependants and the payments made during 1981-82 amounted to \$100,673. In respect of compensation paid from the Fund, there were 30 cases at 30 June 1982 involving 30 dependants and payments in 1981-82 totalled \$117,906.

Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust and other specified dusts is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered by Acts described earlier in this section).

The rates of compensation under the scheme are similar to those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, except that a widow receives a lump sum of \$21,600 and weekly payments of \$75.00 plus \$26.20 per week for each dependent child who is under 16 years of age or a full-time student under 21 years of age. The weekly rates shown are operative from 1 April 1983 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April on the same basis as payments under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers (other than employers of Broken Hill miners and of coal miners) covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee (see above). The current rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers are \$3.00 in the metal trades industry, \$4.00 in other dust hazard industries, and 1 cent in all other classes of employment covered by the scheme (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund in the last six years are given in the following table.

Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund (\$)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82(a)
Income: employers' contributions	3,046,000	3,327,000	3,789,000	4,181,000	4,320,000	4,920,000
Compensation payments —						
To disabled workers and dependants	1,614,495	1,777,383	1,947,411	2,152,284	2,144,685	2,221,076
To dependants of deceased workers	1,050,537	1,160,279	1,312,649	1,562,213	1,580,108	2,051,293
Medical, hospital, etc.	31,863	45,005	54,010	52,382	76,918	104,854
Total payments	2,696,895	2,982,667	3,314,070	3,766,879	3,801,711	4,377,223

(a) With the introduction of revised accounting guidelines the basis for the compilation of these figures has been slightly changed.

During 1981-82, weekly payments were made under dust disease awards to 687 disabled workers and 798 dependants of deceased workers. In the last six years the number of awards made to workers were:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of awards made</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of awards made</i>
1976-77	55	1979-80	81
1977-78	59	1980-81	48
1978-79	52	1981-82	44

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the (Commonwealth) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the division 'Industrial Arbitration' later in this chapter.

Association of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

The *Trade Union Training Authority Act* 1975 provides for the establishment and operation of trade union training courses, conducted at the national and state level by the Australian Trade Union Training Authority. Details are given in Chapter 7 'Education'.

Statistics of Employee Unions

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, are compiled by the Australian Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation and show that in December 1982 there were 187 trade unions with 1,127,500 members in New South Wales. At the end of 1982 approximately 60 per cent of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (64 per cent of males and 54 per cent of females) were members of trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work in which the total time lost is ten man-days or more. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes*, prior to 1977, relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. From 1977, only disputes which ended during the year are included. *Working days lost* represents the number of man-days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the estimated number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

The number of working days lost per thousand employees for 1982 for New South Wales and Australia totalled 481 and 396 respectively. For 1981 the corresponding totals were 1,028 and 800.

Trends during the last six years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the following tables. In these tables the industrial disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which is described in Appendix B.

Industrial Disputes (a): Principal Industrial Groups (b), N.S.W.

Year	Manufacturing			Transport, storage, and communication			Total, all industries	
	Mining	Metal products machinery, etc.	Other	Con- struction	Slee- ping services	Other industries		
Number of disputes								
1977	191	386	195	112	49	101	128	1,162
1978	240	430	156	89	66	86	173	1,240
1979	225	449	83	43	49	84	139	1,072
1980	232	532	99	60	47	107	168	1,245
1981	299	736	120	116	35	94	137	1,537
1982	193	425	41	85	24	41	88	897
Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)								
1977	35.8	69.6	48.9	22.4	6.2	39.6	35.8	258.3
1978	39.4	265.5	53.9	21.2	26.1	30.0	67.9	503.8
1979	81.9	167.9	71.1	37.0	26.6	53.2	202.6	640.4
1980	60.6	96.5	34.7	20.8	17.9	25.9	126.8	383.1
1981	80.5	174.2	71.4	56.0	10.6	48.7	112.3	553.6
1982	89.0	90.7	16.0	21.4	5.8	14.7	81.1	318.9
Working days lost ('000)								
1977	74.3	125.1	152.9	53.5	14.9	46.8	70.7	538.2
1978	64.2	487.6	156.2	50.1	54.3	54.2	104.3	970.8
1979	184.2	414.2	197.7	106.7	57.6	120.3	289.2	1,369.9
1980	358.7	209.2	252.2	79.9	42.4	32.1	234.1	1,208.6
1981	252.6	609.5	262.7	198.2	24.8	139.0	431.9	1,918.6
1982	452.6	142.3	51.2	53.4	6.5	41.8	213.8	961.6

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more. (b) Industrial disputes are classified by industry according to ASIC, see text preceding table.

Working Days Lost in Industrial Disputes (a): Industrial Groups (b), N.S.W. (^{'000})

Industrial group (b)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	—	—	48.5	4.4	0.2	70.5
Mining —						
Coal mining	69.3	58.6	153.3	351.5	199.9	n.p.
Other mining	5.0	5.6	30.9	7.2	52.7	n.p.
Total mining	74.3	64.2	184.2	358.7	252.6	452.6
Manufacturing —						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	58.2	59.3	61.0	146.4	59.4	22.0
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	19.9	1.1	20.4	2.3	16.0	n.p.
Wood, wood products, and furniture	0.5	0.5	10.7	1.0	4.5	—
Paper, printing, and publishing	14.9	58.0	41.6	62.3	127.4	6.3
Chemical, petroleum, coal products	11.9	21.8	42.5	28.9	24.2	12.1
Metal products, machinery, etc.	125.1	487.6	414.2	209.2	609.5	142.3
Other manufacturing	47.7	15.6	21.6	11.3	31.2	n.p.
Total manufacturing	278.0	643.8	612.0	461.4	872.2	193.5
Electricity, gas, and water	12.1	15.4	26.1	41.5	52.2	42.1
Construction	53.5	50.1	106.7	79.9	198.2	53.4
Wholesale and retail trade	15.6	28.7	64.3	33.0	62.5	24.4
Transport and storage, communication —						
Railway and air transport	10.4	22.7	47.8	21.9	77.1	n.p.
Water transport —						
Stevedoring services	14.9	54.3	57.6	42.4	24.8	6.5
Other water transport	6.5	2.1	1.5	4.6	14.8	n.p.
Road transport, other transport and storage, communication	29.9	29.3	71.0	5.6	47.1	16.4
Total transport and storage, communication	61.7	108.5	177.9	74.5	163.8	48.3
Entertainment, recreation, personal services	27.9	20.4	51.0	76.1	85.0	0.6
Other industries (c)	15.1	39.8	99.4	79.2	232.0	76.2
Total, all industries	538.2	970.8	1,369.9	1,208.6	1,918.6	961.6

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more. (b) Industrial disputes are classified by industry according to ASIC, see text preceding table. (c) Includes 'Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services', 'Public administration and defence', and 'Community services'.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes.

Duration of Industrial Disputes (a) N.S.W.

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but less than 5 days	5 days but less than 10 days	10 days but less than 20 days	20 days or more	Total, all disputes
Number of disputes							
1977	547	225	223	105	43	19	1,162
1978	613	230	221	109	54	12	1,239
1979	544	221	159	87	49	11	1,071
1980	639	243	181	96	56	20	1,235
1981	779	245	243	150	77	38	1,532
1982	505	159	118	71	32	6	891
Working days lost (^{'000})							
1977	96.5	56.7	152.1	85.3	67.7	89.7	547.8
1978	98.4	306.4	217.6	104.8	153.3	89.9	970.4
1979	298.3	168.1	419.0	196.9	233.9	55.1	1,371.3
1980	125.8	114.9	194.1	179.3	135.8	156.4	906.3
1981	157.9	72.3	548.8	505.1	633.7	229.0	2,146.7
1982	84.6	93.0	145.3	163.7	480.6	9.4	976.6

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1982, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 75 per cent of the total number of disputes and accounted for 18 per cent of the total man-days lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented 12 per cent of the total disputes but accounted for 67 per cent of the total man-days lost.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the next table.

Causes of Industrial Disputes (a), N.S.W.

Cause of dispute (b)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Number of disputes						
Wages	231	269	255	231	433	123
Hours of work	22	36	42	67	50	54
Managerial policy	472	467	380	478	549	350
Physical working conditions	264	293	250	299	328	228
Trade unionism	103	119	101	104	123	80
Other	70	55	43	56	49	56
Total disputes	1,162	1,239	1,071	1,235	1,532	891
Working days lost ('000)						
Wages	234.6	531.7	758.6	413.9	916.1	616.1
Hours of work	12.8	28.7	36.0	32.6	547.9	60.5
Managerial policy	140.5	281.0	172.9	273.0	272.6	190.1
Physical working conditions	76.5	57.5	80.1	106.0	104.9	59.3
Trade unionism	27.8	24.0	60.1	47.0	41.0	17.5
Other	55.6	47.6	263.6	33.7	264.1	33.1
Total man-days lost	547.8	970.4	1,371.3	906.3	2,146.7	976.6

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more. (b) See text below table.

The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to *the direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The causes are grouped under six main headings as described below.

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g., increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours, or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g., decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers — for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc., in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions — for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning: employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Also included are disputes concerning: protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationships (e.g., political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport); non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees: the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits; and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make 'awards' having the force of law.

The relationship between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*; all residual powers remain with the States. This Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a 'common rule' or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Government has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the maritime industries, waterside workers and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales. Additionally, disputes which do not extend beyond the limits of any one State are dealt with by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission when the parties are respondents to Federal awards.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the State basic wage for males and females has been varied in accordance with increases granted for 'total wages' by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Since May 1974 a minimum wage has also been specified in State awards which has been the same as that granted under Commonwealth awards.

A survey conducted in 1976, covering most private and government employees (other than those in the defence forces, agriculture or in private domestic service), showed that 40.0 per cent of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered collective agreements, 46.5 per cent were covered by State awards, etc., 0.4 per cent were covered by unregistered collective agreements, and 13.1 per

cent were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 26.0, 68.9, 0.1 and 5.0 per cent, respectively.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last of these changes, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) an Australian Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) an Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In 1977, the powers and functions of the Australian Industrial Court were transferred to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*.

The Federal Court of Australia which is constituted under the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, is a superior court of record. The Industrial Division of the Court is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear cases in relation to 'secondary boycotts' (in terms of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*), to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Industrial Division may direct the Industrial Registrar to make investigations and may order a new election. There is a right of appeal from a decision of a single judge to a Full Court except in certain circumstances. There is also a limited right of appeal to the High Court where the High Court grants leave to appeal, although some decisions of the Full Court are final.

In 1983, the *Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* comprised a President, fourteen Deputy Presidents, and twenty five Commissioners. The President must have been, on appointment, a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing. Deputy Presidents also must have this qualification or have held for at least five years a university degree or similar educational qualification in law, economics, industrial relations, or some other field relevant to the duties of a Deputy President, or have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government, or industrial relations. The President and all Deputy Presidents comprise the presidential members.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State by conciliation or arbitration. It seeks to encourage and provide means for amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute, but must consider the public interest, in particular the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award.

Matters concerning standard hours of work, national wage cases, the minimum wage, annual leave, and long service leave may be dealt with only by a Full Bench of the Commission. A Full Bench is constituted by at least three members of the Commission nominated by the President, including at least two presidential members. Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. Each industry, or group of industries, is assigned to a panel of members of the Commission consisting of a presidential member and at least one Commissioner, and the function of the Commission in relation to that industry, or group of industries, is exercised by members of that panel. Members of the Commission are required to keep themselves acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

When a member of the Commission, a registered organisation, an employer, or a Minister becomes aware of the existence of an industrial dispute (which is defined in the Act to include a threatened, impending or probable dispute), the presidential member of the relevant industrial panel is notified. In the first instance the dispute is generally referred for conciliation to a member of the Commission within the panel. His role is to bring the parties together and attempt to reach agreement between the parties by conciliation. An agreement

so arrived at may be made into a memorandum of agreement and certified by the member as an award, provided he is satisfied that the principal terms of the agreement have been approved by the committee of management of each of the organisations and that those terms are acceptable to a majority of the members affected by the agreement, and provided that he is satisfied that such an agreement is in the public interest. If the parties fail to reach agreement by conciliation, the member, unless a party objects to the member so doing, may proceed to deal with the dispute by arbitration; otherwise that member reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then re-assigned by the presidential member and dealt with at arbitration. Should, however, at this late stage, the parties resolve their differences, the presidential member or Commissioner may act as conciliator and certify a memorandum of agreement as an award.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Full Bench of the Commission, the panel member dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Full Bench of the Commission.

The Commission, as constituted for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration, may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise either a State Industrial Authority willing to act, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award made by a member of the Commission, against a member's decision not to make an award, and against a member's finding in relation to the existence of, or parties to, an industrial dispute. An appeal also lies against a member's decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a member's decision to dismiss a matter on the grounds that it either appeared trivial or should be dealt with by a State Industrial Authority, or that it was in the public interest to dismiss it. Other grounds for appeal lie against the making of an order, or the refusal to make an order, by a presidential member in relation to the right of an organisation to represent employees. The appeal is heard by a Full Bench of the Commission. The Minister for Industrial Relations may apply for a review of an award, or a decision by a member to certify an agreement, where it appears to be contrary to public interest.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, waterside workers, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime industries and waterside workers, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Industrial Organisations. Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920* an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1982, there were 86 registered employer organisations and 150 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 2,481,200 members, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established in all State and Territory capitals, are controlled by Industrial Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

The Industrial Relations Bureau, established in 1977, was abolished on 1 July 1983 by an amendment to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Some of the functions of the Bureau were retained and are now carried out by the Arbitration Inspectorate of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. Inspectors, who are officers of the Department, secure the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises, to inspect equipment, material, and record books, and to interview employees.

Details of the introduction of joint sittings of the State and Commonwealth Industrial Tribunals to deal with industrial matters in the New South Wales oil industry, particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coal mining industry are given later in this division.

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940.

The chief industrial tribunal is the *Industrial Commission of New South Wales*. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing, a barrister or solicitor of less than 5 years' or 7 years' standing respectively, where for a period of not less than 7 years that person was on either the roll of barristers or roll of solicitors. A person may also be appointed if, in the opinion of the Governor, by reason of qualifications or experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government or industrial relations, that person was a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of a member of the Commission. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise specified powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined 'industrial matter', make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions (including hours of work), adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters — including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Industrial Relations must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

Conciliation Commissioners and Committees. A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and as many Conciliation Commissioners as the Governor thinks fit may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specific periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Conciliation Commissioners at least once every four months to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike.

If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established by the Industrial Commission for particular industries or callings; and comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 1 January 1983, there were 411 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and hours of employment for the industries or callings.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but, if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Industrial Unions. Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, 1881, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 1 January 1983 there were 113 employee unions and 303 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions of employees may make written agreements for a specified period not exceeding five years which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar and endorsed by the Commission, become binding industrial agreements between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. An Industrial Agreement may be rescinded or varied in writing by the parties at any time either before or after the period specified.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Industrial Relations, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings regarding industrial agreements and ancillary legislation in relation to the Annual Holidays Act, 1944, and the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, may also be taken by employees and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Employees may also proceed before industrial magistrates to recover wages or holiday pay. *Industrial magistrates*, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are usually regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920* (see 'Wages under Commonwealth and State Awards' subdivision later in this chapter). An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals. There is a Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal to hear and determine appeals in relation to disciplinary matters, appointments and promotions.

The (State) Public Service Act, 1979, provides that the Public Service Board of New South Wales may enter into an agreement as to any industrial matter with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the complementary State and Commonwealth Coal Industry Acts of 1946, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authority.

The Coal Industry Tribunal has all the powers of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE OIL INDUSTRY

In 1980 complementary legislation was passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments to permit joint sittings of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the New South Wales Industrial Commission to deal with industrial matters in the New South Wales oil industry.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION (COMPLEMENTARY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SYSTEM) AMENDMENT ACT, 1983

The (State) Industrial Arbitration (Complementary Industrial Relations System) Amendment Act was assented to in May 1983. The Act will enable the conduct of joint proceedings of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the reference of industrial matters from one Commission to the other. The Act will not become operational until complementary legislation is passed by the Commonwealth Government.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia may order compliance with the terms

of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 (or \$500 per day where the award provides for the breach being considered a separate breach for each day it continues). If a breach of an award is threatened or has occurred, the Industrial Division may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has issued a certificate permitting the dispute to proceed to the Industrial Division. Before issuing a certificate the presidential member is required to make every effort, by conciliation or arbitration, to settle the dispute between the parties.

In the case of industrial action by Commonwealth employees, resort to the arbitration mechanism is dispensed with under the terms of the *Commonwealth Employees (Employment Provisions) Act 1977*. This Act provides for the suspension from duty or, in appropriate circumstances, dismissal of Commonwealth employees engaged in industrial action. The Act also contains provisions to stand down Commonwealth employees (a) who cannot be usefully employed as a result of industrial action by other persons (including industrial action in which Commonwealth employees are not engaged), or (b) where there is a serious disruption to the performance of a function by an employing authority due to the existence of any industrial action.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;
- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union of employees, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$4,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in, or assist, an illegal strike, the Industrial Commission may order the union to pay a maximum penalty of \$4,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be commenced later than the expiration of fourteen days from the cessation of the strike to which the proceedings refer. In defence to any proceedings, the union may claim that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is also permitted to cancel a union's registration if it is satisfied that any of the union's members were taking part in, or aiding and abetting, an illegal strike in an essential service industry. An essential service industry includes the supply of fuel or other commodity or service necessary for the conduct of such services as public transport, the supply of electricity, water, or gas to the public, the provision of fire-fighting, the removal of garbage, sewerage, and drainage, and the conduct of prisons. In lieu of cancelling a union's registration, the Commission may require the exclusion of a group or section of the union from eligibility for membership of that union.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union of employees.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Wage rates determined by all industrial arbitration authorities in Australia before July 1967 comprised two elements; a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage, and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July 1967, by decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards has been discontinued in favour of the specification of a 'total wage' for each occupation, etc. The New South Wales Industrial Commission and arbitration authorities in other States, except Victoria and South Australia continue to specify basic wages and secondary wages separately.

The award wage for each occupation (i.e. sum of basic wage and appropriate secondary wage, or, if these elements are not specified separately, the 'total wage') is the lowest amount payable to employees in each award category except where a higher 'minimum wage' has been declared (see below), but employers may pay amounts above those specified in awards.

Since July 1966, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has prescribed a 'minimum wage' representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. In May 1974, the Commission extended the minimum wage to adult females and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females, with the wage for females to be phased in over a period of about a year. This 'minimum wage' is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males and females under any Commonwealth award, but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates for each occupation as a foundational element in the total wage. The practice of setting a 'minimum' award wage irrespective of occupation has also been adopted by arbitration authorities in all States.

Under all Commonwealth awards, there is now 'equal pay for work of equal value' for males and females; the operative date for the implementation of this principle was generally 30 June 1975. Similarly, for all State awards, males and females employed under any given award have received equal pay from August 1977, although this equality was progressively inserted in awards from May 1974 following a decision in that month by the New South Wales Industrial Commission. However, in the case of the adult female basic wage (under State awards), equality with the male basic wage has not yet been implemented, although both adult males and females have been receiving the same increases since May 1974.

WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS

The history of National Wage Cases and minimum wages under Commonwealth and State awards up until May 1982, is given on pages 276-282 of Year Book No. 68.

In December 1982 all Governments in Australia agreed that a wages pause was necessary on economic grounds and took action to stabilise pay and conditions in the public sector. The Commonwealth Government passed the *Salaries and Wages Pause Act 1982* suspending for twelve months from December 1982 any increase in remuneration to Commonwealth employees. At the same time the Governments approached the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission seeking that it exercise its powers to extend the pause into that part of the private sector within the Commission's jurisdiction. On 23 December 1982, the Commission handed down its decision in favour of a general wage pause for a period of six months for wage and salary earners under Federal awards. The Commission stated that it would sit on 28 June 1983 to consider whether or not the pause should continue.

Following the decision handed down by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the New South Wales Industrial Commission introduced a general wage pause on 30 December 1982. The wage pause was introduced on the basis that there should be no increase in wages or salaries under State awards for the duration of the pause which was to operate from 23 December 1982 to 30 June 1983 and thereafter until rescinded by the Commission.

On 29 June 1983 the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission commenced hearing submissions on the future of the wages pause.

AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES

The award rates of pay indexes compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics are designed to reflect movements in minimum award rates of pay for a representative sample of award designations. The indexes replace the previous 'Wage Rates Indexes' series which related solely to 'wage' earners and was based on the occupation structure that existed in 1954. The new series relates to both 'wage' and 'salary' earners and has been based on the occupation structure that existed in 1976. All full-time adult wage and salary earners whose rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations or registered collective agreements are covered in the index. Rates of pay applicable to approximately 11 per cent of full-time adult wage and salary earners who are not covered by awards, determinations, registered or unregistered collective agreements are not covered by the indexes.

The indexes are based on awards covering private and government sector employees except employees in the defence forces, agriculture, services to agriculture and employees in private households employing staff.

The source used to re-base the indexes was the May 1976 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, which obtained from a sample of approximately 70,000 employees details of the particular award designation under which they were employed. From these a sample of 3,990 employee records were selected. The total number of different award designations included in the indexes is 2,387 prescribed in 897 individual awards, determinations or collective agreements.

Further information on the new series is contained in the information paper *Award Rates of Pay Indexes: New Series to replace Wage Rates Indexes* (Catalogue No. 6343.0) and in the explanatory notes to *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6312.0). For further information on the previous wage rates series see page 283 of Year Book No. 68.

The previous Wage Rates Indexes publication included details of indexes expressed in monetary amounts. This practice has been discontinued in respect of the Award Rates of Pay Indexes publication although index numbers expressed in monetary amounts for the base period i.e. June 1976, were published in Appendix A of the February 1983 issue.

The following table shows indexes of award rates of pay for New South Wales (all industry groups) for the last 6 years. In some cases, when awards etc. are varied, the new wage rates are made retrospective. Also there is generally an unavoidable, and sometimes considerable, delay in the receipt of notification of changes in wage rates in respect of the occupations included in the indexes. Because of these factors the figures for 1981 and 1982 are subject to revision.

Indexes of Weekly Award Rates of Pay, N.S.W.

At 31 December

Base: Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Award Rate, June 1976 = 100.0

Employees (a)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Wage earners						
Adult males	114.3	123.3	130.2	144.5	168.7	184.7
Adult females	114.6	122.9	128.9	145.4	167.9	184.2
Adult persons	114.9	124.1	130.7	145.3	168.4	184.5
Wage and salary earners						
Adult males	114.9	124.3	131.1	145.1	167.3	183.1
Adult females	115.1	123.6	129.5	145.7	166.6	183.3
Adult persons --						
Under Federal awards, etc.	114.6	124.1	132.0	146.0	171.9	187.7
Under State awards, etc.	114.3	122.7	128.7	144.2	164.6	180.8
Under all awards, etc.	114.4	123.2	129.8	144.8	167.1	183.2

(a) Excludes employees in the defence forces, agriculture, services to agriculture, and employees in private households employing staff.

Further indexes of award rates of pay (including industry dissections) are given in the publication *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6312.0).

EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the six years 1976 to 1981 in the following table. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employees expressed in male units.

Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit (a) N.S.W. (\$)

Period	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
March quarter.	168.50	187.20	209.80	228.50	251.80	276.20
June quarter.	183.60	201.80	219.40	236.30	266.20	300.80
Sept. quarter.	187.30	207.30	223.10	244.80	278.70	308.90
Dec. quarter.	197.90	217.10	232.80	254.70	295.60	(b)
Year ended 30 June	172.70	193.60	213.40	230.20	254.40	287.80

(a) Earnings include salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but exclude payments to members of the defence forces. *Male Units* represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male average earnings. (b) See text following table.

The above Average Weekly Earnings series, based on payroll and other returns, is no longer compiled. A new series of estimates compiled from a survey of employers, is shown in the following table. Background information on the reasons for the change from the payroll tax data to a direct collection is given in *Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6239.0) and a summary of the main differences in concepts, methods and coverage of the old and new earnings series is given in the publication *Information Paper: Average Weekly Earnings — New series to Replace Former Payroll Tax Based Series* (Catalogue No. 6336.0). The conceptual and methodological differences outlined in the information papers make it difficult to make direct comparisons of the old and new series. The publication *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Catalogue No. 6302.0) provides information on a method of linking the old and new series for Australia and further information is available on request to enable links to be made at State level.

Average Weekly Earnings of Employees, N.S.W. (a) (\$)

Quarterly period (b)	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All Females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings
1981									
December	309.10	343.20	315.70	244.80	252.90	210.10	290.00	316.40	278.00
1982									
March	322.60	355.00	330.70	250.60	259.60	218.20	301.10	326.50	290.38
June	333.90	368.30	342.20	260.10	268.40	225.20	311.30	337.70	299.60
September	350.40	378.40	346.60	269.30	276.90	230.30	325.70	347.40	304.70
December	359.00	387.30	353.30	275.80	282.70	231.60	334.10	355.90	308.90
1983									
March	364.00	385.30	356.10	284.40	290.60	241.20	339.90	356.60	314.40

(a) New series — see text preceding table. (b) Weekly earnings based on a specified pay period falling within the quarter shown.

Since 1981, statistics on *average weekly earnings and hours* have been compiled from information obtained from the December quarter returns of the Quarterly Survey of Earnings. Previously these statistics had been compiled from a sample survey conducted in October each year. Summaries of the results of the December quarter 1981 survey for New South Wales are shown in the following three tables. More detailed results, definitions, scope and coverage, and a note regarding standard errors are included in *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6304.0).

**Full-time Non-managerial Employees, Average Weekly Earnings and Hours, All Industries, New South Wales
December Quarter 1981 (a)**

	Average weekly earnings (\$)	Average weekly hours paid for	Average hourly earnings (\$)
Adult males	328.40	41.6	7.90
Junior males	157.20	40.0	3.93
Adult females	248.20	39.0	6.37
Junior females	153.40	38.2	4.02

(a) Weekly rates based on a specified pay-period falling within the quarter.

**Full-time Non-managerial Employees, Average Weekly Earnings and Hours, Manufacturing, New South Wales
December Quarter 1981 (a)**

Employees	Metal products, machinery and equipment								Total manufacturing (b)
	Food beverages and tobacco	Textiles clothing and footwear	Paper printing etc.	Chemical petroleum and coal products	Basic metal products	Fabricated metal products, other machinery, etc.	Transport equipment	Total	
Average weekly earnings (\$)									
Adult males	319.20	274.30	352.50	297.20	352.40	319.90	286.90	324.00	316.50
Junior males	164.60	137.60	151.50	n.p.	185.00	164.20	134.40	165.00	159.90
Adult females	242.00	204.30	235.80	265.40	237.30	223.50	262.70	229.90	229.60
Junior females	164.20	124.90	150.40	142.90	164.90	149.90	161.40	156.50	147.80
Average weekly hours paid for									
Adult males	43.7	42.1	41.1	39.6	44.8	45.2	40.5	44.4	43.5
Junior males	40.4	39.9	36.9	38.2	40.5	39.1	39.4	39.8	39.3
Adult females	41.1	40.3	40.8	40.3	40.3	39.3	42.0	39.7	40.1
Junior females	39.7	35.0	36.2	36.0	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.6	37.6
Average hourly earnings (\$)									
Adult males	7.30	6.52	8.57	7.50	7.86	7.08	7.08	7.30	7.27
Junior males	4.08	3.45	4.10	n.p.	4.56	4.20	3.41	4.14	4.07
Adult females	5.89	5.07	5.78	6.59	5.88	5.69	6.26	5.79	5.72
Junior females	4.13	3.57	4.16	3.97	4.24	3.90	4.18	4.05	3.93

(a) Weekly rates based on a specified pay-period falling within the quarter. (b) Includes 'Other manufacturing'.

**Full-time Non-managerial Employees, Average Weekly Earnings and Hours, Non-manufacturing, New South Wales
December Quarter 1981 (a)**

Employees	Non-manufacturing							Total non-manufacturing (b)	
	Mining	Electricity gas and water	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transport and storage, communications	Finance, business services		Public administration etc.
Average weekly earnings (\$)									
Adult males	537.60	342.70	321.20	306.30	277.80	339.80	291.40	319.50	334.70
Junior males	256.40	178.60	172.20	147.20	133.50	146.30	162.30	184.70	156.00
Adult females	n.p.	259.80	226.40	243.20	217.90	282.80	240.00	268.80	253.00
Junior females	n.p.	178.70	161.80	142.30	142.60	147.20	150.10	173.80	154.00
Average weekly hours paid for									
Adult males	43.1	37.8	41.6	40.2	43.4	40.1	39.3	39.8	40.5
Junior males	37.9	37.8	39.6	39.8	43.1	37.0	39.2	37.6	40.2
Adult females	41.3	34.0	36.7	39.8	41.2	38.5	38.0	38.0	38.7
Junior females	40.1	36.2	36.3	38.1	38.8	37.8	38.3	37.6	38.3
Average hourly earnings (\$)									
Adult males	12.47	9.06	7.73	7.63	6.40	8.48	7.42	8.02	8.26
Junior males	6.76	4.72	4.34	3.70	3.10	3.96	4.14	4.92	3.88
Adult females	8.00	7.64	6.17	6.11	5.29	7.35	6.32	7.06	6.55
Junior females	8.66	4.93	4.46	3.74	3.67	3.90	3.92	4.63	4.02

(a) Weekly rates based on a specified pay-period falling within the quarter. (b) Includes 'Other non-manufacturing industries'.

Statistics on earnings and hours of employees are also compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from a sample survey conducted in May each year (biennially from 1981). A summary of the results of the May 1981 survey for New South Wales is shown in the following table. More detailed results, definitions, scope and coverage, and a note regarding standard errors are included in *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6306.0).

Full-time Non-managerial Employees: Composition of Average Weekly Earnings, N.S.W., May 1981
(\$)

Industry	Aged 21 years and over				Aged under 21 years			
	Overtime	Ordinary time			Total	Overtime	Ordinary time	Total
		Award etc. pay	Payment by measured results (a)	Other pay				
Males								
Manufacturing	38.80	225.00	12.90	16.20	292.80	15.80	164.30	180.10
Non-manufacturing	29.80	267.40	6.70	5.80	309.60	10.50	164.70	175.20
Total all industries	32.70	253.60	8.70	9.20	304.10	12.40	164.60	177.00
Females								
Manufacturing	10.40	194.10	n.p.	10.30	219.40	n.p.	145.90	151.30
Non-manufacturing	5.50	236.10	n.p.	4.10	246.10	n.p.	152.00	154.30
Total all industries	6.70	225.70	n.p.	5.60	239.50	n.p.	151.20	153.90

(a) Includes payment by piecework, task bonus and commission.

Full-time Non-managerial Employees: Average Weekly Hours Paid for, N.S.W., May 1981

Industry	Aged 21 years and over						Aged under 21 years	
	Males			Females			Total	Total
	Overtime	Ordinary time	Total	Overtime	Ordinary time	Total		
Manufacturing	3.9	38.5	42.3	1.2	38.4	39.6	40.7	39.4
Non-manufacturing	2.6	38.1	40.7	0.6	37.1	37.6	40.2	38.4
Total all industries	3.0	38.2	41.2	0.7	37.4	38.1	40.4	38.6

WORKING CONDITIONS

HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, the Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work. The history of the reduction of the standard working week to 40 hours is shown on page 515 of Year Book No. 63.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1 July 1947. In its judgment, announced in September 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards etc., from the first pay-period commencing in January 1948.

The 40-hour week is still regarded as the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for Crown employees, bank officials, teachers, coal miners) prescribe less than 40 hours per week and since early 1981 a campaign by trade unions has resulted in the extension of shorter working hours to more industries. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first three hours under Commonwealth awards (although generally for the first two hours under State awards) and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only 'reasonable' overtime.

Statistics on overtime hours worked by employees are compiled from sample surveys conducted in February, May, August and November each year (since August 1981) by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. A summary of the results of these surveys for New South Wales is shown in the following table. More detailed results and explanatory notes are published in *Overtime, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6330.0).

Average Weekly Overtime Hours, N.S.W.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Per employee in the survey</i>	<i>Per employee working overtime</i>	<i>Proportion of employees in the Survey working overtime (per cent)</i>
1982 —			
February	1.61	7.16	22.43
May	1.51	7.21	20.98
August	1.32	6.55	20.15
November	1.35	7.01	19.27
1983 —			
February	1.12	6.56	17.04
May	1.06	6.51	16.36

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

Public Holidays

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are — New Year's Day (1 January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25 April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a

Monday early in June), Labour Day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26 December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities (however, State authorities must provide a service to the public on that day); this day is also observed as a holiday under some other awards. Also, various days are prescribed as holidays for persons employed under specific awards.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

Annual Leave

The history of the granting of paid annual leave to workers in New South Wales is set out on pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 63.

Four weeks' paid annual leave was granted to employees of State governmental authorities in 1964, to employees of local government authorities in 1965, to employees of the Australian Public Service in 1973, and to workers under State awards and agreements and workers not covered by an award or agreement in 1974. Most employees under Commonwealth awards have also become entitled to four weeks' paid annual leave. However, some employees under both Commonwealth and State awards receive more than four weeks' paid annual leave. Loadings on payment for annual leave (generally at a rate of 17.5 per cent of annual leave entitlement, with a fixed maximum amount) have been extended to most awards.

Sick Leave

Employees under Commonwealth and State awards are usually entitled to between one and two weeks' sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer (some awards allow for more than two weeks). In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer; since 1968, automatic accumulation of sick leave entitlements for a period of at least three years, has been inserted in State awards on the application of industrial unions of employees.

Maternity Leave

For many years some awards governing employees in New South Wales have contained provisions to provide compulsory unpaid maternity leave for women workers before and after childbirth and to disallow discrimination in employment, or dismissal because of pregnancy. Under the maternity leave provisions of the N.S.W. Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1980, female employees under State awards are entitled to unpaid maternity leave for a period not exceeding 52 weeks (including a period of 6 weeks after a confinement) provided the employee has had at least 12 months continuous employment with the same employer immediately preceding her absence. The Act also provides for certain safeguards in respect to re-employment following the return of the employee from maternity leave. In 1968 the New South Wales Public Service introduced paid maternity leave. Currently, this consists of a minimum of four weeks (with an entitlement of six weeks) on full-pay prior to the birth and six weeks (on half-pay) after the birth. Unpaid leave is also available to bring the leave period up to a maximum of 12 months. In 1979, the Full Bench of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted women employed in private industry under Federal awards the right to six weeks compulsory unpaid maternity leave with the option of extending the period of leave taken up to 12 months. Employers must re-engage these employees after completion of the leave. The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation for Commonwealth Public Servants in 1973 under the *Maternity Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1973*. Under the Act, an officer is entitled to a maximum of 12 weeks maternity leave on full pay provided that, preceding her absence, she has had at least 12 months continuous employment in the Commonwealth Public Service.

In addition, the officer is entitled to additional leave up to a maximum of 40 weeks which can be taken (a) under sick leave, recreation leave, or long service leave, (b) as leave without pay or (c) a combination of both.

Long Service Leave

The history of the granting of long service leave to workers in New South Wales is given on pages 284 and 285 of Year Book No. 67.

The provisions of the (State) Long Service Leave Act, 1955 apply, generally speaking, to (a) employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth Award or (b) to employees who do not have more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provision on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities. The Act provides for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least five years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (apart from serious misconduct) or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. The long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April 1963.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards in 1964 and the provisions now apply to all workers under Commonwealth awards. The leave entitlements which apply in respect of continuous service with the one employer are (a) 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May 1964 (April 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; (b) leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason (other than serious misconduct) or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave are paid at award rates applicable during the period of leave.

State public servants are entitled to two months' long service leave after 10 years' service and 15 calendar days for each subsequent full year of service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to 3 months' long service leave after 10 years' service and 3/10ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service.

In terms of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974, long service leave benefits are available for specified workers in the building and construction industry in New South Wales who, because of lack of continuity of employment with the one employer, do not qualify for long service leave under the provisions of the Long Service Leave Act. (Workers employed by government, semi-government, and local government authorities are excluded from these benefits.) Benefits are in the form of payments made from the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Funds, established under the Act, to which employers make contributions in respect of their workers whether or not those workers are registered with the Fund.

It is the worker's responsibility to register with the Fund if he wishes to become eligible for payments and at 30 June 1982 the number of workers registered was 104,815. Benefits begin to accrue from the date of registration. The Fund is administered by the Long Service Payments Corporation which is responsible to the Under Secretary of the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations. Registered workers become entitled to 13 weeks' long service pay after 15 years' service in the industry, and pro rata entitlements apply for those leaving the industry after 5 years' service (other than as an apprentice), and in respect of invalidity.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Job Vacancies Australia* (Catalogue No. 6231.0) *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (Preliminary) (6301.0), *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (6302.0), *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (6304.0), *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia (Preliminary)* (6305.0), *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia* (6306.0), *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (Preliminary)* (6309.0), *Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0), *Wage Rates Indexes, Australia (Preliminary)* (6311.0), *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0), *Industrial Disputes, Australia (Monthly)* (6321.0), *Industrial Disputes, Australia (Quarterly)* (6322.0), *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0), *Overtime, Australia* (6330.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: *Workers' Compensation Statistics, New South Wales* and Annual Reports of the (Commonwealth) Department of Employment and Industrial Relations, Commissioner for Employees' Compensation, Joint Committee administering the Broken Hill Mines (Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis) Compensation Scheme, Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board, Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales, the (New South Wales) Department of Industrial Relations, Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, President of the Industrial Commission and the Industrial Registrar.

11

LAND USE

Land in New South Wales is deployed for a variety of uses such as agriculture, mining, housing, transport, forestry, manufacturing and energy production and these and other aspects of land use are described in the relevant chapters of this Year Book. A summary description of the geography and land use in statistical divisions of the State, including topographical, climatic, agricultural, industrial, and economic features of each division, is given in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in previous editions of the Year Book. The review of land settlement given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered and indicates the class of tenures under which land is held.

Land use planning and protection of the State's environment are the principal objectives of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. This Act provides for planning objectives and priorities to be established at various levels of government and, within these guidelines, for local government authorities to be responsible for land use planning and the development that occurs in their areas, ensuring that it takes into account economic efficiency, community satisfaction, and environmental quality consequences. Legislation has also been enacted in respect of pollution control aspects of environmental protection.

The responsibility for actively promoting urban and regional development in the State lies mainly with the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation and with the Land Commission of New South Wales. The Department is responsible for initiating, co-ordinating and implementing the State Government's economic development and decentralisation policies in the Macarthur Growth Centre in the Sydney Region and in the ten non-metropolitan regions of the State and liaises and monitors the two growth centre corporations of the State — the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Development Corporations. The Land Commission has the responsibility of acquiring and developing land in anticipation of demand to ensure a continuity of supply of moderately priced allotments. It also works with private industry and other arms of government to promote orderly economic development.

Responsibility for most pollution control aspects of environmental protection in New South Wales rests with the State Government, which has enacted legislation to control the operations of government and private enterprises that may have a deleterious effect on the environment. Commonwealth legislation is responsible for pollution control in respect of the operations of its own departments and authorities within the State. The Commonwealth also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems and is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programmes relating to the protection of the environment. In addition, various voluntary organisations have been established to encourage public awareness of environmental protection and planning.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared June 1983.

LAND SETTLEMENT

LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Land Acts.

Organisations within the responsibility of the Minister for Lands include the Crown Lands Office and the Registrar General's Office; the Western Lands Commission; the Board of Surveyors; the Lord Howe Island Board; the Central Mapping Authority; the Department of the Valuer General; the Geographical Names Board; and the Zoological Parks Board.

Land Divisions

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions — the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions — bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 24,549,010 hectares, covers the Coastal and Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas and about one-third of the Slope Areas. The Central Division (23,089,682 hectares) embraces the remainder of the Slope Areas, and most of the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. The Western Division (32,504,087 hectares) almost coincides with the Western Plains Area. The total area of New South Wales including Lord Howe Island is 80,142,779 hectares, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 78,942,406 hectares (789,424 square kilometres).

The administration of Crown Lands within the Eastern and Central Divisions is conducted by the Crown Lands Office. The lands of the Western Division are administered separately by the Western Lands Commission. The Catchment Areas Protection Board has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

In 1981 a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to enquire into the Western Division of New South Wales was established. The Committee will report on (a) land use in the Western Division including relevant historical matters, land management, land tenure and administration, also having regard to the management and administration of arid lands elsewhere in Australia; (b) matters relating to the environment and strategies for the conservation and utilisation of natural resources within the Division; and (c) the needs of the community generally, and the relevance and effectiveness of government structures and schemes of assistance within the Division. The Committee's first report was released in 1983.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each; these Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coomealla, Coleambally, and Tullakool Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District is a Local Land Board which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Department of Local Government and Lands who sits on a number of Boards) and two local members. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

Registrar General's Office

The Registrar General's Office administers the State's systems of registration of land titles and plans of subdivisions (including preparation and issue of certificates of title and conversion of land held under Old System Title to Torrens Title), Bills of Sale, and mortgages of stock and liens on wool and crops. Further details on transactions in real estate and mortgages of realty and personality are given in Chapter 24, 'Private Finance' in the subdivision 'Transactions in Real Estate'.

Board of Surveyors

The Board of Surveyors comprises the Surveyor-General, who is an ex-officio member and president of the Board, and six members appointed by the Governor. The Board registers all practising land surveyors and controls their standards of performance and duties throughout New South Wales.

Lord Howe Island Board

The Lord Howe Island Board is described in Chapter 1, 'Natural Environment'.

Central Mapping Authority

The Central Mapping Authority is responsible for the production of topographic and cadastral maps of New South Wales, geodetic surveys, the supply of aerial photographic coverage, digital mapping, project cartography, map printing and the sale of maps. Approximately 90 per cent of the State has been mapped at the basic scale of 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:100,000.

Valuer-General's Department

The functions of the Valuer-General include the production of valuations for use by local government, water boards and the Land Tax Commissioner, valuation of interests in land for stamp duty, and the valuation of claims for compensation where land is acquired for public purposes. Further details on valuation of property are given in Chapter 23, 'Public Finance' in the subdivision 'Valuation and Rating of Property in Local Areas'.

The data contained in the following table have been determined following a study of prices paid for real estate throughout New South Wales. Details of completed property transactions are notified to the Valuer-General's Department by the purchaser by way of a notice of sale. Prices listed are not a mathematical average of the property sales but are estimates made by the Department's valuers of the fair market price at 30 June for a typical property.

Index of Property Prices, New South Wales

Base of each Index 1976=100 (a)

(Source: Valuer General's Department)

Type of property	Index at 30 June						Average value at 30 June 1982 \$
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Residential — standard serviced allotments (b) —							
Inner Sydney suburbs	108	126	167	250	328	361	82,059
Middle-distance Sydney suburbs	110	126	164	241	301	313	72,513
Outer Sydney suburbs	104	112	143	200	273	277	37,778
Newcastle urban area	109	117	129	147	198	317	26,273
Wollongong urban area	109	122	147	184	259	293	30,769
Coastal towns	108	114	127	145	225	308	23,104
Major inland cities	108	118	124	133	162	190	13,970
Retail shop site (Base: 1978=100)							
Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong	n.a.	100	111	138	162	174	39,464
Country towns and cities	n.a.	100	116	133	165	179	12,988
Industrial site, 2000 sq metres							
Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong	101	105	113	143	198	259	178,818
Country towns and cities (Base: 1977=100)	100	107	119	134	173	223	29,083
Western grazing properties	104	112	127	149	192	233	248,500
Wheat and sheep properties	110	123	144	170	226	299	408,419
Grazing properties	104	112	125	149	192	243	328,615

(a) Unless otherwise indicated. (b) Vacant residential land for the Sydney Metropolitan Area has been grouped in three categories, namely Inner Suburbs (0-6 kilometres), Middle Suburbs (6-25 kilometres), and Outer Suburbs (over 25 kilometres).

Real Estate Valuers Registration Board

The Real Estate Valuers Registration Board, which is constituted under the Valuers Registration Act, 1975, comprises the Valuer-General, who is chairman and four members (three registered valuers and a legal representative) who are appointed for a five year term by the Governor. The Board is responsible for the registration of all real estate valuers in New South Wales, regulates the qualifications for registration and implements other provisions of the Act.

Land and Environment Court

The Land and Environment Court makes orders on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Western Lands Act, 1901, and other land tenure, valuation, rating, and compensation matters. Further particulars regarding the Court are given in Chapter 9, 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

LAND TENURE

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1825, and leasehold tenures were given to 'squatters' after 1832. Conditional purchase under the 'free selection before survey' system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. From 1895, the disposal of Crown land was governed by the principles of pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a 'living area', one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance and are now of minor significance. Closer settlement, described on a later page, was an important factor in providing for new settlers, until suspended upon the introduction of rural reconstruction schemes in 1971.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to reduce the number and variety of Crown Land titles. Almost all lease-holders now have the opportunity to purchase their leases and obtain freehold titles.

Alienation of Crown Lands

The area of land (in thousand hectares) alienated from the Crown in New South Wales at the end of each decennial period since 1861 is as follows.

<i>At 31 December</i>		<i>At 30 June</i>		<i>At 30 June</i>	
1861	2,892	1911	14,663	1951	20,690
1871	3,493	1921	16,058	1961	22,568
1881	7,938	1931	17,837	1971	25,089
1891	9,584	1941	20,349	1981	27,189
1901	10,687				

An analysis of alienated land in recent years is shown in the following table.

Area of Alienated Lands, N.S.W.

(Source: Department of Local Government and Lands)
(*000 hectares, at 30 June)

<i>Area of land</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Alienated	29,112	29,303	29,514	29,773	30,036	30,963
Resumed or reverted to Crown	2,801	2,807	2,814	2,833	2,847	2,861
Remaining alienated	26,311	26,497	26,700	26,940	27,189	28,101

The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1982 (30,963 thousand hectares) comprised 20,618 thousand hectares sold by conditional purchase, 2,892 thousand hectares granted or sold before 1862, 4,726 thousand hectares sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862, and 2,727 thousand hectares disposed of by other forms of alienation.

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30 June 1982.

Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, N.S.W., 30 June 1982
(Source: Department of Local Government and Lands)
(hectares)

<i>Type of tenure</i>	<i>Area</i>
Alienated land —	
Includes grants and sales by private tender and public auction to 31 December 1861, conditional purchases, auction and after-auction sales, improvement and special purchases, Closer Settlement Act purchases, etc., after adjustment for alienated lands acquired by the Crown	28,101.367
In process of alienation —	
Includes conditional purchases, auction and after-auction sales, settlement purchases, irrigation area lands, and other purchases	1,344.357
Virtually alienated —	
Homestead selection or grant	594.400
Perpetual lease other than Western lands lease —	
Includes homestead farms, crown leases, conditional leases, suburban holdings, etc.	8,787.916
Long-term leases, limited rights of alienation —	
Includes prickly pear, residential, and special leases	285.791
Other long-term leases —	
Western lands lease, ordinary	365.128
Western lands lease, perpetual	30,405.700
Short-term and temporary leases —	
Includes annual lease, occupation licence, preferential occupation licence, permissive occupancy, and road permits	2,866.599
Leases in Western Division under Crown Lands Consolidation Act	66,010
Land alienated and in course of alienation in Western Division	835,580
Other —	
Includes forest leases, mining leases, recreational land, vacant land, and areas neither alienated nor leased	6,555.941
Total area, inclusive of water and Lord Howe Island	80,208.789

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book No. 49. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Aboriginal Lands

Aborigines Act, 1969

In 1973, an amendment to the (State) Aborigines Act, 1969 established the Aboriginal Lands Trust to assume corporate ownership of land on behalf of, and for the benefit of, Aborigines of New South Wales. The composition of the Trust consisted of nine members elected by the Aborigines of the State. This Act further provided that the Trust could acquire property by grant from the Crown or by purchase, gift or bequest, and could develop, sell, lease, or otherwise deal with such property as it saw fit. At 30 June 1982, a total area of 4,378 hectares, comprised largely of former reserves, had been transferred from the Crown to the Trust.

Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983

In May 1983, the (State) Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983 was assented to and the structures established under it will become operational in January 1984. This Act provides for the repeal of the Aborigines Act, 1969, and for the establishment of Local Aboriginal Land Councils to hold freehold title to Aboriginal land within their geographical area. The Act also contains provisions for the transfer to the appropriate Local Aboriginal Land Council of all titles to land held by the former Aboriginal Lands Trust, for Aboriginal land rights claims to be made in respect of certain Crown land, for the provision of funds to enable Aboriginal communities to acquire and develop land, and for the Land and Environment Court to settle disputes arising out of this legislation.

Aboriginal Land Councils. The Act establishes a three tiered structure to facilitate administration of Aboriginal Land Councils whose major purpose is to hold the freehold title to Aboriginal lands. Each local council comprises all adult Aborigines living within a particular geographical area, and is responsible for the management, use, control and development of lands and community enterprises, including negotiations in respect of mining. The second tier comprises Regional Aboriginal Land Councils composed of representatives of each local council within a region. Their major functions are to give financial and other assistance to local councils for community development, housing and

other commercial enterprises, as well as assisting local councils with preparation and submission of land claims. The third tier is the New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council composed of representatives (elected annually) of each regional council. Its major function is the allocation of funds to local and regional councils for acquisition of lands and administration costs. The State Council also oversees such matters as land claims, the management of land, and mining royalties.

Land Rights. All titles to land held by the former New South Wales Aboriginal Lands Trust will be transferred to the appropriate local council. This comprised over 4,000 hectares when the Act was assented to. Under the Act, an Aboriginal land right claim may only be granted if the land claimed is Crown land which is not in lawful use or occupation, and not needed nor likely to be needed for essential public purposes. There is no right to claim private lands. Aboriginal Land Councils have the right to purchase private lands on the open market using funds provided by the Act. Aboriginal Land Councils will receive freehold title to all lands transferred to them, but this land may not be subsequently sold, mortgaged, or transferred, although it may be leased. Title to Aboriginal lands includes the right to all minerals except gold, silver, coal and petroleum. The Aboriginal Land Council has the right to refuse permission for exploration and mining on its land (except in relation to gold, silver, coal and petroleum), and that decision is final. Where approval is given for mining, the parties will enter into negotiations for payment of royalties.

New South Wales Government Funding. For a period of 15 years an amount equivalent to 7.5 per cent of land tax revenue received by the New South Wales Government will be set aside to provide a fund to enable Aboriginal communities to acquire and develop land, and to meet administrative costs.

The Role of the Land and Environment Court. The jurisdiction of the Land and Environment Court has been extended to enable it to determine all disputes arising under the legislation. The Act also contains a provision for the appointment of Aboriginal assessors to assist the judge in certain circumstances.

Land in Irrigation Areas

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable land in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

Reserves

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

Closer Settlement

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement scheme instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book No. 36. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of Year Book No. 49.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations (for a detailed description of the schemes for the settlement of ex-servicemen, see page 744 of Year Book No. 61).

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The

provisions of the new scheme were similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances were not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent per annum) were higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme. Further details of this Scheme are given on page 936 of the Year Book No. 63.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, made a significant change to the General Closer Settlement Scheme. Under the main provisions of this Act, applicants could apply for a Settlement Purchase title instead of a Closer Settlement Lease, and all holders of Closer Settlement Leases, Settlement Purchase Leases, and Group Purchase Leases (all formal leases in perpetuity without conversion rights) could apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.

The General Closer Settlement Scheme was suspended in 1971, and was replaced by the Marginal Dairy Farms and Rural Reconstruction Schemes which were later replaced by the Rural Adjustment Scheme in 1977. This Scheme is described in Chapter 15, 'Agriculture' in the division 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs'.

LAND USE PLANNING AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Authorities and legislation have been established in New South Wales to facilitate a process by which land use planning and development decision making, at all levels of government, can be undertaken. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, through the operations of the Department of Environment and Planning, provides for planning objectives and priorities to be established at various levels of government and within these guidelines for local government authorities to be responsible for land use planning and the development that occurs in their areas. Land use planning and proposed developments must take into account economic efficiency, community satisfaction, and environmental quality consequences and encourage an optimal mix of these factors.

Responsibility for most pollution control aspects of environmental protection in New South Wales rests with the State Government, which has enacted legislation to control the operations of government and private enterprises that may have a deleterious effect on the environment. Commonwealth legislation is responsible for pollution control in respect of the operations of its own departments and authorities within the State. The Commonwealth also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems and is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programmes relating to the protection of the environment. In addition, various voluntary organisations have been established to encourage public awareness of environmental protection and planning.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT, 1979

In New South Wales, the legislation which provides the framework for integrating land use planning with environmental protection is the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. This Act provides for the questioning of environmental impacts, nominates decision makers on land use, and provides processes whereby decisions can be made, implemented, and monitored. Under the Act, the environment is defined as including all aspects of the surroundings of man, whether affecting him as an individual or in his social grouping.

The objects of the Act include:

- (a) to encourage the proper management, development, and conservation of natural and man-made resources (including agricultural land, forests, minerals, water, and cities) for the purpose of promoting the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment;
- (b) to share the responsibility for environmental planning between the State Government and local government; and
- (c) to provide an opportunity for public participation in environmental planning and assessment.

The Act provides for the making of environmental plans and policies at State, regional, and local government levels, and a system of evaluation and consent for development which complies with the land use specified in those plans or policies. Provision is made for public involvement in the formulation of these plans and policies and in the process of evaluating development proposals before consent is given.

Environmental Planning Instruments

The Minister for Planning and Environment or the Director of the Department of Environment and Planning can initiate the preparation of a *State Environmental Planning Policy* or a *Regional Environmental Plan*. State Policies generally relate to those matters which are of significance for environmental planning at the State level. Regional Plans, on the other hand, relate to defined regions, the coverage of which may vary depending upon the issue being covered by the Plan. In preparing either of these types of instruments, public participation is generally involved, however, the extent of such action is at the discretion of the Minister.

At the local government level each local council has prime responsibility for making *Local Environmental Plans*. The Act provides the mechanism to ensure that these local environmental plans are consistent with the wider regional and State environmental planning policies. Local environmental plans for each area will eventually take over from the previous town and country planning schemes and interim development orders, and these plans will be developed by each council in consultation with its electorate and public authorities. Draft local environmental plans, and any environmental study leading to the plan, are exhibited and community submissions may be made before the final plan is prepared. A plan may make provision for the protection or improvement of the environment including control over the demolition of buildings and the protection of trees or vegetation, as well as the reserving of land for open space or for public places. A plan, once approved by the Minister, is used by the local council as the basis of decisions as to whether or not a development proposal in the area should proceed.

Development Control

In terms of the Planning and Environment Act, development is regulated generally by local government councils under a system called 'development control'. As defined in the Act 'development of land' includes 'the erection of a building on that land; the carrying out of a work in, on, over, or under that land; the use of that land or of a building or work on that land; and the subdivision of that land'.

When permission is sought to carry out development, the controls and procedures that apply will depend on the way in which the development is categorised in the local environmental plan. Some development is permitted by a local plan without development consent (e.g. dwelling houses in residential zones). However, most other development requires local government consent. Some development applications are required to be advertised by the Council, and adjoining residents notified, so that citizens may exercise their right to make submissions to the Council before consent is given for the proposal. The Minister for Planning and Environment may direct that some development applications be referred to him for decision. In these cases the Minister may decide to hold a 'Commission of Inquiry' (which is open to the public) or a hearing can be requested. A report on the development is then made to the Minister, who makes the final decision whether the proposal is to be approved by the issuing of a development consent. There is no right of appeal against development decisions taken by the Minister.

The Act also provides for a more detailed examination of the impact of two other classes of development. Development may be either 'designated' or 'an activity'. Both classes require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement. Further details of the requirements for obtaining approval for these forms of development are provided in the following section on 'Environmental Assessment'.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act specifies those matters which local councils must consider when determining whether a development application by a private person should be approved or refused. The considerations include:

- (a) the provisions of any existing or draft local or regional environmental plan and State policy;
- (b) the means that may be employed to protect the environment or to mitigate any harmful environmental effects;
- (c) the effect on the scenic quality of the landscape;
- (d) the social and economic effects on the locality;
- (e) the character, location, siting, shape, size, height, and appearance of the development;
- (f) the suitability of the development to the site in view of possible bushfires, floods, or other risks which could possibly occur there;
- (g) the provision of vehicle access, parking, and loading within the development;
- (h) the amount of traffic likely to be generated and its probable effect on the road network;
- (i) whether utility services are adequate for that development;
- (j) the provision of landscaping and preservation of trees and vegetation; and
- (k) the existing and likely future amenity of the neighbourhood.

Applicants must provide such information with their development applications to demonstrate that consideration has been given to the likely impact of the development on the environment.

An applicant who is dissatisfied with a Council's decision on the application may lodge an appeal with the Land and Environment Court. Application to the Land and Environment Court may also be made by any person for an order to remedy or restrain a breach of the Planning and Environment Act (e.g. if development is carried out without consent or is inconsistent with the terms of the consent given).

Environmental Assessment

The Act provides for the 'designating' of certain types of development i.e. the construction of new (or alterations to old) establishments involved with abattoirs, heliports, canning and bottling, cattle feed lots, cement, concrete and ceramics, chemicals, mining, marinas, piggeries, metallurgy, petroleum products works, paper, pulp, plastic or rubber manufacture, and woodmilling. These forms of development are considered likely to have an adverse effect on the environment. Therefore for 'designated' development it is mandatory for an Environmental Impact Statement to be prepared and for the proposal to be advertised for public comment. An Environmental Impact Statement is required to outline the objectives of the proposal, the justification of the proposed activity in terms of environmental, economic and social considerations, any feasible alternatives to carrying out the proposed activity, the reason for the choice of the preferred alternative, and details of the environmental safeguards proposed.

Provision is also made in the Act for public authorities, such as government departments and local councils, to consider the environmental effect of any 'activity' or 'project' they propose to undertake. Where such an activity is likely to have a significant effect, an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared and exhibited before a decision to proceed is made.

The factors which public authorities must consider when assessing the environmental impact of an activity include:

- (a) any environmental impact on a community;
- (b) any environmental impact on the ecosystem of the locality;
- (c) the possible diminution of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific, or other environmental quality or value of the locality;
- (d) any endangering of any species of fauna or flora;
- (e) any long-term effects on the environment;
- (f) any pollution of the environment;
- (g) any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste;
- (h) any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise, which are, or are likely to become, in short supply; and
- (i) any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities.

Public comments on environmental impact statements may be submitted and must be considered by the public authority or a council (in the case of designated development) in its decision making. Any person who has made a written objection to a designated development application can lodge an appeal to the Land and Environment Court within 28 days of the announcement of approval of the development.

STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH STATE LAND USE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

Department of Environment and Planning

The Department of Environment and Planning is responsible for the co-ordination and promotion of land use and resource management in New South Wales. It was established in 1980 when the functions of the former Planning and Environment Commission were transferred to it. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 gives the Department, through its Director, the main responsibility for ensuring that planning decisions reflect the general aim that all land use should be based on the wise management of the environment and the social and economic needs of the community. To achieve this, the Director advises the Minister on policies that need to be established at the State and regional level relating to the distribution of resources and the provision of services.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, established three *co-ordination and advisory committees* and provides for others to be formed as the need arises. The Director of the Department of Environment and Planning is the Chairman of each of these three Committees:

- (a) The Advisory Co-ordinating Committee, comprising representatives from Government bodies concerned with transport, energy and urban services, advises the Minister for Planning and Environment on the means of ensuring effective co-ordination of public authority programs.
- (b) The Local Government Liaison Committee, the members of which include persons from the Local Government and Shires Associations, Local Government Planners' Association, Town Clerks' Society, State Pollution Control Commission and the Department of Local Government and Lands. The Committee advises on the procedures for local councils in carrying out their responsibilities relating to environmental planning.
- (c) The Environment and Planning Advisory Committee, with membership of persons with backgrounds in housing, education, conservation and community welfare and services. This Committee provides advice on the administration of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.
- (d) Other committees established include the Urban Development Committee, Environmental Education Advisory Committee and Urban Consolidation Committee.

To meet the responsibility for the preparation of regional environmental plans the Department has created two planning divisions — 'Planning Division North' and 'Planning Division South' — containing eleven regional planning teams, some of which are located at eight regional offices and the remainder at the Head Office in Sydney. In its task of drawing up regional environmental plans, the Department is required to prepare an environmental study and place this, together with aims of the draft plan, on public exhibition. Submissions from the public on the study and aims are then considered by the Director before deciding the aims and objectives and preparing a draft regional environmental plan in consultation with councils and relevant government departments. The draft plan is exhibited and public submissions on the draft plan are considered by the Department. The Director may arrange for a Commission of Inquiry before the final plan is prepared. Regional Environmental Plans require ministerial approval before gaining statutory status by being published in the New South Wales Government Gazette.

At the time of preparing this chapter in June 1983, the Department had finalised eight State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP).

The State policies relate mainly to limiting development standards enforced by local councils in order to streamline planning processes, reduce delays, extend opportunities for medium density dwellings, and to break down unreasonably rigid interpretations of what can be located in residential areas. As an example, State Policy No. 5 is designed to encourage the development of housing for aged and disabled persons and to extend their

choice of different types of accommodation in all residential areas of the State. State Policy No. 8 provides for the Minister to consent to the development of surplus public land in order to ensure that such land does not remain idle while government services are under-utilised.

Regional Environmental Plans have been gazetted for the Sydney Region (Nos. 1 and 2 on dual occupancy, No. 3 on Kurnell, No. 4 on Homebush Bay) and for the Hunter Region (the Hunter Regional Plan No. 1).

Information on earlier regional planning proposals, such as the non-statutory Sydney Region Outline Plan which was prepared by the Department's predecessors but which are now administered by the Department, are described later in this Division.

Sydney Region

In 1968, the State Planning Authority, which preceded the Planning and Environment Commission and Department of Environment and Planning, published the Sydney Region Outline Plan. This Plan set out the principles, policies, and broad strategies to guide the future urban expansion of the Region to the year 2000. (The Sydney Region covers the same area as the Sydney Statistical Division, which is described in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.) The Outline Plan envisaged a considerable growth of population in the Region. Although it is not a statutory plan, it has been widely accepted as a guide by statutory authorities and the community generally. The former Planning and Environment Commission undertook a review of the progress made under the Plan, an evaluation of its assumptions, and a review of its proposals in the light of current growth expectations and published its report 'Sydney Region Outline Plan Review' in 1980.

The Sydney Region Outline Plan placed primary emphasis on an orderly approach to the process of land release in order to accommodate the expected rapid growth in population. This urban land release and phasing program was co-ordinated with the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board so that water and sewerage services were also provided. There were four releases of rural land for urban purposes between 1968 and 1974 to provide an estimated 115,000 homesites.

The Plan also contains special planning and development initiatives in the South-west, Gosford-Wyong, and Western Sectors. A complex of new cities in the South-west Sector with a population of 500,000, centred on Campbelltown, Camden and Appin, was contained in a Structure Plan adopted in 1973. In 1975 a Structure Plan and rural lands proposal for the Gosford-Wyong area were published providing for urban expansion and conservation of the rural areas in that sector.

Since 1975 however, several changes have occurred which have resulted in many of the assumptions and policy proposals of the Sydney Regional Outline Plan no longer being appropriate. Economic conditions changed from boom to economic uncertainty and Commonwealth funds available for urban programs were dramatically reduced over a short space of time. A greatly reduced level of urban development has occurred in both residential and industrial activity. Changes in State and regional population growth rates resulted in lower projections for the Sydney Region than were anticipated in 1968. (On present indicators it is now thought that the 5.5 million population expected for Sydney by the year 2000 is more likely to be around 4 million.) Commuting to and within, the new urban areas (which lack extensive public transport links) became more expensive as a result of changing supply and price conditions for petroleum. At the same time the extended commuter trips by car contribute to pollution of the Sydney Region airshed, which is particularly prone to the production of photo-chemical smog.

In recent years therefore, there has been an increase in measures taken outside the Plan to increase existing urban densities through programs of urban renewal, improvement of public transport facilities in urban areas, encouragement of inner city residential development, improvement of open spaces in inner areas (including rehabilitation of harbour foreshores), and the introduction of a policy of 'dual occupancy' (which allows the addition of an attached self-contained dwelling to an existing house, or the conversion of an existing house into two dwellings.)

The 'Sydney Region Outline Plan Review' published in 1980, evaluates the Plan from an historical perspective and suggests issues to be addressed in the future planning of the Sydney Region. The Review lists the assumptions which underlie the 1980 re-assessment of the Sydney Region Outline Plan and develops these in a statement of objectives and proposals based on an analysis of trends since the original publication of the Plan in 1968.

Among the issues seen as being important in influencing the development of new policies and plans, are the current population estimate for the Sydney Region by the year 2000 of being 4 million; the nexus between residential and employment opportunities; the effects of predicted increases in costs and uncertainty of supply of energy; access of all citizens to the whole range of opportunities and services in the Sydney region; access to a choice of housing at a reasonable cost for all sections of the community, particularly low income earners; and the need to strengthen the Newcastle — Sydney — Wollongong economic complex. The Review proposed the discontinuation of the phasing plan for the release of new urban areas; deferment of development in some areas (Appin and the North-west Sector at Castle Hill and Rouse Hill-Maraylya); and the need to reconsider commitment to rapid residential growth in the West Sector, including the Blue Mountains, because of the lack of employment opportunities.

Hunter Region

The Hunter Region covers the same area as the Hunter Statistical Division which is described in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'. Newcastle, located about 120 kilometres north of Sydney, is the principal city of the region. The Region is important to New South Wales because it contains a substantial part of the State's coal resources. These resources are the basis of the Region's major contribution to power generation, manufacture of steel, aluminium and heavy engineering products, coal exports, and shipping services. The Port of Newcastle is the second largest port in the State.

The Hunter Regional Environmental Plan No. 1, released in 1982, is the first environmental plan, for an overall region, completed since the commencement in 1980 of the new environmental planning legislation in New South Wales. Much of the work on the Plan, including public consultation was, however, completed before the commencement of this new legislation.

The Plan establishes a broad settlement pattern for the Region, based on anticipated population growth; a general policy framework to guide future public and private development over the next 20 years; and an implementation process to manage growth and change, and the effects of these as they occur.

The aims and objectives of the Plan are to provide for the development of the Region in physical, social and economic terms, the improvement of its urban and rural environments, and the optimum use of land for economic development consistent with the conservation of important natural and man-made features. Specifically, the objectives of the Plan are:

- (a) the location of new urban development so as to maximise the use of existing infrastructure and minimise development costs;
- (b) the provision of a wide range of housing stock with special emphasis on low cost housing in appropriate locations;
- (c) the provision of adequate social and community facilities and services in locations readily accessible to users;
- (d) the provision of a greater diversity of industrial and commercial development to broaden the Region's economic base and increase the range and quality of job opportunities, while reducing the Region's sensitivity to fluctuations in the external markets;
- (e) the provision of new industrial and commercial undertakings in locations accessible to the workforce and close to suppliers and markets;
- (f) the provision of effective transport facilities (with special reference to the Port of Newcastle), to meet demand for the movement of people and goods, and increase the use of public transport;
- (g) the protection and effective development and utilisation of the Region's renewable and non-renewable resources including prime agricultural land, water, coal, extractive materials, forests and other natural resources;
- (h) the upgrading of urban and rural environments to provide better living conditions;
- (i) the diminution of pollution;
- (j) the protection of the natural coastal regime and developments therein, and the prevention of erosion; and
- (k) the protection of areas of outstanding natural beauty and of buildings and places of scientific, historic, prehistoric or architectural significance.

In addition to setting these policies, the Plan also presents strategies for their implementation and lists the public authorities involved in the implementation process. In this way the Plan aims to provide guidance to:

- (a) local councils in the preparation of local environmental plans;
- (b) the Department of Environment and Planning in the processing of local environmental plans;
- (c) public authorities of the likely future needs of the Region;
- (d) the private sector in terms of future development opportunities and requirements;
- (e) consent authorities and determining authorities as to how development applications and activity proposals, respectively, ought to be determined; and
- (f) the community of the manner in which the effects of growth and change are proposed to be managed.

Land and Environment Court

The Land and Environment Court Act, 1979 established the Land and Environment Court. The Court replaced the Land and Valuation Court, the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, Valuation Boards of Review, and the Clean Waters Appeal Board. The Court hears appeals under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, the Local Government Act, the Heritage Act, the Aboriginal Land Rights Act, and other acts relating to land tenure, valuation, compensation, and pollution control. Further details on the Land and Environment Court are given in Chapter 9 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

State Pollution Control Commission

The State Pollution Control Commission is constituted under the State Pollution Control Commission Act, 1970. The Commission consists of the Director of the Commission, the only full-time member, and eleven part-time members who represent local government associations, secondary industry, commerce, primary industry, recreational activities, and conservation interests.

The Commission is responsible for supervising, controlling, and advising on the prevention, control, abatement, and mitigation of pollution, the control and regulation of the disposal of waste, and the protection of the environment from defacement, defilement, or deterioration. The Commission may order any public authority to do anything within the power of that authority which will contribute to pollution control, waste disposal, or environmental protection.

The Commission supervises the implementation of pollution control standards; formulates and promotes plans for practical programs of pollution control; advises the Minister on the effectiveness of existing measures and the need for new or modified legislation; carries out, commissions, and co-ordinates surveys, investigations, and research, conducts enquiries and investigations, and administers the pollution control legislation of the State. In addition, the Commission has developed an educational, promotional and publications program to inform the community on pollution-control and other environmental issues.

Air Pollution

The Clean Air Act, 1961 is concerned with the prevention and abatement of air pollution from premises and motor vehicles in New South Wales. Air pollution, as defined in the Act, includes emission into the air of any air impurity including smoke, dust (including fly ash), cinders, solid particles of any kind, gases, fumes, mists, odours, and radioactive substances.

Certain categories of premises, 'scheduled premises', such as oil refineries, primary metallurgical works, coal industry and coke works, cement, ceramic and concrete works, and some bulk cargo handling facilities must be licensed. A fee of up to \$3,000 may be charged for a licence and conditions designed to prevent, or reduce, air pollution can be imposed. Scheduled premises are supervised by the State Pollution Control Commission while local councils have primary responsibility for all other premises.

The Act prescribes that certain works may not be carried out without approval, that occupiers must maintain air pollution control equipment in efficient working order, and that they must carry out any control work as ordered by the Commission or a local government

body. Penalties under the Act provide maximum fines of \$40,000 for a single offence and \$20,000 for each day the offence continues. Emission standards are prescribed for some types of air impurities and where no standards apply occupiers are required to use the best practical means to prevent or minimise air pollution. The Minister may order the closure of any operation which is likely to be injurious to public health or to cause discomfort or inconvenience to persons.

The Clean Air Act also provides for the control of emissions from motor vehicles. The Act prohibits the sale or use of any motor vehicle that emits air impurities in excess of prescribed standards. It also prevents the sale or use of specified classes of motor vehicles not fitted with prescribed anti-pollution devices and requires that such devices be properly maintained. Regulations under the Act, provide for the progressive application of increasingly stringent controls on the full range of emissions from new motor vehicles.

Water Pollution

The aim of the Clean Waters Act, 1970 is to prevent and abate pollution in the State's rivers, streams, lakes, natural or artificial watercourses, dams or tidal waters (including estuaries, ocean beaches, and the sea), and underground or artesian waters. Pollution in terms of the Act, includes placing in or on waters any refuse, or debris whether solid, liquid, or gaseous which changes the physical, chemical, or biological condition of waters. It includes any matter that may make the waters unclean, noxious, poisonous or detrimental to the health, safety, welfare, or property of persons or is harmful to animals or aquatic life.

The State Pollution Control Commission issues licences to persons who discharge pollutants into waters. The licences are issued annually and impose conditions on the licensee regarding the discharge, including the type and quantity. A person may appeal to the Land and Environment Court against any licensing decision. It is an offence for a person to pollute any waters and penalties under the Act provide for maximum fines of \$40,000 for a single offence and \$20,000 per day for continuing offences. A person may discharge matter into waters where he holds a licence and the discharge is in accordance with the licence provisions.

An integral part of the Clean Waters Act is the system of classifying waters according to their use. Waters are classified after a study is undertaken to establish the existing and likely future uses of the waters. The proposed classification is advertised and objections may be lodged with the Land and Environment Court. Waters may be reclassified at a later date through the same procedures.

The Prevention of Oil Pollution of Navigable Waters Act, 1960 applies to the control of oil pollution from vessels and land installations into waters lying within the territorial limits, ports, tidal rivers, and inland navigable waters of New South Wales. It is complementary to Commonwealth legislation, and is administered by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. The Act provides for penalties up to \$50,000 for offences relating to the discharge of oil into waters.

Noise Pollution

The Noise Control Act, 1975 aims to prevent, minimise, and abate noise in the community. Provision is made in the Act for quantitative standards to be set for noise emitted from articles, vehicles, and premises, and for action to be taken to protect persons from 'offensive noise'. Offensive noise is defined as noise that by reason of its level, nature, character or quality, or the time at which it is made, is likely to be harmful to, to offend or to interfere unreasonably with the comfort or repose of persons. The Act applies to public and private places.

The State Pollution Control Commission has overall responsibility for the administration of the Act and has sole responsibility for noise control at scheduled premises (i.e. those premises where a large volume of noise is likely to be emitted), sporting activities, public places, and works being undertaken by other government departments. Local councils deal with industrial premises that are not scheduled premises and noise problems of a neighbourhood nature are generally handled by local councils, and the police. The control of noise from boats is the responsibility of the Maritime Services Board.

Provision is made for the licensing, by the Commission, of scheduled premises and the Commission's approval must be obtained before certain works are undertaken on scheduled premises. The occupiers of premises may be required to install, and maintain, noise control

equipment, to adequately insulate the site, and to undertake certain activities only during specified times.

A right of appeal exists in relation to noise control measures of the Commission. Penalties may be imposed on corporations and individuals for offences against the Act, with maximum fines of up to \$5,000 for an offence with additional fines for continuing offences.

Waste Disposal

Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority

The Authority was established under the Waste Disposal Act, 1970 with the objective of ensuring that waste generated in the Sydney region is collected, transported, treated, stored, and disposed of in an efficient and environmentally acceptable manner. The Authority provides waste disposal facilities for solid waste from domestic and commercial sources as well as for solid and liquid industrial wastes. The management of liquid wastes includes ensuring that all industrial liquid wastes which cannot be reclaimed and re-used are converted to a form which presents no hazard to the environment when deposited as landfill. The Authority also encourages the recycling of selected wastes and waste exchange between companies. Research undertaken by the Authority is currently directed towards improved methods of liquid waste disposal and recycling and resource recovery of all wastes. Plans for the establishment of an industrial liquid waste treatment plant in the Sydney region are well advanced.

Sewerage Treatment

In the Sydney region, the South Coast (as far south as Shellharbour) and the Blue Mountains area, the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board is the main authority responsible for the provision of sewerage services. Sewerage in the lower Hunter region is handled by the Hunter District Water Board and statutory boards handle sewerage treatment services in Broken Hill and Cobar. In other areas of the State sewerage treatment services are provided by local government authorities. Revenue, expenditure and capital debt of these authorities and of the Hunter and Metropolitan Water Boards are given in Chapter 23, 'Public Finance'.

At 30 June 1982 the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board provided sewerage facilities to 1,012,298 improved properties and to an estimated 3,147,000 people in the Board's area. A population of 2,576,300 is served by primary treatment works (i.e. providing screening, grit-removal, grease-removal and sedimentation) at major and minor ocean outfalls in the Sydney and South Coast areas. Plans are well advanced for the construction of long deep-water submarine outfalls at Malabar, North Head, and Bondi to replace the major cliff-face outfalls currently in use at those locations. At inland plants of the Sydney region, secondary treatment is provided either by biological filtration or the activated sludge process and chlorination. In most cases some form of tertiary treatment, such as retention of oxidation ponds, is also provided before discharge into creeks and rivers.

Coastal Protection

The Coastal Protection Act, 1979 makes provisions relating to the use and occupation of the coastal region and facilitates the construction of certain coastal protection works.

The Act requires that the Minister for Public Works must approve any development which may adversely affect the waters or foreshores in the 'coastal zone'. In addition, the Act provides for the Public Works Department to undertake selected programs to preserve, protect, maintain, restore, or improve the coastal area and to oversight and advise on developments in the area.

The Coastal Council of New South Wales, which was established under the Act, advises the Minister on the policies which should be adopted by public authorities concerning the management of the coastal region and co-ordinates the activities of public authorities on these matters. It also advises the Minister about coastal lands which should be publicly acquired for protection, access, or recreation purposes. In addition, it administers a research grant scheme to encourage a wide range of coastal research projects. The Council consists of ten members including representatives from State government departments involved with the coastal region, a representative of local government, and two persons with a special knowledge of coastal protection.

During 1981-82, the Council commenced work on a comprehensive study of coastal erosion and its management. It also continued its estuarine wetlands project which will produce a data base on coastal wetlands.

Heritage Council of New South Wales

The Heritage Act, 1977, established the Heritage Council of New South Wales which makes recommendations related to the conservation and enhancement of the environmental heritage of New South Wales. The term 'environmental heritage' means those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, social, cultural, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance to the State. The Act provides for the making of interim and permanent conservation orders. These orders require that any demolition, damage, or alteration to the buildings, works, relics or places to which they apply must have the prior consent of the Heritage Council. If an applicant is dissatisfied with a decision of the Heritage Council, an appeal may be made to the Minister for Planning and Environment. The Act also makes provision for emergency controls to prevent the demolition of buildings which are not the subject of conservation orders, but which may prove on further investigation to warrant the making of an interim or permanent conservation order. In cases of urgency, when demolition appears imminent, an order can be made to halt demolition for a period of up to 28 days pending further investigation. In addition, the Act provides for funds to be made available from the Heritage Conservation Fund for grants and loans for conservation projects.

The Heritage and Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning services the Heritage Council. The Branch undertakes liaison with local councils, other authorities, community groups and the general public on the broad range of heritage issues throughout the State. In particular, it provides detailed advice to councils on the development of environmental planning instruments to conserve and enhance heritage items in local areas.

COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Constitutionally, the States and Territories have primary responsibility for environment protection. However, the Commonwealth Government has particular responsibilities relating to its own jurisdiction and it responds to concerns which are national in character. Generally these responses are developed collaboratively with the States and Territories, through Ministerial Councils and through working relationships between the relevant government agencies. The Commonwealth has a particular role in providing links between environmental activities in Australia and in other countries.

Department of Home Affairs and the Environment

The Department of Home Affairs and the Environment is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programs relating to the protection and management of the environment and conservation management. It also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems.

Commonwealth and State Ministerial Councils

The Australian Environment Council, which includes the Commonwealth and State ministers for the environment, provides consultation and co-ordination between both levels of government on environmental issues. The Council of Nature Conservation Ministers consists of the Commonwealth and State Ministers who are responsible for wildlife conservation and national parks. The council develops co-ordinated policies for nature conservation and for the reservation and management of adequate areas of land for this purpose and for the conservation of Australia's wildlife.

Environmental Protection Legislation

The major legislation administered by the Department in regard to environmental planning is the *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974*. The Act makes provisions for the protection of the environment in relation to projects and decisions of, or under the control of, the Commonwealth Government. It requires that developments which may, directly or indirectly, significantly affect the environment be identified and fully examined,

environmental impact statements prepared if necessary, and public comment sought and considered.

The Act applies to all developments and changes proposed by Commonwealth Government departments and authorities, projects financed in part or in full by the Government, and private sector projects which require some Commonwealth Government approval. The granting of export licences or exchange control permission to import foreign capital may constitute Commonwealth Government approval. The Act also applies to projects jointly funded between the Commonwealth and other levels of government and to proposed State projects which receive direct Commonwealth financial assistance. The Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment may decide if an environmental impact statement is required. The draft impact statement is normally made available for public review. After the expiry of the period in which public comment is sought, the proponent of the proposal redrafts the statement taking into account the public's comments and then submits the final environmental impact statement for examination by the Department of Home Affairs and the Environment. Following this, the Minister may make comments or recommendations regarding the environmental aspects of the proposal. At any stage of the assessment process, the Minister may direct a public inquiry into the proposal. In administering the Act, the Department works in co-operation with the States and in general only one impact statement is required to meet all governments' requirements. No impact statements on development in New South Wales were released in 1981-82.

Financial Assistance to the States

The Environment (Financial Assistance) Act 1977 provides for grants to the States in connection with projects related to the environment. A grant may be made to a State or local government or to a non-profit making organisation.

Under the *Captains Flat (Abatement of Pollution) Agreement Act 1975*, the Commonwealth Government provided financial assistance to New South Wales for a program of works to abate the pollution of the Molonglo River from the mine waste dumps at Captains Flat. The cost of the program was \$2m for capital works and \$200,000 for maintenance works. Final maintenance work under the program was completed in 1982.

The Department administers a program of grants to voluntary conservation bodies to assist them with their administrative expenses.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization carries out scientific research on the Australian environment and the results of this research are used by industry and government. The Organization's work includes research on Australia's biological resources, resource management, and climate. Land use research includes investigations aimed at a better understanding of physical, biological, and socio-economic processes. It also conducts investigations into the movement of pollutants in the environment with special reference to plants, soils, and the lower layers of the atmosphere.

Australian Heritage Commission

The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* established the Australian Heritage Commission as the Commonwealth's principal advisory body on the 'national estate'. The national estate includes those aspects of the natural and cultural environment which have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, or other special value, to current and future generations. The Commission maintains a register of such places, encourages research and public understanding of the national estate, and advises the government on action and funding to conserve, improve, and present the national estate. Under the Act, Commonwealth Ministers, departments, and public authorities must ensure, where feasible, that their actions do not adversely affect places on the register and must notify the Commission of any action which might significantly affect a place on the register and allow reasonable time for comment on that action.

International Agreements

Australia is a signatory to a number of international conventions related to the National Estate including the Australia-Japan Migratory Birds Treaty, the International Convention for the Protection of Birds, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, the

International Plant Protection Convention, the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region, and the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, ('World Heritage Convention').

The World Heritage Convention requires parties which are signatories to it to adopt general policies, establish appropriate organisations and services, and develop suitable legal, technical, scientific and financial measures for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage. Each signatory is also required to submit an inventory of property suitable for the World Heritage List, which includes sites. The two New South Wales sites which have been included on the World Heritage List are the Willandra Lakes Region and the Lord Howe Island group.

Willandra Lakes Region

The Willandra Lakes Region is a system of dried-up lakes in western New South Wales. Their outstanding universal value lies in the evidence they provide of human occupation dating back more than 30,000 years. Skeletal remains found there are among the oldest evidence of homo sapiens anywhere in the world and establish the antiquity of Aboriginal man in Australia. The Willandra Lakes evidence is also important because it enables a reconstruction of the economic life of early modern man, showing a remarkable adaptation to local resources and the interaction between culture and the changing environment.

Lord Howe Island Group

The Lord Howe Island Group includes Lord Howe Island itself, which is described in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment', Balls Pyramid and adjacent islands to the south and the Admiralty Islands to the north, all part of an island system developed from submarine volcanic activity. The group has not only exceptional beauty but also an enormous diversity of landscapes. Because of the high proportion of endemic animals and plant, Lord Howe Island provides an outstanding example of independent evolutionary processes and is of great scientific and conservation interest. The islands include the most southerly coral reef in the world and provide, on the peaks of the main island, the habitat of one of the world's rarest birds, the Lord Howe Island Woodhen (*Tricholimnas sylvestris*).

URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The New South Wales authorities with major responsibility for State urban and regional development are the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, the Hunter Development Board, Industry Development Boards, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Land Commission of New South Wales. Local government councils are responsible for making planning decisions about development in their areas but these must be consistent with State and regional planning policies (see earlier text in this chapter).

STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED WITH URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Department of Environment and Planning

Urban Consolidation Policy

The Urban consolidation policy of the New South Wales Government is aimed at increasing the number of dwellings and/or persons in existing urban centres. The objectives of the policy are:

- (a) to meet the diverse housing needs of aged persons, single parent families and other types of households who need specific housing types and locations which are most appropriate to their needs;
- (b) to direct some growth away from the urban fringe and into established areas in order to reduce the costs that urban expansion creates in the provision of schools, hospitals, public transport and other infrastructures;
- (c) to ensure that existing infrastructures in established areas are more efficiently utilised; and
- (d) to reduce the rate at which housing costs are rising by increasing the supply of dwellings.

The Government plans to achieve urban consolidation by a variety of measures including the use of vacant sites, dual occupancy, and re-cycling non-residential buildings

for residential use. Towards this end, a number of State Environmental Planning Policies have been finalised. In October 1982, a draft medium density planning policy was released to permit medium density housing up to two storeys in height in all residential zones in New South Wales. In January 1983, following public debate on the draft policy, draft targets setting out the minimum number of dwellings which local government authorities should approve in the next five years were released. Under this policy, the individual authorities would be able to choose the nature and location of the medium density developments in their area. The State Environmental Planning Policy on medium density housing had not been finalised at the time this manuscript was prepared.

Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation

In the role of decentralisation, the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation is responsible for initiating, co-ordinating, and implementing the State Government's economic development and decentralisation policies in the Macarthur Growth Centre of the Sydney Region, and in the ten non-metropolitan regions of the State. The Department also liaises with the two growth centre corporations (the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Development Corporations) and monitors their budgetary, planning and development activities. In carrying out its role in the country regions the Department is assisted by Industry Development Boards appointed by the Minister.

The Macarthur Growth Centre is administered as a division of the Department, whilst the administrative needs of the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation in respect of his statutory responsibilities in relation to the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga Growth Centres are also met by the Department. The Department also meets the administrative needs of the Minister in respect of his responsibility for the operations of the Hunter Development Board. The Department operates through the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966, the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977, and Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977.

The State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act vests in the Minister the powers to encourage and assist the establishment of a Country Industries Assistance Fund. For the purpose of qualifying for assistance from the Fund, decentralised (or 'country') industries are defined as industries located outside the County of Cumberland and the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or wholesaling of any goods, or for a purpose approved by the Minister.

Depending upon the merits of a particular proposal, the range of assistance potentially available to selected decentralised industries includes loans for the purchase of land and erection of factory premises; provision of factory premises under lease arrangements; provision of guarantees for loans raised for the erection of premises and purchase of plant; assistance in housing key personnel, payroll tax rebates (provided for in the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates Act)); freight subsidies; training of labour subsidies; preference over metropolitan tenderers for State Government contracts; and relocation and removal assistance. Either independently, or jointly with local councils, the Department also develops land for industry, with the aim of ensuring the continued availability of serviced sites at reasonable prices. Expenditure from the Country Industries Assistance Fund in the last four years is shown below.

Expenditure from Country Industries Assistance Fund (\$'000)

Type	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Factory loans, leases, and general loans	7,122	13,556	4,706	8,000	8,905
Pay-roll tax rebates	6,092	7,477	8,254	10,061	11,788
Housing loans	2,277	2,150	3,453	2,502	1,364
Industrial land purchase, etc.	1,782	169	90	1,679	381
Freight subsidies	446	410	610	436	487
Grants and other subsidies	232	644	1,940	1,834	1,305
Other	888	1,009	1,130	1,253	1,463
Total	18,840	25,415	20,183	25,765	25,693

Macarthur Division

The Macarthur Growth Area of Campbelltown — Camden — Appin is a major project of the New South Wales Government to plan and develop three relatively self-contained new

cities for up to 500,000 people by 2015. The Growth Centre is located 38-70 kilometres south-west of Sydney.

In 1975, an agreement was signed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments for the development of the Sydney South-West Sector of Campbelltown, Camden, Appin and Holsworthy as the Growth Area. The area was initially administered by the South-West Planning Board, the objectives of which were to plan, co-ordinate, and implement the New Cities Project. The Board was later renamed the Macarthur Development Board and operated as a Division of the Department of Environment and Planning. In 1981, responsibilities for the area were transferred to the Macarthur Division of the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. In addition to encouraging and promoting private investment, the Division has the role of acquiring, planning, managing, developing, and marketing selected land for industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational purposes. The Macarthur Development Board now acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

Approximately 6,300 hectares of land has been acquired for Growth Area purposes. Of this, approximately 2,056 hectares were acquired under provisions of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, 1974, with the remainder purchased on the open market. A large proportion of this land has been used to provide industrial estates at Minto and Ingleburn, leased sites for large commercial complexes at Campbelltown and Minto, and sites for various government services such as education and health. Land administered by the Macarthur Division for residential purposes has the capacity for about 20,000 lots, principally in the Camden and Appin New City areas.

Funding was initially provided by the Commonwealth Government under the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act 1974*, which provided financial assistance for urban expansion and development. Between 1975 and 1978 the Commonwealth Government provided loan funds of \$28m with a ten year rest period before repayments, and with a repayment period of 20 years. The Commonwealth withdrew its support in 1978 and the N.S.W. Government has since taken over full responsibility for providing loan borrowing allocations. As at June, 1983, the State will have provided loan allocations amounting to \$48m. In 1982-83 the State Government provided a loan allocation of \$6.6m as part of the Macarthur Division's overall \$12.7m project program. These funds have been augmented by income received from the disposal of residential, industrial and commercial sites. Nearly 60 per cent of funds have been applied to development works to open industrial estates and the Campbelltown Regional City Centre, in order to expand local employment opportunities. The remainder has been absorbed by servicing and repaying loans, and acquisitions and administration costs.

From the outset, structural planning for the Macarthur Growth Area recognised the attributes of providing a broad range of housing opportunities including medium density, normal residential, and larger rural holdings. Surrounding the cities, vast areas of pasture land have been zoned so as to provide for continued rural activity and a permanent country setting with areas of open space extending right into the heart of the residential areas. Prices for land are much cheaper than those in areas closer to the centre of Sydney.

The population of the Macarthur Growth Area in 1983 is estimated by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to be in excess of 120,000. The Department estimates that the population is growing at an overall annual rate of 4.4 per cent or between 5,000 and 6,000 people. Australian Bureau of Statistics population data for the City of Campbelltown and the Municipality of Camden, which are part of the growth centre, are given in Chapter 3, 'Population'.

Ninety eight of the sites in the industrial estates established at Minto and Ingleburn have been sold. The potential work-force required when these sites are fully developed is estimated by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to be in excess of 9,000. The Department estimates that 56 factories are currently operating on the estates employing approximately 2,000 people.

The major emphasis of the Macarthur Division's planning activities has now turned to the Elderslie-Narellan sector of the Camden New City to allow development to take place from 1984 onwards. Initial population expansion from this development is planned to be 40,000 persons over approximately 10 years.

Industry Development Boards

Excluding the Sydney Metropolitan Area, there are ten distinct regions which have been defined for developmental purposes. Nine of these are staffed by a 'regional manager' from the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. These officers are located at Grafton (North Coast Region), Armidale (New England), Dubbo (Orana), Broken Hill (Far Western), Albury (Murray), Narrandera (Riverina), Orange (Central Western), Goulburn (South-Eastern), and Wollongong (Illawarra). The Hunter Region, the tenth, is serviced by the Hunter Development Board which is described below.

(This division into Regions is compatible with the system of statistical divisions used for general statistical purposes in the State and which is separately described in Chapter 1, 'Natural Environment'.)

In the nine regions, Industry Development Boards, consisting of up to nine part-time members associated with industry, commerce, and local government, have been established.

The role of the Boards is to actively encourage the development and expansion of industry and commerce and the creation of employment opportunities within their respective Regions by mounting specific promotional programs, and by providing advice and assistance to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation, in respect of (a) the identification of regional investment opportunities; (b) the attraction to the Region of new industrial and commercial development projects; (c) the encouragement of expansion within the Region's established industries; (d) the planning and execution of promotional strategies designed to achieve the above aims.

Hunter Development Board

The Hunter Development Board was established in 1971 with the aim of assisting in the balanced development of the Hunter Region of New South Wales. The Board has five representatives of private enterprise within the region (including the Chairman), four local government representatives, two trade union representatives, and two representatives of State Government instrumentalities. In assisting with balanced development, the Board is involved with industrial promotion and the encouragement of good communications, co-operation, and co-ordination between all levels of Commonwealth, State and local government, the private sector, and the community. The ultimate aim is to maximise investment appeal and expand job opportunities in the region.

The Board has recently completed a series of investigations into the economic and industrial potential of the Hunter Region and is currently marketing the results of these investigations with potential investors both within Australia and overseas. With Commonwealth Government assistance, the Board has established a manpower development program which assesses training needs within the Hunter Region and assists industry by implementing training programs. A group apprenticeship scheme is operated by the Hunter Development Board employing 74 apprentices. In addition, the Board has devised and established special training programs for unemployed apprentices. The Board maintains comprehensive information on industrial land availability and provides assistance to investors and existing industries when contemplating establishment or relocation.

Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation

In 1972, the New South Wales Government announced its decision to create a growth centre in the Bathurst-Orange area, to be planned and developed in accordance with its policy of selective decentralisation. The growth centre area which extends over an area of 2,432 square kilometres comprises the Cities of Bathurst and Orange and parts of the Shires of Blayney, Cabonne, and Evans and is situated 180 — 260 kilometres west of Sydney by road.

The Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation was established in accordance with the Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act, 1974. The Corporation is directly responsible to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation and consists of a part-time chairman and ten other part-time members and a general manager.

Under the Act, development corporations are responsible for promoting, co-ordinating, managing, and securing the orderly and economic development of the growth centre for which they are constituted and their powers include the acquisition and development of land and the construction of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. The main emphasis of the Bathurst-Orange Corporation is to promote the growth centre area in order to attract industry.

The Corporation reviewed its activities and targets early in 1979 in the light of changed economic conditions and extended the population targets for the growth centre to 106,000 by the end of the century. At 30 June 1981, the estimated resident population was 61,350 (of which Bathurst City had 23,050 persons and Orange City had 31,300 persons). The average annual rate of change over the five-year period 1976 to 1981 was 1.11 per cent.

Lands for growth centre purposes were acquired under the provisions of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act until this policy was discontinued in 1979. Proposals for involvement of the private sector in lands owned by the Corporation for urban development are being pursued, in conjunction with the Corporation's own program.

In Bathurst, the Corporation has participated with the City Council in establishing two new suburbs, Stewart and Windradyne. The Corporation has also bought land in the City Council's Kelso Industrial Park, where factories have been built for lease. In Orange, the Corporation has undertaken the construction of various residential estates including the first stage of a large estate in North Orange. The Corporation and the Orange City Council have developed the Leewood Industrial Estate.

In 1981-82 operations of the Corporation again failed to generate sufficient revenue to meet the annual interest commitment which includes deferred interest on Government advances. Moreover in 1984, the Corporation will be faced with a need to commence repayment of principal instalments. Unless there is a substantial increase in demand and/or price for land and buildings in the growth centre, or some other material change such as remission of debt, it is difficult to see how the Corporation can acquire the cash needed to avoid defaulting on its payments at some time in the future. At 30 June 1982, the recorded capital debt of the Corporation, \$71m, exceeded its net assets by approximately \$35m.

Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation

In 1973, it was agreed that the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian Governments would jointly develop a new growth complex in the general area of Albury-Wodonga, on the New South Wales-Victorian border. A Ministerial Council was established to provide the machinery for co-ordination between the three governments at the ministerial level.

The Albury-Wodonga area covers approximately 5,000 square kilometres and comprises the City of Albury and Shire of Hume, in New South Wales, and the Rural City of Wodonga, Shires of Beechworth and Chiltern, and part of the Shires of Tallangatta and Yackandandah, in Victoria. Albury is about 590 kilometres south-west of Sydney and Wodonga is about 305 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. The Hume Highway and the rail line, which both connect Sydney to Melbourne, pass through the area.

At 30 June 1981, the estimated resident population was 73,800 (of which Albury City had 37,350 and the other part of the New South Wales portion of the area, Hume Shire, had 4,900). The average annual rate of change over the five-year period 1976 to 1981 was 2.46 per cent.

The Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement was signed in 1973 and approving legislation was later passed in the Commonwealth and the two State Parliaments. The New South Wales legislation is the Albury-Wodonga Development Act, 1974.

The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation is the statutory authority constituted, under the legislation passed by the three participating governments, for the purpose of planning and developing the growth complex. The Corporation comprises, in fact, three corporations viz., the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation. The principal functions of the State Corporations are to acquire, hold, manage, and provide lands in the areas designated for development, together with the provision of municipal-type services and the levying of charges in new urban areas. The three Corporations have a common identity in that the Chairman, Deputy Chairmen and members of the Development Corporation also function as members of the two State Corporations. Staff is common to all three Corporations which, in practice, work as a single entity responsible to the Ministerial Council. The administrative expenses of the Corporation are shared by the three governments.

The Development Corporation consists of a chairman (nominated by the Commonwealth Minister), two deputy chairmen (nominated by the respective State Ministers), and five part-time members, two of whom represent the local communities, the mayors of the City of Albury and the Rural City of Wodonga, and a businessman of national standing.

General financial arrangements are for each government to continue to provide funds for facilities and services that it ordinarily provides. In addition, the Commonwealth Government makes special loan funds available to the States for on-lending to the appropriate Corporation for land development, infrastructure services, and selected building works. During the year, repayable Commonwealth advances aggregating \$2.9m were received for disbursement by the Commonwealth Corporation on development works in New South Wales increasing the capital advances to \$59m. Principal repayments are not required for ten years but interest is to be calculated at the long-term bond rate from the date the advance was made and is added to the outstanding principal. Interest accrued to 30 June, 1982, amounted to \$41m (\$32m in 1980-81) increasing the capital indebtedness to the Commonwealth to \$100m. There were no additional private loans raised by the State Corporation in 1981-82.

New residential and industrial estates have been developed mainly on the fringes of existing urban areas and new cities are planned for Thurgoona (to the north-east of Albury) and Baranduda (to the south-east of Wodonga) with development work currently concentrated on Thurgoona. Significant development at Baranduda is not expected for several years.

Land Commission of New South Wales

The Land Commission of New South Wales is constituted under the Land Commission Act, 1976. Its main functions as set out in the Act, are (a) to acquire land for present or future urban development and for public purposes (b) as circumstances require, to develop and make available, or to make available for development by others, such of the land so acquired as the Commission considers necessary or expedient for urban development and for public purposes (c) to carry out or promote research or investigations into matters connected with urban development and (d) to make reports or recommendations to the Minister or any other person or body in relation to urban development. The Act also provides that the Commission shall 'make residential land available at the lowest price the Commission considers practicable having regard to the cost incurred by the Commission in relation to the land and the financial resources available for the Commission's continued operation; and promote orderly and economic urban development'.

At the end of June 1982, total funds employed by the Commission amounted to \$148m, including a Commonwealth Government loan of \$17m, private loans of \$9m, Commonwealth Deferred Interest Liability of \$14m, and promissory notes of \$87m. Assets (after provisions for decrease in value, write-downs, and provisions for future costs) included undeveloped land \$41m, land under development \$10m and developed land \$47m. Income from the sale of 2,166 lots in 1981-82 amounted to \$37m, while the number of lots developed in that year was 4,102.

The Commission is undertaking urban development in the local government areas of Blacktown, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Gosford, Ku-ring-gai, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Penrith, Shellharbour, Sutherland, Sydney and Wollongong. In addition to carrying out its own programs, the Land Commission oversees the development and disposal of homesites subdivided by the Department of Local Government and Lands from Crown Land in the Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra regions.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of: Valuer-General, Central Mapping Authority, New South Wales Department of Environment and Planning, New South Wales Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, Department of Local Government and Lands, Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, Albury- Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, Land Commission of New South Wales, State Pollution Control Commission, Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Coastal Council of New South Wales, Heritage Council of New South Wales, (Commonwealth) Department of Home Affairs and the Environment, and the Australian Heritage Commission. *New South Wales Real Estate Market* Valuer-General's Department. *Hunter Region Regional Environmental Plan No. 1:* Department of Environment and Planning, March 1982. *First Report* of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to Enquire into the Western Division of New South Wales.

12

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

CENSUS OF DWELLINGS

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population and housing.

For purposes of the census, an 'occupied private dwelling' is defined as 'any habitation occupied on census night by a household group', and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building. A 'household group' is 'a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements'. The number of 'occupied private dwellings' and the number of 'households' are therefore identical by definition.

An 'unoccupied dwelling' is defined as a structure built specifically for private living purposes and which is habitable, though unoccupied, at the time of the census. Unoccupied dwellings include 'week-enders', holiday homes, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Particulars of the status of private dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1981 Census, are shown in the next table.

Status of Private Dwellings (a), N.S.W.

Statistical Area	Status of private dwellings (a)		
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total dwellings
	At 30 June 1976		
Total, N.S.W.	1,491,826	152,960	1,644,786
	At 30 June 1981 (b)		
Sydney Statistical Division (c)	1,065,079	82,575	1,147,654
Newcastle Statistical District (c)	126,242	10,239	136,481
Wollongong Statistical District (c)	69,734	4,370	74,104
Rest of N.S.W.	401,703	56,067	457,770
Urban centres (d)	1,517,506	126,731	1,644,237
Rural areas (d)	145,252	26,520	171,772
Total, N.S.W.	1,662,758	153,251	1,816,009

(a) For definition, see text above table. (b) Final recorded figures. (c) See text in the division 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'. (d) See text in Chapter 3 'Population'.

NOTE: The figures shown in the table exclude non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, and institutions.

Between 1976 and 1981, the number of occupied private dwellings in New South Wales increased by 170,932 (or 11.5 per cent). In 1981, 64 per cent of the occupied private dwellings in the State were situated in the Sydney Statistical Division, 12 per cent were in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and 24 per cent were in the rest of New South Wales.

Manuscript of this section prepared in July 1983.

The following table shows the number of households by the type of private dwelling as recorded in New South Wales at the 1981 Census of Population and Housing.

<i>Households in —</i>	<i>Number of households</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Separate house	1,235,501	74.3
Semi-detached house	41,364	2.5
Row, terrace house	29,224	1.8
Other medium density	256,529	15.4
Flats (more than 3 storeys)	47,021	2.8
Caravan, houseboat	6,628	0.4
Other	19,262	1.2
Not stated	27,229	1.6
Total	1,662,758	100.0

The nature of occupancy of private dwellings in New South Wales by number of households and number of persons from the 1981 Census is shown in the following table.

Nature of Occupancy of Private Dwellings in N.S.W. 1981

<i>Nature of occupancy</i>	<i>Households</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Owner	564,836	34.0	1,516,079	30.9
Purchaser	520,234	31.3	1,839,492	37.5
Owner/purchaser undefined	29,793	1.8	84,460	1.7
Tenant				
Housing authority	84,135	5.1	273,932	5.6
Other	345,793	20.8	897,441	18.3
Other (n.e.i.)	65,630	4.0	180,925	3.7
Not stated	52,337	3.1	116,892	2.4
Total	1,662,758	100.0	4,909,221	100.0

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted between 1947 and 1966 revealed a marked trend from the renting to the owning of dwellings, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. However, from 1966 to 1981 the percentage of dwellings occupied by tenants has fallen only slightly from 28 per cent in 1966 to 26 per cent in 1981. The trend since 1947 (the first post-war census) is illustrated below.

Occupied Private Dwellings (a) Recorded at Censuses of Population and Housing N.S.W.

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Total dwellings</i>		<i>Dwellings occupied by tenants</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Increase since previous Census (per cent)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Increase since previous Census (per cent)</i>	<i>Proportion of total dwellings (per cent)</i>
1947	732,510	25	352,916	30	48
1954	900,159	23	340,873	(—) 3	38
1961	1,048,222	16	304,305	(—)11	29
1966	1,178,587	12	324,723	7	28
1971	1,356,533	15	379,651	17	28
1976	1,491,826	10	395,058	4	26
1981	1,662,758	11	429,928	9	26

(a) Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966.

Particulars of tenanted private dwellings as at 30 June 1981 according to the amount of weekly rent being paid is shown below.

Tenanted Private Dwellings in N.S.W. — Weekly Rent (a), Census 30 June 1981

Weekly rent	Number of dwellings	Proportion per cent of tenanted dwellings	
		Individual group	Cumulative
Less than \$10	7,196	1.7	1.7
\$10 to \$19	33,101	7.7	9.4
\$20 to \$29	40,738	9.5	18.8
\$30 to \$39	41,225	9.6	28.4
\$40 to \$49	65,580	15.3	43.7
\$50 to \$59	63,729	14.8	58.5
\$60 to \$69	53,533	12.5	71.0
\$70 to \$79	41,655	9.7	80.7
\$80 to \$89	29,491	6.9	87.5
\$90 to \$99	14,388	3.3	90.9
\$100 to \$109	8,848	2.1	92.9
\$110 to \$129	10,544	2.5	95.4
\$130 to \$148	4,401	1.0	96.4
\$149 and over	6,203	1.4	97.8
Not stated	9,296	2.2	
Total	429,928	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes both furnished and unfurnished dwellings.

STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS

A geographical distribution of the stock of dwelling units in areas of New South Wales in the years 1975-76 to 1980-81 is given in the next table. The figures for 1976 and 1981 were derived from the Census of Population and Housing. Whereas the figures for 1976 relate to the private self-contained dwelling stock, those for 1981 include private non self-contained dwellings. The estimated stock figures shown for intercensal years were derived by up-dating the stock in the previous year on the basis of recorded statistics of (a) new dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) completed, (b) other dwelling units added to the stock (by the conversion of existing houses into flats, etc.), and (c) losses of dwelling units from the stock (demolitions, etc.).

The stock of dwelling units includes all houses and other self-contained dwellings (and for 1981, private non self-contained dwellings, e.g. improvised and mobile homes), whether occupied or unoccupied. Each self-contained dwelling in a block of flats or home units, or in a group of town houses, etc., is counted separately. Non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, etc. and institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools, and prisons) are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

Stock of Dwelling Units in Areas of N.S.W. (Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division		Illawarra Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
		Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
1976	1,042,472	121,636	19,600	66,580	25,010	340,914	1,616,212
1977	1,059,628	124,049	20,228	67,841	26,038	351,243	1,649,027
1978	1,076,473	126,345	20,678	69,069	27,018	360,351	1,679,934
1979	1,094,485	128,518	21,149	70,335	27,991	369,101	1,711,579
1980	1,116,375	131,183	21,893	71,912	29,132	379,474	1,749,969
1981 (a)	1,147,654	136,481	25,592	74,104	31,646	400,532	1,816,009

(a) See text preceding table for details of the change in the series.

RENTS AND RENT CONTROL

Leased premises in New South Wales are now only subject to rent control in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948 if they relate to dwellings erected before 16 December 1954 and residential units (units created by the conversion of dwellings into self-contained flats) which were in existence before 1 January 1969 and if these dwellings or units have not been subject to a lease (known as a 'section 5A lease') registered with the Rent Controller.

Administration of Rent Control

The administration of rent control is undertaken by the State Rent Controller and Fair Rents Boards.

Within the County of Cumberland, rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on certain increased outgoings (rates, insurance, interest on overdrafts, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are mainly determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

Rental Bond Board

The Landlord and Tenant (Rental Bonds) Act, 1977 provides for the establishment of the Rental Bond Board to act as custodian of tenants' rental bonds. The Act requires all rental bonds on residential tenancies to be deposited with the Board within seven days of receipt, and sets maximum amounts that landlords may demand as a bond. The Act also makes provision for refunds to tenants and landlords, and the determination of payment in the event of a dispute. Rental bonds held by the Board are invested in permanent building societies, government inscribed stock, bank bills, and other interest bearing deposits. After deducting the costs of operating the Board, income from investments is used to provide a free Rental Advisory Service for tenants and landlords and to provide loans to low income earners for new project housing approved by the Board.

Fixation of Rents

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a determination by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller, or by an agreement entered into by the lessor and lessee and registered with the Rent Controller. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement, there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of 'basic rent plus increased outgoings', which represents the rent at 31 August 1939, or at the date of erection (whichever is later), plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, interest, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the above relevant date and the date of the determination.

A lessor may apply to a Fair Rents Board to have the rent of leased premises determined at their current value rental if the annual income attributable to a lessee amounts to \$10,000 or more. Broadly, 'current value rental' is the weekly equivalent of one and one-ninth times the last assessed annual value of the premises. The annual income attributable to the lessee is (a) the aggregate income, from all sources, of the lessee and residents of the premises (except boarders, lodgers, persons under sixteen years of age, and sub-lessees), less expenses incurred in earning that income and (b) \$208 for each boarder or lodger. A current value rental may not be varied because of a subsequent change in the financial circumstances of the lessee.

Recovery of Possession

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. Details of the Housing Agreements, 1945-46 to 1970-71 and of the Housing Arrangements, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given in Year Book No. 61 and 62 and in Year Book No. 64 respectively.

THE 1973-74 AGREEMENT

Under the Housing Agreement which operated from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1978, the Commonwealth Government made funds available at low interest rates to the States for welfare housing purposes. These advances were outside, and in addition to, the State Loan Council programs, which were as a result, lower than they would otherwise have been. The Housing Agreement Acts of 1973 and 1974 provided that not less than 20 per cent, or more than 30 per cent (except for special circumstances), of the advances to a State in a year was to be allocated to a Home Builders' Account for lending to private home buyers through co-operative terminating building societies or other approved lending institutions. The balance of the funds was made available to the State housing authority for the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes, for the construction of dwellings, or for the purchase, upgrading, or renovation of existing dwellings. Provision was also made for the temporary use of part of the funds by the housing authority to provide bridging finance for community amenities. The advances under the Agreement were repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 4 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the State housing authority and at 4.5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Builders' Account. Restrictions were imposed as regards the eligibility of families for homes built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds, the sale of family dwellings built by the Commission with Agreement funds, and on the eligibility of applicants for Home Builders' Account advances. These restrictions, and other details on the 1973-74 Agreement are given on page 348 of Year Book No. 66.

THE 1978 AGREEMENT

The *Housing Assistance Act* 1978 operated from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1981. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth Government provided States with funds for rental housing and home purchase assistance during the three years 1978-79 to 1980-81. As with the 1973-74 Agreement, the amount of advances made to each State under the 1978 Agreement was determined by the Minister for Housing and Construction. New South Wales received \$84m in 1980-81, comprising \$62m for the New South Wales Housing Commission of New South Wales and \$22m for the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The 1978 Agreement removed the restriction that, in general, only 30 per cent of the funds provided in a year could be allocated for lending to private home buyers. The advances under the Agreement were repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Housing Commission and at 4.5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The 1978 Agreement removed the restriction on sale of dwellings built by the Housing Commission, provided under the previous Agreement.

Loans from the Home Purchase Assistance Account were to be made to persons who were not able to obtain finance in the open market or from other sources. The 1978 Agreement allowed approved lenders receiving funds from the Home Purchase Assistance Account to adopt more flexible lending patterns than under previous Agreements. In determining the amount of a loan and of the repayments, individual circumstances such as family income, assets, and the standard of the dwelling were taken into account.

THE 1981 AGREEMENT

A new Housing Agreement, authorised by the *Housing Assistance Act* 1981, has operated from 1 July 1981. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth Government provides the States and the Northern Territory with funds for rental housing and home purchase assistance during the five years 1981-82 to 1985-86.

Under the 1981 Agreement, the Commonwealth Government will provide a set level of \$200m per annum for the duration of the Agreement, of which \$54m per annum will be non-

repayable grants to be used to assist disadvantaged groups in the community. The advances will be apportioned among all States.

In 1981-82 New South Wales received \$83m, comprising \$69m for the Housing Commission and \$14m to the Home Purchase Assistance Account. As under past Agreements, funds made available to the Housing Commission for rental housing can be used for purposes which include — the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes; the construction or acquisition of housing; the provision of community facilities in its major estates; the allocation of funds to local government authorities for the provision of rental housing for those in need; and the provision of funds to approved voluntary, non-profit, or charitable housing management groups.

The advances under the Agreement to the Housing Commission and to the Home Purchase Assistance Account are to be repayable over 53 years, with interest at 4.5 per cent per annum. Untied funds provided by the Commonwealth are to be matched dollar for dollar by funds allocated by the State to Housing Agreement programs in the same financial years.

A major change initiated by the 1981 Agreement is the requirement that each State housing authority progress to charging full market rents for public rental dwellings by June 1986. The impact of this will be mitigated by the States' rental rebate policy for tenants of limited means. The Agreement also provides that uniform rental rebate policies be adopted by all States. In New South Wales the Housing Commission determines the conditions of eligibility of persons for rental housing assistance provided under the Agreement, ensuring assistance is directed to those 'in most need'. The Commission dwellings may be sold to Commission tenants at the higher of the market value or replacement cost but sales are prohibited in areas where dwellings are regarded as irreplaceable.

The amount allocated to home purchase assistance, out of total funds allocated to each State, is left to the discretion of each State Housing Minister, and can be used for purposes which include loans to lending institutions and provision of a subsidy to eligible home purchasers. The terms under which moneys are made available for home purchase assistance remain substantially the same as those of the 1978 Agreement. Under the 1981 Agreement, loans are to attract an interest rate of not less than 5 per cent per annum depending on family income. The interest rate will then increase by 0.5 per cent per annum until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent per annum below the prevailing interest rate charged in Commonwealth Savings Bank home loans is reached. Subsequently, adjustments will be made for variations to that home loan rate. In New South Wales repayments will be increased by \$10 per month at the end of each of the first ten full financial years after the loan, or part thereof, has been advanced and thereafter by \$20 per month each financial year.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth Government in the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, and particulars of the dwellings provided under these Agreements are summarised in the following tables. Advances made by the Commonwealth under additional arrangements (not included in the tables) for 1981-82 include: Servicemen Housing, \$1,159,000, Emergency Accommodation Housing, \$666,000 and Woolloomooloo Redevelopment Project, \$165,237.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Government Advances to N.S.W.
(S'000)

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Commonwealth Government advances to N.S.W.</i>					<i>Advances outstanding to Commonwealth Government at end of year (d)</i>	<i>Interest paid by State</i>
	<i>Erection or purchase of houses etc. for rental or sale (a)</i>	<i>Pensioner housing (b)</i>	<i>Aboriginal housing (b)</i>	<i>Building societies etc.</i>	<i>Total advances (c)</i>		
1978	89,608	4,070	2,590	38,403	128,011	1,255,415	52,754
1979	72,605	5,695	3,022	31,116	109,416	1,353,501	58,424
1980	53,168	12,132	9,605	15,754	81,054	1,395,445	62,127
1981	49,860	12,421	9,607	21,860	84,141	1,135,956	52,215
1982	47,395	12,430	9,087	13,639	82,551	1,500,171	65,419

(a) Includes grants and loan funds. (b) Commonwealth funding outside the agreements existing prior to (i) 1978-79 for pensioner housing, (ii) 1981-82 for aboriginal housing. (c) Excludes funding under other arrangements. (d) Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the Defence Service Homes administering authority of liability for dwellings taken over by that authority.

**Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W. with Commonwealth Funding
(Year ended 30 June)**

<i>Dwellings</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Government dwellings (a) —					
Houses and flats completed —					
General housing program	2,207	2,322	2,283	1,206	651
Pensioner housing program (b)	152	151	220	529	631
Aboriginal housing program (b)	71	57	184	217	160
Total (c)	2,207	2,473	2,503	1,735	1,442
Private houses acquired (d) —					
By erection	401	274	282	236	215
By purchase —					
New	505	907	832	813	695
Other	1,601	930	892	999	606
Total	2,507	2,111	2,006	2,048	1,516

(a) Dwellings erected for or acquired by the Housing Commission of New South Wales (b) Commonwealth funding outside the agreements existing prior to (i) 1978-79 for pensioner housing, (ii) 1981-82 for aboriginal housing. (c) Excludes completions under other arrangements. (d) Private houses partly financed under the Home Purchase Assistance Account from advances made to building societies and other approved institutions.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

In December 1982, the Housing (Amendment) Act, 1982, reconstituted the Housing Commission of New South Wales by consolidating earlier legislative provisions relating to the Commission's establishment and operational powers within the Housing Act, 1912. The Commission is composed of a part-time Chairman, full-time Chief Executive, who heads the Commission's permanent staff and is responsible for policy implementation, and five other part-time members. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of housing for rental to persons in the lower to moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government ordinances, provide assistance to private home buyers, undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials and to acquire and subdivide land and dispose of home sites. Other functions are to grant leases of land, and to enter into joint ventures involving the development, management or disposal of land for residential, business, public or other purposes.

The permanent dwellings provided by the Commission are erected and purchased under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements or from State loans and grants. The majority of dwellings are erected by private builders under contract with the Commission. The Commission's projects extend throughout the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and more than 500 country centres, involving the construction of cottages, apartments, town houses, units for pensioners and a range of community facilities. Details regarding the provision of housing units for pensioners and the Commission's provision of rental accommodation are given in the subdivision 'Welfare Housing' in Chapter 5 'Social Welfare'.

Particulars of the house and flat dwellings (including pensioner units) completed for the Housing Commission in the last six years are:

	<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>					
	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Number of houses and flats completed	3,428	2,682	3,265	3,352	3,399	2,405

The 2,405 dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in 1981-82 included 1,569 for general housing, 631 for pensioners, 160 for Aboriginals and 45 for other government departments and authorities.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure and balance sheet in the last six years are given in the following tables.

Housing Commission of New South Wales: Income and Expenditure
(\$'000)
(Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Income —						
Rents	90,191	111,933	134,701	158,895	184,007	213,616
Less rebates	5,749	12,378	20,297	31,309	40,598	51,152
Interest	16,646	16,849	17,440	16,886	17,018	17,664
Other	10,793	3,484	5,800	6,520	6,186	9,964
Total income	111,882	119,888	137,644	150,992	166,613	190,092
Expenditure —						
Administration	10,190	11,788	12,417	13,241	15,615	18,984
Rates	19,123	21,581	23,575	26,164	29,837	35,912
Fuel, cleaning, etc.	2,655	3,189	3,481	3,905	4,695	5,268
Provision for —						
Maintenance	16,130	23,601	28,361	31,637	35,486	37,102
Depreciation, etc.	5,955	7,057	7,271	8,144	9,703	10,830
Interest	40,325	43,871	48,306	52,740	56,699	62,329
Total expenditure	94,378	111,087	123,411	135,831	152,035	170,425
Surplus	17,504	8,812	14,233	15,161	14,578	19,667

Housing Commission of New South Wales: Balance Sheet at 30 June
(\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Liabilities —						
Repayable advances —						
Commonwealth Government	856,200	945,782	1,015,012	1,043,710	1,066,684	1,089,211
State Government	109,163	114,102	124,435	179,185	178,156	177,147
Public loans raised by Housing Commission	18,401	18,693	18,881	16,497	17,020	17,744
Commonwealth Government grants	31,618	35,901	41,871	76,390	113,183	179,760
State grants —						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	9,435	9,515	9,590	9,670	9,750	10,594
Other (a)	16,108	17,108	18,200	19,200	20,200	40,577
Provision for maintenance of properties, etc.	7,274	7,563	9,912	12,825	21,979	25,692
Accumulated surplus	102,365	110,979	125,126	140,608	151,347	172,272
Sundry creditors (b)	20,192	21,913	19,068	22,388	34,042	68,486
Assets —						
Land, property, etc.	925,831	1,040,922	1,152,712	1,283,383	1,427,890	1,602,186
Home purchase debtors	231,100	217,342	204,153	188,377	172,206	159,959
Current	13,825	23,291	25,230	48,713	12,265	19,338
Total assets, liabilities	1,170,756	1,281,555	1,382,095	1,520,473	1,612,361	1,781,483

(a) Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes. (b) Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

OTHER GOVERNMENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE

Defence Service Homes

The Commonwealth Government, under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918*, assists certain former and serving members of the Defence Forces to acquire a home on concessional terms.

Details of the operations of the Defence Service Homes scheme are given on page 337 of Year Book No. 67.

The following table shows the number of loans granted in New South Wales under the Defence Service Homes Act, the capital expended under the Act, the total capital receipts, and the number of loan accounts in each of the last five years.

Defence Service Homes Scheme: New South Wales (a)

Year ended 30 June	Number of loans granted					Total capital expenditure \$'000	Total capital receipts (b) \$'000	Total number of loan accounts (c)
	Home construction	Purchase of new homes	Purchase of previously occupied homes	Enlargement of existing homes	Total			
1978	539	145	1,011	34	1,729	24,948	24,299	63,864
1979	544	142	933	38	1,657	23,842	29,928	62,255
1980	489	141	1,068	53	1,751	25,035	33,425	60,839
1981	481	106	886	53	1,526	26,174	32,251	58,371
1982	621	109	734	105	1,569	34,364	25,823	53,332

(a) Includes Norfolk Island. (b) Includes personal loan principal, property sales and rent, miscellaneous receipts and recovered excess credits through Special Appropriation. 1977-78 figures include personal loan principal plus Budget Appropriation only. (c) Includes A.C.T.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the scheme was to encourage people to save over a period towards the ownership of their first home, and to assist them financially with its acquisition by means of a home savings grant. A further objective was to increase the funds available in Australia for housing purposes, by rewarding savings made with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The grant was a tax-free gift, not a loan.

The scheme was introduced in 1964 and terminated on 2 June 1982. Persons who acquired their home on or before 31 December 1976 qualified under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964*, the conditions of which are explained in detail in Year Book No. 64.

Persons who acquired their home between 1 January 1977 and 2 June 1982 qualified under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1976* if they contracted to buy or build, or commenced to construct, their first home in Australia. In general, there was no restriction on the age or marital status of the applicant, except persons under 18 years of age had to be married or engaged to be married. In addition, persons who were not Australian citizens must have the right to permanent residence. The amount of the grant payable was related to the 'savings period', which was the period of 1, 2, or 3 complete years immediately before the contract date, during which the applicant(s) must have had saved in an acceptable form. The grant was calculated on the basis of \$1 for each \$3 of acceptable savings, including savings held at the beginning of the savings period. A maximum grant of \$667 was payable in respect of a savings period of 1 year, \$1,333 for 2 years and \$2,000 for 3 years. From 1 October 1980, an additional grant of \$500 was made to families with one dependent child and \$1,000 to families with two or more dependent children if they qualified for the 'savings period' grant. There was no value limit on qualifying homes (including land) for which Home Savings Grants could be paid, where the home was acquired on or before 24 May 1979. From 25 May 1979 to 18 August 1980 the maximum grant was payable if the value of the home was less than \$35,000 with no grant payable for homes over \$40,000; between 19 August 1980 and 30 September 1980 the qualifying values were \$45,000 to \$55,000; and from 1 October 1980 the respective qualifying values were \$60,000 to \$70,000.

The main forms of savings acceptable were those most commonly used to accumulate savings for a home, that is, with banks (other than cheque accounts), building societies, and credit unions. Savings expended on or before the contract date in connection with the home, such as for the deposit on the home or for the land, were also acceptable.

The next table shows the number of applications received and approved, and the value of grants approved under the Homes Savings Grant Acts.

Home Savings Grant Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of applications		Grants approved \$ '000
	Received (a)	Approved	
Home Savings Grant Act, 1964 (b)			
1972	10,930	9,881	4,373
1973	11,672	9,735	5,122
1974	9,780	9,460	5,864
1975	4,549	4,531	2,881
1976	2,616	2,322	1,457
1977	2,280	1,446	901
Total since 1964	121,857	108,351	51,648
Homes Savings Grant Act, 1976 (c)			
1977	3,734	2,217	1,445
1978	19,825	15,899	11,082
1979	20,624	18,692	19,467
1980	13,590	16,079	19,708
1981	11,732	8,877	11,140
1982	21,159	11,217	17,518
Total since 1977	90,664	72,981	80,360

(a) Net of applications withdrawn. (b) Operations commenced on 20 July 1964. (c) Operations commenced on 1 January 1977.

Home Deposit Assistance Scheme

The Home Deposit Assistance Scheme, established by the *Home Deposit Assistance Act* 1982, enables persons, buying or building their first home on or after 18 March 1982, to qualify for a tax-free grant. The objects of the Scheme are to encourage and assist persons to purchase or build their own homes and to encourage them to save, over a period of time, towards this end. The Scheme is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction.

There is no restriction on the age or marital status of applicants except persons under 16 years of age must be married or engaged to be married. To qualify for a grant, an applicant (or in the case of joint application, at least one applicant) must be an Australian citizen or have the right to permanent residence in Australia and must have held savings in an approved form continuously for at least twelve months prior to acquisition of their home. A grant cannot be paid if an applicant has already been paid a Home Savings grant.

Grants made under the Home Deposit Assistance Scheme are means-tested. The means-test applies to the taxable income of an applicant, or if more than one applicant to their combined taxable income, for the financial year preceding home purchase and is related to the Australian Statistician's figures for average weekly earnings (A.W.E.) for that year. A full grant, subject to savings qualifications, is payable where the weekly average of the applicant's taxable income for that year does not exceed approximately 135 per cent of A.W.E. The grant is reduced proportionally where the weekly average of the applicant's taxable income exceeds approximately 135 per cent of A.W.E. and is not payable if it exceeds approximately 155 per cent of A.W.E.

Successful applicants receive a savings based grant of up to \$2,500 (grants of \$1 will be paid for each \$1 of eligible savings). A family bonus, which is not means-tested, of \$500 for one dependent child and \$1,000 for two or more dependent children is also payable.

Qualifying homes may be new or established and are not subject to any value limit.

Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme

The Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme was established in 1982 following an amendment to the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936 and is administered by the Australian Taxation Office. The purpose of the Scheme is to lessen the burden of home mortgage repayments by providing for a rebate of tax on certain housing loan interest payments.

Home loan interest payments made on or after 1 July 1982 in connection with the purchase, construction or extension by a home owner of a sole or principal resident in Australia are rebatable at the rate of 30.67 cents for each \$1 of interest paid under one of the following schemes. A taxpayer who satisfies the relevant eligibility conditions will receive the benefit of the scheme which affords the greater rebate.

- (a) First home buyers during the first 5 years of home ownership may claim a rebate to specified limits on all interest payments. This scheme will continue until 30 September 1983 when a new first home ownership scheme will be introduced.
- (b) Home buyers may claim a rebate on interest attributable to such part of the interest rate above 10 per cent per annum calculated on a reducing balance basis in respect of the first \$60,000 of all loans on a home. This scheme ceased on 30 June 1983.

Housing Loans Insurance

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established under the (Commonwealth) *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965 to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes, with a low deposit and at a reasonable rate of interest, by insuring lenders against the risk of loss in such loans. The Corporation is self-financing but is guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Since June 1977, the Corporation has been empowered to insure loans for rental housing projects and loans to developers and builders, and has operated on a full commercial basis, servicing capital and paying income tax as well as State and Territory stamp duty.

Particulars of high ratio loans (that is loans above 75 per cent of valuation) insured by the Corporation in New South Wales during 1981-82 are:

	<i>Loans Insured</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i> \$'m
Build or buy new house or strata title unit	1,082	41.8
Buy established house or strata title unit	2,305	95.2
Discharge mortgage over house or strata title unit, alterations and improvements etc.	534	15.7
Total N.S.W.	3,921	152.7

During 1981-82, 3,921 loans (including those for alterations and improvements to dwellings) amounting to \$153m were insured under full cover with the Corporation in New South Wales, compared with 7,316 amounting to \$256m in 1980-81.

Further details of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation are given on page 339 of Year Book No. 67.

In addition to the Corporation, there are a number of private companies whose activities include the insurance of housing loans.

STATE GOVERNMENT HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE

State Bank of New South Wales

The State Bank of New South Wales, by arrangement with the New South Wales Government, administers funds provided in respect of agency schemes under which finance is made available to individuals for erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes.

Prior to 1976 the Sale of Homes Agency undertook to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales and for houses sold on terms under the 1956 and subsequent Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The Agency has continued to administer the purchase accounts. For further details on this responsibility of the Bank see pages 355 and 356 of Year Book No. 66.

The Housing Society Agency administers advances made to co-operative housing societies and the State Bank (as the approved government lending institution of the State) from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Youth and Community Services, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Minister for Housing on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan

applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth Government extend over 53 years; the difference may be used for further advances to housing societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging from 5 per cent per annum to rates which may increase annually until they are 1 per cent per annum below the then current Commonwealth Savings Bank rate for housing loans.

Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below.

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Advances during year \$'000</i>	<i>Total advances to end of year \$'000</i>	<i>Advances repaid during year \$'000</i>	<i>Advances outstanding at end of year \$'000</i>
1977	51,814	461,499	24,370	296,050
1978	52,502	514,000	26,574	321,960
1979	48,885	562,885	31,778	339,113
1980	52,800	615,685	35,928	355,987
1981	52,640	668,325	34,733	373,918
1982	50,615	718,940	27,702	396,865

Stamp Duty Deferred Payment Scheme

In 1976 the State Government introduced a scheme by which first home buyers may be eligible for a deferment of the amount of stamp duty payable on their first home. The Stamp Duties Office determines, on behalf of the Treasury, the eligibility of applicants and properties and if acceptable approves of an advance being made for payment of stamp duty in accordance with the Scheme. Applicants repay the advance to the State Bank over a period of five years by equal annual instalments. To 30 June 1982, 92,294 applicants have taken advantage of the Deferred Payment Scheme to the extent of \$60m. Balances outstanding as at 30 June 1982, totalled \$33m in respect of 76,730 accounts.

State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme

On 1 July 1981 the New South Wales Government introduced the State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme to provide second mortgages to assist eligible persons acquire their first home. The interest rate charged is 11.5 per cent per annum or the notional rate payable on the first mortgage, whichever is the higher, and remains fixed for the term of the loan. The maximum loan is \$15,000 and loans are repayable over 10 years. The Scheme is financed from funds made available by the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales, the Builders' Licensing Board and by the Rental Bond Board, and is administered by the State Bank of New South Wales. During the year ended 30 June 1982, 1,052 loans valued at \$11m were approved.

State First Mortgage Loans Scheme

On 1 July 1982 the New South Wales Government introduced the State First Mortgage Loans Scheme to provide finance to assist eligible families to purchase homes on land developed by the Land Commission of New South Wales. Loans to a maximum of \$50,000 are available, repayable over 20 years at concessional rates of interest. The Scheme is financed from the same sources as the State Second Mortgage Loans Scheme and is also administered by the State Bank of New South Wales.

FINANCE FOR HOME PURCHASE

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Governments. Details on interest rates charged by banks and building societies in New South Wales in recent years are given in the division 'Interest Rates' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

The private sources of housing funds include life insurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available. However, statistics are compiled of finance approved, by

significant lenders, to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner-occupation. A significant lender is one whose *Loans Approved* in this category exceeded \$250,000 in a financial year on an Australia-wide basis, or whose *Balances Outstanding* on such loans at the end of that year exceeded \$2 million. The value of housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals since 1977-78 is shown in the following table.

Value of Loans Approved in N.S.W. to Individuals for Housing (\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings					Loans approved for alterations and additions	Total loans approved to individuals for housing
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings	Total dwellings			
				Houses	Other dwellings		
1978	273,454	238,685	1,457,824	1,708,893	261,071	144,826	2,114,789
1979	337,984	265,078	1,719,731	2,018,746	304,047	147,083	2,469,876
1980	419,869	314,749	1,935,049	2,338,159	331,508	183,731	2,853,398
1981	426,577	309,014	2,085,240	2,450,130	370,701	218,867	3,039,698
1982	334,145	261,296	1,611,743	1,940,778	266,406	225,464	2,432,648

The average value of loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation in New South Wales in June of recent years is shown below.

	June 1978	June 1979	June 1980	June 1981	June 1982
Houses	23,812	25,573	29,700	32,628	34,817
Other dwellings	23,051	25,849	32,862	35,638	36,460
Total	23,705	25,601	30,067	32,946	34,991

Value of Loans Approved in N.S.W. to Individuals for the Construction or Purchase of Dwellings, by Type of Lender (\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Savings banks	Trading banks	Building societies		Finance companies	Other (b)	Total
			Permanent (a)	Terminating			
1978	627,167	304,276	730,064	31,575	74,091	102,790	1,969,963
1979	815,690	377,010	741,604	103,933	147,001	137,555	2,322,793
1980	845,070	368,352	960,366	108,401	213,274	174,204	2,669,667
1981	834,898	403,739	985,550	103,753	313,131	179,760	2,820,831
1982	707,126	335,065	707,170	90,532	184,485	182,806	2,207,184

(a) Includes non-terminating building societies. (b) Comprises governmental authorities, insurance companies, and credit unions (loans approved by governmental authorities in 1981-82 amounted to \$47,113,000).

SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, 1919, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities, to the whole of a large number of shires, and to the larger residential areas within other shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances. Appeals against a decision of a council may be made to the Land and Environment Court constituted under the Land and Environment Court Act, 1979. This Court commenced its operations in 1980, replacing the former Local Government Appeals Tribunal. The Court is of Supreme Court status and matters are heard by a Judge and/or technical and conciliation assessors. Usually a compulsory conciliation conference is held (often on the building site) prior to a court hearing. If no acceptable decision is reached at the conference, the parties can consent to having the same assessor adjudicate on the matter. Otherwise the assessor reports the dispute to the Court.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, 1912, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 25 metres unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Minister for Planning and Environment, nor to a height greater than 45 metres unless approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Land use planning and urban and regional development in New South Wales are described in Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

BUILDERS LICENSING BOARD

The Builders Licensing Board was established as a statutory corporation under the Builders Licensing Act, 1971, to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Act requires all builders of dwellings and certain trade contractors to be licensed, provides insurance against certain risks to purchasers of habitable dwellings, and allows the Board to discipline licence holders where necessary.

Builders engaged in the building of dwellings (or in alterations or additions to dwellings) are required to be licensed, if the value of the building work undertaken exceeds \$1,000. Trade contractors carrying out trade work exceeding \$200 on dwellings in the areas of bricklaying and stonemasonry, carpentry and joinery, demolishing, excavating, formwork construction, general concreting, glazing, painting and decorating, plastering, reinforcement fixing, roof tiling, and wall and floor tiling are required to be licensed. Every person holding a licence must be at least 18 years of age, be of good character, have sufficient financial resources to carry on building or trade work, and be capable of carrying out the work either by himself or by means of a qualified employee.

Complaints against builders and trade contractors may be made to the Builders Licensing Board. The disciplinary provisions of the Act empower the Board to cancel or suspend a licence, and to order the rectification of defective building or trade work.

A person who wishes to build his own home, or to carry out alterations or additions to his own home, where the value of the work exceeds \$1,000 must apply for an 'owner-builder's' permit.

The insurance provisions of the Act require the builder to pay an insurance premium to the Board which covers the home buyer and home owner, inter alia, against any loss incurred as a result of the insolvency of the builder or any major structural defects in the work done by the builder. The maximum payment in respect of one claim is \$40,000.

The Board has a Pre-Purchase Property Inspection Scheme for any person intending to purchase a 'habitable dwelling', where a change of ownership is involved. Under the scheme, an intending purchaser of a dwelling is provided, for a fee, with a report on the condition of that dwelling.

The Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974 was amended in 1982 in order to transfer the administration, assets and liabilities of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Fund from the Board to the newly established Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Corporation (a corporation sole comprising the Under Secretary of the Department of Industrial Relations). The Fund is described in the division 'Wages and Earnings' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND DRAINERS BOARD

The Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Act, 1979, established the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Board which regulates, by a system of licences, registration, and contractor's authorities, the carrying out of plumbing, gasfitting, and drainage in New South Wales. The Board, which consists of a full-time Chairman and 9 other members appointed by the Governor for a period of up to 4 years, is the only authority to issue these licences. The Act also provides for a system of disciplining holders of licences, certificates of registration, and contractor's authorities for improper conduct. Appeals can be made to the District Court from determinations of the Board.

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by the Board of Architects of New South Wales, established under the Architects Act, 1921. Persons taking and using the name 'architect' or 'chartered architect' (the latter requiring a higher level of qualification) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 2,788 architects on the register at 31 December 1982.

BUILDING STATISTICS

SOURCES OF BUILDING STATISTICS

Statistics of building approved in New South Wales are compiled from returns of:

- (a) permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; and
- (b) contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building activity are compiled from returns completed by:

- (a) builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity;
- (b) individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account; and
- (c) Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of the number of new dwellings commenced in areas of the State are compiled from returns of commencement inspections undertaken by building approval authorities.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction. Certain details on construction activities are included in the division 'Construction' later in this chapter. Repairs, maintenance and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included. The values of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction include:

- (a) new dwellings;
- (b) alterations and additions (to existing dwellings) with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more; and
- (c) other building jobs (whether new buildings or alterations and additions to existing buildings) with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics

From July 1980 a new system of collecting and processing building statistics has been implemented. Conceptually, there is very little difference between the old and the new system. The principal changes to the previous systems are as follows:

- (a) the introduction of a monthly new dwelling commencements series (based on information supplied by local and semi-government authorities and government departments) which provides statistics at local government area level; and
- (b) replacement of the quarterly census of private sector house building jobs by a quarterly sample survey which provides data on private sector house building activity at the State level but not at the finer levels of geographic disaggregation previously provided.

The quarterly census of building jobs other than private sector house jobs continues as before. Further details of the new system are given in the Explanatory Notes to *Building Activity, New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 8752.1).

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

In these statistics a building is classified as *private sector* or *public sector* according to expected ownership at time of approval. *Public sector* building includes all building for Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *private sector*.

Building jobs are classified according to the function which they are intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group of buildings as a whole. Examples of the types of building job included in each main class of building are given in the following list:

Shops: includes restaurants, retail markets, shopping centres, and showrooms.

Offices: includes banks, post offices, and council chambers.

Factories: includes abattoirs, brickworks, power houses, printing offices, and government workshops.

Education: includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, reference libraries, and universities.

Other: includes hotels, hostels, service stations, wholesale stores and warehouses, telephone exchanges, religious institutions, buildings for entertainment and recreation, hospitals and convalescent homes, homes for aged, law courts, defence buildings, police stations, and reformatories.

New dwellings are classified as either 'houses' or 'other dwellings'. A 'house' is defined as a building which has been designed or adapted so that its prime use is as a single self-contained dwelling unit which is completely detached from all other buildings and (except in such cases as dwellings built for employees or family of the owner or lessee of the land) is situated on a separate, titled block of land. 'Self-contained' means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities. The classification 'other dwellings' includes flats (including home units) and semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, and similar types of dwelling units.

DEFINITIONS USED

The *value of building jobs approved, commenced, or under construction* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land (and landscaping) on which the job is carried out. The *value of building jobs completed* represents the actual value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land (and landscaping) on which the job has been carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period on jobs which have been regarded as commenced.

Value of building jobs approved is — for private building, the value of building permits granted by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and other dwellings approved* is — for private sector building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government sector building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities. The *number of new houses and other dwellings commenced* is the number of actual commencements recorded during the year.

For the statistics contained in this chapter a building is regarded as having been *commenced* when building work is first reported. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of new houses and other dwellings are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each 'home unit' in a group of 'home units') is counted as a separate dwelling unit. Temporary or make-shift dwellings (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are excluded from the scope of building statistics. The dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the number of *new* other dwellings. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of alterations and additions to dwellings.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas are described in the division 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment' and their boundaries are shown in the map at the end of this volume.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, under construction, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

Value of Building Jobs (a) by Class of Building and Stage of Construction, N.S.W. (\$m)

Year ended 30 June	New dwellings		Alterations and additions to dwellings (b)	Other building					Total building
	Houses	Other dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Education	Other	
Approved									
1977	733.0	157.1	94.0	68.0	138.8	60.2	121.9	239.0	1,612.2
1978	854.3	162.6	116.2	112.8	106.2	67.5	131.3	267.5	1,818.5
1979	1,041.0	186.4	149.0	144.2	133.6	74.7	96.7	337.1	2,162.5
1980	1,421.6	355.9	219.7	136.7	168.8	115.8	110.8	353.8	2,883.1
1981	1,603.9	527.4	301.4	141.3	346.2	155.6	147.4	476.6	3,699.9
1982	1,296.2	613.8	335.0	223.5	288.0	197.0	109.4	368.8	3,431.8
Commenced									
1977	726.9	178.9	102.3	62.2	126.3	75.9	100.8	275.1	1,648.4
1978	766.0	174.4	110.5	109.2	102.9	88.5	114.6	230.5	1,696.7
1979	1,016.0	200.8	136.9	123.6	144.1	76.1	110.0	367.2	2,174.8
1980	1,302.4	355.5	196.5	160.5	152.7	118.0	115.4	368.7	2,769.6
1981(c)	1,657.3	623.6	333.0	206.5	401.5	201.0	182.7	597.2	4,202.8
1982	1,340.3	653.0	348.7	233.5	336.9	230.0	115.8	326.4	3,584.7
Under construction at end of period									
1977	315.1	146.9	30.7	67.3	90.1	359.5	156.0	299.7	1,465.3
1978	342.8	165.9	36.9	100.2	106.9	257.2	167.2	320.3	1,497.5
1979	493.4	196.5	59.4	145.3	104.6	247.8	135.6	443.9	1,826.4
1980	674.1	282.8	92.7	125.2	104.1	219.6	133.4	434.8	2,066.8
1981(c)	865.1	536.3	173.6	207.2	325.0	280.8	187.4	668.0	3,243.5
1982	666.8	568.4	164.3	195.3	380.6	348.5	161.7	491.9	2,977.4
Completed									
1977	682.8	175.8	96.0	82.5	99.7	154.4	130.7	359.3	1,781.2
1978	747.9	160.9	105.6	77.3	94.8	204.2	104.5	226.8	1,721.9
1979	870.6	181.2	115.8	83.7	154.7	107.7	143.1	266.4	1,923.2
1980	1,133.0	285.4	165.8	192.7	159.2	155.6	137.1	399.1	2,627.9
1981(c)	1,460.2	427.2	257.7	172.0	237.7	171.9	133.7	400.5	3,261.0
1982	1,525.1	611.6	350.1	252.6	296.6	188.9	143.4	499.5	3,867.9

(a) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (c) See the section 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.

The relationship between the value of building jobs approved and the value of building jobs commenced in the year is influenced partly by normal delays in the commencement of building operations, partly by the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, for financial and other reasons, and partly by increases in the estimated value of building jobs in the period between approval and commencement.

The strong increase in the value of building jobs commenced in 1978-79 was continued until 1981-82. Increases of \$478m (28 per cent increase on previous year), \$595m (27 per cent) and \$1,433m (52 per cent) were recorded in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively. In 1981-82 the value of building jobs commenced decreased by \$618m (a decrease of 15 per cent on 1980-81).

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs approved in New South Wales during the last three years is shown in the following table.

Value of Building Jobs Approved (a) in Statistical Divisions by Class of Building, N.S.W. (\$m)

Statistical Division	New dwellings		Alterations and additions to dwellings (b)	Other building					Total building
	Houses	Other dwellings		Shops	Factories	Offices	Education	Other	
1979-80									
Sydney	812.4	234.8	181.4	96.6	109.7	73.7	64.2	214.6	1,787.4
Hunter	144.6	28.4	11.5	11.4	21.3	16.8	5.4	39.3	278.7
Illawarra	100.7	16.9	7.5	6.1	8.9	7.9	11.6	15.4	174.9
Richmond-Tweed	61.5	23.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.9	10.9	106.3
Mid-North Coast	90.8	17.9	2.9	4.9	4.2	1.8	6.5	12.5	141.6
Northern	38.1	5.0	2.7	4.2	3.9	1.4	2.9	9.5	67.4
North-Western	30.2	6.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	7.7	5.8	55.6
Central West	35.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	9.3	2.3	4.3	9.8	69.8
South-Eastern	47.2	12.2	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	11.7	81.6
Murrumbidgee	32.2	2.1	2.4	3.7	2.6	3.8	1.8	9.2	57.6
Murray	24.5	5.0	1.4	1.6	3.1	2.2	2.8	15.0	55.5
Far West	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	6.7
Total, N.S.W.	1,421.6	355.9	219.8	136.7	168.8	115.8	110.8	353.7	2,883.1
1980-81									
Sydney	832.9	329.1	244.5	72.7	162.6	116.9	94.9	309.5	2,163.0
Hunter	196.1	50.1	18.5	17.5	133.5	19.7	9.0	47.2	491.8
Illawarra	144.7	26.9	12.2	7.2	20.3	5.5	8.5	19.7	245.1
Richmond-Tweed	73.4	35.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	1.9	5.4	10.4	136.9
Mid-North Coast	115.3	40.1	4.4	8.4	4.3	0.8	4.6	15.9	193.9
Northern	38.9	7.0	3.4	9.6	2.3	1.2	7.1	11.9	81.4
North-Western	35.2	3.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.1	4.8	8.1	59.6
Central West	39.1	6.6	3.5	2.4	4.1	1.9	3.7	14.0	75.1
South-Eastern	60.8	15.0	4.7	7.5	1.7	0.8	2.1	13.4	106.0
Murrumbidgee	31.7	4.9	2.7	0.9	5.9	3.3	4.0	9.4	62.7
Murray	32.7	7.7	1.9	7.8	6.3	1.4	2.8	15.7	76.3
Far West	3.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	—	0.1	0.4	1.3	8.1
Total, N.S.W.	1,603.9	527.4	301.4	141.3	346.2	155.6	147.4	476.6	3,699.9
1981-82									
Sydney	569.1	361.9	262.4	148.6	173.5	153.7	66.8	220.7	1,956.7
Hunter	187.8	62.9	23.8	21.0	63.2	17.6	9.6	39.3	425.1
Illawarra	126.8	27.7	16.3	16.4	14.0	8.0	3.4	25.1	237.8
Richmond-Tweed	68.8	57.9	4.7	13.4	3.2	1.9	0.8	12.7	163.5
Mid-North Coast	110.7	54.8	6.7	7.3	8.1	3.1	3.6	13.8	208.2
Northern	36.0	6.6	4.2	1.3	2.7	2.6	5.9	6.8	66.2
North-Western	29.7	4.3	2.0	2.8	3.8	0.5	8.4	11.6	63.1
Central West	40.1	6.5	4.5	3.1	11.3	4.4	3.9	7.1	80.8
South-Eastern	67.7	20.4	5.4	6.2	4.3	1.4	1.9	9.0	116.4
Murrumbidgee	29.9	3.9	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	4.4	9.6	55.4
Murray	26.3	6.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.7	12.0	53.1
Far West	3.4	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	0.1	—	1.2	5.5
Total, N.S.W.	1,296.2	613.8	335.0	223.5	288.0	197.0	109.4	368.8	3,431.8

(a) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$10,000 or more.

In 1981-82 building jobs approved in the Sydney Statistical Division accounted for 44 per cent of the total value of new houses, 59 per cent of the total value of new other dwellings, 78 per cent of the total value of alterations and additions to dwellings, 64 per cent of the total value of other building jobs, and 57 per cent of the total value of all building jobs approved in New South Wales.

The value of building work done in New South Wales during each of the last six years i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period, is shown in the next table.

In 1981-82, the value of work done on private new dwellings represented 59 per cent of the total value of private building work done; the corresponding proportion in 1976-77 was 61 per cent. Alterations and additions to dwellings accounted for a further 10 per cent (8 per cent in 1976-77). Similar proportions for the other categories of private building were: shops, 6 per cent in 1981-82 (5 per cent in 1976-77); factories, 9 per cent (8 per cent in 1976-77); offices, 4 per cent (7 per cent in 1976-77); and education, 1 per cent (1 per cent in 1976-77).

Building for government ownership has accounted for 15 per cent of the total value of building work done since 1976-77 (the proportion for 1981-82 is 10 per cent). Schools, universities, etc., hospitals and offices (which together accounted for 50 per cent of the total value of government building work done in 1981-82) and dwelling jobs (14 per cent) are the major elements in government building.

Value of Building Work (a) Done by Class of Building and Ownership, N.S.W. (\$m)

Year ended 30 June	New dwellings		Alterations and additions to dwellings (b)	Other building					Total building
	Houses	Other		Shops	Factories	Offices	Education	Other	
Private sector									
1977	671.4	132.4	100.0	60.7	106.8	93.9	14.7	136.8	1,316.6
1978	735.6	133.6	109.2	82.2	108.0	75.5	17.0	146.4	1,407.5
1979	915.7	148.5	127.4	137.0	136.1	61.8	21.5	213.3	1,761.4
1980	1,186.6	272.8	183.8	151.5	131.8	72.7	23.5	246.0	2,268.8
1981 (c)	1,605.7	484.4	292.5	222.7	218.7	123.0	43.5	357.4	3,347.9
1982	1,413.9	623.7	358.7	223.8	325.6	146.0	43.7	346.6	3,482.0
Public sector									
1977	34.3	30.6	0.3	1.3	13.4	57.8	87.7	127.0	352.2
1978	30.7	45.7	0.2	2.3	16.5	56.0	99.5	116.1	366.8
1979	30.1	56.1	0.4	5.3	15.7	66.8	95.7	119.4	389.4
1980	42.1	42.3	0.6	4.1	20.7	68.6	92.7	140.7	411.8
1981 (c)	50.5	51.5	0.2	10.2	49.4	79.9	110.2	176.8	528.8
1982	22.7	35.3	0.4	1.9	32.8	62.4	97.3	152.7	405.6
Total									
1977	705.7	163.0	100.2	61.9	120.2	151.6	102.4	263.8	1,668.8
1978	766.3	179.3	109.4	84.4	124.4	131.5	116.5	262.5	1,774.3
1979	945.9	204.6	127.7	142.3	151.9	128.6	117.2	332.7	2,150.8
1980	1,228.7	315.1	184.4	155.6	152.5	141.4	116.3	386.7	2,680.6
1981 (c)	1,656.2	535.9	292.7	233.0	268.1	202.8	153.7	534.3	3,876.7
1982	1,436.6	659.0	359.1	225.8	358.4	208.4	141.1	499.3	3,887.6

(a) Includes alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more. (b) Valued at \$10,000 or more. (c) See the section 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.

Number of New Dwellings by Ownership, Class of Building and Stage of Construction, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Private sector			Public sector			Total		
	Houses (a)	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses (a)	Other dwellings	Total dwellings
Approved									
1977	26,457	6,419	32,876	1,721	2,201	3,922	28,178	8,620	36,798
1978	28,161	5,410	33,571	1,526	2,638	4,164	29,687	8,048	37,735
1979	31,853	7,222	39,075	1,317	1,535	2,852	33,170	8,757	41,927
1980	38,442	12,680	51,122	2,148	1,776	3,924	40,590	14,456	55,046
1981	38,460	17,685	56,145	1,174	1,152	2,326	39,634	18,837	58,471
1982	27,721	15,968	43,689	794	350	1,144	28,515	16,318	44,833
Commenced									
1977	25,774	7,217	32,991	1,840	2,127	3,967	27,614	9,344	36,958
1978	24,684	5,264	29,948	1,342	2,640	3,982	26,026	7,904	33,930
1979	29,478	6,489	35,967	1,294	1,484	2,778	30,772	7,973	38,745
1980	32,972	10,602	43,574	2,162	1,748	3,910	35,134	12,350	47,484
1981 (b)	37,250	16,810	54,060	1,251	1,310	2,561	38,500	18,120	56,620
1982	27,350	13,885	41,240	628	713	1,341	27,980	14,598	42,580
Under construction at end of period									
1977	10,324	4,937	15,261	1,106	2,015	3,121	11,430	6,952	18,382
1978	10,193	3,923	14,116	880	3,150	4,030	11,073	7,073	18,146
1979	13,342	4,757	18,099	891	2,368	3,259	14,233	7,125	21,358
1980	15,800	6,894	22,694	1,564	1,983	3,547	17,364	8,877	26,241
1981 (b)	17,240	12,448	29,690	906	1,314	2,220	18,150	13,762	31,910
1982	11,910	10,175	22,080	440	760	1,200	12,350	10,935	23,280
Completed									
1977	24,357	7,610	31,967	2,019	1,887	3,906	26,376	9,497	35,873
1978	24,586	6,238	30,824	1,565	1,423	2,988	26,151	7,661	33,812
1979	25,910	5,478	31,388	1,283	2,273	3,556	27,193	7,751	34,944
1980	30,057	8,348	38,405	1,494	2,171	3,665	31,551	10,519	42,070
1981 (b)	34,400	12,112	46,520	1,801	1,681	3,482	36,200	13,793	50,000
1982	31,620	14,896	46,520	1,073	1,192	2,265	32,690	16,088	48,780

(a) From 1 July 1980, figures shown for the numbers of new private and total houses and of total dwellings commenced, under construction and completed have been rounded to the nearest 10 units. (b) See the division 'Revised System for Collecting and Compiling Building Statistics' earlier in this chapter.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS

The number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, under construction, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the previous table.

The total number of new dwelling units completed reached a peak of 50,000 in 1980-81, the highest level since 1970-71 (49,397). In 1981-82 the number completed decreased to 48,780 (a decrease of 2 per cent on the previous year). New houses comprised 67 per cent of new dwellings completed in 1981-82 (74 per cent in 1976-77).

Dwelling building jobs for public sector ownership (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 5 per cent of the total number of new dwelling units completed in 1981-82 compared with 11 per cent in 1976-77.

A geographical distribution of the number of new dwellings approved in the last six years is given in the next table.

Number of New Dwellings Approved in Areas of N.S.W. by Class of Building and Ownership

Year ended 30 June	Hunter Statistical Division			Illawarra Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
Houses							
1977	14,409	2,329	483*	1,173	1,113	8,671	28,178
1978	15,711	2,396	563	1,204	1,175	8,638	29,687
1979	18,388	2,547	499	1,313	1,010	9,413	33,170
1980	22,431	3,387	902	1,445	1,607	10,818	40,590
1981	19,890	3,892	1,107	1,481	2,230	11,034	39,634
1982	12,000	3,066	1,141	1,123	1,766	9,419	28,515
Other dwellings							
1977	5,318	506	112	412	70	2,202	8,620
1978	4,884	594	118	520	75	1,857	8,048
1979	5,337	448	123	475	62	2,312	8,757
1980	9,012	872	304	578	157	3,533	14,456
1981	11,448	1,049	666	698	264	4,712	18,837
1982	8,802	1,116	643	695	267	4,795	16,318
Private sector dwellings							
1977	17,744	2,460	589	1,311	1,147	9,625	32,876
1978	18,314	2,593	625	1,553	1,210	9,276	33,571
1979	22,387	2,796	608	1,706	1,032	10,546	39,075
1980	29,407	4,071	1,100	1,859	1,697	12,988	51,122
1981	29,902	4,756	1,720	2,112	2,473	15,182	56,145
1982	20,487	4,108	1,700	1,714	2,009	13,671	43,689
Public sector dwellings							
1977	1,983	375	6	274	36	1,248	3,922
1978	2,281	397	56	171	40	1,219	4,164
1979	1,338	199	14	82	40	1,179	2,852
1980	2,036	188	106	164	67	1,363	3,924
1981	1,436	185	53	67	21	564	2,326
1982	315	74	84	104	24	543	1,144
Total dwellings							
1977	19,727	2,835	597	1,585	1,183	10,871	36,798
1978	20,595	2,990	681	1,724	1,250	10,495	37,735
1979	23,725	2,995	622	1,788	1,072	11,725	41,927
1980	31,443	4,259	1,206	2,023	1,764	14,351	55,046
1981	31,338	4,941	1,773	2,179	2,494	15,746	58,471
1982	20,802	4,182	1,784	1,818	2,033	14,214	44,833

Of the new dwellings approved in New South Wales, the proportion located in the Sydney Statistical Division increased each year from 54 per cent in 1976-77 to 57 per cent in 1978-79. This proportion was maintained in 1979-80 but decreased to 54 per cent in 1980-81. In 1981-82 the proportion decreased markedly to 46 per cent. Of the other areas shown in the above table, the Hunter Division accounted for 13 per cent (including 9 per cent in the Newcastle Statistical District) of the new dwellings approved in 1981-82, and the Illawarra Division for 9 per cent (including 4 per cent in the Wollongong Statistical District). Together, the adjacent Mid-North Coast and Richmond-Tweed Statistical Divisions had the largest number of new dwellings approved in 'Rest of N.S.W.' in 1981-82 (these numbered 6,842, 15 per cent of the State total).

CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING)

Statistics relating to the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams, and water distribution systems, sewer systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating plant and equipment, telecommunication's structures and other work of a non-building nature are compiled each quarter. The statistics relate to work by private contractors on prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more and are inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more are included. Repairs and maintenance contracts, construction undertaken by government authorities involving their own work forces, and construction on their own account by enterprises in the private sector, are excluded.

Details of construction (other than building) activity are given in terms of *prime contracts* only. Although the prime contract is the normal method of arranging business between a project owner and a contractor, some variation can occur in the extent to which the prime contract covers the value of plant, machinery, and materials associated with construction (other than building) projects. For example, plant, machinery and materials will not be included in the value of the prime contract when supplied directly by the project owner. Consequently, the statistics do not give the total cost of projects with which the prime contractors are associated.

A prime contract for the installation of equipment which is an integral part of a construction (other than building) project is at present included in the statistics but those prime contracts which involve only the supply of materials and equipment are excluded.

Since the September quarter 1979 prime contracts have been classified in the following manner:

- (a) where there is only one type of good or service produced, the contract is classified according to that type of good or service;
- (b) where there are a number of goods and/or services produced within the one prime contract, that contract is classified according to the predominant (in terms of value) type of goods or service produced; and
- (c) where a prime contract is only one of many contracts involved in a larger project, and the goods and/or services produced by the prime contract are only an essential part of the larger project, the contract is classified according to the goods or services produced by the larger project.

A more detailed account of the scope, coverage, and definitions used in construction statistics is given in *Construction (Other than Building) Operations: Australia* (Catalogue No. 8761.0).

The value of construction (other than building) in New South Wales in 1981-82 by type of construction is shown in the following table.

Construction (Other than Building) by Type, New South Wales, 1981-82 (\$m)

Type of construction	Commenced	Completed	Under construction at 30 June 1982	Work done during year	Work at 30 June 1982 yet to be done
Roads, highways, and related structures	95.5	75.2	68.7	91.8	26.5
Dams, water supply, and sewerage	50.7	34.6	146.6	72.3	35.0
Power transmission and electrical generating plant	710.0	54.8	1,318.3	330.2	738.9
Harbours	29.6	6.1	151.7	61.1	29.7
Heavy industrial plant and equipment, n.e.c.	227.2	171.1	508.8	335.4	171.8
Other (a)	160.8	153.1	535.5	318.5	179.9
Total all construction —					
Private sector	283.0	223.1	513.5	415.6	157.1
Public sector	990.7	271.8	2,216.1	793.7	1,024.8
Total	1,273.7	494.9	2,729.6	1,209.3	1,181.8

(a) Includes bridges, railways, pipelines, street lighting, and telecommunications structures.

The value of prime contracts by stage of construction in New South Wales in the last six years is given in the following table.

**Value of Prime Contracts by Stage of Construction, N.S.W.
(\$m)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Commenced</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Under construction at end of year</i>	<i>Work done during year</i>	<i>Work (at end of year) yet to be done</i>
1976-77	325.5	317.7	638.5	327.6	260.4
1977-78	326.6	349.2	681.7	342.0	327.3
1978-79	412.8	296.0	874.0	437.4	376.7
1979-80	709.4	388.1	1,234.8	503.9	629.5
1980-81	1,848.6	560.0	1,649.5	804.7	797.7
1981-82	1,273.7	494.9	2,729.6	1,209.3	1,181.8

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Building Approvals, Australia* (monthly) (Catalogue No. 8731.0), *Building Activity, Australia* (quarterly) (8752.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Building Approvals, New South Wales* (monthly) (8731.1), *Building Activity, New South Wales* (quarterly) (8752.1), *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales* (quarterly) (8741.1), *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales (Preliminary)* (monthly) (8740.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Housing Commission of New South Wales, State Bank of New South Wales, Defence Homes Corporation, Department of Housing and Construction, Housing Loans Insurance Corporation.

13

WATER RESOURCES

Over a wide area of New South Wales the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high. Flooding is also a serious problem as often when rainfall does occur, it comes in too great a volume. The conservation and control of water is important for the achievement of maximum levels of agricultural production and to satisfy urban and industrial demands. The principal rivers in New South Wales and details of rainfall and evaporation are given in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF WATER USE

The first national survey of water use in Australia, which was conducted in 1977 by the Australian Water Resources Council, showed that approximately 84 per cent of water used in Australia is drawn from surface water sources; groundwater sources account for 14 per cent of water used; and the remainder comes from such sources as small bores, rainwater tanks, farm dams and reclaimed water.

The primary consumptive uses of water in Australia are for irrigation, for urban and industrial water supply, and to a lesser extent for other rural water supply. Other uses, such as hydro-electric power generation, the dilution of waste or saline water, recreation, environmental uses and navigation, involve no substantial diminution of the natural resource, although in some circumstances they may create important constraints on other uses.

The following table shows the Council's conclusions on the usage of surface and groundwater in Australia.

Consumption of Water, Australia, 1977 (Source: Australian Water Resources Council)

Consumer sector	Source of water —			
	Surface water	Ground-water	Other(b)	All sources
Proportion of water source used — expressed as a percentage				
Agriculture-Irrigation	77	66	22	75
Other	5	14	77	7
Total	82	80	99	82
Urban/Industrial(a)	18	20	1	18
Total	100	100	100	100
Proportion of sector's usage — expressed as a percentage				
Agriculture-Irrigation	87	12	1	100
Other	56	25	19	100
Total	84	14	2	100
Urban/Industrial(a)	85	15	—	100
Total	84	14	2	100

(a) Excludes withdrawals for hydro-electric power. (b) Includes 'not indicated'.

AGRICULTURAL USES

Almost all of the groundwater used for irrigation is from private bores. The Council's survey showed that public supplies for irrigation, on the other hand, are almost entirely served from surface water sources. Further details on irrigation in New South Wales are given later in this Chapter.

URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL USES

The survey showed that for urban and industrial water use, in terms of percentages of the total usage, public supplies from surface water sources account for 77 per cent, public supplies from groundwater 6 per cent, private supplies from surface water 8 per cent and private supplies from groundwater account for 9 per cent.

The Council also compiled data on water use for urban/industrial purposes provided by public supplies for Sydney. This showed that domestic usage accounted for 52 per cent, commercial 17 per cent, industrial 19 per cent and other (includes fire fighting, street cleaning, mains scouring, as well as distribution losses) 12 per cent.

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Under the Australian Constitution, the primary responsibility for water matters rests with State Governments, consequently the principal water management agencies have been established by them. The Commonwealth Government, which has only a few specific responsibilities in this area such as meteorological observations, has undertaken the role of collaborator with the States where benefits are available from an integrated national approach.

The River Murray Commission, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority and the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission have been formed to deal with matters relating to the use of common water resources by more than one State.

COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

Department of National Development and Energy

The Department of National Development and Energy has primary responsibility at the Commonwealth level for water resource matters. The Department maintains an overview of the quantity and quality of available water resources, their present and planned usage, and, to this end, maintains a program of research and studies. The Department provides advice to the Minister, other Commonwealth departments, and to international organisations. It is responsible for the technical and economic evaluation of water resource development projects under consideration by the Commonwealth, for financial assistance and subsequently the administration of appropriate legislation. The Department also provides secretarial staff to the Australian Water Resources Council and its committees.

Australian Water Resources Council

The Australian Water Resources Council was formed in 1963 with membership consisting of ministerial representatives of the Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory governments. The Council is the major forum for the development of Commonwealth-State collaborative programs, policies and guidelines which may be considered appropriate to assist the most beneficial development and orderly assessment, and management of Australia's water resources.

National Water Resources Program

In 1978, the Commonwealth established a National Water Resources Program to provide funds under the *National Water Resources (Financial Assistance) Act 1978* to the States by way of grants and loans, for programs or projects of national significance, or in special circumstances, for: (a) urban and rural water supplies and water re-use; (b) flood mitigation, land drainage and flood plain management; (c) proposals to deal with problems representing a threat to long-term use of existing water resources with emphasis on water quality management, particularly salinity control; (d) water resources assessment and control; and (e) regional planning and management investigations.

Details of Commonwealth expenditure in the first four years of the National Water Resources Program in New South Wales under the Act are shown below.

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Water resources assessment	1,630	1,630	1,800	1,800
Coastal rivers flood mitigation	1,000	1,000	888	1,129
Inland rivers flood mitigation	—	—	69	398
Murray Valley salinity and drainage	1,000	1,620	2,230	1,950
Water hyacinth control	15	—	—	—
Investigation and studies	125	359	493	42
Split Rock Dam	—	—	500	250
Total expenditure	3,770	4,609	5,980	5,569

STATE JURISDICTION

In terms of the Water Act, 1912 and the Water Resources Commission Act, 1976, the Water Resources Commission is responsible for the control, management and development of water resources in New South Wales, except in areas where the responsibility has been conferred upon other bodies such as the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, the Hunter District Water Board, the Broken Hill Water Board or a municipal or shire council.

Water Resources Commission

The Water Resources Commission comes within the responsibility of the Minister for Water Resources. Administrative authority of the Commission is vested in the Chief Commissioner, who is assisted by two full-time and two part-time Commissioners. All five Commissioners are appointed by the Governor.

Under the legislation it administers, the Commission is required to plan the co-ordinated development of the State's water resources and the control and mitigation of flooding; review and co-ordinate the use and development of water resources by all public authorities; investigate and measure water resources; assess present and future demands for water for all purposes; construct and operate water conservation and supply works; construct works of river improvement and flood mitigation; provide technical and financial help to farmers for water supply works; control the taking of water from streams and underground sources; and undertake appropriate research.

An important function of the Commission is planning for the co-ordinated development and allocation of the State's water resources. This entails the assessment and projection of demand for all purposes. It also involves the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the available resources. From such data, the Commission formulates plans for the development and allocation of resources to meet the reasonable needs of water users. The Commission reviews proposals for resource developments by other authorities to ensure that these are within the framework of plans formulated by the Commission. The Commission also carries out comprehensive engineering, economic, and environmental studies for its own proposed water conservation schemes.

Another important planning function relates to flood plain management. Considerable progress has been made in the planning and construction of levees in agricultural areas on the wide flood plains of the State's western rivers. The Commission also publishes flood maps for urban centres.

Under the provisions of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, and the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Act, 1956, the Commission has been nominated as the constructing authority to undertake and administer the works provided for in the two Acts, generally in the non-tidal area of rivers. These works consist of measures to prevent bank erosion, the construction of levees to mitigate flooding, works required to change or prevent the change to a river course, and other works required to improve flow characteristics.

The Water Resources Commission also carries out a wide variety of chemical, physical, and bacteriological tests to assess the quality of the State's water resources. This activity is part of a national assessment program.

Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board

Under the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1924, the Board is responsible for the conservation, preservation and distribution of water for domestic and other uses throughout its prescribed area of operations. The prescribed area of operations extends over 13,000 square kilometres and covers the whole of the metropolitan area of Sydney and a number of outlying areas including the City of Wollongong, the City of the Blue Mountains and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. Some of the water catchment areas regulated by the Board are outside or extend beyond the Board's prescribed area of operations. The Board estimates that it services 3,347,000 persons.

Water supply for the Board's area is at present drawn from catchments on four main river systems (the Upper Nepean, the Warragamba, the Shoalhaven and the Woronora), with minor supplies drawn from the Hawkesbury River, tributaries of the Grose River, and the Fish and Duckmaloi Rivers. Water catchment areas under the Board's control extend over approximately 16,850 square kilometres. The Board's nine major storage reservoirs have a combined operating storage capacity of 2,380,890 megalitres, including Warragamba Dam

which has a capacity of 1,886,000 megalitres. In addition, there are 246 service reservoirs, with a total capacity of 4,965 megalitres, which are used in the distribution of water supplies.

At 30 June 1982, the Board's nine major storage reservoirs contained 1,595,391 megalitres of water, or 67 per cent of their maximum operating storage. Water consumption for the year 1981-82 totalled 621,741 megalitres and the average daily consumption was 1,703 megalitres.

It is the responsibility of the Board to take necessary measures to protect the water supply from being illegally diverted, polluted, misused or wasted. During times of water shortage the Board may use publicity campaigns to encourage consumers to avoid wastage of water. If necessary the Minister may impose restrictions upon the use of water for certain purposes or at specified times. There is a year-round ban on the use of fixed hoses and sprinklers between the hours of 9 pm and 6 am. For information on the membership and finances of the Board, and on water rate charges see Chapter 23, 'Public Finance'.

Hunter District Water Board

The Hunter District Water Board is responsible for the conservation, preservation and distribution of water over an area of 5,367 square kilometres, encompassing the cities of Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, the Municipality of Lake Macquarie and the Shire of Port Stephens. The Board controls three major sources of water which provide water for the Lower Hunter Region — the Chichester Dam, the Grahamstown Water Supply Scheme and the Tomago Sandbeds. Smaller schemes at Lemon Tree Passage, Anna Bay-Boat Harbour and Nelson Bay operate in the Port Stephens area.

In 1981-82, the Board supplied 80,780 megalitres of water, of which 37 per cent was used for domestic purposes, 20 per cent for secondary industry, 12 per cent for tertiary and 4 per cent for primary industry. The population of the area serviced by the Board was 392,000 at 30 June 1982. For information on the membership and finances of the Board, and on water rate charges see Chapter 23, 'Public Finance'.

Country Town Water Supply

Substantial State government finance is allocated each year to local government authorities to assist in the construction of water supply schemes in country towns and the outskirts of larger metropolitan areas. The New South Wales Public Works Department is responsible for the administration of the financial assistance so provided, and for the construction programs.

The Department, usually in conjunction with other State Government bodies such as the Water Resources Commission and with local councils, is also involved in a large number of flood control and mitigation projects in tidal areas of coastal rivers, and the operation and maintenance of certain water supply undertakings.

A recent project involving the Public Works Department is the Mangrove Creek Dam which forms part of the Gosford-Wyong water supply scheme. The Dam, which was completed in April 1982 at a cost of over \$40m, has a storage capacity of 170,000 million litres (approximately 30 per cent of the capacity of Sydney Harbour) and is expected to meet water supply needs until the end of the century. Provision has been made in the design to increase the height of the dam wall by a further 25 metres, thereby increasing its capacity to 420,000 million litres.

Income and outlay on water supply undertakings of municipalities, shires and county councils is given in the subsection, 'Water Supply and Sewerage Funds' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

State Pollution Control Commission

The State Pollution Control Commission is required to take all necessary action towards the prevention and abatement of water pollution in the State's streams, lakes, lagoons, underground waters and tidal waters. The Clean Waters Act, 1970, makes provision for the classification of waters according to their use, and the licensing of all discharges of pollutants to waters, subject to conditions designed to protect the quality of water. For more information on the Commission and the Clean Waters Act, see Chapter 11, 'Land Use'.

INTERSTATE WATER AGREEMENTS

RIVER MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT

The Murray River forms part of the border between New South Wales and Victoria. It is about 2,530 kilometres in length, of which 650 kilometres are in South Australia. It flows from its source at the head of the Indi River into the sea off the South Australian coast.

Control of the waters of the Murray River for the benefit of the States concerned — New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia — is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth Government. The Agreement was ratified in New South Wales by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915. The Commission comprises one representative for each of the States and one for the Commonwealth Government.

The emphasis of the Agreement is directed mainly towards achieving efficient use by the States of the water resources of the River Murray, and to the sharing of these water resources between the States in prescribed proportions. The duties of the Commission include investigation and development of proposals for better conservation and regulation of River Murray water resources; establishment and maintenance of gauging stations to measure flows in the River Murray and its tributaries; measurement of diversions; construction, operation and maintenance of works for storage and regulation of flow; regulation of flow for irrigation and other water supply purposes and for navigation; regulation of flow to achieve some limited salinity dilution objectives; and monitoring of the effectiveness of measures by the States to protect the catchment upstream of Hume Dam.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of 1,850,000 megalitres of water per annum. The flow of the Murray River at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray River waters are allocated equally between the States.

The recently revised agreement approved by the Commonwealth and relevant State Governments in October 1981, and currently awaiting ratification by all participants, will place new responsibilities on the River Murray Commission. In particular, the Commission will formulate water quality objectives and standards for the River. It will also make assessments of any new developments which could have a significant impact on water quality and make representations on proposals which might adversely affect water quality and quantity. The new agreement will allow the further development of strategies to reduce salinity and other water quality problems to manageable proportions. These agreements have been implemented on an interim basis, pending their ratification and therefore the Commission has already assumed its additional and increased responsibilities.

The Hume Reservoir and the Dartmouth Dam, both River Murray Commission storage projects, are described later in this section.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts and tunnels, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. The waters finally discharge at a low elevation and flow through the Murrumbidgee and Murray River systems on the western side of the Range for use in irrigation.

The Scheme provides approximately 2,350,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,350,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1,000,000 megalitres to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water is gained from regulation (whereby storages are available for summer irrigation), with the remainder being gained as a result of diversions.

NEW SOUTH WALES — QUEENSLAND BORDER RIVERS AGREEMENT

The waters of the Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established under the New South Wales — Queensland Border Rivers Act, 1947. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered

by the Water Resources Commission. The agreement provided for the construction of the Glenlyon Dam on Pike Creek in Queensland and associated works and regulators. The Dam, which was completed in 1976, has a storage capacity of 261,000 megalitres.

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION SCHEMES

The following table shows the area of land irrigated during recent years in irrigation areas and irrigation districts and through licensed diversions. A map depicting irrigation schemes and other water resource activities appears at the end of this Chapter.

Area of Land (a) Irrigated, N.S.W.
(Source: Water Resources Commission)
(Hectares)

<i>System</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Irrigation areas	176,359	184,583	144,370	176,473	175,118	182,430
Irrigation districts	262,733	258,715	239,719	290,984	270,058	272,672
Licensed diversions	280,108	293,706	251,017	278,495	340,119	337,221
Total area irrigated	719,200	737,004	635,106	745,952	785,295	792,323

(a) Excludes flood control and irrigation districts and irrigation trusts.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are basically areas of Crown land which have been subdivided into farms to which water is made available for intensive irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes. The Crown resumes lands for irrigation areas, provides all works of water supply, access and (usually) drainage, fixes rentals and purchase prices, and controls all land transactions. Water rights are allotted to farms on the basis of area. There is a limitation regarding the maximum number of water rights that may be allotted to any one farm. A water right is the right to one megalitre of water annually. In most seasons quantities of water additional to the water right entitlement are available. However, because of limitations of the total water available, allocation schemes have been, or are being, introduced to ensure the equitable distribution of the resource to all water users. Landholders in irrigation areas are required to pay water charges annually to cover maintenance and operation costs.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 182,689 hectares, served with water through a channel system supplied from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembd Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (95,177 hectares, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (14,013 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (4,204 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (2,772 hectares, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (7,287 hectares, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (3,537 hectares) and Mallee Cliffs (769 hectares) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray River.

The principal sources of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are the Burrinjuck Dam (with a capacity of 1,026,000 megalitres, situated on the Murrumbidgee River north-west of Canberra) and the Blowering Dam (1,628,000 megalitres, situated on the mid-reaches of the Tumut River). Water stored in these dams is derived from the natural flow of the rivers and, in the case of Blowering Dam, from water released into the Tumut River from the Snowy-Tumut section of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water flows along the river channels to Berembd Weir (386 kilometres to the west), where it is diverted into the Main Canal. This canal, which has an offtake capacity of 5,600 megalitres per day, extends 155 kilometres north-west to beyond Griffith. The areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 1,440 kilometres) and drainage channels (1,417 kilometres). In addition, there are approximately 724 kilometres of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation areas is shown in the next table.

Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1981-82
(Source: Water Resources Commission)
(Hectares)

Land use	Murrumbidgee(a)	Coleambally	Hay	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlywa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
Rice	30,790	24,102	—	1,240	—	—	56,132
Other cereals	31,668	8,557	16	110	—	—	40,351
Oilseeds	309	73	—	—	—	—	382
Vines	4,836	62	—	—	2,035	378	7,311
Orchard	7,152	20	—	—	538	831	8,541
Vegetables	2,489	180	—	—	4	4	2,677
Lucerne	832	142	18	—	—	—	992
Fodder crops	2,773	416	4	—	—	—	3,193
Pastures	29,678	9,435	870	1,450	5	103	41,541
Fallow and miscellaneous	13,965	6,695	—	650	—	—	21,310
Total area irrigated	124,492	49,682	908	3,450	2,582	1,316	182,430

(a) Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are created from a group of existing privately-owned holdings to which the Water Resources Commission provides water for domestic and stock use and for irrigation. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from irrigation areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed. The Commission has no control over the land which may be transferred or otherwise dealt with by the owner, although in cases of subdivision the Commission fixes water rights to the subdivided portions. Water rights in irrigation districts are allotted to holdings on the same basis as those in irrigation areas, and landholders in these districts are also required to pay water charges annually to cover maintenance and operation costs.

The Wakool District (comprising 204,001 hectares), Berriquin Provisional District (326,340 hectares), Deniboota Provisional District (136,797 hectares), and Denimein Provisional District (59,485 hectares) have been established along the Murray River. The Benerembah District (45,666 hectares), Tabbita District (13,083 hectares), Wah Wah District (269,027 hectares), and Gumly District (144 hectares) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Districts (90,875 hectares) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation districts is illustrated in the following table.

Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1981-82
(Source: Water Resources Commission)
(Hectares)

Land use	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrum- bidgee Districts(a)	Jemalong and Wyldes Plains	Total
Rice	26,855	13,270	14,516	8,605	2,739	—	65,985
Other cereals	26,602	1,760	1,560	9,161	9,129	7,853	56,065
Oilseeds	1,387	—	6	173	452	328	2,346
Vegetables	1,656	—	124	606	13	—	2,399
Lucerne	1,261	180	125	185	376	2,768	4,895
Fodder crops	1,258	230	253	796	887	251	3,675
Pastures	65,486	15,600	12,420	15,804	6,622	7,486	123,418
Fallow and miscellaneous	—	3,040	1,590	6,231	3,028	—	13,889
Total area irrigated	124,505	34,080	30,594	41,561	23,246	18,686	272,672

(a) Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which is supplied with water from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 121 kilometres and has an offtake capacity of 8,000 megalitres per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 3,263 kilometres.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Resources Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders who benefit by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (161,756 hectares), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide irrigation to approximately 51,000 hectares by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted in 1945. It embraces about 110,400 hectares on either side of Medgun Creek, about 65 kilometres north-west of Moree.

WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Resources Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1982, there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 7,755 hectares), 11 trusts (818,791 hectares) for domestic and stock water supplies, and 1 trust (886 hectares) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Resources Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

At 30 June 1982, there were 15,816 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 692,807 hectares. The area actually irrigated from licensed diversions during 1981-82 was 337,221 hectares.

FARM WATER SUPPLIES

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Resources Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the State Bank is authorised to make advances for approved works. This activity of the Bank is described in more detail in the subdivision 'Provision of Finance to the Agricultural Industry' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

The State Government operates a subsidy scheme to encourage landholders to prepare for drought conditions. The costs of construction of farm water storages, bores, and the farm water storage components of soil conservation works can be subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent, with a maximum subsidy of \$1,000 for any one property. Up to June 1982, 50,761 applications involving subsidies amounting to \$16.4m had been approved and paid, including 6,666 applications involving subsidy payments of \$2.9m, in 1981-82.

WATER STORAGE

The principal river systems and their main dams, lake storages (the storage capacity of the dams and lake storages are shown in megalitres), and weirs associated with conserving, diverting, or regulating water used for agricultural purposes in New South Wales are:

Brogo System. Brogo Dam (9,800).

Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (1,794,000).

Gwydir System. Copeton Dam (1,364,000); Tareelaro, Boolooloo, and Combadello Weirs.

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (360,000); Lostock Dam (20,000).

Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (1,220,000); Carcoar Dam (35,800); Lake Brewster (153,000); Lake Cargelligo (35,900); Jemalong Weir.

Macquarie System. Burrendong Dam (1,677,000); Warren, and Marebone Weirs.

Murray System. A share of Hume Reservoir (3,038,000), and Dartmouth Dam (4,057,000) is allocated for New South Wales. Other works include Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs.

Murrumbidgee System. Blowering Dam on the Tumut River (1,628,000); Burrinjuck Dam (1,026,000); Tombullen Storage (11,200); Berembed, Redbank, Maude, Balranald, Yanco, Gogeldrie, and Hay Weirs.

Namoi System. Keepit Dam (423,000); Mollee, Gunidgera, and Weeta Weirs.

Peel System. Chaffey Dam (62,000).

Richmond System. Toonumbar Dam on Iron Pot Creek (11,000).

Severn System. Pindari Dam (37,500).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Resources Commission.

The *Brogo Dam*, which was completed in 1976, is situated on the Brogo River some 22 kilometres north-west of Bega. The Dam stores water for release when needed for stock and irrigation purposes along the Brogo and Bega Rivers.

The *Burrendong Dam*, which was completed in 1966, is situated on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River, at its confluence with the Cudgegong River, near Wellington. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. Flood mitigation provisions account for 489,500 megalitres of the total storage capacity of 1,677,000 megalitres.

The *Burrinjuck Dam*, which was completed in 1912, and enlarged in 1957, is situated on the headwaters of the Murrumbidgee River, about 60 kilometres from Yass. The flow of water from the Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River (which joins the Murrumbidgee a few kilometres upstream from Gundagai), as regulated by the Blowering Dam. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from either Burrinjuck or Blowering Dams for that purpose.

The *Carcoar Dam*, which was completed in 1970, is situated on the Belubula River about six kilometres upstream from Carcoar. Releases are made from the Dam, in conjunction with flows in downstream tributaries, for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation requirements in the Belubula Valley.

The *Chaffey Dam*, which was completed in 1979, is situated on the Peel River, 43 kilometres south-east of Tamworth. The dam has increased the supply of water in the Peel River for irrigation, and augmented the water supply to Tamworth. Storage capacity is 62,000 megalitres.

The *Copeton Dam*, which was completed in 1976, is situated on the Gwydir River, 35 kilometres south-west of Inverell. Regulated flows in the Gwydir River downstream of

Copeton are used for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes along the Gwydir and Mehi Rivers, and Moomin and Carole Creeks systems.

The *Dartmouth Dam*, which was completed in 1979, is a River Murray Commission work on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. Water from the 4,057,000 megalitres capacity storage is shared between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The Dam provides a carry-over storage which, in times of drought, can supplement the Hume Reservoir and makes supplies to the Murray River more secure. It also allows an increase in the South Australian entitlement under the River Murray Agreement.

The *Glenbawn Dam*, which was completed in 1958, is situated on the Hunter River. It has a storage capacity of 228,000 megalitres for irrigation and 132,000 megalitres for flood mitigation. Enlargement to a storage capacity of 870,000 megalitres is now proposed.

The *Glennies Creek Dam*, which was completed in 1983, has a storage capacity of 284,000 megalitres and provides water for urban, industrial and irrigation purposes in the Hunter Valley and to augment the flow in the Hunter River.

The *Hume Reservoir*, which was completed in 1936, is a River Murray Commission storage. Water supplied from it is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Buronga, Curlwaa, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts and for licensed private diversion schemes. The Reservoir is situated on the Murray River about 16 kilometres upstream of Albury.

The *Keepit Dam*, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

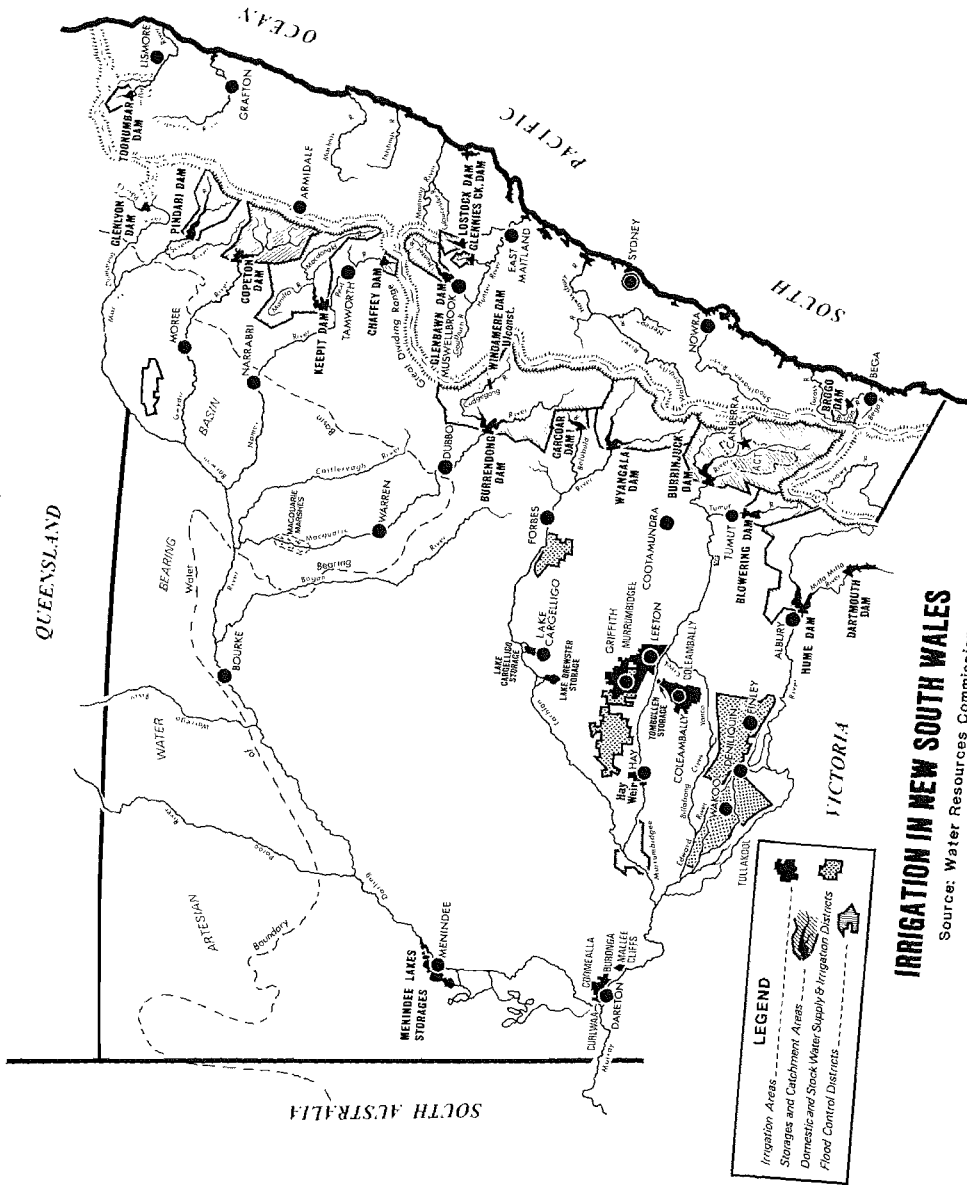
The *Lostock Dam*, which was completed in 1971, is used to regulate the flow of the Paterson River to provide for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes between the Dam and the Hunter River.

The *Menindee Lakes Storage*, which was completed in 1960, is located about 110 kilometres from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, and has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee and the Murray River below Wentworth. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The *Pindari Dam*, which was completed in 1969, is situated on the Severn River about 22 kilometres upstream from Ashford. Water from the Dam is used for irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes along the Severn and Macintyre Rivers to the junction of the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers.

The *Toonumbar Dam*, which was completed in 1971, is situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River. Water from the Dam is used for stock and irrigation purposes.

The *Wyangala Dam*, which was reconstructed in 1971 to raise the storage capacity from 375,000 megalitres to 1,220,000 megalitres, is situated on the Lachlan River 48 kilometres upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and for licensed private irrigation diversions. Other storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Irrigation Districts.



IRRIGATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES
 Source: Water Resources Commission

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:

Barwon-Darling River Scheme. A program of weir construction is in progress on the Barwon-Darling River between Mungindi and the Menindee Lakes Storage. The scheme provides for low fixed-crest weirs designed to create a more or less continuous series of pools capable of providing holdings with water frontages, thus giving water supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes.

Windamere Dam is under construction on the Cudgegong River about 22 kilometres upstream from Mudgee. Storage capacity will be approximately 350,000 megalitres.

Other major dams have been proposed for construction over the next 25 years to meet the Hunter Valley's projected demand for industrial and town water supply. This demand is mainly associated with projected industrial development using the Valley's vast coal resources.

GROUNDWATER

The search for, and surveillance of, groundwater for water supply is an important activity of the Water Resources Commission. There are approximately 100,000 water bores and wells in the State. The largest usage is for irrigation (about 40,000 hectares are irrigated) while about 70 towns use groundwater for all or part of their water supply.

The most important groundwater bearing formations are the unconsolidated sediments of the major inland river systems. In valleys such as the Namoi, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee, discharges ranging from 10 to 300 litres per second are pumped from bores.

The coastal drainage systems have a much lower groundwater potential. In the Hunter River Valley, which has the most groundwater development and the largest resources of the systems, irrigation wells commonly yield in the range of 10 to 50 litres per second, and irrigate about 8,000 hectares.

Some beach and dune sand deposits near the coast also contain important groundwater resources. Examples are the Tomago Sand Beds in Newcastle and the Botany Sand Beds in Sydney.

There are several major sedimentary basins in the State in which groundwater is stored in porous rocks. The most important of these is part of the Great Artesian Basin which occupies about 23 per cent of the Australian continent, it extends into the north and north-west of the State, from Queensland, the Northern Territory and South Australia. Its approximate total area is 1,751,480 square kilometres, of which some 210,000 square kilometres are in New South Wales. Of 1,188 bores which obtained artesian flows over the years, 698 are still supplying groundwater, which due to its particular mineral balance is unsuitable for irrigation. Most are used for stock watering purposes but some are used for town water supply. The Water Resources Commission controls the discharge of artesian bores as a conservation measure.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs* (Catalogue No. 7411.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of Water Resources Commission; Public Works Department; Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority; River Murray Commission; Department of National Development and Energy; Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; Hunter District Water Board; and State Pollution Control Commission. *The First National Survey of Water Use in Australia*, published for the Department of National Development and Energy on behalf of the Australian Water Resources Council by the Australian Government Publishing Service (1981).

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, quarantine, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Overseas and interstate navigation and shipping are regulated under the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* 1912, and intrastate shipping within New South Wales under the (State) *Navigation Act*, 1901, both of which embody the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

In 1980 an amendment to the (Commonwealth *Navigation Act*, provides that the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. Trading ships include those that are used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis. The Commonwealth Act does not apply in relation to "(a) a trading ship proceeding on a voyage other than an overseas voyage or an inter-state voyage; (b) an Australian fishing vessel proceeding on a voyage other than an overseas voyage; (c) an inland waterways vessel; or (d) a pleasure craft, or in relation to its owner, master or crew".

Under the provisions of the *Navigation Act*, all ships engaging in coastal trade must be licensed. During the time ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the (State) *Pilotage Act*, 1971, the only relevant provision in the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth Government, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer.

Control and administration of the trading ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described later in this section. There are Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle, Port Kembla and the Clarence River.

Australian Shipping Commission

The Australian Shipping Commission, which is constituted under the *Australian Shipping Commission Act* 1956, operates the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trades under the name "The Australian National Line" (ANL). The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Transport and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1982, the Commission operated 33 ships, which totalled 1,136,785 tonnes dead weight. Of these ships, 17 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (9 in general cargo trade, and 8 in interstate carriage of bulk commodities), and 16 in the overseas trade.

Manuscript of this section prepared in July 1983.

As part of its operations in New South Wales, ANL operates a container terminal with three 'roll on/roll off' berths at Port Botany. The terminal is used by ships owned by ANL and other shipping lines which are engaged in coastal and overseas shipping services. Bulk cargoes carried by ANL ships to and from New South Wales ports during 1981-82 include alumina, coal, coke, salt, sugar, wheat and wood pulp.

Employment in Stevedoring Industry

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. All waterside workers in Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, are permanently employed. In Sydney and Botany Bay they are employed by individual employers and in Newcastle and Port Kembla by the Holding Company, administered by the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour, except for a small number employed by individual employers. There are no other ports in N.S.W. where stevedoring operations are performed by waterside workers. All industry arrangements, such as port quotas, company labour strengths, and industrial disputes, are determined by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee, a Committee established under amendments to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and having representation by the Waterside Workers Federation and employers. This Committee acts on the advice of similarly constituted Port Co-ordinating Committees and any matters not resolved by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee may be referred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination. At 31 December 1982, the quotas of waterside workers in New South Wales ports were 1,402 for Sydney, 448 for Botany Bay, 200 for Newcastle, and 430 for Port Kembla. The strengths were 1,452, 448, 222 and 352 respectively.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in the following two tables have been compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information provided by shipping companies or their representatives to Customs Houses at each port in New South Wales.

The growth and changes within the international shipping industry over the past few years necessitated a review of this Australia-wide collection of vessel movement and cargo statistics. Significant alterations resulted in July 1978 and again in July 1979. The existing collection deals entirely with international voyages; the coastal component was removed in 1978.

The scope of this collection includes all vessels except the following; naval vessels; yachts and other pleasure craft; foreign fishing vessels that neither load nor discharge cargo; geophysical and oceanographic research vessels and all oil rigs and vessels servicing them; and other vessels of 200 net tonnes and under.

The unit of quantity used in the following two tables to measure cargo is the "revenue tonne". This is the unit predominantly used in the shipping industry and is the basis on which freight is levied. It is obtained by adding mass (tonnes weight) and volume (cubic metres) units.

"Vessel calls" show the number of port visits that an overseas vessel makes in New South Wales. For example, an overseas vessel which arrives direct in Newcastle and makes a further call in Sydney before it departs for an overseas port from Botany Bay is counted as one arrival call and one departure call for each of the three ports.

Overseas Cargoes

The overseas trade of New South Wales is predominantly confined to four ports: Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows overseas cargo discharged and loaded at each of these ports and 'other' ports in New South Wales in the last four years. 'Other' ports are Twofold Bay, Trial Bay, Clarence River, Coff's Harbour, and Port Macquarie.

Overseas Cargo Discharged and Loaded at N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30 June	Cargo discharged				Cargo loaded			
	Total cargo (revenue tonnes)(a)				Total cargo (revenue tonnes)(a)			
	Vessel calls	Container cargo (b)	Other cargo	Total cargo	Vessel calls	Container cargo (b)	Other cargo	Total cargo
Sydney								
1979	1,558	2,822,486	2,791,272	5,613,758	1,572	1,666,604	3,956,579	5,623,183
1980	1,714	2,501,768	2,344,490	4,846,258	1,658	1,122,148	5,262,788	6,384,936
1981	1,501	2,038,084	2,608,966	4,647,050	1,529	1,033,512	4,957,776	5,991,288
1982	1,431	1,958,975	2,988,358	4,947,333	1,381	766,945	5,250,829	6,017,774
Botany Bay								
1979	94	—	1,807,506	1,807,506	92	—	188,519	188,519
1980	97	—	2,171,613	2,171,613	92	—	128,564	128,564
1981 (c)	571	878,488	2,537,288	3,415,776	504	225,707	203,122	428,829
1982	548	1,051,977	2,388,022	3,439,999	569	383,041	150,874	533,915
Newcastle								
1979	573	32,963	1,098,750	1,131,713	577	33,899	12,726,066	12,759,965
1980	608	28,238	1,119,850	1,148,088	593	18,782	14,051,717	14,070,499
1981	630	14,101	1,387,757	1,401,858	614	14,426	15,916,511	15,930,937
1982	579	2,509	1,088,251	1,090,760	557	7,037	15,015,362	15,022,399
Port Kembla								
1979	258	775	650,956	651,731	259	20,969	6,388,593	6,409,562
1980	262	2,951	731,147	734,098	252	961	7,011,374	7,012,335
1981	250	—	595,007	595,007	240	—	6,967,065	6,967,065
1982	233	470	446,379	446,849	221	—	6,723,027	6,723,027
Other ports								
1979	18	—	2,430	2,430	18	—	387,040	387,040
1980	143	87,727	42,609	130,336	130	41,059	818,376	859,435
1981	40	—	3,606	3,606	40	—	924,226	924,226
1982	38	—	5,308	5,308	38	—	807,284	807,284
Total New South Wales								
1979	2,501	2,856,224	6,350,914	9,207,138	2,518	1,721,472	23,646,797	25,368,269
1980	2,824	2,620,684	6,409,709	9,030,393	2,725	1,182,950	27,272,819	28,455,769
1981	2,992	2,930,673	7,132,624	10,063,297	2,927	1,273,645	28,968,700	30,242,345
1982	2,829	3,013,931	6,916,318	9,930,249	2,766	1,157,023	27,947,376	29,104,399

(a) Obtained by adding the mass (tonnes) and volume (cubic metres). (b) Container cargo refers only to cargo shipped in 20 ft. (6.096m.) or 40 ft. (12.19m.) standard international containers. (c) First full year of container terminal operations.

Overseas ports at which vessels load or discharge cargo are allocated to their respective countries which in turn are allocated to 'Trade Areas' in accordance with the Classification of Trade Areas for Shipping Statistics.

The following table shows details of overseas cargo discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by trade area, for the year 1981-82.

Overseas Cargo, N.S.W.: Trade Area (a) of Port of Loading or Discharge, 1981-82 ('000 revenue tonnes) (b)

Trade area	Discharged at N.S.W. ports		Loaded at N.S.W. ports		Trade area	Discharged at N.S.W. ports		Loaded at N.S.W. ports	
Europe	1,097.9	4,722.3	Persian Gulf	3,087.1	663.9				
East Asia	821.5	1,802.6	West India	96.7	380.7				
Japan	2,310.0	19,228.0	East India	11.3	282.6				
North America-East Coast	603.8	186.4	South East Asia	417.9	880.5				
North America-West Coast	787.1	198.3	Papua New Guinea	30.6	210.4				
Central America and Caribbean	17.6	9.5	Central Pacific	21.4	112.2				
South America-East Coast	66.9	115.5	French Pacific	2.1	112.2				
South America-West Coast	0.6	17.3	Pacific Islands (other)	215.7	39.8				
West Africa	1.3	—	Other	—	—				
South and East Africa	87.0	30.9							
Red Sea	253.9	111.2	Total	9,930.2	29,104.4				

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Obtained by adding the mass (tonnes) and volume (cubic metres).

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. There are other ports at Eden, Trial Bay, the Clarence River, the Richmond River, and Coff's Harbour, but the shipping trade of these ports is relatively small.

The *Maritime Services Board* is responsible for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at all trading ports of the State. The Board, established under the *Maritime Services Act, 1935*, is a statutory authority within the State and functions under the control and direction of the Minister for Ports. It is a corporate body of seven Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Three of the Commissioners are full-time members of the Board and four are part-time. Of the latter, referred to as Nominated Commissioners, one represents the interests of the port of Newcastle and the others represent other shipping and maritime interests.

The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Before 1 July 1978 all other revenue collections by the Board were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which were met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. Since 1 July 1978 the Board's powers have been widened and the Board now retains the aforementioned collections in its own fund and bears the responsibility for expenditure related to pilotage and navigation services, and port facilities at Port Kembla, and other minor trading ports.

The accounts of the Maritime Services Board were restructured by an amendment to the *Maritime Services Act* in 1981. In establishing a new accounting base, a number of adjustments were made to the accumulated funds, including a contribution of \$10 million to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1981-82 in respect of 1980-81. An annual payment of 6 per cent of the Board's revenue in future years was also imposed and an amount of \$9,672,000 was accrued against revenues for 1981-82.

Maritime Services Board Fund (a): Revenue and Expenditure (Source: Maritime Services Board) (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Revenue						
Tonnage rates and berthing charges	3,732	4,384	6,115	6,855	7,260	9,885
Harbour rates —						
Inward and transshipment	(b)26,766	(b)27,873	(b)36,297	(b)38,598	(b)47,741	54,603
Outward	(b)14,713	(b)16,202	(b)21,926	(b)26,482	(b)31,907	35,808
Coal loader charges	12,128	17,332	24,769	30,276	43,673	47,268
Rents (wharves, etc.)	3,847	3,895	4,564	5,716	6,704	7,678
Navigation and shipping charges	—	—	6,845	6,946	8,508	11,507
Other	5,745	7,971	8,566	11,099	18,177	22,493
Total revenue	66,930	77,657	109,082	125,972	163,971	189,242
Expenditure						
Working expenses (c)	(d)48,623	(d)54,189	(d)74,607	(d)83,580	(d)105,079	(d)131,849
Provision for renewals	7,950	11,700	13,300	14,500	22,900	7,000
Sinking fund contributions	1,550	1,619	3,460	4,345	2,797	2,210
Interest and exchange	8,722	10,051	17,597	21,580	28,669	31,703
Contribution to Consolidated Revenue Fund	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,672
Total expenditure	66,845	77,559	108,964	124,005	159,444	182,434
Surplus						
Surplus	85	99	118	1,967	4,527	6,808

(a) Refers to activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Botany Bay until 30 June 1978 and includes Port Kembla and minor commercial ports from 1 July 1978. (b) Includes special harbour rate for deepening Newcastle Harbour. (c) Includes loan management expenses. (d) Includes a transfer to Newcastle Harbour Deepening Account.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 47 metres at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6 to 8 kilometres from the Harbour entrance (the Heads). Details of the number and length of the berths as at 30 June 1982 are shown in the next table.

<i>Class of berth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Length (metres)</i>
Effective commercial cargo berths —		
Container berths	5	1,132
Other	48	8,379
Passenger terminal berths	3	434
Harbourcraft	67	n.a.
Dolphin berths	4	852
Major private berths — oil etc.	44	3,599
Berths temporarily out of commission	19	2,228
Naval berths	22	3,027
Total	212	n.a.

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wheat, wool, etc. are provided on the waterside. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes. At Balmain, there are two coal loading gantries with capacities of 625 tonnes per hour each. At Pyrmont there are two 3-tonne cranes, at Darling Harbour a 26-tonne crane, and at Woolloomooloo there are two 26-tonne cranes with grabs available for the discharge of bulk cargoes. Five container berths with five specialised cranes are available in the port area at White Bay and Glebe Island. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane 'Titan', which has a capacity of 150 tonnes, or by the 250-tonne crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock. There are also two berths at Darling Harbour equipped with 'roll on/roll off' ramps. Berths at Pyrmont, Glebe Island, White Bay and Balmain are connected to the State Railway system.

A Port Operations and Communications Centre, which is housed in a reinforced concrete tower 87 metres above sea level at Millers Point, accommodates personnel and equipment involved in the port traffic management control and the Board's general radio communication system.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into the port of Sydney during the last six years. (*Source: Maritime Services Board*):

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	
	<i>Vessels (number)</i>	<i>Gross registered tonnage</i>
1977	2,925	31,803,240
1978	2,757	32,023,801
1979	2,543	28,504,539
1980	2,469	27,974,016
1981	2,301	26,208,445
1982	2,364	25,965,717
<i>Overseas</i>	<i>1,531</i>	<i>21,334,923</i>
<i>Interstate</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>2,131,323</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>2,499,471</i>

Botany Bay

Botany Bay (Port Botany), situated about 16 kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour, is being developed as a second major port for Sydney. Major port facilities for container and bulk trades, covering 260 hectares of largely reclaimed land, have been constructed on the northern foreshore of the Bay, providing channels with a minimum depth of 19.2 metres. Previously, only crude oil and petroleum product facilities, mostly located on the southern side, were available.

A specialised wharf with tank farms nearby has been constructed for bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical cargoes. Two major container terminals have been completed. The first covers 42 hectares, with three 'roll on/roll off' berths, and was commissioned in 1979. The second three-berth terminal covers 38 hectares and was completed in early 1982. Rail access is provided to both container terminals.

A crude oil berth for tankers up to 160,000 dwt and a large liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) installation are to be built on the reclamation site.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into Botany Bay during the last six years. (*Source: Maritime Services Board*):

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	
	<i>Vessels (number)</i>	<i>Gross registered tonnage</i>
1977	276	6,250,946
1978	274	6,281,563
1979	288	6,519,092
1980	361	7,099,307
1981	597	11,200,552
1982	603	11,408,155
<i>Overseas</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>5,196,867</i>
<i>Interstate</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>5,580,996</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>630,292</i>

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 kilometres by sea, or 160 kilometres by road north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 230 hectares, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 65 hectares. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. Deepening of the port, allowing usage by vessels up to 120,000 dwt, was completed in 1982. The entrance to the port is 365 metres wide. The entrance channel is 185 metres wide, and has a minimum depth of 15.2 metres.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal, iron and steel, aluminium and other heavy industries in the Hunter Valley. There are also wheat and woodchip exporting facilities.

The total length of commercial wharfage is approximately 5,400 metres, of which 1,000 metres are privately owned, whilst the remaining 4,400 metres are under the control of the Maritime Services Board. In addition to general cargo berths, special berths have been provided for handling bulk cargoes such as imports of oil, iron ore, limestone, phosphate rock and exports principally of coal, as well as iron and steel products, wheat and woodchips. Most wharves are serviced by rail.

The main coal loaders are located at the Steelworks Channel and Eastern Basin. The Steelworks Channel loader is capable of a loading rate of 7,500 tonnes per hour through three wharf-mounted ship loaders. The Eastern Basin loader has two travelling gantry coal loaders with a gross handling rate of 2,000 tonnes per hour. A third coal loader is being developed on Kooragang Island, the first stage of which will have a capacity of 15 million tonnes per annum and is scheduled for completion in 1984.

A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat with four traversing loading heads is provided for bulk wheat loading. An alumina discharge berth is under construction and is expected to be completed in late 1983. Two woodchip exporting facilities at West Basin and Kooragang Island were established in 1981.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an Advisory Committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the Committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into the port of Newcastle during the last six years. (*Source: Maritime Services Board*):

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	
	<i>Vessels (number)</i>	<i>Gross registered tonnage</i>
1977	886	13,767,989
1978	853	14,513,087
1979	842	15,523,950
1980	873	16,836,777
1981	922	17,924,760
1982	886	18,063,020
<i>Overseas</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>14,429,267</i>
<i>Interstate</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>3,494,725</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>139,028</i>

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about eighty kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 305 metres and covers an area of 135 hectares; an inner basin is entered through a channel with a width of 122 metres leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 15.2 metres at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 4.3 to 12.8 metres at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 2,549 metres, of which 1,001 metres are privately owned. Most wharves are serviced by rail. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves.

Port Kembla is the port for the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, and iron and steel are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., phosphatic rock, and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

Construction of Stage 1 of a new coal loader at Port Kembla was completed in 1982. The initial capacity is 14 million tonnes per annum, and the loading rate 5,000 tonnes per hour. Vessels of up to 110,000 dwt are able to load at this facility with provision for 150,000 dwt ships after further dredging. A new multi-purpose berth which can accommodate vessels to 150,000 dwt was completed in April 1983.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Port Kembla by an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor. The Chairman of the Committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into Port Kembla during the last six years. (*Source: Maritime Services Board*):

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	
	<i>Vessels (number)</i>	<i>Gross registered tonnage</i>
1977	689	11,564,472
1978	666	11,875,723
1979	655	12,978,496
1980	605	13,349,396
1981	601	13,744,616
1982	515	11,273,538
<i>Overseas</i>	<i>5259</i>	<i>7,490,647</i>
<i>Interstate</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>3,683,506</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>99,385</i>

PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the *Lighthouses Act* 1911 and the *Navigation Act* 1912, and by the State Government under the *Pilotage Act*, 1971, the *Port Rates Act*, 1975, and the *Sydney Harbour Trust Act*, 1900. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in January 1983.

Charges Levied on Ships

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from \$4 to \$16 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with \$4 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of \$40. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) used for business or commercial purposes are also subject to survey, the fee being \$4.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a pilotage port. The rate is 9.64c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$2,500 and the minimum is \$150 at Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and \$75 at other ports. The rate of 4.82c per ton (gross) is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather etc., or for any ship being used solely for a non-commercial purpose.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly. The rate on vessels from 19 to 31 metres in length ranges from \$10 to \$20 while the rate in respect of vessels over 31 metres is 17.5c per ton (gross).

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 1.5c per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons (gross) are liable for berthing charges at rates which range from \$1.93 to \$7.72 per day. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the Port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

For licences covering occupation of waters by privately-owned vessels, fees are charged in accordance with the length of the vessel and range from \$20 to \$100. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available in the Port of Sydney at a charge of \$100 for the first 24 hours and thereafter at a rate of \$25 for each period of six hours or part thereof.

Ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in the Port of Sydney must obtain a licence for which the charge is \$60 per annum. For lighters, hopper barges, or any other craft supplying services to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$65. In other ports the annual licence fee for ballast lighters is \$2. Mobile cranes, fork lifts, tow motors, or other types of mobile cargo-handling equipment operating on the Maritime Services Board's wharves in the main ports must be licensed, the licence fee being \$30 per annum. Other special licences at varying fees are issued by the Board to cover the operation of machinery on land or properties vested in the Board, the crossing of navigable water by cables or pipelines, and for a variety of other purposes.

Harbour Rates

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on cargoes landed or shipped at the ports under the Board's jurisdiction. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt. These charges are assessed on the basis of either mass, volume, or capacity (weight, measurement or liquid) of the cargo, at the option of the Board.

Storage Charges

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage charges are imposed under the *Wharf Management and Storage Regulation*, 1978, on goods, placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period. The charges are payable, in the case of outward goods, by the owner of the vessel on which the goods are to be shipped and, in the case of other goods, by the owner of those goods. Goods left on a wharf for longer than three days after their unshipment onto the wharf and goods placed on a wharf for shipment more than two days before the date of shipment incur these charges (Weekends and Public Holidays excepted). Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

REGISTRATION OF PLEASURE BOATS

In terms of the N.S.W. Water Traffic Regulations, vessels not exceeding 19.8 metres in length and with a potential speed of 10 knots or more are required to be registered with the Maritime Services Board and to pay an annual fee of \$25 per annum. There were 104,749 vessels registered during the year ended 30 June 1982. Persons navigating such vessels at speeds of 10 knots or more are required to be licensed, the fee being \$15 for the first year, and \$12 per annum thereafter (181,089 licences were issued or renewed in 1981-82). A licence is also required to promote, organise, or conduct an aquatic race, display, or regatta and the fees range between \$10 and \$50 (601 licences were issued during 1981-82).

RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by small sea-going vessels, although their use for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling River is intermittent.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 1.5 metres of water, except in times of unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

The (Commonwealth) *Shipping Registration Act* 1981, which was proclaimed in January 1982, provides for the establishment of a single, centralised Australian Shipping Register. The main purpose of the Act is to fix for eligible ships, conditions for compulsory or voluntary registration in Australia and to grant them Australian nationality. The Act retains the Australian Red Ensign as the national flag for Australian merchant ships. It allows other Australian registered ships to fly either the Australian National Flag or the Australian Red Ensign. Previously, shipping was registered in Australia under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament.

The Australian Shipping Register was established in Canberra in January 1982. A 'home port' must be nominated when a ship is registered. Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla are the only ports in New South Wales which can be home ports. Under the Act, registration is compulsory for Australian-owned commercial ships of 12 metres or more in length, except for certain government ships, fishing vessels and pleasure craft. Other Australian-owned ships, and foreign-owned ships that are demise chartered to Australian interests, may register voluntarily. At 30 June 1983, there were 1,732 ships registered with home ports in New South Wales, of which 200 were commercial ships of 12 metres or more in length.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprises at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are a number of patent slips and three large graving docks. The Captain Cook Graving Dock (the largest of the three) is capable of accommodating all but the very largest ships. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Dyke End. There are two slips for general use and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking carries out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments as well as private shipowners. The Undertaking also manages the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

**N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking:
Revenue and Expenditure
(\$'000)**

Item	Year ended 31 March					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Revenue	28,424	15,729	16,724	26,274	29,665	25,931
Expenditure —						
Net working expenses	25,069	13,605	15,621	25,595	35,042	32,562
Interest (a)	636	668	378	386	414	483
Depreciation	330	329	197	200	210	229
Provision for capital repayments	133	104	68	56	58	61
Total	26,168	14,706	16,264	26,237	35,724	33,335
Surplus or deficit (—)	2,256	1,023	460	37	(—)6,059	(—)7,404

(a) Interest paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund (30 June year).

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the *Navigation Act 1912*. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

When a seaman commences employment on a ship he is recorded as an 'engagement', and is recorded as a 'discharge' when ceasing employment on that ship.

In New South Wales, the principal mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in the last six years.

**Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.
(Source: Department of Transport, Australia)**

Port	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (a)
	Engagements Registered					
Sydney	6,009	6,239	5,871	5,027	5,405	5,461
Newcastle	3,704	2,862	3,149	2,765	2,505	2,238
Port Kembla	3,944	3,654	3,819	3,451	3,455	2,935
	Engagements Discharged					
Sydney	6,228	6,335	5,970	5,109	5,204	5,301
Newcastle	3,782	2,978	3,298	2,860	2,508	2,294
Port Kembla	3,929	3,581	3,816	3,462	3,449	2,990

(a) Figures are not comparable with previous years. Prior to 1982, engagements registered and discharged included seamen temporarily absent on leave from a ship.

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the (Commonwealth) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*.

Compensation to Seamen

Under the (Commonwealth) *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911*, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and diseases contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia that are engaged in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States or Territories; and it also applies to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen engaged in Australia and employed on ships on a delivery voyage to or from Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. owned or chartered by the State Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the (State) *Workers' Compensation Act, 1926* if they agree not to proceed under the Federal law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

Safety of Life at Sea

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are 26 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth Government) along the New South Wales coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the major and minor ports and coastal rivers.

Shipping casualties which occur on or near the coast of New South Wales may be the subject of hearings by Courts of Marine Inquiry, Commonwealth or State, as the case may be (see also Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety').

RAILWAYS, BUSES, AND FERRIES

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

The Public Transport Commission of New South Wales was established in 1972, when it assumed responsibility for the management and operation of the New South Wales Government railway and bus services. In 1974, the Commission also assumed control of Government ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

On 1 July 1980 under the provisions of the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. was dissolved and replaced by two separate organisations: The Urban Transit Authority (U.T.A.) and the State Rail Authority (S.R.A.), both under the direction and control of the Minister for Transport. In addition, the Railway Workshops Board was established as a subsidiary of the S.R.A.

The U.T.A. has the responsibility to ensure co-ordination of bus, rail, ferry, and taxi passenger services in the urban and inter-urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong; to operate publicly-owned buses and ferries in these areas, together with associated bus and ferry workshops; to exercise broad policy control over privately-owned public transport services operated in these areas; and to enter into contractual arrangements with private vehicle and ferry operators, for the provision of private transport services.

The U.T.A. consists of ten members: four ex officio and six appointed. The ex officio members are the Managing Director of the Authority, the Commissioner for Motor Transport, the Deputy Chief Executive (Industrial Relations) of the S.R.A., and the Chief Operations Manager of the S.R.A. The appointed members are the part-time chairman, three members to represent commuters, bus and taxi-cab proprietors, a member elected by the officers and employees, and a nominee of the Labor Council of N.S.W.

The S.R.A. is responsible for operating all passenger and freight rail services throughout the State; providing urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in consultation with the U.T.A.; and arranging for the recruitment and industrial relations both for itself and the U.T.A.

The S.R.A. consists of four ex officio and three appointed members. The ex officio members are the Chief Executive and two Deputy Chief Executives of the S.R.A. and the Managing Director of the U.T.A. The appointed members are a part-time chairman, a member elected by officers and employees, and a nominee of the Labor Council of N.S.W.

The Railway Workshops Board is accountable to the S.R.A. for the management of railway workshops and consists of six members.

RAILWAYS

Railway Gauges of Australia

Particulars of the gauges of the railway system owned by State Governments and the Australian National Railways Commission (ANRC), as at 30 June 1982, are shown in the following table. The ANRC, which trades as Australian National, is responsible for the former Commonwealth Railways system and the Tasmanian and non-metropolitan South Australian railways. Urban rail services in South Australia remain the responsibility of the State Government and particulars of these are shown as the South Australian railway system. Particulars of private lines are not available.

Government Railways: Route and Track-Kilometres Open, 30 June 1982

Railway System	1600 mm gauge		1435 mm gauge		1067 mm gauge		Dual (a) gauge		Total all gauges	
	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track
New South Wales			(b)9,773	13,791	..	..	..	..	(b)9,773	13,791
Victoria	(c)5,847	7,934	313	397	..	..	12	14	5,812	8,344
Queensland			8d)111	139	9,859	11,880	..	..	9,970	12,019
South Australia	141	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	332
Western Australia			1,228	1,543	4,226	5,293	155	333	5,609	7,169
National Railways	2,387	3,065	3,438	3,890	1,813	2,020	..	..	7,638	8,975
Total	8,015	11,331	14,863	19,760	15,898	19,193	167	347	38,943	50,630

(a) Victorian Railways operates a 1600 mm/1435 mm dual gauge line and West Australian Government Railways operates a 1435 mm/1067 mm dual gauge line. (b) Includes 488 kilometres which are electrified. (c) Includes 328 kilometres of 1600 mm gauge line operating in New South Wales. Includes 417 route-kilometres which are electrified. (d) Operated by the State Rail Authority of N.S.W. which is reimbursed for the cost of operations. Includes 32 route-kilometres which are electrified.

Details of the action taken to standardise Australian rail gauges (at 1,435 millimetres) is contained on pages 312 and 313 of Year Book No. 64, 1976.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows: Canberra, 326 kilometres; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 987 kilometres; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 1,151 kilometres; Melbourne, 960 kilometres; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,736 kilometres; Perth *via* Broken Hill, 3,961 kilometres; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 4,367 kilometres.

Length of Railways in New South Wales

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales, at 30 June 1982, was 10,218 kilometres, and comprised 9,773 kilometres owned by the New South Wales Government, a line of 6 kilometres from St Mary's to Ropes Creek and one of 47 kilometres from Broken Hill to Cockburn (South Australia) owned by the Commonwealth Government, 325 kilometres of border railways in the Riverina district connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 68 kilometres of private railways available for general traffic.

State Government Railway Services*Length of State Government Railways*

The first railway line, 22.5 kilometres in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta in 1855. However it was not until the 1880's that rapid development of the railways really occurred. Thereafter, until the 1920's, there was a steady growth in the length of new railway routes opened.

Since 1934 the length of line open has remained almost static (in that year it reached a maximum 9,918 kilometres). At 30 June 1982 there were in New South Wales 9,773 route kilometres of lines open, comprising 8,553 kilometres of single track, 1,108 kilometres of 2-line track, and 112 kilometres of 3 or more line track. In addition, there were 2,546 kilometres of sidings and cross-overs. The total length of track comprising the single track equivalent of multi-line track and sidings and cross-overs was 13,791 kilometres.

In Sydney, an electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway from Central to St. James Station, a distance of 1.5 kilometres, was completed in 1926, and the western section between Central and Wynyard Stations, approximately 2.4 kilometres, was opened for traffic in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern, and northern lines were connected, *via* Wynyard, with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The Sydney Metropolitan Rail System is entirely operated by electricity. Lines extend as far as Cowan on the northern line, Emu Plains on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, and Cronulla and Otford on the Illawarra line.

The Eastern Suburbs Railway was opened in 1979. This railway provides a 2-line track running mainly underground from Central Station to Bondi Junction *via* Town Hall, Martin Place, Kings Cross and Edgecliff. In 1980 the electrified extension of the Illawarra line to Waterfall was integrated with the Eastern Suburbs line.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960. A further section from Gosford to Wyong was opened in 1982. Currently electrification extends to Waterfall on the Illawarra line (to Port Kembla) and to Campbelltown on the southern line (to Goulburn). Work is currently in progress to extend electrified lines to Newcastle and Wollongong, scheduled for completion in 1984 and 1986 respectively.

Finances of State Government Railways

Particulars of railway finances in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

New South Wales Government Railways: Finances (Source: State Rail Authority) (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<i>Revenue</i>						
Earnings —						
Freight services						
Goods (a)	251,230	264,400	258,909	344,439	378,495	447,624
Livestock	3,006	4,432	3,630	3,704	3,132	3,749
Passenger services	72,368	83,465	85,408	111,004	138,595	168,131
Trading and catering services	13,798	14,628	15,845	17,961	20,693	22,907
Rents, advertising, etc.	7,715	7,940	8,766	10,010	10,897	12,228
Other	3,727	5,857	6,475	8,714	7,831	8,576
Total earnings	351,845	380,724	379,033	495,833	559,645	663,216
Government contribution towards —						
Lease rental payments	..	..	..	..	..	21,535
Losses on developmental lines (b)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	..	..
Superannuation (b)	4,811	6,815	7,749	9,396	11,500	13,100
Losses due to competition from road transport services (c)	30	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and other charges (d)	..	..	..	..	31,754	54,192
Revenue supplements (d)	..	..	..	..	299,407	387,327
Total revenue	358,286	389,139	388,382	506,829	902,306	1,139,370
<i>Expenditure from revenue</i>						
Working expenses	551,303	622,444	656,356	744,944	870,378	1,085,260
Provision for renewals	12,575	14,785	15,927	13,052	(d) ..	(d) ..
Debt redemption	8,289	11,382	13,810	13,360	(d) ..	(d) ..
Interest and exchange on interest	55,746	66,597	73,634	63,456	(d)31,754	(d)54,192
Other expenditure (e)	5,000	2,000	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure from revenue	632,913	717,208	759,727	834,812	902,132	1,139,452
<i>Surplus or deficit</i>						
Surplus or deficit (—) (b)	(—)274,627	(—)328,069	(—)371,345	(—)327,983	(d)173	(d)(—)82

(a) Goods include parcels and mail. (b) Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund. (c) Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. (d) From July, 1980, the State Rail Authority is released from providing for renewals and for debt redemption under the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, which provides for reimbursement of debt charges from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The legislation also provides for revenue supplements to be provided from Consolidated Revenue. (e) Comprises transfers to Special Reserve.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1981-82, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$8.5m (including \$8.3m for the carriage of wheat and flour), while further concessions amounting to \$14.7m (including \$12.8m for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The carriage of goods contributed 67 per cent of the total earnings in 1981-82, compared with 25 per cent, from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

An analysis of the finances of the freight and passenger services provided by the State Rail Authority in 1981-82, is shown in the following table.

**New South Wales Government Railways:
Finances Classified by Type of Service (a), 1981-82
(Source: State Rail Authority)
\$'000**

Type of service	Revenue		Total	Expenditure (a)	Surplus or Deficit (—)
	Earnings	Government Contributions (a)(b)			
Freight services	459,433	119,279	578,712	578,736	(—)24
Passenger services —					
Sydney and Newcastle urban services	139,376	145,313	284,689	284,719	(—)30
Country and interstate services	64,407	135,835	200,242	200,270	(—)28
Total passenger services	203,783	281,148	484,931	484,989	(—)58
Total rail services	663,216	400,427	1,063,643	1,063,725	(—)82

(a) Excludes State Government contributions to revenue of \$76m and excludes expenditure on interest and other charges of \$76m. (b) Comprises revenue supplement and contribution for superannuation.

Further particulars regarding the finances of the State Rail Authority are included in the subdivision 'State Government Finance' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

Traffic on State Government Railways

Particulars of goods traffic carried by the State Government railways in the last six years are given in the next table.

**New South Wales Government Railways: Traffic
(Source: State Rail Authority)**

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Passenger journeys ('000)						
Passenger journeys	184,421	183,540	182,750	208,821	212,911	(a)220,837
Freight ('000 tonnes)						
Coal	16,126	16,408	17,913	20,068	22,259	22,618
Wheat	4,667	5,125	3,260	6,056	5,328	4,997
Iron and steel	1,867	1,700	1,786	2,127	1,901	1,994
Containers	2,662	2,548	2,724	3,025	2,798	2,696
Other (b)	8,455	7,653	7,799	8,410	8,164	8,087
Total	33,777	33,434	33,482	39,686	40,450	40,393

(a) Includes 215,957 in Sydney and Newcastle urban services. (b) Includes grains other than wheat, fruit and vegetables, limestone, cement, fertilisers, petroleum products, livestock, parcels and general freight.

Employment in State Government Rail Services

The annual average number of persons employed in the State Government railways (excluding those employed on the construction of new lines) and the salaries and wages paid to them during the last six years were:

	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Salaries wages, allowances, etc. (\$'000)</i>
1976-77	39,973	404,610
1977-78	42,276	482,176
1978-79	42,765	515,291
1979-80	42,599	598,052
1980-81	42,583	662,730
1981-82	41,607	795,313

Rolling Stock

At 30 June 1982, the rolling stock of the State Rail Authority consisted of 2,220 passenger carriages (including 11 diesel powered units), 11,737 freight vans and wagons, 574 locomotives and 10 road motor coaches. The passenger capacity of the fleet was 154,421 persons and the freight capacity, 480,510 tonnes.

The high-speed XPT Inter-City Express passenger service commenced in April 1982. At 30 June 1982, there were 24 XPT units, comprising 7 diesel powered units and 17 carriages, with a passenger capacity of 1,003 persons.

Accidents on State Government Railways

Accidents which occur in the working of the State Government railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees, are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. In 1977 an accident at Granville involving a City-bound commuter train resulted in 83 passengers being killed and 213 injured.

**New South Wales Government Railways:
Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid
(Source: State Rail Authority)**

Category	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons killed —						
Employees	9	14	9	7	8	6
Other	114	25	60	62	49	49
Total	123	39	69	69	57	55
Persons injured —						
Employees	5,794	5,228	5,507	5,370	5,468	5,170
Other	686	476	438	928	288	332
Total	6,480	5,704	5,945	6,298	5,756	5,502
Compensation paid (\$'000) —						
Persons (a)	188.4	437.3	2,443.4	1,322.2	2,061.5	3,355.9
Goods (b)	495.5	576.9	656.4	693.7	423.7	378.9
Total	683.9	1,014.2	3,099.8	2,015.9	2,485.2	3,734.8

(a) Excludes compensation paid to employees. (b) Compensation is mainly for goods stolen in transit.

Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales

The Victorian Government has acquired an interest in railways in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 1,600 mm gauge but the works within New South Wales are so constructed as to be suitable for conversion to the standard gauge of 1,435 mm.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 325 kilometres. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Board. In 1981-82, the number of train kilometres run on the three lines open for traffic was 156,800 and the weight of goods carried was 768,091 tonnes. At 30 June 1982 there were 82 employees.

Indian Pacific Service

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Service) is run three times a week in either direction, each trip taking 2.8 days. The service which passes through Broken Hill (in N.S.W.) and Port Pirie (in South Australia), is operated jointly by the Australian National Railways Commission, the State Rail Authority of New South Wales and Western Australian Government Railways.

BUS SERVICES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates bus services in the Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private bus services are operated in the Sydney, Newcastle and other districts, subject to regulation by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

State Government Bus Services

The State Government bus services are administered by the Urban Transit Authority of New South Wales (see reference at the beginning of this section). At 30 June 1982, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 856 kilometres in the Sydney district and 248 kilometres in Newcastle.

Finances

At 30 June 1982 the capital value of fixed assets of the bus services amounted to \$16m.

Revenue of the Government bus services, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation (\$1,126,000 in 1981-82).

In 1978-79 and earlier years, charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the bus services (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown below. However, from 1 July 1979, the government cancelled the capital debt liability, involving writing off \$47m of capital debt and \$54m in unpaid debt charges.

New South Wales Government Bus Services: Finances (Source: Urban Transit Authority) (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Revenue						
Earnings	39,913	43,644	44,100	54,233	r66,975	73,817
Government contribution towards —						
Superannuation	600	684	836	874	992	1,126
Bus leasing (a)	..	..	..	6,166	9,187	9,990
Revenue supplement (b)	..	..	..	..	60,826	76,117
Total revenue	40,513	44,328	44,936	61,273	r137,980	161,050
Expenditure from revenue						
Working expenses (a)	92,617	105,665	115,084	121,414	r137,247	161,343
Provision for debt redemption (c)	690	552	547	..	..	..
Interest (c)	3,378	3,559	3,704	..	..	..
Total expenditure from revenue	96,685	109,776	119,337	121,414	r137,247	161,343
Surplus or deficit						
Surplus or deficit (—)	(—)56,171	(—)65,449	(—)74,399	(—)60,140	(b)734	(—)293

(a) See text following table. (b) Under the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, the Urban Transit Authority is provided with a Revenue Supplement from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. (c) From 1 July 1979 debt charges have been waived.

Included in both revenue and expenditure in 1981-82, are leasing costs of \$10.0m for Metropolitan and Newcastle bus services which were met in full by a contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Prior to 1979-80, leasing costs were included only as an expenditure item.



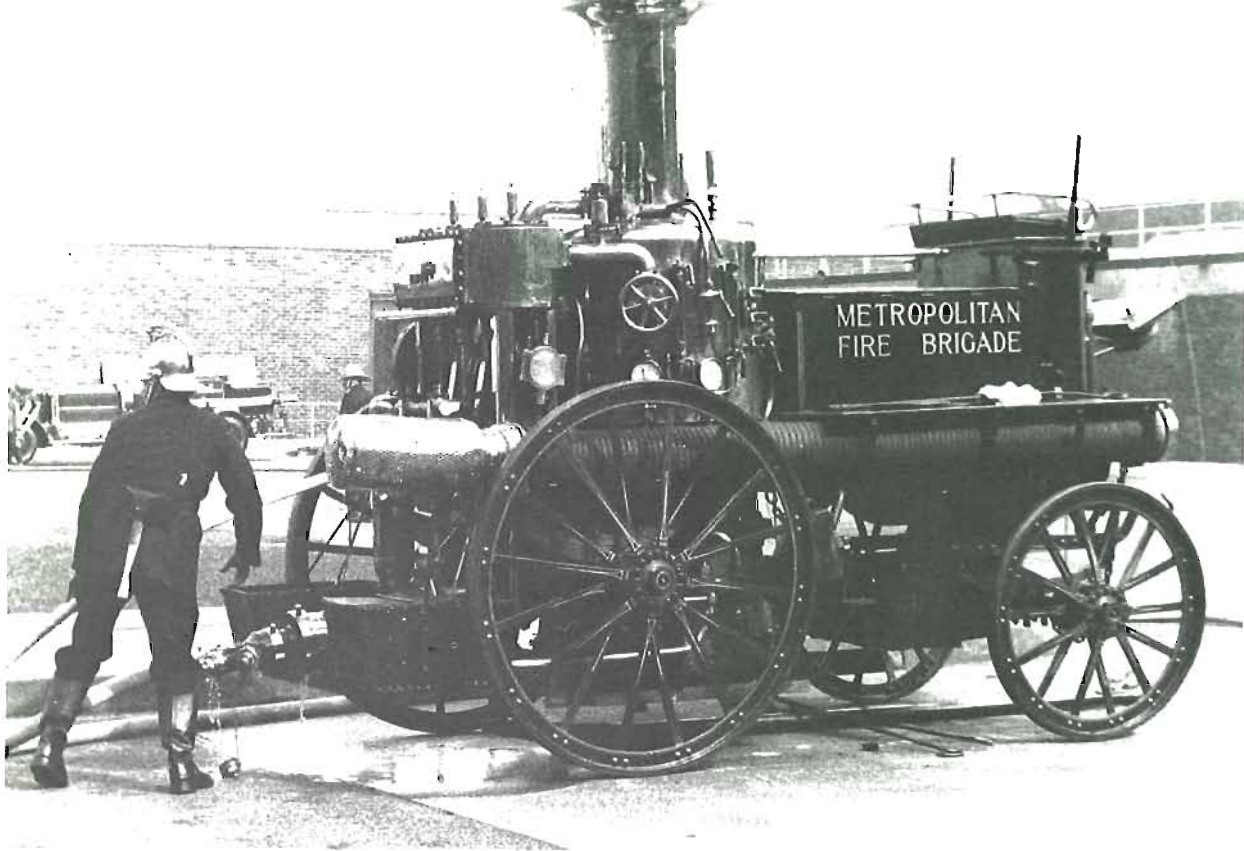
Sydney Morning Herald

Cricket being played under lights at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

High schools in New South Wales may now include surfboard riding in their sporting curriculums.

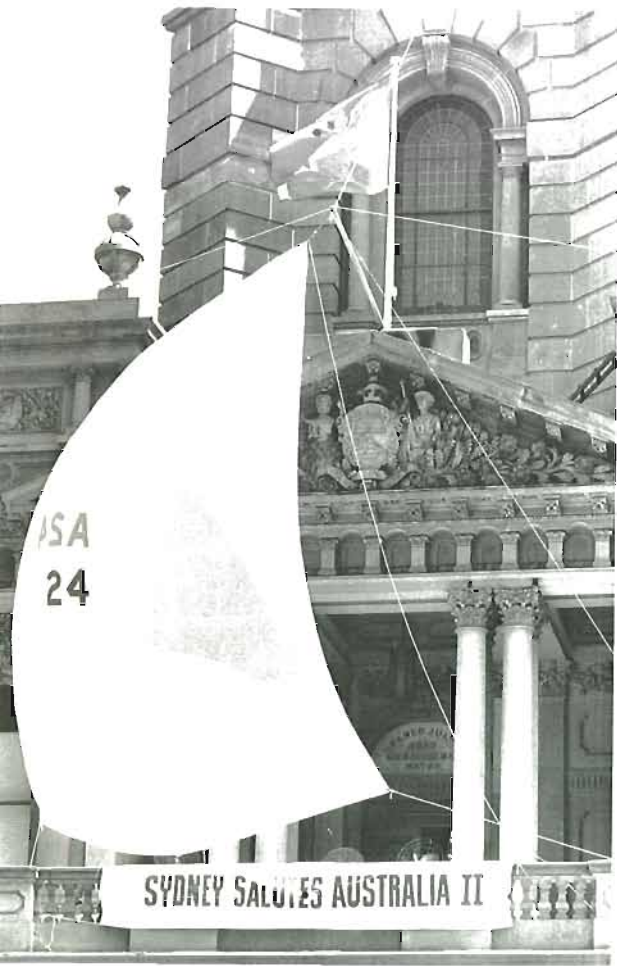
Sydney Morning Herald





N.S.W. Fire Brigade

Above: The N.S.W. Fire Brigade celebrated its centenary in 1984. Big Ben, a Shand Mason steam-powered fire engine was first used by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, the forerunner of the N.S.W. Fire Brigade. The engine, which is now on display at the N.S.W. Fire Service Museum, was pulled by a team of three horses.



Left: Sydney Town Hall, recently steam-cleaned, flies a spinnaker and boxing kangaroo flag, to mark the victory of Australia II in the America's Cup.

Sydney Morning Herald

Traffic

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the distance travelled by buses in the Sydney and Newcastle districts in the last six years are given in the next table.

New South Wales Government Bus Services: Traffic (a)
(Source: Urban Transit Authority)

Year ended 30 June	Passenger journeys ('000)			Vehicle kilometres ('000 kilometres)		
	Sydney	Newcastle	Total	Sydney	Newcastle	Total
1977	169,543	17,182	186,725	55,413	7,615	63,028
1978	r172,563	r18,088	r190,651	56,016	7,452	63,468
1979	175,732	17,898	193,630	57,576	7,605	65,181
1980	175,551	18,292	193,843	56,942	7,718	64,660
1981	170,575	17,326	187,901	57,561	7,990	65,551
1982	169,250	16,983	186,233	58,584	8,116	66,700

a) Excludes charter operations.

Fares

Bus routes are divided into sections of an average length of 1.6 kilometres, and single journey fares are calculated according to the number of sections travelled.

Weekly, quarterly and annual tickets, allowing unlimited travel within specified areas at reduced rates, are available, while various fare concessions are granted to pensioners and students.

Rolling Stock, and Employment

At 30 June 1982 the rolling stock of the State bus services consisted of 1,512 vehicles in Sydney, 1,470 single deck and 42 doubledeck buses, while in Newcastle there were 209 single deck buses and 2 mini-buses. Since 1976, buses added to the fleet have been acquired under leverage leasing arrangements, which are described in the subsection 'State Government Finance' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

The number of persons employed by the Urban Transit Authority in providing bus services was 6,240 at 30 June 1982; the salaries and wages paid during 1981-82 amounted to \$114m.

Private Bus Services

Private (non-government) bus services in the (Sydney) Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930, and the Regulations for Public Vehicles, and a licence for each privately-owned bus service must be obtained from the Department of Motor Transport (see section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' later in this chapter). This service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Services are not permitted to operate in direct duplication of Government bus services. Details of the operations in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, in recent years, have been supplied by the Department of Motor Transport from figures supplied by the private bus operators. These statistics are shown in the following table.

**Private Bus Services in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong:
Number of Services and Vehicles in Service**
(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

At 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Number of services	Vehicles in service	Number of services	Vehicles in service	Number of services	Vehicles in service
1977	203	1,461	23	149	24	183
1978	199	1,457	23	150	24	181
1979	199	1,516	21	152	24	174
1980	199	1,525	19	143	24	172
1981	199	1,578	19	141	r37	169
1982	199	1,572	20	142	42	165

**Private Bus Services in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong:
Passengers Carried and Distance Travelled**
(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

Year ended 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)
1977	95,652	47,922	2,405	4,709	10,118	7,020
1978	93,825	50,681	2,816	4,686	10,149	6,087
1979	83,944	42,017	2,855	4,397	11,305	6,089
1980	66,056	33,588	3,162	4,468	9,101	6,473
1981	65,039	48,287	3,022	2,837	6,128	5,343
1982	58,364	42,611	2,814	3,665	5,994	6,301

The numbers of employees of the private bus services in June 1982 were 1,698 persons in the Metropolitan Transport District, 210 in the Newcastle District, and 176 in the Wollongong District.

**Private Bus Service in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong:
Revenue and Expenditure**
(Source: Department of Motor Transport)
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1977	32,380	30,389	3,143	2,784	3,784	3,624
1978	36,786	34,367	2,996	2,692	4,099	3,956
1979	37,513	35,955	3,726	3,135	4,477	4,268
1980	39,985	37,357	3,446	3,416	5,228	5,064
1981	53,274	51,279	3,978	3,483	4,927	4,787
1982	59,037	56,584	4,354	4,202	6,363	6,595

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY AND HYDROFOIL SERVICES

On 1 July 1980, ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries was vested in the Urban Transit Authority. From that date the Authority became responsible for the operation of the services formerly operated by the Public Transport Commission.

At 30 June 1982, the Urban Transit Authority had a fleet of 15 ferries and 5 hydrofoils operating in Sydney Harbour. The number of passenger journeys for 1981-82 was 14,348,000.

The number of persons employed by the Urban Transit Authority in providing ferry and hydrofoil services was 388 at 30 June 1982; the salaries and wages paid during 1981-82 amounted to \$8.9m.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the State Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The N.S.W. Department of Main Roads is responsible for the administration of and expenditure on main roads in the State, and shares, with local government councils, the expenditure on secondary roads, developmental roads, and tourist roads. The local government councils are fully responsible for the administration of roads other than main roads within their areas.

In December 1981, local government councils were fully or partially responsible for approximately 159,000 kilometres of roads in New South Wales. In addition, in June 1982 the Department of Main Roads was responsible for approximately 43,000 kilometres of roads.

Moneys expended by governmental authorities on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure by governmental authorities on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as 'Other' expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading 'State Government'. The expenditure classified as 'Local Government' represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils; it does not include direct expenditure on the construction of local roads by private subdividers of land. Further details of expenditure by local government are given in the section 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

Total Expenditure by Government Authorities on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W. (\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	State Government (a)		Local government (municipalities and shires) (b)	Total
	Department of Main Roads	Other		
1977	310,751	22,431	219,597	552,779
1978	371,963	27,261	251,881	651,105
1979	387,395	25,458	274,096	686,949
1980	445,652	30,196	292,802	768,650
1981	503,177	37,019	332,604	872,800
1982	520,012	32,562	354,176	906,750

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies. (b) Calendar year ended six months earlier. From 1980, figures are not comparable to previous years, due to a change in the allocation of expenditure classifications.

ADMINISTRATION OF ROADS

The present system of main roads administration is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of the Commissioner for Main Roads who is responsible to the Minister for Roads.

The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works such as bridges, vehicular ferries, and traffic control and management devices which are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as: *State Highways*, which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; *Trunk Roads*, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; *Ordinary Main Roads*, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. Any of these three classifications may include freeways and/or motorways, the distinguishing feature of these being that the Commissioner may limit access in order to facilitate traffic movement. The Department of Main Roads reimburses municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and the Department itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be *Secondary Roads*. The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the Department of Main Roads financially assists councils by contributing up to half the cost of approved works on these roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a *Developmental Road* or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met by the Department of Main Roads. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a *Tourist Road*. The Department of Main Roads provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle or Wollongong may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a *Toll Work*. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Department of Main Roads or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works. Part of the Sydney to Newcastle Freeway, consisting of a 25.9 kilometre section from Berowra to Calga, and part of the Southern Freeway, consisting of a 22.9 kilometre section from Waterfall to Bulli Pass, have been proclaimed as toll works.

The Department of Main Roads is currently undertaking a program involving the construction of 117 kilometres of freeways in the County of Cumberland, with extensions to Kiama in the south, Mittagong in the southwest, the Blue Mountains in the west, and Newcastle in the north. The stages of development of these freeways are as follows:

Warringah Freeway. Section from Sydney Harbour Bridge to Willoughby Road, Naremburn, completed in 1978.

Sydney to Newcastle Freeway. Section from Berowra to Calga completed and proclaimed a toll work in 1974. Section from Somersby to Wyec including a connection to the Pacific Highway at Doyalson is under construction.

North Western Freeway. Section between the City and Pyrmont completed in 1981.

Western Freeway. Section from Prospect to Emu Plains was completed progressively between 1971 and 1974. Sections from Homebush to Clyde and Parramatta to Mays Hill completed in 1982. Section from Clyde to Parramatta under construction.

South Western Freeway. Section from Cross Roads (near Liverpool) to Kenny Hill, Campbelltown, completed in 1974, and section from Yanderra to Aylmerton completed in 1977. Section from Kenny Hill, Campbelltown to Yanderra completed in 1980.

Southern Freeway. Section from Waterfall to Bulli completed in 1975 and from Mount Ousley to Berkeley also completed in 1975. Section from Berkeley to Kanahooka Road, Dapto completed 1978. Section between Kanahooka Road and Mt. Brown Road, Dapto under construction.

The length of roads in New South Wales which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads are shown in the following table.

**Length of Roads in N.S.W. Under the Control of the Department of Main Roads,
30 June 1982 (a) (kilometres)**
(Source: Department of Main Roads)

Class of road	Sydney Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.			Total N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated area	
Proclaimed main roads —						
State highways	301	141	1,152	8,037	697	10,328
Trunk roads	—	—	359	6,634	105	7,098
Ordinary main roads	778	725	1,493	14,777	576	18,349
Total, proclaimed main roads	1,079	866	3,004	29,448	1,378	35,775
Freeways	55	28	15	14	—	112
Tollworks	20	11	24	—	—	55
Developmental roads	22	8	178	3,266	—	3,474
Tourist roads	40	53	36	315	—	444
Secondary roads	255	44	—	—	—	299
Unclassified roads	19	3	—	—	2,489	2,511
Total	1,490	1,013	3,257	33,043	3,867	42,670

(a) Does not include roads under the full control of local government authorities.

Main Roads Finances

The income of the Department of Main Roads is derived chiefly from motor vehicle registration taxes, Commonwealth Government road grants, contributions by government authorities and other organisations for specific works, contributions by local government authorities for works carried out in conjunction with works on main roads, tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works, and grants by the State Government. The State Government also provides repayable loans from its General Loan Account allocation, and the Commissioner for Main Roads is empowered under the Public Authorities (Financial Accommodation) Act, 1981 to raise loans from the semi-government loan allocation.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, 1924 the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds — the *County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund*, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the *Country Main Roads Fund*, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; and the *Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund* for transactions involving Commonwealth grants for roads, including developmental roads.

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads are summarised for the last six years in the following table.

Department of Main Roads (a): Receipts and Payments
 (Source: Department of Main Roads)
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Receipts						
Motor vehicle registration weight tax and tax levy (b)	106,099	122,875	130,196	143,478	182,405	226,446
Charges on heavy commercial vehicles for maintenance of roads (b)	19,810	19,022	19,578	1,223	23	—
Allocation from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund (b)	7,230	13,618	14,545	19,128	18,504	18,374
Commonwealth Aid for Road Grants (c)	137,366	157,565	165,686	178,019	197,303	214,336
Road tolls	9,245	9,986	10,041	10,207	10,917	10,963
Loans						
From State General Loan Account	8,700	9,000	13,400	36,850	10,000	4,000
From State Treasury	—	7,000	—	—	—	—
Raised by Commissioner (d)	13,290	10,010	38,000	70,175	85,125	82,900
Other (e)	20,500	32,455	21,838	15,642	30,667	35,024
Total	322,240	381,531	413,283	474,722	534,943	592,043
Payments						
State road system —						
Construction and reconstruction			189,235	223,931	253,279	244,627
Maintenance and minor improvements	243,636	284,619	89,248	98,045	109,951	118,473
Other			20,375	19,341	25,221	37,873
Local roads	21,876	34,066	38,957	38,100	43,409	47,015
Traffic facilities	18,158	24,103	27,544	31,125	33,545	35,814
Administration, planning, and research	19,265	19,275	18,941	21,801	26,034	29,336
Debt charges and capital debt repayments	17,809	21,923	25,300	35,883	50,455	67,829
Other	1,617	3,706	2,164	3,061	2,888	2,470
Total	322,361	387,692	411,763	471,287	544,783	583,437

(a) Comprises the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, the County Main Roads Fund, the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund, the Traffic Facilities Fund, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge Accounts. (b) See text following table. (c) See subdivision 'Commonwealth Grants For Road Construction And Maintenance'. (d) Raised by the Commissioner under semi-government loan allocation. (e) In 1981-82, includes \$9m from the Department's Reserve for Loan Repayments.

Two motor vehicle taxes are imposed in New South Wales, these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy*. These taxes are described in the division 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' of this chapter. The taxes are collected by the Department of Motor Transport when vehicles are registered. Of the \$226m collected in 1981-82, \$213m was paid into the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund and the Country Main Roads Fund in the following proportions.

	<i>County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund</i>	<i>Country Main Roads Fund</i>
Weight tax	20%	80%
Tax levy	50%	50%

Until 1 July 1979, income was also derived from a levy charged on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958 which was repealed in 1979.

In 1981-82 \$18.4m was provided from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund for traffic facility works carried out by the Department of Main Roads. The Fund is administered by the Department of Motor Transport and the revenue of the Fund consists mainly of drivers' licence fees and vehicle registration fees. These fees are described in the division 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' of this chapter.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth assistance for roads in the three year period 1977-78 to 1979-80 was provided for under the *States Grants (Roads) Act 1977* which encompassed the provisions laid down within the previous *National Roads Act 1974* and the *Roads Grants Act 1974*.

Commonwealth assistance in 1980-81 for roads was provided for under the *Roads Grants Act 1980*. In 1981-82 assistance was provided under the *Roads Grants Act 1981*. In 1982-83 assistance was provided under the *Roads Grants Amendment Act 1982*. An amount of \$230m was allocated as grants to New South Wales for roads under the legislation. This represents 31 per cent of the total Commonwealth grants for roads to the States and Northern Territory in 1982-83.

The grants made to New South Wales under the *Roads Grants Acts* are shown in the following table.

Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W.

\$m

Road category	1981-82	1982-83
National and developmental roads (a)	103.6	111.0
Arterial roads (b)	64.5	69.1
Local roads (a)	46.3	49.6
Total grants	214.3	229.7

(a) For construction and maintenance. (b) For construction only.

Between 1974-75 and 1980-81, Commonwealth legislation relating to road grants provided for expenditure 'quotas' to be met by the States from their own financial resources. Under the *Road Grants Act 1981*, this matching quota is no longer required.

Expenditure by the State on particular classes of roads may be effected by making grants to local government authorities for such purposes.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed.

Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads

(Source: Department of Main Roads)

(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Department of Main Roads	Traffic Authority of N.S.W.	Forestry Commission	Soil Conservation Service	Total grant
1977	130,131	5,115	217	25	135,488
1978	151,043	4,278	250	40	155,611
1979	159,325	4,849	268	43	164,485
1980	170,952	5,511	280	46	176,789
1981	193,732	2,439	280	50	196,501
1982	212,027	1,949	300	60	214,336

Under the *Australian Bicentennial Road Development Trust Fund Act 1982*, the Commonwealth Government will provide the States with additional funds to upgrade roads for Australia's bicentennial year in 1988. The funds will be raised from a surcharge on motor spirit and diesel fuel excise, and deposited in a special Trust Fund, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport. A charge of 1c. a litre was applied from 17 August 1982, and raised to 2c. a litre on 1 July 1983.

Under this program, an estimated \$2.5 billion will be provided to the States between 1982 and 1988. For 1982-83 and 1983-84, New South Wales is expected to receive \$92.0m for national roads, \$81.5m for arterial roads and \$22.5m for local roads.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a vehicular punt or ferry has been installed. Of the 10 vehicular ferry crossings in which the Department of Main Roads is involved, two are operated by it, three by contract to it, and five by contract to Councils. For further information on ferries in New South Wales refer to the division 'Railways, Buses and Ferries' in this chapter.

At 30 June 1982 there were 6,094 bridges of all types with a total length of 21 7,758 metres in New South Wales. Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which is administered by the Department of Main Roads, spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern side and Milson's Point on the northern side and is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 4.43 kilometres. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway with the northern suburban line. The Bridge was opened to traffic in 1932.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge. Net tolls in 1981-82 totalled \$3.9m. In addition a contribution of \$638,000 was received from the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority for railway and bus passengers. During 1981 an estimated 61 million road vehicle crossings were made over the Bridge.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police enforce traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

The Motor Traffic Act, 1909, provides that the speed limit on a length of road is as indicated by signs. Where there are no signs the general limits fixed by the law apply. There is a limit of 60 kilometres per hour on roads with street lights and in other areas where a 60 kilometres per hour sign is displayed. On roads without street lights the general limit is 100 kilometres per hour except where a different speed limit is indicated by signs. Provisional licences issued to new drivers contain a special condition prohibiting a speed of more than 80 kilometres per hour in any circumstances. The holder of a learner's permit to drive or ride is restricted to 70 kilometres per hour in any circumstances.

Special speed limits apply on roads without street lights to motor lorries (or combination of lorry and trailer) where the vehicle or any load carried (either on the vehicle or trailer) weighs more than 4.5 tonnes (speed limit, 80 kilometres per hour) and to large passenger carrying vehicles such as omnibuses and tourist coaches (speed limit, 90 kilometres per hour). Trailers or caravans which have a loaded weight in excess of 750 kilograms may not be towed at a speed exceeding 80 kilometres per hour.

Motor vehicles must be registered, be in a roadworthy condition and comply with required vehicle safety standards if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to other persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and a written test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

Department of Motor Transport

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in New South Wales and the Department's functions extend over a wide variety of matters.

The Department is responsible for collecting taxes for road works paid in conjunction with vehicle registrations, stamp duty on new and transferred registrations, and premiums for motor vehicle third party insurance effected with the Government Insurance Office. It also licenses and regulates the operations of commercial passenger carrying services such as taxicabs, hire cars and privately owned bus services; licenses the operations of commercial aircraft within the State; and licenses paid motor vehicle driving instructors, and operators and drivers engaged in the tow-truck industry.

Traffic Authority of New South Wales

The Traffic Authority of New South Wales is constituted under the Traffic Authority Act, 1976. The principal functions of the Authority are to: (a) improve traffic arrangements throughout the State, including arrangements relating to regulation and control of vehicles; (b) establish general standards and principles in the design, construction, and erection of traffic control facilities (including intersections and approaches to railway crossings); (c) establish priorities and co-ordinate the activities of public authorities in providing traffic control lights, signs, and other traffic facilities; (d) promote traffic safety measures for the safety of pedestrians and drivers and to reduce accidents occurring on public streets; and (e) disseminate road safety educational material to the general public and persons engaged in the motor vehicle industry.

The members of the Traffic Authority comprise the Commissioner for Motor Transport (Chairman), the Commissioner for Main Roads, the Commissioner of Police, the Director of the Department of Environment and Planning and the Managing Director of the Urban Transit Authority together with nominees of the Council of the City of Sydney, the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales, the Transport Workers' Union of Australia (New South Wales Branch) and a nominee of the Minister for Transport.

The Traffic Authority is assisted in technical and administrative matters by a Secretariat comprised of four units. One of these units, the Traffic Accident Research Unit, is discussed later in the subdivision 'Road Accidents and Road Safety'.

The Authority is funded from a variety of sources, principally from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and the Main Roads Fund.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1976 and later years, and is derived from the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities. Figures at September 1976, 1979 and 1982 are derived from Censuses of Motor Vehicles whereas those for other periods are estimates.

Motor Vehicles (a) on the Register (b), N.S.W. (^{'000})

<i>At end of month</i>	<i>Cars (c)</i>	<i>Station wagons (c)</i>	<i>Utilities</i>	<i>Panel vans</i>	<i>Trucks (d)</i>	<i>Buscs</i>	<i>Motor cycles</i>	<i>Total vehicles</i>
1976: Sept	1,451.4	261.5	131.8	108.0	136.7	11.2	95.5	2,196.0
1979: Sept	1,611.5	295.0	146.7	129.6	162.2	13.0	93.2	2,451.3
1981: June	1,695.6	324.4	154.5	145.6	177.9	14.6	114.4	2,626.9
1981: Dec	1,718.3	333.1	157.7	152.8	184.7	15.6	119.3	2,681.6
1982: June	1,769.0	345.6	164.8	165.7	191.8	16.1	131.4	2,784.1
1982: Sept	—	2,070.4	—	158.4	161.7	183.2	118.5	2,708.1

(a) Includes State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces, except for September 1982, where all Commonwealth Government owned vehicles are excluded. Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, and mobile plant and equipment. (b) See text preceding table. (c) From 1978, hatchback vehicles previously included in 'station wagons' have been included in 'cars'. (d) Includes truck-type vehicles.

The number of cars and station wagons registered in N.S.W. per 1,000 of population was 372 in September 1979, and 389 in September 1982.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered.

Public Motor Vehicles

The licensing of public motor vehicles (that is, those engaged in non-Government public transport services) throughout New South Wales is subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. Those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930, under which the Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees for those areas. Under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act, 1980 and the Local Government (Public Vehicles) Amendment Act, 1980, sole control of public motor vehicles in country areas is also vested in the Commissioner for Motor Transport. Prior to the implementation of this legislation on 1 November 1982, the licensing and control of services in country areas was by local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Buses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers enroute; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned bus service within the State. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with Government railway or bus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on Government-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is \$8 per seat of the total seating capacity which each bus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) has been 80¢ flag-fall and 50¢ per kilometre in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts since 8 October 1982. A booked hiring charge of 60¢ and a waiting fee of \$12.00 per hour may be made where applicable.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab licences in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts to qualified persons on the basis of seniority as disclosed by the Driver's Seniority Register. To qualify, an applicant must hold a current taxicab driver's licence, have no financial interests in a taxicab, and, generally, must reside within 5 kilometres of the registered location of the taxi plate to be allotted. In other areas new licences are allocated by ballot.

A Taxi Transport Subsidy Scheme for the severely disabled commenced in 1981. A number of commuter type small buses fitted with special hydraulic lifting devices for wheelchair passengers are used as taxicabs. Registered users of the service pay half of the required fare and the Urban Transit Authority pays half.

Hire car licences are issued to approved applicants.

Public Passenger Vehicles on Register, N.S.W. (Source: Department of Motor Transport)

At 30 June	Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts			Other districts			Tourist vehicles (all districts)
	Buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire cars	Buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire cars (a)	
1977	3,512	3,643	223	3,266	931	101	116
1978	3,647	3,709	230	3,418	924	95	131
1979	3,646	3,709	241	3,576	922	95	127
1980	3,774	3,711	254	3,699	913	89	126
1981	3,693	3,801	250	3,501	909	85	127
1982	3,618	3,827	253	3,205	912	94	129

(a) Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 607 motor vans licensed, at 30 June 1982, to operate in services inside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

Censuses of Motor Vehicles

Particulars of the type, make, year of manufacture, tare weight, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Australian Statistician. The last two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 30 September 1979, and 30 September 1982. The next census will cover vehicles on the register at 30 September 1985.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1982 is given in the next table.

Registered Motor Vehicles in N.S.W.: Year of Manufacture

Type of vehicle	At 30 September 1982 (b)						Total (c)
	At 30 September 1979 (a)	Year of manufacture					
		Before 1974 (c)	1974 to 1977	1978 to 1980	1981	1982	
Cars and station wagons	1,906,556	735,335	600,542	475,533	159,713	99,259	2,070,382
Utilities	146,703	57,998	45,640	33,720	13,204	7,886	158,448
Panel vans	129,569	36,456	48,851	38,065	21,615	16,746	161,733
Trucks —							
Rigid	136,608	59,079	40,198	36,607	13,524	5,763	155,171
Articulated	15,405	5,047	5,031	4,418	1,142	440	16,078
Other truck-type (d)	10,210	4,508	4,165	2,149	782	315	11,919
Buses	13,019	5,361	4,175	3,380	2,212	790	15,918
Motor cycles	93,199	15,840	28,847	42,753	23,045	8,011	118,496
Total vehicles	2,451,269	919,624	777,449	636,625	235,237	139,210	2,708,145
Plant and equipment (e)	23,244	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,948
Caravans	71,001	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68,158
Trailers	350,657	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	415,123

(a) Includes State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. (b) Excludes all Commonwealth Government owned vehicles. (c) Includes vehicles with year of manufacture unknown. (d) Comprises those truck-type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers. (e) Includes tractors registered.

New Motor Vehicles Registered

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the next table.

New Motor Vehicles Registered (a) in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cars (b)	Station wagons (b)	Utilities	Panel vans	Trucks and truck-type vehicles	Buses	Motor cycles	Total vehicles
1977	123,025	29,077	14,030	14,094	14,148	1,043	16,800	212,217
1978	127,199	26,086	13,197	15,808	14,088	1,149	12,984	210,511
1979	136,497	29,698	11,774	13,057	14,798	1,006	13,706	220,536
1980	129,247	33,442	11,940	13,132	14,613	1,018	20,279	223,671
1981	131,197	35,536	12,134	17,118	15,488	1,598	26,664	239,735
1982	132,090	33,448	14,019	25,013	15,723	1,945	24,705	246,943

(a) Includes State and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, and mobile plant and equipment. (b) From 10 November 1978, hatchback vehicles previously included in 'station wagons' have been included in 'cars'.

The majority of vehicles entering the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components. Of the 471,255 new cars and station wagons registered in Australia in 1981-82, 20 per cent were imported fully assembled.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in New South Wales in 1981-82 were Ford (24.4 per cent of total number registered), Holden (22.5 per cent), Mitsubishi (13.2 per cent), Toyota (12.1 per cent), Datsun (11.5 per cent), and Mazda (4.9 per cent). The principal makes of utilities, panel vans, and trucks were Toyota (19.9 per cent), Holden (14.4 per cent), Ford (14.1 per cent), Datsun (12.1 per cent), Mitsubishi (8.6 per cent), and Suzuki (7.6 per cent).

SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

Sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage were conducted by the Australian Statistician in respect of the years ended December 1963, September 1971, September 1976, September 1979, and September 1982. (Details for the 1982 survey are not yet available.) The sample for the 1979 survey comprised approximately 57,000 vehicles and 2,216 buses throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles for which registration fees were paid in respect of periods including 30 September 1979, except for caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration and buses operated by government or municipal authorities.

The estimates derived from the sample may differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which provides a measure of the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of vehicles and not the whole population was surveyed. In the following statistics, the standard error for each estimate is shown as a percentage of the associated estimate.

The following table shows the total and average annual kilometres travelled by vehicles registered in New South Wales and Australia, classified by area of operation.

Total and Average Annual Kilometres (a) Travelled by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales and Australia: Area of Operation, Year ended 30 September 1979

Particulars	Capital city urban	Provincial urban	Other areas of State	Other States or Territories	Total
New South Wales					
Total annual kilometres — Million kilometres	(b)19,206.1	(c)5,444.2	10,950.8	1,230.0	36,831.5
Standard error (per cent)	(b)3.1	(c)6.6	4.0	8.9	1.8
Average annual kilometres '000 kilometres	(b)7.9	(c)2.2	4.5	0.5	15.2
Australia					
Total annual kilometres — Million kilometres	59,282.9	11,561.8	35,818.2	4,804.9	111,469.2
Standard error (per cent)	1.5	3.9	1.9	3.9	0.9
Average annual kilometres — '000 kilometres	8.1	1.6	4.9	0.7	15.3

(a) Excludes operations of buses. (b) Comprises the Sydney Statistical Division. (c) Comprises Newcastle, Wollongong, and Port Kembla.

The results indicate that the total annual kilometres travelled by the 2,438,300 vehicles (except buses) registered in New South Wales at 30 September 1979 was estimated as 36,832 million kilometres. Fifty-two per cent of this vehicle usage was in capital city urban areas, 15 per cent in provincial urban areas, 30 per cent in other areas of the State, and 3 per cent in other States or Territories.

In the following two tables the average annual kilometres travelled, classified by type of vehicle, are shown. Business kilometres, which are given in the first table, include kilometres travelled for hire and reward, or charged to a business expense, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, but exclude travel to and from work.

**Average Annual Kilometres (a) by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales:
Type of Vehicle, Year ended 30 September 1979**

Type of vehicle	Average annual kilometres		Average annual business kilometres (b)	
	'000 kilometres	Standard error (per cent)	'000 kilometres	Standard error (per cent)
Cars and station wagons	14.8	2.1	14.2	5.6
Utilities and panel vans	16.9	6.1	16.9	8.3
Rigid trucks — tare weight —				
Under 3 tonnes	16.1	3.8	15.4	4.0
3 and less than 4 tonnes	13.2	3.7	13.0	3.7
4 tonnes and over	23.9	6.7	22.7	4.2
Total rigid trucks	18.0	3.6	17.3	2.8
Articulated trucks — tare weight —				
Under 9 tonnes	47.5	4.7	42.1	4.7
9 and less than 11 tonnes	38.9	3.7	38.4	3.7
11 tonnes and over	80.2	2.3	79.4	2.4
Total articulated trucks	59.0	2.1	58.4	2.1
Other truck-type vehicles	15.9	8.8	17.4	14.0
Motor cycles	6.5	7.1	3.9	17.4
Total vehicles (excluding buses)	15.2	1.8	16.0	3.6

(a) Excludes operations of buses. (b) See text preceding table.

**Average Annual Kilometres (a) by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales, 1963-79
'000 kilometres**

Type of vehicle	Twelve months ended			
	31 December, 1963 (b)	31 December, 1971 (b)	30 September, 1976	30 September, 1979
Cars and station wagons	13.8	16.1	15.6	14.8
Utilities and panel vans	13.6	(c) 17.3	16.3	16.9
Trucks	14.4	19.6	19.5	22.2
Motor cycles	n.a.	7.2	5.2	6.5
Total vehicles	..	16.1	15.4	15.2

(a) Excludes operations of buses. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Survey classification was 'Light commercial type vehicles — open, closed'.

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners are required, under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or bodily injury caused to other persons arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers, may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles (including tractors) and trailers, registered for use on public roads. The Government Insurance Office of N.S.W. conducts the major proportion of compulsory third-party insurance and in 1981-82 collected 98.3 per cent of all premiums paid.

Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income. In practice, such claims are made in the usual way upon the 'Nominal Defendant'. Total expenditure in the calendar year 1981 by authorised insurers in respect of claims involving the 'Nominal Defendant' amounted to \$10.0m.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They are varied on the first day of January each year by the change in the Consumer Price Index (all groups-Sydney) for the previous twelve months ended September. Rates vary depending upon the location in which the vehicle is usually garaged; for example, rates are generally higher in the urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong than the rest of the State. The annual rate, current at 1 January 1983 was \$168 for a motor car in the Sydney and Wollongong districts and \$147 for the Newcastle district and the rest of the State. The highest annual premium levied was \$1,158 for taxicabs operating in the Sydney and Wollongong districts.

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the subdivision 'General Insurance' in Chapter 24.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one year or three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and a written test in knowledge of the traffic regulations, available in English and nine other community languages. To aid in the assessment of the ability of handicapped persons who wish to obtain a driver's licence, special equipment is used to test various driving aids installed in their cars. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The minimum age for a Class 1 driver's licence or cycle rider's licence is 17 years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least 12 months, and meet a higher minimum-age requirement. The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

Licences are issued in several classes, the most common being a Class 1 licence which allows holders to drive private cars, lorries up to 2 tonnes unladen, tractors, and implements such as excavators and forklifts. Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of lorries of over 2 tonnes unladen, articulated vehicles, and lorries with large trailer combinations. Taxicab drivers and motor cycle riders are required to obtain special licences. Drivers of public passenger vehicles are required to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations.

A learner's permit is issued, subject to satisfactory completion of a written test, for a period of twelve months to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. Generally, Provisional licences are issued to those who have not previously held a Class 1 licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation if, during the first year's driving experience, the provisional licensee fails to display 'P' plates, exceeds 80 kilometres per hour, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence. In 1981-82, 114,308 provisional licences were issued while 13,402 were cancelled. There is a system of graded licences for motor cyclists mainly as a safety measure for new riders. The main feature of the system is that novice riders (riders with a learner's permit or provisional licence) on motor cycles are restricted to those motor cycles with an engine capacity not exceeding 250 cubic centimetres.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1982 were 2,930,204 and 272,519 respectively. Drivers' licences comprise 2,418,195 Class 1 licences, 487,631 other licences, 20,066 taxicab drivers' licences in the Sydney, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and 4,312 driver and conductor licenses issued to employees of the Urban Transit Authority. The Commissioner for Motor Transport refused 1,135 applications for licences in 1981-82, 629 for medical impairments and 506 on other grounds. These refusals exclude applicants who did not reach the required standards in practical and written tests to drive a motor vehicle.

During 1981-82, in addition to the 13,402 provisional licences cancelled, the Commissioner suspended or cancelled 8,572 licences under the 'points system' for traffic offences, 815 for medical impairments, and 1,634 on other grounds. The points system provides for the allotment of a fixed number of points (ranging from 2 to 4) for specified traffic offences and any driver who accumulates a total of 12 points in any period of two years may have his licence cancelled by the Commissioner or be placed on probation by means of a provisional licence. This type of provisional licence has a currency of 12 months and is subject to cancellation for a period if the holder is convicted of (or pays the fixed penalty in respect of) any of the specified traffic offences. The points system does not apply to an offence for which a court imposes a disqualification, nor to provisional licences, which are subject to immediate cancellation. Appeals against suspensions, cancellations, and refusals of licences (including provisional licences) were successful in 989 cases. Details of persons disqualified from driving by courts are given in the subdivision 'Driving Offences' later in this chapter.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are shown in the section 'State Motor Tax' in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. Two taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in N.S.W., these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy* which are subject to automatic annual indexing in line with rises in the cost of roadworks. These taxes may both be charged at a 'private' or 'business' rate, depending on the purpose for which the vehicle is used. They are paid when a certificate of registration is issued or renewed.

The rates of *weight tax* vary according to the type of vehicle. As an indication of the annual rates applying from 1 July 1983, the rate on a solo motor cycle is \$10.25; on a small car (750 kilograms) is \$38.25 private, and \$51.00 business; on a medium car (1,500 kilograms) is \$76.50 private, and \$102.00 business; on a large car (2,000 kilograms) is \$102.00 private, and \$136.00 business; and on a seven tonne truck is \$756.65 private, and \$986.90 business. Exemptions or concession rates apply to primary producers, ministers of religion, and certain selected organisations such as charities and government instrumentalities.

The annual rates applying from 1 July 1983 for *tax levy* range from \$10.00 for trailers or motor cycles to \$49.90 for any motor vehicle used for business purposes. The levy for privately used cars and station wagons ranged between \$16.25 and \$29.95, depending on the weight of the vehicle.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1981-82 amounted to \$229m of which \$227m was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and \$1.9m to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The current annual fees, effective from 1 March 1982, are — motor car, \$15, motor cycle, \$8; motor omnibus, \$75 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$45 in other districts; taxicabs, \$55 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$35 elsewhere; hire cars \$35, tourist vehicles and airway coaches, \$45; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$15; other motor vehicles, \$15. Traders' registration fees are \$28 for motor cycles and \$115 for other vehicles.

Inspection Fees. In January 1983, a scheme known as the 'Heavy Vehicle Inspection Scheme' (HVIS) was introduced, whereby an inspection fee is charged by the Department of Motor Transport for the annual inspection of heavy vehicles. Initially, the scheme applies only to vehicles registered in the Wollongong and South Coast areas, but it is intended that it will eventually extend to other areas of the State. As an indication of the annual rates applying, the current HVIS fees are for a motor omnibus, \$40, and for tourist vehicles and airway coaches, \$70.

Drivers' Licences. Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$15 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$12 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a 'No Fee' rider's licence is issued to a person who is the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is \$10.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned bus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts as described in the Section 'Public Motor Vehicles'.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. The annual licence fee payable for vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods is \$5; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$8.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

Road Accidents

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding \$500 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, and/or where at least one vehicle is towed from the scene of the accident are analysed by the Traffic Accident Research Unit of the Traffic Authority of New South Wales. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents and casualties, and their ratio to vehicles registered and to mean estimated resident population are shown in the following table for each of the last six years.

Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.
(Source: Traffic Accident Research Unit)
(Year ended 30 June)

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981(b)	1982(b)
Number of accidents (a)	69,260	74,159	71,675	65,682	9,936	9,616
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	30.7	31.8	29.7	26.2	3.8	3.5
Per 10,000 of mean population (c)	139.1	147.5	141.2	128.0	19.1	18.2
Number of persons killed	1,270	1,356	1,312	1,276	1,309	1,337
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	0.57	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.48
Per 10,000 of mean population (c)	2.57	2.66	2.58	2.50	2.52	2.54
Number of persons injured	37,293	40,187	38,513	38,058	11,474	11,129
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	16.56	17.24	15.96	15.16	4.37	4.00
Per 10,000 of mean population (c)	74.89	79.94	75.87	74.15	22.05	21.12

(a) Comprises accidents which involve casualties and/or where at least one vehicle is towed from the scene of the accident. (b) From 1981, includes only those accidents in which at least one person was killed or admitted to hospital. (c) Mean estimated resident population.

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

In 1981-82 motor drivers, motor cyclists, and passengers comprised 78 per cent of the persons killed and 84 per cent of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 21 per cent of the fatal cases and 13 per cent of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table.

Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed or Injured
(Source: Traffic Accident Research Unit)

Year 30 June	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers (a)	Others (b)	Total
Persons killed							
1977	461	115	22	271	407	3	1,279
1978	545	130	28	259	372	2	1,336
1979	514	138	26	254	378	2	1,312
1980	484	135	31	243	381	2	1,276
1981	502	157	25	257	366	2	1,309
1982	492	159	20	276	390	—	1,337
Persons injured							
1977	14,297	4,005	985	4,255	13,686	65	37,293
1978	15,708	4,022	1,040	4,507	14,863	47	40,187
1979	15,431	3,657	1,023	4,338	14,034	30	38,513
1980	15,135	4,051	1,233	4,214	13,382	43	38,058
1981 (c)	4,294	1,700	322	1,412	3,732	14	11,474
1982 (c)	4,009	1,723	346	1,422	3,620	9	11,129

(a) Includes motor cycle passengers. (b) Includes pedal cycle passengers, drivers and riders of animals. (c) From 1981, figures include only those persons admitted to hospital.

Road Safety

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways is maintained by the Department of Main Roads, and contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department were operating in June 1982 at 1,811 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and certain country areas.

It is compulsory, except where exemptions have been granted by the Commissioner, for motor cyclists and pillion riders to wear safety helmets and for drivers and passengers of motor vehicles to use seat belts where fitted. Restraints must be used for children being carried in the front seat of a motor vehicle, except where exempt on medical grounds or where no rear seat is available. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1965 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, and those first registered after 1 January 1971, on the back seats.

The Traffic Accident Research Unit, which is a branch of the Traffic Authority of New South Wales, undertakes scientific research into traffic accidents. The Unit includes sections concerned with research into road-user behaviour, engineering, and medical factors; accident analysis; and the dissemination of traffic safety information. Other services include

specialised research, library facilities, lecturing, and publicity. Research is also used as a basis for public education campaigns. The Unit operates a comprehensive range of testing equipment including a crash simulator, and is engaged on investigations into the causes of accidents, the development of counter-measures, and the evaluation of their effects. The results of this research are usually published and distributed by way of research reports. Staff of the Unit include professionally qualified researchers in the fields of medicine, engineering, psychology, and statistics.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council, a co-ordinating and advisory committee at Ministerial level, established by the Commonwealth and State Governments to consider policy matters relating to transport operations, co-ordination, and development, has set up a number of advisory committees, one of which is the Advisory Committee on Safety in Vehicle Design. This Committee makes recommendations to the Council in the form of Australian design rules for motor vehicle safety. These design rules set out detailed technical specifications of each safety feature and include appropriate dates for implementation in the various classes of vehicles. The safety features covered in design rules endorsed by the Council include seat belts and seat belt anchorage points, direction turn signal lamps, reversing signal lamps, head restraints, collapsible steering columns and motorcycle and commercial vehicle braking systems.

DRIVING OFFENCES

The records of driving offences committed in New South Wales by individual motorists are maintained by the Department of Motor Transport and the statistics contained in the next two tables are those recorded by that Department.

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

In 1981-82, the courts found proved 32,825 major offences (including driving under the influence of alcohol and having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood) which are of a type which results in automatic disqualification in the absence of a court order to the contrary. Of these, 1,180 were discharged without conviction. Of the 31,645 cases in which convictions were recorded, the statutory automatic period of disqualification was applied in 7,026 instances, while in the remaining 24,619 cases the courts imposed other, usually shorter, periods of disqualification.

Driving Offences Involving Automatic Disqualification from Holding Driver's Licence: Convictions (a) in N.S.W.

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

Year ended 30 June	Culpable driving	Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	Drunk driving, etc. (b)	Dangerous driving	Failure to stop after accident (c)	Driving whilst disqualified	Total
1977	95	10	16,527	1,661	110	1,491	19,894
1978	92	12	17,841	1,699	85	1,520	21,249
1979	119	15	18,441	1,969	57	1,823	22,424
1980	228	28	18,544	2,114	69	1,891	22,874
1981	200	30	22,271	2,172	60	2,226	26,959
1982	270	62	26,109	2,286	64	2,854	31,645

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556.1 of the Crimes Act. These numbered 1,180 in 1981-82 (including 1,152 for drunken driving, etc.). No adjustment has been made for successful appeals. (b) Comprises 'Driving, or attempting to drive, whilst under influence of alcohol or a drug', 'Exceeding prescribed concentration of alcohol', and 'Refusing breath test analysis'; convictions for these offences in 1981-82 were 782, 24,804 and 523 respectively. See text following table. (c) Involving injury.

A system of breath analyses for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood is in operation. In 1980 the prescribed concentration of alcohol was changed from 0.08 to 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station.

In addition, a system of random breath testing was introduced on 17 December 1982 for a three year trial period. Random breath testing empowers any member of the police force to require a driver or rider to undergo a roadside breath test. In conjunction with random breath testing, a three-tier system of penalties, base on blood alcohol concentration, was

introduced, with increased penalties being provided for alcohol-related and other serious offences. The prescribed concentration of alcohol for the first tier is 0.05 to 0.08, for the second, 0.08 to 0.15, and for the third, 0.15 or more. Penalties provided for the first offence are fines up to \$500, \$1,000 and \$1,500 respectively, disqualification of driver's licence, and, for second and third tier offences, imprisonment; the level of penalties being determined by the Court. Second and subsequent offences within five years carry more severe penalties. Penalties are also prescribed for persons who refuse to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis. Since the introduction of random breath testing there has been a reduction in the number of road traffic accident fatalities. An indication of this is that for January-June 1983 there were 468 fatalities compared to 653 in January-June 1982.

Details of convictions, etc., in New South Wales for driving offences which do not involve automatic disqualification from driving are shown, for recent years, in the next table. Police officers are empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices (setting out the offence and the standard fine for that offence) for the less serious driving offences and persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without Court appearance — the numbers of fines paid in this way are also shown in the table.

Driving Offences not Involving Automatic Disqualification from Holding Driver's Licence: Convictions and Traffic Infringement Penalties Paid (a) in N.S.W. (Source: Department of Motor Transport)

Year ended 30 June	Convictions by court				Traffic infringement penalty paid (b)				
	Failure to stop after accident (c)	Negligent driving	Exceeding speed limit	Other offences	Total	Negligent driving	Exceeding speed limit	Other offences	Total
1977	974	6,209	22,985	24,168	54,336	18,909	151,726	70,610	241,245
1978	1,366	6,673	30,278	27,399	65,716	16,728	163,036	72,005	251,769
1979	1,519	8,205	33,787	36,668	80,179	21,372	168,974	83,698	274,044
1980	1,367	10,085	29,341	33,451	74,244	29,006	173,524	99,778	302,308
1981	1,467	9,674	27,175	35,312	73,628	28,871	141,765	98,900	269,536
1982	1,269	8,784	22,178	34,829	67,060	28,356	182,851	123,677	334,884

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556.1 of the Crimes Act. These numbered 3,401 in 1981-82. (b) See text above table. Infringement notices are not given for the offence 'Failure to stop after accident'. (c) In some cases this offence involves automatic disqualification (see previous table).

In 1981-82, there were 5,540 instances where courts revoked the licences of drivers convicted of offences which do not result in automatic disqualifications.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances, see previous subdivision 'Motor Drivers' Licences'.

Further information about traffic offences is given in Chapter 9, 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

AIR TRANSPORT

CONTROL OF AIR TRANSPORT

Air transport in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Air Navigation Act* 1920 and regulations made under the Act, by the Commonwealth Department of Aviation. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (as do State transport authorities but having regard to different criteria), approves timetables, negotiates international air transport agreements, approves international fares and freight rates, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licences their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of Commonwealth aerodromes and air route facilities.

In terms of the (State) Air Transport Act, 1964, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the New South Wales Minister for Transport who is advised on these matters by the N.S.W. Air Licensing

Advisory Committee. Intrastate airline and commuter service operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the *Air Navigation (Charges) Act* 1952, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes, and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth Government.

Australian National Airlines Commission

The Australian National Airlines Commission, which trades under the name 'Trans Australia Airlines' (TAA), was established by the Commonwealth Government, under the *Australian National Airlines Act* 1945, to operate air services between the States; within the States where so authorised; and to, from, and within the Australian Territories.

The *Australian National Airlines Repeal Act* 1981, which has not been proclaimed, provides for the restructuring of TAA as a public company which would be fully owned by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Government is currently considering the future corporate structure of TAA.

Domestic Airlines Agreements

The *Civil Aviation Agreement Act* 1952 ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans Australia Airlines (TAA) and by rationalising the services of both airlines. Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. by Ansett Transport Industries Limited (Ansett), the *Civil Aviation Agreement Act* 1957 was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline. Further agreements between the Commonwealth Government, Ansett and the Australian National Airlines Commission were reached in 1961, 1972, 1973, and 1981. These agreements consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system.

The two-airline policy was maintained when a new Agreement between the Commonwealth Government, the Australian National Airlines Commission (TAA) and Ansett Transport Industries Limited (Ansett), was incorporated as a schedule to the *Airlines Agreement Act* 1981. The Act, which came into effect on 26 January 1982, repealed the *Civil Aviation Agreement Acts* of 1952 and 1957 and the *Airlines Agreement Acts* of 1961, 1972 and 1973. The principal provisions of the Agreement are:

- (a) Only two operators, Ansett and TAA, will provide scheduled domestic air passenger services over trunk routes within Australia. The Agreement does not however preclude other operators from providing services over prescribed routes (which may also be trunk routes), successive prescribed routes (in certain circumstances), which together may form a trunk route, or specialist scheduled passenger services over trunk routes. Regional operators' services are defined to include a comprehensive route structure embracing intrastate, intraterritorial routes, as well as trunk routes over which TAA and Ansett have declined to operate, routes over which regional operators provided services at 1 July 1980, and between regional centres and any other place in Australia.
- (b) Ansett or TAA have the option of withdrawing from operating a rural airline service if costs exceed revenue.
- (c) The arrangements governing the period of the Agreement provide that any party may give notice of termination no earlier than 5 years after the Agreement commences with the notice taking effect not less than 3 years later.

The *Independent Air Fares Committee Act* 1981 established the Independent Air Fares Committee which conducts reviews to determine and approve domestic air fares of all regular public transport domestic air passenger operators.

The *Airlines Equipment Act* 1958, which forms part of the two airline policy legislative framework, was amended in 1981. The Act empowers the Commonwealth Government to ensure that the major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets on competitive routes. It is also designed to prevent the provision of excess

aircraft capacity. The *Airlines Equipment Amendment Act 1981* removes cargo capacity from the ambit of the two airline policy, as well as revising the capacity determination arrangements for Ansett and TAA. In addition, it makes provision for the import of large turbo jet aircraft by regional airlines and cargo operators.

AIRCRAFT, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of aircraft registered in New South Wales and the total registered in Australia, by class of operation, at 30 June 1981 are shown below.

Aircraft Registrations

(Source: Department of Aviation)

Area	Private (class 1)	Aerial work (class 2)	Charter (class 3)	Regular public transport (class 4)	Total
New South Wales	1,211	460	326	34	2,031
Australia	3,866	1,284	1,238	137	6,525

There were 441 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1983. Of these, 71 (New South Wales, 11) were owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and 370 (New South Wales, 75) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. The Commonwealth Government has a local ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Government shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, 8 kilometres south of the centre of Sydney, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. A curfew is in force here that allows only approved types of aircraft to take-off or land between 11:00 PM and 6:00 AM. A secondary capital city airport is located at Bankstown and 306,090 general aviation aircraft movements were recorded at this airport for the year ended 31 December 1982. (Details of movements at principal airports are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Air Traffic Statistics'.)

In 1976 the Commonwealth Government established the M.A.N.S. Committee to study the 'Major Airport Needs of Sydney'. The Committee, which comprised Commonwealth and State officials, was set up to review the likely future regular air transport needs of Sydney, and to recommend suitable strategy for airport development over the next twenty-five years. The Committee took into account economic, financial, social, technical, operational, environmental, and land use factors, as well as community attitudes. In 1979, the Commonwealth members of the Committee submitted their recommendations in their Abstract Report. State members, however, disassociated themselves from the report and the proposals. Recommendations made in the report include the development of Kingsford Smith Airport by construction of a close spaced parallel runway and associated facilities east of the existing north-south runway. In addition it recommended that a contingent site for a curfew-free second major airport, preferably at Badgery's Creek (40 km south-west of Sydney), should be protected by the operation of existing land use planning controls.

Air Ambulance and 'Flying Doctor' Service

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Overseas Service

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, has its operations based in Sydney, and is the only Australian airline permitted to operate international airlines services. In addition, at 31 December 1982, the following overseas airlines operated international services to or via Sydney: Air India, Air New Zealand, Air Nauru, Air Niugini, Air Pacific, Air Vanuatu, Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Continental Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan

Airlines, JAT Yugoslav Airlines, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa German Airlines, Malaysian Airline System, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, South African Airways, Thai Airways International, and UTA French Airlines.

The direct air distances (in kilometres) between Sydney and the principal overseas destinations are as follows: Auckland, 2164; Hong Kong, 7,372; Jakarta, 5,490; Johannesburg, 11,049; London, 17,036; Manila, 6,258; Nadi, 3,174; Noumea, 1,982; Papeete, 6,128; Port Moresby, 2,751; Port Vila, 2,484; San Francisco, 11,952; Singapore, 6,302; Tokyo, 7,807; and Vancouver, 12,504.

Interstate and Intrastate Services

Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of Australia. The majority of scheduled interstate services with passenger aircraft are provided by two airlines only, the private enterprise airline Ansett Airlines of Australia and the Commonwealth Government-owned Trans Australia Airlines (TAA). All principal routes are competitive, with both airlines providing equal capacities in accordance with legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Intrastate airline services in N.S.W. are operated by regional division of Ansett Airlines of Australia, Air New South Wales and East-West Airlines, which is based in Tamworth, New South Wales. There are also a number of 'commuter' services which do not operate under airline licences. These are services conducted under supplementary airline licences, usually with smaller aircraft, operating to fixed and published timetables. They provide regular air links to many regional centres, towns and country areas which are, in most cases, not served by direct airline links with Sydney or their nearest major regional centre. Details of their operations are not included in the statistics in this section.

Air Traffic Statistics

The following table shows details of domestic and international airline traffic at principal airports in New South Wales during the year ended 31 December 1981.

Principal Airports in New South Wales:

Distance and Passenger Fare From Sydney and Scheduled Domestic and International Traffic Carried

(Source: Department of Aviation)

Airport	Distance from Sydney (km)	Fare from Sydney in July 1983 (a) (\$)	Traffic during the year ended 31 December 1981		
			Passenger movements (b)	Freight handled (tonnes) (c)	Aircraft movements (d)
Albury	452	89.50	84,478	284	3,214
Armidale	381	79.50	55,692	67	2,030
Bathurst	153	(e) .	10,470	35	954
Broken Hill	932	149.50	29,591	113	986
Casino	590	107.50	54,653	144	1,755
Coffs Harbour	442	87.00	60,951	109	2,194
Cooma	330	79.00	31,722	25	1,293
Cowra	234	(e) .	10,218	32	1,015
Dubbo	309	71.00	69,373	189	2,147
Glen Innes	476	91.50	6,376	37	684
Grafton	497	96.00	27,974	40	1,410
Griffith	472	91.00	25,950	41	1,123
Inverell	450	88.50	13,342	30	721
Kempsey	352	78.50	12,965	21	1,232
Merimbula	350	81.50	14,079	43	859
Moree	509	96.50	20,004	36	974
Mudgee	211	58.00	4,424	15	670
Narrabri	423	85.50	12,628	19	975
Narrandera	437	91.50	12,087	17	1,129
Newcastle/Williamtown	141	(e) .	35,691	148	1,680
Orange	199	(e) .	13,026	95	986
Parkes	287	(e) .	15,787	36	1,028
Port Macquarie	320	74.50	38,609	393	1,944
Sydney (f)	..	..	5,832,918	56,353	81,512
Sydney (g)	..	..	2,395,700	90,420	17,669
Tamworth	319	72.50	79,786	409	3,073
Taree	260	67.50	23,188	51	1,775
Wagga Wagga	367	77.00	69,201	608	2,041
Walgett	521	98.00	3,846	5	292

(a) Economy (or single-class) adult fare. (b) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked. (c) The amount of freight uplifted and discharged. (d) The number of aircraft landings and departures. (e) Scheduled airline service ceased after 31 December 1981. Replaced by 'commuter' service. (f) Domestic traffic. (g) International traffic, excluding passengers in transit.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Commonwealth Department of Aviation for investigation by the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation. The following table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia.

Civil Aircraft Accidents and Casualties (a), N.S.W. and Australia
(Source: Department of Aviation)

Nature of flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Number of Casualty Accidents								
Regular air services	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Charter	2	2	—	2	3	4	3	8
Aerial work —								
Agricultural	6	3	2	1	9	6	5	4
Instructional	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1
Other	1	2	3	2	7	10	8	10
Private	5	7	5	10	12	17	13	22
Gliding	1	3	2	2	6	10	8	5
Total	15	18	13	18	39	48	39	50
Persons killed								
Regular air services	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	—
Charter	2	2	—	1	2	4	4	10
Aerial work —								
Agricultural	3	4	1	—	5	6	2	2
Instructional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	3	2	4	9	10	8	15
Private	6	3	11	14	17	19	34	29
Gliding	—	2	—	1	2	5	5	2
Total	11	27	14	20	36	57	53	58
Persons seriously injured								
Regular air services	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Charter	2	1	—	4	3	3	2	7
Aerial work —								
Agricultural	3	—	1	1	4	1	3	2
Instructional	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
Other	2	1	3	1	6	7	10	9
Private	3	7	2	8	9	14	10	12
Gliding	2	1	2	1	6	7	4	3
Total	12	10	9	16	29	32	31	34

(a) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury. Excludes all accidents to Australian aircraft in Papua New Guinea and overseas; includes all accidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia. Excludes parachutists killed or injured on contact with earth after an uninterrupted fall.

COMMUNICATION

Public communication services within and to and from Australia are provided by three separate statutory authorities, namely, the Australian Postal Commission (which provides all postal services within Australia and to overseas countries), the Australian Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services within Australia), and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services to overseas countries). The first two Commissions were established in 1975 under the *Postal Services Act 1975*, the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, and the *Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Act 1975*. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission was established in 1946, under the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946*.

The Department of Communications was established in December 1975 as the Postal and Telecommunications Department. The Department was given its current name in November 1980. It provides policy advice on all matters relating to the provision of postal, telegraphic, telephonic and broadcasting services and has a planning, licensing and regulatory function in the administration of the radio frequency spectrum.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Commission trades as 'Australia Post'. Under the *Postal Services Act* 1975 the Commission is required to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

The following table indicates the financial results of the Australian Postal Commission for the last six years of operation.

Australian Postal Commission: Finances, Australia (Source: Australian Postal Commission) (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Revenue						
Mail services	435,790	456,739	528,978	582,200	668,676	767,843
Postal money order service	6,881	6,242	5,434	6,350	7,758	10,059
Commission on agency services	101,739	95,636	93,171	82,189	83,471	86,935
Other revenue	17,186	20,110	18,907	19,442	22,147	22,591
Total	561,596	578,727	646,490	690,181	782,052	887,428
Expenditure						
Operating and general	410,419	441,972	476,915	530,875	625,005	696,026
Transportation (a)	35,424	39,471	44,842	52,744	61,018	69,985
Depreciation, superannuation, long service leave, interest	86,854	95,217	102,144	94,876	108,772	(b)140,639
Total	532,697	576,660	623,901	678,495	794,795	906,650

(a) Represents the cost of conveyance of mail by outside agencies. (b) Includes an abnormal, once only adjustment of \$20m. to implement new depreciation accounting arrangements.

Post offices are located throughout New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, the scope and nature of the services provided depending upon the local conditions. There were 1,605 post offices in New South Wales and ACT at 30 June 1982 of which 507 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time Commission staff) and 1,098 were non-official.

Postal services provided include private post office boxes and private and community mail bags, of which 163,687 and 5,826 respectively were being utilised in New South Wales and ACT at 30 June 1982.

Particulars of persons engaged in providing postal services for the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table.

Australian Postal Commission: Persons Providing Postal Services in N.S.W. (a) (Source: Australian Postal Commission)

At 30 June	Official staff (b)		Staff at non-official post offices (c)	Mail contractors (d)	Total
	Permanent (full-time)	Temporary and part-time			
1977	8,490	5,096	1,922	1,590	17,098
1978	9,268	4,437	1,894	1,713	17,312
1979	9,400	4,332	1,759	1,556	17,047
1980	9,650	4,228	1,737	1,420	17,035
1981	10,444	3,766	1,663	1,422	17,295
1982	10,462	3,693	1,643	1,427	17,225

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) 'Official staff' are those whose employment is governed by the Public Service Act. (c) Non-official post office staff are persons who are not employed under the Postal Services Act, but who are employed on the basis of business transacted. (d) Mail contractors are persons or organisations who hold road mail service contracts with the Australian Postal Commission.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas in the last two years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

**Australian Postal Commission:
Postal Articles Handled in N.S.W. (a)**
(Source: Australian Postal Commission)
(^{'000})

Article	1980-81			1981-82		
	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery overseas	Received from overseas	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery overseas	Received from overseas
Standard letters (b)	847,927	38,601	49,498	894,207	34,537	55,324
Non-standard articles (b)	153,973	7,079	18,333	151,166	7,389	14,647
Registered articles (c)	1,133	787	1,318	988	752	1,846
Parcels (incl. registered) (b)	10,391	577	756	11,065	534	1,228

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes certified, messenger delivery, and priority paid mail. (c) Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage. Includes messenger delivery mail.

The postage rate for standard letters is uniform throughout Australia and its territories and, since 21 April 1982, is 27 cents a letter. The rates for non-standard articles and parcels vary according to the mass of the article, its destination and whether it is sent by surface mail or airmail.

For articles for delivery within Australia and overseas, several services, which provide security of transmission, are available. Within Australia a registration service, which provides security for valuable items, is available. The maximum compensation payable for loss or damage is \$500. In addition, a certified mail service offers an optional proof of posting and a record of delivery, and the maximum compensation payable is \$50.

For overseas articles, a registration service, which provides only security of transmission and is not intended to provide an insurance cover for the value of the contents, is available. Compensation for loss or damage is limited to an indemnity payment of about \$22.00. An insured parcel service provides for compensation of up to \$500 to be paid for the loss or damage of parcels posted to many overseas countries.

A 'priority paid' mail service is available to provide a reliable, speedy service for urgent intrastate and interstate mail. This service, which involves an additional charge, guarantees next day delivery, and in many cases provides same day delivery between most capitals, depending on lodgement and aircraft flight times. In New South Wales the number of interstate 'priority paid' articles handled was 1,403,000 in 1981-82. An 'International Priority Paid' mail service provides a quick and reliable delivery for urgent non-dutiable items such as letters and business documents, to the following destinations: Canada, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, The Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Peoples Republic of China, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Australia Post Express is the fastest mail service offered by Australia Post, and has a guaranteed delivery time. In major cities, an optional collection service is provided.

Australia Post offers a Postal Money Order Service which enables the transmission of money without sending bank notes through the post. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia and are also issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. A fee which depends on the amount of the money order is charged for this service.

Australia Post offers a number of other services including several reduced postage rate bulk mail services, unaddressed articles household delivery services, the supply of postal stationery and philatelic items and agency services for a number of Federal, State and local government authorities.

INTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Australian Telecommunications Commission

The Australian Telecommunications Commission, which trades as 'Telcom Australia', commenced operations in 1975, taking over the telecommunications functions of the former Postmaster-General's Department.

The main functions of the Australian Telecommunications Commission, as defined in the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, are to plan, establish, maintain, and operate telecommunications services within Australia. The Act also requires the Commission to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

The following table shows the financial results of the Australian Telecommunications Commission for the last six years of operation.

Australian Telecommunications Commission: Finances, Australia (Source: Australian Telecommunications Commission) (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Earnings						
Telephone —						
Rentals	454,111	495,420	533,295	602,655	674,102	833,201
Calls	967,331	1,078,830	1,211,057	1,355,373	1,533,172	1,761,610
Connections and rearrangements	77,465	80,719	88,206	102,091	119,556	142,727
Total	1,498,907	1,654,969	1,832,558	2,060,119	2,326,829	2,737,538
Telex —						
Rentals	16,219	18,655	21,495	25,644	29,830	40,020
Calls	20,021	26,081	24,890	28,936	29,345	32,488
Total	36,240	44,736	46,385	54,580	59,175	72,508
Telegrams	31,511	31,303	35,187	32,497	33,006	30,165
Other earnings —						
Advertising	25,486	28,372	41,076	39,018	61,757	82,577
Interest	11,998	19,873	10,287	13,575	23,135	25,778
All other	70,850	77,245	78,911	81,020	105,538	135,811
Total	108,334	125,490	130,274	133,613	190,430	244,166
Total earnings	1,674,991	1,856,499	2,044,404	2,280,810	2,609,440	3,084,377
Expenses						
Maintenance of plant (a)	355,196	386,723	424,736	576,760	644,515	790,826
Operating (a)	275,278	288,573	307,994	399,873	482,387	556,407
General and administrative (a)	71,520	105,160	137,001	178,739	191,762	238,097
Accommodation (a)	64,678	74,705	85,917	99,382	116,485	128,527
Depreciation	340,817	366,514	410,412	447,383	533,680	577,216
Superannuation	100,381	106,669	118,887	..	..	..
Long service leave	24,090	25,949	30,849	..	..	..
Interest	278,629	317,288	338,090	367,127	408,125	518,187
Total expenses	1,510,589	1,671,581	1,853,886	2,069,264	2,376,954	2,809,260

(a) From 1979-80, includes superannuation and long service leave previously shown separately.

The total full-time staff employed by the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was 30,643 in June 1982 (30,974 in June 1981).

Telecommunications Services, N.S.W. (a)
(Source: Australian Telecommunications Commission)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80(b)	1980-81(b)	1981-82(b)
Telephones at 30 June						
Telephone exchanges	1,814	1,833	1,825	1,811	1,803	1,790
Telephone services (c) —						
Sydney (d)	935,506	980,710	1,033,164	1,088,230	1,140,773	1,185,906
Rest of N.S.W. (a)	547,896	600,054	651,469	711,254	776,756	837,438
Total, N.S.W. (a)	1,483,402	1,580,764	1,684,633	1,799,484	1,917,529	2,023,344
Number of services per 1,000 persons	296	313	330	r350	r368	384
Connections of new telephone services during year	131,270	155,905	167,612	187,276	191,516	189,191
Public telephones (e)	12,670	12,875	12,799	12,900	12,874	11,451
Telex at 30 June						
Number of subscribers	7,283	8,409	9,420	10,850	12,500	13,784
Telegrams during year ('000)						
Number —						
To places within Australia	3,613	3,392	2,727	2,091	1,938	1,653
To places outside Australia	949	870	796	738	672	591
Total	4,562	4,162	3,523	2,829	2,610	2,244
Data transmission service at 30 June						
Number	6,817	9,140	12,963	15,357	18,955	24,116
Telexfinder service at 30 June (f)						
Number	8,416	11,811	16,129	21,636	31,261	32,818

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Figures from 1979-80, with the exception of numbers of telegrams, are not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in reporting procedures. (c) Represents the*** number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e. not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers. (d) Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 40.2km of Sydney G.P.O. (e) Included in "Telephone Services". (f) A count of exchange numbers allocated in the provision of single and dual telexfinder services.

Telephone Service. The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout Australia and trunk lines service practically all settled areas. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facilities between these cities and to most country centres. In 1981-82 about 95 per cent of the trunk calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers. Since 1976, international subscriber dialling (ISD) facilities have been available, and their use has grown significantly with extension of the facilities and increases in the number of overseas destinations served. In 1981-82 about 51 per cent of international calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers.

Basic tariffs were varied in September 1981, with the charge for the installation of a new telephone service being increased to \$150 whilst rentals for non-business telephone services increased to \$95 per year and for business services to \$158. In January 1982 local telephone call and community call charges increased to 12 and local calls from public telephones increased from 10 to 20. Charges for shorter distance STD calls also increased, but there were also reductions for many longer distance calls.

Telex Service. A telex service was introduced into Australia in 1954 with a total of 78 customers. At the end of June 1982, there were 37,802 subscribers in Australia (13,784 in New South Wales) using the facility. The service utilises teleprinters instead of telephones and a subscriber can have direct contact with any other telex subscriber in Australia, or in most overseas countries.

Telegram Service. The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these. There has been a steady decline in the number of public telegrams because of the introduction of faster, alternative means of communications.

Data Transmission Service. The Datel data transmission service provides for the high-speed transmission of large volumes of non-voice information using analogue links. Two digital data transmission services were introduced in late 1982 utilising the Digital Data Network (DDN). The Digital Data Service (DDS) which is designed for large teleprocessing applications, and AUSTPAC which is a packet switched data service, provide rapid, reliable digital data transmission facilities.

Telefinder Service. In June 1982 there were 81,900 telefinder radio paging services operating in Australia (32,818 in New South Wales). In 1978-79 a regional telefinder service was introduced. A limited national telefinder service commenced operations early in 1981. This enables users of paging equipment to be contacted in any radio paging area throughout Australia.

Broadcasting. Telecom provides and operates transmitting stations and program link facilities associated with the Australian Broadcasting Commission's national sound broadcasting and television services. It also provides and operates television transmitting facilities for the Special Broadcasting Service. For more information on radio and television broadcasting, see Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

Research, Development and Innovation Program. This program covers a broad range of projects aimed at improving telecommunication services. Apart from using its own resources, Telecom contracts development and research work to private industry, research bodies and universities.

National Communications Satellite System

AUSSAT Pty Ltd is responsible for establishing the National Communications Satellite System which it will own and operate. The company which was incorporated in 1981, is at present wholly owned by the Commonwealth Government. The Government has announced an 'in principle' decision to offer 49 per cent of the capital of the company to the private sector.

The satellite system is anticipated to be in operation before the end of 1985. The system will initially comprise two satellites in geostationary orbit, a spare satellite on the ground, a Satellite Control and Operations Centre together with a Tracking, Telemetry, Command and Monitoring Station in Sydney, another tracking station in Perth and eight Major Gateway Earth Stations to be located in each capital city. It is intended that public and private sector users will be able to establish earth stations to access satellites on the same basis as AUSSAT.

Once operational, the satellite system is expected to provide increased access to all forms of telecommunications, particularly in remote and underserved areas, and to enhance telecommunication services available to business, such as data transfer facilities. The system will also enable the setting up of a comprehensive national communication network for aeronautical, marine and other modes of transport. Other uses for the system include improving the reliability and capabilities of existing police and emergency services communication systems, by using transportable earth stations, and the extension of educational, community and health services to remote areas using radio and television.

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia), established by the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946*, is a Commonwealth statutory authority responsible for the establishment, maintenance, operation and development of all public telecommunications services between Australia and other countries, between Australia and its external territories and with ships at sea. It has a specific responsibility under Section 38A, to make its services available at the lowest possible rates of charges. The Commission is responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Minister for Communications.

Telephone, telex, public message telegram, switched data and leased circuit services are provided to most countries and places throughout the world by means of submarine cables, communications satellites and, in a decreasing number of cases, short wave radio. Television relay is provided to and from countries with access to satellite communication facilities. Other services include INTERPLEX (a large-scale, common-use, leased-message switching system), MIDAS (a multimode international data acquisition service) and OVERSEASFAX (an international facsimile service for document transfer).

The Commission participates in the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union and the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) which has established a global communications satellite system. The Commission was involved in the establishment of, and is now a participant in, the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) which provides a satellite system for high-grade telephone, telex and data communications with ships at sea on a global basis including distress and search and rescue communications.

The Commission, whose head office is in Sydney, owns and operates many communication establishments in Australia, including two International Gateway terminals in Sydney, a satellite earth station at Moree, international radio stations at Doonside and Bringelly, and a coast radio station at La Perouse. The COMPAC, TASMAN and ANZCAN (under construction) submarine cables, which provides trans-Pacific and trans-Tasman services, land at Bondi Beach.

Further details concerning the operations of the Commission are published in the Australian Year Book.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations in New South Wales and Australia, authorised by the Minister administering the *Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905*. These figures exclude broadcasting and television stations, particulars of which are given in the chapter 'Culture and Recreation'.

Radiocommunication Stations (a) Authorised in N.S.W. and Australia (b), 30 June 1982 (Source: Department of Communications)

Type of station	N.S.W.	Australia (b)	Type of station	N.S.W.	Australia (b)
<i>Aeronautical base</i>	119	358	<i>Fixed stations (Continued) —</i>		
<i>Aircraft</i>	618	3,527	<i>Other</i>	851	4,378
<i>Amateur</i>	4,416	14,565	<i>Hamphone</i>	989	3,915
<i>Judiciary training</i>	19	126	<i>Harbour mobile</i>	6,524	21,534
<i>Base station —</i>			<i>Interior paging</i>	453	1,189
<i>Harbour</i>	260	510	<i>Land mobile</i>	50,073	191,440
<i>Land</i>	6,275	23,630	<i>Limited coast</i>	42	381
<i>Citizen Band</i>	13,649	55,653	<i>Marine rescue</i>	59	1,013
<i>Coast</i>	2	15	<i>Mobile outpost</i>	503	3,361
<i>Disaster</i>	27	801	<i>Radiodetermination</i>	27	201
<i>Earth space stations</i>	2	4	<i>Radio-linked microphone</i>	111	603
<i>Experimental</i>	217	778	<i>Ship</i>	2,733	13,524
<i>Exterior paging</i>	133	518			
<i>Fixed stations —</i>			<i>Total</i>	88,541	344,218
<i>Outpost</i>	250	1,494			
<i>Receiving</i>	189	700			

(a) Excludes stations operated by Commonwealth Departments. (b) Includes internal and external territories

Under the Act, civil radiocommunication operators are required to be licensed. From 1981-82 the 'user-pays' principle has been used to ensure that the full cost of managing the radio spectrum is met by users. Fees paid throughout Australia in 1981-82 totalled \$15.8m.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Imports of Assembled New Passenger Motor Cars, Australia (Preliminary)* (Catalogue No. 5416.0); *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Australia* (9208.0); *Shipping and Cargo, Australia* (9211.0); *Rail Transport, Australia (Annual)* (9213.0) *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Monthly)* (9303.0); *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (Annual)* (9304.0); *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia* (9401.0); *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals), Australia* (9405.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1); *Motor Vehicle Census, New South Wales* (9301.1).

Other Publications: Annual Report and Port Statistics of the Maritime Services Board, Annual Report and Sea Transport Statistics of the Department of Transport and Annual Report of the Australian Shipping Commission. Annual Reports of the Australian National Railways Commission, State Rail Authority, Urban Transit Authority. Annual Report of the Commissioner for Main Roads and Journal of the Department of Main Roads. Annual Reports of the Department of Motor Transport, Traffic Authority, and Government Insurance Office. Statistical statement, *Road Traffic Crashes in New South Wales*, of the Traffic Accident Research Unit, Annual Reports of Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission, Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Department of Communications, Australian National Airlines Commission, QANTAS and Department of Aviation. Department of Aviation's publications: *International Air Transport, Domestic Air Transport, and Australian Air Distances*.

15

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE AND SELECTED INPUTS

STATISTICS ON THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The statistics relating to agricultural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled, in the main, from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales.

An *establishment with agricultural activity* is defined, for statistical purposes, as a single physical location which is used for the production of crops (including fruit and vegetables) and/or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products. Where two or more locations are within the same local government area, and are worked as one, they are regarded as forming a single establishment.

In recent years the Australian Bureau of Statistics has been gradually excluding from the statistics establishments with agricultural activity whose contribution to agricultural production is small. Generally, establishments with agricultural activity have been excluded from the annual collections if the enterprise operating the establishment had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than a certain 'cut-off' level during a season. For the 1981-82 season, the cut-off level was \$2,500. While this has reduced the number of establishments with agricultural activity, the effect on the statistics of production of major commodities is small. Statistics of minor commodities normally associated with smaller scale operations may be affected to a greater extent.

Comprehensive lists of establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales are maintained by a system of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of these establishments. From time to time, the lists are reconciled with administrative records maintained by various authorities.

Although an establishment with agricultural activity is a suitable unit for the collection of land use and commodity data, and for the publication of geographic data, it is unsuitable for compiling economic and structural data compatible with those produced for other sectors of the economy. Information, obtained from a special census in 1974, was used to delineate economic units engaged in agricultural activity within a hierarchy of an enterprise group, enterprise, or establishment, and to classify these units according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see Appendix B to this Year Book, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'). Further details of agricultural operating units are given later in this division.

Statistical Areas

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into twelve Statistical Divisions. Most of the Divisions are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising nine Statistical Districts and twenty five Statistical Subdivisions.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in July 1983.

Statistical Divisions are intended to represent 'regions' of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which they were identified, they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. Statistical Subdivisions, other than those within the Sydney Statistical Division, were delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia) some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity. A full description of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given in Chapter I 'Natural Environment'.

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, Statistical Agricultural Areas were specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. These Statistical Agricultural Areas comprise groups of Statistical Subdivisions and Divisions, as shown in the following table. The boundaries of the Areas are shown in a map at the end of this volume.

Statistical Agricultural Areas, N.S.W.

<i>Groups of agricultural areas</i>	<i>Agricultural areas</i>		<i>Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions-S.D.) included (a)</i>
Coastal Areas	Northern Coastal Area	4. 5a. 5b.	Richmond-Tweed (S.D.) Clarence Hastings
	Central Coastal Area	2.	Hunter (S.D.)
	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	1. 3. 9a.	Sydney (S.D.) Illawarra (S.D.) Lower South Coast
Tableland Areas	Northern Tableland Area	6a.	Northern Tablelands
	Central and Southern Tableland Area	8a. 9b. 9c.	Central Tablelands Snowy Southern Tablelands
Slope Areas	Northern Slope Area	6b. 7a.	Northern Slopes Central Macquarie
	Central Slope Area	8b.	Lachlan
	Southern Slope Area	10a. 11a.	Central Murrumbidgee Upper Murray
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Northern Plains Area	6c. 7b.	North Central Plain Macquarie-Barwon
	Southern Plains Area	10b. 11b.	Lower Murrumbidgee Central Murray
Western Plains Area	Western Plains Area	7c. 11c. 12.	Upper Darling Murray-Darling Far West (S.D.)

(a) Numbers shown in the table are the standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions, see Chapter I 'Natural Environment'.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many factors, apart from the natural characteristics of the land and the obvious effects of natural forces such as floods and droughts, have influenced the pattern of agricultural development in New South Wales. These include improvements to transportation of agricultural products, such as the introduction of refrigerated containers for meat and dairy products, and the bulk handling of grain. Scientific research has increased the productive possibilities of agricultural land. New areas have been developed and existing ones improved by the use of better cultivation methods and fertilisers, mechanisation, the encouragement of improved breeding programs, the control of plant and animal diseases and pests, and the introduction of new varieties of cereals, fruit, and vegetables more suited to local conditions and improved food processing techniques.

Trade barriers imposed by major importing countries, the availability of imported products on the local market, and the availability of substitute products have also influenced the pattern of agricultural development. The number of livestock has been influenced by fluctuations in overseas demand for Australian meat. Overseas exports of butter, cheese, and processed milk products have been significantly influenced by import policies of the European Economic Community and the United States of America. As a result of these policies, together with changes in local consumption patterns, the number of establishments with dairy cattle in New South Wales has, despite government assistance, decreased in recent years. Many of the remaining establishments diversified by introducing beef cattle grazing. Imports of processed agricultural products such as canned mushrooms, orange juice, tomato paste, and vegetable oils have also had a depressing effect on both established and developing industries in New South Wales. Wool production has fluctuated in the last decade partly in response to competition from synthetic cloth fibres, and in this industry some diversification has occurred with many wool producers also sowing crops, including wheat, or switching completely to cropping activities.

State and Australian government policies which have promoted agricultural development include the introduction of stabilisation schemes, price support schemes, establishment of marketing boards, subsidies on fertilisers, duties on imported agricultural products, taxation concessions, contributions to agricultural research, promotion of extension activities, improved transport and communications, and the negotiation of trade treaties and international commodity agreements.

The availability of water has been, and will remain, central to the nature and direction of the State's agricultural development. Over a wide area of New South Wales the rainfall is low and irregular, the rate of evaporation is high, and yet, in these areas, the pattern of rainfall means that flooding can be a serious problem. Consequently in order to contain the damaging effect of drought and floods, control of water resources is most important. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops, and the controlled use of artesian water has also influenced agricultural development of inland regions. The general control of water resources in New South Wales, including irrigation projects, is described in greater detail in Chapter 13 'Water Resources'.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in New South Wales was wool growing, but with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the central districts, particularly in the 350-500 millimetre rainfall belt, some contraction of wool growing occurred. The widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reversed that trend and establishments which combine grazing sheep and growing cereal grains are now common. Increased demand for meat led to even greater diversification. The principal agricultural activities in New South Wales are wool growing, wheat growing, and the raising of cattle for meat production.

The main wool growing region in the State is the Slopes Area, followed by the Tableland Areas, and to a lesser extent the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Wool growing is by far the predominant activity of the Western Plains Area. Wheat and other cereal grains are grown mainly on the Slopes and in the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Beef cattle raising is important in all areas of the State except the Western Plains Area. Sheep for the production of lamb and mutton are located mainly throughout the Tableland and Slope Areas of the State, and dairying is confined mainly to the fertile coastal river basins where rainfall is greatest.

The density of settlement throughout the State generally increases from west to east. Establishments with agricultural activity on the coast and on the Southern Plains where irrigation is used, are compact and intensively cultivated but on the Western Plains they are larger with over sixty percent consisting of 5,000 or more hectares. On the Tablelands large areas of rugged and wooded land are unsuitable for any type of agricultural activity but there is dense settlement in some parts of the tablelands.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and selected commodity statistics for New South Wales for the latest year available. The geography and meteorological conditions of the State are described in detail in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

Rainfall, Population, Area and Selected Commodities, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Area	Range of average annual rainfall (a) (mm)	Estimated resident population at 30 June 1982 (b) ('000)	Area at 30 June 1982 (b) ('000 hectares)	Production 1981-82 season		Meat cattle at 31 March 1982 (d) ('000)	Estimated value of agricultural commodities produced 1981-82 season (e) ('000)
				Wool (c) ('000 kg)	Wheat for grain ('000 tonnes)		
Coastal Areas —							
Northern	990-1,980	326	3,569	47	2	813	233,859
Central	560-1,370	484	3,101	2,764	120	480	215,369
Sydney and Southern	790-1,400	3,660	3,034	365	—	165	338,819
Total		4,470	9,704	3,176	122	1,458	788,077
Tableland Areas —							
Northern	760-1,070	64	3,272	14,403	15	531	112,111
Central and Southern	510-1,570	201	6,071	41,813	212	598	299,874
Total		265	9,343	56,216	227	1,129	411,985
Slope Areas —							
Northern	530- 740	157	6,978	25,089	1,370	807	534,789
Central	430- 740	68	4,523	27,239	1,277	240	396,364
Southern	460-1,370	165	4,310	32,485	1,064	529	439,368
Total		390	15,811	84,813	3,711	1,576	1,370,521
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —							
Northern	430- 630	55	8,894	23,598	1,020	416	440,505
Southern	330- 480	72	6,284	22,270	728	264	448,567
Total		127	15,178	45,868	1,748	680	889,072
Western Plains Area	200- 430	55	30,097	26,248	102	130	141,387
New South Wales		(f)5,308	80,134	216,322	5,910	4,974	3,601,042

(a) At recording stations, during the period 1931 to 1960. (b) Excludes 8,709 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours, rivers etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries. (c) Excludes dead wool. Quantity as in the grease. (d) Cattle and calves kept mainly for meat production including bulls and bull calves used or intended for service. (e) Gross value of production including value of nursery products and cut flowers. (f) Excludes Lord Howe Island (300 persons).



Sydney Morning Herald

Above: An RAAF Caribou aircraft, operating out of Walgett, dropped fodder to thousands of livestock stranded in flooded areas of north-west N.S.W. in June 1983.

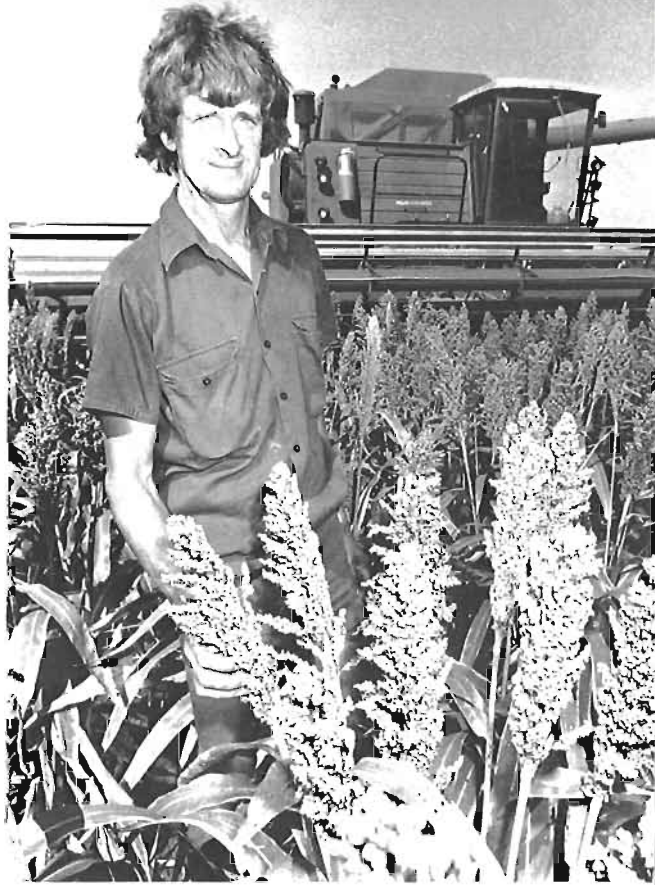


Left: Burrinjuck Dam on the Murrumbidgee River overflowed following heavy rainfall in January 1984.

Sydney Morning Herald

Right: Harvesting sorghum at Curlewis, west of Tamworth, in April 1984. The crop yielded 6.2 tonnes per hectare, the best since 1972.

The Land Newspaper



Below: Shooting feral pigs near Moree in northern New South Wales. Feral pigs became established in the State prior to 1870. Control programs, conducted by Pastures Protection Boards, involve poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) as well as shooting and trapping procedures.

Sydney Morning Herald



Statistics in respect of Statistical Agricultural Areas are shown, where appropriate, throughout this chapter. However, a summary of the main characteristics including topography, climate, and the principal agricultural activities of these Areas is provided below.

Coastal Agricultural Areas

These areas cover the coastal fringe that extends from the Victorian to the Queensland border, bounded on the west by the Great Dividing Range and on the east by the South Pacific Ocean. Rainfall is regular and varies from 900-2,000 millimetres per annum in the northern region (the highest in the State), to 750-1,500 millimetres per annum in the central and southern regions. The climate changes from sub-tropical in the northern region to temperate in the south and central regions. Temperatures are mainly mild to hot with a difference of approximately 10C occurring between summer and winter. Major rivers of these areas are the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven Rivers, all of which are characterised by regular flows and short lengths. Agricultural settlement has been determined mainly by the regularity of rainfall, the fertility of the river valleys, and the proximity to ports or markets of large urban centres, although major highways run along the entire length of the coast, and rail services operate from the Queensland border in the north to Nowra in the south. Approximately one-third of the State's establishments with agricultural activity are located in the coastal areas. These are small in size (the average being approximately 235 hectares as against the State average of approximately 1,180 hectares) and the predominant agricultural industry is beef cattle grazing.

Other important agricultural industries are dairying, the raising of poultry for meat and the farming of poultry for eggs. Significant localised activities include plantation fruit and sugar-cane production in the northern region, wine grape growing in the central region (mainly located in the Hunter Valley) and citrus fruit growing, vegetable (except potatoes) growing, and the raising of nursery products occurring around the urban fringes of Sydney and Newcastle.

Tableland Agricultural Areas

The Tableland Areas consist of rugged mountain ranges and plateaux that form part of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. Elevation above sea-level normally exceeds 500 metres. For the majority of these areas average annual rainfall varies from 700 to 1,000 millimetres. Temperatures are mild in summer (average maximum of 22C), and cool to cold in winter (average minimum of 7C). The Southern Tablelands are the coldest part of the State and where snow on the Snowy and Mungah Ranges is usually present for most of the year. Many rivers, including the Apsley, Gwydir, Macintyre, and Severn in the northern region, the Macquarie in the central region, and the Snowy in the southern region, flow through the Areas. The headwaters of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers are located in the Southern Tablelands. Although these Areas are well served with both road and railway links, agricultural settlement is scattered because much of the terrain is unsuited for agricultural development. The main agricultural activities are the grazing of sheep for meat and/or wool, and the raising of meat cattle. Sown pastures are grown and hay is produced to supplement native pastures. At 31 March 1982, these Areas had 23 per cent of the State's meat cattle, 28 per cent of sheep and lambs, and in 1981-82 produced 26 per cent of the total wool. Young Shire is the principal cherry, plum and prune growing shire in New South Wales, while Orange City and Cabonne Shire are amongst the major apple and pear growing areas.

Slope Agricultural Areas

The Slope Agricultural Areas comprise undulating fertile lands, well watered from inland rivers which include the Namoi, Macquarie, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. They have reliable rainfall of between 500 and 750 millimetres per annum. These areas are among the most productive agricultural regions of the State, with 83 per cent of the total area being devoted to agriculture. The predominant agricultural industry is the combined grazing sheep and growing of cereal grains. Other important agricultural industries include the growing of cereal grains only, the grazing of sheep only, and the grazing of meat cattle together with

either cereal grains growing or sheep grazing. In the 1981-82 season, the Slope Areas grew 63 per cent of the State's wheat, as well as grazing 32 and 39 per cent of the State's beef cattle, and sheep and lambs, respectively. Extensive areas of pastures are sown and hay is produced to maintain livestock throughout the year. The Slopes have also developed as the State's largest oilseed producing area, accounting for 45 per cent of total New South Wales production in the 1981-82 season. Inverell Shire, located in the northern region, is the principal tobacco growing shire of New South Wales. Mudgee is a developing wine growing area. Four of the Grain Handling Authority's five main country sub-terminals are located at Werris Creek, Parkes, Temora and Junee, which have rail connections to the Newcastle and Sydney bulk storage depots and shipping facilities.

Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas

These areas consist of flat country which lie west of the Northern and Southern Slopes Agricultural Areas. The main soil type of these areas are heavy textured grey and brown soil which differ noticeably from the desert loam and mallee soils of the Western Plains Agricultural Area. The climate is dry, rainfall unreliable, and evaporation high. The average annual rainfall ranges between approximately 350 and 500 millimetres. The lower reaches of the Barwon, Namoi, and Macquarie Rivers, and the headwaters of the Darling River flow through the Northern Plains, while the lower reaches of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers flow through the Southern Plains, which is also bounded on the south by the Murray River. Bore water is obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the Northern Plains. Initially the main agricultural activity of these areas was sheep grazing. However, the Northern and Southern Plains are now important wheat growing areas, which grew 37 per cent of the State's wheat area in the 1981-82 season. The Grain Handling Authority's fifth main country sub-terminal is located on the Northern Plains at Moree. Other agricultural activities of the Northern Plains are the production of most of the State's cotton (which is grown mainly in the irrigated lands of the Namoi and Macquarie Valleys), and the production of oilseeds. In the Southern Plains the construction of dams for irrigation and flood control on the Lachlan, Murray, and Murrumbidgee Rivers, and other minor rivers in the area have influenced the other major agricultural activities. Irrigated land in this area produces most of the State's rice and the Southern Plains is also the State's major producer of apricots, peaches, and wine grapes and a major producer of citrus fruits.

Western Plains Agricultural Area

This Area occupies approximately 38 per cent of the State. It consists of flat country bounded on the east by the Northern Plains, Central Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, on the south by the Murray River and on the north and west by the Queensland and South Australian borders respectively. The main soils of the area are desert loam and mallee soils which have given rise to arid, mallee or mulga scrub vegetation. The climate is dry, summer temperatures are high and evaporation is high. Rainfall is low and irregular with the western regions of the Area receiving an average annual rainfall of less than 250 millimetres. Although most of the land is devoted to agricultural activity, it has not become a major agricultural area because of the dry climate. Most of the agricultural land is held under perpetual or other long-term Crown lease, and is divided into large establishments with an average size of 15,420 hectares, compared to the State average of 1,180 hectares. Consequently, less than 4 per cent of the State's establishments with agricultural activity are located on the Western Plains. The only major river in this area is the Darling River which roughly bisects the area between its eastern and western boundaries. The Menindee Lakes form a major fresh water storage on the Darling River. Bore water is also obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the northern region of this area, although it is not suitable for irrigation. The most important agricultural activity is sheep grazing (for wool), which feed on the natural vegetation. When seasonal conditions are favourable, wheat, cotton and various oilseed crops are sown, utilising subsoil moisture. The only region where more diversified agricultural activities occur is that part encompassing the Buronga, Coomealla, Curlwaa, and Mallee Cliffs Irrigation Areas located around the town of Daretton on the Murray River. In these areas 41 per cent of the State's grapes, including almost all of the grapes for drying, were produced in the 1981-82 season.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Australian Standard Industrial Classification

Before 1974-75 establishments with agricultural activity were, in general, classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the establishment. Between 1974-75 and 1977-78, establishments in the agricultural sector were classified in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Preliminary Edition, Vol. 1* (Catalogue No. 1201.0). In 1979 a revised, 1978 *Edition*, was published and subsequent statistics have been prepared on the basis of the industry groups and classes of this later edition.

Classification of Agricultural Enterprises and Establishments

The Basic economic units referred to in this section are defined as follows: (a) *An agricultural enterprise* is a single operating legal entity which is engaged mainly in agricultural activity. It may also engage in non-agricultural activity in which case all revenue earned from such activity is included in the total revenue of the enterprise. An agricultural enterprise is comparable with enterprise units in other sectors of the economy. These are discussed in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'. (b) *An agricultural establishment* is normally part of an agricultural enterprise, and operates at a distinct physical location (or in certain circumstances at more than one location) and is engaged mainly in agricultural activities. Agricultural establishments may engage in non-agricultural activities, and all revenue from such activities is included in the total revenue of the establishment. However, in most cases, the value of non-agricultural operations is an insignificant proportion of their total operations.

An establishment with agricultural activity, as defined at the beginning of this chapter, differs from an agricultural establishment in that agriculture may not necessarily be the main activity.

The following table shows the number of agricultural establishments classified by size and industry class in New South Wales for the 1981-82 season.

Agricultural Establishments by Industry Class, N.S.W.: Estimated Value of Operations, 1981-82

Industry class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establishments with an estimated value of operations of—				Total estab- lishments
		Under \$10,000(b)	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more	
Poultry —						
For meat	0124	33	97	144	71	345
For eggs	0125	37	46	52	250	385
Fruit —						
Grapes	0134	139	207	294	98	738
Plantation fruit	0135	179	491	319	76	1,065
Orchard and other fruit	0136	543	514	580	408	2,045
Vegetables —						
Potatoes	0143	26	39	53	60	178
Other	0144	357	371	200	173	1,101
Cereal grains, sheep, cattle and pigs —						
Cereal grains (incl. oilseeds n.e.c.)	0181	379	597	1,436	2,284	4,696
Sheep and cereal grains	0182	195	924	3,572	3,309	8,000
Meat cattle and cereal grains	0183	207	486	873	787	2,353
Sheep and meat cattle	0184	595	1,445	1,967	1,309	5,316
Sheep	0185	1,437	2,101	2,245	1,104	6,887
Meat cattle	0186	4,717	4,184	1,847	598	11,346
Milk cattle	0187	205	714	1,990	603	3,512
Pigs	0188	231	331	270	183	1,015
Other agriculture —						
Sugar cane	0191	24	105	231	156	516
Tobacco	0193	1	7	24	24	56
Cotton	0194	4	—	1	120	125
Nurseries (c)	0195	208	162	220	99	689
Agriculture, n.e.c. (d)	0196	948	800	427	152	2,327
Total, agriculture		10,465	13,621	16,745	11,864	52,695

(a) As defined in the 'Australian Standard Industrial Classification' 1978 Edition. (b) Establishments were not tabulated if they, or the associated enterprises, had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$2,500. (c) Except forest nurseries. (d) Includes peanuts (A.S.I.C. code no. 0192).

In 1981-82, 50,872 agricultural enterprises and 831 non-agricultural enterprises operated the 52,695 establishments shown in the above table. Family partnerships and sole operators were the two most common legal statuses of the agricultural enterprises, accounting for 52 per cent and 33 per cent of all New South Wales agricultural enterprises respectively.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

Number and Area of Establishments

Variations in the scope of the agricultural census, as outlined in the introduction to this section, have resulted in the exclusion of establishments with agricultural activity whose contribution to production is small.

The number and area of establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas at 31 March, for the last three years, are given in the following table.

Number and Area of Establishments (a) in Statistical Agricultural Areas (At 31 March)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Number of establishments			Area of establishments (<i>'000 hectares</i>)		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
Coastal Areas —						
Northern	9,106	9,101	8,705	2,041	2,034	1,916
Central	3,992	4,005	3,748	1,782	1,776	1,700
Sydney and Southern	5,766	6,322	5,140	563	554	520
Total	18,864	19,428	17,593	4,386	4,365	4,136
Tableland Areas —						
Northern	3,064	3,060	2,953	2,519	2,536	2,442
Central and Southern	7,742	7,660	7,342	4,040	3,997	3,914
Total	10,806	10,720	10,295	6,560	6,534	6,356
Slope Areas —						
Northern	7,477	7,356	7,073	5,726	5,699	5,639
Central	4,672	4,595	4,437	4,114	4,074	4,047
Southern	5,666	5,609	5,504	3,432	3,447	3,409
Total	17,815	17,560	17,014	13,273	13,220	13,095
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —						
Northern	3,047	2,984	2,886	7,748	7,710	7,513
Southern	4,402	4,304	4,190	5,740	5,815	5,587
Total	7,449	7,288	7,076	13,488	13,525	13,100
Western Plains Area	1,854	1,802	1,734	27,300	27,524	26,738
New South Wales	56,788	56,798	53,712	65,005	65,167	63,424

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

Size of Establishments with Agricultural Activity

In the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise agricultural activities, establishments with agricultural activity tend to be smaller in area than those in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where 64 per cent at 31 March 1982 were from 250 to 2,000 hectares in extent. Irrigation settlements account for most of the small establishments in the Southern and Western Plains areas. The largest sized establishments are found mainly in the Western Plains Area due to the low carrying capacity of livestock per hectare, caused by lack of adequate supplies of water and vegetation.

The classification of establishments with agricultural activity by area at 31 March 1982 is summarised in the following table.

Number of Establishments (a) Classified by Area in Statistical Agricultural Areas, at 31 March 1982

Area (hectares)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
0- 19 (b)	1,415	336	2,354	121	385	356
20- 49	1,487	338	761	137	506	295
50- 99	2,028	519	658	200	595	351
100- 249	2,275	995	860	440	1,545	807
250- 499	792	672	351	558	1,774	1,365
500- 749	290	330	80	466	996	1,217
750- 999	122	162	30	302	538	773
1,000- 1,999	176	258	30	457	724	1,406
2,000- 4,999	93	111	12	236	248	456
5,000-19,999	25	25	4	34	31	47
20,000 or more	2	2	—	2	—	—
Total establishments (a)	8,705	3,748	5,140	2,953	7,342	7,073

Area (hectares)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
0- 19 (b)	108	166	23	497	393	6,154
20- 49	119	231	39	409	126	4,448
50- 99	136	299	43	141	23	4,993
100- 249	505	793	141	827	26	9,214
250- 499	998	1,632	222	857	16	9,237
500- 749	792	1,047	267	349	7	5,841
750- 999	514	536	218	218	11	3,424
1,000- 1,999	859	612	739	349	31	5,641
2,000- 4,999	352	161	838	303	52	2,862
5,000-19,999	53	26	336	192	515	1,288
20,000 or more	1	1	20	48	534	610
Total establishments (a)	4,437	5,504	2,886	4,190	1,734	53,712

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. (b) Includes migratory beekeepers without land.

Land Use on Establishments with Agricultural Activity

Land use on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales during the past 6 seasons is given in the following table.

Land Use on Establishments (a), N.S.W.

Item	Unit of quantity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Establishments (a) at 31 March —							
Number	Number	56,312	52,866	53,528	56,788	56,798	53,712
Total area	'000 hectares	65,981	64,788	65,062	65,005	65,167	63,424
Land use (b) —							
Crops —							
Wheat for grain	'000 hectares	3,116	3,377	3,162	3,415	3,345	3,600
Total area used for cropping (c)	'000 hectares	4,728	5,121	5,237	5,383	5,351	5,993
Sown grasses and clovers (d)	'000 hectares	5,446	5,345	5,975	6,413	5,003	4,723
Native pasture	'000 hectares	15,074	15,189	12,812	12,246	13,744	13,096

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. (b) Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc. (c) Includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage and harvested for seed. Prior to 1981-82, excludes duplication of area double cropped. (d) Excludes pure lucerne, native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes sown grasses and clovers oversown with crops during the year.

The following table shows the land use on establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in the 1981-82 season.

Land Use on Establishments (a) in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1981-82
(**'000 hectares**)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total area at 30 June 1982 (b)	Total area of establishments (a) at 31 March 1982	Land use(c)			
			Crops		Sown grasses and clovers(e)	Native pasture
			Wheat for grain	Total area used for cropping(d)		
Coastal Areas —						
Northern	3,569	1,916	1	65	146	540
Central	3,101	1,700	50	117	163	525
Sydney and Southern	3,034	520	—	33	128	134
Total	9,704	4,136	50	215	437	1,200
Tableland Areas —						
Northern	3,272	2,442	7	77	559	824
Central and Southern	6,071	3,914	86	284	1,339	1,109
Total	9,343	6,356	93	360	1,899	1,934
Slope Areas —						
Northern	6,978	5,639	746	1,317	421	1,475
Central	4,523	4,047	784	1,169	528	784
Southern	4,310	3,409	518	909	1,003	684
Total	15,811	13,095	2,048	3,395	1,951	2,944
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —						
Northern	8,894	7,513	952	1,223	51	1,618
Southern	6,284	5,587	384	694	305	1,385
Total	15,178	13,100	1,336	1,917	356	3,003
Western Plains Area	30,097	26,738	73	105	80	4,016
New South Wales	80,134	63,424	3,600	5,993	4,723	13,096

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. (b) Excludes 8,709 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island, and harbours, rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries. (c) Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc. (d) Includes lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, and harvested for seed. For double-cropped areas, the area is included for each time it is cropped. (e) Excludes pure lucerne, native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes sown grasses and clovers oversown with crops during the year.

Tenure of Land Used for Agricultural Purposes

The tenure of land used for agricultural purposes in New South Wales is principally either freehold or leasehold from the Crown. Except in the Western Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, where almost all the land is held under perpetual or long-term lease from the Crown, most land used for agricultural purposes falls into the category of 'alienated or virtually alienated'. For further information on land tenure see Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Two sets of agricultural financial data are compiled for statistical purposes. The different methods used are briefly explained below.

Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced

The first series the 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced'. These estimates are calculated using commodity data, mainly from the annual Agricultural Census, and prices obtained from a variety of sources connected with the marketing of agricultural commodities. These data are intended to indicate for establishments with agricultural activity the *value of agricultural commodities produced in a particular season* irrespective of whether or not it has been sold, retained, or subject to finalisation of payment beyond the period specified.

The *gross value of agricultural commodities produced* is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place. The *local value of agricultural commodities produced* is derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value of agricultural commodities produced. The following table shows the value of agricultural commodities produced by the type of commodity.

Values of Agricultural Commodities Produced, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Gross value						
Crops	921,655	870,054	1,485,670	1,642,851	1,267,680	1,834,789
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	557,499	577,292	872,142	1,051,917	1,005,209	845,123
Livestock products	619,120	642,710	716,393	809,186	801,160	921,129
Total	2,098,274	2,090,056	3,074,205	3,503,954	3,074,048	3,601,042
Local value						
Crops	761,725	716,910	1,231,159	1,394,752	1,107,843	1,516,846
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	510,805	528,393	816,227	985,169	939,226	783,827
Livestock products	573,416	598,349	669,641	757,721	745,429	856,814
Total	1,845,946	1,843,652	2,717,028	3,137,641	2,792,498	3,157,486

Further details of the value of agricultural commodities produced are given later in this chapter. Regional values of agricultural commodities produced are available in *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 7501.1).

Financial Aggregates of Agricultural Enterprises

The second series comprises data obtained from the Agricultural Finance Survey. Aggregates from this survey provide estimates of the financial performance of *agricultural enterprises in respect of a financial year*. For the years 1968-69 to 1977-78 the Survey was conducted annually, but it is now conducted on a triennial basis. The statistical reporting unit, the agricultural enterprise, is described earlier in this subsection and the standardised data items used in this Survey are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'. Estimates are derived from various items including turnover, purchases and selected expenses, value added, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure, gross indebtedness, and net worth. More comprehensive estimates, and an explanation of the accuracy of the estimates, data items, terms used, etc., are included in the bulletin *Agricultural Industries: Financial Statistics, Australia* (Catalogue No. 7507.0).

Agricultural Enterprises: Financial Aggregates, New South Wales \$m

Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1980-81	
					N.S.W.	Australia
Sales of crops	594.6	634.2	788.2	658.5	1,048.8	4,543.7
Sales of livestock	339.8	357.4	452.2	568.6	989.2	3,134.6
Sales of livestock products	394.6	440.7	507.9	499.4	667.1	2,422.2
Turnover (a)	1,361.3	1,463.3	1,799.0	1,797.9	(d)2,798.3	10,439.7
Purchases and selected expenses	637.9	761.2	818.0	866.7	(d)1,570.3	5,283.5
Value added (b)	763.7	708.6	948.6	863.9	(d)1,136.8	5,034.9
Adjusted value added (b)	661.3	577.5	818.7	727.7	(d)961.6	4,471.7
Gross operating surplus (b)	306.8	424.9	671.3	543.9	(d)750.7	3,669.1
Cash operating surplus (c)	390.4	356.3	630.8	534.7	(d)733.4	3,419.1
Total net capital expenditure	152.3	208.4	244.4	217.1	312.8	1,301.3
Gross indebtedness	825.9	1,013.9	974.5	1,002.7	1,320.7	4,941.0

(a) Includes miscellaneous turnover. (b) Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (c) Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. (d) Not strictly comparable with previous years. In 1980-81 includes revenue and/or expenditure for leasing assets (other than land).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Data collected on the annual agricultural census returns until 1975-76, showed that the number of persons permanently engaged on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales at 31 March had declined over most of the post-war years and that this trend accelerated after 1970. These data may be found in Year Book No. 64 in the chapter 'Rural Industries'.

Employment in agriculture is estimated at the time of the periodic censuses of housing and population. At the Census held on 30 June 1981, 73,394 males and 30,513 females, representing 4.7 per cent of the employed population, were classified as being employed in agriculture.

Quarterly estimates of persons employed in agriculture are also available from the Labour Force Survey. The definitions, scope, and comparability over time of Labour Force Survey data are discussed in Chapter 10 'Labour'. Recent estimations of the workforce employed in agriculture are shown in the next table.

Persons Employed in Agriculture and Services to Agriculture, N.S.W. ('000)

Month and Year	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
February 1978	74.0	12.6	86.6	6.0	9.7	15.7
February 1979	75.6	10.2	85.8	(a)	10.8	15.1
February 1980	87.7	11.3	98.9	(a)	12.6	16.1
February 1981	81.5	15.3	96.8	5.0	15.8	20.8
February 1982	75.1	12.8	87.9	(a)	13.6	17.3
May 1982	77.5	14.8	92.4	4.8	13.9	18.6
August 1982	75.8	13.2	89.0	4.6	14.3	18.9
November 1982	82.2	17.7	99.8	7.6	15.8	23.4
February 1983	77.6	12.4	90.0	5.9	13.8	19.7

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Conditions of Agricultural Employment

The State Pastoral Employees Award and the Commonwealth Pastoral Award have since 1954 and 1967 respectively, covered the employment of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock (other than pigs), the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes, and of shearers and station hands engaged in sheep grazing.

Other State awards cover most phases of agricultural employment not covered by the State and Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Awards. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards.

Adult Wage Rates for Selected Agricultural Occupations, N.S.W. (Source: Commonwealth Industrial Relations Bureau) (\$ per week)

Award	Occupation	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Commonwealth Pastoral Award (a)	Shearers—rate per 100 ordinary flock sheep	59.38	68.13	75.22	79.78	90.48
	Shed hands —					
	With keep	145.39	164.07	180.46	192.03	229.70
	Without keep	173.10	198.30	218.70	231.80	273.40
Station hands —						
	With keep	103.86	111.70	118.65	127.61	154.00
	Without keep	131.20	140.90	150.30	161.50	192.50
State Awards (b) — Horticultural	General hand	140.70	145.20	158.10	178.10	198.80
	Sugar field workers	120.20	129.00	148.50	171.50	194.00
Citrus, apple, and pear growing	General hand (d)	135.40	139.70	152.10	171.70	191.70
	Potato growers	135.40	139.70	152.10	171.70	191.70
Dairying	General hand (e)	138.00	142.40	155.00	174.80	198.80

(a) At 30 September. (b) At 31 December. (c) Over 19 years of age. (d) Class 1 general hand (i.e. one who is a picker or does general work). (e) Class 2 general hand (i.e. one who drives tractors etc. in addition to general farm work).

Agricultural Workers' Accommodation

Under the provisions of the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969, employers of labour are required to provide for employees, who are engaged for more than 24 hours and who are required by the terms of their employment to live on the premises, accommodation of a prescribed standard. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation and facilities. The Act also specifies the facilities to be provided for non-resident workers.

Share-Farming

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land (usually requiring the land to be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time period), the share-farmer provides the necessary labour, and the manner in which other costs are to be borne by owner and share-farmer is specified in the particular agreement. Arrangements are made for the sharing of farm proceeds between owner and share-farmer in certain agreed proportions. These arrangements, and the arrangements made for meeting costs other than labour costs, vary according to the relative contributions made by the owner and the share-farmer and according to the industry and area of the State involved. In dairy share-farming, a common type of arrangement provides for the owner to supply all livestock and equipment and to pay all maintenance costs and half the running costs of the farm, and for the farm proceeds to be divided equally between the owner and the share-farmer. However, the practice of share-farming continues to decline in dairying due primarily to the decrease in the number, and viability, of small dairy farms. In wheat share-farming the division of proceeds between the share-farmer and the owner are traditionally based upon the share of expenses met by each.

Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvements.

The Agricultural Holdings Act applies to tenancies of agricultural holdings of not less than 8,000 square metres (approx. 2 acres), including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the lease year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy.

Agricultural committees, with representatives of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, landlords and tenants, are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute.

SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

New South Wales Department of Agriculture

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture and seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity and to ensure the marketing of safe produce. Its functions include dissemination of technical and management information, enforcement of statutory requirements for the control and eradication of animal and crop diseases, and for ensuring standards of quality and of conduct in activities associated with agriculture, conduct of agricultural research and provision of resultant information, and provision of tertiary agricultural education. It conducts the Orange, C.B. Alexander, and Murrumbidgee Agricultural Colleges.

Provision of research, advisory and veterinary services is structured around five agricultural regions, with headquarters at Dubbo, Gunnedah, Leeton, Lismore, and Orange. The Biological and Chemical Research Institute at Rydalmere researches agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology), chemistry and entomology matters.

The head office consists of the following divisions:

Agricultural Services. Provision of technical and professional services, including agricultural engineering; pesticides registration; pesticides and environmental studies; administration of the Department's library; assistance to agricultural groups through the Group Activities Unit at Cowra (e.g. Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth); co-ordination of formal education programs.

Animal Health. Investigation and control of animal diseases; veterinary research; administration of the Quarantine Act in respect of import and export of animals and import of animal products.

Animal Production. Livestock production advice, research and regulations; scientific and technical innovation promotion; drought relief; registration of brands and stockfoods; pastures protection.

Marketing and Economic Services. Administration of the Marketing of Primary Products Act and of the various State marketing boards; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of agricultural products; provision of marketing advisory services; primary products promotion; reporting of livestock and farm produce markets; farm business management; research into agricultural economics, farm management, and marketing.

Plant Industries. Provision of advisory, research and regulatory services in connection with pastures, field crops, and horticultural (including fruit and vegetables) crops; licensing of potato growers, nurserymen, and resellers of nursery stock; plant quarantine; export of agricultural commodities.

State Fisheries. Regulates New South Wales fisheries and provides research and advisory services to commercial fishermen, oyster farmers and anglers.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of three organisations: the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Resources Commission, and the Forestry Commission.

Other Government Authorities

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian agricultural products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to agricultural products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of agricultural products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, an independent research organisation within the Department, carries out research into aspects of agriculture that are significant in determining the economic performance of producers and agriculture generally. Also, within the Department, the Bureau of Animal Health provides advice on animal and poultry health and production, supervises livestock export health testing, co-ordinates control and eradication of animal diseases, and researches the epidemiology of animal diseases. The Bureau operates the Australian National Animal Disease Information System; formulates and implements policy on pesticide problems, as well as providing an information service on pesticides and veterinary drugs; and maintains a continuing survey on pesticide-residues and other contaminants in a wide range of foodstuffs.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) is an autonomous statutory authority established under the *Science and Industry Research Act* 1949. It maintains, throughout Australia, regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian agricultural products.

Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, under the *Quarantine Act* 1908, in co-operation with the Bureau of Customs and state agricultural departments.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which consists of the relevant Commonwealth and State Government ministers enables the development of Australia-wide agricultural policies which are consistent with the objectives of Commonwealth and State Governments and developments in domestic and overseas markets.

Extension Services Grants

Following recommendations of the Committee of Review of Commonwealth Functions, on 30 April 1981, the Commonwealth Government decided that assistance for rural extension services to the States be absorbed into general revenue grants to the States. Thus, funds previously provided to the States under the Commonwealth Extension Services Grants were added to the general States grants in 1981-82 and could be used, depending on State priorities, for the same purposes as in the past. There are no Commonwealth guidelines or requirements as to how the funds are to be used.

Conservation of the Soil

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be generally recognised, though, early in the century, problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1967 showed that roughly two-fifths (or 19,400,000 hectares) of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State were affected by erosion. These Divisions are described in Chapter 11, 'Land Use'. About 8,900,000 hectares were affected by gully-type erosion, and the remaining 10,500,000 hectares were affected by sheet and wind erosion. Of the area affected by gully erosion, 650,000 hectares had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. The most recent assessment of the erosion position in the State was made during the period 1975-77. This revealed that 80 per cent of all land used for agricultural and pastoral production in the non-arid zone was suffering from soil erosion and required some form of soil conservation treatment. In the Western Lands Division, surveys have shown that large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, some eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, the Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist land-holders generally in their erosion problems. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storage, hydro-electric, or irrigation projects. In 1980 an amendment to the Soil Conservation Act provided for the setting up of catchment committees to permit community consultation and participation in soil conservation and erosion control programs.

A major function of the Service is the provision of earthmoving plant, technical advice and assistance to landholders through officers located in 67 centres throughout the State. During 1981-82, 1,687 initial inspections for soil erosion problems were carried out, bringing the total of such inspections, since the inception of the scheme, to 50,651. In many cases the soil conservation measures recommended involve the construction of earthworks and the majority of landholders arrange for this work to be done by the Service. Landholders who wish to construct these works with their own equipment or with a private contractor are assisted by local soil conservationists who supervise the standard of the work. Advances of up to 100 per cent of the cost may be granted to landholders for approved projects provided they undertake to maintain the works and fulfil conditions relating to land use. The advances are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years at low interest rates.

The Service is undertaking a series of valley conservation projects throughout the State to reclaim and stabilise the more seriously eroded areas. Between 1965 and July 1983, sixteen such projects were notified. These have involved works in the Hunter, Shoalhaven, Murrumbidgee, Namoi, and Macquarie River Valleys.

Half the cost of all structural soil conservation works in a project area is paid by the State Government and in certain cases, additional subsidies may be available. In return each landholder enters into an agreement to undertake certain land management works, at his own cost, to complement the structural works. The agreement may make provision regarding the methods and practices of land use and stocking rates.

The Service also undertakes soil surveys and land capability studies and assists government authorities and councils in planning and developing to ensure land stability particularly in catchment areas. With increasing environmental concern, it has become more

deeply involved with the use and protection of western lands, mined areas and coastal beaches, arid lands and semi-arid cereal growing areas. The Service has a major role in the rehabilitation of mined lands, roadside erosion control and coastal sand dune stabilisation.

In addition to the decentralised offices there are six Soil Conservation Research Centres located at Inverell, Gunnedah, Wellington, Cowra, Scone, and Wagga Wagga where problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use and cropping practices are investigated, and technical advice and services are provided.

Control of Noxious Animals

The only large animals likely to attack livestock in New South Wales are wild dogs (including dingoes and any dog which has become wild), foxes, and feral pigs; but animals such as rabbits are possibly more harmful because of their deleterious effects on pastures. In the Western Division, the Wild Dog Destruction Board takes measures to destroy wild dogs and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the northern and western borders.

Rabbits have done incalculable damage to pastures since they first became a problem about 1881. In the following years they rapidly spread over the whole State, and are believed to have played a major part in the decline in the capacity of agricultural land to carry livestock. By the late 1930's rabbits had been brought under control though they continued to limit carrying capacity, and control measures were costly to maintain; during the Second World War, scarcity of labour and materials made it difficult to keep them in check. The problem seemed to be solved after 1951, when the virus disease, myxomatosis, released by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, spread rapidly over the State. By 1953, it was estimated by the Organization that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling River. Since then, however, rabbits have developed an increasing resistance to the disease and satisfactory control now depends largely on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate (1080), under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers, is now the main method of control. The practice of ripping and fumigation of warrens and trapping are also recommended for control programs.

Feral pigs became established in New South Wales prior to 1870. They now range over most of the western marsh and river systems and there are also numerous colonies on the slopes and tablelands, southern alps, and coast. Numbers fluctuate markedly with seasonal conditions and there is heavy mortality during major droughts. From 1968, the incidence of feral pig damage to grain crops and predation on lambing flocks was reported to be high in some areas. Their close contact with livestock in many areas has caused concern that they could be carriers of exotic diseases, if such diseases entered the country and feral pigs became infected. Control programs, conducted by Pastures Protection Boards, which involve poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) have given promising results in limiting crop damage. For effective control, poisoning programs need to be integrated with other procedures such as shooting and trapping to prevent rapid repopulation after poisoning.

Pastures Protection Boards

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act, 1934 (which relates to such matters as noxious animal control, travelling livestock, stock brands and earmarks, and camping reserves and public watering places), the State is divided into 58 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

The Boards levy rates on travelling livestock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling livestock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee which is fixed by regulation, for watering livestock.

Rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders whose properties are capable of carrying five or more head of large livestock or 50 or more sheep or goats, and are based on the total number of livestock actually or potentially on the establishment.

Other functions performed by the Boards include control of contagious animal diseases (under the Stock Diseases Act), control of noxious insects (under the Noxious Insects Act), local administration of relief for drought and other natural disasters, and administration of the cattle tail tag system.

Noxious Plants Advisory Committee

Under the Local Government Act, 1919, the Noxious Plants Advisory Committee recommends to the Minister of Lands and Local Government and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries the declaration of certain plants as noxious. After notification by gazette, it becomes the responsibility of each local government authority to inspect all lands within its boundaries for incidence of these plants.

Responsibility for the eradication of noxious plants on parks, reserves, roadsides, etc. rests with the local government authority. Private landholders and occupiers of crown lands are required to undertake their own eradication measures. On unoccupied crown lands, local government authorities undertake removal of noxious plants and are reimbursed by the Committee from funds made available by the State Government, and on travelling stock reserves and other lands under the control of the Pastures Protection Board, it is the responsibility of that Board to undertake eradication.

Registration of Brands

Large stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, 1921. Each large stock brand can be registered by only one owner within the State.

Sheep and goat brands and earmarks are issued by Pastures Protection Boards under the provisions of the Pastures Protection Act, 1934. A brand or earmark may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued by each Pastures Protection Board.

Swine brands and cattle tail tags are issued under the provisions of the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, to facilitate trace-back when diseased carcasses are detected at abattoirs.

PROVISION OF FINANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The continued long-term increase in agricultural production in New South Wales has been accompanied, in the post-war years, by a decline in the labour force engaged in agriculture while the total area of establishments with agricultural activity has undergone a slight decrease. Rapid changes in technology and increases in productivity are tending to increase the capital intensity and the optimal size of farms with consequent changes in financing requirements as agricultural businesses are consolidated. Enterprises engaged in agricultural activities are generally unincorporated businesses and the finance required to fund the changes has come increasingly from sources other than their operating surpluses.

Besides the need to finance the increasing volume and improved quality of capital equipment, there exists also a need to finance land improvements and acquisition, buildings, storage, increased livestock numbers, and working capital. Apart from these fundamental needs, temporary financial assistance must also be available during periods of climatic adversity and low prices.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia, trading banks, the Commonwealth Development Bank, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia makes seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of agricultural products. Funds are often provided to the agricultural industry on conditions more liberal than for other industries. Further particulars on banks and financial institutions are given in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

State Government Guarantees Relating to Agricultural Loans

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of agriculture or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of agricultural products.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia was established under the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* with the capital subscribed in equal parts by the Commonwealth of Australia, each of the major trading banks and the State banks as a group. Other main sources of funds are Commonwealth funds on deposit (from the Income Equalisation Deposits Trust Account), transferable deposits from the public (which are described in the chapter 'Private Finance')

and borrowing overseas. The Bank's principal object is the provision of finance to banks and other prime lenders to enable them to on-lend the funds to individual primary producers for commercially sound purposes relating to primary production. The Bank thus operates as a refinancing bank, and not as a direct lender to primary producers. Risk assessment is the sole responsibility of the prime lenders and all risks are borne by them.

Specific purposes for which the Bank provides funds to refinance long-term expenditure include: the purchase of rural land; the provision of assistance in holding together a rural enterprise where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulty; capital expenditure on fixed and structural improvement; recovery from natural disasters or their mitigation when such relief is not covered by any natural disaster recovery scheme; the purchase of fishing vessels and facilities; the purchase of farm machinery, equipment, and livestock; the expansion of existing farm development and fishing projects; funds for the restructuring of existing debt; and other purposes, including forest operations.

Loans refinanced are usually between \$10,000 and \$300,000 and for periods of between eight and thirty years. Maximum interest rates to ultimate borrowers in 1982 were 15 per cent per annum for loans of less than \$100,000 and 17.5 per cent per annum for larger loans. (These include a maximum margin of 1.5 per cent per annum added by the primary lenders.)

Trading Bank Loans

Loans made by trading banks have traditionally been by way of overdrafts payable on demand, although other forms of lending such as fully drawn advances, have been used increasingly in recent years. In practice many of them continue for lengthy periods with repayments influenced by considerations such as collateral security, purpose of the advance, ability to repay, and the current lending policies of the banks.

With the establishment of *term-lending facilities* in 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed-term loans for capital expenditure for production in the rural, industrial and, to a lesser extent, commercial fields and to finance exports. Borrowers in agricultural industries may obtain term-loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to ten years and are amortised by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities provide, particularly for small producers, loans for farm development which would directly raise productivity and for purposes such as drought recovery, mitigation of the effect of future droughts, the financing of property purchases, the repayment of existing short-term debt, and to enable the continuation of farming operations where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulties. Repayment terms are up to 12 years for the majority of loans which are amortised by regular instalments.

The extent of agricultural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in agricultural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July 1981 and 1982. The 'major trading banks' comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States. The State Bank of New South Wales is not classified as a 'major trading bank' and therefore its general bank loans to agriculture are not included in the following table.

Advances to Agricultural Borrowers by Major Trading Banks (a) N.S.W.: Loans Outstanding (On second Wednesday in July) (\$ million)

<i>Agricultural borrower</i>	1981	1982
Main activity of borrower —		
Sheep grazing	252	281
Wheat growing	162	175
Dairying and pig raising	57	59
Other agriculture	442	441
Total advances outstanding	913	956

(a) Figures include term loans and farm development loans.

State Bank of New South Wales

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are described in earlier issues of the Year Book. The State Bank was constituted as the successor to the Rural Bank, in November 1981 by the State Bank Act, 1981. The Bank is described in more detail in Chapter 24 'Private Finance'.

The Bank operates through two departments: the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. It makes loans and advances to borrowers in agriculture and other industries, either by way of overdraft or by term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case. The Government Agency Department administers various lending and other financing activities on behalf of the State Government. Interest rates charged by the Bank are given later in this subsection.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with Finance: the Rural Assistance, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation Agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the State Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

Rural Assistance Agency

The Rural Assistance Agency gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Assistance Board and makes available advances approved by the Board under the Rural Adjustment Scheme. The activities of the Board and details of the Rural Adjustment Scheme are described later in this chapter. During the year ended 30 June 1982, advances totalling \$6.1m were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$62m.

Rural Industries Agency

The Rural Industries Agency makes advances to agriculturalists who are in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, bushfire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are available to dairy farmers and small livestock owners for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of agriculturalists for pasture improvement, the eradication of serrated tussock, the establishment of farm woodlots, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve. Advances are also available to persons of moderate means, who cannot obtain finance from normal commercial channels, for the removing or lifting of houses above flood level. During the year ended 30 June 1982, advances totalling \$19.7m were made. These advances included \$18.5m for relief of the effects of natural disasters. Of this amount \$14m was made for drought relief carry-on loans to farmers and \$1m for fodder advances administered by dairy companies. At 30 June 1982 advances outstanding amounted to \$67m.

Advances to Settlers Agency

The Advances to Settlers Agency makes advances for permanent improvements on agricultural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 4.5 per cent per annum. During the year ended 30 June 1982, advances totalling \$0.9m were made bringing total advances outstanding at the close of the year to \$5.4m.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the control of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Resources Commission, as described in Chapter 13 'Water Resources'. Administration of financial transactions between the Water Resources Commission and farmers is undertaken by the Irrigation Agency of the State Bank.

The Agency makes loans to farmers in the irrigation areas, mainly to assist in the installation of tile drainage, and for farm water supply and irrigation works throughout the State, following approval by the Water Resources Commission. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms of up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation. Upon approval by the Minister for Water Resources, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938,

to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion. Advances made by the Irrigation Agency during 1981-82 totalled \$9.0m. At 30 June 1982 advances outstanding amounted to \$55m. New capital debts incurred during 1981-82 amounted to \$0.7m. These debts represented advances to farmers for the purpose of either purchasing land from the Water Resources Commission, to pay for the cost of improvements made to the land, or to pay for the cost of shallow bores sunk or other improvements made to the land by the Commission.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank makes short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. Advances must be repaid within one year. They are commonly used by marketing boards and co-operatives to pay primary producers part of the value of their produce prior to sale. As proceeds of sales of produce are received by the boards or co-operatives progressively each season, they are applied in repayment of the advances. The range of normal interest rates charged on loans by the Rural Credits Department in mid-May 1983 was 14.50 to 15.50 per cent per annum (15.75 to 16.25 in May 1982).

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank provides finance to agriculturalists (and also business undertakings) in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. Loans generally do not exceed \$300,000.

Pastoral Finance Companies

Pastoral finance companies are based largely on woolbroking; most of the large companies being members of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Provision of finance to rural clients is to a large extent ancillary to other business with them and is mainly for working capital requirements.

Most of the loans of pastoral finance companies are made to rural producers. The loans are predominantly short-term, being mainly seasonal or cyclical and secured against future sales of stock, grain, and wool.

However some pastoral finance companies are participants in longer-term rural sector financing arrangements refinanced by the Primary Industry Bank of Australia.

War Service Land Settlement Agreement Advances

The War Service Land Settlement Agreements Act 1945, provided for an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments relating to settlement on land by ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis. Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales were shown on page 596 of Year Book No. 61. With the expiry of the Agreement in June 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

Rates of Interest on Loans to Agriculture

The trend in rates of interest on loans to agriculture is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January 1979 and later years on loans to agriculture by the private trading banks, the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the State Bank, and by the Commonwealth Development Bank. Interest rates on loans by the Primary Industry Bank and the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank are given earlier in this subdivision.

The rates shown for carry-on, debt reconstruction, and farm improvement advances through the Rural Assistance Agency of the State Bank are the usual rates chargeable; the Rural Assistance Board has power to fix rates lower than this rate or up to a higher maximum, determined by the State Treasurer, according to individual circumstances.

**Rates of Interest (a) on Loans to Agriculture, N.S.W.
(Per cent per annum)**

<i>Lending authority</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>
Private trading banks —					
Overdrafts (maximum rate) (b)	10.50	10.50	12.50	13.50	14.50
State Bank of N.S.W. (c) —					
General Bank Department —					
Long-term loans	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Overdrafts (maximum rate) (b)	10.00	10.00	11.50	13.50	14.50
Loans to co-operative societies (b)	10.00	10.00	11.00	13.75	14.50
Government Agency Department —					
Rural assistance —					
Debt reconstruction (d)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00
Farm build-up (d)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Farm improvements (d)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Carry-on	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Rural industries advances —					
Cereal growers	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Herd improvement	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50
Fodder conservation	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Drought relief —					
General (1965 scheme)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Carry-on (1976 scheme)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Restocking (1976 scheme)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Other relief schemes (flood, bushfire, etc.)	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00
Control of serrated tussock	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00
Small landowners assistance	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Removal or lifting of houses above flood level	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Advances to settlers	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Irrigation —					
Carry-on advances	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Farm water supplies	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Soil conservation	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Commonwealth Development Bank —					
Long-term loans (basic rate)	10.00	10.00	11.50	13.50	14.50

(a) Current in January of each year shown. (b) Overdrafts up to \$100,000. (c) Before November 1981, the Rural Bank of New South Wales. (d) See text preceding table.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

Government assistance to agriculture is provided by a great diversity of means. The forms of assistance applying to agriculture can be classified into three main types:

- (a) Assistance to outputs. This type of assistance includes export incentives, export inspection services, local content schemes, marketing support, tariffs and regulatory pricing schemes;
- (b) Assistance to value adding factors. This type of assistance includes extension services, adjustment and/or reconstruction schemes, natural disaster relief, concessional credit, research and income taxation concessions; and
- (c) Assistance to inputs. This includes disease control and fertiliser subsidies.

Details of assistance to specific agricultural activities are given in the relevant sections of this chapter. Some measures which assist the agricultural sector in general are described below.

Industry Adjustment Scheme

Rural Assistance Board

The Rural Assistance Board was established by the New South Wales Government under the provisions of the Rural Assistance Act 1971. The Board administers the Rural Adjustment Scheme which is funded mainly by the Commonwealth Government. The Board is also responsible for the Rural Reconstruction Scheme which expired in December 1976. Loans still outstanding under this scheme at 30 June 1982 amounted to \$3.4m. For details of previous reconstruction and adjustment schemes administered by the Board see Year Book No. 62.

Rural Adjustment Scheme

The Rural Adjustment Scheme which commenced in 1977 was designed to restore economic viability to agricultural enterprises with the capacity to maintain viability once achieved. Farmers whose operations are assessed as non-viable may receive welfare assistance while they adjust out of farming.

For enterprises which are assessed to have prospects of long-term viability the following types of assistance are available in the form of loans:

- (a) Debt reconstruction provides for the rearrangement and/or consolidation of farm debts to spread the repayments over a longer period;
- (b) Farm build-up provides finance to enable a farmer to purchase additional land to build-up his property to economic size;
- (c) Farm improvements provides finance to increase the productive capacity of a farm without adding to its area; and
- (d) Carry-on assistance may be provided to farmers in industries which the Commonwealth and State governments agree are suffering a severe market downturn or similar situation, excluding circumstances covered by natural disaster arrangements. Funds for this scheme are provided on a dollar for dollar basis by the Commonwealth and State governments.

For enterprises which are assessed to be non-viable the following types of assistance are available as loans which may, under certain circumstances, be converted to grants:

- (a) Rehabilitation Assistance up to a maximum of \$5,000 may be paid to a farmer obliged to leave the industry, where such assistance is necessary to alleviate personal hardship; and
- (b) Household support assistance may be paid to a farmer while he considers whether to adjust out of farming. The amount paid supplements income up to the level of Unemployment Benefits.

From 1 January 1977 to 30 June 1982, approvals in New South Wales under the Rural Adjustment Scheme were:

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Applications Approved</i>	<i>Assistance Approved \$</i>
Debt reconstruction	230	9,774,399
Farm build-up	473	23,590,815
Farm improvement	55	1,080,537
Rehabilitation	31	119,484
Industry carry-on — Beef	251	2,356,396
Industry carry-on — Dairy	17	63,946
Industry carry-on — Winegrape growers	20	94,200
Household support	28	126,219
Total	1,105	37,205,996

The Commonwealth Government has announced a general allocation of \$8.6m to New South Wales for the Scheme in 1983-84. In addition New South Wales sugar cane growers will receive \$1m from the Commonwealth, which will be matched by the State, under the carry-on assistance scheme.

Natural Disaster Relief

The Commonwealth and State Governments have an agreement whereby financial assistance is provided to farmers affected by natural disaster such as drought, flood, storm or bushfire. The relief measures available include concessional loans (through the State Bank of N.S.W.); freight subsidies on cartage of fodder, water and livestock; free water for stock and domestic use; and cattle slaughter compensation. Under the current arrangements, the State contributes the first \$10m, and the Commonwealth contributes \$3 for every \$1 supplied by the State. Under this scheme \$33m was paid to N.S.W. by the Commonwealth in 1982-83 for drought relief.

Drought Assistance

Drought Assistance (Primary Producers) Act

In September 1982 two temporary subsidy measures were introduced, through the *Drought Assistance (Primary Producers) Act 1982*, to assist drought affected farmers. These consisted of a subsidy on interest payments over 12 per cent and a fodder subsidy. Both subsidies were made available only to farmers who, because they were drought declared or in a drought declared area, were also eligible for existing drought assistance measures under the natural disaster relief arrangements.

The *Interest Payment Subsidy* relates only to debt for the purpose of primary production and is only available to farmers who are predominantly dependent on their farm for their income. Where an applicant meets all the eligibility criteria, the Commonwealth pays the balance of interest over 12 per cent on eligible debt. This subsidy, which is funded from a \$36m appropriation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, will terminate on 30 September 1983.

The *Fodder Subsidy*, which terminated on 30 June 1983, was used to assist farmers in purchasing fodder for drought-affected sheep and cattle. The subsidy was based on 50 per cent of the price of feed wheat and the nutritive value of other fodder relative to wheat. The maximum amount payable was 80 cents per sheep or \$8 per head of cattle per month. In 1982-83, \$104m was advanced to the States for the purposes of the Scheme.

Fertiliser Subsidies

The infertility of soils in New South has limited potential yields of crops and pastures and, since the 1930's, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged the use of artificial fertilisers by subsidising their cost.

Under the *Phosphate Fertilizers Subsidy Act 1963*, payments are made to Australian manufacturers of phosphatic substances produced and sold for use in Australia as fertiliser, or for the production of a fertiliser mixture for use in Australia. The subsidy is currently payable at the rate of \$12 per tonne of single strength superphosphate or \$138 per tonne on the available phosphorus content of other phosphatic fertilisers.

The *Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act 1966* provides for the payment of a subsidy on both locally produced and some imported nitrogenous fertilisers. The current rate is \$20 per tonne of contained nitrogen content in the fertiliser.

The current provisions under both the Phosphatic and Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Acts will operate until June 1985.

CROPS AND PASTURES

Until the end of the nineteenth century, the raising of livestock was the predominant agricultural activity in New South Wales and the crops grown barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Rice, oats, barley, sorghum, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane and bananas are grown extensively in areas with suitable climatic conditions and cotton-growing and oilseed production have increased in recent years.

AREA OF ALL CROPS

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891. The definition of the term 'crop' has varied over the period covered in the table. However, the effects of these variations are not considered to be significant, given that the data in the table are averages for five seasons.

Area (a) of All Crops and of Wheat in N.S.W. (*000 hectares)

Seasons (average)	Area of all crops	Area of wheat for grain	Seasons (average)	Area of all crops	Area of wheat for grain
1891-1895	425	193	1936-1940	2,555	1,726
1896-1900	767	421	1941-1945	2,221	1,375
1901-1905	986	610	1946-1950	2,521	1,727
1906-1910	1,143	694	1951-1955	2,033	1,219
1911-1915	1,629	1,029	1956-1960	2,221	1,138
1916-1920	1,868	1,231	1961-1965	3,484	1,967
1921-1925	1,888	1,276	1966-1970	5,119	3,117
1926-1930	2,029	1,406	1971-1975	4,814	2,558
1931-1935	2,446	1,789	1976-1980	5,017	3,169

(a) Since 1940-41 areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING CROPS

The number of establishments reporting an area under cultivation in recent seasons, and the number of establishments reporting cultivation of selected crops, are shown in the following table.

Number of Establishments Growing Selected Crops, N.S.W.

Crop	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Establishments (a) growing —						
Cereals —						
Wheat	17,529	18,007	17,106	17,311	16,373	16,361
Maize	1,899	1,605	1,453	1,061	1,085	988
Barley	8,115	8,488	8,060	7,629	7,357	7,930
Oats	14,225	15,616	17,272	16,500	16,429	18,749
Rice	1,381	1,425	1,475	1,558	1,567	1,653
Oilseeds —						
Sunflower	655	788	906	503	382	376
Rapeseed	26	70	93	358	194	93
Linseed	71	147	49	58	33	23
Safflower	60	128	275	321	84	141
Soybeans	166	264	320	322	178	280
Fruit —						
Bananas	1,081	1,087	1,114	1,107	1,117	1,076
Grapes	1,389	1,349	1,324	1,244	1,241	1,216
Orchard fruit	3,083	3,001	2,987	3,133	3,100	3,012
Other crops —						
Cotton	64	73	90	102	130	158
Potatoes	1,069	929	819	710	582	527
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	549	551	553	540	527	525
Tobacco	72	68	79	70	68	57
Cultivated establishments (b)	36,186	34,863	35,392	35,084	34,765	33,593

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. (b) Establishments with more than one crop under cultivation are counted once only.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CROPS GROWN

In past years, totals for some items derived from the Agricultural Census have been adjusted, where it was considered that the data were deficient because of problems of scope, coverage, reporting difficulties or non-response, by taking into account data from marketing authorities or other sources. From the 1980-81 Census, this practice ceased with the exception of data in respect of wheat and wool (and corresponding sheep items). This revised treatment will have only marginal effect on year-to-year comparisons of data. Where the revised treatment has affected time series, specific footnotes have been included.

The area, production and average yield per hectare of crops grown in New South Wales in 1980-81 and 1981-82 are shown in the following table.

Area and Production of all Crops, N.S.W.

Crop	1980-81			1981-82		
	Area(a) (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare(b) (tonnes)	Area(a) (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare(b) (tonnes)
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat	3,345,000	2,865,000	0.86	3,600,000	5,910,000	1.64
Oats	363,250	309,867	0.85	555,694	741,275	1.33
Barley	455,481	413,325	0.91	539,967	766,362	1.42
Maize	13,031	45,486	3.49	12,780	58,537	4.58
Sorghum	127,294	147,828	1.16	152,346	325,689	2.14
Rice	98,824	703,530	7.12	117,607	828,944	7.05
Other	20,493	..	..	46,669	..	..
Crops for hay —						
Wheat	33,081	67,830	2.05	22,239	62,796	2.82
Oats	42,716	90,151	2.11	58,419	171,180	2.93
Other	4,903	8,551	1.74	4,040	9,801	2.43
Green fodder 6(c)	r486,336	..	..	386,230	..	..
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	14,018	1,435,287	102.39	14,286	1,505,907	105.41
Cotton	53,743	(d)173,428	(d)3.23	63,508	(d)248,665	(d)3.92
Oilseeds —						
Linseed	2,769	1,315	0.47	928	550	0.59
Sunflower	35,608	19,118	0.54	30,957	27,392	0.88
Soybeans	10,075	19,988	1.98	13,973	26,337	1.88
Rapeseed	9,735	4,742	0.49	3,706	2,515	0.68
Safflower	7,497	2,239	0.30	16,866	8,564	0.51
Tobacco	644	(e)1,043	(e)1.62	546	(e)867	(e)1.59
Fruit —						
Orchard fruit	(f)(g)26,716	..	..	(f)(g)27,057	..	..
Bananas	(f) 5,422	62,836	r11.59	(f) 5,253	63,309	12.03
Grapes	(f)14,257	167,523	11.75	(f)13,521	166,178	12.29
Vegetables for human consumption —						
Potatoes	6,262	86,526	13.82	6,185	107,500	17.38
Other	14,294	..	..	13,676	..	..
Other crops	r42,016	..	..	37,230	..	..
Total (c)	5,233,466	..	..	5,743,683	..	..
Lucerne, pastures, and grasses —						
Cut for hay —						
Lucerne	41,858	197,469	4.72	58,199	281,358	4.83
Other	86,658	229,793	2.65	163,047	459,720	2.82
Harvested for seed —						
Lucerne	1,959	297	0.15	2,710	380	0.14
Other	4,681	..	..	14,053	..	..
Cut for green feed or silage —						
Lucerne	2,082	..	..	2,643	..	..
Other	5,411	..	..	9,058	..	..
Total, area of crops	5,376,115	..	..	5,993,393	..	..

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. (b) Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average. (c) Excludes lucerne, pastures, and grasses. (d) Seed cotton. (e) Cured leaf. (f) Bearing and not yet bearing. (g) Includes olives and edible nuts.

PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual months of planting and harvesting the principal crops of New South Wales in the main district in which they are grown are as follows:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Most usual months of —</i>	
	<i>Planting</i>	<i>Harvesting</i>
Cereal grains —		
Wheat	May-June	November-December
Maize	September-January	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May-June	October-December
Rice	October	March-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-June
Oilseeds —		
Linseed	May-June	November-December
(Late sown on tablelands)	August-September	December-February
Rapeseed	April-June	November-December
Safflower	June-August	December-January
Soybean	November-December	April-May
Sunflower	September-January	February-June
Fruit —		
Apples	..	January-May
Apricots	..	October-February
Bananas	..	October-December
Cherries	..	October-January
Citrus	..	All year
Grapes —		
Table	..	January-May
Wine	..	February-May
Drying	..	February-April
Nectarines	..	November-February
Peaches and plums	..	October-April
Pears	..	January-April
Other crops —		
Cotton	September-November	April-June
Potatoes —		
Early	July-August	October-January
Late	November	February-August
Sugar-cane	September	July-December
Tobacco	October-December	January-April

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS

Two measures of the value of crop production are calculated for statistical purposes. The *gross value of crops* produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place. The *local value of crops* produced is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production. It is calculated by deducting marketing costs (the cost of moving the agricultural product from the place of production to the market place,

such as freight, packaging, commission, insurance, storage etc.) from the gross value of crops produced. The following table shows the local and gross value of crops produced in New South Wales in the past six seasons.

**Gross and Local Values of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops, N.S.W.
(\$'000)**

<i>Value</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Gross value of crops produced	921,655	870,054	1,485,670	1,642,851	1,267,680	1,834,789
Marketing costs	159,930	153,144	254,511	248,099	159,837	317,943
Local value of crops produced	761,725	716,910	1,231,159	1,394,752	1,107,843	1,516,846

The following table shows the local value of all crops produced in the last six seasons.

**Local Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops, N.S.W.
(\$'000)**

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat	357,382	292,532	667,311	753,582	364,681	743,602
Oats	17,416	15,135	26,950	27,889	38,372	58,057
Barley	42,926	28,454	46,437	71,067	49,400	78,055
Maize	4,990	4,136	4,711	5,297	5,892	6,439
Sorghum	24,173	14,228	27,778	18,408	15,367	25,241
Rice	53,902	54,438	89,566	84,282	126,769	90,876
Other	752	1,185	2,078	3,384	2,355	7,611
Crops for hay —						
Wheat	1,941	1,933	1,465	2,154	7,375	3,849
Oats	2,296	2,900	3,380	4,451	8,447	12,571
Other	200	162	186	162	924	588
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	16,768	15,611	19,479	27,856	40,530	20,569
Cotton (a)(b)	29,427	44,335	54,730	98,984	105,450	131,365
Oilseeds —						
Linseed	951	1,371	474	546	323	148
Sunflower	5,611	7,958	8,937	6,119	4,427	5,574
Soybeans	3,742	5,554	8,054	9,946	5,816	5,937
Rapeseed	56	371	1,120	3,973	1,155	562
Safflower	457	999	3,801	4,856	544	2,162
Tobacco	5,193	4,154	4,634	4,467	3,749	3,331
Fruit —						
Pome (c)	18,707	18,479	16,689	22,245	25,325	23,466
Stone (d)	12,051	11,099	14,890	14,650	16,452	16,262
Citrus —						
Oranges	16,975	21,583	25,562	25,199	28,488	28,875
Other	3,930	4,640	5,661	5,432	6,013	5,553
Bananas	18,733	26,183	22,884	20,715	24,929	19,439
Grapes	23,717	27,407	30,736	35,607	39,245	32,435
Other	1,597	2,400	3,368	4,552	4,551	5,572
Vegetables for human consumption —						
Potatoes	7,968	8,426	15,261	9,192	15,950	13,535
Mushrooms	6,608	6,903	7,773	8,959	10,343	10,486
Tomatoes	11,779	9,039	9,958	10,188	8,303	10,860
Other	26,463	27,613	33,057	30,114	43,993	37,872
Other crops	1,101	1,494	2,349	4,260	3,650	4,620
Nursery products	14,235	29,527	32,479	39,529	46,094	44,455
Total (c)	732,049	690,248	1,191,757	1,358,062	1,054,912	1,449,969
Lucerne, pastures and grasses —						
Cut for hay —						
Lucerne	19,669	18,423	15,935	17,540	27,498	31,006
Other	8,969	7,268	19,870	14,865	22,988	32,191
Other	1,038	971	3,597	4,284	2,445	3,680
Total, value of crops	761,725	716,910	1,231,159	1,394,752	1,107,843	1,516,846

(a) Figures for 1980-81 and later seasons are not strictly comparable with previous seasons, see subdivision 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown' earlier in this chapter. (b) Seed cotton. (c) Includes apples, pears, and quinces. (d) Includes apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes. (e) Total all crops excluding lucerne, pastures, and grasses.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average local value of selected crops per hectare and per tonne produced. These average values per hectare measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised, that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers. The average values per tonne reflect the market prices in each of the seasons shown.

Local Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops, N.S.W. (\$)

<i>Crop</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Per hectare						
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat	115	87	211	221	109	207
Oats	70	52	62	80	106	104
Barley	103	59	99	160	108	145
Maize	254	259	310	437	452	504
Sorghum	159	144	149	124	121	166
Rice	604	616	846	763	1,283	773
Hay —						
Wheat	104	97	122	159	223	173
Oats	89	107	119	158	198	215
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	1,442	1,061	1,386	2,353	2,891	1,440
Cotton (a)(b)	1,178	1,449	1,546	1,817	1,962	2,068
Oilseeds —						
Linseed	195	72	129	109	117	160
Rapeseed	111	90	204	192	119	153
Safflower	107	92	118	123	73	128
Sunflower	145	127	124	142	124	180
Soybeans	439	423	472	458	577	425
Tobacco	5,542	5,326	6,033	6,473	5,821	6,100
Bananas (bearing area)	3,906	5,692	4,871	4,377	5,049	4,072
Potatoes	949	969	1,849	1,235	2,547	2,188
Per tonne produced						
Cereals for grain —						
Wheat	70	76	100	126	127	126
Oats	57	63	45	61	124	78
Barley	75	64	69	104	120	102
Maize	76	85	85	106	130	110
Sorghum	71	71	68	90	104	78
Rice	104	114	133	144	180	110
Hay —						
Wheat	38	46	38	53	109	61
Oats	32	48	40	59	94	73
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	16	13	15	22	28	14
Cotton (a)(b)	481	440	473	526	608	528
Oilseeds —						
Linseed	206	131	169	174	246	270
Rapeseed	179	192	200	214	244	224
Safflower	209	181	173	187	243	252
Sunflower	258	225	208	230	232	203
Soybeans	259	221	241	250	291	225
Tobacco	3,202	3,245	3,393	3,445	3,593	3,840
Bananas	238	436	366	269	397	307
Potatoes	71	73	123	90	184	126

(a) Figures for 1980-81 and later seasons are not strictly comparable to previous seasons, see subdivision 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown' earlier in this chapter. (b) Seed cotton.

FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS (EXCLUDING PASTURES)

The first table on the following page shows the area of crops (excluding pastures) treated with artificial fertilisers and the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used in the last six seasons.

A number of factors such as the price of agricultural products, the cost of other raw materials used, the price of fertilisers (which depends to a certain extent on the level of bounty payments), and responses to the introduction or withdrawal of fertiliser bounty schemes, affect the level of usage of fertilisers. Further details on the *Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act 1963* are given earlier in this chapter.

The second table on the following page shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on selected crops (excluding pastures) in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1981-82.

Crops (a) Treated with Artificial Fertilisers, N.S.W.

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Area treated (hectares) —						
Wheat	1,718,187	2,099,916	1,865,438	2,082,327	1,987,359	2,156,981
Other crops	816,950	942,264	1,059,747	n.a.	n.a.	1,204,784
Total	2,535,137	3,042,180	2,925,185	n.a.	n.a.	3,361,765
Artificial fertiliser used (b) (tonnes) —						
Superphosphate (c)	175,893	207,191	201,194	208,086	201,293	249,739
Other	95,883	109,402	111,666	135,688	121,886	121,833
Total	271,776	316,593	312,860	343,774	323,179	371,572

(a) Excluding pastures, grasses, and lucerne. (b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. (c) Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc.

Artificial Fertilisers (a) Used on Crops (b) 1981-82

Crop	Northern and Western Plains Area					
	Coastal Areas	Table-land Areas	Slope Areas	Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
Area of Crops Treated (hectares)						
Cereal grains —						
Wheat	11,022	79,265	1,563,349	458,742	44,603	2,156,981
Oats and barley	18,732	123,573	652,101	121,740	9,911	926,057
Other	4,557	5,604	34,376	93,647	503	138,687
Other crops	33,895	7,999	30,211	62,545	5,390	140,040
Total, area treated	68,206	216,441	2,280,037	736,674	60,407	3,361,765
Superphosphate Used (c) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains —						
Wheat	841	6,718	107,145	31,200	2,861	148,765
Oats and barley	2,891	15,253	50,857	9,063	570	78,634
Other	548	551	2,015	3,093	21	6,228
Other crops	5,619	1,362	2,591	5,449	1,091	16,112
Total, superphosphate used	9,899	23,884	162,608	48,805	4,543	249,739
Straight Nitrogenous Fertilisers Used (d) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains —						
Wheat	137	725	7,107	4,320	195	12,484
Oats and barley	1,324	986	2,869	723	24	5,926
Other	316	229	1,119	13,868	44	15,576
Other crops	9,367	523	1,562	11,307	1,331	24,090
Total, straight nitrogenous fertilisers used	11,144	2,463	12,657	30,218	1,594	58,076
Other Artificial Fertilisers Used (e) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains —						
Wheat	171	1,598	18,237	6,537	94	26,637
Oats and barley	944	1,603	8,094	1,222	24	11,887
Other	455	189	686	1,054	3	2,387
Other crops	15,337	1,083	1,736	3,516	1,174	22,846
Total, other artificial fertilisers used	16,907	4,473	28,753	12,329	1,295	63,757

(a) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. (b) Excluding pastures, grasses and lucerne. (c) Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc. (d) Includes, for example, urea, sulphate of ammonia, etc. (e) Includes potash and compounds and mixtures containing nitrogen.

The area of each crop treated with fertiliser as a proportion of the total area of the crop sown in New South Wales in 1981-82 was:

	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Oats and barley</i>	<i>Other cereal grains</i>	<i>Other crops</i>	<i>All crops</i>
Area treated with fertiliser (per cent of total area)	60	85	42	37	56

Tests conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the Southern Slope and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western district. Responses to added phosphorus are, however, becoming more marked in central and north-western areas in recent years as soils become depleted by more intensive and frequent cropping.

Details of artificial fertilisers used on sown and native pastures and lucerne, are shown at the end of this section

WHEAT

Wheat is the principal product on a large proportion of the establishments with agricultural activity in the State. However relatively few establishments are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Establishments Growing Wheat

For most of the post-war period the average size of areas sown to wheat for grain on establishments remained below 90 hectares, and reached a low point in the 1956-57 season of 60 hectares per establishment; the overall average for the seasons from 1945-46 to 1965-66 was 87 hectares. Since then, apart from those seasons in which wheat delivery quotas were imposed, the average size of wheat (for grain) areas on establishments has increased substantially, the average for the 1981-82 season being 224 hectares. This indicates that the optimal area to maximise the benefits of modern machinery, improved methods, and farm management practices is increasing. Establishments growing wheat for grain in the seasons 1976-77 to 1981-82 are classified in the following table according to the area sown with wheat for grain on each establishment.

Establishments with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, N.S.W.

<i>Area under wheat</i>	<i>Number of establishments with wheat for grain in —</i>						<i>Proportional change 1976-77 to 1981-82 (per cent)</i>
	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	
Area under wheat for grain (hectares) —							
1- 19	1,302	1,087	1,253	1,020	867	936	(—)28.1
20- 39	1,833	1,619	1,746	1,499	1,414	1,379	(—)24.8
40- 74	3,016	3,013	2,926	2,783	2,557	2,393	(—)20.7
75-149	4,400	4,529	4,165	4,215	4,114	3,865	(—)12.2
150-249	3,071	3,597	3,228	3,578	3,194	3,191	(+) 3.9
250-399	2,054	1,976	1,763	1,951	1,929	1,977	(—) 3.7
400-999	1,490	1,774	1,618	1,839	1,762	1,954	(+)31.1
1,000 or more	221	243	277	279	308	401	(+)81.4
Total establishments	17,387	17,838	16,976	17,164	16,145	16,096	(—) 7.4

Production of Wheat

The next table shows the area under wheat, the production of wheat and the yield of wheat for each of the seasons since 1971-72.

Wheat: Area, Production, and Yield, N.S.W.

Season	Area sown (a) ('000 hectares)				Production ('000 tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
	For grain	For hay	For green fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay
1971-72	2,426	31	18	2,474	2,410	84	0.99	2.75
1972-73	2,618	37	24	2,679	1,954	84	0.74	2.25
1973-74	2,883	19	28	2,930	3,962	53	1.37	2.70
1974-75	2,646	15	25	2,687	3,808	42	1.43	2.78
1975-76	2,774	13	16	2,804	4,310	37	1.55	2.78
1976-77	3,116	19	16	3,150	5,141	52	1.65	2.77
1977-78	3,377	20	19	3,417	3,846	42	1.14	2.11
1978-79	3,162	12	10	3,184	6,640	38	2.10	3.20
1979-80	3,415	14	13	3,441	6,000	41	1.76	3.00
1980-81	3,345	33	20	3,398	2,865	68	0.86	2.05
1981-82	3,600	22	13	3,636	5,910	63	1.64	2.82

(a) Areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown.

During the 1950's the relatively high prices of wool resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their sheep raising activities often at the expense of wheat growing. A reversal of this trend occurred in the 1960's and led to an increase in the number of establishments which grew wheat, resulting in a peak season in 1968-69 in which 22,019 establishments, with 4,117,000 hectares sown, produced 5,855,000 tonnes of wheat. Since that season, a trend towards less establishments and improved yields is evident; resulting in a peak season in 1978-79 when 16,976 establishments produced 6,640,000 tonnes of grain from 3,162,108 hectares. Compared with these record years, during the past 50 years, the lowest number of establishments which planted wheat and the lowest area of wheat planted were recorded in 1956-57 (11,754 establishments and 733,000 hectares respectively); the lowest production of wheat was recorded in 1946-47 (426,800 tonnes). Wheat delivery quotas were imposed for the seasons 1969-70 to 1974-75 and further details on these quotas are given on page 829 of Year Book No. 64.

Prior to 1970-71, about 60 per cent of the total area under crops was devoted to wheat production. In the 1970-71 season, following the introduction of wheat quotas, this proportion fell to 46 per cent but by 1974-75 had risen again to 60 per cent of the total area of crops. In 1981-82, the proportion of the total area under crops, which was devoted to wheat (grain) production, was 60 per cent.

The average yield of wheat for grain per hectare is subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of each growing season. From the 1870's to the Second World War, available statistics indicate that the annual yield had fluctuated around the level of just over 0.8 tonnes per hectare. Since the War, largely as a result of the adoption of more scientific methods of cultivation, land use and plant breeding, the average has increased significantly. In the three decades to 1974-75, the average yield was 1.21 tonnes per hectare. The highest yearly average yield ever recorded in New South Wales was 2.10 tonnes per hectare in 1978-79.

Location of Wheat Growing Areas

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Slopes and the Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas. In 1981-82, 94 per cent of the wheat sown for grain was in these areas.

The great increase in the area sown for grain that has taken place in recent years has been most marked in the areas along the northern and western fringes of the wheat belt. In 1960-61, 12 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1981-82 the proportion had risen to 26 per cent. In the 1981-82 season, 47 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 49 per cent in the Central and Southern Wheat Areas. This compares with 28 per cent and 71 per cent respectively for these areas in 1960-61. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various areas. The table on the following page shows area, production, and yield of wheat for grain by Statistical Agricultural Areas in the last six seasons.

Varieties of Wheat Grown

Progress in plant-breeding has been almost continuous since Farrer's work between 1886 and 1905. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more suitable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and yield. Current priorities are to develop and identify varieties which show more drought tolerance, frost resistance, sprouting resistance, acid soil tolerance, more resistance to attacks of rusts, speckled leaf blotch and takeall, and those varieties which can grow faster or utilise lower levels of soil nutrients and trace elements. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the Northern Wheat Areas.

All except two of the sixteen varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture in 1983 are fully resistant to prevalent races of stem rust, and all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable soil and seasonal conditions. Almost half of the commercial varieties of wheat, however, are susceptible to leaf rust, and two are moderately susceptible to stripe rust.

In 1980-81 the Australian Wheat Board introduced a discount scheme whereby a scale of varietal discount rates per tonne is charged for varieties which are not recommended or are undesirable for the area in which they were grown. A scale of penalty rates, based on the degree of undesirability, is set each season.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table.

Varieties of Wheat Sown, N.S.W. (Hectares)

Variety	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Avocet	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6,513	61,068
Banks	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	10,988	92,805
Condor	678,848	901,829	797,619	820,955	744,142	724,076
Cook	(b)	(b)	8,421	101,707	224,194	353,558
Eagle	340,597	261,955	171,103	134,232	101,380	78,888
Egret	134,991	390,068	464,774	709,787	775,234	668,135
Falcon	52,889	33,615	18,257	13,143	7,780	6,384
Gamut	54,816	15,944	7,961	7,021	(b)	(b)
Gatcher	268,851	165,822	108,069	68,609	44,371	46,828
Halberd	38,622	29,692	27,714	25,532	23,389	19,033
Heron	52,856	22,610	12,097	7,756	4,047	(b)
Kite	175,659	219,352	168,455	179,247	199,375	242,194
Olympic	183,603	214,195	177,728	167,695	135,762	129,068
Shortfin	(b)	(b)	37,883	183,132	184,039	151,675
Songlen	(b)	347,653	531,231	514,798	459,058	590,118
Teal	74,110	101,804	95,065	103,713	100,561	97,259
Timgalen	794,565	579,359	383,023	250,839	163,652	165,885
Other varieties, unspecified, etc.	r172,853	132,924	r156,794	r146,507	r96,756	94,851
Total area sown (a)	r3,023,260	3,416,822	r3,166,194	r3,434,673	r3,281,241	3,521,825

(a) Only includes areas of wheat for those varieties which were reported. As some small areas of wheat were not reported by variety, the totals shown do not agree with the total area shown as sown in the following table. (b) Information not separately compiled and included in 'Other' or not planted in that year.

Wheat for Grain: Area, Production, and Yield, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

<i>Statistical Agricultural Area</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Area (hectares)						
Northern Tableland	10,857	8,529	6,559	5,761	6,590	6,583
Central and Southern Tableland	76,000	73,333	73,973	80,751	81,943	86,028
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	441,072	411,642	379,709	372,830	364,684	382,750
Central Macquarie Subdivision	387,028	364,367	333,911	359,412	347,318	363,103
Central Slope	726,297	732,531	661,163	743,620	754,370	784,493
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	265,297	405,145	367,723	409,947	407,909	391,039
Upper Murray Subdivision	100,029	132,415	120,353	142,001	139,815	126,776
Northern Plains —						
North Central Plain Subdivision	508,726	512,569	494,078	488,758	390,718	544,124
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	287,521	293,007	311,577	318,414	343,795	407,605
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	106,355	171,989	164,391	187,355	189,587	184,011
Central Murray Subdivision	118,735	193,111	162,551	205,916	210,054	199,879
<i>Summary —</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas</i>	<i>1,635,204</i>	<i>1,590,114</i>	<i>1,525,834</i>	<i>1,545,175</i>	<i>1,453,105</i>	<i>1,704,165</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas</i>	<i>1,392,713</i>	<i>1,708,524</i>	<i>1,550,154</i>	<i>1,769,590</i>	<i>1,783,678</i>	<i>1,772,226</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	3,115,757	3,377,413	3,162,108	3,415,027	3,345,000	3,600,000
Production (tonnes)						
Northern Tableland	15,085	10,995	11,527	9,279	3,705	15,315
Central and Southern Tableland	163,702	104,835	227,284	157,979	146,070	211,799
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	789,221	604,848	828,359	639,701	211,679	780,587
Central Macquarie Subdivision	628,131	452,485	671,194	644,348	214,555	589,501
Central Slope	1,247,097	653,826	1,342,500	1,231,834	566,311	1,276,658
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	426,237	429,573	851,147	875,807	652,217	835,142
Upper Murray Subdivision	146,075	132,500	265,408	307,366	222,277	229,140
Northern Plains —						
North Central Plain Subdivision	873,637	642,661	961,991	768,767	127,540	596,030
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	399,608	327,232	606,869	410,757	152,222	424,132
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	174,031	188,232	343,363	371,778	244,081	346,452
Central Murray Subdivision	136,449	192,498	344,584	397,362	252,578	381,344
<i>Summary —</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas</i>	<i>2,705,682</i>	<i>2,038,221</i>	<i>3,079,940</i>	<i>2,472,852</i>	<i>709,701</i>	<i>2,405,565</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas</i>	<i>2,293,391</i>	<i>1,701,482</i>	<i>3,374,286</i>	<i>3,342,126</i>	<i>2,083,534</i>	<i>3,280,535</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	5,141,000	3,846,187	6,640,401	6,000,000	2,865,000	5,910,000
Yield (tonnes per hectare)						
Northern Tableland	1.38	1.29	1.76	1.61	0.56	2.33
Central and Southern Tableland	2.15	1.43	3.07	1.96	1.78	2.46
Northern Slope —						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	1.78	1.47	2.18	1.72	0.58	2.04
Central Macquarie Subdivision	1.62	1.24	2.01	1.79	0.62	1.62
Central Slope	1.71	0.89	2.03	1.66	0.75	1.63
Southern Slope —						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	1.60	1.06	2.31	2.14	1.60	2.14
Upper Murray Subdivision	1.46	1.00	2.21	2.16	1.59	1.81
Northern Plains —						
North Central Plain Subdivision	1.71	1.25	1.95	1.57	0.33	1.10
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	1.38	1.12	1.95	1.29	0.44	1.04
Southern Plains —						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	1.63	1.09	2.09	1.98	1.29	1.88
Central Murray Subdivision	1.14	1.00	2.12	1.93	1.20	1.91
<i>Summary —</i>						
<i>Northern wheat areas</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.28</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>0.49</i>	<i>1.41</i>
<i>Central and southern wheat areas</i>	<i>1.65</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>2.18</i>	<i>1.89</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>1.85</i>
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	1.65	1.14	2.10	1.76	0.86	1.64

Marketing of Wheat

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board has the sole right to market wheat in Australia and Australian wheat and flour overseas. In co-operation with the various State bulk handling authorities, it also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. The Board, which has been in continuous operation since 1939, derives its power from the *Wheat Marketing Act 1979*. Wheatgrowers must deliver all their wheat to the Board, except stocks which they retain on their farms for seed or stockfeed purposes. However the legislation specifies that growers, with the approval of the Board, may arrange direct deliveries to buyers, transfer wheat between properties, have wheat gristed for stockfeed and sell seed and wheat of absolutely inferior quality outside the Board. A subsection on this Act follows later in this division.

The Board consists of a chairman, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

Classification of Wheat

A standard for each grade of wheat is determined annually by measuring the weights of wheat samples against a standard volume. This is done by a Wheat Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. The Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, each State's Agricultural Department, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers.

Five main grades are normally defined for wheat produced in New South Wales: Prime Hard (a uniformly vitreous free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Southern Hard (a hard grain of Banks, Condor and Kite varieties with medium to high protein content), Northern A.S.W. (a predominantly hard wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content), Northern Hard (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western A.S.W. (a predominantly soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content). Due to drought conditions, Northern A.S.W. was not established for the 1982-83 season.

'General Purpose Wheat' is defined as grain not equal to A.S.W., with a test weight of 68 kilograms per hectolitre; grain tested at below this weight but above 62 kilograms per hectolitre is classified as 'Feed'.

The test weights, in kilograms per hectolitre, determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1977-78 to 1982-83 seasons were:

<i>Season</i>	<i>Prime Hard kg per hl</i>	<i>Northern Hard kg per hl</i>	<i>Southern Hard kg per hl</i>	<i>Southern/ Western A.S.W. kg per hl</i>	<i>Northern A.S.W. kg per hl</i>
1977-78	79.5	80.5	81.0	80.0	79.5
1978-79	79.5	79.0	81.0	79.5	79.0
1979-80	79.5	79.0	81.5	80.5	79.0
1980-81	78.0	80.0	79.5	79.0	79.0
1981-82	79.0	80.5	80.5	79.5	78.5
1982-83	81.7	81.3	81.5	79.7	..

These five grades, used for classifying wheat produced in New South Wales, are derived from four of the five annually determined Australian Standard classes.

Bulk Handling of Wheat

Bulk handling of wheat in New South Wales is carried out by the Grain Handling Authority of New South Wales which was constituted in 1980 under the Grain Handling Act 1954 to replace the Grain Elevators Board of New South Wales.

The Authority is controlled by a board of directors consisting of 11 members appointed by the Governor, six of whom are nominated by the government for terms of up to five years — the managing director, two other members and three wheatgrowers representing all growers in the State. The other five (elected to the Board for terms of up to three years) comprise three wheatgrowers, elected by growers to represent them on an electoral zone basis, and two directors, elected by and representing employees affiliated with the Public Service Association and the Australian Workers' Union respectively. One of the directors (other than the managing director) is appointed Chairman by the Governor.

The main function of the Authority is the receipt, storage, and handling of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board, and in accordance with a requirement of the Act preference is given to this commodity. The Authority also handles smaller quantities of other cereal grains and oilseeds on behalf of other State marketing authorities and, occasionally, private merchants.

The bulk handling system consists of some 480 bulk storages located at over 260 separate centres throughout the New South Wales wheat belt. The total silo storage capacity in country areas is 5,895,550 tonnes and the capacities of individual storage units vary from 800 to 153,000 tonnes. In addition, at some centres there are available, a number of permanent concrete bank, sealed floor, P.V.C. (poly-vinyl chloride) covered bunker-type storages with a total storage capacity of 507,000 tonnes, to handle peak harvest conditions. Each centre is equipped to receive grain in bulk from growers' vehicles and to load into bulk railway trucks.

Included in the country storages are five sub-terminals (at Parkes, Werris Creek, Temora, Moree and Junee) with a combined capacity of 743,000 tonnes. They are located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow grain during the harvest season.

Terminal elevators constructed at Sydney and Newcastle handle the storage and shipment of many grades of wheat and of other grains. The Sydney Terminal has a storage capacity of 149,000 tonnes whilst Newcastle can store 157,000 tonnes. The elevator at Sydney has a peak receiving capacity of about 2,000 tonnes per hour and a peak shipping rate of about 3,200 tonnes per hour. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is approximately 2,000 tonnes per hour and the shipping rate is 4,000 tonnes per hour. The total storage capacity of the entire grain handling system for the 1982-83 wheat season was 6,201,550 tonnes, apart from the bunker-type storage referred to above.

Under a remuneration agreement between the Authority and the Australian Wheat Board, a fixed rate per tonne is levied by the Grain Handling Authority for the storage and handling of wheat delivered in a particular season. This charge is borne by the growers of New South Wales. The agreement also provides for payment by the Australian Wheat Board of additional costs incurred in handling wheat carried over from previous seasons. Such costs are regarded as 'pool' costs and are shared by all the wheatgrowers of Australia.

The development of the bulk handling system in respect of wheat handling and financial operations during the last six seasons is illustrated in the next table.

Bulk Wheat: Handling System N.S.W.

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
		Capacity, receipts and stocks					
Capacity of storages (a)	'000 tonnes	5,855	5,854	5,967	6,059	6,150	6,201
Wheat received (b)	'000 tonnes	4,585	3,287	6,061	5,264	2,241	5,258
Proportion of total crop received in storages	per cent	89.9	86.16	91.28	87.73	78.21	88.96
Carry-over stocks (c)	'000 tonne	1,339	430	3,197	2,797	954	1,400
<i>Finances</i>							
Capital cost of bulk handling system (d)	\$'000	128,311	143,706	161,364	172,181	188,488	199,369
Receipts from Australian Wheat Board —	\$'000	41,229	37,916	(e)72,134	(e)65,214	(e)27,523	(e)76,418

(a) Available at the beginning of each season at one filling. (b) Excludes N.S.W. wheat handled through Victorian Grain Elevators Board Storages. (c) At end of season. (d) At end of season. (e) From 1 November 1978 reimbursement of costs incurred by the Authority is made at a fixed rate per tonne. Formerly remuneration included all handling and storage costs.

Wheat Marketing Act

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by complementary Commonwealth and State legislation, and which is administered by the Australian Wheat Board. Since the 1947-48 season, under a series of Wheat Stabilization Acts, there have been seven stabilisation plans (all but one covering a period of five seasons) and an 'orderly marketing' scheme which applied only to the 1952-53 season. Details of the first six plans are shown in Year Books No. 64 and 65.

The seventh stabilisation plan was established under the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1979. It provides for pricing arrangements which will operate for the period 1 October 1979 to 30

September 1984. The discounted payments scheme, which was introduced during the operation of the 1974 Stabilisation Plan, has been carried forward. The scheme enables the Board to offer growers a payment, appropriately discounted, some months before a scheduled payment is due to be made.

Shortly after delivery of wheat to the Australian Wheat Board, or upon wheat coming under the Board's control, wheatgrowers receive a first payment, the *guaranteed minimum price*. This price is set at 95 per cent of the simple average estimated net returns from the marketing of wheat from three seasons, that is, an estimate of net returns for the season for which the price will apply, and estimates of the net returns of the two previous seasons. The guaranteed minimum price represents a substantial proportion of a grower's return, from a pool, after deductions are made for storage and handling charges (imposed by State bulk handling authorities), individual grower's rail freight, and for contributions to research, and to the Wheat Finance Fund (wheat levy). Movements in the price from one season to the next are subject to a limit of 15 per cent. For 1982-83, the guaranteed minimum price for A.S.W. wheat was \$141.32.

The guaranteed minimum price should be announced before 1 December each year when the bulk of the harvest commences to be delivered. An interim payment is made to growers who deliver wheat prior to the determination of the guaranteed minimum price for that season.

To enable the Australian Wheat Board to make the first advance to growers, and to meet pool marketing expenses, the Board borrows the necessary funds. Before the 1979-80 season, these funds were arranged through the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank. In later seasons, however, the majority of the required funds have been borrowed from the commercial market, with the Commonwealth Government meeting borrowing costs above those rates set by the Rural Credits Department.

The Wheat Finance Fund established by the Wheat Marketing Act is a \$100m revolving trust fund of growers' moneys. Funds of \$80m previously held in a former stabilisation fund were transferred into the Fund and it is supplemented by the proceeds of a levy (\$2.50 per tonne) each season on wheat marketed under the control of the Board. Any excess above \$100m in the Fund is returned to growers. The Fund provides a source of funds from which the Board is able to borrow on a seasonal basis to clear any outstanding debt to commercial markets and to the Rural Credits Department (on a seasons pool at the end of the statutory twelve months period). Borrowings from the Fund are made at a rate of interest determined by the Minister having regard to rates applying to Reserve Bank fixed deposits or Commonwealth securities.

Under the Act, wheat is sold domestically in three separate categories — for human consumption, for stockfeed, and for industrial purposes. Since 1979-80 the price of A.S.W. wheat for human consumption sold domestically has been varied according to a formula which takes account of movements in export prices and an index of prices paid by farmers. It is designed to allow wheatgrowers, on average, to receive approximately export parity for wheat. Movements in the formula price from year to year are subject to a limit of 20 per cent.

The *Wheat Marketing Amendment Act 1982* is intended to improve the commercial efficiency and flexibility in trading of the Board, by providing for changes to the existing marketing and pricing arrangements and will apply for the two seasons to 1 October 1984. Arrangements to apply after that date are currently the subject of an Industrial Assistance Commission inquiry. The Amendment Act provides that the Board may operate on futures markets for hedging purposes thus providing it with an accepted commercial facility in international grain trading. The Board will also be able to establish financial reserves; offer growers optional arrangements for the payment to them of the Guaranteed Minimum Price; transfer residual stocks of wheat from one season's pool to another; re-deliver wheat to contributing growers; and to provide for subsequent adjustment of provisional allowances and charges to individual growers to reflect actual costs and sales realisations for wheat delivered.

There are provisions in the Amendment Act enabling the Board to import and market within Australia foreign wheat and to act on behalf of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau to secure foreign wheat for Australia's food aid program. The Amendment Act also provides for amendments to the legislation, relating to the basis for remuneration of authorised receivers, procedures for making progress payments to growers, and the alignment of the accounting period with the crop year.

Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers

The trends in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat and net returns to growers for the last twelve seasons are illustrated in the next table.

Export and Domestic Wheat Prices (a) and Returns to Growers, N.S.W.
(Source: Australian Wheat Board)
(\$ per tonne)

Season	Export price (b)	Domestic price for human consumption (c)	Net return to grower (d)	Season	Export price (b)	Domestic price for human consumption (c)	Net return to grower (d)
1970-71	51.72	(e)63.93	39.39	1976-77	96.54	105.40	69.87
1971-72	53.77	(e)65.40	41.63	1977-78	116.48	111.16	(f)79.04
1972-73	97.38	(e)67.63	39.85	1978-79	137.63	116.61	(f)102.21
1973-74	135.17	71.10	91.27	1979-80	153.18	130.78	(f)122.82
1974-75	116.52	83.40	93.20	1980-81	152.03	156.12	(f)108.26
1975-76	106.39	99.32	86.68	1981-82	152.50	187.20	(g)n.y.a.

(a) See text following. (b) Average of the twelve monthly F.O.B. asking prices, year ended July. (c) Fixed annually under the terms of the Wheat Marketing Act (f.o.r. terminal ports). (d) Average return f.o.r. country rail siding, allowing for cost of bags and including governmental assistance to wheatgrowers. Pool season, generally year ended October (see text below). (e) Basic domestic price of wheat for human consumption (except wheat for flour). From December 1969 to November 1973, a lower price (\$60.44 per tonne until November 1970, \$60.99 per tonne until November 1971, \$62.49 per tonne until November 1972, and \$64.65 per tonne until November 1973) was charged for wheat for flour for human consumption. (f) Pool not yet finalised. (g) See text on accounting period below.

Prior to 1981-82, the Australian Wheat Board's accounting period was from 1 December to 30 November. Amendments to the Wheat Marketing Act have aligned this period with the wheat of a season period which is from 1 October to 30 September. 1981-82 is a transition period and encompasses the 10 months from 1 December 1981 to 30 September 1982.

The export prices shown in the table are the Board's basic selling prices for A.S.W. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. The domestic prices shown in the table include a loading used to meet the costs of shipment of wheat to Tasmania.

The return to wheatgrowers has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board. Net returns to wheat growers are dependent on the finalisation of harvest pools. Finalisation of specific pools may extend over several seasons. The net return includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the Stabilisation Fund or Wheat Finance Fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

Wheat Pools

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received, the amounts paid by the Board on completed pools, and the advances on pools as yet incomplete for recent harvests are shown in the following table.

Australian Wheat Pools

Particulars	Unit of quantity	Wheat received in					
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
New South Wales (a)	'000 tonnes	4,619	3,309	5,910	5,052	2,157	5,281
All States	'000 tonnes	10,932	8,540	17,456	15,327	10,058	15,545
Advances (b)							
Per tonne (c) —							
Bulk	\$	82.80	(d)92.93	(d)128.35	(d)153.46	(d)138.92	(d)141.55

(a) A small proportion of N.S.W. wheat is received into the Victorian wheat receipts system. (b) Including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund (Wheat Finance Fund from 1979-80) current as at 30 April 1983. (c) Ex trucks terminal port, prior to deductions for bulk handling, freight, dockage, wheat tax and wheat levies. Additional amounts are paid to Western Australian growers in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by that State. (d) Pool not yet finalised. Further payments may be made.

Consumption of Wheat

The following table shows for the last six seasons the consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales
(Source: Australian Wheat Board)
(⁰000 tonnes)

Consumption	Year ended 30 November		1979	1980	1981	1982(a)
	1977	1978				
Flour	573	569	538	543	560	517
Stockfeed	194	246	291	632	538	225
Breakfast food, seed, etc.	15	16	12	13	12	25
	783	831	841	1,187	1,110	767

(a) 1 December 1981 to 30 September 1982 (see text in preceding subsection 'Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers' regarding new accounting period).

A proportion of wheat is retained on establishments with agricultural activity from the current harvest for seed, stockfeed purposes, etc. In recent years this has been approximately 5 per cent of the total amount of wheat harvested for grain.

Exports of Wheat

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat and flour for export. The quantity of Australian wheat and wheaten products (expressed in their wheat equivalent) exported during the ten month period ended 30 September 1982 amounted to 11.1 million tonnes. The principal commercial markets were the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, Egypt, and Japan.

The quantity of New South Wales wheat and flour exported by the Board in recent seasons is shown below. The quantity of flour has been expressed in its wheat equivalent (1 tonne of flour being taken as equal to 1.29 tonnes of grain).

N.S.W. Exports (⁰ 000 tonnes)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82(a)
Wheat	3,715	2,755	2,281	3,542	2,415	2,848
Flour	103	85	48	57	64	65
Total	3,818	2,840	2,329	3,599	2,479	2,913

(a) 1 December 1981 to 30 September 1982 (see text in preceding subsection 'Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers' regarding new accounting period).

The following table shows the quantity of New South Wales wheat exported in recent seasons classified by the class and grade of wheat.

Exports of N.S.W. Wheat by Class and Grade
(Source: Australian Wheat Board)
(⁰000 tonnes)

Class and grade of wheat	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82(a)
Australian Prime Hard						
Northern	846	801	308	326	291	371
South/west	80	111	67	71	4	—
Total	926	912	375	397	296	371
Australian Hard (b)						
Northern	350	295	177	795	85	974
South/west	367	530	221	295	185	173
Total	717	825	398	1,090	270	1,147
Australian Standard White (c)						
Northern	450	236	395	405	663	255
South/west	1,345	736	826	1,521	1,179	1,063
Total	1,795	972	1,221	1,926	1,842	1,318
Australian General Purpose (d)						
Northern	7	—	267	129	7	12
South/west	270	46	20	—	—	—
Total	277	46	287	129	7	12
Total						
Northern	1,653	1,332	1,147	1,655	1,046	1,612
South/west	2,062	1,423	1,134	1,887	1,368	1,236
Total	3,715	2,755	2,281	3,542	2,415	2,848

(a) 1 December 1981 to 30 September 1982 (see preceding text under subsection 'Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers' for details of the new accounting period). (b) Australian Hard includes Australian Hard No. 2. (c) Australian Standard White includes Australian Durum, Australian Soft and A.S.W. (soft varieties). (d) Australian General Purpose includes weather-damaged, lightweight and Australian Feed wheat.

International Wheat Agreements

The current International Wheat Agreement was negotiated in 1971 and is the eighth Agreement since 1933 designed to stabilise international trade in wheat. Unlike previous Agreements it contains no substantial economic provisions (e.g. pricing agreements). Its intended duration was for three years from 1 July 1971, but has been extended several times, currently to 30 June 1986.

The International Wheat Agreement 1971 consists of two separate instruments, the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention. The primary objective of the Wheat Trade Convention is to promote international co-operation on world wheat matters through its administrative body, the International Wheat Council, and also to contribute as much as possible to the stability of the international wheat market. It provides for continuing co-operation on wheat marketing among importers and exporters, the full reporting and recording of all commercial and concessional transactions in wheat flour and the continuous review of the world wheat market.

The Wheat Trade Convention also provides a forum for discussions on a new International Wheat Agreement with substantial economic provisions. These discussions have been proceeding since 1975 with the aim of establishing possible bases for a new Agreement. However, despite intensive consultations and the convening of a United Nations Negotiating Conference in 1978 and in 1979, it still has not proved possible to formulate a new Agreement. In 1981 the International Wheat Council agreed to continue the search for an agreed basis for a new Agreement to replace the current one, and on steps to strengthen the operation of the current Agreement.

Under the Food Aid Convention countries undertake to provide minimum annual amounts of food grain as aid to developing countries. Contributions are made by both wheat exporting and importing countries in the form of grain, or grain products, for human consumption, or cash for the purchase of grain for donation. Donors are free to arrange their aid on a bilateral basis or to channel it through international organisations (e.g. the World Food Programme). The aggregate of minimum annual commitments under the current Food Aid Convention is 7,612,000 tonnes per year, of which Australia's share is 400,000 tonnes.

Wheat Research

Under the *Wheat Research Act* 1957 and the *Wheat Tax Act* 1957 a tax is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and also on wheat not delivered to the Board but the sale of which has been authorised by the Board under the direct grower to buyer transactions scheme. The tax was raised from 20 cents per tonne in 1981-82 to 25 cents per tonne in 1982-83. The proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth Government's contribution should be spent.

MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the 1930's, because of higher returns from alternative grain crops, the high cost of establishing and growing maize, and the special equipment needed for harvesting. Record production of this crop occurred in the 1902-03 season when 91,797 hectares were sown and production was 173,661 tonnes of grain. Average yields have increased due to more intensive growing under irrigated conditions and the almost exclusive use of hybrid varieties. The yield of 4.6 tonnes per hectare in 1981-82 is the highest on record. This compares with an average of about 1.7 tonnes per hectare achieved during the 1930's and 1940's, and a yield of 3.5 tonnes per hectare for the 1980-81 season.

Most maize in coastal districts is sown with hybrid seed, bred and certified by the Department of Agriculture. These hybrids have good resistance to leaf blight which is of major significance on the coast. Inland, early-maturing hybrids developed by commercial seed companies are sown. About half the maize production in New South Wales now comes from the southern inland irrigation districts.

The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in the principal maize growing areas of New South Wales for the past three seasons.

Maize for Grain: Area and Production in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Coastal Areas —									
Northern	2,985	3,211	2,663	8,440	10,550	8,014	2.83	3.29	3.01
Central	872	469	596	2,905	1,394	2,206	3.33	2.97	3.70
Sydney and Southern	545	338	670	1,729	962	2,548	3.17	2.85	3.80
Total	4,402	4,018	3,929	13,074	12,906	12,768	2.97	3.21	3.25
Slope Areas —									
Northern	1,253	2,154	1,778	5,027	3,819	5,094	4.01	1.77	2.87
Central	80	—	—	360	—	—	4.50	—	—
Southern	507	365	271	1,834	1,714	1,713	3.62	4.70	6.32
Total	1,840	2,519	2,049	7,221	5,533	6,807	3.92	2.20	3.32
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —									
Northern	460	1,541	685	1,602	2,131	1,776	3.48	1.38	2.59
Southern	4,438	3,782	5,218	25,588	21,498	33,960	5.77	5.68	6.51
Total	4,898	5,323	5,903	27,190	23,629	35,736	5.55	4.44	6.05
Rest of N.S.W.	993	1,171	899	2,437	3,418	3,226	2.45	2.92	3.59
Total, N.S.W.	12,133	13,031	12,780	49,922	45,486	58,537	4.11	3.49	4.58

The area of maize for green feed and silage in 1981-82 was 2,301 hectares. This was mainly grown for lot feeding of cattle for beef or milk production. Breakfast food and starch manufacturers purchase large quantities of grain. The local value of maize (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is shown earlier in this chapter in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops'.

SORGHUM

Sorghum is a summer-growing annual which is more suitable to higher temperature climates and more drought-resistant than maize. Like maize, it is cultivated both for fodder and for grain. The growing of this crop for grain in New South Wales dates from the introduction of dwarf, open-pollinated varieties from the United States in the early 1940's. Hybrids constitute most of the seed now grown.

Grain sorghum can be sown and harvested with the same equipment as for wheat and fits in well with crop rotation on wheat farms. In summer-rainfall areas, grain sorghum is often sown following a failure of the wheat crop, in order to supplement farm income and to meet drought feeding requirements.

In 1970-71, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per hectare (2.70 tonnes) and the total production of sorghum for grain (486,521 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

Most of the grain sorghum cultivated under dryland conditions is in the northern half of the State, where summer rain is fairly reliable, but the proportion grown under irrigation (in this area) is increasing. Nearly all the grain sorghum grown in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area is irrigated, which accounts for the high average yields per hectare obtained in that Area, as shown in the following table.

Grain Sorghum: Area and Production in Statistical Agricultural Areas

<i>Statistical Agricultural Area</i>	<i>Area sown (hectares)</i>			<i>Production (tonnes)</i>			<i>Average yield per hectare (tonnes)</i>		
	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Coastal Areas	12,276	8,562	11,002	19,679	9,914	25,242	1.60	1.16	2.29
Tableland Areas	1,564	2,210	2,566	3,645	3,672	9,133	2.33	1.66	3.56
Slope Areas —									
Northern	90,106	83,200	97,044	139,256	96,934	209,764	1.55	1.17	2.16
Central and Southern	2,289	1,302	2,271	7,282	3,791	8,784	3.18	2.91	3.87
Total	92,395	84,502	99,315	146,538	100,725	218,548	1.59	1.19	2.20
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —									
Northern	35,813	28,959	35,932	14,538	22,677	58,991	0.41	0.78	1.64
Southern	3,341	2,065	3,140	12,343	8,620	13,141	3.69	4.17	4.19
Total	39,154	31,024	39,072	26,881	31,297	72,132	0.69	1.01	1.85
Western Plains Area	2,469	996	391	7,785	2,220	634	3.15	2.23	1.62
Total, N.S.W.	147,858	127,294	152,346	204,528	147,828	325,689	1.38	1.16	2.14

The area sown with forage sorghum in 1981-82 was 16,968 hectares, compared with the average for the 5 seasons ended 1980-81 of 20,988 hectares. The local value of sorghum (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this subdivision.

The (New South Wales) Grain Sorghum Marketing Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by growers) commenced operations in 1971. The Board is responsible for marketing the New South Wales crop. It operates a voluntary pool (making an advance payment to growers and progress payments as the grain is sold) and a licensed merchant system whereby approved buyers can purchase the grain direct from growers for use on the domestic market. It sets quality standards for the grain it receives.

OATS

Most of the oats grown in New South Wales is for sheep feed (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), and only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. Some areas sown for grain are grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area and production of oats for grain in recent seasons.

Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

<i>Statistical Agricultural Area</i>	<i>Area sown (hectares)</i>			<i>Production (tonnes)</i>			<i>Average yield per hectare (tonnes)</i>		
	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Central and Southern Tablelands	41,466	47,756	73,500	52,367	53,567	113,731	1.26	1.12	1.55
Slope Areas —									
Northern	64,943	57,177	110,398	77,033	22,890	141,785	1.19	0.40	1.28
Central	81,841	102,303	155,788	100,555	64,965	197,055	1.23	0.64	1.26
Southern	111,291	108,333	124,442	176,183	139,714	175,638	1.58	1.29	1.41
Total	258,075	267,813	390,628	353,771	227,569	514,478	1.37	0.85	1.32
Northern and Southern Plains Areas —									
Northern	17,144	17,180	33,310	15,743	7,620	34,812	0.92	0.44	1.05
Southern	18,620	19,127	33,476	24,593	16,729	47,415	1.32	0.87	1.42
Total	35,764	36,307	66,786	40,336	24,349	82,227	1.13	0.67	1.23
Rest of N.S.W.	13,438	11,374	24,780	14,178	4,382	30,839	1.06	0.39	1.24
Total, N.S.W.	348,743	363,250	555,694	460,652	309,867	741,275	1.32	0.85	1.33

In 1981-82, the area of oats sown for green fodder was 294,413 hectares compared to the average for the 5 seasons ended 1980-81 of 274,914 hectares. Details of oats sown for hay, and hay production, in the last 6 seasons are given at the end of this section. Details of the local value of oats (for grain and hay) produced in the last 6 seasons are given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this division.

The principal varieties of oats sown are Cooba (a variety noted for its prolonged grazing quality) and Coolabah (a variety which provides early grazing and good grain recovery). These varieties accounted for 41 per cent and 28 per cent respectively of the total oats sown in New South Wales in 1981-82.

The (New South Wales) Oats Marketing Board (of five members, three of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) is responsible for marketing the oat grain crop; acquisition powers are vested in the Board under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927. A high proportion of oats produced is utilised domestically. It is either stored on farm for winter use, or traded, usually through merchants. A voluntary pool for grain surplus to these needs is conducted at harvest and virtually all the receivables are exported in bulk, utilising the facilities of the N.S.W. Grain Handling Authority. Merchants are licensed by the Board and mainly handle the domestic trade.

BARLEY

Demand for barley for stock feed, and to a lesser extent for malting, has increased steadily during the last 10 seasons. The two-row variety can be used for both malting or stock feed purposes but the six-row variety is only suitable for stock feed. Farmers have been encouraged by marketing and governmental bodies to sow the dual purpose two-row variety to ensure sales.

Although there are several districts where soils and drainage are suitable, particularly for the two-row varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Slope, Southern and Northern Plains Areas. In the 1981-82 season these areas grew 71 per cent and 23 per cent of the State's barley for grain, respectively.

In 1981-82, the area of barley sown for grain (539,967 hectares) was the highest ever recorded. The next table shows the area and production of barley for grain in the last ten seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1981-82 86 per cent was two-row barley for grain, 9 per cent six-row barley for grain, and 5 per cent for hay (3,207 hectares) and green fodder (23,040 hectares). The production of hay in 1981-82 was 7,931 tonnes.

Barley for Grain: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area sown (hectares)		Production (tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
1972-73	228,722	107,119	168,355	97,577	0.74	0.91
1973-74	255,085	130,495	312,222	135,693	1.22	1.04
1974-75	237,293	89,303	297,483	110,070	1.25	1.23
1975-76	373,407	112,626	541,263	156,113	1.45	1.39
1976-77	343,848	73,218	465,478	105,801	1.35	1.45
1977-78	430,968	54,608	395,333	50,660	0.92	0.93
1978-79	414,291	53,347	602,881	73,056	1.46	1.37
1979-80	401,960	43,235	621,966	64,364	1.55	1.49
1980-81	408,957	46,524	363,266	50,059	0.89	1.08
1981-82	487,663	52,304	686,287	80,075	1.41	1.53

The (New South Wales) Barley Marketing Board, comprising seven members (five of whom are elected by growers), controls the marketing of the State's barley crop. From the 1975-76 season, the Board has acquired the malting barley crop each year, mainly to service its domestic customers (maltsters and breweries) while feed barley growers are required to deliver their grain to the Board's pool they may, under certain circumstances, sell to licensed merchants. The Board also owns substantial storage facilities throughout the State to augment the storage system of the N.S.W. Grain Handling Authority.

RICE

Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (M.I.A.), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (C.I.A.), and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. Rice was first cultivated on a commercial basis in New South Wales in 1924-25.

In the 1981-82 season, approximately 42 per cent of the rice grown in the M.I.A. and the C.I.A. areas was of the long-grained Inga or Pelde varieties and the balance was of the medium-grained Calrose variety. In the Murray Valley Irrigation District all of the production was of the medium-grained Calrose variety.

Over 97 per cent of the Australian rice crop is grown in New South Wales. The amount of water available, and the fact that the intensive use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent establishments, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. An agricultural research station is maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken. Investigations are also conducted on establishments throughout the rice-growing areas.

The area and production of New South Wales grown rice and the exports of rice from Australia since 1971-72 are illustrated in the next table. The largest area sown with rice occurred in 1981-82 season with 117,607 hectares sown, from which the highest production recorded, 828,944 tonnes, was produced; while the greatest average yield per hectare (7.62 tonnes) was attained in the 1968-69 season.

Rice: Area and Production, N.S.W.; Exports from Australia

Season	Area sown (hectares)	Production of paddy rice (tonnes)		Exports (a) from Australia	
		Total	Average yield per hectare	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (\$A thous. f.o.b.)
1971-72	36,858	230,923	6.26	180,555	19,384
1972-73	40,915	292,280	7.14	157,625	21,181
1973-74	65,422	403,446	6.16	136,586	28,647
1974-75	72,925	376,232	5.16	174,454	42,974
1975-76	72,150	408,267	5.66	217,678	51,353
1976-77	89,201	518,960	5.82	256,477	57,148
1977-78	88,397	476,312	5.39	277,459	66,634
1978-79	105,864	674,440	6.37	241,236	66,151
1979-80	110,431	585,980	5.31	457,295	129,928
1980-81	98,824	703,530	7.12	281,342	99,898
1981-82	117,607	828,944	7.05	596,516	195,423

(a) Mainly processed in some form: husks or husk and bran removed which reduces weight (by approximately 30 per cent).

In 1981-82 the major importers of Australian rice were Papua New Guinea, South Korea, Hong Kong and the Middle East. Usually, between 80 and 90 per cent of New South Wales rice production is exported, the great bulk of it in milled form. Details of the local value of rice produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter. The average f.i.s. (free into store) selling price of rice to millers, was approximately \$125 per tonne in 1981-82.

The New South Wales Rice Marketing Board is responsible for the receipt, storage, and disposal of paddy rice on an annual crop pool basis. In addition, it sets standards for paddy rice, sets premiums for different varieties, provides bulk storage in ricegrowing areas, selects, grades, treats and issues all seed to growers under a Pure Seed Scheme, purchases fertilisers, chemicals and other farm inputs in bulk which it merchandises to growers, promotes rice sales, and evaluates world market trends. The Board sells the rice grain at negotiated prices to the Ricegrowers Co-operative Mills which has the responsibility for milling and marketing the grain. These mills are the only millers operating in New South Wales and operate mills at Leeton, Griffith, Yenda, Coleambally and Deniliquin, as well as a mill in Echuca, Victoria.

SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland but its cultivation is an important agricultural activity on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence, and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions, suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost, are found. Historically, another factor was the cheap transport, by river barges of this bulky crop to the sugar mills. Although in recent years road and rail transport have replaced river barges, transport costs mean that cane fields are generally limited to within 30 kilometres of the existing sugar mills.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Up to three crops may be harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting, which takes place between July and December, is now entirely mechanised.

The New South Wales Sugar Milling Co-operative Ltd. operates three conveniently located mills to crush the cane. The area of cane cut is limited by the handling capacities of the mills and quotas are imposed on growers for the supply of cane for crushing.

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in 1971-72 and in the latest six seasons are shown in the following table.

Sugar-Cane: Area and Production, N.S.W.

<i>Sugar-cane</i>	1971-72	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Area (hectares) —							
Cut for crushing	9,330	11,632	14,713	14,052	11,839	14,018	14,286
Not cut (a)	7,686	8,896	8,910	9,682	9,491	9,456	10,934
Total (b)	17,016	20,528	23,623	23,734	21,330	23,474	25,220
Production of cane (tonnes)	980,196	1,074,165	1,162,382	1,321,537	1,291,479	1,435,287	1,505,907
Average yield per hectare cut (tonnes)	105.05	92.35	79.00	94.05	109.09	102.39	105.41

(a) Stand-over and newly-planted cane. (b) Excludes the small areas cut for plants.

Production of sugar-cane in New South Wales reached a record 1,505,907 tonnes in 1981-82, when the total area of sugar-cane (excluding areas cut for plants) was a record 25,220 hectares. The average yield of cane per hectare varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultivation methods, the variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane. The local value of sugar-cane produced in the last six seasons is shown in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' earlier in this chapter.

The sugar industry in Australia is regulated by agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments. The present Sugar Agreement between these two Governments became effective on 1 October 1979 and will expire on 30 June 1984. The Agreement incorporates a single maximum price, \$431.44 per tonne for bulk Manufacturers' (IXD) grade sugar on an ex-refinery basis for the year commencing 1 July 1982, as the reference price for the pricing of all sugar and sugar products. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government controls production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland, and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales. It also makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at prices, and on conditions, determined in accordance with the Agreement.

The Sugar Board, acting for the Queensland Government, arranges for the domestic refining of raw sugar and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of domestic and export sales, less transport and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar delivered to the Government each season. The mills retain approximately one-third of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In the 1960's, however, there was a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 39 hectares in 1959-60 to 63,508 hectares in 1981-82. New South Wales now grows about 75 per cent of Australia's raw cotton production. Australian production more than satisfies local demand for short and medium staple cotton but some longer staple cotton is still imported for use in combed yarns. In 1981-82, 61,418,017 kilograms of cotton produced in New South Wales, was exported for a value of \$92m, of this 60,299,032 kilograms was exported as cotton (other than linters) not carded nor combed.

Most cotton grown in New South Wales is cultivated on irrigated land. The main area in which it is grown in the State is the Northern Plains Area (along the Namoi, Gwydir, Macintyre, Barwon and Macquarie Rivers), which produces more than 95 per cent of the State's output. In 1982-83 there were 11 gins in the cotton growing areas.

The area and production of cotton-growing in New South Wales in recent seasons are shown in the following table.

Cotton: Area and Production (a), N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production of seed cotton ('000 kg)			Average yield per hectare (kg)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Northern Slope	4,113	2,705	3,542	11,911	7,773	12,396	2,896	2,874	3,500
Northern Plains	49,472	50,245	58,867	173,344	162,818	232,808	3,504	3,240	3,955
Western Plains	850	793	1,099	2,969	2,837	3,461	3,494	3,577	3,150
Rest of N.S.W.	45	..	..	105	..	..	2,333	..	..
Total, N.S.W.	54,480	53,743	63,508	188,329	173,428	248,665	3,457	3,227	3,915

(a) Figures for 1980-81, and later seasons are not, strictly comparable to previous seasons, see 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown', earlier in this chapter.

The local value of cotton produced in the same period is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

The *Cotton Levy Act* 1982 imposes a levy of \$1.00 per 225 kilograms on certain cotton produced in Australia. Under the *Cotton Research Act* 1982, collection of the levy and the establishment of a cotton Research Trust Account and a Cotton Research Committee within the Department of Primary Industry came into effect in July 1982. The Committee consists of ten members, a chairman from the Department, a representative for the N.S.W.'s Department of Agriculture and one for the Queensland Department of Primary Industry, and one from the C.S.I.R.O., a representative of Australian Universities, and five representatives of cotton growers. The committee functions to make recommendations to the Minister for the undertaking of, and payment for, agreed research and other matters, and the operation of the Cotton Research Act. The Cotton Levy Act provides for access to premises on which cotton may be produced, processed or stored, or which may have examinable documents relating to the same.

OILSEEDS

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in New South Wales.

The imposition of wheat delivery quotas in 1969-70 and the low wool and sheep-meat prices of the 1970-71 period caused agricultural producers to examine alternative sources of income. As a result, the area sown to oilseeds in New South Wales in the early 1970's increased rapidly but subsequently declined owing to the relaxation of wheat quotas, poor seasonal conditions, and low yields. Areas sown to oilseeds continue to be influenced by the relative profitability of oilseeds and competing crops.

The principal oilseed crops are sunflower, safflower, soybean, rapeseed and linseed. Oil, for both industrial and edible purposes, is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed which is obtained as a by-product from ginning cotton. The development of oilseed production in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table.

Oilseeds (excluding Cotton), N.S.W.

Season	Sunflower	Rapeseed	Linseed	Safflower	Soybeans
Area (hectares)					
1974-75	94,085	4,733	18,237	5,487	12,788
1975-76	62,367	3,957	6,756	6,825	6,695
1976-77	38,814	508	4,871	4,280	8,515
1977-78	62,762	4,115	18,976	10,870	13,122
1978-79	72,098	5,487	3,686	32,220	17,082
1979-80	42,969	20,731	5,021	39,639	21,710
1980-81	35,608	9,735	2,769	7,497	10,075
1981-82	30,957	3,706	928	16,866	13,973
Production (tonnes)					
1974-75	37,549	3,696	14,997	2,005	21,102
1975-76	32,589	3,107	5,514	2,291	11,332
1976-77	21,770	314	4,625	2,187	14,432
1977-78	35,353	1,935	10,469	5,522	25,112
1978-79	43,066	5,600	2,810	22,000	33,370
1979-80	26,606	18,555	3,140	25,962	39,857
1980-81	19,118	4,742	1,315	2,239	19,988
1981-82	27,392	2,515	550	8,564	26,337
Average yield per hectare (tonnes)					
1974-75	0.40	0.78	0.82	0.37	1.65
1975-76	0.52	0.78	0.82	0.34	1.69
1976-77	0.56	0.62	0.95	0.51	1.69
1977-78	0.56	0.47	0.55	0.51	1.91
1978-79	0.60	1.02	0.76	0.68	1.95
1979-80	0.62	0.90	0.63	0.65	1.84
1980-81	0.54	0.49	0.47	0.30	1.98
1981-82	0.88	0.68	0.59	0.51	1.88

The local value of oilseed production in the last six seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' earlier in this chapter.

Linseed oil is produced for industrial purposes (e.g. for use in the surface coating industries, for floor coverings, oil cloth, and technical inks). *Rapeseed oil* has been used primarily as an edible oil for blending purposes. The erucic acid content of rapeseed oil has been considered as a possible health risk but with the production of low erucic acid content oil, regulations now permit its wider use in food products. *Safflower and sunflower oils* are classified as semi-drying oils which find particular acceptance for edible purposes in poly-unsaturated products, such as margarine, because of their high linoleic fatty acid content. They are also valuable for industrial purposes, more so because of their non-yellowing characteristics in white coloured surface coatings. *Soybean and cotton* are also semi-drying oils but have a lower linoleic fatty acid content than safflower and sunflower. They are used for edible purposes, but in Australia, soybean is widely used in industrial processes.

All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used for livestock feeding. Soybean meal is the most valued.

With the exception of most soybeans and some sunflowers, oilseed cultivation is almost entirely a dryland farming operation. The majority of oilseed crops are grown in the Northern Plains and Northern Slopes. Rapeseed is also grown on the Central and Southern Slopes, sunflowers are grown under irrigation on the Southern Plains and soybeans are being widely grown as a rain-grown crop on the North Coast.

The (New South Wales) Oilseeds Marketing Board comprising seven members (of whom five are elected by growers), controls the marketing of oilseeds. The Board has adopted a flexible range of policies which, to some extent, rely on the supply and demand for each particular crop. These policies have ranged from pools, for a portion, or the whole of a crop, to a complete licensed purchaser system. Apart from general licensing of domestic purchasers, speciality licences have been granted for export. Bulk exports have been controlled by the Board, although most of these crops are sold on the domestic market.

TOBACCO

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are the Northern Slope and the Northern Tableland Areas. The local value of tobacco produced in the last six seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops', shown earlier in this chapter. The cultivation of tobacco leaf in recent seasons is illustrated in the next table.

Tobacco: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area (hectares)			Production ('000 kg) (a)			Average yield per hectare ('000 kg) (a)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Tableland Areas	152	165	154	369	266	294	2.43	1.61	1.91
Slope Areas	499	438	354	853	700	516	1.71	1.60	1.46
Rest of N.S.W.	39	41	38	74	77	57	1.90	1.88	1.51
Total, N.S.W.	690	644	546	1,297	1,043	867	1.88	1.62	1.59

(a) Cured leaf.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture undertakes research into problems associated with tobacco culture and operates an advisory service to assist farmers. The expenditure on these services is almost wholly derived from the Tobacco Industry Trust Account, maintained from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Commonwealth Government and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Australian manufacturers of cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent since 1966).

The Commonwealth Government and the tobacco-producing States operate a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme established an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Commonwealth Government, the producing States, growers, and manufacturers), and provides for an annual marketing quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Fruit

With the climate ranging from relative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be grown within New South Wales. In the central, Sydney and southern coastal areas, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, passionfruit, strawberries, and grapes are the principal fruits planted, with apples being grown on the elevated parts of the central and south coast. On the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and other fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the southern and south western plains, citrus, pome, stone fruits, and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, avocados, macadamia nuts, and other tropical fruits are grown.

Grapes

Climate and soils are the most important factors determining the location of vineyards. Grapes are essentially a dry climate crop although the minimum rainfall required varies with the availability of irrigation. Long warm-to-hot summers and cool winters, together with fertile, well drained soils, provide the best conditions. Winter and spring rainfalls are preferred with summer and autumn rains causing losses during harvest and drying periods. The most important viticultural districts are the Hunter Valley and Mudgee regions, for wine grapes, and the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (N.S.W. Sunraysia), for drying and wine grapes, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, for wine grapes.

The area and production of grapes in recent seasons is shown in the following table. The local value of grapes produced since 1976-77 is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

Grapes: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Area (hectares) —						
Bearing vines	13,590	13,739	13,632	13,103	13,279	12,749
Young vines (not yet bearing)	1,468	1,250	972	908	978	772
Total	15,059	14,990	14,604	14,011	14,257	13,521
Production (tonnes) —						
Wine-making	107,557	98,320	114,401	113,927	115,733	104,972
Drying (dried weight)	9,537	12,826	9,747	11,867	11,696	13,042
Table and other purposes	5,026	6,450	5,352	5,158	5,006	5,739
Total (fresh weight (a))	152,748	156,074	158,741	166,554	167,523	166,178
Wine production (b) ('000 litres)	78,555	72,759	81,124	97,009	91,993	74,340

(a) Dried weights have been converted to the fresh weight equivalent. (b) Beverage and distillation wine produced in wineries and distilleries (including the spirits added in wine fortifying but excluding the wine reformed during the season). Details were only collected from enterprises which crushed more than 400 tonnes.

Figures shown for the production of grapes for table use, drying, or wine making have been derived from growers, who report their production according to the purpose for which the grapes were sold or used.

The area, production, and average yield of grapes in grape-growing regions in recent seasons are shown in the following table.

Grapes: Area and Production, in Grape Growing Regions, N.S.W.

Grape Growing Regions	Area(a) (hectares)			Production (tonnes, fresh weight)			Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes, fresh weight)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Hunter Valley (b)	3,525	3,479	3,199	13,912	10,650	13,143	4.14	3.30	4.35
M.I.A. (c)	5,160	5,232	5,100	79,717	86,043	72,572	16.73	17.64	15.05
Sunraysia (N.S.W.) (d)	3,888	3,985	3,809	65,620	65,039	73,609	17.73	17.07	20.14
Rest of N.S.W.	1,438	1,562	1,413	7,305	5,791	6,855	5.71	4.23	5.49
Total, N.S.W.	14,011	14,257	13,521	166,554	167,523	166,178	12.71	12.62	13.03

(a) Includes non-bearing area. (b) Comprising the local government areas of Greater Cessnock, Muswellbrook, Scone and Singleton. (c) Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area comprising local government areas of Leeton and Griffith. (d) Comprising the local government areas of Wakool, Balranald and Wentworth.

Fluctuations in the demand for grapes for specific purposes had led to the development of multi-purpose grape varieties. The principal varieties of grapes grown in New South Wales in 1980-81 and 1981-82 are shown in the following table.

Grape Varieties, N.S.W.

Variety	1980-81			1981-82		
	Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)	Production (tonnes(a))	Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes(a))	Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)	Production (tonnes(a))	Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes(a))
Cabernet Sauvignon	989	5,769	5.99	844	5,241	6.33
Chardonnay	418	1,660	6.09	451	2,304	7.23
Currant (Zante, Cape, Carina)	129	1,528	13.20	116	2,003	18.55
Doradillo	302	5,607	19.72	279	4,701	17.19
Grenache	297	4,457	15.00	252	2,932	11.68
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy)	189	2,756	14.84	174	1,368	7.90
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel)	911	14,817	18.28	933	15,609	18.88
Palamino (b)	313	5,176	16.56	276	3,880	14.09
Rhine Riesling	367	2,911	8.86	362	3,318	10.19
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling)	2,126	23,951	12.22	2,024	22,290	11.90
Shiraz (c)	2,577	19,715	7.98	2,267	16,834	7.49
Sultana	2,737	47,670	17.96	2,715	56,018	21.24
Traminer	312	2,212	8.71	322	2,124	7.83
Trebbiano (d)	1,046	16,742	16.85	1,023	15,269	15.47
Waltham Cross (e)	186	2,459	13.98	171	2,476	15.06
Other	1,358	10,095	8.41	1,314	9,810	8.24
Total	14,257	167,523	12.62	13,521	166,178	13.03

(a) Fresh weight. (b) Also known as Paulo or Listan. Includes Pedro Ximenes. (c) Also known as Red Hermitage. (d) Also known as White Hermitage, White Shiraz, or Ugni Blanc. (e) Also known as Malaga.

The principal wine making varieties produced in 1981-82 were Gordo Blanco (12,852 tonnes), Semillon (22,290 tonnes), Shiraz (16,795 tonnes), and Trebbiano (15,260 tonnes).

Particulars regarding the types of dried grapes (currants, sultanas, and lexias) are shown later in this chapter.

The Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, and operating within the shires of Leeton, Griffith, Carrathool and Murrumbidgee, functions mainly as a negotiating body between local growers and the winemakers.

The Wine Grape Processing Act 1979, provides for a scheme by which the minimum price paid by winemakers for grapes produced in New South Wales in specified controlled areas can be determined annually by negotiation or arbitration. The negotiating committees consist of an officer of the Department of Agriculture, as chairman without voting rights, three representatives of growers and three representatives of grape processors. In the event of a committee failing to agree on a minimum price for controlled grapes and controlled must for that season, the Act provides for the appointment of an arbitrator. Complementary legislation exists in Victoria. In respect of multi-purpose grape varieties grown in Murray Valley districts of New South Wales and Victoria, such as the Sunraysia region, the scheme provides for the determination of a common minimum price.

Under the *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act 1980*, an Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation was established to replace the Australian Wine Board. The Corporation is composed of six representatives of private and proprietary winemakers (chosen according to the size of their operations), two co-operative winemakers, four wine grape growers, a Commonwealth Government representative and a chairman appointed by the Government. The Corporation is funded by the levy imposed under the *Wine Grapes Levy Act 1979* on grapes used in Australia for making wine and is levied on the owner of a winery or distillery which crushes twenty tonnes or more wine grapes per year. The levy for 1982-83 was \$2.40 per tonne of fresh grapes. The Corporation promotes and controls the export of grape products, encourages and promotes their consumption in Australia and overseas, and conducts and arranges research into the production, handling and transport of grape products.

Plantation Fruit

Bananas and small areas of pawpaws, passionfruit, and pineapples are grown in the Northern Coastal Agricultural Area of New South Wales.

The following table gives details of the cultivation and production of bananas since 1976-77.

Bananas: Area and Production, N.S.W.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Area (hectares) —						
Bearing	4,796	4,757	4,698	4,732	4,938	4,774
Not bearing	501	542	603	489	484	479
Total	5,297	5,299	5,301	5,221	5,422	5,253
Production (tonnes)	78,816	60,116	62,530	76,942	62,836	63,309
Yield per bearing hectare (tonnes)	16.43	12.64	13.31	16.26	12.72	13.26

The local value of production of bananas produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

Banana-growing in New South Wales is confined to the Northern Coastal Area, extending from Kempsey to Tweed Heads. The main shires are Coffs Harbour, Tweed, Nambucca, Lismore, Byron, and Kempsey. The area under cultivation reached a peak in 1958-59 and has subsequently declined, although the production of bananas in 1963-64 (88,177 tonnes) was a record.

Following a period of over-production, New South Wales banana growers voted in favour of the establishment of the Banana Marketing Control Committee. The Committee, constituted under the Banana Industry Act, 1969, is composed of the board of directors of the Banana Growers Federation Co-operative Limited (a growers' organisation which handles the marketing of bananas and other produce to southern markets), a State Government nominee, and a consumers' representative. In order to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices, the Committee is empowered to impose charges on the production of bananas and to issue directions relating to their marketing. The Committee also has the power to carry out other functions relating to the handling, transport, ripening and promotion of bananas.

Orchard and Other Fruit

The number of bearing fruit trees and the production of fruit in New South Wales in the last six seasons are given in the following table.

Orchard and Other Fruit: Bearing Age Trees and Production, N.S.W.

Fruit	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Trees of bearing age ('000)						
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel	785.0	826.1	795.1	788.1	826.8	806.0
Valencia	1,284.6	1,311.0	1,335.3	1,356.1	1,407.8	1,460.9
Other	31.7	29.8	27.3	22.2	19.6	15.4
Total	2,101.3	2,167.0	2,157.8	2,166.5	2,254.2	2,282.3
Lemons and limes	258.9	272.1	262.9	260.4	252.6	239.5
Mandarins	123.0	124.5	114.8	108.6	100.7	104.0
Grapefruit	107.1	117.4	127.0	131.8	131.2	138.8
Total citrus fruit	2,590.4	2,681.0	2,662.5	2,667.3	2,738.7	(a)2,765.6
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples	1,067.6	1,029.3	973.5	1,085.5	1,026.7	1,037.4
Apricots	72.7	66.5	65.2	57.4	51.8	48.7
Avocados	9.8	13.0	16.7	23.1	30.4	41.8
Cherries	223.0	228.4	229.5	248.5	244.6	239.3
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia	30.5	36.0	36.4	36.6	49.0	69.9
Other	46.8	46.8	68.6	69.2	69.4	74.6
Nectarines	27.3	26.2	26.1	29.8	33.7	42.6
Peaches	369.5	339.6	323.4	322.4	338.7	330.8
Pears	160.7	156.3	148.7	148.2	134.9	135.0
Plums	109.6	106.7	103.2	104.6	105.1	102.2
Prunes	232.5	221.3	225.7	221.3	228.2	216.1
Other	12.5	14.8	13.0	13.2	20.8	17.5
Total other orchard fruit	2,362.4	2,285.0	2,230.0	2,359.8	2,333.4	2,356.0
Berry fruits	(b)59	(b)69	(b)71	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Production (tonnes)						
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel	46,693	50,890	53,878	53,306	66,128	53,263
Valencia	83,406	100,213	103,011	108,158	121,106	109,014
Other	1,437	1,200	1,803	1,106	1,030	629
Total	131,536	152,303	158,693	162,570	188,264	162,907
Lemons and limes	15,204	14,254	16,447	14,681	16,953	15,450
Mandarins	4,728	4,764	4,698	4,572	5,681	4,223
Grapefruit	7,676	9,134	11,162	11,741	13,058	12,670
Total citrus fruit	159,144	180,455	191,000	193,564	223,956	195,250
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples	70,565	55,835	65,815	47,721	60,993	54,694
Apricots	4,293	2,534	5,085	2,531	3,633	2,013
Avocados	207	244	394	399	519	723
Cherries	3,356	3,730	3,567	3,306	3,508	2,924
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia	30	77	78	170	249	342
Other	3	232	375	n.a.	948	n.a.
Nectarines	874	853	955	773	1,047	1,256
Peaches	21,528	17,043	17,491	17,263	18,457	16,387
Pears	6,446	9,694	7,807	9,351	6,773	7,030
Plums	3,479	2,995	3,601	3,017	3,214	3,025
Prunes	7,660	5,707	10,317	5,881	7,246	2,753
Other	480	317	306	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total other orchard fruit	118,921	99,261	115,792	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Berry fruits	316	336	412	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Includes other citrus fruit which consisted of 1,035 bearing trees. (b) Hectares of plantings.

The following table shows the number of fruit trees which were not yet bearing in the last six seasons in New South Wales.

**Orchard and Other Fruit: Young Trees not Yet Bearing, N.S.W.
(*000 trees)**

<i>Fruit</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Citrus fruit —						
Oranges						
Navel	99.2	101.1	103.5	112.6	145.5	154.8
Valencia	308.4	345.1	360.9	439.8	468.2	546.0
Other	7.0	3.8	6.1	4.9	6.7	4.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>414.6</i>	<i>450.0</i>	<i>470.5</i>	<i>557.4</i>	<i>620.4</i>	<i>705.2</i>
Lemons and limes	67.2	58.8	53.8	38.8	40.1	34.3
Mandarins	14.3	15.0	12.5	11.8	15.4	13.7
Grapefruit	37.2	27.8	17.0	12.8	8.5	7.1
<i>Total citrus fruit</i>	<i>533.2</i>	<i>551.6</i>	<i>553.8</i>	<i>620.8</i>	<i>684.4</i>	<i>760.7</i>
Other orchard fruit —						
Apples	210.2	218.4	210.1	205.7	235.3	294.7
Apricots	3.8	3.6	3.9	9.1	11.6	14.3
Avocados	28.4	28.5	40.0	45.4	54.9	68.6
Cherries	94.2	82.0	74.8	66.9	56.4	63.1
Edible nuts —						
Macadamia	66.1	96.5	106.6	233.7	183.2	183.8
Other	38.3	37.2	23.1	18.4	27.0	27.0
Nectarines	9.1	10.0	14.8	19.4	24.1	22.3
Peaches	60.3	66.5	79.0	81.4	88.8	106.3
Pears	23.8	40.5	21.1	20.8	19.2	18.8
Plums	22.7	21.5	23.8	25.7	25.2	22.2
Prunes	60.6	49.4	42.9	37.3	38.8	35.1
Other	5.1	13.4	26.0	15.2	25.3	31.0
<i>Total other orchard fruit</i>	<i>622.7</i>	<i>667.6</i>	<i>666.0</i>	<i>778.9</i>	<i>789.8</i>	<i>887.1</i>
Berry fruits	(a)30	(a)28	(a)29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Hectares of plantings.

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated either in Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Hornsby, Gosford, and Wyong local government areas (which are within about 100 kilometres of Sydney) or in the irrigation areas of Leeton, Griffith, and Wentworth Shires.

Apples are the principal type of non-citrus fruit in New South Wales, and together with pears, are grown mainly in Orange and Cabonne local government areas in the central tablelands, and in Tumut Shire in the southern slopes.

Apricots and peaches are grown mainly in the Leeton and Griffith Shires of the southern plains but large quantities of peaches are also grown in the central and southern tablelands and in the Sydney region.

Plums are grown in the Sydney region, in the central and southern tablelands, and in Leeton and Griffith Shires in the southern plains.

Cherries are grown in the City of Orange and in Young, Harden and Cabonne Shires of the central and southern tablelands.

Fruit processing for juice, canned and preserved fruit, is carried out at various centres including Sydney, Gosford, Bilpin, Parkes, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley.

The Central Coast (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board comprising seven members (five of whom are elected by growers), was constituted with the object of stabilising the industry and to assist in marketing and promoting the sale of citrus (excluding lemons) grown in the Board's area. The crops are vested in the Board but growers can obtain approval to sell their crops through various outlets, including agents licensed by the Board.

All citrus fruit (excluding lemons) produced in the Murray Valley area is vested in the Murray Valley (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board. Marketing is carried out through the Citrus Marketing Company Pty. Ltd. which is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company formed by the Board and the Victorian Citrus Fruit Marketing Board. The Board authorises growers to market their crops also through approved packers, wholesalers and processors.

The Australian Apple and Pear Corporation, constituted under the *Australian Apple and Pear Corporation Act 1973*, promotes and controls the export of Australian apples and pears, promotes domestic sales, new products, and uses of apples and pears. These activities of the Corporation are financed by levies on the sale of fresh apples and pears on both the domestic and export markets (at the rate of 9 cents per box as from 1 January 1983), and on apples and pears used for processing (\$1.80 per tonne) and juicing (90 cents per tonne).

The Corporation also administers the Stabilisation Scheme (covering apples exported 'at risk' to Europe) and the Underwriting Scheme (covering all apple and pear exports) which commenced in 1981 and will continue until 1985. *Stabilisation assistance* for pears ceased after the end of the 1980 season and stabilisation for apples is being phased-out over the four seasons 1981 to 1984. *Underwriting schemes* (authorised under the *Apple and Pear Export Underwriting Act 1981*) guarantee returns for exports at levels not less than 95 per cent of the weighted average returns for apples and pears exported over the preceding four seasons.

The local values of production of orchard and other fruit are shown in the subdivision 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this chapter.

Dried Fruits

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Goodnight and Koraleigh Irrigation Trust Districts (on the Murray River), near Swan Hill). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young and Harden Shires in the Southern Tablelands. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts. Sultanas constituted approximately 82 per cent of the total N.S.W. production of dried fruits during the 1982 season.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last six years, as recorded by the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

Dried Fruits: Production, N.S.W. (Tonnes)

<i>Dried fruit</i>	<i>Season ended 31 December</i>					
	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Currants	549	244	504	435	268	607
Lexias	926	1,193	899	1,103	787	1,384
Prunes	2,726	2,024	4,016	2,125	2,658	849
Sultanas	8,062	11,389	8,421	12,397	7,929	12,653

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, graded, and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales. The Australian Dried Fruits Corporation, established by the *Australian Dried Fruits Corporation Act 1978*, is the statutory export authority which administers the equalisation scheme for the dried vine fruits industry (i.e. currants, sultanas and raisins).

The *Dried Sultana Production Underwriting Act 1982* will operate for the seasons 1982 to 1986. The underwriting arrangement which replaces earlier stabilisation schemes as a form of market support is based on the Commonwealth Government guaranteeing minimum returns per tonne from production in the 1982, 1983 and 1984 seasons equal to 90 per cent of the average of net returns per tonne to packers in the preceding two seasons and the estimated net return for the current season. In the 1985 and 1986 seasons, the guaranteed minimum return proposed is 95 per cent of the three year average net return. If the net return for a season is less than the guaranteed level, an underwriting payment equal to the difference is made in respect to the total production in that season.

Vegetables

The following table shows the area and production of the principal types of vegetables grown for human consumption on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons.

Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Vegetable	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Potatoes	7,443	6,262	6,185	102,408	86,526	107,500
Asparagus (a)	1,018	(b)	785	3,818	n.a.	3,292
Beans, french and runner	1,289	1,109	1,152	4,907	3,712	4,297
Cabbages	714	636	675	12,210	11,143	12,422
Carrots	890	802	897	18,952	23,891	19,728
Cauliflowers	777	688	704	20,399	12,450	15,374
Lettuce	923	846	796	10,426	10,422	9,807
Onions	842	748	581	22,798	18,821	19,465
Peas, green	1,597	1,118	1,017	(c)6,495	(c)3,077	(c)3,362
Pumpkin	1,279	1,429	1,284	8,303	10,184	8,883
Sweet corn	1,686	1,924	1,941	19,097	18,186	19,628
Tomatoes	1,923	1,715	1,705	47,079	36,789	42,374
Other	2,705	r3,280	2,140	..	..	..
Total, vegetables	23,085	20,556	19,861	..	..	..

(a) Includes area not yet bearing 23 hectares in 1979-80, 76 hectares in 1981-82. (b) Included in 'Other'. (c) Total weight including the pod.

All persons growing more than 0.5 hectares of potatoes must be licensed under the (State) Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940.

Vegetables which are grown for processing (such as sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus, peas, and beans) are grown mainly in the Slopes and Southern Plains Areas.

Apart from manufacturing establishments located in Sydney, there are manufacturers engaged in the canning and preserving of vegetable products at Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, Cowra on the Central Slopes, Batlow on the Southern Slopes, and Leeton on the Southern Plains. Some vegetables grown in south-western N.S.W. are supplied to Victorian processors.

Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of the Southern Plains, with some root crops also grown in Tableland areas. Tomatoes (for the fresh market) are grown along the coast. Lettuce, beans, and cabbages are grown mainly in coastal areas, cauliflowers in coastal areas and in the Shire of Evans and the City of Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, and peas are grown in the Northern Coastal, Central Tableland, and Sydney areas. Onions are almost entirely grown in the Southern Plains area and potatoes are grown in the Tableland, Coastal, and Southern Plains areas, while carrots are grown chiefly in Griffith Shire in the Southern Plains and Singleton Shire in the Central Coastal area.

The local value of vegetables produced for human consumption in each of the last 3 seasons is given in the following table

Local Value of Vegetables Produced for Human Consumption, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Vegetable	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Vegetable	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Potatoes	9,192	15,950	13,535	Onions	2,819	10,867	4,487
Asparagus	2,394	(a)	2,662	Peas, green	1,176	743	1,054
Beans, french and runner	2,663	2,470	3,359	Pumpkin	977	2,050	1,377
Cabbages	1,558	1,878	2,889	Sweet corn	2,521	2,470	2,787
Carrots	2,546	3,070	4,873	Tomatoes	10,188	8,303	10,860
Cauliflowers	2,951	2,875	3,095	Other	7,051	12,477	7,789
Lettuce	3,457	5,094	3,500				
Mushrooms	8,959	10,343	10,486	Total	58,452	78,589	72,753

(a) Included in 'Other'.

Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables

The principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are mainly received by road and rail from intrastate and interstate growers. Most of the business

conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents, merchants or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers (mainly retailers) in a section of the Markets known as the Growers' Market. The Markets are located at a 41 hectare site at Flemington (approximately 14 kilometres west of Sydney).

Officers of the department of Agriculture are located at the markets to ensure that plants and fruit comply with the requirements of the Plant Diseases Act, 1924, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and, for certain produce, also the quantities sold.

Farm Produce Agents

Under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926, persons who, as agents, sold fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, and honey were required to be licensed. However, co-operative societies which disposed of the agricultural products of their members only, did not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941, did not have to hold a licence under the Farm Produce Agents Act, to auction farm produce beyond a radius of 16 kilometres from the General Post Office, Sydney. Agents had to provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and were required to keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent could charge were fixed by regulation. At 1 January 1983 the number of agents registered was 181, of which 164 were in the metropolitan area, 13 in Newcastle, and 4 in the country.

It is proposed that the Farm Produce Act, 1983, which is due to become effective as of 1 September 1983, will repeal the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926 and the portion of the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941 relevant to auctioneers of farm produce. The Farm Produce Act provides a system of compulsory licensing for all persons who operate as farm produce agents or merchants in the State. Although this Act provides for exemptions, auctioneers and co-operative societies would be required to be licensed to sell or dispose of farm produce. Under this Act, farm produce means vegetables, potatoes and other edible tubers, fruit and honey. It also requires that each licensee keep records of all receipts and sales of farm produce and, on or before the Friday in the week immediately following a sale or disposal, render to the consignee, an account of the sale or disposal, as well as the amount payable, less those deductions specified and permitted by regulations under the Act.

It is intended that the Farm Produce Act would restrict the persons and businesses to whom a farm produce seller may sell consigned produce, without the written consent of the grower. A farm produce seller would not be permitted to deduct a commission if the sale or disposal is to another agent or merchant. Each licensee would be required to effect a security bond, set at \$50,000, which would be available for distribution to farmers in the event of a payment default by the licensee. Regulations under the Act require the grower and all subsequent handlers of his produce, to use a standardised form of consignment note when consigning produce to an agent or merchant in N.S.W. The cost of the licence for the licence year 1983-84 is set at \$150.

To maintain the administration of the Farm Produce Act and for promotions of fresh fruit and vegetables, a levy of 2 cents per carton or 60 cents per bulk bin will be charged on all farm produce entered for sale at the Sydney Farm Produce Markets.

HAY AND SILAGE

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. Large quantities of hay are regularly made from surplus pasture growth in spring. Silage is livestock feed which is made from green herbage and is stored in pits, bunkers, or silos. It is compressed to exclude air and undergoes fermentation which retards spoilage.

Hay and silage are conserved to maintain livestock during the winter, when pasture growth is limited, and during periods of drought and flood. The quality of livestock products suffers from an irregular supply of feed and the Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations have been fostering the practice of fodder conservation with improved methods of constructing silos and pits. The harvesting, handling and storage of hay has been aided by the continual improvement of haymaking and baling machinery.

Silage is generally made in districts which experience heavy rainfall and where the drying and curing of hay is made difficult by the moist conditions prevalent at the time of making hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal types of hay since 1976-77.

Hay: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Type of hay	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Area (hectares)						
Wheaten	18,605	20,007	11,989	13,547	33,081	22,239
Oaten	25,874	27,044	28,474	28,128	42,716	58,419
Lucerne	101,641	69,280	51,090	40,506	41,858	58,199
Grass and pasture	84,632	55,251	140,755	79,513	86,658	163,047
Other (a)	2,353	1,774	3,422	1,979	4,903	4,040
Total	233,105	173,356	235,730	163,673	209,216	305,944
Production (tonnes)						
Wheaten	51,588	42,156	38,350	40,611	67,830	62,796
Oaten	70,892	60,081	84,300	75,870	90,151	171,180
Lucerne	394,628	241,550	227,213	191,905	197,469	281,358
Grass and pasture	249,220	135,183	432,411	232,147	229,793	459,720
Other (a)	5,331	3,679	6,665	3,619	8,551	9,801
Total	771,659	482,649	788,939	544,152	593,794	984,855
Average yield per hectare (tonnes)						
Wheaten	2.77	2.11	3.20	3.00	2.05	2.82
Oaten	2.74	2.22	2.96	2.70	2.11	2.93
Lucerne	3.88	3.49	4.45	4.74	4.72	4.83
Grass and pasture	2.94	2.45	3.07	2.92	2.65	2.82
Other (a)	2.27	2.07	1.95	1.83	1.74	2.43
Total	3.31	2.78	3.35	3.32	2.84	3.22

(a) Includes barley, rye, millet and lupins.

The production of stocks of fodder on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are shown in the next table.

Hay and Silage: Production and Stocks on Establishments (a), N.S.W.

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Hay						
Production (tonnes) (b)	771,659	482,649	788,939	544,152	593,794	984,855
Stocks at 31 March —						
Quantity (tonnes)	1,049,949	814,531	1,142,031	932,550	798,415	1,136,552
Number of establishment with stocks	15,282	13,619	14,436	13,387	14,779	16,544
Silage						
Production (tonnes)	90,096	55,973	115,293	51,732	61,788	103,200
Stocks at 31 March —						
Quantity (tonnes)	501,062	420,685	441,027	398,472	291,659	277,820
Number of establishments with stocks	1,658	1,304	1,236	1,309	968	904

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. (b) Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Improved pastures mean improved livestock and livestock products; sheep produce heavier fleeces, lambs are marketed in better conditions, cows receive the essential nutrients for high milk production, and beef cattle are fattened quicker. In addition, pasture improvement is another defence against soil erosion.

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses and clovers. The area under sown pastures, including pure lucerne has increased from 1,300,000 hectares in 1939 to a record 6,700,000 in 1980.

Sown pastures have been established in a number of ways, including use of prepared seed beds, by establishing on rough seed beds following minimum tillage by direct drilling, by overseeding with legumes, and by aerial sowing. They may also be sown with cereal grains (which are harvested first, leaving behind the pastures underneath). Some pastures have been 'self sown' by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. Pasture improvement has also encompassed the judicious management of native species, browse shrubs, and fodder trees on semi-arid and arid grazing lands.

In the Coastal areas, paspalum, carpet grass, and kikuyu grass have become naturalised. Sown and naturalised white clovers have become widespread, where superphosphate has been applied. Tropical pastures have been developed and widely sown in the Northern Coastal area for use in beef and dairy production.

However, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Tableland, Central and Southern Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, where the establishment of non-native grasses and legumes has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of agricultural land. A range of subterranean clovers and annual medics has been sown throughout the moderate and marginal winter rainfall zones of the wheat belt. Lucerne used both alone and in mixtures, has been a feature of pasture improvement over wide areas of the eastern half of the State, the north-west, and extending to inland rivers and lake beds.

The advent of the spotted alfalfa aphid, the blue green lucerne aphid and the pea aphid has had a serious effect on susceptible pasture species, such as lucerne and the annual medics. With lucerne the problem has been largely solved by the development and introduction of resistant varieties, but a major problem still exists with the annual medics.

In 1980-81, irrigated pastures (sown and native) comprised 310,537 hectares of the 714,604 hectares of irrigated land in New South Wales. Irrigated pastures are predominantly of winter-growing types of annual ryegrass and subterranean clover.

New temperate and tropical varieties of herbage plants, developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and the Universities of Sydney and New England are released for commercial use through the N.S.W. Herbage Plant Liaison Committee.

The development of sown pastures has created a growing market for locally produced pasture seeds which are sold both in New South Wales and other States, while in some years considerable quantities are exported overseas. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

The area sown to pasture depends on a number of factors including the fluctuating values of livestock and livestock products, weather conditions in sowing seasons, the cost and availability of pasture seed, the price of fertilisers and the attractiveness of the cropping alternatives.

The area and production of lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, harvested for seed, and cut for green feed or silage in New South Wales in 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in the subdivision 'Statistical Summary of Crops Grown' shown earlier in this chapter. The total area of native pastures and sown grasses and clovers by Statistical Agricultural Areas in 1981-82 and for New South Wales during the past six seasons, are given in the section 'Land Use on Establishments with Agricultural Activity' earlier in this chapter.

The Pastures Protection Act, 1934, is administered by Pasture Protection Boards which are described in subdivision 'Services by Government Authorities to the Agricultural Industry' earlier in this chapter.

Fertiliser Used on Pastures

The application of fertilisers has been essential in establishing and maintaining pastures by correcting soil deficiencies. The following table shows the quantity of artificial fertilisers used on pastures, in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas, in recent seasons.

Pastures (a) Treated with Artificial Fertilisers in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Areas	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Area of pasture treated with artificial fertilisers ('000 hectares)						
Sown and native pastures —						
Coastal Areas	314	316	407	517	389	332
Tableland Areas	1,154	1,522	1,737	1,999	1,478	1,040
Slope Areas	506	688	771	1,098	1,040	753
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	79	73	71	105	118	95
Total pastures, New South Wales (b)	2,054	2,600	2,987	3,724	3,033	2,222
Artificial fertilisers used (c) ('000 tonnes)						
Sown and native pastures —						
Coastal Areas	55	57	78	95	78	62
Tableland Areas	131	169	201	241	172	118
Slope Areas	51	70	82	119	115	80
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	12	12	11	16	17	14
Total pastures, New South Wales (b)	249	308	371	472	383	273

(a) Includes pure lucerne. (b) Includes Western Plains Area. (c) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc.

In 1981-82, 93 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used was superphosphate but, in recent years, there has been a proportionate increase in the usage of nitrogenous fertilisers on pastures and forage crops, especially for the production of winter feed in milk-cattle and lamb raising districts.

Aerial topdressing has greatly facilitated the application of fertilisers, especially on hilly areas where the terrain does not permit the use of ground spreaders. The use of aircraft for sowing, spraying, topdressing, and dusting crops and pastures reached a peak in 1964-65 but declined during the 1970's. In the last five years there has been an increased use but it is still below the peak usage of the mid 1960's.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for the breeding and farming of livestock and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the livestock industry.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilisation of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given earlier in this chapter.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the division 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs'. Sheep grazing is the main livestock activity and is widespread in every Statistical Agricultural Area except the Coastal Areas. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the Northern and Central Coastal, and the Tableland, Slope, and Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Dairying is located predominantly along the coastal fringe of the State. Pigs are bred principally in the Northern Coastal and Sydney Areas, and in the Northern, Central, and Southern Slope Areas, while poultry raising is largely confined to the Sydney and Central Coastal Areas.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK CORPORATION

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation was established by the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*.

The functions of the Corporation are to control exports of meat and livestock from Australia, to improve production of meat and livestock within Australia, and to promote consumption of meat and livestock in both international and domestic markets.

The Corporation consists of a Chairman, five members to represent livestock producers, two members to represent meat exporters, one member to represent the Commonwealth Government, and two members with special qualifications. All members are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry.

The Corporation has powers to purchase and sell meat and livestock for export (in its own right), and to implement changes necessary to improve the quality and methods of production, storage, transport, and marketing of meat and livestock. *The Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Amendment Act, 1982* extended these powers permitting the Corporation to enter into meat or live-stock futures contracting; to grant, cancel or suspend export licenses; to establish and allocate meat quotas, to license holders; to contract for carriage of meat and livestock by sea; to be the sole exporter or to limit the number of licensees which may trade to a particular market, where that import market is controlled by a single purchasing authority, which handles the bulk of such imports and can set prices; to enter and search premises under certain conditions, and to seize and retain meat or livestock, through the action of authorised officers. Finance for the Corporation's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, calves, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption and export charges on the export of live cattle, buffaloes, sheep, lambs and goats.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1971, and at the end of each of the last eleven seasons.

Livestock (a) in New South Wales ('000)

Year(b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Year(b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
1861	2,272	5,615	146	n.a.	1972	7,410	62,000	1,059	18,731
1871	2,015	16,279	213	n.a.	1973	7,918	52,037	1,065	18,163
1881	2,597	36,592	214	n.a.	1974	8,456	53,296	835	19,378
1891	2,129	61,831	253	n.a.	1975	8,935	54,983	729	18,082
1901	2,047	41,857	266	n.a.	1976	9,138	53,200	709	19,979
1911(c)	3,194	48,830	371	n.a.	1977	8,348	49,700	760	17,493
1921(c)	3,375	37,750	306	n.a.	1978	7,330	48,000	737	19,161
1931	2,840	53,366	334	5,455	1979	6,484	48,400	759	19,437
1941	2,769	55,568	508	6,234	1980	6,097	48,600	829	22,629
1951	3,703	54,111	317	7,796	1981	5,459	46,000	787	22,455
1961	4,242	68,087	455	6,292	1982	5,429	48,700	766	21,183
1971	6,494	70,605	796	15,987					

(a) The number of horses from 1861 to 1970 is shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 64. (b) At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years. (c) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Cattle and sheep raising comprise by far the most important sectors of livestock activity in New South Wales and together with wheat growing, which is an alternative activity in many areas, account for the overwhelming proportion of agricultural production in the State.

Sheep numbers rose to a near record level in 1969-70 (72,284,000 as compared with a record 72,396,000 in 1964-65), but largely as a result of falling returns from wool and adverse seasonal conditions in 1971-72 and 1972-73, growers converted to beef cattle raising and grain farming. Cattle numbers reached a record level in 1975-76 but have since declined.

Pig farming underwent a period of rationalisation after severe overproduction in 1971-72 and 1972-73. The number of establishments with pigs has fallen by 63 per cent over the last decade, with pig numbers declining by 28 per cent since the record year of 1972-73. Poultry numbers, as estimated at 31 March each year, increased steadily over the period since 1967 to a record number in 1980. Estimates for poultry numbers should be taken only as a general indication of the size of the industry; seasonal conditions and the characteristics of production, combined with the short gestation period for poultry, may result in quite sharp short-term fluctuations in numbers.

Returns to producers in the pig and poultry industries are less dependent upon exports than are the sheep and cattle industries, and have been relatively stable over recent years.

Sheep

Sheep numbers in New South Wales had remained relatively stable in recent years, despite fluctuating seasonal conditions and rising production costs, until 1981 when continuing drought led to a reduction in the number of breeding ewes and, consequently, in the numbers of lambs and young sheep. The number of wethers has also declined in recent years.

The following table gives an indication of the importance of factors which have influenced sheep numbers in recent years.

**Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease
(Season ended 31 March)
(*000)**

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Lambs marked	15,570	14,220	15,382	16,018	16,713	15,249	15,985
Sheep and lambs slaughtered	9,136	9,415	9,380	8,930	10,052	9,619	8,132
Net exports of sheep							
Approximate number of deaths on establishments (balance)	8,217	8,305	7,702	6,688	6,461	8,230	5,153
Net increase (+) or decrease (-)	(-)-1,783	(-)-3,500	(-)-1,700	(+)-400	(+)-200	(-)-2,600	(+)-2,700
Sheep at 31 March	53,200	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600	46,000	48,700

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March 1972 and for the last six years are shown in the next table.

**Sheep Numbers, in Statistical Agricultural Areas
(At 31 March)
(*000)**

Agricultural areas	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Coastal areas	1,050	772	752	773	743	695	751
Tableland areas —							
Northern	4,532	4,233	4,366	4,281	3,976	3,670	4,151
Central and Southern	12,519	10,500	10,074	10,210	10,343	9,409	9,650
Slope areas —							
Northern	7,836	5,752	5,648	5,617	5,985	5,855	6,149
Central	7,686	6,091	5,994	6,029	6,085	5,910	6,023
Southern	8,802	6,264	6,132	6,390	6,777	6,896	7,047
Northern and Southern Plains areas —							
Northern	6,991	5,531	5,647	5,293	5,046	4,617	4,991
Southern	5,191	3,646	3,382	3,767	4,152	4,236	4,438
Western Plains areas —	7,393	6,911	6,005	6,040	5,493	4,713	5,499
Total, New South Wales	62,000	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600	46,000	48,700

Age, Sex, and Natural Increase of Sheep

The greater part of lambing in the State takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the summer months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

The following table gives lambing results and an approximate age and sex distribution of sheep in New South Wales in the 1972 season and for the last six seasons.

**Sheep: Sex, Age and Natural Increase
(Season ended 31 March)**

Item	Unit of quantity	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Ewes mated (a)	*000	25,823	20,531	20,265	20,320	20,803	20,248	20,696
Lambs marked	*000	18,593	14,220	15,382	16,018	16,713	15,249	15,985
Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	per cent	72.0	69.3	75.9	78.8	80.3	75.3	77.2
Number of sheep at end of season								
Sheep 1 year and over								
Rams	*000	781	611	590	581	600	600	608
Ewes	*000	33,724	26,924	25,945	26,469	26,843	26,356	27,290
Wethers	*000	13,628	11,010	10,094	9,968	9,357	8,644	9,102
Lambs and hoggets under 1 year	*000	13,867	11,155	11,371	11,382	11,800	10,400	11,700
Total sheep	*000	62,000	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600	46,000	48,700

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

During the last ten seasons the average lambing rate, which is the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated, was 75 per cent. During 1976-77, severe drought in Southern Areas and flooding on the Northern Plains adversely affected mating and lambing.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Plains Area (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

Lambing, in Statistical Agricultural Areas (Season ended 31 March)

Agricultural area	Ewes mated(a)		Lambs marked		Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	
	1981 (<i>'000</i>)	1982	1981 (<i>'000</i>)	1982	1981 (per cent)	1982
Coastal areas	246	261	182	213	74.3	81.6
Tableland areas —						
Northern	1,647	1,676	1,375	1,486	83.5	88.7
Central and Southern	3,901	3,827	3,059	3,073	78.4	80.3
Total	5,548	5,503	4,433	4,559	79.9	82.9
Slope areas —						
Northern	2,497	2,451	2,015	1,936	80.7	79.0
Central	2,644	2,650	1,962	1,994	74.2	75.3
Southern	3,124	3,187	2,419	2,456	77.4	77.1
Total	8,266	8,287	6,397	6,386	77.4	77.1
Northern and Southern Plains areas —						
Northern	2,081	2,246	1,393	1,743	67.0	77.6
Southern	2,055	2,062	1,626	1,610	79.1	78.1
Total	4,136	4,308	3,019	3,353	73.0	77.8
Western Plains area	2,052	2,336	1,218	1,474	59.3	63.1
Total, New South Wales	20,248	20,696	15,249	15,985	75.3	77.2

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

Number and Size of Sheep Flocks

Establishments with sheep in New South Wales in 1982 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock on each establishment, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas.

Establishments with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31 March 1982

Size of sheep flock	Coastal areas	Tableland areas	Slope areas	Northern and Southern Plains areas	Western Plains area	Total N.S.W.
Under 100	310	441	789	228	18	1,786
100- 499	191	1,562	2,147	792	51	4,743
500- 999	107	1,400	2,853	854	46	5,260
1,000- 1,499	81	1,065	2,386	540	53	4,125
1,500- 1,999	48	798	1,559	370	41	2,816
2,000- 2,999	58	1,007	1,539	482	118	3,204
3,000- 3,999	23	526	713	308	158	1,728
4,000- 4,999	12	278	319	240	142	991
5,000- 9,999	12	396	349	306	416	1,479
10,000-19,999	6	88	59	92	71	316
20,000-49,999	—	10	4	26	3	43
50,000 or more	—	1	1	—	—	2
Total establishments	848	7,572	12,718	4,238	1,117	26,493

About 68 per cent of the sheep flocks in the State contain from 500 to 4,999 sheep, while slightly less than 25 per cent contain less than 500 sheep. The number of establishments with 20,000 or more sheep has declined from over 400 at the turn of the century to 45 in the 1982 season.

Trends between 1901 and 1975 in the size of sheep flocks on establishments in the State are illustrated on page 868 of Year Book No. 64.

Breeds of Sheep

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing breed, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is the most suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 500 or more millimetres per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales, classified by Statistical Agricultural Areas, are shown for 1980, the latest year for which the data are available, in the following table.

Breeds of Sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas at 31 March 1980
(*000)

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Northern Tablelands</i>	<i>Central and Southern Tablelands</i>	<i>Northern Slopes</i>	<i>Central and Southern Slopes</i>	<i>Northern Plains</i>	<i>Southern Plains</i>	<i>Western Plains</i>	<i>Total, New South Wales(a)</i>
Merino	2,533	7,276	4,288	8,150	4,582	3,035	5,407	35,816
Other recognised breeds—								
Corriedale	27	123	36	1,116	13	81	7	1,411
Polwarth	12	49	15	136	—	21	—	236
Border Leicester	73	132	105	168	62	47	3	597
Romney Marsh	5	22	1	10	—	—	—	38
Dorset Horn	44	120	78	173	30	82	12	550
Southdown	—	7	1	2	—	1	—	12
Poll Dorset	76	121	60	138	18	32	22	479
Zenith	—	13	—	17	—	—	—	30
Other	9	38	11	17	4	3	—	86
<i>Total, other recognised breeds</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>1,777</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>3,439</i>
Merino Comeback (b)	99	223	130	343	35	67	16	924
Crossbred (c)	1,099	2,218	1,260	2,592	303	781	25	8,420
Total, all breeds	3,976	10,343	5,985	12,862	5,046	4,152	5,493	48,600

(a) Includes Coastal S.A.A.'s, where the total number of sheep, of all breeds, was 743,000. (b) Finer than half-breed. (c) Half-breed or coarser.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising areas of New South Wales, flocks bred from Merino rams predominate. In the drier and non-irrigated parts of the Plains areas, the Merino ram is used almost exclusively with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Tablelands and Slopes, prime lambs may be bred by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English short-wool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Poll Dorset. The lambs mature rapidly and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, e.g. in the wheat growing areas, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common ram used in these flocks is the Border Leicester, a long-wool English breed, mated with Merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as prime lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Most of the ewe progeny of this cross are purchased by the specialised prime lamb breeders on the Tablelands and Slopes. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

Stud Sheep

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There are registers of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the various breeding associations.

Limited exports of stud Merino rams have been permitted from Australia, on a trial basis, from 1970 to 1973, and again from July 1978. In 1979 the trial period was extended and the Merino Ram Export Committee was established to review its effects. The Committee presented a report of its findings to the Minister for Primary Industry in June 1982. Recommendations included a slight relaxation of existing restrictions and an extension of the period of review for a further 3 years. The export of Merino ewes, ova, semen, sheep embryos, and other sheep breeding material remains prohibited.

Cattle

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown earlier in this subdivision. The age and sex distribution of cattle in 1972 and each of the last five years is given in the next table.

Cattle: Sex and Age (At 31 March)

Type of cattle	1972	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Bulls (1 year and over)	128,973	119,421	110,772	107,034	102,929	101,849
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)—						
For commercial milk, etc. (a)	614,443	433,111	404,984	387,575	368,783	363,579
Other (b)	3,482,408	3,476,750	3,111,143	3,022,870	2,741,375	2,729,493
Bullocks, steers, etc.	937,841	1,174,764	1,012,239	853,394	755,137	753,054
Calves (under 1 year)—						
Heifer calves (a)	98,089	59,043	56,964	58,754	55,693	54,983
Other (b)	2,147,781	2,067,167	1,788,102	1,667,002	1,435,170	1,426,251
Total cattle	7,409,535	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629	5,459,087	5,429,209

(a) Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale. (b) Cattle mainly for meat production.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors: natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving were not available prior to the 1973 season and the figures in the table therefore do not balance for the 1972 season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease (Season ended 31 March)

Cattle	1972	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Calves born (a)	n.a.	2,515,506	2,185,960	2,113,625	1,857,899	1,784,735
Slaughterings —						
Calves	235,994	542,470	405,563	307,633	338,497	277,039
Other cattle	1,394,854	3,302,482	3,468,751	2,173,978	1,922,157	1,666,746
Deaths of cattle (disease, drought, etc.)	208,754	293,017	842,302	(—)19,589	(—)234,787	(—)129,172
Net imports of cattle (b)	(—)17,732	604,225				
Net increase (+) or decrease (—)	(+)915,761	(—)1,018,238	(—)846,052	(—)387,575	(—)637,542	(—)29,878
Total cattle at end of season	7,409,535	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629	5,459,087	5,429,209

(a) Excludes still-born. Not collected prior to 1972-73 season. (b) For 1972-73 and later seasons figures represent a balance.

Cattle Types

The number of cattle in New South Wales at 31 March 1972 and the last five years is classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of milk breed cattle continues to decline due, in part, to high costs and unsatisfactory net returns for milk and milk products. Meat breed cattle, after a period of strong expansion of herds, reached a peak in the 1976 season and have since declined. The increase in cattle numbers in the early 1970's was a result of rising meat prices on both domestic and export markets and increased breeding programs to meet an unexpected increase in demand. The loss of export markets and subsequent fall in meat prices, together with escalating costs have, since then, severely reduced the profitability of meat cattle farming. After an initial reduction in slaughterings during the 1975 season in anticipation of a recovery in export prices, slaughterings reached much higher levels in 1976 and 1977 seasons and, as a result, cattle numbers in the State fell substantially in 1977 for the first time since the drought conditions of the mid 1960's. A recovery in beef prices in 1978-79 led to a continuation of the reduction in cattle numbers as continued increases in slaughterings were accompanied by a continued fall in the numbers of calves born. The widespread drought, which began in 1979-80, has further reduced cattle numbers.

**Cattle Classified by Type
(At 31 March)**

Type	1972	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Bulls and bull calves, used, or intended for service —						
Bulls (1 year and over)						
Milk breeds	11,717	6,232	6,134	6,289	5,797	5,580
Meat breeds	117,256	113,189	104,638	100,745	97,132	96,269
Bull calves (under 1 year) (a)						
Milk breeds	3,796	1,252	1,445	1,395	1,419	1,196
Meat breeds	35,185	25,165	26,502	27,167	24,647	22,724
Total	167,954	145,838	138,719	135,596	128,995	125,769
Milk breed cows and heifers (b)						
Cows	490,893	339,894	321,048	307,608	288,721	282,812
Heifers (1 year and over)	123,550	93,217	83,936	79,967	80,062	80,767
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	98,089	59,043	56,964	58,754	55,693	54,983
Total	712,532	492,154	461,948	446,329	424,476	418,562
House cows and heifers (c)	60,667	41,695	31,639	32,291	29,711	30,157
Other cattle mainly for meat production —						
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	3,421,741	3,435,055	3,079,504	2,990,579	2,711,664	2,699,336
Calves (under 1 year) (d)	2,108,800	2,040,750	1,760,155	1,638,440	1,409,104	1,402,331
Bullocks, steers, etc.	937,841	1,174,764	1,012,239	853,394	755,137	753,054
Total	6,468,382	6,650,569	5,851,898	5,482,413	4,875,905	4,854,721
Total cattle	7,409,535	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629	5,459,087	5,429,209

(a) Dual purpose breed bulls are classified according to the principal purpose for which the progeny are to be used. (b) Cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale. (c) Cows and heifers being kept primarily for own milk supply. (d) Including vealers.

Cattle Breeds

The major breed of meat cattle in New South Wales, numerically and in terms of market influence, is the Hereford (including Poll Hereford) which is distributed fairly evenly throughout the beef producing areas of the State. Other significant British (*bos taurus*) breeds, less evenly distributed, are for example, the Shorthorn, Angus, Devon, and Red Poll. The number of Murray Grey, an Australian developed beef breed, has increased considerably over recent years and is extensively used in cross breeding with both beef and dairy herds. European breeds which were introduced into breeding programs when semen importation was commenced in 1969, include South Devon and a number of large late-maturing breeds such as the Charolais, Simmental and Limousin. The Italian white breeds including Chianina have also been utilised to extend the genetic base in beef production. The Brahman (*bos indicus*) breed and such derived breeds as the Santa Gertrudis, Droughtmaster, Braford and Brangus, are contributing on an increasing scale to the make-up of herds, particularly in sub-tropical areas, and are notable for their heat and parasite tolerance, disease resistance, and productivity in harsh environments.

In the dairy herds in New South Wales, the Friesian breed predominates. The popularity of other milk breed cattle (e.g. Australian Illawarra Shorthorn, Guernsey and Jersey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands.

The numbers of cattle by principal breed and type in New South Wales at 31 March 1982 are given in the following table.

Cattle, by Breed and Type in New South Wales, at 31 March 1982 (a)

Breed	Bulls (1 year and over)	Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	Calves (under 1 year)	Other cattle (e.g. steers, bullocks, etc.)	Total cattle
Straight breeds —					
Dairy breeds —					
Australian Illawarra Short Horn	770	36,558	6,682	2,107	46,117
Friesian	3,078	239,740	39,473	6,661	288,952
Guernsey	292	15,296	2,584	43	18,215
Jersey	1,337	63,653	10,704	1,319	77,013
Beef breeds —					
Angus	7,557	171,438	84,088	32,660	295,743
Braford	1,209	14,331	7,592	2,095	25,227
Brahman	813	6,112	2,449	1,273	10,647
Charolais	607	9,047	4,110	984	14,748
Devon	1,513	31,724	14,496	8,191	55,924
Hereford (including Poll)	60,481	1,646,724	848,707	465,144	3,021,056
Murray Grey	3,355	56,248	29,768	9,779	99,150
Red Poll	322	7,693	3,759	1,025	12,799
Santa Gertrudis	3,037	50,602	21,255	13,613	88,507
Shorthorn (including Poll)	9,521	226,440	114,595	49,658	400,214
Simmental	703	4,971	2,573	276	8,523
Cross breeds —					
British/British	2,201	225,521	148,295	101,225	477,242
Brahman/British	668	32,415	17,514	12,352	62,949
Other Tropical/British	738	55,141	33,230	13,290	102,399
European/Other	1,202	31,564	23,446	7,562	63,774
Beef/Dairy	673	90,843	53,863	20,855	166,234
Other breeds and not specified	1,772	46,854	12,051	2,942	63,619
Total, all breeds	101,849	3,062,915	1,481,234	753,054	5,399,052

(a) Excludes house cows and heifers.

Geographical Distribution of Cattle

About 85 per cent of the milk breed cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales are in the Coastal Areas. In inland areas, milk production is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of milk breed herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

Milk Breed Cattle (a) in Commercial Dairies (b), in Statistical Agricultural Areas (At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Coastal areas —							
Northern —							
Richmond-Tweed	157,885	80,336	73,576	69,077	66,493	62,911	62,174
Clarence	50,799	29,502	28,166	27,830	26,155	25,915	25,148
Hastings	95,498	72,847	70,347	67,019	65,935	62,587	61,238
Total, Northern	304,182	182,685	172,089	163,926	158,583	151,413	148,560
Central	142,390	117,981	109,755	103,552	98,201	90,557	88,285
Sydney and Southern	179,412	147,785	135,406	128,865	126,353	122,251	122,213
Total, Coastal areas	625,984	448,451	417,250	396,343	383,137	364,221	359,058
Tableland areas	18,167	14,606	14,203	12,752	10,325	10,255	8,985
Slope areas	27,936	25,480	23,359	19,662	18,853	17,550	16,826
Northern and Southern Plains areas	39,672	38,869	36,763	32,631	33,789	32,315	33,541
Total, New South Wales (c)	712,532	528,082	492,154	461,948	446,329	424,476	418,562

(a) Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale. (b) Establishments producing milk and cream for sale and/or raising milk breed herd replacements. (c) Includes Western Plains area.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal Statistical Agricultural Areas for these cattle are the Northern Coastal and the Northern Slope (both 16 per cent of the State total in 1982), Central and Southern Tableland (12 per cent), Northern Tableland and Southern Slope (both 11 per cent).

**Meat Cattle (a), in Statistical Agricultural Areas
(At 31 March)**

<i>Agricultural area</i>	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Northern Coastal area	952,714	900,168	832,946	856,788	836,727	813,290
Central Coastal area	654,772	622,268	565,480	521,785	442,365	480,377
Northern Tableland area	815,098	790,825	723,992	619,689	488,840	530,868
Central and Southern Tableland area	1,140,960	928,821	802,569	759,329	628,375	598,145
Northern Slope area	1,196,264	1,099,431	969,036	945,678	835,105	807,191
Central and Southern Slope areas	1,227,100	983,610	854,025	833,711	812,750	768,901
Northern and Southern Plains areas	1,221,934	1,019,229	871,931	762,855	675,771	680,094
Total, New South Wales (b)	7,765,445	6,788,923	5,983,038	5,610,325	4,997,684	4,973,714

(a) Cattle and calves kept mainly for meat production, including bulls and bull calves used or intended for service. (b) Includes Sydney and Southern Coastal, and Western Plains areas.

Pigs

Pig production in the State has become more specialised in recent years as smaller piggeries, forced out of the industry by rising costs, have been replaced by larger, more intensive piggeries. In 1982, 46 per cent of pigs were in herds of 1,000 pigs or more. The next table shows the number of establishments with pigs and the number of breeding and other pigs in 1972 and the last six seasons. Slaughtering for the same years are shown later in this division, while the number of pigs at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown at the beginning of this division.

**Breeding and other Pigs
(At 31 March)**

<i>Item</i>	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Establishments with pigs	12,817	7,698	6,781	6,400	6,480	5,817	4,703
Type of pig —							
Boars	15,504	10,029	9,143	9,034	9,525	8,680	7,900
Breeding sows (a)	160,999	109,527	103,378	104,965	125,135	118,953	109,779
Other	882,828	640,838	624,564	644,626	694,381	659,320	648,254
Total pigs	1,059,331	760,394	737,085	758,625	829,041	786,953	765,933

(a) Includes gilts intended for breeding.

Over 80 per cent of pig farming in New South Wales takes place on the Slopes and in the Coastal Areas. In 1982, 12 per cent of pigs were in the Northern Coastal Areas, 16 per cent were in the Central and Sydney and Southern Coastal Areas, and 55 per cent were on the Slope Areas. In recent years there has been a significant trend towards pig production in the Southern Slope Area, and a decrease in the relative importance of the Coastal Areas. This has been largely due to the trend to large-scale pig specialisation; in earlier years pig farming and dairying, as associated activities, caused pig raising to be confined more to the dairying areas of the Coast than has been the case in recent years. The following table shows the number of pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March 1972 and in recent years.

**Pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas
(At 31 March)**

<i>Agricultural area</i>	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Coastal areas —							
Northern	162,765	110,910	101,128	102,916	111,568	101,120	94,015
Central	24,641	54,620	49,424	44,062	45,151	39,984	38,988
Sydney and Southern	97,012	82,311	78,481	80,707	85,293	82,093	80,590
Total, Coastal areas	284,418	247,841	229,033	227,685	242,012	223,197	213,593
Slope areas —							
Northern	214,015	136,104	134,907	26,455	139,733	118,559	105,959
Central	240,976	142,139	131,460	129,668	141,872	119,896	103,090
Southern	113,207	99,365	114,643	150,295	164,560	184,845	212,140
Total, Slope areas	568,198	377,608	381,010	406,418	446,165	423,300	421,189
Other areas	206,715	134,945	127,042	124,522	140,864	140,456	131,151
Total, New South Wales	1,059,331	760,394	737,085	758,625	829,041	786,953	765,933

Poultry

Poultry farming in New South Wales includes two distinct and highly specialised industries: egg production and meat production. The birds bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while the meat-producing strains have a fast growth and an improved feed-meat conversion rate.

The number of fowls (including egg strain hens and pullets, meat strain chicken and breeding stock) on establishments with agricultural activity is shown, for recent years, below:

	'000		'000
1972	18,112	1980	21,512
1977	17,088	1981	21,538
1978	18,713	1982	20,259
1979	18,765		

Poultry are kept on most establishments with agricultural activity (including many with less than one hectare) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available. Approximately 83 per cent of poultry for both meat and egg production are raised in the Sydney and Central Coast Agricultural Areas.

Details of poultry slaughtered and dressed weights are given later in this chapter, with data for turkeys and stags being aggregated into that for hens. A subdivision on egg production and marketing can also be found later in this chapter.

Animal Health

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923 and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Act are bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, bovine brucellosis, and cattle tick. The national 'Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign' is aimed at the elimination of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis. In New South Wales producers are fully compensated for cattle slaughtered under this campaign. The Commonwealth Government contributes 50 per cent of the compensation for cattle slaughtered for bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis, with the remainder made up from funds collected under the cattle compensation Act, 1951.

The *Livestock Slaughter Levy Act* 1964 established the National Cattle Disease Eradication Trust Account. The *Livestock Slaughter Levy Collection Act* 1964 and the *Livestock Export charge Act* 1977 make provisions to impose, on livestock slaughtered or exported, a levy or charge which is paid into the Trust Account. The operative rates for the levy and the charge are shown later in this chapter under the Subsection, 'Levies on Livestock Slaughtering'. With the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry funds may be transferred from the Account to the States, or employed to meet the costs of the Commonwealth Government, for the purpose of the eradication of endemic cattle diseases, including bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis.

Cattle tick, a serious external parasite of cattle and other livestock, first extended into New South Wales in 1907 and is now confined to the far north coast. The Board of Tick Control administers the policy on control of cattle tick as determined by the Department of Agriculture. Changes to the tick control program were commenced on 1 July 1983, with the determination that cattle would still be inspected by the Board, but the responsibility for treatment of herds placed in quarantine, would be with the owner of the herd.

Interstate movements of livestock are controlled. Inspections are made along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power to make these inspections and to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales is provided under the Stock Diseases Act.

Since 1969, New South Wales cattle over three months old delivered for sale or slaughter within the State must have a tail tag attached, so that carcasses found to be diseased at abattoirs may be traced to their place of origin.

The control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Health Division of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Stock Diseases Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases and on livestock health matters in general. Research and diagnostic work at the Central Veterinary Laboratory at Glenfield and the five regional laboratories, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.), in co-ordination with similar activities in other States.

Cattle and Swine Compensation

To assist in the eradication of cattle disease compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951, for cattle and carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter. Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. Finance to meet these payments is obtained from interest on the Swine Compensation Fund's capital. Income tax relief is available to farmers whose cattle are slaughtered for the purpose of eradicating or controlling disease.

Veterinary Surgeons

The Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923, provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science and is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 1,460 at 30 June 1982.

Marketing of Livestock

Control of Livestock Export Trade

The export of livestock from Australia is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (AMLC) under the provisions of the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*. All cattle, sheep, goats and buffaloes, and any other prescribed animals, may be exported only by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation (on 1 July 1982, there were 13 livestock exporters licensed in New South Wales). The Corporation aims to ensure that livestock are exported according to the quality standards specified by the importer. To this end it carries out spot inspections of sheep and cattle prior to export and liaises with the livestock export industry, through the Live-stock Exporters Consultative Group, to develop and improve Australia's reputation as a supplier of quality livestock. In recent years, cattle for slaughter have been exported to Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Bahrain, whereas cattle for breeding purposes have been mainly exported to Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Philippines, Kuwait, South Korea and Saudi Arabia. Sheep for slaughter have been exported mainly to the Middle East countries such as Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya and in 1981-82 totalled 5.96 million head, of which, 75,000 were produced in New South Wales. The export of breeding sheep has been boosted in recent years due to the activity of Romania, which has imported over 125,000 Corriedale and Polwarth ewes in the two years to July 1981. The partial relaxation of the ban of Merino rams has resulted in limited numbers being exported in recent years to India, Hungary, Iraq, South Africa, Indonesia and South America.

Under the *Live-stock Export Charge Act 1977*, maximum export charge rates are imposed on livestock exports to raise funds for AMLC administration and research purposes. From 1 January 1983 operative rates of livestock export charges are 155 cents per head for cattle and buffaloes and 15.33 cents per head for sheep and goats. The Commonwealth Government also imposes an export charge of \$4 per head on cattle and buffaloes for national cattle disease eradication purposes (see later in this subdivision).

Prices of Livestock

The average price per kilogram (compiled by the Department of Agriculture) of certain classes of livestock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in the last three years is shown below. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for selected classes of stock sold during the month. The prices shown for cattle are quoted for liveweight whereas the prices for sheep and pigs are for dressed weights.

	1980 (\$ per kg)	1981 (\$ per kg)	1982 (\$ per kg)
Sheep and lambs —			
Wethers, 22 kg and under	0.64	0.64	0.43
Ewes, 22 kg and under	0.62	0.62	0.35
Lambs, 16.1 kg to 19 kg	1.38	1.26	0.98
Cattle —			
Steers, 250 kg and under	0.85	0.76	1.20
Cows, 201 kg to 250 kg	0.69	0.56	0.98
Pigs —			
Baconers, 41 kg to 73 kg	1.43	1.75	1.97
Porkers, 27 kg to 41 kg	1.45	1.66	2.02

Prices of livestock vary during each year, and from year to year, under the influence of climatic and market conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, supply is increased as fat stock are hastened to market, causing prices to decline; with the advent of rain, livestock may be withheld from the market for fattening or breeding purposes, and prices tend to rise. Prices also vary according to seasonal factors such as the times of shearing, mating, and lambing and with wool prices. Demand conditions affecting livestock prices at Homebush are related to the needs of the Sydney region especially, and the level of export and interstate trade.

Livestock and Meat Research*Sheep and Cattle (Beef) Research*

Funds for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry are obtained from a levy imposed on sheep, cattle, and other livestock slaughtered in Australia. Part of the proceeds of the levy (35 cents per head of adult cattle and 3.33 cents per head of sheep and lambs as of 1 January 1983) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the industry. Similar charges are imposed on the export of live animals. An additional levy of 3 cents per head of cattle and 0.3 cents per head of sheep and lambs is also imposed to finance the Industry Service and Investigation Section of the C.S.I.R.O. Meat Research Laboratory at Cannon Hill, Brisbane. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Research Committee which is constituted by the *Meat Research Act* 1960 and comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, seven members representing meat producers and one representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Universities concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. In 1982-83, the following monies were allocated by the committee for livestock and meat research in Australia; \$5.7m for cattle and beef research, \$3.8m for lamb and mutton research, \$594,000 for meat processing research, and \$425,000 for studentships and administration.

In New South Wales, research sponsored by the Australian Meat Research Committee is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture improvement, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is continuing research into the economics of meat production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney, New South Wales and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef, mutton, and lamb production.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station where the work is concentrated on Merino breeding, and the Tamworth Agricultural Research Station which is involved with sheep fertility. At Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, sheep blowfly studies and noxious and feral animal investigations are carried out.

Dairy Cattle Research

The Australian Dairy Research Committee, set up under the *Dairying Research Act 1972*, administers a program of scientific, technical, and economic research into the dairy industry. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme. The account is funded by a levy on wholemilk for human consumption and on butterfat for use in manufactured dairy products, and by a \$1 for \$1 contribution by the Commonwealth Government on approved projects (further details on levies are included later in this division).

For 1982-83 the Minister approved the allocation of \$1.3m on a program comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State departments of agriculture, universities and other organisations.

The program comprises farm research and dairy manufacturing research, and a dairy education scheme. Farm research has been directed to the investigation of husbandry and management methods in order to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Approved projects cover a number of aspects of animal health, nutrition and productivity, milking systems and improved management techniques. The education scheme comprises travel and study grants, post graduate studentships and bursaries, to serve the industry from farm or factory through to technologists. Manufacturing research is covered under Dairy Industry Research later in this division.

Dairy Herd Improvement Programme

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture operates a Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, comprising a herd recording scheme and an artificial breeding service at Graham Park Breeding Service, Berry.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher productive ability, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of high-producing cows.

The herd recording scheme is conducted in two sections: an official herd recording section for registered pure bred cows for which production information is certified by the Department; and a group herd recording section for grade and registered pure bred cows for which certification of records is not required.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the scheme in 1981-82 was 74,854 of which 14,577 were recorded in the official herd recording section.

Farmers are required to meet a minimum of 70 per cent of the total costs of recording and the N.S.W. Government the balance. Official recording members pay a higher rate than group recording members.

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is the means of accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd. Its use is also valuable in controlling disease.

Insemination of dairy cattle is carried out by licensed inseminators and by farmers who have been trained in the techniques of artificial insemination. In some dairying districts of the State up to 50 per cent of producers inseminate their own cattle. Graham Park Breeding Services at Berry, maintains a regular service to country areas of semen and also liquid nitrogen (which is used for freezing and storage purposes).

Under the Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, bulls for use in artificial breeding are bred by a system of contact mating to ensure that only the best animals are used in a progeny testing scheme which isolates genetically superior animals for use by dairy farmers throughout the State. The Programme operates for the Friesian, Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Jersey breeds. Participants in the progeny testing component of the Programme obtain incentives in the form of reduced charges for herd recording and semen.

Pig Industry Research and Pig Meat Promotion

Under the *Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971* an operative levy of 10 cents for research and 60 cents for promotional activities is collected on each pig slaughtered for human consumption. The Australian Pig Industry Research Committee's funds from the levy are matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Commonwealth Government. Broad categories of research supported by funds from the Pig Industry Research Trust Account are health and disease, welfare, nutrition processing, effluent disposal or utilisation, marketing, and genetics and reproduction. The funds in the main are allocated to State Agricultural Departments, Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education, the C.S.I.R.O. and also assist other research institutions and studentships. The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture conducts research into pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast. The activities of the Pig Meat Promotion Committee are funded entirely by the promotion levy.

Poultry (Meat) Research

In terms of the *Meat Chicken Levy Act 1969* a levy is imposed on the owners of hatcheries which hatch 20,000 or more meat chickens in any one year. The maximum rate of levy is 0.25c for each meat chicken hatched although the operative rate is fixed at 0.1c. The proceeds are paid into the Chicken Meat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research in connection with the chicken meat industry. The Trust Account is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, on behalf of the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee (which is constituted under the provisions of the *Chicken Meat Research Act 1969*), which comprises six representatives of the Australian Chicken Meat Federation, two representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, one representative of the universities, one representative of the C.S.I.R.O., and one representative of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Commonwealth Government. The Committee recommends (to the Minister for Primary Industry) research projects in the fields of breeding, disease control, nutrition, management, and processing; the research is undertaken mainly by universities, State Agricultural Departments and the C.S.I.R.O.

Research into poultry nutrition, genetics, and husbandry, and economic investigations, is undertaken by the State's Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills. Research on, and diagnosis of, poultry diseases are conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers throughout the State. Random sample tests to assess the quality of local eggs and meat strain poultry are conducted at the Seven Hills Poultry Research Station.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT PRODUCED

Livestock Slaughtered (Other than Poultry)

The following table shows the number of stock slaughtered in the State during 1971-72 and recent years.

Livestock Slaughtered (a) N.S.W. (Year ended 30 June) (^{'000})

Livestock	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Cattle —							
Bullocks and steers (b)	941	1,446	1,542	1,425	1,113	967	887
Cows (c)	531	1,550	1,747	1,473	1,032	896	753
Calves	245	503	553	359	331	321	265
Total cattle	1,717	3,499	3,841	3,256	2,476	2,184	1,906
Sheep —							
Sheep	8,820	4,058	3,972	3,470	4,018	4,164	2,475
Lambs	7,821	5,120	5,157	5,283	5,809	5,515	5,463
Total Sheep	16,641	9,178	9,129	8,753	9,827	9,679	7,939
Pigs	1,094	1,024	1,105	1,059	1,155	1,191	1,061

(a) Includes livestock slaughtered in slaughtering establishments and on establishments with agricultural activity. Excludes condemned.

(b) Includes a small number of bulls. (c) Includes heifers.

The New South Wales Meat Industry Authority was constituted under the Meat Industry Act, 1978. The Authority, which consists of 11 members, includes 5 members elected by livestock producers. The Authority is responsible for regulating and licensing abattoirs, slaughter-houses, knackerries, meat processing plants, meat markets, saleyards, meat vans, pet food vans, and animal food processing plants. The authority provides, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a livestock market reporting service.

The State Abattoir and the Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Homebush Abattoir Corporation, are located at Homebush Bay (Sydney). The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Corporation's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. The Corporation has the right to trade in meat and meat products in its own right.

In addition to the State Abattoir at Homebush there are abattoirs throughout N.S.W. operated by local government councils, co-operatives, or companies.

Levies on Livestock Slaughtering

In order to provide funds for the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (A.M.L.C.), and for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry, levies are imposed on livestock slaughtered in Australia. The *Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act 1964* prescribes maximum rates but the operative rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, after consultation with appropriate industry consultative groups and, as necessary, with the Australian Meat Research Committee. The operative rates of slaughter levies to operate from 1 January 1983 are shown below.

	<i>Cattle and bullaloes</i>	<i>Calves 41-90 kg</i>	<i>Bobby calves 0-40 kg</i>	<i>Sheep and lambs</i>	<i>Goats</i>
	<i>cents per head</i>				
A.M.L.C. administration	120.0	43.2	12.0	(a)14.0	12.0
Aust. Meat Research Committee	35.0	9.0	2.5	3.33	3.33
C.S.I.R.O. industry research	3.0	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Disease eradication scheme	400.0	133.0	40.0	—	—
Export Inspection Charge (payable only at abattoirs registered as export establishments)	180.0	60.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

(a) Includes 2 cents for sheep meat promotion levy.

A levy is imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption under the *Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971* which prescribes a maximum rate although the actual rate of levy is fixed on the recommendations of the Pig Industry Research Committee and the Pig Meat Promotion Committee. At present the levy is set at 70 cents per pig slaughtered (10 cents towards research and 60 cents towards promotion).

Meat Produced (Other than Poultry)

Details of meat production in New South Wales for 1972 and for the last six seasons are shown in the following table.

Meat Produced, N.S.W. (Year ended 30 June) (tonnes)

<i>Type of meat</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982p</i>
Beef and veal (a) (b)	305,706	598,341	654,652	592,422	444,814	r372,833	336,952
Mutton (a) (b)	159,449	77,546	76,193	68,413	r77,990	80,412	50,692
Lamb (a) (b)	130,108	86,515	87,981	91,596	r96,599	r92,394	96,087
Pig meat (b) (c)	49,721	50,081	55,324	54,434	r57,431	r58,537	54,273
Bacon and ham (d) (e)	19,846	21,679	22,940	25,859	24,146	25,644	26,251

(a) Bone-in weight basis. (b) Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on establishments with agricultural activity. (c) Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meat later converted into bacon and ham. (d) Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis. (e) Excludes production on establishments with agricultural activity (negligible in recent years).

Beef and Veal

A revival in export markets and prices in the 1975-76 and 1976-77 seasons offset to some extent the severe reduction in producers' profitability which occurred during 1974-75. The heavy increase in slaughterings over the four seasons to 1977-78 reflected not only increased local consumption and a resurgence of exports but a movement out of the industry, especially by smaller producers. Sharply rising cattle prices stemming from the increased strengthening of export demand and a moderate reduction in yardings were the main feature of the beef market in 1978-79.

Production of beef and veal has continued to decline since 1978-79 with a reduction in the number of cattle slaughtered, lower herd numbers generally, and only a modest level of herd replacement. Continuing drought conditions since 1979 have been largely responsible for this trend.

Sheep Meat

There has been a noticeable tendency in recent years for mutton production to fluctuate under the influence of developments in export markets. However, sheep meat production generally has remained far below the peak years of the early 1970's, as a result of reduced sheep numbers. Prevailing drought conditions since 1979 caused a further reduction in sheep numbers as many producers sold surplus stock for slaughter. This resulted in an initial increase in mutton production, followed by a severe decline in 1982.

Pig Meat

Pig numbers and meat production increased during 1977, after a period of industry rationalisation which indicated a tendency towards more intensive, larger scale production methods. Continued strengthening of domestic demand and an expected decline in average fixed costs meant a further expansion of pig meat output from 1979 to 1981. Largely because of the increased supply, pig meat has become more price competitive in recent years offsetting, at least partially, the lower beef and veal production.

Poultry Slaughtered

Statistics of poultry slaughterings in New South Wales are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the slaughterings of meat strain chickens, and the slaughtering of ducks and turkeys. They do not purport to cover all poultry slaughterings in the State, as many small producers are excluded from the collection.

Details of poultry slaughtering in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in 1972 and for each of the last six years are shown in the following table.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption in N.S.W. (a) **(Year ended 30 June)**

<i>Type of poultry</i>	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Poultry slaughtered ('000)							
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	51,632	67,059	75,349	80,357	98,023	95,526	85,998
Hens, turkeys, and stags	4,988	5,513	6,165	6,105	7,162	6,028	5,563
Ducks and drakes	913	1,049	1,398	1,458	1,797	1,370	1,620
Dressed weight of poultry slaughtered ('000 kg) (b)							
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	65,160	85,416	95,945	104,829	128,110	121,980	111,972
Hens, turkeys, and stags	10,365	13,521	14,966	16,346	20,887	15,809	15,749
Ducks and drakes	1,501	1,680	2,285	2,348	2,988	2,256	2,859
Total	77,026	100,618	113,196	123,523	151,985	140,045	130,581

(a) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by individual producers.

The Poultry Processing Act, 1969, provides for the registration of plants in which poultry is processed for sale, and also for the regulation and control of the processing of poultry in these plants. Inspectors are appointed under the Act, and penalties are imposed for offences. It is an offence to process poultry if, as a result of the processing, the water uptake of the poultry exceeds 8 per cent.

Under the (New South Wales) Chicken Meat Industry Act, 1977, a Chicken Meat Industry Committee, of 15 members including representatives of growers, processors, and consumers, was established to regulate and control agreements between growers and processors of chickens consumed as poultry meat. The functions of the Committee also include the settling, by negotiation, of disputes between growers and processors and it reports to the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries any recommendations regarding the chicken meat industry.

Value of Livestock Slaughterings and Disposals

The following table shows the value of slaughterings and disposals of livestock in New South Wales in 1976-77 and later years. The *gross value* shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the market place. The *local value* represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

Livestock Slaughterings and Other Disposals (a), Gross and Local Values, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Livestock	1976-77	1977-78 (b)	1978-79 (b)	1979-80 (b)	1980-81 (b)	1981-82 (b)
Gross value						
Cattle and calves	327,157	326,332	564,471	669,842	568,338	419,207
Sheep and lambs (c)	85,176	90,399	128,217	158,847	170,555	150,200
Pigs	63,253	59,092	71,346	82,797	89,345	101,274
Poultry (d)	81,912	101,469	108,108	140,431	176,971	174,442
Total	557,499	577,292	872,142	1,051,917	1,005,209	845,123
Local value						
Cattle and calves	294,099	294,722	526,332	628,251	529,302	384,225
Sheep and lambs (c)	76,046	78,321	115,568	141,000	150,934	132,148
Pigs	58,764	53,904	66,259	75,538	82,068	93,059
Poultry (d)	81,897	101,446	108,068	140,380	176,922	174,395
Total	510,805	528,393	816,227	985,169	939,226	783,827

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports overseas of live animals. (b) Excludes interstate movements of livestock between New South Wales and Victoria. (c) Excludes value of wool on skins. (d) Includes poultry produced in the Australian Capital Territory but slaughtered in New South Wales.

Prices received for cattle and sheep suffered a severe reversal in the mid 1970's and, largely as a result of this, the local value of slaughterings and disposals fell considerably. Improving prices, and an increase in cattle slaughterings and disposals which followed from 1976 to 1978 assisted the recovery in the value of livestock production. Cattle slaughterings have declined since then, mainly due to continuing drought conditions which have discouraged herd replacement, affecting the availability of cattle for slaughter. This fall in cattle slaughterings, however, was at first slightly counterbalanced by increased slaughterings of sheep and lambs, but these had declined by 1982, due to the reduction in the availability of animals. Over recent years, the value of poultry slaughterings and disposals has risen substantially, notwithstanding the slight decline in 1981-82.

Meat Exports

The United States has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef; Japan and the Middle East are important markets for Australian mutton; and the Middle East is the major market for Australian lamb.

Fluctuations in overseas exports from Australia are due to many factors including seasonal conditions in all meat producing countries, world currency fluctuations and import controls, political instability, and the general level of economic activity in importing countries.

The following table shows the quantity and value of meat exports in recent years, where New South Wales was the state of origin for the produce. *State of origin* is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

**Overseas Exports (a) of Fresh, Frozen or Chilled Meats from New South Wales
(Year ended 30 June)**

Type of meat	1979	1980	1981	1982
Quantity exported (tonnes)				
Beef and veal	210,220	132,531	95,844	82,804
Mutton	27,067	29,545	40,360	18,583
Lamb	8,622	8,788	6,683	4,350
Poultry	4,780	5,326	5,962	2,734
Value of exports (\$A'000 f.o.b.)				
Beef and veal	346,701	302,456	203,776	157,062
Mutton	33,611	34,833	46,677	23,842
Lamb	11,852	13,724	12,079	7,429
Poultry	5,668	7,690	9,310	5,111

(a) Excludes ships' stores.

Control of Meat Export Trade

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (A.M.L.C.) under the provisions of the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977* and the Department of Primary Industry under the *Export Control Act 1982* (effective as of 1 January 1983). Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, and any other prescribed meat, meat products, and edible offal may be exported only by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation. The Corporation advises the Minister for Primary Industry on the quality, standards, and grading of meat for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts for the shipment of meat overseas. Funds for these purposes are provided by levies imposed by the Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act mentioned earlier.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, to ensure it reaches specific standards of quality, hygiene, and presentation, and its shipment is stringently regulated by that Department. The *Live-stock Slaughter (Export Inspection Charge) Act 1979* provides for a charge (\$1.80 for cattle and buffaloes, 60 cents for calves over 40 kilograms up to 90 kilograms and 18 cents on calves up to 40 kgs, sheep, lambs, and goats) to be imposed on livestock slaughtered at registered export establishments, in order to cover part of the inspection expenses.

Meat Agreement with the United States of America

Meat exports from Australia to the United States of America are determined by the U.S. Meat Import Law, introduced in December 1979. Import access is adjusted each year in accordance with the level of U.S. production and changes in the U.S. cattle herd. U.S. demand is a major determinant of profitability within the Australian cattle industry. The U.S. regulation currently guarantees that a minimum of 567,000 tonnes of meat (comprising fresh, chilled, and frozen cattle meat; meat of goats and sheep other than lamb; and prepared, but not preserved, beef and veal) will be imported. Australia's share is based on traditional access levels and is approximately 50 per cent of this amount. The United States imposed restrictions on imports in 1982, initially limiting Australian imports to 307,000 tonnes, although there was a small quantity added to this, due to shortfalls by other suppliers, very late in the year.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Quantity and Value of Wool Produced in New South Wales

New South Wales produces approximately 32 per cent of the Australian Wool clip. The predominant merino breed, raised for its fine quality wool accounts for over 70 per cent of the sheep and lambs shorn in New South Wales.

The main shearing period extends over the months July to November (when approximately 66 per cent of sheep are shorn). Apart from a minor peak in activity which occurs in February-March (when approximately 12 per cent are shorn) the balance of sheep shearing is spread fairly evenly over the remaining months of the year.

The weight of the wool clip is stated on a greasy basis, because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in past years is estimated to have yielded about 63 per cent clean scoured weight.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity, value, and price of wool produced in New South Wales in 1972 and in recent seasons, are shown in the following table.

Sheep Shorn, Quantity, Value, and Price of Wool Produced (Season ended 30 June)

Item	Unit	1972	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	66,109	49,000	50,000	49,300	48,300	50,300
Average clip (greasy) (a)	kg	3.94	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3
Quantity of greasy wool produced —							
Shorn and crutched	'000 kg	260,204	205,852	219,360	210,655	198,213	216,322
Total production	'000 kg	281,759	230,991	239,649	232,476	220,605	234,650
Value of wool —							
Gross (b)	\$'000	222,598	417,649	477,929	546,918	509,990	575,308
Local (c)	\$'000	199,699	395,895	456,278	521,176	482,418	542,178
Average auction price per kg (d)	cents	76.5	191.2	209.7	252.2	257.4	262.0

(a) Average wool shorn from all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings, but does not include fellmongered wool or wool from dead sheep and lambs. (b) Valued at the market place for wool sold at auction and for private sales outside the auction system. (c) Gross value less the estimated costs of marketing. (d) Average price realised for greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn.

In 1969-70 the quantity of wool produced (340,121 tonnes) reached a record level with an average cut per head of 4.37 kilograms. Since then production has declined under the influence of very poor prices in the early 1970's and has remained low despite considerable price increases in recent years. The average price of the wool sold at auction during a season usually furnishes an accurate guide to the average value per kilogram (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The greater proportion of wool produced in New South Wales is purchased for export and major variations in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price rather than by changes in the level of local production. Particulars of wool exports from New South Wales in recent years are given later in this subdivision. In recent years instability in international currency markets has added to the price fluctuations which normally result from variations in world supply and demand for wool. Price fluctuations have been tempered to some extent by the introduction of the minimum floor price scheme operated by the Australian Wool Corporation and supported by the Commonwealth Government. Prices, and thus the value of wool produced, are affected over the longer term by changes in the proportion of Merinos, other recognised breeds, Merino comebacks, and crossbreeds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of wool within these broad classifications.

Quality of Wool

Details of all greasy wool sold at auction are analysed in respect of quality, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. In any season the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of wool as well as the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip have an important impact upon the prices obtained by producers.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by mean micron classifications, of the greasy wool sold at auctions at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn in 1971-72 and recent seasons. The figures under the heading 'Mean Micron Group' indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.(a)
(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)
(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Mean micron group	Season ended 30 June						
	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
19 and finer	7.7	10.1	10.1	11.9	11.2	15.5	11.2
20	9.0	11.4	12.8	13.8	13.1	15.3	12.5
21	16.0	20.6	21.9	18.1	17.8	18.8	16.2
22	27.3	21.6	20.3	19.8	19.1	17.2	18.1
23 and 24	21.6	18.2	17.0	17.5	17.9	13.1	18.9
25 and 26	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.2	6.0	6.9
27 and 28	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.2	7.0
29 and 30	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.6
31 and coarser	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	1.7	2.0
Oddments	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Since 1980 the Australian Wool Corporation has adopted a single classification for combing wool to reflect technical developments in processing which include the widespread use of multi-linear combs.

Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W. (a)
(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)
(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Type of wool	Season ended 30 June						
	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Combing wool	83.7	86.3	86.9	86.7	r87.2	r88.8	88.1
Carding wool	16.3	13.7	13.1	13.3	r12.8	r11.2	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

The incidence of vegetable fault in greasy wool sold at auctions in New South Wales centres in 1971-72 and the six most recent seasons is shown in the next table.

Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in New South Wales (a)
(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)
(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Vegetable fault	1971-72	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Free or near free	30.0	39.1	33.7	36.4	25.4	29.9	31.0
Light burr and/or seed	38.3	31.4	33.1	33.0	37.8	38.2	35.8
Medium burr and/or seed (combing)	13.8	13.3	16.1	14.5	18.8	16.5	18.6
Heavy burr and/or seed (combing)	4.0	5.0	4.5	5.8	6.7	5.8	5.1
Carbonising	13.9	11.2	12.6	10.3	11.3	9.6	9.5
Total (b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). (b) Excludes combing and carding oddments.

The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the proportion of free or nearly free wools normally increases compared with good seasons when more seed is present in the pastures.

Average Weight of Fleece

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Modern management practices, together with breeding programs which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and climatic suitability, are also reflected in average fleece weights. The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent of total wool production, are not included.

**Average Clip (Excluding Crutchings), Per Sheep and Lamb
(Season ended 30 June)
(Kilograms)**

Statistical agricultural area	1980		1981		1982	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs
Coastal areas	4.52	1.55	4.16	1.32	4.72	1.60
Tableland areas —						
Northern	4.07	1.47	3.86	1.47	4.04	1.48
Central and Southern	4.57	1.37	4.26	1.32	4.50	1.42
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>1.39</i>	<i>4.15</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>4.37</i>	<i>1.44</i>
Slope areas —						
Northern	4.49	1.56	4.30	1.48	4.46	1.55
Central	4.70	1.57	4.49	1.47	4.78	1.64
Southern	4.61	1.52	4.47	1.44	4.71	1.48
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.60</i>	<i>1.55</i>	<i>4.42</i>	<i>1.46</i>	<i>4.65</i>	<i>1.55</i>
Northern and Southern Plains areas —						
Northern	5.00	1.91	4.88	1.82	5.22	1.96
Southern	4.93	1.69	4.93	1.67	5.19	1.82
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>1.74</i>	<i>5.21</i>	<i>1.89</i>
Western Plains area	5.09	2.01	4.93	1.90	5.21	1.97
New South Wales	4.68	1.63	4.48	1.55	4.73	1.65

Wool Marketing*Australian Wool Corporation*

The Australian Wool Corporation was established with the proclamation of the Wool Industry Act 1972. The corporation consists of a chairman; four representatives of Australian wool growers appointed on the nomination of the Wool Council of Australia; one member to represent the Commonwealth Government; and four other members experienced in the marketing of wool or wool products, in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products, or in commerce, finance, economics, or science.

The functions of the Australian Wool Corporation include wool marketing and promotion, administration of wool stores, sponsoring and co-ordination of wool research, and assistance to woolgrowers and the textile industry.

In carrying out the functions in relation to wool marketing the Corporation operates the flexible reserve price scheme. Under this scheme, the Corporation determines flexible reserve prices for the various types of wool being offered at each auction, in the light of bidding at recent auctions and any other relevant information available to it. In the event that bidding at the auction does not reach the reserve price, the Corporation buys the wool at the reserve price and pays the wool-selling broker who received the wool into store. The wool-selling broker deducts his normal charges from the Corporation's payment and accounts to the grower for the balance. The Corporation disposes of wool bought at auction either through the auction system or privately to the trade.

In 1974, the Commonwealth Government, in response to a severe decline in wool prices, agreed to support the Corporation's adoption of a minimum floor price scheme for wool sold through the auction system. Under the Scheme, the Corporation purchases wool at auction that attracts bids below the floor price determined at the beginning of each season for that type of wool. The Commonwealth Government is authorised in terms of the Wool Marketing (Loan) Act 1974 to make loans of up to \$350m to the Corporation to enable it to finance purchases of wool at auction and to make advances to woolgrowers whose wool

is temporarily withheld from the market by the Corporation. The floor price is presently financed by the Market Support Fund, provided for by wool growers, through a 5 per cent levy on gross proceeds from shorn wool (see 'Wool Levy' later in this subdivision). The main purpose of the Fund, which is administered by the Corporation, is to meet any losses incurred as a result of maintaining a floor price in the wool market or from operating flexible reserve price arrangements when the market is above the floor. Profits and losses in the fund are transferred to following periods.

On 30 June 1981, the Minister for Primary Industry, with the agreement of the Wool Council of Australia, announced the refund to wool producers of their 1974-75 contributions to the Market Support Fund. This was the first refund contribution since the inception of the Fund on 2 September 1974. In 1974-75, tax contributions amounted to \$44m.

Under the provisions of the Wool Industry Act, payments of refunds to wool producers were, in general, made before the end of October 1981 by registered persons (i.e. wool brokers or private treaty merchants) who collected the tax; \$40.4m was returned by registered persons; this task involved more than 120 organisations with distribution of 88,000 cheques.

Wool producers who did not receive payment by end of October 1981 and believed they were entitled to a refund were able to lodge a claim direct with the Corporation; \$1.5m was disbursed by the Corporation under this arrangement.

In 6 July 1982, the Minister announced a second refund of contributions, for the 1975-76 season, totalling \$46.7m.

The floor prices for 1974-75 and later seasons are shown below.

Floor Price (cents per kilogram — clean 21 micron wool)

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
250	250	234	284	298	318	365	410	422
		(a)284						(b)454

(a) Revised following 17.5 per cent devaluation of Australian dollar on 27 November 1976. (b) Revised following 10.0 per cent devaluation of Australian dollar on 7 March 1983.

The *Wool Industry Amendment Act* 1980 and the five *Wool Tax Amendment Acts* of 1980 placed these arrangements on a continuing basis. The new statutes applied from the start of the 1980-81 season. The legislation also provides for repayments of growers' contributions to the Market Support Fund on a 'first-in-first-out' basis once the Fund has a satisfactory level of reserves.

Wool Sales In New South Wales

Sydney is one of the largest primary wool markets in the world (Melbourne, Victoria is the largest), and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from almost all countries where woollen goods are manufactured. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle, Goulburn, and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Generally, at least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 86 per cent of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and the remainder is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas).

The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Wool receipts at sales centres are directly affected by wool prices current at the time, producers preferring to hold stocks of wool until market prices are judged more suitable. Generally, wool of relatively low quality predominates at sales from April to August, and fine wool predominates from November to February. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; wool from early-shearing districts is generally coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter and dust than that from late-shearing districts. Approximately 80 per cent of all wool sold at auction in New South Wales is merino with the remainder being crossbred types.

The Sydney Wool Centre at Yennora is a fully integrated wool complex which contains two auction rooms and incorporates all facilities for the receipt, storage, sampling, rehandling, display, and sale of wool.

In recent years increasing use has been made of the objective measurement of wool to enable 'sale by sample'. During the 1975-76 season, over 45 per cent of the wool passing through the auction system in New South Wales was sold by objective measurement. This increased to 98 per cent during the 1981-82 season. Increasing use has also been made of the sale by separation system whereby wool is sold by sample at one auction centre whereas the wool is stored at another centre.

Particulars of wool auction sales at principal selling centres in New South Wales are shown in the next table.

Wool Auction Sales in New South Wales (a)

Year	Unsold in store at end of period	Wool sold during period				Amount realised	Average price realised per kg
		Sydney	Newcastle	Goulburn	Total		
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000	Cents
1977-78	3,573	67,160	36,079	20,187	123,426	236,010	191.22
1978-79	6,814	64,743	34,493	22,324	121,559	254,963	209.74
1979-80	8,753	55,732	36,721	23,526	115,978	292,518	252.22
1980-81	5,346	69,741	31,740	21,605	123,087	316,797	257.38
1981-82	8,912	72,342	36,060	22,927	131,329	344,140	262.04
1982-83	5,847	69,480	37,264	25,089	131,833	352,079	267.06

(a) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with New South Wales production statistics. Wool producers may retain stocks of wool on their holdings, especially in anticipation of improvements in market conditions. Fluctuations in the amounts of unsold wool held are gauged by means of an annual survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to assist with the calculation of annual wool production. Sales include wool (usually small quantities) carried forward from the preceding season and wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or overseas.

In 1981-82, 1,164,193 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were received in Australian auction centres. New South Wales centres (excluding Albury) received 72 per cent of these, while Melbourne and Albury accounted for 16 and 6 per cent respectively.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is usual for most of the wool received by brokers to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

Exports of Wool from New South Wales

The value of exports of wool where New South Wales is the 'state of origin' in 1978-79 and recent years is shown below.

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Wool (\$'000)	361,616	353,280	414,587	402,433

In 1981-82 the exports of wool represented approximately 10 per cent of total value of New South Wales exports.

The principal markets for Australian greasy wool in 1981-82 were Japan, U.S.S.R., Italy, France, Federal Republic of Germany, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Yugoslavia and the USA. Approximately 79 per cent, by weight, of raw wool is exported from Australia in the greasy state, 10 per cent scoured and carbonised, and 11 per cent is exported on skins.

Wool Promotion and Research

Australian Wool Corporation

Wool promoting is a function of the Australian Wool Corporation and includes implementing programmes to advertise wool merchandise, initiating new technical developments and marketing opportunities, controlling Woolmark and wool blendmark schemes, and, in general, developing an awareness and preference for wool. Promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has its

headquarters in London and branches in 30 countries, and is maintained jointly by the national wool organisations of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay.

Wool Council of Australia

The Wool Council of Australia is an organisation which speaks with authority for the woolgrowing industry as a whole. The Council comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Council makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance wool research and promotion.

Wool Levy

A levy on woolgrowers has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government to provide funds for wool promotion, research and the administration of the Australian Wool Corporation's marketing activities. The rate since 1975-76 has been 3 per cent of the gross value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. This levy is in addition to the marketing levy of 5 per cent (which raises funds for the Market Support fund and was dealt with in the previous section 'Wool Marketing').

Commonwealth Government Contribution to Promotion and Research

The Commonwealth Government contribution to wool promotion and research is made under the provisions of the *Wool Industry Act 1972*. In 1981-82 the Government contribution to wool promotion and research was \$27.9m of which \$20m went to wool promotion and \$7.9m to wool research.

Wool Research

Research for the benefit of the wool industry is undertaken under programs approved by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Primary Industry after examination of proposals from research organisations. The range of research activity covers four broad areas: wool production; textile research; economic investigations; and the development of objective measurement of wool's properties. A number of institutions are involved, notably the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, various universities, and State Agricultural Departments.

Finance for wool research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which are paid the amounts allocated to research from the wool growers' levy, which is matched on a dollar for dollar basis by a contribution from the Commonwealth Government. Expenditure from the fund in 1981-82 amounted to \$15.3m.

DAIRY PRODUCTION

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurisation, and other processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and processed milk products became important export items.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce. Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of agricultural activity.

After 1933-34, a steady decline in the number of establishments producing milk and cream for sale commenced, as smaller producers began to leave the industry as a result of rising production costs and low prices for butterfat. Other contributing factors were more lucrative returns from other forms of agriculture and urban land development. This decline continued at varying annual rates until the mid 1970's when signs of stabilisation in the industry began to emerge. The decline in the number of commercial dairies (equivalent to

number of registered suppliers excluding dormant dairies) is illustrated by the following figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority.

1933	23,550	1977	4,400
1940	20,949	1978	4,082
1950	16,960	1979	3,874
1960	14,871	1980	3,601
1970	9,061	1981	3,256
1976	4,627	1982	3,096

Milk production, however, has not dropped in the same proportion as the decline in the numbers of dairies.

Production of Dairy Products in New South Wales

Whole Milk

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the total quantity of milk obtained from their cows. However in recent years, the N.S.W. Dairy Industry (Marketing) Authority has provided data on the total whole milk production (receivals at processing factories) and the quantity of milk sold for human consumption, by these factories. From 1979 similar data collected from milk factories by the Australian Dairy Corporation (ADC) have been utilised.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales in recent years.

Production of Whole Milk, N.S.W. (a)

(Year ended 30 June)

(million litres)

(Source: Australian Dairy Corporation)

Particulars	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Market milk (a)	r527	r539	r549	550	546
Milk for other purposes (b)	r381	r368	r271	325	359
Total milk produced	908	r907	r820	875	905

(a) Fluid milk for human consumption. (b) Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

The total number of milk breed cows in New South Wales at 31 March 1972 and 1977 to 1982 are shown in a table in the previous subdivision 'Livestock'.

Butter and Cheese

The following table shows the total production of butter and cheese in New South Wales in 1972-73 and recent years. The figures include the butter and cheese made in manufacturing establishments from wholemilk and cream transferred to New South Wales from other States.

Butter and Cheese Production, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

(*000 kg)

Product	1973	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Butter (a)	17,541	4,089	4,087	3,196	1,388	1,582	1,956
Cheese (b)	8,059	10,225	11,828	12,720	10,823	11,362	11,663

(a) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (b) Source: Prior to 1980, Australian Bureau of Statistics; from 1980, Australian Dairy Corporation. Not strictly comparable.

The highest level of butter production was reached in the seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35. In recent years, production of butter has been declining and, in the five years from 1978-79 to 1982-83, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was approximately 4 per cent of that produced in the five years ending with 1934-35. The virtual demise of the New South Wales butter industry has been brought about by a combination of factors including less milk being available for manufacturing purposes due to the price differential between market milk and milk used for processing.

The production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from overseas and from interstate to meet demand.

Supervision and Control of Dairy Products in New South Wales

Dairy Industry Marketing Authority

The Dairy Industry Marketing Authority consists of 3 full-time members (appointed by the Governor) comprising the Chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a consumers' representative. In addition there are 4 part-time members (appointed by the Minister) representing milk vendors, milk processors, dairymen, and the Department of Agriculture.

The Authority is charged with the regulation and control of the quality, supply, and distribution of milk and the production, quality, and storage of dairy products and margarine for the purposes of ensuring the wholesomeness and purity of milk, dairy products, and margarine.

Milk which is supplied for human consumption in New South Wales or milk which is supplied for use in the production in New South Wales of dairy products is absolutely vested in, and is the property of, the Authority. The Authority allocates quotas to dairymen for the supply of milk for human consumption (see following subsection).

All dairymen and dairy produce merchants in the State are required to be registered by the Authority. Dairy premises are inspected by authorised officers of the Department of Agriculture whilst premises of dairy produce merchants, which includes milk stores, dairy produce factories, and dairy produce stores, are inspected by authorised officers of the Authority.

Marketing of Liquid Milk for Human Consumption in New South Wales

State Market

A State Market for milk was introduced into New South Wales in 1980. The State market involves:

- (a) a common price to all milk producers irrespective of the factory they supply;
- (b) sharing of weekly sales of liquid milk and cream for human consumption by the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority among all producers pro rata according to their *quotas*; and
- (c) annual sharing of increased liquid milk and cream sales between all producers who meet the production requirements of the quota system.

Before the introduction of the State market, acceptance of milk from producers by the State milk authority had not been uniform throughout the State, and only some dairymen shared in local milk sales.

Further details on milk supplies in New South Wales are given in the chapter 'Internal Trade'.

Milk Quotas

Liquid milk for human consumption is supplied under a milk quota system in New South Wales. A quota is a weekly quantity of milk that has been determined by the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority and allocated against the name of a registered dairyman in respect of a particular dairy farm. Although the Authority determines and issues quotas, it does not have to accept all or any milk from a particular quota holder. One of the effects of the quota system is to limit access to the liquid milk market which offers prices in excess of those offered for milk for manufacturing into processed dairy products. The existence of a quota system also ensures that milk supplies are maintained throughout the year and guards against over-production in the industry.

At the present time, no new quotas are being offered, but variations to quota allocations can be achieved in the following ways:

- (a) purchase or sale of an operating dairy farm having a quota attached,
- (b) additions to quotas resulting from increased liquid milk sales in New South Wales,
- (c) loss of part of a quota because of inability to meet quota during any part of the year, and
- (d) addition or sale of part of, or the entire, quota by way of the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme.

Additional quotas are allocated only if the dairyman demonstrates his ability to fulfil that quota throughout the entire year. During 1982 the Authority determined to accept under

limited conditions registration of new dairies, which would be effected through reactivation of dormant dairies, transfer of quotas or allocation of surrendered quotas. These registrations will not be permitted to supply manufacturing milk except as a prerequisite to quota qualifications.

Under the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme, lump sum payments are made to dairyfarmers who surrender quotas (currently \$4.50 per litre of weekly farm quota). The cost of these payments is met by those dairyfarmers who are allocated additional quota (known for the first year as 'provisional quota'). The price paid to dairyfarmers for milk supplied under provisional quota has an amount deducted (approximately 10 cents per litre), which is paid into the Surrender and Re-allocation of Quota Scheme.

Milk Prices

Since July 1980, the price paid to dairymen and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are examined by the Dairy Industry Pricing Committee, which comprises three members who are also the three full-time members of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Minister for Agriculture reviews the prices recommended by the Pricing Committee and fixes the minimum price payable to dairymen and the wholesale price payable for milk by agents of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Prices Commission reviews the prices recommended by the Pricing Committee and fixes retail prices and the wholesale prices payable by dairy produce merchants. Previously all these prices were fixed by the Minister after recommendation by the former Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal. Further details on the prices for milk distributed in the Sydney metropolitan area are contained in chapter 21 'Prices'.

Dairy Marketing, Promotion, and Research

Australian Dairy Corporation

The Australian Dairy Corporation is constituted under the *Dairy Produce Act 1924* and its functions include promoting and controlling Australian dairy produce exports; promoting trade in dairy products among Australia's States and Territories; improving production; and increasing consumption of dairy products in the States and Territories.

The Corporation has eleven members and is headed by a chairman appointed by the Commonwealth Government, with three members representing dairy farmers, three representing manufacturers, two with special qualifications, one representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one Commonwealth Government representative.

The Corporation obtains funds for its promotional and administrative activities from the levies imposed upon either butter fat production or whole milk production, under the *Dairy Industry Research and Promotion Levy Act 1972*.

Equalisation and Stabilisation of Dairy Products

Stabilisation and equalisation schemes operating between 1934 and 1976, which were based on a voluntary agreement between manufacturers, are described in Year Book No. 66 on pages 494 and 495.

Dairy industry marketing arrangements are currently provided for in the *Dairy Industry Stabilization Act 1977*, *Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy Act 1977*, and *Dairy Produce Amendment Act 1977*.

The legislation protects the domestic price structure for prescribed products and, through a compulsory levy disbursement scheme, provides each manufacturer with an equalised return from his domestic and export sales of such products. An essential element of the level of returns received by manufacturers is the Commonwealth Government's commitment to underwrite equalisation values (i.e. to guarantee floor prices). For a period of two years from 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth is underwriting gross equalised pool returns for the total production of each of the prescribed (leviable) dairy products, butter, skim milk powder, buttermilk powder mixtures, casein, certain cheese, and whole milk powder. The scheme continues the system of separate product pools and has essentially the same effect as the voluntary industry equalisation arrangements which it replaced.

Under the scheme, the rate of each product levy is the difference between the domestic price and the assessed export price. The levy is payable by the manufacturer of prescribed products that are sold for domestic consumption or used in own manufacture.

The amounts collected from the various product levies are paid into the Dairy Products Stabilisation Trust Fund which is administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation.

Separate accounts are maintained in the fund for each product.

All exports must be sold at, or above, the minimum export price fixed by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Where the selling price is less than the assessed export price, an appropriate adjustment is made to the manufacturer from the pool, and if the selling price, is greater than the assessed export price, the manufacturer makes the appropriate payment to the pool. Surplus revenue in each export pool, including the Commonwealth Government's underwriting contribution, is distributed to manufacturers according to their total production of the product which thus ensures that the rate of return to all manufacturers is uniform for both domestic and export sales.

The Australian Dairy Industry Advisory Committee provides the Australian Dairy Corporation with the necessary technical back-up in its administration of the levy disbursement arrangements.

The Australian Dairy Corporation can make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry, after consultation with the Committee, on the main aspects of the scheme. These include the rates of levy, the interim rates of stabilisation payments, and the prescribing of products and exemptions.

Prices of Dairy Products

Particulars of the average retail prices of cheese and butter in Sydney are given in chapter 21 'Prices'.

Levies on Dairy Products

The Commonwealth Government imposes levies on all whole milk or the butterfat content of cream produced throughout Australia to finance the administration and promotional activities of the Australian Dairy Corporation and the research activities of the Australian Dairy Research Committee described earlier in this chapter. The operative rates payable during 1982-83 are shown in the following table.

	<i>Per 100 litres whole milk (cents)</i>	<i>Per 100 kg butterfat (cents)</i>
Administration and overseas market promotion	4.0	100.0
Domestic sales promotion	12.0	300.0
Dairy industry research	1.0	25.0

The total amounts raised in recent years by the above levies on dairy products are summarised below.

	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
Overseas marketing and administration (\$'000)	2,084	1,987	1,969	2,093	2,082	2,243
Domestic sales promotion (\$'000)	1,099	3,298	3,282	3,712	4,685	6,704
Research (\$'000)	427	435	459	422	416	535
Total levies imposed (\$'000)	3,610	5,720	5,710	6,227	7,183	9,482

Exports of Dairy Products

The following table shows the quantity and value of principal dairy exports in recent years, where New South Wales was the state of origin for the products.

Overseas Exports (a) of Selected Dairy Products from N.S.W. (Year ended 30 June)

<i>Dairy products</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
Butter (incl. ghee) —				
Quantity ('000 kg)	1,368	942	497	177
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	2,155	1,618	1,093	497
Cheese —				
Quantity ('000 kg)	1,265	832	639	626
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	1,843	1,547	1,301	1,413
Preserved milk (b) —				
Quantity ('000 kg)	7,830	5,337	3,843	1,962
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	6,901	5,501	6,098	2,911

(a) Includes ships' stores. (b) Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

Dairy Industry Research

The Australian Dairy Research Committee, set up under the *Dairying Research Act 1972* administers a program of scientific, technical, and economic research into the dairy industry. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme.

In addition to dairy cattle research (mentioned earlier in this division), funds are allocated for dairy product manufacturing research. Importance has been placed on the maintenance and improvement of the quality of products, the development of new processes, whey utilisation, and energy conservation.

EGG PRODUCTION**Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales**

From its institution until 30 June 1983, when it was replaced through the Egg Industry Act, 1983 by the New South Wales Egg Corporation, the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controlled the marketing of eggs produced from flocks of 20 or more hens in the State. The Board, which was constituted in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, comprised five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in 1971-72 and the last six years are given in the following table.

**Operations of the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales
(Pool year)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Eggs under control of Board (⁰⁰⁰ dozen) —							
Consigned to Board for disposal Sold by producer-agents	70,976 20,124	65,647 15,623	67,456 15,712	61,629 15,735	63,279 15,271	68,146 15,525	63,325 16,190
Total	91,100	81,270	83,168	77,365	78,549	83,671	79,515
Payments to consignors —							
Amount (\$ ⁰⁰⁰)	28,180	50,371	55,161	50,706	57,901	71,953	73,252
Average realised price (a) (cents per doz.)	39.7	76.7	81.8	82.3	91.5	105.6	115.7
Average net return (b) (cents per doz.)	27.5	56.4	62.2	63.5	70.3	79.0	84.5
Liquid egg pulp produced (c) (⁰⁰⁰ kg)	17,749	13,093	14,192	9,683	9,966	12,595	11,124

(a) Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales. (b) Average realised price less Board charges, Commonwealth industry levy, and contribution towards cost of building operations (ceased in 1973). (c) Includes liquid whole egg, liquid egg whites, and liquid egg yolks.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board was consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers were, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal directly with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Sales by producer-agents were confined to those customers to whom direct delivery could be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Board (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) were pooled by the Board and distributed to consignors on an average 'realised' price basis. Consignors were required to pay to the Board a handling and selling charge (13c per dozen in 1980-81 and 13.5 — 14.5c per dozen in 1981-82). Producer-agents were required to make a contribution (6.0c per dozen on private sales in 1980-81 and 4.0 — 5.0c in 1981-82) towards the Board's administrative expenses.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced by poultry-keepers who evade, or are exempt from, the Board's control.

Wholesale Prices of Eggs

The average annual price per dozen of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1972 and more recent years is shown below.

1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
54.9c	90.2c	94.5c	\$1.00	\$1.14	\$1.34	\$1.41

These prices are the Egg Marketing Board prices to retailers for eggs weighing 55g.

Production Quotas

The Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971 introduced a quota system to limit the number of hens producing eggs for human consumption. Base quotas, based on flock size, were introduced and administered by the Egg Marketing Board and became effective in 1974; the State quota then being 5.5 million hens. This was subsequently changed to 4.9m in 1977, 4.5m in 1978, 4.6m in 1979, and 4.3m in 1981 and remained at this level throughout 1982.

Egg Industry Act, 1983

Based largely on the recommendations of the Inquiry into the Production and Marketing of Eggs in N.S.W., the Egg Industry Act, 1983 came into effect on 1 July 1983. This Act repeals the Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971, as amended, abolishes the Egg Marketing Board and the Poultry Farmers Licensing Committee and removes the egg marketing legislation from the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927. It establishes the N.S.W. Egg Corporation and a re-constituted Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee, both of which will be under the control and direction of the N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Corporation consists of seven members, a Chairman and a Managing Director nominated by the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, four elected from egg producers in the State, and are appointed on the nomination of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. Its main functions are the marketing and promotion of eggs and egg products, collection, grading, quality testing, packing, distribution, sale and setting the wholesale price of eggs. The Act vests eggs produced in the State, in the Corporation, requiring that they be delivered to the Corporation, and that the Corporation, determines and pays a uniform price to the producer(s) for eggs delivered.

The Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee consists of four members, appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries; one is a Chairman, two represent the Corporation and the fourth is a person with special qualifications. Its main function consists in issuing licences specifying the licensee's hen quota. The Minister determines a State Hen quota and this is distributed amongst the licensees by the Committee. The Act permits the surrender (as well as suspension), and re-issue of licences, the trading of quotas, and the seizure of hens and eggs in excess of the licenced quota. As well, the Committee is responsible for setting and collecting licence fees and the supervision of conditions as set on licences. Generally the endeavours of the Committee are to ensure the number of hens held in the State is sufficient to meet market needs, without there being a costly surplus of eggs. An additional method to control production is provided by a voluntary suspension scheme, whereby under any voluntary agreement, such as basing or surrender, between the Corporation and licensees, whole or part of a hen quota is suspended, for a specific period. This provides a quick reduction of production, and obviates the usage of a compulsory quota reduction scheme which is still available under the new Act.

Poultry Industry Levy

In terms of the *Poultry Industry Levy Act* 1965 and the *Poultry Industry Assistance Act* 1965, the Commonwealth Government imposes a levy on the owners of egg strain hens and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all flocks in excess of twenty hens. It relates mainly to egg strain hens for egg production for human consumption. The maximum annual levy which is collected by the respective State Egg Boards, on behalf of the Poultry Industry Trust Fund is \$2.00 per hen (the operative rate being \$1.95 per hen in 1982-83). (The Trust Fund was created under the Poultry Industry Assistance Act as a trust account for levies collected.)

In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales, but part of the proceeds may be used to finance research projects. The total levy collected from Australian producers in 1981-82 was \$20.2m, of which \$8.6m was from New South Wales, in this same period \$19.5m was returned to Australian producers of which \$9.5m returned to the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board to equalise returns from local and export sales.

Poultry Industry Research

Expenditure from part of the proceeds of the hen levy on owners of egg strain hens (described above) may be used on scientific, technical, economic, and marketing research of benefit to the poultry industry. This expenditure is authorised by the Minister for Primary Industry on the advice of the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia. Such expenditure is matched by the Commonwealth Government on a \$1 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of \$150,000 in any one year.

The Poultry Research Advisory Committee was established by the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities to advise the Council on research matters and to make recommendations on an annual programme for research on subjects important to the egg industry. For 1982-83, the research programme for the poultry industry was estimated to cost \$379,000 with projects to be carried out by egg marketing boards, State agricultural departments, C.S.I.R.O., universities and other tertiary institutions.

Overseas Marketing of Eggs and Egg Products

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the *Egg Export Control Act 1947* and associated acts, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the New South Wales Board) and three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government being a chairman, an industry representative and an employees' representative. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board. Particulars of the overseas exports of eggs from New South Wales since 1978-79, on a 'state of origin' basis are shown below.

Eggs	Year ended 30 June —			
	1979	1980	1981	1982
In shell ('000 doz)	342	541	479	379
Other ('000 kg)	3,119	1,806	3,877	2,942
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	4,957	2,748	5,609	4,960

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, producing honey for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. While most operators extract their honey in mobile plants, the number of central extracting plants is increasing. Honey is obtained from the flora of many varieties of native eucalypts and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the *Apiaries Act, 1916*, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their apiaries each year with the Department of Agriculture. Registration fees are based on the number of hives in the apiary.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1971-72 and recent years are shown in the following table.

Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production (a) N.S.W. (Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	1972	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Number of beekeepers (at 30 June)	879	785	776	766	759	798	878
Bee hives (number) —							
From which honey was taken	143,732	125,168	136,328	142,608	159,637	125,859	149,428
From which no honey was taken	44,821	57,654	50,400	55,429	43,725	74,367	66,691
Total	188,553	182,822	186,728	198,037	203,362	200,226	216,119
Honey produced ('000 kg)	8,428	5,077	7,073	7,444	9,935	5,701	8,828
Yield of honey per productive hive (kg)	58.6	40.6	51.9	52.2	62.2	45.3	59.1
Beeswax produced (kg)	104,356	97,537	129,302	149,871	187,731	106,071	161,214

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with forty or more hives.

On a State of origin basis, overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1981-82 to 2,051 tonnes, valued at \$1.8m.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the Honey Levy Acts (Nos 1 and 2) of 1962. The operative rate of levy for 1982-83 was 1.8 cents per kilogram.

In addition, the *Honey Export Charge Act 1973* imposes a charge of 0.5 cents per kilogram on honey exports. The proceeds of the levies are used to finance the regulation of overseas exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities of the Australian Honey Board. The *Honey Research Act 1980* imposes an additional levy of 0.25 cents per kilogram to finance research activities into the scientific, technical, and economic aspects of beekeeping and the production, packing and marketing of hive products. This includes the training of research personnel, publication of research findings, and dissemination of information and advice.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The following table shows the value of livestock products in New South Wales in recent years. The *gross value* shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the principal market place. The *local value* represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

Livestock Products: Gross and Local Values, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Livestock product	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Gross value						
Wool —						
Shorn and crutched	370,879	377,289	442,603	497,462	477,406	550,071
Other (a)	34,233	40,360	35,326	49,456	32,584	25,237
Total, wool	405,112	417,649	477,929	546,918	509,990	575,308
Production of milk —						
Market milk (b)	115,164	114,756	130,136	137,138	151,581	184,103
Milk for other purposes (c)	19,104	21,390	23,637	28,231	36,000	52,014
Total, whole milk	134,268	136,146	153,773	165,369	187,581	236,117
Eggs	76,668	83,213	78,822	88,562	98,677	102,515
Honey and beeswax	3,071	5,701	5,869	8,338	4,912	7,189
Total, livestock products	619,120	642,710	716,393	809,186	801,160	921,129
Local value						
Wool —						
Shorn and crutched	348,027	355,535	420,952	471,720	449,834	516,941
Other (a)	34,233	40,360	35,326	49,456	32,584	25,237
Total, wool	382,261	395,895	456,278	521,176	482,418	542,178
Production of milk —						
Market milk (b)	99,412	99,873	112,750	119,578	133,783	164,395
Milk for other purposes (c)	19,105	21,390	23,637	28,231	36,000	52,014
Total, whole milk	118,517	121,263	136,387	147,809	169,783	216,409
Eggs	69,645	75,634	71,290	80,605	88,316	91,038
Honey and beeswax	2,993	5,556	5,686	8,132	4,912	7,189
Total, livestock products	573,416	598,349	669,641	757,721	745,429	856,814

(a) Includes the value of dead and fellmongered wool and the value of wool on skins. (b) As milk for human consumption. (c) Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

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16

FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The Forestry Commission of New South Wales estimates that the total area of forested land in New South Wales is about 16,250,000 hectares. In addition to 3.47 million hectares of State Forest and 300,000 hectares of timber reserve, this total area includes nearly 5 million hectares in private ownership and over 7 million hectares of land in other forms of Crown ownership, including leasehold, vacant Crown land and National Park. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland Divisions.

The timber reserves are temporary reservations of timbered lands where the future land use has not yet been determined. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for other purposes.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include substantial areas which are inaccessible or of poor quality. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being considered for dedication as State Forests. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land include remnant stands which are in the process of being cleared with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

State Forests

At 30 June 1982 there were 758 State Forests, covering 3.47 million hectares, which had been dedicated for forestry use. These State Forests provide more than half of all the timber produced in the State each year. Nearly 80 per cent of this area carries eucalypt forest and about 12 per cent supports the cypress pine forests of the western slopes and plains. Rainforest and pine plantations comprise most of the remainder of the State Forest area.

In addition to their use for timber production, the State Forests play an important role in the protection of water catchment areas. They also attract over a million visitors a year seeking outdoor recreation, and are used in some areas for grazing by domestic stock under forest lease or occupation permits.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Forestry Commission's principal management policies are:

- (a) managing the forests to play an expanding role in recreation, education, wildlife conservation, catchment protection and scientific research;
- (b) managing the forests to provide a continuing supply of forest products; and
- (c) providing an exotic softwood plantation resource.

Timber harvesting on State Forests and other Crown-timber lands is regulated by a quota system, and is carried out with regard to the subsequent regeneration of the areas logged. Regeneration of native species is almost entirely natural, but planting is necessary in some circumstances. Management plans have been prepared for most State Forest and other Crown-timber areas, laying down the general basis for the care and management of the forests.

Manuscript of this section prepared in June 1983.

Because the native forests are unable to provide either the quantities or the full range of types of timbers used in New South Wales, considerable attention has been paid to the establishment of high yielding conifer plantations in suitable districts, notably the Central and Southern Tablelands. The total area of conifer plantation in State Forests at 31 March 1982 was 144,569 hectares, with a further 49,086 hectares established on private lands. These plantations consist mainly of radiata pine. By early next century it is expected that these plantations will be providing more than half of all the timbers produced in the State.

Area (a) of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.
(Source: Forestry Commission of New South Wales)
(Hectares)

Type	At 31 March					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Government —						
Coniferous	120,521	125,638	129,508	133,170	139,401	144,569
Broad-leaved (b)	7,159	8,004	8,556	9,029	9,192	9,658
Private —						
Coniferous	29,869	35,423	37,896	41,209	40,228	49,086
Broad-leaved	8,340	8,999	9,352	9,318	9,692	9,478
Total, N.S.W.						
Coniferous	150,390	161,061	167,404	174,379	179,629	193,655
Broad-leaved (b)	15,499	17,003	17,908	18,347	18,884	19,136
Total	165,889	178,064	185,312	192,726	198,513	212,791

(a) Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested. (b) Excludes government enrichment plantings of broad-leaved trees within existing natural forests.

Forest Protection

Forests are subject to damage by many agencies, including fire, insects, fungi, weeds and certain mammals, such as rabbits and pigs. Protection against these is an important part of the work of the Forestry Commission. Fire protection involves the establishment of roads and trails providing access into various parts of the forest estate; look-out towers; an extensive radio communication network; water supplies; trained staff located in appropriate areas of the State; and specially designed fire-fighting equipment. It also involves the use of prescribed burning to reduce the fire hazard over extensive areas during safe periods of the year. Aircraft are widely used for this hazard reduction, and in fire control.

SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The constitution, powers, objects, and duties of the Forestry Commission of New South Wales are prescribed in the Forestry Act, 1916. The Commission comprises one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years. The Commission is responsible for the management and protection of the State Forests and timber reserves; the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce from State Forests, timber reserves and certain categories of Crown lands; the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills; and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology. The Commission is also responsible for the provision of adequate timber supplies by establishing plantations of exotic tree species and developing native forests. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora and fauna, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes carried out by public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required under various Acts in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Revenue is raised by the Forestry Commission from the sale of standing timber in State Forests and from royalties collected for logging on Crown timber lands.

Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development, in co-operation with the States and Commonwealth Territories, of national forestry policies; the carriage of work associated with Australia's international interests and obligations in forestry; and liaison with other Commonwealth departments on matters related to forestry activities.

Australian Forestry Council

The Australian Forestry Council comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States and the Northern Territory, together with the appropriate Commonwealth Minister. The Council promotes the management of Australian forests for the benefit of the people of Australia, facilitates the exchange of information on all aspects of forestry, makes recommendations on national forestry policies and promotes and co-ordinates research into forestry and forest products.

TYPES OF FOREST TIMBER

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards or are converted to woodchips for use in paper manufacture. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, Sydney blue gum, tallowwood, spotted gum, messmate and brown barrel; the associated and related species, brush box, is also widely used.

Cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to termite attack. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

Brushwoods are produced from the rainforest stands found in coastal and escarpment districts, though the supply of these timbers for general milling purposes is being phased out. The rainforest timbers, including such species as coachwood, yellow carabeen, sassafras, hoop pine and red cedar, have many qualities suiting their use in cabinet work, figured veneer, and other specialised high value uses.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, medicinal extracts, gums and resins, charcoal, and bark products.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act, 1916, require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of timber in New South Wales in the last six years, as estimated from these returns is shown in the following table.

Estimated Production of Timber, N.S.W. (Source: Forestry Commission of New South Wales) (*000 cubic metres)

Type of timber	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Logs for sawing, slicing, or peeling —						
Forest hardwoods	1,412	1,485	1,405	1,487	r1,485	1,390
Brushwoods and shrubwoods	93	105	88	72	65	55
Softwoods —						
Native	126	124	114	131	r134	124
Exotic	303	307	361	442	r480	512
Hewn (including mining timber) (a)	239	227	228	231	r257	262
Poles and piles (a)	63	75	70	61	73	91
Pulpwoods	667	831	633	840	944	985
Total (excluding firewood)	2,904	3,155	2,899	3,263	r3,438	3,420

(a) Prior to 1981-82 girders were included in hewn. For 1981-82 girders are included in poles and piles.

The following table shows the quantity of Australian grown sawn timber produced in New South Wales estimated from log figures shown in the preceding table, and based on industry recovery factors which allow for wastage when logs are sawn.

Timber Sawn in New South Wales (a)
(Source: Forestry Commission of New South Wales)
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

Type of timber	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Hardwoods	678	713	674	714	719	667
Brushwoods	42	47	40	32	29	24
Softwoods —						
Cypress pine	54	53	48	56	57	53
Plantation conifers	155	157	185	226	245	256
Total, softwoods	209	210	233	282	302	309
Total, sawn timber	929	970	947	1,028	1,050	1,000

(a) From Australian grown logs. Includes sawn sleepers and logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, some timber is sawn from imported logs and a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1977, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Overseas imports of timber into New South Wales consist mostly of undressed timber, mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods, such as douglas fir, hemlock pine, western red cedar, radiata pine, and redwood, come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand. The hardwoods, such as meranti, Philippine mahogany, ramin, and teak come mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. New South Wales exports consist largely of woodchips to Japan.

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast and in the river estuaries of New South Wales contain many species of fish, prawns, and other crustaceans of high commercial value. The continental shelf and slope support valuable fisheries for prawns and fish. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland waters.

MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

Fisheries in New South Wales are administered by the New South Wales Government in respect of inland waters and coastal waters within territorial limits. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for administration of fisheries beyond territorial waters and in certain proclaimed waters. An amendment to the (Commonwealth) *Fisheries Act* 1952, which became effective early in 1983, provides mechanisms for the Commonwealth and States to consult and agree on management of a particular fishery, applying either State or Commonwealth law to implement agreed measures throughout the fishery irrespective of whether it lies within or beyond territorial waters. Complementary State legislation for these arrangements with New South Wales was provided by a 1982 amendment to the (State) *Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act*, 1935.

Fisheries in New South Wales

Fisheries in New South Wales are regulated by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, through its Division of Fisheries, in terms of the *Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act*, 1935. (The former New South Wales State Fisheries was incorporated into the New South Wales Department of Agriculture in February 1983.) The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, or as to seasons, methods, or species), the licensing of fishing boats and of those persons fishing within New South Wales waters who spend the major portion of their time, and earn the major portion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets and other methods of fishing, and the prohibition

of the possession of undersized fish. Other provisions govern oyster farming, dredging and reclamations, the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force.

Oyster Farming

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, areas suitable for oyster culture are leased from the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, usually for a 15-year term and at a rental determined by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferential right to apply for its renewal. There are few unleased areas still available for the conventional stick and tray cultivation of oysters because of navigational and other restrictions.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in recent years.

Oyster Leases, N.S.W. (Source: N.S.W. State Fisheries)

Leases	At 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Number of leases	5,443	5,357	5,322	5,369	5,241	5,208
Length of foreshore in leases (metres)	847,368	823,836	816,613	835,402	814,205	791,811
Area of off-shore leases (hectares)	3,580	3,520	3,566	3,572	3,483	3,685

Inland Fisheries

Suitable streams and lakes are stocked with trout and Australian native fish (golden and silver perch, Murray cod and bass). Acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. Some waters are closed to trout-fishing during the winter months.

An angler's licence must be held by any person (other than an Aboriginal, a person under 16 years of age, or an age, invalid, or service pensioner) who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Fishing Beyond Coastal Waters

The Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development and administration of commercial fisheries beyond coastal waters, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Fisheries Act 1952* and the *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968*, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. Under these Acts, commercial fishermen and their boats must be licensed for operation beyond coastal waters. An amendment to the *Fisheries Act 1952* which became operative in 1979, established a 200 nautical mile Australian fishing zone. Within this zone, foreign fishermen are required to hold Australian licences and comply with terms and conditions of access determined by Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Acts on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The *Whale Protection Act 1980* prohibits killing, capturing, injuring or interference with a whale, dolphin or porpoise in the Australian fishing zone and by Australians domiciled in Australia and Australian fishing vessels and aircraft and their crews beyond the 200 mile Australian fishing zone, with penalties up to \$100,000.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species of fish are listed according to their common name.

**Production of Fish, Selected Molluscs and Crustaceans, N.S.W.
(Year ended 30 June)
(^{'000 kilograms (a)})**

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Fish						
Freshwater species —						
Carp	445	548	238	r374	218	247
Golden Perch	242	204	165	r120	99	154
Murray Cod	17	19	19	10	20	28
Other	52	51	33	r59	35	29
Total	756	822	455	r564	372	458
Marine species —						
Australian Salmon	613	467	182	263	327	307
Bream	356	322	318	494	559	609
Flathead	1,164	1,010	1,054	1,159	1,231	1,279
Garfish	r71	63	70	126	129	121
Gemfish	2,109	2,382	4,533	3,784	3,931	3,387
Gurnard	147	r68	80	112	127	128
John Dory	251	248	170	224	206	215
Latchet	59	r118	122	178	164	143
Leatherjacket	124	88	74	127	157	166
Luderick	577	421	325	349	390	468
Mackerel	91	113	87	77	132	131
Mirror Dory	394	357	609	290	197	177
Morwong	1,300	1,058	1,038	1,276	1,974	1,906
Mullet	2,595	3,041	2,664	3,159	3,409	3,127
Mulloway	280	246	216	211	260	232
Pilchard	236	273	217	142	228	271
Redfish	1,421	r1,029	1,665	2,523	2,397	2,262
Shark	802	876	873	1,049	1,003	972
Snapper	757	712	849	911	929	978
Tailor	141	120	96	133	146	136
Teraglin	111	75	69	78	37	30
Trevally	272	292	244	298	444	601
Tuna (b)	380	5,277	4,471	3,817	5,164	2,432
Whiting	400	261	417	757	799	1,043
Yellowtail-kingfish	266	187	243	208	233	288
Other	1,548	1,526	1,446	1,912	2,049	2,170
Total	16,460	r20,630	22,132	23,657	26,620	23,580
Total fish production	17,216	r21,452	22,587	r24,222	26,992	24,039
Molluscs and crustaceans						
Oysters	10,644	9,632	6,620	8,143	r8,079	7,409
Abalone	r310	372	r549	650	543	608
Prawns	2,619	2,430	1,981	2,436	2,792	2,958
Crabs and crayfish	281	328	298	437	417	492

(a) Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans. (b) Source: C.S.I.R.O.

Value of Fisheries Production

The following table shows the value of the recorded fisheries production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1976-77 and later years. A description of the terms 'gross' and 'local' value is given in Chapter 15, 'Agriculture'.

**Value of Fisheries Production, N.S.W.
(\$'000)**

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Gross value						
Fish	12,509	16,731	17,905	25,072	28,121	25,831
Molluscs and crustaceans —						
Oysters	12,907	11,812	13,721	17,350	20,762	19,782
Prawns	8,327	8,845	8,283	10,901	13,318	13,726
Other	2,317	2,277	2,788	5,338	10,848	15,644
Total	36,059	39,665	42,698	58,661	73,048	74,983
Local value						
Fish	10,501	13,885	14,728	20,702	23,390	20,972
Molluscs and crustaceans —						
Oysters	10,325	9,450	10,977	13,880	16,642	15,855
Prawns	7,494	7,731	7,041	9,266	11,307	11,655
Other	2,032	1,927	2,367	4,556	9,476	12,823
Total	30,352	32,993	35,114	48,405	60,815	61,306

MARKETING OF FISH

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority, which is constituted under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, comprises three elected fishermen, two persons nominated by the Minister to represent fishermen, the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture and a person to represent consumers of fish.

The Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries, and in certain instances, to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market, either by auction or by private treaty.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 20 centres, arrange for the handling of fish after landing and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Newcastle, Sydney, and Wollongong.

In addition to co-ordinating marketing, the Authority promotes the sale of locally caught fish.

Imports and Exports

Overseas imports of fish have provided a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Under the *Fish (Export Inspection Charge) Act 1981*, fishery products for export are subject to Commonwealth Government inspection to ensure that minimum standards of quality, hygiene and presentation are maintained. The fish export inspection fees are payable by persons with the export permit.

Particulars of the overseas trade in edible fisheries products in 1976-77 and later years are given in the next table.

Trade	Year ended June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Quantity ('000kg)					
Imports (a)	25,370	23,931	33,662	28,013	32,689	29,570
Exports (b)	618	1,322	1,287	1,956	1,995	3,870
	Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)					
Imports (a)	53,271	56,250	61,830	74,616	95,127	99,340
Exports (b)	(c)4,656	8,293	8,414	6,713	5,609	9,402

(a) Excludes live fish whether or not fit for human consumption. (b) Prior to 1982, exports are Australian produce of New South Wales origin. For 1982, exports are of Australian produce shipped from New South Wales' ports. (c) Includes a value of \$A176,146 for which no quantity has been included.

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1981-82, the imports included 9.6 million kg of fresh or frozen fish (33 per cent of the total fish imported), 1.6 million kg of smoked, dried, and salted fish (5 per cent), 2.9 million kg of fresh, frozen, salted or dried crustaceans and molluscs (10 per cent), and 15.4 million kg of prepared or preserved fish, crustaceans and molluscs (52 per cent). Most of the fresh and frozen fish came from New Zealand, Singapore, the Republic of South Africa and Japan. Salmon from the United States of America and Canada and sardines from Canada, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Japan were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PROCESSING

Fish, molluscs, and crustaceans caught off the New South Wales coast are either sold fresh or preserved. The principal varieties which are canned include Australian salmon and tuna, with redfish being processed into canned pet foods. Whole fish, fish fillets, and prawns are frozen by commercial and fish co-operative establishments throughout the State. Other methods of preservation such as smoking or bottling are not significant.

The Division of Food Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its main laboratory at Ryde (N.S.W.). It is currently engaged in research into the handling, storage, processing, and transportation of fish.

FISHERIES RESEARCH

The Division of Fisheries Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in marine research aimed at providing improved economic, biological, and technical information on Australian fisheries resources.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture is undertaking a marine resources survey of coastal and oceanic waters off the coast to determine the distribution and magnitude of the fisheries resources of these waters and to establish the most efficient means of exploitation. The Brackish Water Fish Culture Research Station at Port Stephens is engaged in research into the practicability and economic feasibility of culturing prawns in ponds. The Department also operates an extensive research station at Narrandera for the study of inland fisheries and to supply juvenile fish for stocking purposes. Trout hatcheries have been established at Jindabyne and at Ebor. Research into oyster pathology and more efficient methods of oyster culture, including deepwater culture, in an attempt to increase production, is also being undertaken by the Department.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications: *Fisheries, Australia* (Catalogue No. 7603.0); *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Department of Primary Industry; Fishing Industry Research Committee; Forestry Commission of New South Wales; New South Wales Department of Agriculture; and the Fish Marketing Authority. *Timber Supply Review* and *Australian Fisheries* from the Department of Primary Industry.

17

MINING AND ENERGY

MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, and while neither are now of major importance, copper production did rise to significant levels after 1965, when major developmental work led to the re-commencement of copper mining at Cobar. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield.

In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. Coal mining accounted for 72 per cent of the value of minerals produced in New South Wales in 1981-82, while the Broken Hill area continues to be the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia; altogether, silver-lead-zinc mining provides 11 per cent of the value of New South Wales mineral production. A new silver-lead-zinc mine commenced production in January 1983 at Elura, near Cobar.

The mineral sands industry, operating principally along the northern New South Wales coastline, underwent a marked expansion from 1939 to 1972 to become a significant mining industry. However, since 1972 the output of the industry has steadily declined due to lower metal prices and environmental constraints permitting only some high grade reserves to be mined. Australia remains a major world supplier of rutile, zircon, and ilmenite, with New South Wales producing large quantities of rutile and zircon concentrates.

MINING INDUSTRIES

Australian Standard Industrial Classification

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual mining census and the other integrated economic censuses and surveys are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'. A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the ASIC is given below.

Classification of Mining Establishments

The 'mining industries', as identified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, include all establishments engaged mainly in mining or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term 'mining' is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas), by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

Establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are included in the 'mining industries' — because these activities are generally carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine as an integral part of mining operations. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality.

Establishments engaged mainly in the refining or smelting of minerals or ores (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of products of mineral origin (such as coke, cement, or fertilisers), are not included in the 'mining industries' (whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine).

The following table shows the industries included in 'Division B: Mining' of the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). This edition replaces the 1969 preliminary edition of the ASIC which had been in use since the 1968-69 economic censuses. Although data shown for 1976-77 is based on the 1969 preliminary edition and those for 1977-78 and later years are based on the 1978 edition of the ASIC, no break in comparability is shown as the change in the classification had an insignificant effect on publishable data for New South Wales.

Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Division B: Mining

<i>1978 ASIC code no.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>1978 ASIC code no.</i>	<i>Title</i>
11	Metallic minerals —	13	Oil and gas —
1111	Iron ores	1300	Oil and gas
1112	Iron ore pelletising		
1121	Bauxite	14	Construction materials —
1122	Copper ores	1401	Sand and gravel
1123	Gold ores	1404	Construction materials, n.e.c.
1124	Mineral sands		
1125	Nickel ores	15	Other non-metallic minerals —
1126	Silver-lead-zinc ores, n.e.c.	1501	Limestone
1127	Tin ores	1502	Clays
1128	Uranium ores	1504	Salt
1129	Non-ferrous metal ores, n.e.c.	1505	Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.
12	Coal —	16	Services to mining, n.e.c. —
1201	Black coal	1611	Petroleum exploration (own account)
1202	Brown coal	1612	Mineral exploration, n.e.c. (own account)
		1620	Mining and exploration services, n.e.c.

Summary Statistics of Operations

Detailed statistics of operations and minerals produced for the mining industries in New South Wales are published in a separate annual bulletin, *Mining* (Catalogue No. 8401.1).

Average employment over whole year includes working proprietors and employees on the payroll, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Wages and salaries paid refers to gross earnings of all employees including those located at separate administrative offices and ancillary units, after deducting value of explosives sold to employees, but before taxation and other deductions. Overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses and commission payments to employees, holiday pay, payments to employees absent on long-service leave, and sick pay and similar payments are included. Car allowances, and entertainment and similar allowances as well as the drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

The concept of *value added* is described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'.

Fixed capital expenditure includes expenditure on new assets (including expenditure during the year on mine development, in respect of both producing mines and mines under development for production), plus expenditure on land and second-hand assets, less disposals of fixed tangible assets. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed tangible assets is excluded.

A summary of the operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries, classified by industry subdivision or class, during 1981-82 is given in the next table.

Mining Establishments (a) in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Industry Subdivision or Class, 1981-82

Industry subdivision or class	ASIC code no.	Establish- ments at 30 June(b)	Average employment over whole year(c)	Wages and salaries paid(d)	Value added(e)	Fixed capital expendi- ture(f)
				\$'000		
Metallic minerals —						
Silver-lead-zinc ores	1126	7	4,401	84,909	146,994	107,783
Tin ores	1127	21	288	3,940	11,243	5,747
Other metallic minerals	1111,1121,1122, 1123,1124,1129	14	927	18,444	17,124	2,191
Total, metallic minerals	11	42	5,616	107,294	175,361	115,721
Coal (black) (g)	1201	96	21,432	583,096	(h)1,156,090	689,439
Construction materials —						
Sand and gravel	1401	184	1,013	17,485	67,279	6,881
Construction materials, n.e.c.	1404	123	877	14,942	57,883	3,785
Total, construction materials	14	307	1,890	32,427	125,162	10,666
Other non-metallic minerals —						
Limestone	1501	11	236	3,820	8,873	867
Clays	1502	68	130	1,362	5,140	393
Salt	1504	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1505	56	419	7,217	12,654	(—)578
Total, other non-metallic minerals	15	135	785	12,399	26,666	683
Total, mining		580	29,723	735,215	1,483,280	816,508

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, exploration activities, and other services to the mining industries. (b) Includes establishments that have operated intermittently throughout the year and are expected to operate on this basis every year. (c) Includes working proprietors. (d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (e) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stock, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also Appendix B). (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State. (g) Employment, wages and salaries and capital expenditure data relating to a small ancillary head office serving an enterprise in ASIC Subdivision 13. Oil and gas, have been included in Subdivision 12, Coal. (h) Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from value added. In 1981-82, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$12.5m.

A summary of operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last six years is given in the following table.

Mining Establishments (a) in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Industry Subdivision

Industry subdivision	ASIC code no.	Establishments at 30 June(b)	Average employment over whole year(c) (i)	Wages and salaries paid(d)	Value added(e)	Fixed capital expenditure(f)
				\$'000		
1976-77						
Metallic minerals	11	48	5,726	70,673	183,777	20,624
Coal (g)	12	87	16,277	260,103	(h)590,960	105,229
Construction materials	14	212	1,582	16,655	59,227	4,435
Other non-metallic minerals	15	106	1,087	10,727	23,432	4,642
Total, mining		453	24,672	358,158	857,396	134,931
1977-78						
Metallic minerals	11	37	5,610	77,164	174,399	69,188
Coal (g)	12	87	16,251	287,642	(h)673,857	115,261
Construction materials	14	244	1,634	19,794	68,605	5,196
Other non-metallic minerals	15	150	1,028	10,308	22,581	3,370
Total, mining		518	24,523	394,908	939,442	193,015
1978-79						
Metallic minerals	11	42	5,738	84,454	256,146	55,174
Coal (g)	12	90	16,786	304,592	699,436	130,207
Construction materials	14	251	1,774	23,818	71,897	9,622
Other non-metallic minerals	15	144	1,060	12,552	22,265	2,317
Total, mining		527	25,358	425,416	1,049,744	197,320
1979-80						
Metallic minerals	11	58	5,918	103,938	395,318	35,647
Coal (g)	12	89	17,783	336,642	(h)658,765	169,086
Construction materials(j)	14	281	1,926	27,752	94,455	9,197
Other non-metallic minerals	15	152	1,082	15,614	26,808	6,296
Total, mining		580	26,709	483,945	1,175,346	220,225
1980-81						
Metallic minerals	11	60	6,104	103,727	222,210	66,109
Coal (g)	12	91	19,433	464,182	(h)888,089	418,577
Construction materials	14	342	2,152	33,875	117,747	15,868
Other non-metallic minerals	15	140	1,109	17,005	34,796	5,068
Total, mining		633	28,798	618,789	1,262,843	505,622
1981-82						
Metallic minerals	11	42	5,616	107,294	175,361	115,721
Coal (g)	12	96	21,432	583,096	(h)1,156,090	689,439
Construction materials	14	307	1,890	32,427	125,162	10,666
Other non-metallic minerals	15	135	785	12,399	26,666	683
Total, mining		580	29,723	735,215	1,483,280	816,508

(a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(f),(g) and (h). For those footnotes see preceding table. (i) For the year 1976-77 employment figures shown represent the number of persons employed at 30 June (including working proprietors). (j) Details for 1980-81 and later years are not strictly comparable with previous years due to improved coverage of establishments classifiable to this industry category.

Value Added

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table. Further details regarding the composition of these components is given in Appendix B.

Mining Establishments (a) in N.S.W.: Value Added, by Industry Subdivision or Class, 1981-82 (\$'000)

<i>Industry subdivision or class</i>	<i>ASIC code no.</i>	<i>Turn—over(b)</i>	<i>Stocks at beginning of year</i>	<i>Stocks at end of year</i>	<i>Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses</i>	<i>Value added(c)</i>
Metallic minerals —						
Silver-lead-zinc	1126	274,302	78,181	66,366	115,494	146,994
Tin ores	1127	21,744	1,863	2,350	10,987	11,243
Other metallic minerals	1111,1121,1122,1123,1124,1129	43,816	27,683	24,778	23,786	17,124
Total, metallic minerals	11	339,861	107,728	93,494	150,266	175,361
Coal (black)	1201	(d)1,891,457	167,725	267,962	835,604	(d)1,156,090
Construction materials —						
Sand and gravel	1401	119,302	6,919	8,829	53,933	67,279
Construction materials, n.e.c.	1404	95,960	11,403	17,027	43,702	57,883
Total, construction materials	14	215,262	18,322	25,856	97,635	125,162
Other non-metallic minerals —						
Limestone	1501	15,749	963	1,307	7,219	8,873
Clays	1502	11,960	1,044	1,434	7,211	5,140
Salt	1504	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1505	37,171	9,029	1,796	17,285	12,634
Total, other non-metallic minerals	15	64,880	11,037	4,537	31,714	26,666
Total, mining		2,511,461	304,811	391,849	1,115,218	1,483,280

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, exploration activities and other services to the mining industries. (b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income and capital work done for own use. (c) Represents turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (d) Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from turnover and value added. In 1981-82, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$12.5m.

MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the Quantity and Value of Minerals Produced

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced are obtained from returns collected by the N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources in respect of:

- (a) all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments);
- (b) those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity, carried out mining activities; and
- (c) itinerant and part-time miners.

Measurement of Output

In presenting statistics of minerals produced in New South Wales, minerals are divided into four major groups — metallic minerals, coal, construction materials, and other non-metallic minerals.

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are despatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Thus for metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine. In the case of coal produced in New South Wales, the quantity of coal shown in this Section is the raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw and washed coal produced, while the value of coal produced is the value of the coal in the form (i.e. raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the mining industry.

For particular minerals (e.g., those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or despatched from a mine), despatches (or sales) are used as the more appropriate quantitative measure of production.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc. contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.— e.g., aluminium — contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

Method of Valuation

The output of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. This valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value of the mineral during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in transporting the mineral from the mine (or associated treatment works) to the point of sale. (Special values of output, based on actual or estimated realisations for the year's production, are supplied by certain large mineral producers.)

Mining Activities

Trends in employment and the value of minerals produced in mining activities in New South Wales during the last six years are summarised in the following table. In this table, each mine has been classified to a particular mining activity on the basis of its principal mineral products — and all employment and minerals produced at the mine (or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine) have been attributed to that mining activity. Figures differ from those shown in the 'Mining Industries' subsection in that they include not only establishments which come within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments) but also those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity carried out mining activities, and itinerant and part-time miners.

Mining Activities in N.S.W.: Average Employment (a) and Value of Minerals Produced

<i>Mining activity</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Persons employed (a)						
Asbestos	484	449	472	476	437	155
Copper	197	211	223	259	282	329
Mineral sands	1,198	843	730	762	730	532
Silver-lead-zinc	3,928	4,150	4,281	4,458	4,352	4,472
Coal	15,787	16,063	16,343	17,124	19,669	21,284
Construction materials	1,949	1,740	1,789	1,997	2,153	2,093
Clay and limestone	473	472	474	525	515	510
Tin	558	637	696	507	523	416
Other (c)	1,432	1,505	1,586	1,681	1,746	1,573
Total, all mining activities	26,006	26,070	26,594	27,789	r30,407	31,364
Value of minerals produced (\$'000)						
Asbestos	20,382	20,514	21,149	27,240	25,735	14,464
Copper	8,194	8,357	11,431	14,083	8,860	8,521
Mineral sands	56,585	32,031	35,449	37,263	39,187	27,029
Silver-lead-zinc	149,091	151,196	233,684	387,021	267,291	241,591
Coal (b)	757,898	859,912	908,823	880,776	1,318,104	1,585,023
Construction materials	91,904	104,242	126,631	171,807	r197,990	232,136
Clay and limestone	13,944	14,606	16,981	25,213	28,217	35,754
Tin	9,488	21,004	28,970	29,798	22,755	19,994
Other (c)	18,650	18,965	24,453	31,047	29,672	31,710
Total, all mining activities	1,126,136	1,230,827	1,407,571	1,604,247	r1,937,811	2,196,222

(a) Refers to 'average during the whole year' for all mining activities other than itinerant etc. mining activities for which the average employment is on a 'period of operation' basis. *Excludes* employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (b) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1981-82 such payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$12.5m. (c) Includes Gems; estimated, coverage known to be incomplete; in 1981-82 persons employed, 1,304; value produced \$21.7m.

Of the 31,323 persons employed in mining activities during 1981-82, 29,547 (95 per cent) were employed in the mining industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), 446 (1 per cent) were employed in mining activities in other industries, and 1,330 (4 per cent) were itinerant miners classifiable to a mining industry, but excluded from the scope of the annual census of the mining industries because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Most of the employees working in mining activities in other industries were engaged in quarrying construction materials, and were employed by the Department of Main Roads and local government authorities. Most of the itinerant miners were engaged in fossicking for opals.

Of the total value of minerals produced during 1981-82, \$2,129m (97 per cent) was contributed by the mining industries, \$52m (2 per cent) as a result of mining activities in other industries, and \$15m (1 per cent) as a result of itinerant mining activities.

Coal mining was the most important mining activity during the year, with the average employment and value of minerals produced being approximately 68 per cent and 72 per cent respectively, of the State total. Of the other mining activities, silver-lead-zinc mining was the next in importance: average employment in this activity was 14 per cent of the State total, and it contributed 11 per cent to the value of minerals produced during the year. All of the establishments engaged in coal and silver-lead-zinc mining activities are classified to the mining industries.

Metallic Minerals and Sulphur

Quantity and Value of Metallic Minerals

The quantity and value of the metallic ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales in the last 3 years are given in the following tables.

Metallic Minerals Produced in N.S.W.

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$'000)		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Antimony concentrates (a)	tonne	1,270	1,071	1,023	1,530	1,321	1,235
Antimony ore (a)	tonne	7	—	—	4	—	—
Bauxite	tonne	2,890	1,789	1,161	5	—	2
Copper concentrates	tonne	56,581	45,556	69,565	23,485	13,748	13,127
Copper oxide (a)	tonne	3	—	—	3	—	—
Gold concentrates (a)	tonne	188	342	554	2,209	1,790	1,412
Gold-antimony concentrates (a)	tonne	63	—	—	314	—	—
Gold ore (a)	tonne	55	30	—	13	11	—
Gold — other forms (a) (b)	kilogram	14	19	7	193	241	64
Ilmenite concentrates (a) (c)	tonne	28,186	34,704	33,643	268	335	415
Iron oxide (a)	tonne	4,397	7,378	12,523	38	74	156
Lead concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	324,705	317,018	344,296	269,588	155,414	103,831
Lead concentrates from slime dumps (c)	tonne	24,718	21,819	945	12,218	4,922	157
Lead-zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	6,386	9,896	17,404	4,369	*6,074	4,857
Lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	(f)	(f)	23,775	(f)	(f)	3,588
Monazite concentrates (a)	tonne	1,662	433	396	593	132	126
Rutile concentrates (c)	tonne	102,439	99,380	68,037	27,809	30,481	18,432
Silver ore (a)	tonne	—	353	—	—	88	—
Silver-lead ore (a)	tonne	1,176	—	—	601	—	—
Tin concentrates (d)	tonne	4,390	3,728	3,169	29,343	22,753	19,990
Tin-wolfram concentrates	tonne	83	—	—	455	—	—
Wolfram concentrates	tonne	123	23	5	1,019	182	27
Zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	548,779	528,114	611,919	80,578	88,168	119,016
Zinc concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	21,200	18,229	20,466	10,247	6,884	5,536
Zinc-lead ore (a)	tonne	—	4,860	—	—	833	—
Zircon concentrates (c)	tonne	108,902	114,150	88,900	8,418	8,161	8,056
Total		..	..	..	473,298	341,617	300,026

(a) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production. (b) Bullion, alluvial, and retorted gold, etc. (c) Includes concentrates finally separated in Queensland from zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W.; excludes concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (d) Production by large producers; despatches from the mine by small producers. (e) Includes lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps in 1980-81 and earlier years. (f) Included in 'Lead concentrates from slime dumps' in 1980-81 and earlier years.

Contents (a) of Metallic Minerals Produced in N.S.W.

<i>Metal, etc.</i>	<i>Unit of quantity</i>	1981-82				
		<i>1979-80 Total</i>	<i>1980-81 Total</i>	<i>Available for recovery in Australia</i>	<i>Destined for export in ores, etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alumina	tonne	1,098	680	441	—	441
Antimony	tonne	1,435	1,207	594	701	1,295
Cadmium	tonne	1,174	1,156	693	682	1,375
Cobalt	tonne	84	74	27	30	57
Copper	tonne	19,043	17,162	19,123	3,718	22,841
Gold	kilogram	518	572	477	135	612
Lead	tonne	237,189	224,938	234,837	18,194	253,031
Manganese	tonne	5,031	4,470	2,504	2,665	5,169
Monazite	tonne	1,493	391	(b)	(b)	357
Silver	kilogram	291,017	283,667	272,102	35,406	307,508
Sulphur	tonne	243,216	236,244	155,913	118,043	273,956
Tin	tonne	2,424	2,053	857	811	1,668
Titanium dioxide (c)	tonne	111,057	111,021	(b)	(b)	80,454
Tungstic oxide	tonne	116	15	4	—	4
Zinc	tonne	322,173	309,181	181,416	175,769	357,185
Zircon (c)	tonne	106,477	113,009	(b)	(b)	88,010

(a) These are gross contents of metallic minerals produced, as determined by assay, and make no allowance for losses in smelting or refining. (b) Dissection not available — mainly for export. (c) Includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; *excludes* the metallic content of concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W.

Quantity of Metallic Minerals Produced

The contents of metallic minerals produced in the State are reassembled in the previous table to show the total quantity of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced. The total quantity of copper shown in this table, for example, is the aggregate copper content of all copper-bearing minerals (copper concentrates, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates, etc.). The dissection between contents 'Available for recovery in Australia' and those 'Destined for export in ores, etc.' is based on advice received from mineral producers and ore buyers.

Antimony

Antimony concentrates are the principal source of antimony within New South Wales, accounting for about 53 per cent of the total antimony produced. The only significant producer is located in the Northern Tablelands, near Armidale. Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are another important source of antimony; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonic lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia).

Copper

Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade and/or small size of most deposits. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar and Woodlawn and in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill.

Mine production of copper in the last six years is given in the next table.

**Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.
(tonnes)**

<i>Mineral in which contained</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Copper ore	4	—	1	—	—	—
Copper concentrates	6,945	8,151	7,973	12,467	10,210	15,814
Copper-lead-zinc ore	—	118	4,235	—	—	—
Copper oxide	7	1	12	2	—	—
Copper precipitates	10	15	—	—	—	—
Gold concentrates	—	—	—	3	5	3
Lead concentrates (a)	2,779	3,162	4,260	4,956	5,188	4,530
Lead-zinc concentrates (b)	260	8	—	77	119	221
Silver concentrates	—	—	14	—	—	—
Zinc concentrates	783	830	1,180	1,538	1,499	2,273
Zinc-lead ore	—	—	—	—	141	—
Total copper	10,788	12,285	17,675	19,043	17,162	22,841

(a) Includes lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps in 1980-81 and earlier years. (b) Lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps are included in 'lead concentrates' in 1980-81 and earlier years.

Gold

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. Most of the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill. Expanded production and improved recovery techniques at the antimony-gold mines near Armidale are responsible for these mines emerging as important gold producers.

A table showing the quantity and value of the mine production of gold, since its discovery in this State in 1851, was shown on page 1011 of Year Book No. 64.

Mineral Sands (Zircon, Rutile, Ilmenite, and Monazite)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where available high-grade deposits have been virtually exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for the greater part of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. Despite the extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers the demand for Australian rutile concentrates has fallen steadily in recent years.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands. Normally they are used for pigment manufacture but a chrome impurity in N.S.W. ilmenite renders them unsuitable for this use and they are used in limited quantities in sand blasting and as a supplement to normal steel furnace feed. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table shows production of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last six years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Mine Production of Titanium Dioxide, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W. (tonnes)

Mineral sand	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Titanium dioxide						
Contents of —						
Rutile concentrates (a)	172,199	119,463	122,321	98,369	95,404	65,314
Ilmenite concentrates (a)	8,071	25,316	19,871	12,688	15,617	15,140
Total (a)	180,270	144,779	142,192	111,057	111,021	80,454
Zircon contents of zircon concentrates (a)	171,900	131,337	141,275	106,477	113,009	88,010
Monazite contents of monazite concentrates	916	—	484	1,493	391	357

(a) Includes the metallic content (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland. (In 1981-82, 25,163 tonnes of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 11,896 tonnes of titanium dioxide and 10,395 tonnes of zircon) were recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland.) Excludes the metallic content of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (Nil during 1981-82.)

Silver, Lead, and Zinc

Silver-lead-zinc mining in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, situated 1,125 kilometres by rail west of Sydney and 412 kilometres from Port Pirie (South Australia). The only other significant producers are the Cobar and Woodlawn mines and the new mine at Elura.

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by open stopping and horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1981-82, 142 million tonnes of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 7.5 per cent lead, 8.4 grams silver per tonne and 9 per cent zinc. Apart from the silver, lead and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.97 or 99.99 per cent lead, depending on trace elements present in the concentrates. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and despatched overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate was formerly not recovered, but passed into the slag dump; since 1968, however, the zinc has been recovered by slag fuming processes. Sulphuric acid is produced from the lead sinter gas.

More than half of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped through Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported overseas. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (mostly at 99.95 per cent purity but occasionally at 99.99 per cent purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The smelting and refining plant at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Cobar. The lead bullion produced is exported overseas for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper-lead dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Lead and zinc concentrates are produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar. The lead concentrates are despatched to Cockle Creek for smelting and refining, and the zinc concentrates are despatched either to Cockle Creek or to Risdon.

The Woodlawn copper-lead-zinc-silver deposit, situated 50 km south of Goulburn, was discovered in 1969. The surface gossan and supergene ore were mined by open pit in 1977-78 and open pit mining of the main sulphide ore body commenced in 1978. Reserves are estimated to be 6.3 million tonnes of complex copper-lead-zinc-silver ore with an average grade of 1.7 per cent copper, 5.5 per cent lead, 14.4 per cent zinc and 89 grams per tonne silver; and 3.7 million tonnes of copper ore with an average grade of 1.9 per cent copper. Ore concentration is carried out at the mine, there being two circuits — a copper ore circuit and a complex ore circuit. Copper concentrate from the copper circuit is sent to Port Kembla for smelting. The complex ore concentrating circuit produces copper, lead and zinc concentrates. Part of these concentrates are smelted in Australia (copper concentrate at Port Kembla, lead concentrate at Newcastle and Port Pirie, and the zinc concentrate at Newcastle) with the remainder being exported overseas.

A silver-lead-zinc deposit at Elura, 41km north of Cobar, was discovered in 1973. Reserves are estimated at 27 million tonnes of ore, averaging 8.3 per cent zinc, 5.6 per cent lead and 140 grams per tonne silver. Access to the mine is via a decline, almost 3 km long, and a vertical shaft. Extraction of ore commenced in January 1983. After treatment of the ore at the mine, the zinc and silver-lead concentrates are railed to Newcastle. The zinc concentrates are shipped to Risdon in Tasmania for smelting. The silver-lead concentrates are sent to local smelters and overseas markets.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last six years.

**Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W.
(tonnes)**

<i>Mineral in which contained</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Lead						
Lead concentrates (a)	216,373	223,448	230,413	220,591	207,725	225,366
Zinc concentrates	6,405	7,882	9,642	11,472	11,203	14,675
Other minerals (b)	2,356	699	4,610	5,125	6,010	12,990
Total lead	225,134	232,029	244,665	237,189	224,938	253,031
Zinc						
Zinc concentrates	259,152	265,002	275,053	292,589	279,228	319,159
Lead concentrates (a)	13,026	15,745	18,500	23,561	22,438	20,373
Other minerals (b)	10,544	1,505	3,901	6,023	7,515	17,653
Total zinc	282,722	282,252	297,454	322,173	309,181	357,185

(a) Includes 'lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps' in 1980-81 and earlier years. (b) Includes 'lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps' in 1981-82. These are included in 'lead concentrates' in earlier years.

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a substantial proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder and bearing metals.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1981-82, 175,769 tonnes (49 per cent) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Employees of the Broken Hill mining companies receive a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$67.90 in 1981-82.

The mine production of silver in the last six years is shown in the next table. Approximately half of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W. (kilograms)

<i>Mineral in which contained</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Copper concentrates	4,893	5,532	8,890	12,630	12,495	16,791
Lead concentrates (a)	247,181	230,460	242,824	232,222	218,847	229,535
Lead-zinc concentrates (b)	21,764	200	—	6,194	9,451	17,606
Silver concentrates	—	13,945	13,338	—	—	—
Silver-lead ore	—	180	1,610	496	—	—
Zinc concentrates	17,138	27,931	31,940	39,452	40,377	43,552
Other minerals	125	566	16,322	22	2,497	24
Total silver	269,337	278,614	314,924	291,017	283,667	307,508

(a) Includes 'Lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps' in 1980-81 in earlier years. (b) 'Lead-zinc concentrates from slime dumps' are included in 'Lead concentrates' in 1980-81 and earlier years.

Sulphur

There are no known deposits of elemental sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported elemental sulphur, from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates, or is recovered from oil refinery feedstock. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last six years is shown in the next table.

Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W. (tonnes)

<i>Mineral in which contained</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Lead concentrates (a)	52,201	49,908	53,877	59,786	60,565	60,181
Lead-zinc concentrates (b)	—	—	—	1,820	2,820	9,946
Zinc concentrates	158,311	161,701	170,075	181,610	172,859	203,829
Total sulphur	210,512	211,609	223,952	243,216	236,244	273,956

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table. (b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 65 per cent of its sulphuric acid production.

Tin

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are the New England area and Ardlethan (in the south-west).

Australia's tin exports are regulated by the Commonwealth Government and by quotas imposed by the International Tin Council (of which Australia is a member) under International Tin Agreements. The agreements provide for the regulation of exports and stocks to stabilise the market in the event of persistent disequilibrium beyond the capacity of the buffer stock mechanism to control. (Producing countries are required to contribute

a quantity of tin or its equivalent in cash to buffer short-term fluctuations in the world market price of tin.)

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last six years.

Mine Production of Tin, N.S.W. (tonnes)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Tin concentrates produced	2,700	4,059	4,639	4,390	3,728	3,169
Tin content of concentrates	1,413	2,209	2,588	2,402	2,053	1,668
Tin-wolfram concentrates	—	—	—	83	—	—
Tin content of concentrates	—	—	—	22	—	—

Prices of Metals

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) and home consumption selling prices during the last six years are illustrated in the next table.

London and Australian Metal Prices

Metal	Unit of quantity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
London prices (a) (sterling value)							
Copper (electrolytic)	pounds per tonne	824.35	680.12	838.62	978.35	838.28	871.23
Silver	new pence per oz. fine	262.94	267.37	329.53	860.22	652.11	439.01
Lead	pounds per tonne	323.45	325.50	470.22	500.94	337.87	361.91
Zinc (virgin)	pounds per tonne	390.66	290.01	354.47	325.60	345.01	451.20
Tin	pounds per tonne	5,256.64	6,440.75	7,222.52	7,397.46	6,502.84	7,734.74
Australian prices (b)							
Copper (electrolytic)	\$ per tonne	1,245.40	1,106.75	1,477.21	1,980.94	1,682.40	1,471.44
Lead	\$ per tonne	474.46	517.26	769.50	1,049.21	684.71	655.56
Zinc (electrolytic)	\$ per tonne	699.00	563.82	642.31	725.07	734.39	858.09
Tin	\$ per tonne	8,406.94	10,966.43	13,115.59	15,325.77	13,610.22	14,093.08

(a) Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages. (b) Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are — copper; ex-smelter, Port Kembla; lead; f.o.r. Port Pirie; zinc; delivered buyers' works Sydney; tin; ex-works Sydney, spot price.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

Coal

The principal coal producing centres in New South Wales are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts of the Hunter Valley (northern district), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (southern district), and the Lithgow district (western district). The coal produced at these centres is of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam-raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern district can supply low-volatile coking coals. High-volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the northern district. Steaming and coking coals are important overseas exports from New South Wales.

Organisation and Control of the Coal Mining Industry

Authority to regulate the coal mining industry in New South Wales rests with the Joint Coal Board and the New South Wales Departments of Mineral Resources and of Industrial Relations.

The *Joint Coal Board* was established in 1947, in terms of complementary Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and on matters of policy is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The Commonwealth and State Governments contribute equally towards the administrative costs of the Board.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining, grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may

regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the sub-section 'Workers' Compensation Insurance' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

Two important Acts relating to the New South Wales coal mining industry are the (New South Wales) Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912 and the (New South Wales) Coal Mining Act, 1973. The Coal Mines Regulation Act is, in essence, a comprehensive safety code designed to ensure that coal mining operations are carried out with safety. The administration of the Coal Mines Regulation Act is the responsibility of the Department of Industrial Relations. The legislation empowers members of the Inspectorate, comprising mining, electrical and mechanical engineers, to enter mines at any time to inspect the operations to ensure compliance with the Act and Regulations and to conduct investigations into accidents and incidents. The Inspectorate provides engineering advice to other government departments, mine operators and the public generally. The Coal Mining Act, which is administered by the Department of Mineral Resources, sets out provisions regarding the issue of mining titles which are discussed later in this chapter in the division 'Administration of Mining Laws in New South Wales'. The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1982 and associated acts were assented to in May 1982 but had not been proclaimed at the time this manuscript was prepared. The acts repeal the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912 and make new provisions for regulating coal mines and related places.

Electricity Commission Coal Mines

The Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates collieries (Awaba State, Liddell State, Munmorah State, Wyee State, Huntley, Newstan, Newvale No. 1, Newvale No. 2, Angus Place, Myuna and Cooranbong). Two open cut mines, Swamp Creek and Ravensworth No. 2, are operated by contractors to the Electricity Commission. Raw coal production from all of these collieries amounted to 14.5 million tonnes in 1981-82, and represented 24.1 per cent of the total raw coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas or used by the Australian steel industry. The Commission is developing new mines in the Singleton north-west district (to supply the new Bayswater power station), and in the Newcastle and Lithgow areas.

Coal Resources

The latest assessment of black coal resources in New South Wales was made by the Joint Coal Board during 1979; this assessment resulted from a major updating of its 1973-74 estimates. Total resources were estimated at 512,779 million tonnes in situ. Of this total, 22,743 million tonnes were classified as measured and indicated reserves and 490,036 million tonnes as inferred resources. Measured and indicated reserves comprise coal which would be recoverable from seams about which there is a substantial amount of information available. Inferred resources comprise estimated deposits in coal-bearing lands where drilling has been limited and exploration insufficient to justify inclusion in the first category. Included in the inferred resources is some coal unlikely to be economically mineable in the foreseeable future, namely 130,000 million tonnes below 1,000 metres.

Prior to 1850 the majority of Crown grants made in New South Wales contained a provision reserving minerals, including coal, to the Crown. In 1850 this policy was abandoned and the Crown gave to grantees reserves of coal contained in many Crown grants. By 1884 this decision had been totally reversed so that all Crown grants contained a reservation of minerals to the Crown. During the intervening period many reserves of coal had passed into private ownership. The Coal Acquisition Act, 1981 provided for the vesting of all coal in the Crown from 1 January 1982. The Act provides for compensation to be paid in respect of the loss of private coal rights.

Coal Production

From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1982, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 1,505 million tonnes.

The next table shows the output of raw coal in each of the three principal coal mining districts in New South Wales in the last six years.

Coal Production (a) in New South Wales ('000 tonnes)

Location and type	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Northern district —						
Underground mines	16,543	17,807	17,538	16,138	19,278	20,298
Open cut mines	9,589	11,405	12,285	13,334	15,003	14,746
Total, all mines	26,132	29,213	29,822	29,472	34,281	35,044
Southern district —						
Underground mines	15,892	16,176	16,373	14,809	17,912	17,311
Western district —						
Underground mines	3,961	4,129	4,294	4,612	6,275	7,141
Open cut mines	—	17	28	81	81	676
Total, all mines	3,961	4,146	4,322	4,693	6,356	7,817
New South Wales —						
Underground mines	36,396	38,112	38,205	35,560	43,465	44,749
Open cut mines	9,589	11,423	12,312	13,415	15,084	15,423
Total, all mines	45,986	49,534	50,517	48,975	58,549	60,172

(a) Raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw or washed coal produced.

To meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel industries, coal production has risen rapidly since 1963, exceeding 30 million tonnes for the first time in 1968 and 50 million tonnes in 1978-79. In 1979-80 a high level of industrial disputes was responsible for coal production falling below 49 million tonnes. Production rose to 60 million tonnes in 1981-82. Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. However the proportion of coal won from open cut mines has risen from 4.6 per cent in 1966 to 12.7 per cent in 1971-72, and to 25.6 per cent in 1981-82.

In 1981-82, 58 per cent of the coal produced in New South Wales was obtained from the northern district, 29 per cent from the southern district, and the remaining 13 per cent from the western district. In 1981-82, 58 per cent of the coal exported overseas from New South Wales came from the northern district, 27 per cent from the southern district, and 15 per cent from the western district.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of raw and washed coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in 1981-82.

Raw and Washed Coal: Production, Disposals, and Colliery Stocks, N.S.W. ('000 tonnes)

Production, disposals, and stocks	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82			Total N.S.W.
	Total N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.	Northern district	Southern district	Western district	
Raw coal —						
Production	48,975	58,549	35,044	17,311	7,817	60,172
Disposals —						
Sales and transfers (a)	19,843	24,662	15,616	5,698	4,987	26,301
Washed (b)	28,938	34,035	18,591	11,568	2,816	32,974
Washed coal (c) —						
Production	21,339	24,874	13,461	8,856	2,616	24,933
Sales and transfers (a)	23,356	24,079	13,724	7,725	2,689	24,138
Colliery stocks —						
Raw coal at 30 June	1,439	1,525	1,050	394	666	2,110
Washed coal at 30 June	1,945	3,259	1,916	2,243	409	4,568
Increase during year (d)	(—)1,827	1,136	816	1,317	(—)72	2,060

(a) Excludes sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ('Transfers' cover coal physically transferred from a mine to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.) Excludes small tonnages used for colliery consumption and supplied as miners' coal. (b) Raw coal washed (or blended with washed coal) within the coal mining industry. (c) Includes raw coal blended with washed coal within the coal mining industry. (d) Includes stock adjustments of raw and washed coal.

Coal Preparation

In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed 'washing' plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking and other qualities. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants have also been attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants (consumer's washeries) are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. The washed coal produced at these plants is therefore not included in washed coal figures in the above table. In 1981-82, 7.5 million tonnes of coal (including some washed coal produced by coal industry washeries) was treated in consumers' washeries to produce 5.9 million tonnes of washed coal.

Value of Coal Produced

The next table shows, for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the value of coal produced in each of the last six years.

Value of Coal Produced (a) in New South Wales (\$'000)

Location	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82		Total
						Raw coal (b)	Washed coal	
Northern district	311,998	367,286	429,169	438,959	652,643	318,421	460,952	779,373
Southern district	401,677	445,833	427,048	379,441	531,739	213,177	403,593	616,769
Western district	44,223	46,792	52,606	62,376	133,722	119,957	68,811	188,768
Total, N.S.W.	757,898	859,912	908,823	880,776	1,318,104	651,555	933,355	1,584,910

(a) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1981-82, such payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$12.5m. (b) Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.

Coal Prices

Coal produced in New South Wales is not sold at a standard price. There are many types of coal which have varying inherent qualities, and which are mined under widely varying conditions. In addition, as between mines, there are differences in the type of coal, degree of preparation, and production costs.

The trend in coal prices during the last six years is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded.

Average Value of Coal At Pit-Top, New South Wales (\$ per tonne)

Location	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Northern district	13.49	14.67	17.09	17.28	22.97	25.91
Southern district	32.18	36.19	34.86	32.40	39.46	43.13
Western district	12.13	12.33	13.43	14.16	22.83	25.44
Total, New South Wales	18.37	19.77	20.80	20.48	26.65	29.41

Employment in Coal Mines

About 71 per cent of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying activities in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last six years.

Persons Employed (a) in Coal Mines, N.S.W.
(Source: Joint Coal Board)

Location	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Underground mines						
Northern district	6,862	7,014	7,010	7,416	8,389	8,980
Southern district	7,227	7,127	7,390	7,617	8,010	7,557
Western district	949	990	1,120	1,223	1,613	1,762
Total, N.S.W. —						
<i>Below ground</i>	10,548	10,553	10,889	11,553	12,886	12,977
<i>Above ground</i>	4,490	4,578	4,631	4,703	5,126	5,322
Total N.S.W.	15,038	15,131	15,520	16,256	18,012	18,299
Open cut mines (b)						
Total, N.S.W.	877	1,014	1,218	1,423	1,855	2,612
Total, underground and open cut mines						
Total, N.S.W.	15,915	16,145	16,738	17,679	19,867	20,911

(a) At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave. (b) Persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district, with the exception of a small number in the western district (78 in 1981-82).

Manshifts Worked

The next table shows, for underground coal mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last six years.

Underground Coal Mines, N.S.W.: Manshifts Worked
(Source: Joint Coal Board)

Manshifts	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Manshifts worked ('000)						
Northern district	1,631	1,658	1,660	1,607	1,856	1,997
Southern district	1,758	1,733	1,706	1,706	1,958	1,817
Western district	239	252	269	279	357	391
Total, New South Wales	3,628	3,643	3,635	3,592	4,171	4,205
Manshifts possible ('000)	4,057	4,004	4,042	4,247	4,694	4,901
Ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible (per cent)	89.4	91.0	89.9	84.6	88.9	85.8

The proportion of possible manshifts lost in underground coal mines as a result of industrial disputes was 5.9 per cent in 1981-82, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1948 when these statistics were first compiled. The manshifts lost due to sick leave and accidents to men have in recent years exceeded those lost from industrial disputes, except in 1979-80 when the reverse situation was experienced.

Further details of industrial disputes are shown in the division 'Employment' in the chapter, 'Labour'.

Output per Manshift Worked

The following table shows production of coal per manshift worked in underground and open cut mines in New South Wales. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

Raw Coal Produced per Manshift Worked (a)
(Source: Joint Coal Board)
(tonnes)

Type and location of mine	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Underground mines —						
Northern district	10.3	10.7	10.6	10.0	10.4	10.1
Southern district	9.2	9.3	9.6	8.6	9.1	9.5
Western district	16.9	16.3	15.9	16.5	17.4	18.1
Total, underground mines	10.2	10.4	10.5	9.8	10.4	10.6
Open cut mines	45.9	45.1	41.4	39.9	37.6	28.4
Total, all mines	12.2	12.6	12.9	12.4	12.8	12.6

(a) Production per manshift worked, taking into account all persons employed in or about the mines.

Conditions of Employment

A feature of employment conditions in the coal mining industry is the widespread application of incentive schemes in the form of bonuses related to the level of production; for the year 1981, these bonuses averaged \$104.15 per employee per week. Current award rights include severance pay, accident pay, long service leave and from 1 July 1980, five weeks annual leave. A 35-hour week (ordinary hours) has been operative in the coal industry since 1971.

Long service leave accrues at the rate of 13 weeks for each 8 years of continuous service and employers are reimbursed for long service leave payments under the coal mining industry Long Service Leave Scheme. This scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all black coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The general rate of duty was 15c per tonne from 1977 until 1 April 1982 when it was increased to 25c per tonne. One-third of the duty is to be used for coal research and two-thirds paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$5.2m in 1981-82.

Particulars of industrial arbitration and industrial dispute statistics in the coal mining industry are shown in the division 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour'.

Disposal of New South Wales Coal

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last six years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries (including dump losses) and exports. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

Disposal of New South Wales Coal (^{'000 tonnes})

<i>Production and disposal</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total production	45,986	49,534	50,517	48,975	58,549	60,172
Mine washery, refuse, etc. (a)	7,171	7,566	8,157	7,519	8,930	8,201
Exports (a) —						
Interstate	562	428	843	508	862	906
Overseas	16,447	17,736	19,442	21,866	23,712	22,290
Available for consumption in N.S.W.	21,806	23,804	22,075	19,082	25,045	28,775
Changes in stocks held in N.S.W. (a) —						
Held at mines, in transit etc.	(+) 506	(+) 1,675	(-) 296	(-) 1,492	(+) 1,832	(+) 1,829
Held by consumers	(+) 1,211	(+) 390	(+) 410	(-) 2,815	(-) 1,046	(+) 3,511
Actual consumption in N.S.W.	20,089	21,739	21,961	23,389	24,259	23,435

(a) Source: Joint Coal Board.

Coal Consumption and Stocks in New South Wales

Most of the coal consumed in New South Wales is used in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (33 per cent in 1981-82) and in electricity generating stations (62 per cent in 1981-82). The following table shows consumption of coal in New South Wales, by the principal users.

Principal Consumers of Coal in New South Wales (Source: Joint Coal Board) (^{'000 tonnes})

<i>Consumer</i>	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Public utilities —						
Electricity	11,692	12,328	12,732	14,421	15,063	14,422
Town gas	50	33	29	21	24	11
Other (incl. hospitals)	165	160	146	130	107	91
Industrial —						
Iron, steel, and metallurgical coke	7,739	7,849	8,005	7,576	8,154	7,742
Cement	453	390	430	426	450	449
Food processing	234	216	204	198	188	192
Bricks, tiles, and pottery	60	51	50	43	48	52
Other industrial	475	418	338	313	326	288
Total, public utility and industrial users	20,868	21,445	21,934	23,128	24,360	23,247

(a) Period of 53 weeks.

Total *stocks on hand* in New South Wales at the end of 1981-82 amounted to 14.1 million tonnes. Of the total, 6.6 million tonnes were held at collieries and 6.3 million tonnes were held by consumers, while the balance was held at ports and sidings, was held by merchants, or was in transit.

Exports of Coal

The following table shows exports of coal from New South Wales in each of the last six years.

Exports of Coal From New South Wales (Source: Joint Coal Board) (^{'000 tonnes})

<i>Destination</i>	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Interstate	562	428	843	508	862	906
Overseas —						
United Kingdom	1,463	942	985	1,125	1,265	1,385
Other Europe	1,175	2,479	3,067	3,135	2,673	1,476
India	—	—	215	591	—	237
Japan	12,464	11,935	12,265	13,849	15,740	14,978
Korea, Rep of	1,053	1,069	1,464	1,734	2,275	2,471
Taiwan	195	643	1,055	1,392	1,588	990
United States of America	—	624	314	30	46	—
Other	97	44	77	10	125	753
Total overseas	16,447	17,736	19,442	21,866	23,712	22,290
Total exports	17,009	18,164	20,285	22,374	24,574	23,196

(a) Period of 53 weeks.

Coal Loading Facilities

Coal exported from New South Wales is mainly shipped through Newcastle (Port Waratah and Basin loaders), Balmain and Port Kembla. At Newcastle the Port Waratah Coal Services and Basin loading facilities are currently capable of handling 25 to 30 million tonnes annually while the present combined annual capacity of Balmain and Port Kembla is about 19 million tonnes.

The New South Wales Government recently completed upgrading loading facilities at Balmain and Port Kembla. The extension at Balmain was completed in late 1982 and increased the annual capacity of the coal loader from 3 to 4.5 million tonnes. The first phase of the new loader at Port Kembla has an annual capacity of 14 million tonnes and was commissioned in November 1982. Further extensions to the plant at Port Kembla are proposed and these provide for an ultimate capacity of about 30 million tonnes annually.

At Newcastle, expansion of the Port Waratah loader was completed in January 1983 and, on Kooragang Island, the first stage of a third loader with an annual capacity of 15 million tonnes is under construction and is scheduled to be commissioned in late 1984. The plant is designed for an ultimate annual throughput of 50 million tonnes.

Port deepening at Newcastle and Port Kembla was completed in 1982. Vessels up to 110,000 DWT can be fully loaded at Port Kembla and at the Port Waratah Coal Services (Channel) facility and the new plant on Kooragang Island at Newcastle. Vessels up to 70,000 DWT can now be accommodated at the Basin loader at Newcastle and up to 60,000 DWT at the Balmain loader.

Methane

With a view to recovering valuable methane resources presently being vented from operating coal mines, two petroleum mining leases have been granted on the South Coast. The commercial viability of recovering this energy is currently being assessed.

Coal Research

Coal research in Australia is currently concerned with three principal fields of investigation: the feasibility of coal conversion (into oil or gas); developing coal firing as a substitute for liquid fuelling of industrial plants; and technological improvements to mining methods and coal handling.

A three-year \$1.5m exploration program by the Department of Mineral Resources has identified large coal reserves in the West Muswellbrook area, samples of which have shown good potential as a liquefaction feedstock. Following completion of this program, an inter-departmental Task Force on Coal Liquefaction, responsible to the Minister for Energy, was

established in April 1981. The Task Force invited private companies to register interest, details of qualifications, and broad project outlines for the development of a coal liquefaction industry in New South Wales. Progression of the project into the second stage — the issue of invitations to selected registrants to submit detailed program proposals — is currently under consideration.

Within the National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council, which is described in the sub-division 'Energy Management and Research' later in this chapter, committees have been formed to co-ordinate research into coal mine site technology and coal utilisation. Emphasis has been placed on the need for research and development into improved coal seam recovery, especially in deep mines. In 1981-82, grants were made for projects to improve mining methods, strata control, roof support, mine ventilation, and gas drainage. In the area of coal utilisation, aspects of combustion and emission control are receiving the highest priority. The Council has provided funds for a design study for the establishment of a national coal combustion testing facility at a power station in New South Wales. Research into, and testing of, pulverised black coal firing and the development of test methods for forecasting the operational characteristics of steaming coal, are being undertaken. The Council is also supporting research into coke and char making because of the importance for steel making and for export sales of coking coal.

The principal organisations receiving grants from the Council are universities, the CSIRO, the Australian Coal Industry Research Laboratories, State electricity commissions and some companies involved in steel making and coal mining. Australian projects valued at \$3.0m were approved in 1981-82 for funding from the Coal Research Trust Account. A further \$6.7m was approved for funding through the Energy Research Trust Account from appropriations to the Department of Resources and Energy.

Construction Materials

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked.

Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama and Prospect areas, and several large producers extract gravel and sand from both old river terraces and the present course of the Nepean River, near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years.

Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.

Material	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
Dimension stone (building, ornamental, and monumental) (a)	13,582	619	24,476	1,097	16,110	993
Crushed and broken stone (b)						
Basalt (incl. dolerite)	7,908,866	50,930	8,506,342	55,635	7,974,017	65,909
Breccia	1,874,101	10,817	1,240,628	9,354	995,710	9,222
Granite	214,016	879	280,020	1,213	561,633	2,714
Limestone (incl. marble)	43,018	r576	33,559	463	34,308	413
Porphyry (incl. rhyolite)	794,575	3,933	773,676	3,432	391,794	1,542
Sandstone (incl. quartzite)	1,203,728	4,099	1,453,579	6,729	1,642,914	7,552
Other (c)	r1,592,916	r7,125	r1,542,774	r6,537	1,164,288	6,416
Gravel (d)	4,736,112	27,883	4,612,171	34,167	5,551,544	46,799
Sand (e)	9,553,148	33,119	10,737,977	44,304	10,767,295	49,123
Other materials (unprocessed) (c)(f)	r24,732,406	r27,150	r23,676,250	r33,379	17,481,748	39,465
Total, construction materials	..	r167,131	.	r196,310	..	230,148

(a) Comprises 'rough' and 'dressed' stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs. (b) Includes fine-crushed rock, and material for prepared road base, but excludes gravel. (c) Revised to exclude slag in 1979-80 and 1980-81. (d) Washed, screened, and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel). (e) Comprises 'processed' and 'unprocessed' sand. Excludes sand for industrial use. (f) Includes 'unprocessed' materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill.

Other Non-metallic Minerals

Quantity and Value of Non-metallic Minerals

The following table shows details of the major non-metallic minerals (other than coal and construction materials) produced in New South Wales in recent years.

Non-Metallic Minerals (a) Produced in N.S.W.

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>1979-80</i>		<i>1980-81</i>		<i>1981-82</i>	
	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Asbestos, chrysotile (<i>h</i>)	90,524	27,240	73,416	25,735	34,293	14,464
Clays —						
Brick clay and shale	3,665,845	12,053	3,408,017	12,666	3,673,701	14,694
Cement clay and shale	161,337	549	203,956	769	205,763	854
Fireclay	50,883	546	43,116	380	48,335	511
Kaolin and ball clay	44,467	1,401	59,424	2,331	44,656	1,786
Stoneware clay	78,829	220	105,290	394	78,191	364
Terra cotta clay	82,400	253	95,405	361	82,972	410
Other clay, n.e.c.	..	94	..	43	..	63
Gems —						
Opal (<i>c</i>)	..	12,798	..	13,681	..	14,032
Sapphire	..	4,672	..	4,783	..	7,647
Other gems, n.e.c.	..	5	..	2	..	7
Gypsum	28,733	417	22,760	369	20,804	356
Limestone (<i>d</i>)	3,500,031	9,951	3,599,277	11,190	3,514,150	16,826
Magnesite crude	29,034	1,979	27,808	2,626	25,238	2,785
Pyrophyllite	18,519	519	10,452	324	8,829	325
Quartzite (<i>d</i>)	102,855	1,314	79,571	1,203	67,652	876
Sand (<i>d</i>)	479,264	4,586	464,074	4,381	479,698	4,560
Sandstone (<i>d</i>)	3,762	65	3,692	83	1,500	33
Other non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. (<i>a</i>)	..	446	..	460	..	545
Total non-metallic minerals (<i>a</i>)	..	79,108	..	81,780	..	81,138

(a) Other than coal and construction materials. (b) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production. (c) Estimated. (d) Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material.

Asbestos. Deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State, but the deposit at Woodsreef near Barraba (where mining of chrysotile asbestos commenced early in 1972) has been the only deposit of significant size mined in recent years. Since January 1983 this mine has been on a care and maintenance basis pending conversion of the plant from a dry to a wet process.

Clays. Brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture). Most kaolin is produced from the Coorabin-Oakland and the Gulgong-Home Rule-Mudgee areas.

Gems. Significant quantities of opals and sapphires are mined in New South Wales. The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the major producing centre in recent years are remarkable for colour, fire and brilliance. Sapphires are obtained in the Glen Innes and Inverell districts of the State. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

Limestone. Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan and Kandos.

The next table shows particulars of disposals of limestone produced in N.S.W. in recent years, by intended use.

Disposals of Limestones (a) Produced in N.S.W. by Intended Use

<i>Intended use</i>	<i>1979-80</i>		<i>1980-81</i>		<i>1981-82</i>	
	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Cement manufacture	2,024,751	5,155	2,124,136	6,020	2,025,128	9,237
Flux	1,008,648	2,655	978,043	2,853	960,735	4,358
Dead burnt lime (<i>b</i>)	208,038	586	238,959	711	234,901	1,120
Agricultural purposes	56,395	562	65,930	556	100,368	854
Chemical manufacture	1,613	59	1,353	52	1,304	52
Other	194,767	912	208,767	1,098	194,541	1,175
Total limestone	3,494,212	9,929	3,617,188	11,290	3,516,977	16,795

(a) Excludes material for use as a building or road material. (b) Includes hydrated lime and quicklime.

Magnesite. Magnesite deposits are being mined at Fifield near Condobolin and at Thuddungra near Young.

EXPLORATION FOR MINERALS IN N.S.W.

Petroleum Exploration

Statistics relating to petroleum exploration are compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics and relate to years ended 31 December. There were only 769 metres drilled in private exploration in New South Wales in 1981.

Other Mineral Exploration

The statistics of exploration for minerals other than petroleum are derived from the annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources and relate to years ended 30 June.

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of newly-found deposits, and the further appraisal of known deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations, which are included in the scope of the annual Mining Census, the results of which are published earlier in this chapter.

The data obtained in the Mineral Exploration Census are divided into the following categories:

Private exploration on production leases. This relates to exploration carried out on the production lease by privately operated mines currently producing or under development for production of minerals. This also includes particulars of exploration within their production leases by business undertakings operated by State governmental authorities. Mines included in this section of the mineral exploration collection are also included in the annual Mining Census.

Private exploration other than on production leases. This relates to exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences and other forms of prospecting title. It also includes exploration for minerals which is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc., including general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to particular lease or licence areas.

Exploration by Government. Relates to exploration for minerals carried out by the Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies. In addition, some government exploration expenditure is incurred by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, but separate figures for New South Wales are not available.

The next table shows the number of metres drilled in private exploration in the State during the last six years.

Private Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Metres Drilled ('000 metres)

Type of exploration	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
On production leases—						
Core drilling (a)	39	25	26	31	39	41
Non-core drilling (b)	93	57	76	73	47	52
Total	132	82	102	104	86	93
On other areas—						
Core drilling (a)	77	85	72	101	183	158
Non-core drilling (b)	114	256	217	248	389	479
Total	191	341	289	349	572	637
Total private exploration—						
Core drilling (a)	116	110	98	132	221	199
Non-core drilling (b)	207	313	293	321	436	531
Total	323	423	391	453	658	730

(a) Diamond drilling, or any type of drilling in which cores are taken. (b) Alluvial, percussion, and other drilling in which cores are not taken.

The following table shows private and government expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) during each of the last six years.

**Private and Government Expenditure on Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum and Oil Shale), N.S.W.
(\$'000)**

<i>Type of exploration</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Private exploration						
On production leases—						
On drilling	2,709	3,925	2,930	4,351	4,591	5,458
Other (b)	3,123	2,910	3,252	2,990	2,660	3,104
Total	5,832	6,835	6,182	7,341	7,251	8,562
Other—						
On drilling	3,878	6,184	5,468	8,908	16,339	20,846
Other (b)	14,004	12,474	15,956	28,010	45,569	60,343
Total	17,882	18,658	21,424	36,918	61,908	81,189
Total private exploration—						
On drilling	6,587	10,109	8,397	13,259	20,930	26,303
Other (b)	17,128	15,384	19,208	31,000	48,229	63,448
Total	23,715	25,493	27,605	44,259	69,159	89,751
Government exploration (a)						
On drilling	277	1,866	2,365	1,668	2,624	5,523
Other (b)	1,772	1,666	1,887	3,647	5,613	2,342
Total	2,050	3,532	4,252	5,315	8,237	7,865
Total expenditure on exploration						
On drilling	6,864	11,975	10,762	14,927	23,554	31,826
Other (b)	18,901	17,050	21,095	34,647	53,842	65,790
Total	25,765	29,025	31,857	49,574	77,396	97,616

(a) Comprises expenditure by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies but excludes expenditure by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics. (b) Includes geological, geophysical, geochemical, etc. exploration, including construction of shafts, adits, etc.

Details of mineral exploration expenditure by private enterprise in 1981-82 classified by type of expenditure and type of exploration are given in the next table.

**Private Mineral Exploration Expenditure (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.:
Type of Expenditure and Type of Exploration, 1981-82
(\$'000)**

<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>Type of exploration</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Production leases</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Salaries and wages paid	1,974	17,629	19,602
Materials purchased (a)	862	5,100	5,962
Net expenditure on fixed tangible assets (b)	56	8,936	8,992
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc.	5,011	34,160	39,171
Other exploration expenditure	659	15,365	16,024
Total	8,562	81,189	89,751

(a) Includes running expenses of motor vehicles and aircraft. (b) Expenditure on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Department of Mineral Resources, the Department of Industrial Relations and the Joint Coal Board.

State Government Control of the Occupation of Land for Mining

The occupation of lands for the purpose of prospecting for, or mining (including dredging), minerals other than petroleum is subject to the Mining Act, 1973, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973. Petroleum prospecting and production in on-shore areas are subject to the Petroleum Act, 1955, and exploration for and production of petroleum in Australian off-shore areas (the territorial sea-bed and the continental shelf) are controlled in terms of joint legislation enacted by the Commonwealth and each State Government.

Petroleum

Titles to prospect for, or produce petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of all land within the State is the property of the Crown. The State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1982, provides for the issue of exploration permits and production licences in respect of the off-shore area contiguous to New South Wales.

Coal and Oil Shale

Exploration for, and mining of, coal and oil shale are controlled by the Coal Mining Act, 1973. A system of tender and invitation has been adopted in respect of exploration permits and coal leases. In this way, exploration for and mining of coal takes place only in areas directed by the Government. Where a coal lease includes the surface of land, an annual rent is payable to the owner of the land (the Crown or a private owner). An additional annual rent is payable to the Crown (as owner of all coal in the State) in respect of the area of land containing the coal.

Objections may be lodged to the granting of exploration or mining titles. Provisions for the protection and conservation of the environment under the Coal Mining Act are similar to those under the Mining Act. Wardens' Courts also have jurisdiction in respect of coal mining.

Other Mining

The Mining Act, 1973, provides for the issue of titles over Crown and private lands authorising the prospecting for, or mining of, minerals other than coal, oil shale, and petroleum. These titles give the holder exclusive right to prospect for or mine specified minerals in defined areas. Objections may be lodged to the granting of prospecting or mining titles. Where prospecting or mining titles include the surface of land, annual rent is payable to the owner of the land. The need to protect and conserve the environment is taken into account in deciding whether or not to grant a prospecting or mining title. Conditions may be included in the title for this purpose and for the rehabilitation of land when mining has been completed. The Act empowers Mining Wardens to deal with certain types of suits and actions. Other suits and actions relating to mining are dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions and the District and Supreme Courts where appeals can be lodged. The Wardens may also hold enquiries at the Minister's request.

State Government Mining Royalties

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. From 1 January 1982, ownership of all coal has been vested in the Crown under the Coal Acquisition Act, 1981. As a result, all royalty on coal is now payable to the Crown.

Holders of a mining lease are required to pay royalty at the rate prescribed by the regulations at the time when the minerals are won. Royalty rates are prescribed in regulations made under the Mining Act, 1973, and Coal Mining Act, 1973. Royalty is not payable in respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, if the value of the minerals won by the holder of a single mining title does not exceed \$2,000 in a year.

Rates of royalty are prescribed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. The current prescribed rate for minerals other than coal and oil shale is 4 per cent if payable on a value basis, and is between 25c and 85c per tonne if payable on a tonnage basis depending upon the particular mineral won. A rate of \$1.70 per tonne is currently prescribed in the case of coal and oil shale, but there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the prescribed rate.

In the case of the silver, lead, and zinc mines at Broken Hill and the copper mines at Cobar, royalty is levied on a graduated percentage of profits earned.

Particulars of royalty and other mining revenue collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in overseas prices obtained for the minerals.

**State Government Revenue from Mining (a), N.S.W.
(\$'000)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Royalty on minerals—						
Coal	31,042	32,848	33,438	34,520	51,785	80,400
Silver-lead-zinc	16,048	17,566	6,936	55,033	68,006	9,653
Other minerals	3,455	3,622	3,104	3,280	5,648	3,435
<i>Total royalty</i>	<i>50,545</i>	<i>54,036</i>	<i>43,478</i>	<i>92,833</i>	<i>125,439</i>	<i>93,489</i>
Royalty repayments (b)	5,449	6,227	9,294	7,728	10,038	7,090
Net royalty	45,095	47,809	34,184	85,105	115,401	86,399
Mining leases	252	897	913	963	996	1,417
Other receipts	132	224	321	448	589	378
Total net receipts	45,478	48,929	35,419	86,516	116,986	88,195

(a) Revenue represents amounts received during the year rather than amounts receivable. (b) Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources on behalf of the owner.

State Government Control of Safety and Inspection of Mines

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by the officers of the Department of Industrial Relations in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912 (which applies to coal and oil shale mines), and the Mines Inspection Act, 1901 (which applies to all other mines including quarries, exploration activities and dredging operations).

The Coal Mines Regulation Act contains general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It prescribes that every coal mine must be controlled by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that competent deputies must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules may be established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

Certificates of competency to act in coal mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, surveyors, engine-drivers, and electrical engineers are issued in accordance with the requirements in the Act and rules made by the Minister.

The Mines Rescue Act, 1925, makes provision for rescue operations in coal and oil shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Wollongong, Lithgow, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and colliery owners are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep. The Mines Inspection Act requires that every mine shall be under a manager, who shall exercise daily personal supervision and be responsible for the control, management and direction of the mine. Such a manager may be a holder of a Certificate of Competency (above or below ground), Permit or Certificate of Service. Prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver and the initiation of explosives must be undertaken by a holder of a Shotfirer's Certificate of Competency or Permit (aboveground) or by an experienced miner (below ground). The Act specifies the powers of inspectors, and regulates mine drainage, the making of special rules by the Governor, legal proceedings, and the reporting of accidents. The general rules and requirements relate to the health and safety of all persons employed in mines, and in particular, ventilation, use of explosives, diesel equipment, electrical standards, mechanical standards, sanitation, allaying and control of dust, installation of surface plant and mine decommissioning.

Compensation for miners and quarrymen who suffer accidents, or who contract industrial diseases such as pneumoconiosis, silicosis or lead poisoning, is payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the section division in the chapter, 'Labour'.

Commonwealth Government Legislation

Control of Minerals and Metals

In terms of the *Atomic Energy Act* 1953 the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The Commonwealth Government maintains export controls over certain metals, petroleum and petroleum products, and all raw and semi-processed minerals, in order to assist in the achievement of fair and reasonable market prices, to ensure adequate supplies to domestic industry, to take account of environmental considerations and to meet international and strategic obligations.

Coal Export Duty

In August 1975, the Commonwealth Government introduced an export duty at the rates of \$6 per tonne for high quality coking coal (defined to have a carbon content on a dry ash free basis equal to or more than 85 per cent) and \$2 per tonne for all other black coals. A subsequent amendment exempted high ash steaming coal from the duty. In August 1976, the duty on all non-coking coal was removed and the rates of duty were reduced to \$4.50 per tonne for high quality coking coal and \$1.50 per tonne for other coking coal. These rates were further reduced to \$3.50 and \$1.00 respectively in August 1977.

From November 1979 the *Commonwealth Customs Tariff (Coal Export Duty) Amendment Act* 1979 revised the export duty applicable to high quality coking coal to \$1 per tonne if that coal is extracted from an underground mine, a new open cut mine commencing production on or after 30 June 1980, a major extension commencing on or after 30 June 1980 to an existing open cut mine, and to an existing open cut mine extracting high quality coking coal at a depth greater than 60 metres. A further revision exempts coal which contains an ash content of more than 12 per cent on an air dried basis from the payment of duty.

From 29 July 1982 duty applies only on high quality coking coal (defined to have a carbon content on a dry ash free basis equal to or more than 85 per cent) from open cut mines extracting coal at depths of up to 60 metres which commenced operations up to 30 June 1980. The rate of duty is \$3.50 per tonne. All other coals are exempt.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service in certain circumstances) to some exploration activities. The Geological Survey Branch of the Department undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology and geophysics. It publishes geological, metallogenic, and tectonic maps and reports, and maintains an information service related to maps, reports, and borehole cores. Grants, amounting to \$454,035 in 1981-82, were made to prospectors who showed that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used were likely to yield the mineral sought. These grants are repayable only in the event of mineral in payable quantities being won from the mine, or where a prospector has, by sales or other transactions in connection with the mine, so improved his financial position as to be able to make such repayment. This prospecting aid has now been discontinued. The Department has tendered out programs of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State, in the main for testing and proving of coal measures; expenditure on the program in 1981-82 amounted to \$3,251,778.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described earlier in this section. Financial assistance by the Commonwealth Government is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development.

ENERGY

Sources of energy utilised in New South Wales in the 19th century included colza (rapeseed oil), whale oil, tallow, oil shale (which was mined in New South Wales until 1952), horses, cattle, wind, hydraulic mechanisms, gas, coal and wood. Most of these sources of power were replaced when new modes of transport were developed, mechanisation of industry and agriculture occurred and domestic consumption patterns altered. Initially the increased demand was met by coal and electricity but in the last few decades a major portion of the increased consumption of energy has been of oil. However, in the late 1970's the trend towards oil in industrial plants was reversed with an increase in coal, and later, natural gas usage. Improvements in coal combustion technology and pollution control, the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Moomba in South Australia to Sydney and certain other regional centres in New South Wales (see the section on Natural Gas), and the rising cost of oil, have been contributing factors to these recent changes.

PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY

The six primary sources of energy utilised in New South Wales are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a burnable waste product of the sugar industry), and wood. The Energy Authority of New South Wales, which is described later in this subdivision, has estimated the primary and end use energy sources in the State in 1980-81. The following tables and accompanying text are drawn from the Authority's study.

The next table shows the primary energy sources in New South Wales. All of the oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all coal is mined locally.

Sources of Primary Energy (a), N.S.W. (Source: Energy Authority of New South Wales)

Energy source	Petajoule PJ (b)			Proportion of total energy (per cent)		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Oil (c)						
Crude						
Interstate	250	274	242	14	15	12
Overseas	114	132	133	6	7	7
Refined						
Interstate	46	24	19	3	1	1
Overseas	13	8	20	1	—	1
Total	423	438	414	24	24	21
Natural gas	37	51	64	2	3	3
Coal	1,260	1,321	1,459	71	72	75
Water power (d)	47	26	15	3	1	1
Bagasse and wood	5	5	5	—	—	—
Total, all sources	1,772	1,841	1,957	100	100	100

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. (b) Quantities of individual energy sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (c) Oil figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the A.C.T. but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill/Wilcannia and Riverina districts. (d) Used for hydro-electricity production.

All crude oil is refined before being distributed to final consumers. The refinery process utilises about 8 per cent of the total crude oil available as plant fuel. Approximately 14 per cent of natural gas is processed through reformer plants which add liquefied petroleum gas, naphtha and refinery gas to produce processed natural gas. Of the 1,459 PJ of coal available in 1980-81, 48 per cent was exported, 24 per cent was made available to power stations (including coal stocks held by them), and 17 per cent was used by the industrial sector. The remaining 11 per cent of coal consisted of coal washery wastes which are not currently utilised.

Substantial losses of primary energy occur during electricity generation and transmission. In 1980-81, the total input of primary energy into power stations was 367 PJ (350 PJ being of coal, 15 PJ of water power for hydro-electricity, and 2 PJ of refined oil). Output from power stations was 101 PJ with 251 PJ being lost in generation and transmission. However, as it is a high grade form of energy, electricity is utilised very efficiently in most end applications.

The energy available for utilisation in the State (after excluding usage in refining, losses in conversion and distribution and exports interstate and overseas) is 370PJ of oil, 59 PJ of gas, 243 PJ of coal (excluding 350 PJ used in power stations), 114 PJ of electricity (produced primarily by the combustion of coal but including hydro-electric power) and 5 PJ of bagasse and wood.

CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY

In 1980-81, the transport, commercial, industrial, and domestic sectors of New South Wales used 36 per cent, 5 per cent, 52 per cent, and 7 per cent respectively of the energy available for end use.

In 1980-81, oil, gas, coal, and electricity supplied 47 per cent, 7 per cent, 31 per cent, and 14 per cent respectively of end use energy requirements in New South Wales. A total of 791 PJ of energy was available for consumption.

Consumption of energy in New South Wales in 1980-81 by consumer sector expressed as a proportion of the energy source used and proportion of consumer usage is shown in the following table.

Consumption of Energy in N.S.W., 1980-81

Consumer sector	Secondary energy source					All sources
	Oil (a)	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Bagasse and wood	
Proportion of energy source used — expressed as a percentage						
Transport	76	—	—	2	—	36
Commercial	3	9	2	17	—	5
Industrial	20	81	98	41	60	52
Domestic	1	10	.	40	40	7
All sectors	100	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion of sector's usage — expressed as a percentage						
Transport	99	—	—	1	—	100
Commercial	28	13	10	49	—	100
Industrial	18	12	58	11	1	100
Domestic	8	10	2	77	3	100
All sectors	47	7	31	14	1	100

(a) See footnote (a) to the next table.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

In the absence of actual consumption figures, a guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products.

The following table shows sales of the major petroleum products in the New South Wales State Marketing Area during the last six years. Total sales for Australia in 1981-82 was 31,999 megalitres (32,577 megalitres in 1976-77).

Sales of Major Petroleum Products, N.S.W.(a) (Source: Department of Resources and Energy) (megalitres)

Product	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Auto diesel oil	1,579	1,707	1,762	1,994	2,060	2,189
Aviation gasoline	30	30	35	30	28	28
Aviation turbine fuel	801	855	823	846	822	898
Fuel oil (b)	1,906	1,668	1,580	1,196	1,017	682
Heating oil	291	255	255	166	106	99
Industrial diesel	535	537	473	425	335	256
Lighting kerosene	75	67	65	45	36	36
L.P.G.	n.a.	n.a.	297	315	278	321
Motor spirit	4,634	4,849	4,928	4,951	5,025	5,052
Power kerosene	5	5	5	5	4	3
Total	(c)9,856	(c)9,856	10,222	9,973	9,711	9,564

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the N.S.W. State Marketing Area which includes A.C.T. but excludes the Murwillumbah, Broken Hill/Wilcannia, and Riverina districts. (b) Excludes refinery fuel. (c) Excludes L.P.G.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

The Australian Atomic Energy Commission's responsibilities are defined in the *Atomic Energy Act 1953*. The Commission's functions include encouragement of the exploration, mining and treatment of uranium and the development of uses for, and the sale of, products of atomic energy. An establishment of the Commission at Lucas Heights, near Sydney, carries out the scientific and technical research activities, as well as producing radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research.

The *National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council (NERDDC)* was established in 1978. It advises the Minister for Resources and Energy on the development of the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration (NERD&D) Program. The Program is administered by the Department of Resources and Energy and is funded from a research levy on coal and from a Departmental appropriation for energy research. During 1982-83, which was the fifth year of operation of NERDDC, a further \$17m was approved for energy research, development and demonstration projects. This brought the total committed to date under the Program to \$97m.

The *Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)* has a substantial program of energy research covering research into such areas as coal, petroleum and oil shale, substitute liquid fuels, renewable energy, and energy storage and conservation. A significant proportion of this research is carried out in New South Wales by the various divisions and units of this organisation. The Division of Fossil Fuels undertakes research in basic and applied sciences: to improve methods of exploring for and characterising fossil fuels; to achieve a better understanding of the chemical and physical processes that occur during coal conversion and coal combustion; to improve existing processes and develop new ways of treating fossil fuels and certain minerals; and to identify and, where possible, rectify any adverse environmental consequences resulting from the production, treatment or use of these resources. The Division of Mineral Physics applies fundamental principles of physics, engineering, mathematics and geology to the identification and solution of problems in the mineral industry. The Division of Energy Chemistry concentrates on chemical research directed towards the development of energy resources particularly relevant to Australia, such as the extraction of oil from shale, the conversion of coal to oil and the conversion of the sun's rays into readily usable energy. The Physical Technology Unit conducts research aimed at solving specific problems associated with the recovery and utilisation of coals, and the mining and processing of minerals.

The *Energy Authority of New South Wales* advises the State Government on the location, development, extraction, transportation, distribution, conservation, and utilisation of energy and energy resources in the State. The Authority, which is constituted under the *Energy Authority Act 1976*, consists of a part-time chairman, a full-time general manager and three to five part-time members. It participates in, and encourages, research and development relating to existing and new sources of energy and energy substitution, and the evaluation of energy related technology. It is also responsible for promoting and regulating the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. Other related functions of the Authority include the provision of technical advice to retail electricity supply authorities on such matters as the framing of retail electricity tariffs; the administration of the Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme; and the implementation of safety regulations relating to consumers' installations and licensing of electricians.

In 1979 an energy policy, prepared by the Authority, in co-operation with the (State) Ministries of Transport, Mineral Resources, and Planning and Environment, was announced. The policy recognises that the State's future energy problems will initially result from a current dependence on oil, particularly for transport systems, and that the supply of oil is finite. Although coal is a major alternative, it too is a finite resource. The policy recommends the transition from dependency on finite fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) wherever possible, to a more diversified energy pattern with increasing use of renewable energy sources.

The *Electricity Commission of New South Wales* is principally engaged in the generation of electricity and its bulk transmission to local government authorities for retail distribution, to several large industrial undertakings, and to the State Rail Authority for traction purposes. The activities of the Commission are described in detail later in this chapter.

The *Joint Coal Board* is responsible for ensuring that coal production in New South Wales satisfies Australian and trade requirements and that the coal resources of the State are conserved, developed, worked, and used to the best advantage in the public interest. More details on the Board are given in the division 'Mining' earlier in this chapter.

SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES

Since the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968-69, Censuses of Electricity and Gas Establishments have been conducted in respect of the years 1968-69, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1974-75, 1977-78, and each year from 1979-80.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the electricity and gas censuses and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The electricity generation and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, covers all establishments engaged mainly in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry since 1971-72.

Electricity Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Opinions (a)

Particulars	1972-73	1974-75	1977-78	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Number						
Establishments operating at 30 June	48	47	47	42	34	34
Persons employed at end of June (b)—						
Males	23,073	22,988	24,709	26,626	26,641	28,206
Females	2,354	2,370	2,323	2,648	2,726	2,953
Persons	25,427	25,358	27,032	29,274	29,367	31,159
Value (\$'000)						
Wages and salaries paid	150,268	218,299	314,744	382,101	457,209	567,900
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue	764,112	973,662	1,483,797	1,961,210	2,307,272	2,874,142
Stocks at —						
Beginning of year	54,119	73,283	107,234	137,323	124,037	164,958
End of year	62,112	83,369	131,557	129,754	164,547	281,200
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	371,310	461,606	726,662	988,228	1,132,551	1,586,617
Value added (c)	400,791	522,142	781,459	(e)965,414	1,215,231	1,403,766
Fixed capital expenditure (d)	144,268	172,902	249,124	378,219	646,808	477,820

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the years 1970-71, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1978-79. (b) Includes own employees engaged on new construction. (c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. (e) Due to a change in calculation methods. figures for 1979-80 and later years are not comparable with those of earlier years.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 28,800 million kWh in 1974-75 and 38,373 million kWh in 1981-82.

About 90 per cent of the State's electrical energy is produced by thermal power stations using coal for the generation of electricity, whilst the remainder is provided from hydro-electric power stations, principally the Snowy Mountains Scheme.

The installed capacity of generating plant of public electricity suppliers (excluding the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority) at 30 June 1982 was 9,191 MW comprising hydro 360 MW, steam 8,475 MW, internal combustion 37 MW, and gas turbine 319 MW. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a 200 kilometre radius of Sydney, most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

Authorities engaged in retail distribution of electricity receive electricity in bulk through the N.S.W. Electricity Commission's Interconnected System. At 30 June 1982 there were 27 separate authorities engaged in the supply of electricity in N.S.W., these being 23 county councils, one city and one shire council, one governmental authority, and one private franchise holder. At 30 June 1982, these authorities supplied 2,086,303 consumers (including 1,871,428 residential and 214,174 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1982 supplied 952,303 consumers (including 861,477 residential, 74,622 commercial and 16,160 industrial consumers) in 32 metropolitan local government areas. For details on electricity prices see the chapter 'Prices' and for details on electricity trading undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales, see the division 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

Electricity Commission of New South Wales

The Electricity Commission is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Electricity Commission Act, 1950 which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major substations throughout the State. Construction is well advanced on a station of four units of 660 MW located at Eraring, and a similar station is under construction at Bayswater near Liddell. Construction of a two unit station at Mount Piper near Wallerawang has been commenced. The highest rated voltage used in the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, is 330,000 volts. A 500,000 volt double circuit transmission line has been built from Eraring Power Station to the Sydney metropolitan area and is operating initially at 330,000 volts. Design work is proceeding for additional 500,000 volt transmission lines to connect new power stations to the main load areas.

In 1981 the Eraring Power Station was sold to the Eraring Power Company of New South Wales Limited, which was established to act as a nominee of a partnership of Australian companies, and agreements were drawn up between the Company and the Electricity Commission whereby the Electricity Commission undertook to purchase all electricity generated by the power station and to staff and maintain the station and pay all operating costs on behalf of the Company under the Station Management Agent's Agreement. It was further agreed that the Commission would be recouped by the Company for the running cost of the station. Unit I of the power station was synchronised and commissioned in March 1982. The provisions of the financial and other arrangements are provided for in the Eraring Power Station Act, 1981.

The Commission comprises a part-time chairman, a full-time general manager and commissioner, and from 3 to 5 additional part-time commissioners, one of whom is elected by Commission employees. The Commission is subject to the control and direction of the Minister for Energy.

Finances of Electricity Commission

Particulars of Electricity Commission finances in 1981-82 are summarised in the following tables.

Electricity Commission of New South Wales: Balance Sheet as at 30 June 1982
(\$'000)

Funds employed	
Capital and capital reserves—	
Loan liability to treasurer	497,834
Public and private loans and deposits	1,252,274
Other	126,687
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,876,795</i>
Provisions and other reserves (b)	397,579
Current liabilities—	
Bills payable	240,000
Accounts payable	229,506
Other	9,769
<i>Total</i>	<i>479,275</i>
Total	2,753,649
Funds represented by —	
Fixed assets—	
Property, plant and equipment (a)	1,421,067
Plant under agreement for sale (b)	401,668
Investments—	
Shares at cost and advances	69,870
Investments, property and net assets (c)	205,362
Long term debtors	5,012
Current assets—	
Stores and materials and fuel stocks	181,855
Accounts receivable	464,111
Other	4,704
Total	2,753,649

(a) At cost, less provision for depreciation. (b) Relates to Eraring Power Station under construction (see text preceding table). (c) Includes loan repayment fund (\$150,397 in 1982).

Electricity Commission of New South Wales: Revenue Account for Year Ended 30 June 1982
(\$'000)

Income	
Sales of electricity	1,014,507
Other	13,883
Total	1,028,390
Expenditure	
Generation—	
Fuel	341,803
Other	115,472
<i>Total</i>	<i>457,275</i>
Purchases of electricity	99,121
Transmission	56,820
Development, design and construction	36,208
Administration	35,398
Interest, exchange (a)	135,429
Provision for depreciation	103,195
Other (b)	155,862
Balance (c)	(—)50,918
Total	1,028,390

(a) Includes loan flotation expenses. (b) Includes general and miscellaneous operating expenses, provision for employees' accrued entitlements and payroll tax. (c) Excess of income over expenditure prior to accounting for extraordinary items (capital profit of \$138,880,000 on sale of Eraring Unit 1) and provisions for asset replacement (\$37,192,000) and repayment of loans (\$23,305,000).

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. The Commonwealth Parliament established the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority to implement and maintain the Scheme. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3.7 million kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and is used for irrigation. The Scheme provides approximately 2.4 million megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1.4 million megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1 million megalitres to the Murray. Details of the construction and operation of the Scheme are shown on pages 1034 to 1037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortised over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Total expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$810m.

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (which set out (a) the basis on which the Scheme was to be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected by the Authority for the control of water and production of electricity. The Council comprises two members (one as chairman) to represent the Commonwealth Government, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority personnel man the headworks and, at the request of the Council, carry out maintenance of power and switching stations erected under the Scheme. The New South Wales Electricity Commission and the State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

Rural Electrification

Under the Rural Electricity Subsidy Scheme which operated until 30 June 1982, the Energy Authority encouraged the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Local electricity suppliers received subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The Scheme had been in operation since the former Electricity Authority's inception in 1946. The basic subsidy ranged up to \$495 based on a capital cost of \$800 per consumer; if the cost exceeded \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, was granted at the rate of 60 per cent of the cost in excess of \$1,200. The subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. During 1981-82, 348 applications for subsidy were approved in respect of rural electricity extensions to service 1,368 farming properties and 153 other rural consumers. Subsidies actually paid during 1981-82 amounted to \$784,930 compared with \$776,000 in the previous year. The rural electrification scheme has been virtually completed with nearly all farms in New South Wales now being supplied with electricity, compared with only 22 per cent in 1946.

Part of the net liability of local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification has been offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967-68. The scheme has provided an amount of \$2.5m to be distributed annually to appropriate local supply authorities. From 1 January 1979 an increase of 40 per cent applied in respect of the special assistance payments to local supply authorities other than Sydney, Prospect, Shortland, and Illawarra County Councils.

The amount payable to individual authorities has been calculated according to the proportion which its financial burden for rural electricity development in New South Wales bore to the total. The amount distributed under the scheme in 1981-82 was \$3.5m.

Since 30 June 1982 subsidies for rural electrification have been under review and proposals for their future operation are currently being considered by the Minister.

GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The gas production and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, covers all establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of town gas from coal or petroleum, or in the distribution of manufactured town gas, natural gas or liquified petroleum gas through mains reticulation systems. Natural gas absorption plants and establishments engaged mainly in operating pipelines for the transport of natural gas are excluded from the industry.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry since 1972-73.

Gas Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations (a)

Particulars	1972-73	1974-75	1977-78	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Number						
Establishments operating at 30 June	23	22	21	22	25	21
Persons employed at end of June (b)—						
Males	2,298	2,385	2,345	2,498	2,497	2,562
Females	516	550	511	576	589	612
Persons	2,814	2,935	2,856	3,074	3,086	3,174
Value (\$'000)						
Wages and salaries paid	14,157	21,890	31,624	40,746	46,987	47,947
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue	48,596	79,440	111,506	141,797	192,079	259,764
Stocks at—						
Beginning of year	3,394	8,953	12,746	13,763	17,985	12,667
End of year	5,014	15,867	13,605	17,858	18,511	16,158
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	18,514	35,854	43,361	65,746	99,539	141,687
Value added (c)	31,702	50,500	69,005	(e)80,147	93,066	121,567
Fixed capital expenditure (d)	2,920	35,655	11,122	16,591	14,851	30,300

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the years 1973-74, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1978-79. (b) Includes own employees engaged on new construction. (c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. (e) Due to a change in calculation methods, figures for 1979-80 and later years are not comparable with those of earlier years.

Gas available for issue through mains amounted to 63,568 terajoules in 1980-81 and 73,951 terajoules in 1981-82.

For details on gas prices, see the chapter 'Prices'.

Natural Gas

Natural gas from Moomba in South Australia was made available to consumers in Sydney during 1976. Lateral pipelines brought natural gas to Wollongong in 1978, Bowral-Mittagong in 1979, Goulburn in 1980 and Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga in 1981. The Sydney-Newcastle pipeline was completed in July 1982.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Directory of A.B.S. Energy Statistics* (Catalogue No. 1107.0); *Census of Mining Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (Catalogue No. 8402.0); *Mineral Production, Australia* (8405.0); *Mineral Exploration, Australia* (8407.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1); *Mining, New South Wales* (8401.1).

Other Publications: Annual Report and *Australian Energy Statistics* of the Department of Resources and Energy. Annual Reports of Australian Atomic Energy Commission; the

Pipeline Authority; the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council; the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority; the Snowy Mountains Council; Joint Coal Board; Energy Authority of New South Wales; Electricity Commission of New South Wales; New South Wales; Department of Mineral Resources and the Sydney County Council; *Major Energy Statistics*, Department of Resources and Energy; *Energy Policy Summary and Background Paper*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *Engineering and Financial Statistics of Electricity Supply Authorities in New South Wales*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *New South Wales Gas Works Undertakings*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *Black Coal in Australia*, Joint Coal Board; *Australian Mineral Industry Annual Review*, Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics; *Metal and Mineral Prices*, *Mine Production of Principal Metals, Sulphur, and Coal and Mineral Production*, N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing plays a vital role in the economy of New South Wales and approximately 20 per cent of all employed persons in the State are in the manufacturing industries. In the national context, New South Wales accounts for about 38 per cent of manufacturing employment and the value added of manufacturing industries in Australia.

The State has a broad manufacturing base with the 'Other machinery and equipment' industry subdivision being the largest (with employment of 71,882 and value added of \$1,743 m. in 1981-82) and 'Textiles' the smallest (with employment of 10,317 and value added \$289m.). In general, manufacturing activity is concentrated in the Sydney, Hunter, and Illawarra Statistical Divisions (the coastal strip running from the Newcastle area in the North to the Wollongong area in the South) and in excess of 90 per cent of manufacturing employment and value added are in these regions.

ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY

Two of the main forms of assistance to manufacturing industry are through the customs tariff and import quota restrictions and through direct financial assistance in the form of bounties and subsidies paid by the Commonwealth Government. Assistance is also provided to Australian industry, particularly the manufacturing industries, through the Commonwealth Government's policy of preference towards local industry in purchasing and by means of grants to encourage research and development in industry, made under the *Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act 1976*.

The *Industries Assistance Commission* is a statutory authority which came into existence in 1974 replacing the Tariff Board. The Commission is an advisory authority whose functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Commonwealth Government regarding matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy and in relation to other matters referred to the Commission by the Government. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition, the Government may request the Temporary Assistance Authority to inquire into and report on the desirability of imposing temporary protective measures. If temporary assistance is granted by the Government, the continuation of this assistance is the subject of a full inquiry by the Commission. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties, bounties, and other assistance are made by the Commonwealth Government.

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a specified rate, and may specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable. Bounties are currently payable to Australian manufacturers of agricultural tractors, automatic data processing equipment, bed sheeting, books, commercial motor vehicles, injection moulding equipment, metal working machine tools, nitrogenous fertilisers (subsidy), paper, penicillin, phosphate fertilisers, printed fabrics, ships, steel, textile yarns and to growers of berry fruits used by processors.

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

The New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations is the principal statutory authority responsible for the registration of factories and for ensuring the implementation of legislation concerning the safety, health and welfare of persons engaged in industry in the State.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in August 1983

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

The *Department of Industry and Commerce* provides the Commonwealth Government with advice on industry policy and development, monitors industry trends and conditions and oversees regional development programs. The Bureau of Industry Economics undertakes research into industry and commerce matters and publishes its findings.

The Department operates the Australian Customs Service, which is responsible for customs collections, administration of tariffs and anti-dumping systems and the control of imported and exported goods.

The *Commonwealth Department of Science and Technology* is responsible for providing advice to the Commonwealth Government on policies and strategies designed to stimulate and support basic and applied research into technological and industrial related services. The Department, through the Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Board, endeavours to promote the development and improve the efficiency of Australian industry by encouraging industrial research and development by industry based bodies. The Department also controls the granting of Letters Patent of inventions, and registration of trade marks and designs.

The *Australian Industry Development Corporation* is a statutory corporation, established in 1970 to facilitate and encourage the establishment, development and advancement of Australian industry (see also the division 'Other Private Finance' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.)

STATE AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Government's policies on commercial and industrial development are implemented within the administration of the Premier's Department and the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

The State Government has recently established an *Office of Special Development* within the Premier's Department to promote and facilitate special development in the private sector and to co-ordinate the Government's Capital Works Program to ensure effectiveness of implementation. The Office includes an Industrial Investment Unit, a Co-ordination Unit and a Capital Works Unit. The Industrial Investment Unit maintains its previous role of providing advice to the Premier on issues relating to the overall industrial and commercial development of the State, together with information on specific development and investment proposals. It also continues to facilitate projects of special significance to the State, as well as acting in co-operation with the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to promote the expansion of existing industry and the establishment of new ventures. The Co-ordination Unit has assumed responsibility for the co-ordination of public infrastructure development required for major investment proposals in the Hunter, Lithgow, Mudgee/Gunnedah, Wollongong and Broken Hill areas in line with Government policy to promote greater industrialisation of those areas.

The Capital Works Unit has as its main functions the provision of advice on the formulation of the annual Capital Works Program, the review of that Program in the light of Government policies and priorities, and the monitoring of capital works to ensure projects are implemented in accordance with Government policies and within approved financial and time schedules.

The main aim of the *Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation* is to assist in the balanced and orderly development of industry and commerce in New South Wales with particular emphasis on employment generating investment. To this end, it administers State Government policy for the promotion of commercial and industrial development through co-operation with the private sector, Government instrumentalities and the State's overseas representatives; provides advice and practical assistance to local and overseas companies which intend to develop new or expand existing industries in New South Wales; and assists in the co-ordination of major industrial projects in New South Wales. The Department identifies specific market opportunities for industry through Market Intelligence Reports; maintains a register of significant development projects in the State (published as 'Development Projects in New South Wales, Australia'); maintains a data bank on industry and commerce in the State; runs a corporate contact program; and examines the potential of New South Wales companies affiliating or forming joint ventures or technology agreements with overseas companies. The Department owns industrial land

in Gosford-Wyong, Blacktown, Wollongong, Nowra, Mittagong, Campbelltown and Albury which is sold direct to manufacturers and wholesalers at concessional prices. A specialist branch of the Department is devoted to promoting and advertising the opportunities for industrial development in New South Wales.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation also includes the *Small Business Agency* which is responsible for promoting the well-being, growth and development of small businesses in New South Wales. The Agency provides both telephone and face-to-face counselling by specialists and a consultancy service if specialist or long term attention is required. It assists training institutions in designing programs oriented specifically to small businesses and organises seminars and promotions in conjunction with professional bodies, trade associations, educational institutions and service clubs. The Agency also administers the New South Wales Government Small Business Loans Guarantee Scheme whereby it may offer a government guarantee as security to support loans for the expansion and development of a small business.

A recent State Government initiative to develop advanced technology in industry in New South Wales has been the establishment of the *Advanced Technology Centre* as part of the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. Services being developed by the Centre include: information on the latest technological developments in Australia and overseas; identification of new industry opportunities; industry liaison; technology forums and seminars; a regular bulletin advising of recent developments in advanced technology in New South Wales; facilitation of technology exchange; and location and establishment advice and assistance. The Advanced Technology Development Fund, to be administered by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, will be one of the main ways in which the New South Wales Government will directly assist advanced technology industries in the State via loans, loan guarantees and special purpose grants to approved enterprises.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation also promotes the development of industry outside the metropolitan areas of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong by the provision of financial assistance to eligible industries from the Country Industries Assistance Fund. The Fund is used to assist in the establishment and expansion of manufacturing and wholesaling industries in country centres. For further details see Chapter 11 'Land Use'. The Department also administers, within nine of the ten State regions (excluding the Hunter), Industry Development Boards designed to advise the Minister on resource and industry development and helps to promote the Albury-Wodonga and Bathurst-Orange growth centres and the Macarthur growth area. For further details, see Chapter 11 'Land Use'.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) is governed by an Executive appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Science and Technology. The functions of the organisation are, in summary, to carry out scientific research relevant to Australian industry, the community, national objectives, national or international responsibilities, or for any other purpose determined by the Minister; to encourage the utilisation of its research results; to train scientific research workers; to award scientific research studentships and fellowships; to make grants in aid of scientific research; to liaise with other countries in matters concerned with scientific research; to maintain the Australian standards of measurement; to collect and disseminate information relating to scientific and technical matters; and to publish scientific and technical reports, periodicals and papers.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Commercial Products Unit of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radioisotopes for use in medicine, industry and research. The Isotope Division undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Commonwealth and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, the sale of publications and quality assurance and certification activities.

The Association is responsible for the preparation and publication of Australian standards, which are standard specifications for materials and products and also codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of the community, and such standards are evolved and accepted by general consent. Many Australian standards are mandatory, having been specified in Commonwealth and State legislation.

The Association also operates certification and approval schemes for determining compliance with Australian standards, and a supplier assessment scheme.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The aims of the Industrial Design Council of Australia are to promote high standards of design in Australian-manufactured goods and to widen understanding of industrial design amongst manufacturers and the general public. The Council and its State Committees are comprised of representatives from industry, commerce, architecture, engineering, education, and government.

The activities of the Council, which is financed by State Governments and Australian industry and commerce, include the provision of advice and guidance to manufacturers on product design and development, the recommendation of appropriate designers for specific projects, the recognition, by award, of outstanding products, and the organisation of displays, exhibitions, publications, training courses, seminars, and films dealing with design.

The Council also operates the Australian Design Centre in The Rocks, Sydney to promote, to the Australian consumer and visitors from overseas, Australian designed and manufactured products of excellence.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

An indication of the large growth in the manufacturing industries in New South Wales since the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901 is given in the first two tables in the next division, 'Statistics of Manufacturing Industries'. The decline in activity in the industrial depression of the early 1930's is indicated by the statistics for the year 1931-32 in the first table.

Considerable development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the 1939-45 War. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth; the post-war backlog of consumer demand; the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques; the general prosperity of most primary industries; and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment. The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, quickly gearing-up to supply the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals took longer to plan and carry out their expansion.

One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas (these cities, located to the north and south of Sydney respectively, are near large coalfields).

The 1960's saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports, and the general state of the world economy are now causing some contraction and rationalisation of certain manufacturing industries. Although the most recent changes are not yet fully reflected in the statistics, employment decreases in the clothing, footwear and motor vehicle industries between 1979-80 and 1981-82 give some indication of the changes occurring.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

A series of substantially uniform statistics for the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is available in respect of the period from 1901 to 1967-68. The development of the manufacturing industries during this period is illustrated by the following table.

Factories (a) in N.S.W.

Year	Establishments	Persons employed (b)	Motive power installed	Salaries and wages paid (c)	Value of production	Value of land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	number	number	'000 hp	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901	3,367	(d)61,764	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	(d)104,551	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	422,678	732,217	533,919
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825	1,027,216	2,074,886	2,817,915
1967-68	24,884	531,185	11,627	1,498,067	3,130,982	3,828,139

(a) Includes establishments engaged mainly in the generation of electricity or the manufacture of town gas. (b) Average during whole year, including working proprietors. (c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. (d) Estimated.

More detailed statistics for the manufacturing industries up to 1967-68 are given in Year Book No. 62 and earlier issues. As explained below, the employment and financial data relating to the manufacturing industries in these years are not comparable with those available for 1968-69 and later years.

STATISTICS FOR 1968-69 AND LATER YEARS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual manufacturing census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years is, in most cases, not possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales.

The scope of 'manufacturing', as defined in the ASIC, includes all establishments engaged mainly in activities which are classifiable in the broad sense as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products (whether this transformation is carried out by power-driven machines or by hand). Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing (e.g. 'major' repairs such as reconditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of industrial machinery) are, in general, classified to manufacturing. Installation of those types of plant, equipment, etc., which are normally installed by the establishment manufacturing the plant is, in general, classified to manufacturing, except in those relatively few cases (e.g. heating and air conditioning equipment) where the installation activity has been recognised as a separate industry class in a non-manufacturing division. In principle, blending and assembly are considered to be manufacturing activities, but mere breaking-down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling are regarded as non-manufacturing activities; in practice, however, activities of these types are usually classified according to the same industry class as the other activities (if any) with which they are commonly associated at establishments.

From the 1977-78 manufacturing census, the classification of census units to industry has been based on the 1978 edition of the ASIC. The 1978 edition of the Classification replaced the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968-69 economic censuses.

It is to be noted that the statistics for 1975-76 and later years contained in the following tables exclude the operations of single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. These small enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments.

As a result of conducting the 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments and the 1981-82 Wholesale Trade Survey, and of the introduction of access to records of Tax Stamp Book Applications in 1981-82, it was possible to improve coverage of the manufacturing census in those years by including a number of additional small manufacturing establishments. While this improved coverage contributes to the increase in the number of establishments in those years, its effects on other statistical aggregates are only marginal.

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales in each year since 1968-69.

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, N.S.W., 1968-69 to 1980-81

Year	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (a)	Employment (b) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (c) (\$'000)	Value added (d) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expenditure (e) (\$'000)
1968-69	13,633	510,733	1,617,819	3,040,750	343,143
1969-70	13,631	522,733	1,788,101	3,384,896	383,421
1971-72 (f)	13,943	515,918	2,158,702	3,939,586	448,671
1972-73	13,619	503,629	2,331,998	4,256,666	425,464
1973-74	13,809	516,221	2,841,904	5,184,450	433,782
1974-75	13,918	485,645	3,388,810	5,961,318	522,712
1974-75 (g)	10,134	478,182	3,365,379	5,899,484	518,185
1975-76	10,329	453,727	3,670,308	6,371,381	416,319
1976-77	9,982	438,896	4,027,115	7,218,680	499,618
1977-78	9,696	428,994	4,321,143	7,751,444	609,944
1978-79	9,803	433,227	4,688,553	8,674,562	779,835
1979-80	10,158	436,433	5,252,904	9,745,457	811,826
1980-81	10,334	436,114	5,883,922	10,865,422	991,184
1981-82	10,625	431,783	6,622,725	11,825,326	1,313,865

(a) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (b) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (d) Value added data for 1978-79 and later years are not directly comparable to earlier years. (e) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. (f) No annual census of manufacturing was conducted in respect of the year 1970-71. (g) The second set of figures for 1974-75 and the data for 1975-76 and later years, exclude the operations of single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments according to industry subdivision.

Manufacturing Establishments (a) Summary of Operations, by Industry Subdivision, N.S.W.

Industry subdivision	ASIC code no.	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)	Employment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expenditure (f) (\$'000)
1979-80						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	1,002	60,210	720,704	1,435,238	113,249
Textiles	23	228	10,813	118,283	227,173	18,674
Clothing and footwear	24	767	26,272	229,175	359,380	8,546
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,361	26,728	265,633	496,140	28,907
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	1,155	37,804	471,154	863,307	88,590
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	420	30,254	419,723	1,094,170	159,557
Non-metallic mineral products	28	563	16,796	228,841	460,417	87,274
Basic metal products	29	214	54,907	803,687	1,437,459	137,191
Fabricated metal products	31	1,603	40,544	462,592	837,107	42,841
Transport equipment	32	445	37,202	447,239	658,965	26,749
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,567	69,749	807,328	1,355,267	70,301
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	833	25,154	278,546	520,834	29,947
Total, manufacturing		10,158	436,433	5,252,904	9,745,457	811,826
1980-81						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	999	58,741	788,920	1,563,251	181,894
Textiles	23	222	10,841	134,689	247,585	20,126
Clothing and footwear	24	747	24,947	242,002	388,721	7,370
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,382	26,735	300,690	567,865	37,763
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	1,194	38,133	538,480	986,833	102,505
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	426	29,505	462,447	1,218,876	116,542
Non-metallic mineral products	28	576	16,983	263,090	531,363	77,034
Basic metal products	29	213	56,039	912,097	1,561,335	242,692
Fabricated metal products	31	1,679	42,509	543,434	951,750	60,718
Transport equipment	32	451	35,293	469,625	706,577	36,131
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,601	71,851	925,953	1,584,703	69,527
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	844	24,537	302,497	556,565	38,883
Total, manufacturing		10,334	436,114	5,883,922	10,865,422	991,184
1981-82						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	1,010	56,271	865,171	1,638,511	178,802
Textiles	23	210	10,317	150,394	289,307	30,324
Clothing and footwear	24	754	24,117	259,637	420,202	8,377
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,435	27,137	346,200	627,139	34,333
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	1,262	38,597	613,783	1,159,534	93,648
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	438	29,585	526,206	1,332,936	143,168
Non-metallic mineral products	28	591	16,745	290,114	574,379	59,125
Basic metal products	29	215	54,878	1,039,870	1,543,554	506,100
Fabricated metal products	31	1,762	42,909	619,806	1,064,272	72,518
Transport equipment	32	447	34,690	517,975	833,622	41,352
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,641	71,882	1,047,797	1,742,530	108,435
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	860	24,655	345,771	599,341	37,684
Total, manufacturing		10,625	431,783	6,622,725	11,825,326	1,313,865

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (e) For definition of value added see Appendix B. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and at manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

Industry Groups

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales, classified by individual industry groups.

Manufacturing Establishments (a): Summary of Operations, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1981-82

Industry group	ASIC code no.	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)	Employment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expenditure (f) (\$'000)
Food, beverage and tobacco—						
Meat products	211	206	14,067	197,757	285,332	14,003
Milk products	212	72	4,986	77,636	126,839	10,336
Fruit and vegetable products	213	61	2,766	40,931	91,095	3,405
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c.	214	10	1,282	28,515	77,070	40
Flour mill and cereal food products	215	54	3,920	65,027	171,901	18,114
Bread, cakes and biscuits	216	330	10,743	143,896	221,571	17,910
Other food products	217	167	9,141	148,453	337,941	39,104
Beverages, malt and tobacco products	218-219	110	9,366	162,958	326,761	75,890
Textiles—						
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	234	70	5,512	85,860	147,110	22,026
Other textile products	235	140	4,805	64,534	142,198	8,298
Clothing and footwear—						
Knitting mills	244	59	2,571	32,866	52,175	2,705
Clothing	245	636	18,585	193,558	320,011	3,050
Footwear	246	59	2,961	33,214	48,016	2,622
Wood, wood products and furniture—						
Wood and wood products	253	944	16,755	215,373	408,889	29,127
Furniture and mattresses	254	491	10,382	130,827	218,251	5,206
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing—						
Paper and paper products	263	107	7,811	131,890	260,261	58,279
Printing and allied industries	264	1,155	30,786	481,893	899,273	35,369
Chemical, petroleum and coal products—						
Basic chemicals	275	92	6,598	138,781	331,955	69,249
Other chemical products	276	329	20,737	331,148	869,487	51,798
Petroleum refining	277	4	1,936	50,474	110,553	21,483
Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.	278	13	314	5,802	20,381	638
Non-metallic mineral products—						
Glass and glass products	285	21	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clay products and refractories	286	86	5,546	93,693	184,238	19,459
Cement and concrete products	287	421	5,178	89,347	188,814	13,923
Other non-metallic mineral products	288	63	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Basic metal products—						
Basic iron and steel	294	116	45,962	885,055	1,252,121	271,916
Basic non-ferrous metals	295	31	2,898	50,709	99,320	207,132
Non-ferrous metal basic products	296	68	6,018	104,107	192,113	27,053
Fabricated metal products—						
Structural metal products	314	624	13,690	193,368	348,349	20,469
Sheet metal products	315	385	10,983	165,509	264,461	27,213
Other fabricated metal products	316	753	18,236	260,929	451,462	24,836
Transport equipment—						
Motor vehicles and parts	323	284	13,086	185,081	368,057	22,820
Other transport equipment	324	163	21,604	332,894	465,565	18,532
Other machinery and equipment—						
Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	334	156	3,747	51,949	102,659	8,684
Appliances and electrical equipment	335	511	40,094	569,170	955,065	63,567
Industrial machinery and equipment	336	974	28,041	426,678	684,806	36,184
Miscellaneous manufacturing—						
Leather and leather products	345	90	1,878	24,831	43,535	1,610
Rubber products	346	86	3,452	52,311	90,488	3,638
Plastic and related products	347	352	13,918	198,992	344,116	24,575
Other manufacturing	348	332	5,407	69,637	121,202	7,861
Total, manufacturing		10,625	431,783	6,622,725	11,825,326	1,313,865

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (e) For definition of value added see Appendix B. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and at manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

Employment

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision.

Employment (a) in Manufacturing Establishments (b), by Industry Subdivision, N.S.W.

Industry subdivision	ASIC code no.	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	43,408	16,802	41,743	16,998	39,451	16,820
Textiles	23	6,072	4,741	6,045	4,796	5,767	4,550
Clothing and footwear	24	5,529	20,743	5,376	19,571	5,136	18,981
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	22,639	4,089	22,470	4,265	22,766	4,371
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	26,275	11,529	26,016	12,117	26,104	12,493
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	20,744	9,510	20,247	9,258	20,244	9,341
Non-metallic mineral products	28	14,864	1,932	14,996	1,987	14,773	1,972
Basic metal products	29	51,347	3,560	52,286	3,753	50,880	3,998
Fabricated metal products	31	32,583	7,961	34,319	8,190	34,556	8,353
Transport equipment	32	33,591	3,611	31,788	3,505	31,294	3,396
Other machinery and equipment	33	51,101	18,648	52,344	19,507	52,479	19,403
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	15,718	9,436	15,487	9,050	15,877	8,778
Total, manufacturing		323,871	112,562	323,117	112,997	319,327	112,456

(a) Average over whole year. Comprises working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

Value Added

The following table shows the components of value added in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision. Further information regarding value added and its calculation is given in Appendix B.

Turnover, Stocks, Purchases, Etc., and Value Added By Manufacturing Establishments (a), By Industry Subdivision, N.S.W., 1981-82 (\$'000)

Industry subdivision	ASIC code no.	Turnover (b)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added (c)
			At beginning of year	At end of year		
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	5,115,347	659,317	619,824	3,437,344	1,638,511
Textiles	23	719,542	123,476	137,063	443,821	289,307
Clothing and footwear	24	974,942	147,236	157,405	564,910	420,202
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	1,452,097	180,175	202,493	847,275	627,139
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	2,374,555	259,944	285,492	1,240,570	1,159,534
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	3,276,811	608,650	635,726	1,971,510	1,332,376
Non-metallic mineral products	28	1,390,178	180,263	203,131	838,107	574,939
Basic metal products	29	4,745,953	989,511	981,622	3,194,510	1,543,554
Fabricated metal products	31	2,534,581	385,788	404,282	1,488,803	1,064,272
Transport equipment	32	1,564,876	305,026	319,671	745,899	833,622
Other machinery and equipment	33	3,957,207	797,966	869,655	2,286,366	1,742,530
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	1,431,942	216,270	234,497	850,828	599,341
Total, manufacturing		29,538,031	4,853,623	5,050,861	17,909,943	11,825,326

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, capital work done for own use and rent, leasing and hiring revenue. (c) Represents turnover plus stocks at end of year less stocks at beginning of year less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. See also Appendix B.

Size of Establishments

The statistics in the following table relate only to those manufacturing establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at the end of June 1982. Particulars for these establishments are shown in size groups according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation, excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative office or ancillary unit serving that establishment.

Size of Manufacturing Establishments (a) Operating at 30 June 1982, By Industry Subdivision, N.S.W.

Industry subdivision	ASIC code no.	Establishments employing —				Total
		Less than 10 persons	10 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons	
Number of establishments						
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	410	390	85	125	1,010
Textiles	23	88	75	20	27	210
Clothing and footwear	24	312	331	63	48	754
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	788	545	63	39	1,435
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	652	479	58	73	1,262
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	139	157	65	77	438
Non-metallic mineral products	28	380	148	27	36	591
Basic metal products	29	65	82	26	42	215
Fabricated metal products	31	905	672	101	84	1,762
Transport equipment	32	212	166	19	50	447
Other machinery and equipment	33	733	634	125	149	1,641
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	441	300	62	57	860
Total, manufacturing		5,125	3,979	714	807	10,625
Employment (including working proprietors) at 30 June 1982						
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	2,418	8,512	6,007	35,221	52,158
Textiles	23	n.p.	n.p.	1,400	5,749	9,595
Clothing and footwear	24	1,878	n.p.	n.p.	9,363	22,687
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	4,530	10,570	4,060	6,620	25,780
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	3,645	9,629	4,004	21,067	38,345
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral products	28	1,627	3,148	1,872	8,496	15,143
Basic metal products	29	386	n.p.	n.p.	47,338	51,366
Fabricated metal products	31	5,367	13,140	6,890	16,183	41,580
Transport equipment	32	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other machinery and equipment	33	4,368	12,774	n.p.	n.p.	67,383
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	2,488	6,030	4,030	10,017	22,565
Total, manufacturing		29,398	81,340	48,647	249,141	408,526
Value added (b) (\$'000)						
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	50,486	267,617	210,870	1,103,897	1,632,870
Textiles	23	n.p.	n.p.	51,168	172,429	288,141
Clothing and footwear	24	29,606	n.p.	n.p.	182,623	415,553
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	82,987	250,188	117,492	174,765	625,432
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	78,326	243,569	119,019	713,527	1,154,441
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral products	28	62,545	114,555	93,222	304,051	574,373
Basic metal products	29	9,245	n.p.	n.p.	1,402,725	1,537,654
Fabricated metal products	31	108,333	333,382	186,591	433,888	1,062,193
Transport equipment	32	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other machinery and equipment	33	96,451	329,367	n.p.	n.p.	1,738,083
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	47,312	154,375	107,415	286,536	595,639
Total, manufacturing		629,525	2,174,342	1,534,373	7,438,856	11,790,078

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (b) Represents turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

Fixed Capital Expenditure

The following table shows the value of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision, and by type of expenditure.

Fixed Capital Expenditure (a) By Manufacturing Establishments (b) By Industry Subdivision, and By Type of Expenditure, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Industry subdivision	ASIC code no.	Land, buildings, and other structures			Vehicles, plant and machinery		
		r1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	r1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Food, beverages and tobacco	21	7,296	42,346	20,201	105,953	139,548	158,601
Textiles	23	4,228	1,455	6,252	14,446	18,670	24,072
Clothing and footwear	24	4,302	(-)-39	(-)-1,224	4,244	7,409	9,601
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	8,169	9,026	5,932	20,739	28,737	28,401
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	26	17,763	21,573	23,318	70,827	80,932	70,329
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	27	25,589	21,051	23,278	133,968	95,491	119,891
Non-metallic mineral products	28	8,009	2,767	5,933	79,264	74,267	53,191
Basic metal products	29	23,051	28,637	37,283	114,140	214,056	468,817
Fabricated metal products	31	12,160	19,747	21,876	30,681	40,971	50,641
Transport equipment	32	4,540	14,245	10,281	22,209	21,886	31,071
Other machinery and equipment	33	5,271	8,482	24,073	65,030	61,045	84,363
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	(-)-662	7,958	14,718	30,609	30,924	22,966
Total, manufacturing		119,715	177,248	191,922	692,111	813,936	1,121,944

(a) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and manufacturing establishments not yet in operation. (-) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets. (b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed.

Geographical Distribution of Manufacturing

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division); iron and steel works in each of these districts are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale manufacturing establishments consist mostly of portland cement works and meat, milk, and other food processing plants, the locations of which are determined by the availability of raw materials. However, movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some large textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities. The most widely distributed manufacturing activities in country towns are sawmilling, baking, printing, and the manufacture of ready-mixed concrete and aerated waters.

The following table shows details of manufacturing establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State.

Manufacturing Establishments (a) In Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1981-82

Statistical Division	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)	Employment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expenditure (f) (\$'000)
Sydney	7,892	317,238	4,817,339	8,739,433	656,116
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical District	587	39,432	683,241	1,089,335	330,194
Balance	99	1,979	26,625	51,303	4,890
Total	686	41,411	709,866	1,140,638	335,084
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical District	269	32,683	559,067	842,991	186,290
Balance	124	3,526	52,451	111,627	16,337
Total	393	36,209	611,518	954,618	202,627
Richmond-Tweed	201	4,214	54,148	92,539	5,472
Mid-North Coast	326	6,661	81,872	165,800	18,511
Northern	238	3,830	53,636	116,063	7,030
North-Western	132	1,737	20,150	38,719	1,837
Central West	193	7,798	108,102	182,675	21,702
South-Eastern	212	3,276	40,245	99,146	8,019
Murrumbidgee	204	4,907	64,672	147,492	28,369
Murray	136	4,369	59,367	145,273	29,089
Far West	12	133	1,810	2,931	10
Total, N.S.W.	10,625	431,783	6,622,725	11,825,326	1,313,865

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (e) Represents turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (For further information regarding value added, turnover, etc., see Appendix B.) (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

The following table show details of the quantities of a selection of the commodities manufactured in New South Wales. The table includes only commodities whose production can be represented in quantitative terms. Commodities produced and used within the same establishment, and commodities produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments (e.g. wholesale and retail establishments) from materials owned and supplied by the latter establishments, are included.

The statistics shown exclude production by establishments not classified to the manufacturing industries (e.g. wholesalers) and, in general, by those single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.

Quantities of Selected Articles Produced in Manufacturing Establishments (a), N.S.W.

Articles Produced	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Food and drink—				
Meat				
Mutton (h)	'000 kg	77,990	80,411	50,692
Lamb (h)	'000 kg	96,599	92,394	96,087
Beef and veal (h)	'000 kg	444,814	372,833	336,952
Pig meat (b) (c)	'000 kg	57,431	58,537	54,273
Chicken (d)	'000 kg	128,110	121,980	111,973
Bacon and ham (incl. canned) (e)	'000 kg	24,146	25,644	29,220
Whole milk (f) (g)	mill litre	907	820	875
Butter (g)	'000 kg	3,196	1,388	1,582
Chcse (g)	'000 kg	15,384	10,823	11,362
Frozen dairy foods —				
Ice cream (h)	'000 litre	70,153	67,884	64,500
Other (i)	'000 litre	16,734	14,446	17,283
Vegetables (canned or bottled) (j)	'000 kg	36,015	35,499	38,513
Flour, white (incl. sharps)	tonnes	483,939	519,743	529,636
Confectionery —				
Chocolate (excl. couverture)	'000 kg	14,382	12,103	11,611
Other	'000 kg	21,000	19,672	18,111
Aerated and carbonated waters (k)	'000 litre	332,857	353,905	310,407
Alc. beer and stout	'000 litre	664,325	660,812	645,094
Textiles, clothing and footwear—				
Yarn of discontinuous synthetic and regenerated fibres				
	'000 kg	1,783	1,784	2,156
Woven fabric (l)				
Wool (m)	'000 sq m	1,350	1,197	1,196
Cotton	'000 sq m	14,062	13,787	12,942
Man-made fibres	'000 sq m	58,058	60,046	53,620
Men's, youths' and boys' shirts	'000 dozen	1,215	1,255	1,168
Men's and youths' — suits	'000	146	121	97
— sports coats and blazers (n)	'000	75	63	65
— sports trousers	'000	1,763	1,560	1,423
Footwear (o)—				
Men's and youths'	'000 prs	2,152	2,318	2,259
Women's and maids'	'000 prs	2,221	2,432	2,372
Children's	'000 prs	731	632	531
Timber, sawn (Australian grown) (p)	'000 cu m	1,028	1,050	1,006
Bricks, clay (q)	'000	881,803	912,349	876,974
Tiles, roofing (terra cotta and concrete) (r)	'000 sq m	7,530	8,902	7,262
Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu m	3,893	4,124	4,320
Concrete blocks (s)	'000	19,704	20,867	23,690
Paints, enamels and clears (t)—				
Architectural and decorative	'000 litre	35,215	34,384	31,475
Industrial	'000 litre	21,152	20,471	20,185
Raw steel	'000 tonnes	6,615	7,137	6,354
Cooking stoves, ovens and ranges (domestic, electric) (u)				
	number	94,877	101,662	80,871
Hot water systems (v)				
	number	169,760	180,268	167,880
Electric motors—				
130 W and under	number	562,633	698,875	941,513
Over 130 W and under 720 W	number	1,180,522	1,213,408	868,304
720 W and over	number	194,330	182,397	188,380
Soap and synthetic detergents for personal toilet use (w)				
	tonnes	28,398	28,857	28,524
Synthetic detergents, non-abrasive—				
Other than for personal toilet use (x)	tonnes	136,780	127,994	134,350
Polyethylene film (y)	'000 kg	32,976	31,880	33,054
Synthetic resins (z)	tonnes	277,510	273,309	271,425
Meat and bone meals (excl. blood meal)	'000 kg	112,860	100,642	83,964
Other prepared stock and poultry foods	'000 tonnes	1,009	1,067	1,035

(a) Excludes production by single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (b) 'Bone-in' weight basis. Includes meat produced on farms. (c) Includes meat later converted to bacon and ham. (d) Dressed weight of birds, pieces and giblets. Comprises broilers, fryers, or roasters. (e) 'Bone-in' weight basis. (f) Intake by factories. Includes the whole milk equivalent of farm cream intake. (g) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (h) Includes ice cream combined with other confections. (i) Includes milk-based mixes and ices. (j) Includes pickled vegetables (other than 'pickles' and chutney) (k) Canned and bottled. (l) Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre. (m) Includes blanketing and rug material. (n) Excludes bermuda jackets. (o) Excludes thongs, and boots with outer soles and uppers of rubber or synthetic material. (p) Source: Forestry Commission of N.S.W. Includes sawn sleepers and logs peeled or sliced for veneers. (q) Includes production in Australian Capital Territory. (r) Flat surface measure. Includes production in Australian Capital Territory (s) In terms of 400 mm x 200 mm x 200 mm. Includes production in Australian Capital Territory. (t) Includes primers, undercoats, varnishes, clear plastic coatings, and two-pack type coatings. Excludes heavy duty coatings, bituminous paints, and marine coatings. (u) Excludes small portable units. (v) Comprises electric storage-displacement types and gas types. (w) Includes mainly solid toilet soap and synthetic detergents in liquid, paste and cream form. (x) Comprises 'powder and granule' and 'liquid, paste and cream' types. Excludes solid, flakes and chips. (y) Includes low and high density film. (z) Dry weight. Excludes plasticisers.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class* (Catalogue No. 8202.0); *Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8203.0); *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (8204.0); *Manufacturing Commodities — Principal Articles Produced* (8303.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of*

Operations by Industry Class (8201.1); Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, by Industry (8203.1); Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Employment Size-Group and Industry Class (8204.1); Pocket Year Book of New South Wales (1302.1); Monthly Summary of Statistics (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Australian Manufacturing Council, Australian Industry Development Corporation, Department of Science and Technology, Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Board, Australian Atomic Energy Commission, CSIRO, Department of Industry and Commerce, Industries Assistance Commission, New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations, and the New South Wales Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

EXTERNAL TRADE

OVERSEAS TRADE

In terms of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with primarily by the Departments of Trade, Industry and Commerce, and Primary Industry.

The *Department of Trade* is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium and hydrocarbon fuels. It conducts a Trade Commissioner Service with offices maintained at various overseas centres.

The *Department of Industry and Commerce* administers Commonwealth government policy in relation to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protection and advises whether reference to the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) or the Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA) is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in relation to international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The *Department of Primary Industry* administers Commonwealth government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

The Commonwealth Government also operates various Commissions, Corporations and Boards, whose functions include trade development, assistance and regulation. Details about these organisations, and about bilateral trade agreements between Australia and other countries, can be found in the Australian Year Book.

The *New South Wales Government* has representatives engaged in export promotion in London, Los Angeles, Tokyo, and Wiesbaden (West Germany). The New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority promotes, encourages and co-ordinates trade between New South Wales and overseas countries. More detailed functions of this authority are shown on page 558 of Year Book No. 66.

COMPILING STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from information contained in import and export entries submitted by importers and exporters (or their agents) to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act. They are based on the 'Australian Import Commodity Classification' and the 'Australian Export Commodity Classification.'

Import statistics for New South Wales correspond to goods for which import entries were lodged with Australian Customs Service Offices in this State. The statistics do not necessarily wholly relate to goods discharged, consumed, or used in this State.

The recording of the value of imports is on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis (i.e. the charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to Australia are excluded). The recorded value is known as the customs value and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules on customs valuation.

Export statistics for New South Wales correspond to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in New South Wales, and re-exported goods finally shipped from New South Wales.

The recording of the value of exports is based on two methods, depending on the circumstances under which goods are exported. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price equivalent to the f.o.b. price at the Australian port of shipment. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are despatched for sale.

More detailed information about the recording and valuation of imports and exports can be obtained through reference to explanatory notes which accompany overseas trade publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales is Australia's largest trading state. In 1982-83 the State handled some 39.5 per cent of imports (\$8,614.8m) and 24.8 per cent of exports (\$5,503.6m), mainly at ports located at Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell, and at Kingsford Smith airport.

1982-83 was a significant year for New South Wales trade. Exports rose (over 1981-82) by \$919.3m, due mainly to increases in the exports of coal (+\$398m); and imports declined by some \$621m, due mainly to decreases in imports of machinery (—\$264m) and petroleum products (—\$143m).

The following table summarises New South Wales and Australian import and export trade for the period 1978-79 to 1982-83.

Overseas Trade(a) of New South Wales and Australia 1978-79 to 1982-83

Year	N.S.W. trade		Australian trade		N.S.W. trade as a proportion of Australian trade	
	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports per cent	Exports per cent
1978-79	5,760.0	3,766.2	13,751.8	14,242.5	41.9	26.4
1979-80	6,704.6	4,456.5	16,217.5	18,870.0	41.3	23.6
1980-81	7,951.7	4,466.5	18,964.3	19,169.2	41.9	23.3
1981-82	9,235.9	4,584.9	23,003.2	19,581.5	40.2	23.4
1982-83p	8,614.8	5,503.6	21,810.3	22,203.9	39.5	24.8

(a) Export statistics shown in this table include the value of re-exported goods.

Imports

Details of New South Wales imports for the years 1979-80 to 1982-83 are shown later in this chapter in the table 'Imports into N.S.W.: 1979-80 to 1982-83'. The main products imported into New South Wales in 1982-83, and their source, are summarised as follows :

(a) Petroleum and Petroleum Products (\$748m)

(Includes crude oil, \$558m; refined petroleum products for processing or blending, \$93m; and refined petrol, \$55m. These imports were mainly from Saudi Arabia, \$316m; the United Arab Emirates, \$171m; Indonesia, \$52m; Romania, \$36m; and Bahrain \$35m.)

- (b) *Office Machines and Automatic Data Processing Equipment (\$672m)*
(Includes computer equipment, \$422m; parts and accessories for office machines and computer equipment, \$125m; photocopy machines, \$28m; and typewriters, \$24m. These imports were mainly from the United States of America, \$326m; Japan, \$172m; the United Kingdom, \$40m; and Ireland, \$40m.)
- (c) *Road Vehicles (\$519m)*
(Includes passenger vehicles, \$210m; transportation vehicles, \$169m; and motor cycles, \$33m. These imports were mainly from Japan, \$373m; West Germany, \$43m; the United Kingdom, \$29m; and the United States of America, \$24m.)
- (d) *General Industrial Machinery and Equipment (\$456m)*
(Includes pumps and pump equipment, \$101m; mechanical handling equipment \$77m; heating and cooling equipment, \$72m; and non-electric parts and accessories of machinery, \$134m. These imports were mainly from the United States of America, \$131m; Japan, \$106m; West Germany, \$53m; and the United Kingdom, \$51m.)
- (e) *Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus and Equipment (\$456m)*
(Includes telecommunications equipment, \$188m; stereo systems and other sound and television image recording and reproducing equipment, \$186m; radio receivers, \$45m; and television receivers, \$37m. These imports were mainly from Japan, \$295m; the United States of America, \$52m; and Taiwan, \$18m.)

New South Wales's *major import trading partners* over the past decade have been the United States of America, Japan, and the United Kingdom. In 1982-83, these three countries accounted for some 53 per cent of New South Wales' imports, comprising \$2,035m, \$1,823m, and \$674m respectively.

Exports

Details of New South Wales exports for the years 1979-80 to 1982-83 are shown later in this chapter in the table titled 'Exports of N.S.W. Origin: 1979-80 to 1982-83'. The main products exported from New South Wales in 1982-83 (excluding re-exports) and their destinations, are summarised as follows :

- (a) *Coal, Coke and Briquettes (\$1,498m)*
(Includes coking coal, \$826m; and non-coking coal, \$670m. These products were mainly exported to Japan, \$898m; South Korea, \$161m; and Taiwan \$94m.)
- (b) *Textile Fibres and their Wastes (\$593m)*
(Includes wool, \$420m; and cotton, \$166m. These products were mainly exported to Japan, \$228m; Italy, \$44m; China, \$39m; West Germany, \$38m; and France \$37m.)
- (c) *Cereals and Cereal Preparations (\$348m)*
(Includes wheat, \$230m; rice, \$54m; and barley \$15m. These products were mainly exported to China, \$52m; Egypt, \$44m; Iraq, \$32m; Kuwait, \$29m; and Hong Kong, \$25m.)
- (d) *Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Related Materials (\$342m)*
(Includes kerosene, \$160m; fuel oils, \$72m; automotive diesel oil, \$37m; lubricating oils, \$25m; and refined petrol, \$22m. These products were used mainly by foreign owned aircraft and ships as fuel for operating purposes, \$252m. Significant exports of these products were made to New Zealand, \$42m; and Papua New Guinea, \$15m.)
- (e) *Meat and Meat Preparations (\$295m)*
(Includes (mainly frozen) beef, \$209m; lamb and mutton, \$37m; and veal, \$5m; edible offals, \$12m; and canned and bottled meat based products, \$14m. The products were mainly exported to the United States of America, \$121m; Japan, \$42m; South Korea, \$35m; Papua New Guinea, \$11m; and Saudi Arabia, \$10m.)

New South Wales's *major export trading partners* over the past decade have been Japan, New Zealand, and the United States of America. In 1982-83 these three countries accounted for some 40.8 per cent of New South Wales exports, comprising \$1,413m, \$342m, and \$294m respectively.

Imports into N.S.W.: 1979-80 to 1982-83
(\$m)

<i>Division No.</i>	<i>Description(a)</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83p</i>
00	Live animals chiefly for food	15.1	15.0	19.5	16.5
01	Meat and meat preparations	6.4	7.7	7.5	9.6
02	Dairy products and birds, eggs	13.0	14.3	18.1	21.9
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	75.0	95.5	111.7	113.0
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	7.0	9.0	13.8	15.4
05	Vegetables and fruit	52.0	54.7	67.1	85.5
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	4.6	5.3	6.6	6.9
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	85.6	46.0	49.9	55.9
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	12.2	10.8	8.4	11.0
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	13.4	14.3	16.5	22.3
11	Beverages	48.1	60.8	65.8	60.5
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	40.5	46.9	43.2	53.2
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	0	0	0.2	0.2
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	3.9	7.5	7.0	7.8
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	20.8	20.4	17.0	12.8
24	Cork and wood	104.2	108.5	102.9	76.7
25	Pulp and waste paper	21.4	32.1	24.8	21.1
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	29.7	27.3	29.3	25.9
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, precious stones)	47.2	57.2	49.4	40.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	27.0	15.2	17.4	9.0
29	Crude animal, vegetable materials, n.e.s.	20.4	18.9	18.4	19.4
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	1.8	3.7	0.7	3.1
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	490.5	712.7	891.9	748.4
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
41	Animal oils and fats	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	29.2	13.5	18.4	18.1
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	8.6	8.5	12.9	12.7
51	Organic chemicals	243.0	227.0	272.3	244.4
52	Inorganic chemicals	54.2	56.8	63.0	59.4
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	37.4	34.3	39.6	33.3
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	103.4	99.2	109.9	139.1
55	Essential oils and perfume materials: toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	62.0	61.8	70.9	73.2
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.2
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.4
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	162.2	149.6	168.1	141.2
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	84.2	98.3	102.1	99.5
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	15.1	12.5	14.4	14.9
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	73.6	90.9	104.9	86.1
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	36.3	44.0	49.3	40.1
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	201.2	210.2	248.7	194.2
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	384.7	379.9	421.4	388.3
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	164.4	177.4	193.3	175.8
67	Iron and steel	134.8	150.5	163.7	124.2
68	Non-ferrous metals	48.8	58.0	67.4	47.4
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	188.6	203.4	235.9	212.3
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	164.2	195.4	278.4	208.0
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	303.2	410.0	485.4	352.4
73	Metalworking machinery	51.3	80.2	81.9	66.1
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	326.2	398.8	501.0	456.1
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	409.6	526.3	591.3	671.9
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	235.8	327.0	398.6	456.0
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment)	341.5	381.2	464.4	445.1
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	386.5	515.4	565.6	519.2
79	Other transport equipment	108.4	99.5	218.3	96.7
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	17.1	17.4	19.5	18.2
82	Furniture and parts thereof	35.3	42.0	57.5	48.9
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	28.1	35.7	42.7	47.5
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	147.1	151.2	180.8	168.6
85	Footwear	45.5	50.9	65.0	59.7
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	148.9	186.6	214.5	213.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.: watches and clocks	165.7	189.4	215.9	201.5
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	436.7	504.2	580.5	625.6
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	110.9	136.8	228.9	292.7
9B	Non-merchandise	66.8	237.5	95.7	120.2
	Total imports	6,704.6	7,951.7	9,235.9	8,614.8

(a) Division of the Australian Import Commodity Classification.

**Exports of N.S.W. Origin (a): 1979-80 to 1982-83
(\$m)**

<i>Division No.</i>	<i>Description(b)</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83p</i>
00	Live animals chiefly for food	12.0	9.0	9.9	18.3
01	Meat and meat preparations	398.2	309.3	223.8	294.8
02	Dairy products and bird's eggs	13.4	14.9	10.5	9.9
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	6.7	5.6	9.4	5.4
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	596.8	528.0	580.7	347.5
05	Vegetables and fruit	17.9	19.9	18.1	25.0
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	12.2	16.9	12.6	9.3
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	3.2	3.7	3.0	4.8
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	3.7	4.3	2.8	2.3
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	7.9	7.8	9.0	11.1
11	Beverages	7.8	5.9	7.3	8.4
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	9.1	7.3	5.9	6.0
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	96.6	51.3	51.3	53.4
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.4
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1
24	Cork and wood	30.7	3.2	4.0	4.9
25	Pulp and waste paper	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.9
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	407.4	487.3	498.1	592.9
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, precious stones)	21.2	21.7	13.9	7.3
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	183.0	141.1	125.3	134.6
29	Crude animal, vegetable materials, n.e.s.	10.5	14.1	11.0	14.6
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	759.5	912.4	1,050.6	1,498.3
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	63.5	103.1	65.8	(c)341.9
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
41	Animal oils and fats	8.8	5.6	5.7	7.2
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	0.8	2.7	6.2	0.8
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.2
51	Organic chemicals	14.7	16.9	12.7	8.2
52	Inorganic chemicals	19.4	20.3	22.2	21.4
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	5.5	6.7	9.4	9.7
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	38.7	45.4	50.0	54.4
55	Essential oils and perfume materials: toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	19.7	22.3	21.8	23.3
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.9
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	10.1	8.4	11.9	11.0
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	25.9	15.7	15.7	17.1
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	22.6	16.9	19.6	25.9
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.6
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	15.2	18.5	20.9	18.7
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	46.1	18.0	16.5	19.3
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	61.0	45.3	47.5	35.1
67	Iron and steel	402.8	344.2	290.4	324.3
68	Non-ferrous metals	196.4	142.3	127.4	127.2
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	60.7	61.9	78.2	64.9
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	11.8	12.2	12.0	10.7
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	42.9	53.0	45.4	47.0
73	Metalworking machinery	9.9	15.4	14.4	14.3
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machines parts, n.e.s.	50.5	61.2	61.9	50.1
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	12.0	11.9	15.6	22.7
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5.2	9.7	7.6	31.5
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment)	36.0	39.9	47.2	42.1
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	24.6	28.0	22.3	28.1
79	Other transport equipment	37.9	31.6	23.5	33.1
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
82	Furniture and parts thereof	4.7	4.8	6.5	5.7
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	9.2	7.8	5.5	5.6
85	Footwear	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	29.6	36.7	57.2	64.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.: watches and clocks	9.9	11.6	9.2	11.1
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	43.0	51.6	64.0	67.2
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade (n.e.c.)(c)	86.5	211.3	281.5	363.6
9B	Non-merchandise	60.8	43.4	36.1	50.9
	Total exports (f)	4,104.0	4,103.5	4,194.7	5,025.6

(a) Excludes re-exported goods. (b) Divisions of the Australian Export Commodity Classification. (c) Includes the value of fuels loaded for operating purposes by foreign owned aircraft and ships operating through Australian ports. (d) Included in Division 9A. (e) Includes Division 34. (f) Total exports shown in this table are less than total exports shown in a previous table in this chapter entitled "Overseas Trade of New South Wales and Australia: 1979-80 to 1982-83", because statistics shown in this table exclude re-exported goods.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

In New South Wales, customs and excise duties are collected by the Australian Customs Service. The Australian Customs Tariff is the prime means of developing and assisting manufacturing industry in Australia. Tariffs also give preference, through lower rates of duty, to selected imports from certain Commonwealth and developing countries.

Some duties are also levied, mainly for revenue purposes, on selected imported goods such as potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol while excise duties are levied on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia (beer, spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, crude oil, gasoline, aviation turbine kerosene, and automotive diesel fuel).

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3, 7, or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of the goods. Further, under the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods while countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last five years are given in the following table.

Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W. (\$'000)

<i>Customs tariff division and excise tariff item</i>	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Customs duties					
1. Live animals and animal products	402	386	569	425	601
2. Vegetable products	655	626	1,246	1,402	1,845
3. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	1,367	711	1,347	543	1,016
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco—					
(i) Spirits not falling within tariff item 22.08, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, tariff item 22.09	63,967	76,821	88,103	93,055	111,288
(ii) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc.	30,472	34,602	32,378	30,559	27,009
(iii) Remainder of division	6,611	8,101	5,994	9,694	6,977
5. Mineral products	758	862	1,301	1,433	1,398
6. Products of chemical and allied industries	10,915	13,528	25,721	25,550	30,255
7. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof	24,872	29,694	40,177	40,135	48,138
8. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods	7,066	9,277	10,031	6,785	9,281
9. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerware, etc.	6,812	7,717	9,663	11,063	9,710
10. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc.	9,634	13,557	16,724	17,620	22,688
11. Textiles and textile articles	66,505	87,974	90,003	93,976	103,293
12. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	13,006	17,100	18,924	20,056	22,752
13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass, glassware	9,803	11,816	14,219	17,454	19,773
14. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles, imitation jewellery, coin	4,219	5,024	6,060	5,108	6,142
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	24,572	29,398	38,100	42,695	50,360
16. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts	98,532	115,216	144,940	177,365	217,302
17. Transport equipment	82,728	109,127	109,942	146,626	160,180
18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts	15,498	14,420	18,815	22,570	29,134
19. Arms and ammunition, parts	232	256	512	252	436
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17,009	21,683	25,798	29,085	35,850
21. Works of art, collector's pieces, antiques	66	45	36	51	48
Miscellaneous	62	36	43	9,638	2,566
Other and undistributed customs revenue	11	176	44	70	—
Primage duty	4,597	4,898	4,040	2,425	1,039
Total gross customs and primage duty	500,368	613,052	704,731	805,635	919,079
Excise duties					
Beer	269,894	363,748	372,642	343,303	343,568
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc.	19,919	25,381	24,627	25,855	28,460
Tobacco (manufactured)	6,503	7,661	7,766	6,937	6,524
Cigars and cigarettes	193,100	223,307	246,372	237,977	244,928
Gasoline	278,518	297,297	296,464	308,068	299,007
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc.	15,241	15,525	15,299	15,491	15,552
Automotive diesel fuel	38,156	44,967	47,927	52,133	63,943
Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum gas (a)	238,320	591,115	1,108,251	62,320	39,121
Other and undistributed excise revenue	6,515	7,660	7,883	7,287	7,982
Total gross excise duties	1,066,166	1,576,661	2,127,231	1,059,371	1,049,085

(a) Liquid petroleum gas obtained from unstabilised crude petroleum oil or from naturally occurring petrol gas.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas imports and exports, are indicated by the import and export price indexes shown in the following tables. For imports, the groups shown relate to commodities defined in terms of selected Sections of the *Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC)*.

For exports, the index groups shown relate to commodities defined in terms of selected divisions of the *Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC)*. Index numbers shown for financial years are simple averages of monthly index numbers.

Import Price Index (a), Australia Base : 1981-82 = 100

Group description	1981-82	1982-83p
All groups	100.0	110.4
Selected AICC Sections		
Food and live animals chiefly for food	100.0	111.7
Beverages and tobacco	100.0	121.0
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	100.0	104.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	100.0	109.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	100.0	98.0
Chemicals and related products	100.0	106.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	100.0	109.4
Machinery and transport equipment	100.0	112.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	100.0	112.2

(a) This index commenced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from the September quarter 1981, replaces a similar series previously undertaken by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Export Price Index, Australia Base : 1974-75 = 100

Group description	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
All groups	128	144	174	185	187	203
Selected AECC Divisions						
Meat, meat preparations	154	234	285	274	250	279
Dairy products, eggs	107	113	123	141	164	184
Cereals, cereal preparations	81	86	107	121	120	123
Sugar, sugar preparations	72	74	95	143	92	67
Textile fibres and their wastes	139	153	181	190	200	206
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	151	157	189	207	231	264
Coal, coke, briquettes	176	178	180	189	231	270
Iron and steel	96	118	145	142	139	149
Non-ferrous metals	125	161	255	210	176	180

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. A substantial amount of freight is carried by rail and road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of this traffic are available.

Interstate Trade by Sea

In 1981-82, the main imports into New South Wales from other states included: bulk oil from Victoria; anhydrous alumina, crude salt, and raw sugar from Queensland; ironstone, dolomite, and gypsum from South Australia; ironstone and bulk oil from Western Australia; and paper newsprint and cement from Tasmania. Principal exports from New South Wales to other states included: iron and steel to Victoria; bulk oil to Queensland; coal to South Australia; and, iron and steel to Western Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney (Port Jackson), Botany Bay (Port Botany), Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The figures quoted for these ports have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

The principal interstate imports into the *Sydney ports (Port Jackson and Port Botany)* in 1981-82 consisted of bulk oil, 6,205,000 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 194,000 tonnes; and gypsum, 185,000 tonnes.

The principal interstate exports from the Sydney ports in 1981-82 consisted of 631,000 tonnes of bulk oil; 72,000 tonnes of bulk caustic soda; 37,000 tonnes of motor vehicles; and 15,000 tonnes of iron and steel.

In 1981-82, approximately 77 per cent of the total tonnage of interstate imports into the Sydney ports came from Victoria. In the same year, 72 per cent of the total tonnage of interstate exports from the Sydney ports were to Queensland.

The interstate shipping at *Newcastle* is concerned mainly with the coal, iron, steel and aluminium industries located in the area. In 1981-82, the principal interstate imports into the port of Newcastle were 2,731,000 tonnes of ironstone, 217,000 tonnes of bulk oil, and 158,000 tonnes of anhydrous alumina (bauxite), while the main exports interstate by sea from Newcastle were 149,000 tonnes of iron and steel products, and 116,000 tonnes of coke and coal.

At *Port Kembla*, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the local iron and steel industry, as at Newcastle. The principal interstate imports into Port Kembla in 1981-82 were 5,548,000 tonnes of ironstone and 320,000 tonnes of dolomite. In that year, iron and steel products (1,132,000 tonnes), coal (817,000 tonnes), and coke (44,000 tonnes) were the principal commodities exported interstate by sea from this port.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and crude minerals. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years.

Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

('000 tonnes)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney ports (a)		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1977	1,534.2	2,462.8	1,189.0	94.5	507.9	4.1
1978	1,935.6	2,754.3	1,262.4	65.8	549.4	6.8
1979	1,533.2	2,475.3	1,267.3	47.2	483.9	26.3
1980	1,583.4	2,530.3	1,338.2	37.5	413.3	36.5
1981	1,584.4	2,554.8	1,376.5	40.1	466.5	82.7
1982	1,551.4	2,104.9	1,372.7	53.2	278.2	294.0

(a) Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

Bulk oil is the principal intrastate commodity handled at Sydney ports. In 1981-82, the imports included 416,582 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products, 182,006 tonnes of crude fertilisers and crude minerals, 117,666 tonnes of coal and coke, and 127,200 tonnes of raw sugar. In that year, 2,089,626 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products were exported.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (48,666 tonnes in 1981-82), and the principal import is bulk oil (1,078,199 tonnes).

The main item of intrastate import into Port Kembla is bulk oil (278,170 tonnes in 1981-82).

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Australian Export Commodity Classification* (Catalogue No. 1203.0), *Australian Import Commodity Classification* (1204.0), *Exports, Australia* (5404.0), *Imports, Australia* (5406.0), *Exports, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5424.0), *Imports, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0), *Customs and Excise Revenue, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5427.0), *Export Price Index, Australia* (6405.0). Overseas trade statistics are also available on microfiche in a variety of tabular formats. Each tabular format covers commodities exported or imported at various levels of aggregation.

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Export Development Grants Board, Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, Australian Overseas Projects Corporations, Industries Assistance Commission, Department of Trade and Resources, Department of Industry and Commerce, the New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority, and the Bureau of Customs; Port Statistics and Annual Report of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales; and statistical bulletins of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

INTERNAL TRADE

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. The most recent census was that conducted in respect of the year ended 30 June 1980. This was the eighth Retail census undertaken in Australia, previous censuses being conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74.

The 1968-69 and later retail censuses have been conducted throughout Australia as part of the program of integrated economic data collections of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (see Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'). Within the program, data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards thereby allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors. The results of these retail censuses are therefore comparable with the economic data collections undertaken annually for the mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas industries, and periodically for the wholesale trade and construction industries.

Supplementary data covering the operations of selected service establishments are collected as part of the censuses of retail establishments. The service establishments included in the 1979-80 Census were motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), accommodation establishments, licensed clubs, hairdressing and beauty salons, and laundries and dry cleaners.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad industry and commodity groups, are estimated from monthly and quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments, as described in the sub-division 'Intercensal Estimates of Retail Sales' below.

CLASSIFICATION OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), has been used since 1968-69 to define the scope of the various economic censuses and surveys and to classify establishments to particular industries. The 1969 preliminary edition of the ASIC which was used in the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Retail Censuses, has been replaced by the 1978 edition. The 1978 edition of ASIC was used in the 1979-80 Retail Census.

In the ASIC, the term 'retail trade' is used, generally speaking, to include the re-sale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption. The types of business engaged in retail trade are department stores and other shops, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk and bread vendors, vending machine operators, and consumer co-operatives. Establishments mainly selling goods on a commission basis to final consumers for personal or household consumption are included. However, establishments such as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels, etc. and clubs are not included in the Retail Trade Sub-division of ASIC but in the Division 'Recreation, Personal and Other Services'. Establishments engaged mainly in hiring out consumer goods and those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing cakes are included in Retail Trade, but those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing bread are included in Manufacturing.

The sales of certain commodities, such as farm supplies, basic building materials, and builders' hardware and supplies are treated conceptually as wholesale sales in economic statistics, despite the fact that there is a considerable volume of sales of these commodities to final consumers for personal or household consumption. Establishments engaged mainly in selling these commodities are therefore classified to Wholesale Trade.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are also commonly carried out by establishments classified to Retail Trade, and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Retail Trade Sub-division of the ASIC. The more important activities, with the appropriate ASIC class code number specified, include the following:

- (a) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844);
- (b) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
- (c) Making or installing curtains (Class 4847);
- (d) Repairing locks or providing key duplicating services (Class 4853);
- (e) Repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4856);
- (f) Repairing or installing household electric appliances (except heating equipment) not requiring electrical work (Class 4857); and
- (g) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865 and 4866), except engine reconditioning.

Similarly, the wholesaling of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the retailing of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the ASIC.

The structure of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the ASIC in terms of the industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) covered in the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments may be seen in the next table, which summarises the results of the Census.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE 1979-80 RETAIL CENSUS

The 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments includes establishments classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of ASIC together with establishments classified to 'selected service' classes from the ASIC division 'Recreation, Personal and Other Services'. The 'selected service' classes are motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), accommodation establishments, licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

Because of difficulties in ensuring adequate coverage, some types of retailing are excluded from the Census even though they would be classified to industries covered by the Census. These are door to door salesmen, independent van salesmen (other than independent bread and milk vendors), and occasional stall holders. In addition, data were not collected from organisations operating vending machines on the premises of other businesses. Refreshment rooms, kiosks and bookstalls operated by the State Rail Authority also were not covered. Details for bread and milk vendors are not included in published figures from the 1979-80 Census but certain statistics have been compiled and are available on request.

It is possible that coverage may be deficient for accommodation establishments that do not hold liquor licences (such as guest houses and hostels), which have been included in these censuses for the first time.

With the exception of businesses classified to ASIC classes 9232 (Hotels, etc., mainly drinking places) and 9233 (Accommodation), for which the full range of data was obtained, single establishment retail and selected service enterprises with an annual turnover of less than \$50,000 were not required to supply the full range of census data. Only details relating to employment, wages and salaries, turnover and floor space (for retail businesses) were collected from these small businesses. Generally, these small businesses contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than number of establishments; total figures for these small retail businesses are shown in the next paragraph and a summary of the operations of small selected service establishments is given in a table in the following subsection.

Results of the 1979-80 Retail Census

The next table summarises the operations of retail establishments in New South Wales as compiled from the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments. The table excludes data for single establishment retail enterprises with a turnover of less than \$50,000. Total figures for the State for these small retail businesses (excluding bread and milk vendors), as compiled from Census results, were: Number of establishments 11,096, Employment at the end of June 1980 (including working proprietors) 18,958 persons, Wages and salaries paid \$19,556,000, Turnover \$284,015,000.

Retail Establishments (a): Summary of Operations, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1979-80

Industry class and group	ASIC code	Establishments in operation at end of June (b)	Persons employed at end of June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Turnover (e)	Value added (f)	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Department and general stores —							
Department stores	4814	147	35,125	257,314	1,550,917	407,414	14,260
General stores	4815	129	3,025	17,211	142,792	32,280	88
<i>Total department and general stores</i>	481	276	38,150	274,525	1,693,709	439,694	14,347
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores —							
Men's and boys' wear stores	4843	980	4,531	32,844	236,790	70,281	(—)6,709
Women's and girls' wear stores	4844	2,937	13,567	76,278	572,300	159,487	5,026
Footwear stores	4845	795	3,477	22,021	164,321	46,903	1,336
Shoe repairers	4846	91	232	1,705	5,538	3,505	458
Fabrics and household textile stores	4847	774	3,456	18,903	131,447	39,303	482
Floor coverings stores	4848	278	1,340	11,045	127,609	24,180	3,066
Furniture stores	4849	583	3,421	27,346	290,331	58,918	3,395
<i>Total clothing, fabrics and furniture stores</i>	484	6,438	30,024	190,141	1,528,336	402,578	7,054
Household appliance and hardware stores —							
Domestic hardware stores	4853	560	2,574	14,165	118,861	32,969	895
Watchmakers and jewellers	4854	750	3,640	24,707	173,708	61,063	1,110
Music stores	4855	398	1,361	8,353	96,735	29,458	629
Household appliance stores	4856	995	7,171	66,056	611,931	151,647	12,683
Electric appliance repairers n.e.c.	4857	199	1,293	10,473	31,166	16,705	516
<i>Total household appliance and hardware stores</i>	485	2,902	16,039	123,755	1,032,402	291,842	15,833
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers —							
New motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers (except smash repairers)	4861	3,045	28,626	263,005	3,726,060	620,471	23,797
Used motor vehicle and parts dealers	4862	859	4,257	38,629	624,838	90,522	3,041
Service stations	4864	3,027	16,017	79,134 (g)	1,159,740	166,291	6,868
Smash repairers	4865	1,302	7,877	57,547	220,154	95,219	3,320
Motor cycle dealers	4866	221	1,044	7,353	104,849	21,764	771
Boat and caravan dealers	4867	320	1,336	10,460	149,898	29,071	1,908
Tyre and battery retailers	4868	525	3,120	28,043	236,751	55,391	1,782
<i>Total motor vehicle dealers petrol and tyre retailers</i>	486	9,299	62,277	484,171	6,222,289	1,078,729	41,486
Food stores —							
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists	4881	5,515	50,079	232,028	2,784,241	390,593	33,982
Butchers	4882	2,718	9,374	60,437	573,359	128,152	6,142
Fruit and vegetable stores	4883	1,244	4,815	13,400	200,636	39,815	3,115
Liquor stores	4884	613	2,570	18,283	307,803	61,235	4,131
Bread and cake stores	4885	683	3,783	18,132	70,170	31,301	2,022
Fish shops, take away food and milk bars	4886	3,221	18,018	54,994	410,940	130,250	9,686
<i>Total food stores</i>	488	13,994	88,639	397,273	4,347,148	781,345	59,077
Other retailers —							
Pharmacies	4891	1,967	11,314	64,744	481,309	142,408	4,876
Photographic equipment stores	4892	216	814	6,797	53,395	13,974	359
Sports and toy stores	4893	953	3,182	15,840	163,538	40,851	2,252
Newsagents, stationers, and booksellers	4894	1,519	8,407	45,966	408,164	115,330	5,660
Secondhand goods dealers	4895	495	1,306	7,142	68,736	20,368	581
Nurserymen and florists	4896	542	2,098	9,235	63,635	21,360	1,698
Retailers, n.e.c.	4897	537	1,696	8,102	62,868	20,290	947
<i>Total other retailers</i>	489	6,229	28,817	157,826	1,301,645	374,581	16,374
Total, retail establishments	48	39,138	263,946	1,627,691	16,125,529	3,368,769	154,173

(a) Excludes all bread and milk vendors and single establishment retail enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000. (b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Unpaid helpers are excluded. (d) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (e) Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise. (f) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. (g) For service stations which sell petrol on commission the commission earned is included in 'turnover' but the sales themselves are not included.

Statistics summarising the operations of the selected service establishments included in the 1979-80 Census are shown in the next table. This table excludes single establishment enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000, except for 'hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places), and 'accommodation', for which all establishments are included.

Selected Service Establishments (a): Summary of Operations By Industry, N.S.W. 1979-80

<i>Industry class and group</i>	<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Establishments in operation at end of June</i>	<i>Persons employed at end of June (b)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries paid (c)</i>	<i>Value of retail sales</i>	<i>Turnover (b)</i>	<i>Value added (c)</i>
Motion picture theatres	9133	150	2,004	\$'000 15,199	\$'000 10,515	\$'000 59,422	\$'000 33,958
Restaurants, hotels and accommodation —							
Cafes and restaurants	9231	2,669	24,344	120,548	113,662	461,911	214,073
Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)	9232	1,946	23,172	118,272	689,641	765,439	262,251
Accommodation	9233	1,982	16,058	99,620	30,547	338,788	224,732
<i>Total restaurants, hotels and accommodation</i>	923	6,597	63,574	338,440	833,849	1,566,138	701,056
Licensed clubs —							
Licensed bowling clubs	9241	566	5,941	49,804	93,958	188,983	117,780
Licensed golf clubs	9242	247	3,558	30,699	42,121	98,075	63,355
Licensed clubs n.c.c.	9243	724	27,795	240,123	295,792	836,604	563,061
<i>Total licensed clubs</i>	9241-9243	1,537	37,294	320,626	431,871	1,123,662	744,196
Laundries and dry-cleaners	9340	477	4,262	32,999	430	80,131	55,716
Hairdressers, beauty salons —							
Men's hairdressers	9351	81	330	1,981	619	5,012	3,393
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons	9352	773	4,077	26,988	3,452	57,966	41,196
<i>Total hairdressers, beauty salons</i>	935	854	4,407	28,969	4,070	62,977	44,589

(a) Except for ASIC classes 9232 and 9233, excludes single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000. (b) Includes full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees. Excludes unpaid helpers. (c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (d) Retail sales and all other operating revenue. (e) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

In the following table, a summary of the operations of single establishment selected service enterprises with turnover of less than \$50,000 is shown. The table excludes establishments classified to 'hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)' and 'accommodation'.

Selected Service Single Establishment Enterprises (a) With Turnover of Less than \$50,000: Selected Items By Industry, N.S.W. 1979-80

<i>Industry class and group</i>	<i>ASIC code</i>	<i>Establishments in operation at end of June</i>	<i>Persons employed at end of June (b)</i>	<i>Wages and salaries paid (c)</i>	<i>Turnover (d)</i>
Motion picture theatres	9133	33	97	\$'000 100	\$'000 683
Cafes and restaurants	9231	749	2,090	2,627	19,962
Licensed clubs	9241-9243	43	62	299	1,198
Laundries and dry-cleaners	9340	640	1,496	2,306	15,252
Hairdressers, beauty salons —					
Men's hairdressers	9351	768	1,086	1,518	12,062
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons	9352	2,107	4,908	16,349	47,290
<i>Total hairdressers, beauty salons</i>	935	2,875	5,994	17,867	59,352

(a) Excludes ASIC classes 9232 and 9233. (b) Includes full-time and part-time working proprietors and employees. Excludes unpaid helpers. (c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (d) All operating revenue.

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF RETAIL SALES

In periods between retail censuses, aggregates of the value of retail sales of goods are estimated from the data reported in monthly and quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments. From April 1982, a new series of monthly and quarterly estimates of the value of retail sales, derived from sample surveys based on the 1979-80 Retail Census results, replaced the series based on the 1973-74 Retail Census results. The new series provides statistics of the monthly value of retail sales of goods, classified by broad industry, for each State and Australia. A quarterly series providing estimates of retail sales, classified by commodity groups, is also produced. The estimates from this quarterly series for the year 1982-83 (the first annual data from the new series based on the 1979-80 Retail Census results) are not yet available.

In the new series, establishments classified to all classes in Subdivision 48 (Retail Trade) of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition (ASIC), except motor establishments (ASIC Classes 4861-4868), bread and milk vendors (4878, 4879), footwear repairers (4846) and electrical appliance repairers, n.e.c., (4857) are included in the scope of the surveys. Also included are establishments classified to the following 'selected service' classes from ASIC Division L (Recreation, Personal, and Other Services): cafes and restaurants (ASIC Class 9231), hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places) (9232), licensed clubs

(9241-9243) and hairdressers (9351, 9352). Excluded from the surveys are single establishment enterprises with annual turnover of less than \$50,000, except for hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places).

Retail sales are principally sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods for household or personal purposes. The estimates of retail sales do not include sales of building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade and paint, commercial refrigerators, business machines, tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies.

Estimates of retail sales by industry for the year ended June 1983, as derived from the monthly survey, are shown in the next table.

Retail Sales of Goods (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.): by Industry (a), N.S.W., 1982-83

Industry class	ASIC code no.	Value of retail sales \$m	Proportion of total sales per cent
Grocers, confectioners, and tobacconists	4881	3,952.9	27.2
Butchers	4882	607.4	4.2
General stores	4815	138.0	1.0
Other food stores (b)	4883,4885,4886	1,055.7	7.3
Hotels, (Mainly drinking places), liquor stores, and licensed clubs	4884,9232,9241-9243	1,808.6	12.5
Clothiers (c)	4843,4844,4847	1,317.4	9.1
Department stores	4814	1,804.0	12.4
Footwear stores	4845	235.2	1.6
Hardware stores (d)	4853,4854	367.0	2.5
Electrical goods stores (e)	4855,4856	852.2	5.9
Furniture stores	4849	379.4	2.6
Floor coverings stores	4848	128.4	0.9
Chemists	4891	684.4	4.7
Newsagents, stationers and booksellers	4894	591.2	4.1
Other (f)	4892,4893,4895-4897, 9231,9351,9352	584.4	4.0
Total sales		14,506.2	100.0

(a) Excludes all motor establishments, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers and electrical appliance repairers, n.e.c. (b) Includes fruit and vegetable stores, bread and cake stores, and fish shops, take-away food and milk bars. (c) Includes men's and boys' wear stores, women's and girls' wear stores, and fabrics and household textile stores. (d) Includes domestic hardware stores, and watchmakers and jewellers. (e) Includes music stores and household appliance stores. (f) Includes photographic equipment stores, sports and toy stores, second-hand goods dealers, nurserymen and florists, retailing n.e.c., cafes and restaurants, men's hairdressers, and women's hairdressing and beauty salons.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of wholesale trade in Australia were first collected in the census of wholesale establishments, conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses in respect of the year 1968-69. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of these censuses, are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'. The scope of 'wholesale trade' is defined in the ASIC in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants (who take title to the goods they sell), manufacturers' sales branches which hold stocks, commission agents (including stock and station agents, import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Statistics from the 1968-69 Wholesale Census are contained in Year Book No. 63, 1974, pages 1039-1045. As part of the ongoing program of economic censuses and surveys, a wholesale trade survey was conducted in respect of the year 1981-82. Results of this survey, which will be available for Australia only and not for individual States and Territories, should be published in late 1983 or early 1984.

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Farm Produce Markets at Flemington (known as the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets) operated by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. The Authority operates under the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority Act, 1968 which empowers it

to maintain, control, and manage public markets for the sale of farm produce within the County of Cumberland. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir at Homebush Bay are the principal centres in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered along with stock already held at and owned by the Homebush Abattoir Corporation. Once slaughtered, the carcasses are treated, chilled and delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country and interstate abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and private interests.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat is produced under contract to processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales, which is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority, is described in Chapter 16 'Forestry and Fisheries'.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Act, 1983, which replaced the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the Sub-section 'Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards established under the Act, market, or supervise the marketing of, rice, wine grapes, lemons, citrus fruits (other than lemons), tobacco leaf, grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds, and yellow maize. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the Dried Fruits Act, 1939, a Banana Marketing Control Committee under the Banana Industry Act, 1969, and an Egg Corporation under the Egg Industry Act, 1983 to supervise the marketing of dried fruits, bananas and eggs respectively.

The Commonwealth Government has established boards or authorities to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine, and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, while the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards of the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the Pure Food Act, 1908. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Health Department of N.S.W. and local government authorities. The N.S.W. Meat Industry Authority licenses abattoirs and slaughter houses and investigates and promotes matters relating to the improvement of hygiene in these and other meat premises. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir at Homebush Bay and other abattoirs by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, which also licenses abattoirs slaughtering for export and has staff, permanently attached to each licensed abattoir, who are responsible for the inspection of all meat destined for export.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of agricultural products is given in Chapter 15 'Agriculture' and Chapter 16 'Forestry and Fisheries'. Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described below.

Bread

The manufacture and delivery of bread in New South Wales is controlled by the provisions of the Bread Act, 1969. This Act provides for the licensing of bread manufacturers, zoning for bread manufacturers in country areas, the certification of operative bakers, the fixing, by regulations to the Act, of standard weights of bread loaves, and the fixing, by industrial award, of starting and finishing times allowed for the baking and delivery of bread.

The Act also established the Bread Industry Advisory Committee which comprises the Under Secretary of the Department of Industrial Relations as Chairman, together with two representatives of bread manufacturers, two representatives of bread industry unions, and two representatives of consumers. This Committee has power to investigate and make recommendations to the Minister on measures to improve methods of bread making and distribution, and sanitary conditions in bakehouses; the standards of efficiency necessary for persons engaged in the manufacture of bread; and to recommend amendments to existing legislation or proposals for future legislation in respect of any matters relating to the bread industry.

The Bread (Returns) Act, 1977 prohibits the return of unsold bread to manufacturers by retailers and the payment of compensation by manufacturers to retailers instead of taking back the bread.

The Bread Research Institute of Australia is a scientific research organisation, established and supported by the Australian bread industry. The aims of the Institute are to carry out scientific research and developmental work and to provide technical and advisory services in connection with bread manufacture. In practice, this covers cereal chemistry and the technological aspects of bread production. The Institute works in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

Information about bread prices is given in Chapter 21 'Prices'.

Milk

Responsibility for regulation and control of the quality, supply and distribution of milk and cream throughout New South Wales rests with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority in terms of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority Act, 1979. All milk supplied for human consumption is vested in the Authority which includes producer, processor, milk vendor, consumer, and Department of Agriculture representatives.

Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating and controlling the quality, supply and distribution of milk and dairy products, the inspection of dairy produce merchants (milk intake and treatment factories, vehicle, and shop vendors of milk) and determination of quantities of milk to be supplied by farmers to the Authority. Distribution companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Authority in receiving milk, and purchase their supplies from the Authority for distribution, through vendors, to consumers. The Authority is not obliged to accept all or any of a dairyman's milk, the quantity accepted being determined by reference to quotas allocated to each dairyman. Since 1976, adjustments made to quotas have given small dairymen, predominantly outside the former Milk Zone, a greater share of the liquid milk markets. A scheme of *quota* surrenders and reallocation has assisted in the redistribution of quotas. The prices paid to dairymen and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are given in Chapter 21 'Prices'.

Milk supplies for Sydney come from the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra; the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale; the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line; and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. The supply is supplemented from areas as far north as Casino and as far south as Bega. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies located in the city's peripheral areas such as Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts.

For the retail delivery of milk, the metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts are zoned and each zone is allotted to a vehicle vendor registered with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority.

Sales of milk by the Authority in 1981-82 totalled 571.6 million litres, comprising 522.1 million litres of liquid whole milk (including milk used in the production of flavoured milk), and 49.5 million litres used for separation for sweet cream. These sales were an increase of 0.12 per cent compared with those for 1980-81. Sales in the metropolitan area in 1981-82 totalled 350.0 million litres including 40.5 million litres for separation for sweet cream.

At 30 June 1982 there were 3,096 dairymen registered by the Authority compared with 3,256 in the previous year. There were 2,315 vehicle vendors and 13,422 shop vendors registered at 30 June 1982. The value of milk sold by the Authority to distributors in 1981-82 was \$183.5m. In 1981-82 the cost of treatment at factories was \$7.8m and transport to distributing centres was \$7.7m while payments to dairymen totalled \$157m.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales is subject to regulation by the State Government. From 1 July 1983, regulation is in terms of the Liquor Act, 1982 (which repealed the Liquor Act, 1912) and the Registered Clubs Act, 1976; only holders of licences issued in terms of these Acts are permitted to sell intoxicating liquor.

Registered Clubs Act, 1976

The Registered Clubs Act, 1976 authorises the issue of a licence to a club to sell liquor, under certain conditions, on club premises. The fee for a new licence may not exceed \$2 per member at the date of the application and renewal fees are the same as for a hotelier's licence.

LIQUOR ACT, 1982

Under the new legislation there is one Licensing Court of New South Wales (the new Act abolishes the previous system of licensing districts with a separate licensing court for each district). Not less than three licensing magistrates, who are also stipendiary magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court. The Court's main function is the determination of applications for new licences under the Liquor Act and for new certificates of registration under the Registration of Clubs Act. The Court also deals with applications relating to the removal or transfer of licences, variation of trading hours and disciplinary provisions under the Act. However, the Court may not make an order of removal of a licence unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and is not detrimental to the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the premises from which it is proposed to remove the licence. The same bench of magistrates, as for the Court, constitutes the Liquor Administration Board (which replaces the Licenses Reduction Board). The Board is an administrative tribunal which operates in an informal atmosphere. It is responsible for the assessment of licence fees (see below) paid by licensees and clubs and undertakes the oversight of the standard of licensed premises. From a date to be proclaimed it will be necessary to obtain the permission of the Board to provide entertainment on licensed premises.

Types of Liquor Licences

Under the new Liquor Act, there are three general types of liquor licences (apart from the special case of a Governor's licence) as described below.

A *hotelier's licence* (which replaces the publican's licence of the former legislation) authorises the retail sale of liquor on the licensed premises for consumption either on or off such premises. The licence may be endorsed to dispense with the need to provide residential accommodation. However, a light meal must be made available. The fee for a new hotelier's licence is fixed by the Board and the periodic licence fee payable is 10 per cent of the purchases of liquor by the licensee in the preceding assessment year.

An *off-licence* authorises the sale of liquor only for consumption off the licensed premises. An off-licence may be granted to sell liquor by retail sale only or by wholesale sale only (i.e. to other persons authorised to sell liquor). Other types of off-licences relate to a brewer, an auctioneer, or a vigneron. The fee for a new retail off-licence is fixed by the Board but is not to exceed \$20,000 and the periodic licence fee in respect of this licence is 10 per cent of the purchases of liquor by the licensee in the preceding assessment year. Fees for other types of off-licences as well as the periodic licence fees and trading hours, are dependant on the conditions attached.

An *on-licence* authorises the sale of liquor, with special conditions, for consumption on the licensed premises. An on-licence may relate to a restaurant, an airport, a public hall, a trade fair, a theatre, a university or college, or a vessel or aircraft. An on-licence may also be granted to sell liquor at a function (other than a trade fair) which is conducted by a non-proprietary association or is to be supplied by an hotelier. The fee for the grant of the licence, the periodic licence fee and trading hours depend on the conditions attached to each licence.

A *Governor's licence* authorises the sale of liquor in exceptional circumstances at works or undertakings of a semi-Government or public nature.

Renewal of Licences

In terms of the Liquor Act, 1982 a licence will remain in force until it is cancelled or surrendered, instead of requiring annual renewal (as required under the former act), and a

periodic licence fee (equivalent to the renewal fee) will be payable. The licence period will run from January or February of each year, depending on the type of licence, and the licence fee will be based on liquor purchases by licensees for the previous year ended 30 June.

LIQUOR ACT, 1912

Types of Liquor Licences

The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued under the previous Liquor Act are described below.

A *publican's licence* authorised the sale of liquor on the premises (hotel) as specified in the licence. This type of licence could also be endorsed as an *accommodation hotel*, a *tourist hotel*, or a *tavern*, depending upon the availability of public accommodation, entertainment, and meals. The fee for a new publican's licence was assessed by the Licensing Court and the annual renewal fee was 10 per cent of expenditure on liquor in the preceding assessment year.

A *spirit merchant's licence* authorised the sale, on specified premises, of liquor not for consumption on the premises. The fee for a new licence in the metropolitan district, Wollongong, and Newcastle was \$20,000 and up to \$10,000 in other areas. The annual renewal fee was the same as for a publican's licence. Spirit merchants could sell liquor, under certain restrictions, on any day of the week.

An *Australian wine licence* permitted the sale or disposal on the specified premises of wine, cider, mead, or perry, the produce of fruit grown or honey produced within Australia, not containing more than 35 per cent proof spirit, in quantities up to 9 litres. No new licences were being issued and the renewal fee was the same as for a publican's licence.

A *restaurant permit* authorised the holder to sell and supply liquor in a restaurant. The restaurant permit could also be endorsed with a *reception area permit*, allowing the supply of liquor in a reception area as distinct from a dining area, or endorsed with a *cabaret permit* which allowed the supply of liquor with food and entertainment. The hours during which liquor could be sold varied according to the type of endorsement held. The cost of a new licence or endorsement was between \$250 and \$1,000 and the annual renewal fee was the same as for a publican's licence.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in the last six years is shown in the table below.

Liquor Licences, New South Wales (a), (Source: Licenses Reduction Board)

Type of licence	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Publicans' (b)	1,981	1,984	1,989	1,990	1,993	1,999
Club	1,535	1,542	1,558	1,562	1,568	1,576
Spirit merchants'	1,113	1,153	1,214	1,260	1,300	1,323
Australian wine	292	273	273	257	242	212
Restaurant permits	1,322	1,422	1,672	1,793	1,918	2,050
Other (c)	181	201	216	206	259	291

(a) At 31 May. (b) Includes accommodation hotel, historic inn, and tavern licences. (c) Includes (with 1983 figures shown in brackets) railway refreshment rooms (10), packets (71), public halls (14), theatres (24), tourist hotels (135), brewers (17), universities and colleges of advanced education (19), and the Sydney Opera House. Excludes annual functions licences (452 in 1983).

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

Purchases of Liquor by Licensee, N.S.W. (Source: Licenses Reduction Board) (\$'000)

Year	Wholesale value of liquor purchased by type of licence						Total
	Publicans' (a)	Club	Spirit merchants'	Australian wine	Restaurant permits	Other (b)	
1977	297,492	153,020	225,183	6,419	21,505	3,943	707,561
1978	340,050	181,229	267,711	5,440	28,227	4,679	827,337
1979	377,663	201,734	305,204	7,339	34,363	5,484	931,788
1980	437,773	218,167	327,707	5,372	41,612	6,059	1,036,690
1981	420,371	235,606	406,159	7,345	47,005	7,188	1,123,874
1982	428,713	249,790	451,051	4,878	49,907	7,658	1,191,997

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences. (b) Comprises railway refreshment rooms, packets (vessel or aircraft), public halls, theatres, tourist hotels, universities, colleges of advanced education, and the Sydney Opera House. Excludes annual functions licences.

Renewal of Licences

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, was the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1 July of the following year. The fees assessed in the last six years are shown in the next table.

Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed for Renewal, N.S.W.

(Source: Licenses Reduction Board)

(\$'000)

Licence	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Publicans' (a)	23,757.4	26,737.3	28,754.7	32,356.7	41,841.1	42,820.5
Club	12,327.8	14,497.3	16,304.9	17,296.3	23,545.1	24,975.7
Spirit merchants'	18,148.3	22,753.5	25,042.1	28,845.1	41,650.4	45,697.1
Australian wine	315.1	359.1	405.7	358.7	537.1	441.6
Restaurant permit	1,831.0	2,497.0	2,971.9	3,368.2	4,944.1	5,297.7
Other (b)	330.0	393.1	590.2	534.6	794.3	852.7
Total fees assessed	56,709.6	67,237.4	74,069.5	82,759.6	113,312.1	120,085.3

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, historic inn, and tavern licences. (b) Includes railway refreshment rooms, packets, public halls, tourist hotels, theatres, brewers, Sydney Opera House, universities, and colleges of advanced education. Excludes annual functions licences.

TRADING HOURS FOR HOTELS

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor. The hours of liquor trading in hotel bars are, in general, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday to Saturday and 12 noon to 10 p.m. on Sundays. However, the Licensing Court has authority to vary these trading hours where local circumstances warrant it, but (except for a 3 a.m. trading permit) this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade for a period longer than fourteen hours each day or open before 5 a.m. Monday to Saturday or 10 a.m. on Sunday. These hours may be varied, with certain conditions being satisfied, to allow a 3 a.m. trading permit, and the maximum period a hotel can trade is not applicable to these permits.

Liquor may be supplied with meals or with food and entertainment, outside normal trading hours, by hotels holding the necessary permits or licences.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to residents of hotels.

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Liquor may not be supplied on licensed premises to persons under the age of 18 years. Proof of age may be required by licensees, who are subject to penalties for supplying under-age persons.

In terms of the new Liquor Act, the Court may approve 'authorised areas' on licensed premises in which under-age persons may be present whilst in the company of a person over 18 years of age. However, under-age persons are not allowed at any time in areas of licensed premises designated as 'restricted areas'. The Act specifies that the escort of an under-age person is responsible for ensuring that, such person does not consume liquor on the licensed premises or enter restricted areas.

The particulars in the next table comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants. The figures represent, approximately, the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees to the Licenses Reduction Board (now the Liquor Administration Board). Details of customs and excise duties collected in respect of alcoholic beverages are shown in Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

Alcoholic Beverages: Consumption in N.S.W.

(Source: Licenses Reduction Board)

(*000 litres)

Beverage	Quantity purchased (a)					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Beer	712,885	744,945	711,371	807,555	768,968	696,202
Wine	83,180	87,146	97,755	n.a.	110,616	122,443
Spirits (b)	21,609	21,838	17,010	20,728	20,316	22,968

(a) See text above table. (b) Total quantity, not alcoholic content.

ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first census of tourist accommodation establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974, and establishments providing tourist and other accommodation were included in the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (see also the Retail Trade division of this Chapter).

Since the September Quarter 1975, quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation establishments (with a restricted scope and collecting a limited range of data items) have been conducted.

ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS FROM THE 1979-80 CENSUS

The accommodation statistics shown below have been compiled from information reported in the 1979-80 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments by establishments classified to ASIC Classes 9232 'Hotels, etc. (mainly drinking places)', and which provided accommodation, and 9233 'Accommodation'. All of the activities of hotels, motels, etc. (liquor sales, provision of meals, etc. as well as the provision of accommodation) are included in the statistics except where activities were leased to another enterprise.

It is possible that some types of accommodation establishments may not have been fully covered. Accommodation establishments not holding liquor licences, e.g. guest houses and hostels, have been excluded from previous economic censuses, and consequently coverage for these types of establishments may be deficient.

Classification by Type of Establishment

Establishments included in the statistics have been classified to a type of accommodation establishment depending on their method of operation and on the facilities available at the establishment. The basis for classification to either tourist or other was as follows:

- (a) Providing tourist accommodation. An establishment providing, to the general public, predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months). Hotels, motels, etc. must make breakfast available in some form for guests, and caravan parks must provide powered sites and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.
- (b) Providing other accommodation. An establishment providing predominantly long-term accommodation (i.e. for continual occupation over two months or longer) or short-term accommodation on other than the basis described above.

Licensed hotels are establishments licensed to operate a public bar and which also provide accommodation. *Motels*, etc. include all motels, private hotels, guest houses and boarding houses, except those licensed to operate a public bar.

A table on the next page gives details of the employment, wages and salaries, capacity and turnover of establishments providing accommodation which operated during the year ended June 1980.

SURVEYS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

For the purpose of the quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public. The current scope of the surveys comprises hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities (i.e. provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests) and caravan parks with powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

The last two tables on the next page show details of the operations of tourist accommodation establishments and caravan parks in New South Wales, obtained from the quarterly surveys. When establishments also provide accommodation for long-term guests, details relating to that accommodation are included in the statistics.

Establishments Providing Accommodation (a), N.S.W.: Summary of Operations by type of Establishment, 1979-80

Particulars	Establishments providing tourist accommodation			Establishments providing other accommodation	Total establishments providing accommodation	
	Licensed hotels	Motels, etc.	Caravan parks			
Establishments operating at 30 June 1980	No.	927	926	494	909	3,256
Employment at end of June 1980 (b) —						
Males —	No.	6,446	2,643	862	2,959	12,910
Full-time	No.	3,381	1,893	626	1,479	7,379
Other	No.	3,065	750	236	1,480	5,531
Females —	No.	8,233	6,196	723	4,141	19,293
Full-time	No.	2,902	2,538	441	1,490	7,371
Other	No.	5,331	3,658	282	2,651	11,922
Wages and salaries paid (c)	\$'000	87,219	48,791	7,029	37,329	180,368
Capacity at 30 June 1980 —						
Rooms, units, suites, cabins	No.	15,438	23,318	751	14,793	(j)54,300
Beds — Single (incl. three-quarter)	No.	19,564	30,869	1,935	21,583	73,951
Double	No.	5,626	16,914	638	2,251	25,429
Sites for caravans and tents —						
Powered (d)	No.	55	336	43,240	8,571	52,202
Unpowered	No.	38	198	20,090	4,662	24,988
Turnover —						
Beer, wine and spirits sales	\$'000	311,279	11,145	249	155,817	478,490
Accommodation takings	\$'000	62,809	128,096	29,972	32,818	253,695
Other (e)	\$'000	75,172	42,607	3,420	23,592	144,791
Total	\$'000	449,261	181,849	33,641	212,227	876,978

(a) See text preceding table which outlines the scope of these statistics and defines the establishments included. (b) Includes working proprietors. Excludes unpaid helpers. (c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (d) Sites with provision for connection to electric power supply. (e) Includes takings from meals, other retail sales and other operating revenue. (f) Includes 31,784 rooms, units, etc. with a bath or shower and toilet.

Tourist Accommodation Establishments (a) N.S.W.: Summary of Operations

Item	1982-83					
	1980-81	1981-82	Licensed hotels (b) with facilities	Motels etc. with facilities	Total	
Establishments at 30 June	No.	1,175	1,277	257	1,085	1,342
Capacity at 30 June —						
Guest rooms	No.	30,081	32,496	8,751	26,042	34,793
Bed spaces (c)	No.	84,007	91,611	20,914	77,960	98,874
Room occupancy rates	Per cent	61.6	60.1	49.5	55.7	54.1
Bed occupancy rates	Per cent	39.2	37.9	32.3	34.5	34.1
Accommodation takings (d)	\$'000	218,294	257,326	78,321	192,374	270,695

(a) Excludes caravan parks. (b) Licensed to operate a public bar. (c) Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds, and double beds are counted as two bed spaces. (d) Revenue received from the provision of both short-term and long-term accommodation.

Caravan Parks, N.S.W. (a): Summary of Operations

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Establishments	No.	531	602	568
Capacity at 30 June —				
Powered sites	No.	45,044	51,371	49,088
Unpowered sites	No.	23,129	24,313	23,963
Cabins, flats, etc.	No.	973	1,062	1,068
Site occupancy rates	Per cent	23.6	25.2	24.1
Accommodation takings	\$'000	32,299	41,550	46,089

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (Catalogue No. 8501.0) (Monthly), *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (8503.0) (Quarterly).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Wholesale Establishments: Detailed Statistics of Operations* (8606.1), *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8622.1); *Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Hotels and Accommodation Establishments* (8624.1), *Tourist Accommodation* (8608.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority and Licenses Reduction Board.

21

PRICES

CONTROL OF PRICES

Since 20 September 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948. In terms of the Act, the Minister for Consumer Affairs may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commission, which is constituted under the Prices Regulation Act, commenced operations in 1977 and is empowered to fix maximum prices, subject to Ministerial approval, at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not). The Commission comprises a full-time Commissioner who is Chairman, and two part-time Commissioners, one appointed to represent consumers and the other a person experienced in business or commerce.

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15 April 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July 1955 and September 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December 1957, and on motor spirit in May 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed.

Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Prices Regulation Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them. The holding of public inquiries has, in recent years, assumed a far greater significance in the Commission's function. Apart from the Prices Regulation Orders affecting both bread and petrol, public inquiries have been held into the pricing of bread and petrol, the funeral industry, pest control in domestic premises, the motor vehicle replacement parts industry, the book industry and medical fees. Government controls over the prices of milk, gas and electricity are described later in this chapter.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICING AUTHORITY

The Petroleum Products Pricing Authority was established by the (Commonwealth) *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* 1981. The Authority took over from the Prices Justification Tribunal (which was abolished in June 1981) the responsibility for price surveillance of the petroleum products industry in Australia. The Authority's surveillance of prices extends to defined petroleum products and to services related to the production or supply of such products. Under the Act, the Authority sets maximum wholesale prices for specified petroleum products.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or 'base' period to 100 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been published for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which was introduced in 1960 and compiled retrospectively to September Quarter 1948, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of metropolitan wage and salary earner households. The index does not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, or changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode of living or level of consumption.

The index covers a large and representative 'basket' of commodities and services currently arranged in eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation and education. Each group is in turn divided into sub-groups. Index numbers at the 'group' and 'all groups' levels are published each quarter for each State capital city, Canberra and Darwin, and for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Index numbers for 'all groups' are also published for the weighted average of the six State capital cities. Sub-group index numbers are published for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

The CPI has been constructed as a chain of linked indexes with changes to the items included and in the weighting pattern having been made at approximately five-yearly intervals to take account of changes in household spending patterns. Following each revision the new list of items and weights is linked to the previous series to form one continuous series. The process of linking ensures that the continuous series reflects only price variations and not differences in costs of the old and new 'baskets' of goods and services. The tenth CPI series was introduced from the June Quarter 1982 and incorporates the results of the most recent major review of the index. This series, which has a weighting pattern designed to reflect, in general, estimated household expenditure in 1979-80, includes the following main changes:

- (a) the geographic coverage of the CPI has been expanded to include a full CPI for Darwin;
- (b) the reference base has been changed to 1980-81 = 100.0;
- (c) the following new areas of expenditure have been included in the regimen of the index:
 - (i) holiday travel and accommodation overseas,
 - (ii) education fees,
 - (iii) child care fees, and
 - (iv) pharmaceutical prescriptions; and
- (d) the timing and frequency of price collections have been reviewed and a number of changes made.

The CPI 'basket' of goods and services covers items which are considered representative of spending patterns of metropolitan wage and salary earner households, and whose prices can be associated with an identifiable and specific quantity and quality of a commodity or service (e.g. income taxes and personal savings do not form part of the CPI because they cannot be clearly associated with the purchase of a specific quality of a good or service). Price movements are monitored in those retail outlets and other establishments where metropolitan wage and salary earner households normally purchase goods and services. This involves collecting prices from many sources including supermarkets, department stores, footwear stores, restaurants, motor vehicle dealers and service stations, dental surgeries, hotels and clubs, schools, and hairdressers. Items like rail fares, electricity and gas charges, telephone charges, and local authority rates are collected from the appropriate authorities. Information on rent is obtained from property management companies and public housing authorities. In total, some 85,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter.

The prices used in the Consumer Price Index are those that any member of the public would have to pay on the pricing day to purchase the specified good or service. Any sales or excise taxes which the consumer must pay when purchasing specific items are included. Sale prices, discount prices, and 'specials' are reflected in the Consumer Price Index so long as the items concerned are of normal quality (that is, not damaged or shop soiled), and are offered for sale in reasonable quantities. To ensure that the price movements reflect the experience of the bulk of the metropolitan population, the brands and the varieties of the items which are priced are generally those which sell in the greatest volume.

The following table shows the index numbers for each group and for 'all groups' of the Consumer Price Index for Sydney over the last six years. The annual index numbers are a simple average of the index numbers for the four quarters of each financial year.

Consumer Price Index, Sydney (Base of each group index: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Group	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Food	70.1	78.9	90.6	100.0	107.9	117.1
Clothing	81.3	87.2	93.2	100.0	106.8	114.1
Housing	75.3	81.7	89.7	100.0	111.1	121.7
Household equipment and operation	80.1	84.3	90.4	100.0	110.7	126.1
Transportation	74.0	81.3	91.5	100.0	110.3	127.0
Tobacco and alcohol	73.6	84.8	92.4	100.0	109.9	126.9
Health and personal care	84.4	82.0	90.7	100.0	121.8	149.8
Recreation and education (a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107.5
All groups	75.8	82.4	91.1	100.0	110.2	123.4

(a) Base : March Quarter 1982 = 100.

The next table shows the 'all groups' index numbers for the last six years, for each of the eight capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined and eight capital cities combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements over time in each city; they do not compare price levels between cities.

Consumer Price Index ('All Groups'), Eight State Capital Cities (Base of each index: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Capital	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Sydney	75.8	82.4	91.1	100.0	110.2	123.4
Melbourne	77.0	83.1	91.4	100.0	110.4	122.8
Brisbane	77.1	83.4	91.5	100.0	110.7	122.9
Adelaide	77.5	83.2	91.6	100.0	110.5	123.3
Perth	77.8	84.1	91.9	100.0	111.2	122.5
Hobart	77.1	83.1	91.6	100.0	110.0	121.8
Weighted average of six State capital cities	76.7	83.0	91.4	100.0	110.4	123.1
Canberra	76.1	82.3	91.1	100.0	110.7	124.0
Darwin	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	111.1	123.1
Weighted average of eight capital cities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	110.4	123.1

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in June Quarter 1978 and later years are shown in the next table. The prices are the averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc. charged by a number of selected retailers throughout the metropolitan area. Thus the prices do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales these items but should be regarded as no more than approximate indicators of price levels and price changes for them.

Average Retail Prices of Food, June Quarter, Sydney (cents)

Item	Unit	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Dairy produce —							
Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml bottles	51	55	58	66	74	78
Milk, powdered, full cream (a)	300g can/1kg can	67	79	88	329	375	427
Cheese, processed (b)	250g pkt/500g	52	55	60	134	160	(c)220
Butter	500g	93	96	105	122	146	164
Cereal products —							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, super-market sales (d)	680g	52	56	61	68	73	78
Flour, self raising	1 kg pkt	40	41	44	51	61	74
Rice, medium grain	500g pkt	34	35	33	38	42	44
Meat —							
Beef							
Rump steak	1 kg	352	560	631	634	634	739
Silverside, corned	1 kg	211	374	441	418	410	465
Lamb							
Leg	1 kg	245	333	375	357	373	423
Loin chops	1 kg	271	394	420	395	398	458
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	169	172	194	222	232	245
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	113	146	160	178	203	217
Fruit and vegetables —							
Potatoes	1 kg	26	41	39	51	44	64
Onions	1 kg	46	53	47	113	68	64
Peaches, canned	825g	58	61	65	76	86	100
Oranges	1 kg	55	64	65	72	82	80
Other food —							
Eggs	55g, dozen	99	105	126	148	147	164
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	63	80	85	94	101	115
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	79	76	92	108	115	118
Tea	250g pkt	82	74	72	75	78	99
Coffee, instant	150g jar	280	231	288	279	277	311
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g pkt	66	74	81	89	91	101

(a) From 1981 price is for 1 kg can. (b) From 1981 price is for 500g. (c) From June Quarter 1983 the price is for sliced and wrapped processed cheese and is therefore not comparable with previous prices. (d) Prior to June Quarter 1983, the specification was for 'milk loaf'.

Prices of milk and bread are dealt with in more detail below.

MILK PRICES

The price paid to dairymen (farmers) and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are examined by the Dairy Industry Pricing Committee, which comprises three members who are also the three full-time members of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. (The Dairy Industry Marketing Authority is responsible for the regulation and control of the quality, supply and distribution of milk and the production, quality and storage of dairy products in New South Wales. All milk supplied for human consumption and for use in the production of dairy products is vested in the Authority. Further details regarding the Authority are contained in the subdivision 'Dairy Products' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture' and the subdivision 'Marketing of Foodstuffs' in Chapter 20 'Internal Trade'.) The Pricing Committee's recommendations for the prices of milk up to the point of pasteurisation are reviewed by the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries who fixes the minimum price payable to dairymen and the price for milk payable by Agents of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority (distribution companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Authority in receiving milk, and purchase their supplies from the Authority for distribution, through vendors, to consumers.) The Prices Commission reviews the Pricing Committee's recommendations for the prices of milk subsequent to the point of pasteurisation and fixes the wholesale prices payable by dairy produce merchants, and retail milk prices.

From 21 March 1980, uniform prices are paid to all dairymen in New South Wales replacing variable prices paid for milk accepted for distribution in different districts.

The fixed prices for milk accepted by the Authority for distribution in Sydney at each date of change since September 1977 are shown in the following table.

Prices for Milk Distributed in Sydney Metropolitan District (cents per litre)

Date of change	Price payable to dairymen (delivered at factory) (a)	Price payable to Dairy Industry Marketing Authority by agents	Wholesale price						
			To milk-round vendor			To shop vendor		Retail price (b)	
			Bulk	In 600ml bottle	In 1 litre carton	In 600ml bottle	In 1 litre carton	In 600ml bottle	In 1 litre carton
1977: Sept. 30	20.41	23.27	30.75	31.25	33.75	35.41	38.25	41.66	45.00
1978: Sept. 8	22.19	25.05	32.75	32.91	35.75	37.07	40.25	43.33	47.00
1979: Mar. 9	22.43	25.39	33.75	33.75	37.60	38.25	42.16	45.00	49.00
1980: Mar. 21	22.81	25.97	35.73	35.56	39.78	40.16	44.43	46.67	51.00
1980: Jun. 27	22.81	26.29	35.73	35.56	39.78	40.16	44.43	46.67	51.00
1980: Oct. 10	26.11	29.66	38.73	39.56	43.78	44.56	48.83	51.67	56.00
1980: Oct. 17	26.31	29.66	38.73	39.56	43.78	44.56	48.83	51.67	56.00
1981: Apr. 3	28.35	31.83	43.12	42.28	46.17	47.53	51.46	55.00	59.00
1981: Nov. 20	30.85	34.50	46.92	46.08	49.97	52.41	56.34	60.00	64.00
1982: Sept. 3	32.15	35.85	49.29	48.78	52.34	55.68	59.28	63.33	67.00

(a) Variable costs are deducted by the Authority for transportation of milk from a receiver factory to a processor. Prices prior to 17 October 1980 exclude stabilisation reserve of 0.20 cents per litre. (b) Excludes household delivery fee, 1 cent per delivery to 9 March 1979; 1 cent per unit up to a maximum of 2 cents per delivery day from 21 March 1980.

BREAD PRICES

The maximum retail prices of bread were fixed in terms of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948 by the Prices Commissioners until 1977 and then by the Prices Commission until October 1980 when, under the Bread (Prices Determination) Act, 1980, price control of bread was temporarily transferred to the State Government. From 14 May 1982, following a public inquiry held by the Prices Commission in late 1981, the determination of maximum retail prices for specified categories of bread is again being undertaken by the Prices Commission in terms of the Prices Regulation Act. The maximum retail prices of a 680 gram loaf of sliced and wrapped white bread (milk bread prior to March 1983) in the Sydney metropolitan area, at each date of change since January 1978 were as follows.

Date of change of price	Price at shop (a) (cents)	Date of change of price	Price at shop (a) (cents)
1978: January 23	52	1980: December 4	67
1978: June 12	54	1981: January 16	68
1979: January 19	56	1981: May 19	69
1979: July 30	57	1981: October 2	71
1979: November 19	59	1982: January 22	73
1980: March 3	61	1982: May 14	74
1980: July 14	64	1982: December 31	78
1980: October 7	65	1983: July 15	80

(a) There is a one cent surcharge per loaf of delivered bread.

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area comprises (broadly) the area within a 36 kilometres radius of the GPO plus most of the City of Blacktown and parts of the Cities of Penrith and Campbelltown. Bread prices are affected by such factors as the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the subdivision 'Wheat' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Reticulated gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 10 privately-owned companies (including companies related to the Australian Gas Light Company) and 13 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating value, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the megajoule (a joule being the amount of work done, or heat generated, by a current of one ampere acting for one second against a resistance of one ohm).

The basic rates being charged in July 1983 for gas supplied in the Sydney metropolitan area by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows.

<i>Domestic general rate</i>		<i>Industrial and commercial general rate</i>	
<i>Megajoules per quarter</i>	<i>Cents per megajoule</i>	<i>Megajoules per quarter</i>	<i>Cents per megajoule</i>
First 1,440	0.915	First 5,400	0.896
Next 1,440	0.850	Next 48,600	0.730
Additional over 2,880	0.684	Next 108,000	0.627
		Next 162,000	0.569
		Additional over 324,000	0.511

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems. Special industrial and commercial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

For further details on the production and distribution of gas in New South Wales see Chapter 17, 'Mining and Energy'.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its interconnected system, to distributing authorities (mainly county councils), to the State Rail Authority of New South Wales for rail transport, and to certain large industrial consumers. For further details on the Commission and electricity generation and distribution in New South Wales, see Chapter 17, 'Mining and Energy'.

The principal rates being charged in July 1983 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council (the largest distributing authority) are as follows: Domestic Tariff: First 1,000 kWh per quarter at 5.50c per kWh, remainder at 7.15c per kWh (in May 1982, 4.24c and 5.55c); General Supply Tariff: 11.78c per kWh for all consumption (in May 1982, first 25,000 kWh per quarter at 10.21c per kWh, remainder at 9.27c per kWh). A standing charge of \$12.00 per quarter is applied to each account. Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled under certain conditions (on application to the Council) to have their rates reduced by a minimum of \$10.00 per quarter (up to a maximum of \$15.00 per quarter).

An Institution Rate is available for premises used wholly or principally as hospitals or schools and for other specified users set out in the Council's rate schedule.

Special rates are available for electricity used, during restricted hours, for process heating, storage hot water, and heating systems.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles a range of wholesale price indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following indexes relating to materials used are compiled: Price Index of Materials Used in

House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry; and Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (used in selected activities of manufacturing industry). The Bureau also compiles the Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, the Export Price Index and the Import Price Index (a new index first published in May 1983 and compiled for each quarter from September 1981). The Export and Import Price Indexes are described in the 'Overseas Trade' division of Chapter 19 'External Trade'.

Each index is calculated using fixed weights. Prices are generally collected as at the mid-point of each month except in the case of the Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index, for which average monthly prices are mainly used, and the Import Price Index, for which prices used are the weighted average of all shipments (priced on a 'free on board' (f.o.b.) country of origin basis) imported during the quarter.

The Import Price Index is compiled and published quarterly and all other indexes are compiled and published monthly. Published index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly or quarterly index numbers. Annual index numbers for a number of these indexes are shown below. More detailed information concerning methods used in compiling these indexes are shown in the monthly or quarterly bulletins published for each index, as listed at the end of this chapter. Information on the weighting patterns for each index is available from the Bureau on request.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities.

The selected materials have been arranged in eleven groups, and separate group (and 'all groups') index numbers are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. Separate materials weighting patterns are used for each State; they were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each capital city. The weighting pattern for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns.

Details of the price index of house building materials in Sydney and in the six State capital cities combined are shown in the following table.

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Sydney						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	261.9	284.9	317.1	367.6	433.2	506.2
Cement products	272.3	287.3	322.8	370.5	423.0	473.0
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	241.2	256.3	285.9	317.2	349.4	389.7
Timber, board, and joinery	276.0	296.9	344.0	385.9	408.2	428.6
Steel products	285.2	309.1	345.8	393.6	439.8	491.9
Other metal products	222.9	244.0	286.1	314.9	345.3	379.4
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	248.1	247.6	278.3	315.6	347.0	354.8
Electrical installation materials	220.0	245.4	289.0	323.1	343.1	385.1
Installed appliances	211.5	224.7	232.9	253.7	277.3	284.5
Plaster and plaster products	197.9	211.4	230.9	251.7	281.5	} (a)355.8
Miscellaneous materials	230.8	255.6	283.8	325.0	350.0	
All groups	254.0	272.7	309.5	347.6	378.5	410.3
Six capitals (b)						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	239.0	255.5	292.8	334.1	373.8	430.9
Cement products	284.6	303.8	336.3	383.1	438.5	498.1
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	245.8	262.2	294.8	334.9	375.9	424.8
Timber, board, and joinery	275.0	290.8	331.5	377.8	406.8	435.2
Steel products	287.7	307.6	341.0	389.4	435.0	486.7
Other metal products	220.1	239.7	281.7	314.7	343.1	374.8
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	239.1	244.1	278.1	319.3	351.5	373.8
Electrical installation materials	215.5	240.0	282.1	316.0	345.9	395.8
Installed appliances	193.3	202.9	217.6	240.6	263.9	282.7
Plaster and plaster products	191.8	204.3	222.8	244.6	273.1	317.8
Miscellaneous materials	230.4	248.2	278.2	319.6	348.7	381.3
All groups	252.0	268.1	302.9	344.0	377.9	415.7

(a) No longer published separately for Sydney. (b) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

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 index is calculated monthly.

For the six State capital cities, the items included in the index were selected and allocated weights in accordance with the estimated average values of materials used in the construction of buildings, other than houses, commenced in the three years ended June 1977. The weighting pattern relates to the six State capital cities combined and index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes, the weighting being determined by the extent of building other than house building in each city. A new index for Darwin was published for the first time in November 1982 and the list of selected items as well as the weights of the items for this index are slightly different from those for the other capital cities.

Prices for the index are collected at the mid-point of each month and, in general, the point of pricing is 'delivered on site'. Sales taxes levied on building materials are included in the prices used.

Details of the price index of materials used in building other than house building in Sydney and the 'All groups' index numbers for the weighted average of the six State capital cities are shown in the following table.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building Sydney and Six Capital Cities (Base of each index: 1979-80 = 100.0)

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Sydney			
Selected major materials —			
Structural timber	109.1	119.6	132.8
Clay bricks	112.1	123.0	134.6
Ready mixed concrete	113.5	129.8	153.6
Precast concrete products	111.5	127.2	143.1
Galvanised steel decking, cladding etc.	113.9	127.5	142.3
Structural steel	114.0	126.1	136.6
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	113.8	125.3	138.5
Aluminium windows	114.9	131.9	141.5
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	114.0	130.4	145.4
Builders hardware	112.9	126.7	139.3
Sand, aggregate and filling	126.0	157.6	194.1
Carpet	110.7	120.8	127.1
Paint	118.1	128.1	150.1
Non-ferrous pipes	94.9	94.7	104.6
Special combinations of materials —			
Plumbing materials	110.6	122.5	137.7
Electrical materials	109.6	122.6	138.6
Mechanical services components	111.2	123.9	141.3
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	113.8	127.6	142.7
Total, All groups	113.1	126.6	142.1
Six capital cities (a)			
Total, All groups	112.9	125.4	140.4

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

This index, which is compiled monthly, measures changes in the cost of materials and fuels used in manufacturing industry in Australia.

The items included in the index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Only materials originating from outside the

Australian manufacturing industry (that is, materials which are net inputs to manufacturing including overseas imports of manufactured materials) were selected. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz., the Australian Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard International Trade Classification. The following table shows index numbers for broad groups, based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The value weights shown are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Pricing for the index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector and are therefore, as far as possible, on a delivered into store basis.

Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, Australia
(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight (per cent)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Food, live animals, and tobacco (a)	45.87	166.6	232.5	285.1	299.5	283.9	291.2
Crude materials (excl. fuels) (a)	20.66	199.2	227.4	288.8	286.9	281.4	303.9
Electricity, gas, and fuels (a)	15.83	291.0	362.4	554.6	695.5	771.8	880.7
Chemicals (b)	6.67	170.7	180.9	225.1	244.7	252.8	271.0
Metal manufactures etc. (b)	5.21	246.6	271.6	294.2	310.3	320.7	343.9
Other manufactured materials (b)	5.76	185.1	201.3	230.3	242.9	257.3	280.8
All groups	100.00	198.5	248.8	321.8	353.2	358.9	388.0
Imported materials	27.16	257.0	275.7	366.4	413.0	435.7	464.7
Home produced materials	72.84	176.7	238.7	305.2	330.9	330.3	359.3

(a) Comprises both imported and home produced materials. (b) Comprises only imported manufactured materials.

PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

These indexes, which are compiled monthly and were first published in 1976, measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined 'sectors' of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. The following sector price indexes are compiled:

(a) a net index for the Manufacturing Division of the ASIC; and

(b) a net index for each of the twelve subdivisions within the Manufacturing Division.

The pricing and weights for the index for the Manufacturing Division (the '*All Manufacturing Industry Index*') reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division while the pricing and weights for the subdivision indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective subdivisions.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72 by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the ASIC in the Census of Manufacturing Establishments. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

Prices used are the manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The next table shows the twelve *Net subdivision indexes* and the *All Manufacturing Industry Index* for Australia. The index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

**Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia
(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)**

<i>Net subdivision indexes</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
Food, beverages, and tobacco	195.6	226.4	266.5	290.9	301.9	328.2
Textiles	193.3	205.1	228.8	252.7	270.6	286.7
Clothing and footwear	225.2	238.4	255.3	276.5	298.1	316.0
Wood, wood products, and furniture	264.0	280.4	315.5	357.3	388.4	425.5
Paper, paper products, and printing	231.7	245.0	269.6	304.2	346.0	390.4
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	200.7	233.1	307.4	366.9	401.1	442.6
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products	219.8	236.8	265.2	300.2	337.5	383.3
Basic metal products	214.0	237.2	282.7	297.8	315.3	345.5
Fabricated metal products	268.7	287.7	323.9	371.6	414.2	452.5
Transport equipment	211.6	230.2	252.2	275.7	303.2	335.4
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	215.3	232.2	261.3	289.7	320.7	353.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing products	192.4	209.8	252.5	273.9	289.5	313.4
All Manufacturing Industry Index	213.8	237.4	274.9	305.2	329.0	360.3

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Consumer Price Index* (Catalogue No. 6401.0), *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0), *Review of the Consumer Price Index* (6450.0), *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (6403.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Darwin* (6407.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (6408.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6411.0), *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6412.0), *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials, Australia* (6410.0), *Import Price Index, Australia* (6414.0), *Export Price Index, Australia* (6405.0).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority, the Sydney County Council, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Gas Light Company.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Consumer affairs in New South Wales are administered by both Commonwealth and State authorities. Consumers are protected by special consumer legislation as well as by common law. Apart from government involvement there has been the development, in recent years, of voluntary consumer bodies.

Consumers are protected against such practices as misleading statements, failure to comply with an express warranty, failure to supply reasonable spare parts and repair facilities, exclusive dealing arrangements, resale price maintenance, anti-competitive mergers, misleading advertisements, dangerous or defective goods, and inadequate or deceptive labelling and packaging. Controls over consumer credit are also exercised.

Standards Association of Australia. The Standards Association of Australia, which is described in the chapter 'Manufacturing', is responsible for the preparation and publication of Australian standards for materials and products and also of codes of practice. The Trade Practices Act provides that standards published by the Association may be adopted under the Act.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION

TRADE PRACTICES ACT

The *Trade Practices Act 1974* has the two-fold purpose of (a) strengthening the competitiveness of private enterprise at all levels of production and distribution of goods and services and (b) strengthening the position of consumers relative to manufacturers and distributors. It prohibits a number of restrictive trade practices and misleading, deceptive and other (specified) unfair conduct by suppliers.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ENVIRONMENT

The Department's role in consumer protection is to advise the Commonwealth Government on relevant provisions of the Trade Practices Act, and to develop and implement all aspects of consumer affairs policies. The Department provides a secretariat to the National Consumer Affairs Advisory Council which provides advice on consumer affairs issues. The Commonwealth/State Consumer Products Advisory Committee and the Standing Committee of Ministers for Consumer Affairs, have been established to ensure co-operation between Commonwealth, State and Territory authorities on consumer affairs of mutual interest.

TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION

The Trade Practices Commission administers the Trade Practices Act and has three major functions:

- (a) it adjudicates in Authorisation and Notification matters — two procedures whereby the prohibition of some restrictive trade practices may be set aside in certain individual cases; any party dissatisfied with a Commission adjudication decision may apply to the Trade Practices Tribunal for review of the determination;
- (b) it investigates possible contraventions of the Act, instituting enforcement proceedings where necessary;
- (c) it provides information and guidance on the operation of the Act to consumers and to the business community.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in July 1983

In contrast to State consumer protection bodies, the Commission directs its resources mainly to matters arising in a multi-State or national context, giving particular attention to contraventions which call for exemplary action or for the special remedies provided by the Act.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PRICING AUTHORITY

The *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* 1981 established the Petroleum Products Pricing Authority which took over, from the Prices Justification Tribunal, the specific responsibility for price surveillance of the petroleum products industry. For further information on the Authority see Chapter 21, 'Prices'.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION

The Consumer Protection Act, 1969, provides for the guidance and general protection of consumers in New South Wales. The Act deals with such matters as false or misleading advertising, collusive tendering, and minimum standards of safety in respect of consumer goods. It makes provisions for the appointment of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs and the constitution of the Consumer Affairs Council. In addition to the Consumer Protection Act, there are over twenty acts and numerous regulations which relate to specific aspects of consumer affairs.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AUTHORITIES

Department of Consumer Affairs

The Commissioner for Consumer Affairs is empowered to receive and investigate complaints related to fraudulent or unfair practices affecting goods, services or real estate; to grant legal assistance to consumers; to obtain an injunction to restrain breaches of consumer protection legislation; to advise the public on matters affecting their interests as consumers; to disseminate information collated; and to encourage or undertake consumer education.

The Department of Consumer Affairs, which operates under the Commissioner, regulates the conduct of consumer transactions relating to a wide range of commercial activities including lay-by sales, door-to-door sales, pyramid selling, trading stamps, mock auctions, referral selling, insurance, and auctions. The Department may investigate complaints about advertising practices, including double ticketing, bait and false or misleading advertising. It may also investigate complaints into professional services, including those provided by doctors, dentists, architects, and members of the legal profession. In addition, the Department administers legislation relating to labelling and packaging, weights and measures, consumer credit, motor dealers, product safety, strata title units, and some landlord and tenant matters.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council advises the Minister for Consumer Affairs on necessary or desirable legislative or administrative changes in the interest of consumers. The council comprises 6 to 10 members: a chairman who is appointed by the Governor, at least five members to represent the interests of consumers, with the remaining members being appointed from persons experienced in any of the fields of manufacturing, retailing, distribution, advertising, or other aspects of trade or commerce.

Consumer Claims Tribunals

The Consumer Claims Tribunals Act, 1974, provides for the setting up of consumer claims tribunals to hear and determine claims by persons against persons in respect of the supply of goods or the provisions of services including those of a professional nature. A tribunal is constituted by a single referee and may order the payment of money up to \$1,500 or work to the value of \$1,500 to be done, in the settlement of claims. The tribunals are designed to arbitrate upon complaints, which the Department of Consumer Affairs cannot resolve by mediation. They operate with a minimum of expense, formality, and delay; legal

representation is not permitted, except by agreement of the parties and the approval of the relevant tribunal. The tribunals' orders are final and binding, and are not subject to appeal except in the areas of jurisdiction and natural justice.

New South Wales Prices Commission

For information on the Prices Commission and legislation which controls prices in the State see Chapter 21, 'Prices'.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Legislation has been enacted to ensure that constant standards are observed in the sale of foodstuffs and other goods by weight or measure, that reliable weighing and measuring instruments are used, and that both buyer and seller have the opportunity to make a fair appreciation of the quantity involved.

The application of weights and measures legislation in Australia involves the States controlling weighing and measuring practices in the market place and the Commonwealth establishing the units and standards of measurements to be used in transactions in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act 1960*. The administering authorities are the States' consumer affairs departments and the (Commonwealth) National Standards Commission, which has its headquarters in Sydney.

The Commonwealth Act requires the CSIRO to maintain the Commonwealth standards of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney which also provides an extensive calibration service to facilitate accurate measurements in science and industry.

The (New South Wales) Weights and Measures Act, 1915 and the Regulations made under the Act, control the sale of goods by weight or measure by:

- (a) prescribing the units of measurement, from amongst those prescribed under the Commonwealth legislation, which shall be used in the State;
- (b) providing that weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade are inspected and verified, public weighbridges are registered, and public weighmen are licensed; and
- (c) providing for regular examination of the methods used to mark pre-packaged foodstuffs and of the quantities packed.

To prevent deceptive packaging, standards are set regarding packaging in opaque containers.

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the New South Wales legislation, and also provides a verifying service for industrial standards of measurement of length, mass, and volume.

ADVERTISING AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS

It is an offence, under the Consumer Protection Act, for any person to attempt to promote the use or supply of goods or services, by using statements which he knows to be false or misleading, irrespective of whether the statements are published in print, broadcast, or made verbally. 'Misleading advertisements' may include those which omit important details of the conditions of sale or obscure the real meaning by ambiguity. The Act also deals with such problems as 'double ticketing' and 'bait advertising'. Where a person is found guilty of offences relating to false or misleading advertising, in addition to any penalty imposed in respect of the offence, the court may order the guilty person to refund the money paid to him for the goods or supply goods in accordance with the true trade description. Specific mention of the name of the trader may be made in the annual report of the Department of Consumer Affairs, to warn the public.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, regulations may be made prescribing trade descriptions to be used in relation to particular classes of goods. It is then illegal for any person to supply the prescribed goods without the prescribed trade description attached. Trade description regulations currently in force cover various goods including leathersgoods, footwear, toys, bedding and upholstered furniture and textile products.

Regulations under the Act, based on Australian Standards Association standards, require care instruction labelling of certain products including clothing, household textiles, furnishings, piece goods and knitting yarns.

PRODUCT SAFETY

The Product Safety Committee reports to the Minister on questions relating to the safety of consumer goods, referred to it. Notices of these referrals are published in daily newspapers and interested parties are invited to lodge submissions. As a result of the Committee's recommendations, the Minister may prohibit the sale of particular goods or allow them to remain on sale subject to certain qualifications (e.g. he may require warnings to be appended to them).

The Committee has responsibility for all consumer goods not subject to control by other Acts such as the Poisons Act or the Pure Food Act. Regulations imposing requirements on design, construction etc. are in force over various categories of goods including child restraining devices in cars, night garments for children, toys, motor cycle helmets, fire extinguishers, refrigerators, freezers and safety footwear.

MOTOR DEALERS AND REPAIRERS

The Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for the administration of the Motor Dealers Act, 1974. Motor dealers, and certain other categories of persons involved in the buying and selling of specific categories of motor vehicles or accessories, must be licensed and maintain records of their activities. At 30 June 1982 a total of 3,829 licences were on issue, including 2,789 motor dealers (1,165 in Sydney). In addition, specific warranties on new and used cars and motor vehicles as regards obligations to repair defects, must be given. The warranties, which cover a specified period of time or distance travelled after purchase, vary with the cash price of the vehicle. Dealers are not required to repair, or make good defects in motor vehicles sold for less than \$1,500 (\$500 for motor cycles), although these must have a current certificate of roadworthiness issued by the Department of Motor Transport.

The Motor Vehicle Repairs Act, 1980 established two statutory authorities. Firstly the Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council which regulates, by a system of licences and certificates, the carrying out of motor vehicle repairs. The Council, which consists of a Chairman and eight members appointed by the Governor, includes representatives of technical institutes, employer groups, trade unions, and consumers. The Act provides for motor vehicle repair businesses to be licensed to carry out only specific classes of work, and for persons employed to hold a tradesman's certificate in respect of the type of work they perform. The Council also provides a system for controlling, by revoking or suspending licences and certificates, low standards or incompetence. Appeals against the Council may be made to an Industrial Magistrate. The Act also requires motor vehicle repairers to maintain adequate standards of equipment and to ensure that apprentices receive satisfactory training. The Motor Vehicle Repair Disputes Committee, which is a specialist committee, was established to resolve disputes between motor vehicle owners and repairers about the standard or fair cost of repair.

CONSUMER CREDIT

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the Hire Purchase Act, 1960 and also the Moneylending Act, 1941, which is described in Chapter 24, 'Private Finance'.

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960. A feature of hire purchase is that ownership of goods does not pass to the hirer until the final payment under the agreement has been made.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects unless the vendor has reasonable grounds for believing that husband and wife are living separately, or the purchaser's spouse is outside New South Wales. On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price.

The Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974, removed the statutory ceilings on hire purchase charges and replaced them with a provision that lenders must disclose to the hirer, as a 'true' annual rate of interest, the terms charges payable,

calculated in accordance with a formula set out in a schedule to the Act. Greater responsibility is also placed on merchandisers and manufacturers of goods for the quality and suitability of goods which are the subject of hire purchase agreements. A provision of the Act is that the Hire Purchase Act now does not apply when the hirer is a company or to hire purchase agreements of \$10,000 or more (except for industrial and farm machinery and motor vehicles).

The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, specification of the rate per cent annum of credit charges payable, and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

Consumer Credit Act, 1981

The Consumer Credit Act, 1981 will eventually replace the Hire Purchase Act, 1960, the Moneylending Act, 1941 and the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957, and will encompass the regulation of consumer credit transactions. The new provisions are being introduced in stages to enable the finance industry to prepare for their implementation. At the time of preparation of this manuscript the only provisions of the Act which had been proclaimed related to the form and legibility of documents, home loan moratoriums, the constitution of the Credit Tribunal and public enquiries on credit matters.

In general, the Act regulates the provision of credit to persons (but excluding corporations) to pay for goods and services where the credit given, or cash price (*a*) does not exceed \$15,000; and (*b*) exceeds \$15,000 but is applied in the purchase of specified commercial vehicles or farm machinery, unless in the case of a loan, the annual percentage interest rate does not exceed 14 per cent.

The credit contracts dealt with by the Act are:

- (a) credit sales contracts which are similar to present hire purchase agreements and credit sale agreements;
- (b) loan contracts (including personal and housing loan contracts); and
- (c) continuing credit contracts such as store charge accounts.

Credit Tribunal

The Act makes provision for the constitution of the Credit Tribunal of New South Wales with the members appointed by the Governor. The tribunal will consist of between 6 and 9 persons including a full-time chairman who is a judge of the District Court. Of the part-time members, two will be persons with experience in the business of providing credit for goods and services, two in the business of supplying goods or services, with the remainder representing consumer interests. When conducting a hearing, the Tribunal will generally comprise, the chairman, one industry member and one consumer representative. The main function of the Tribunal will be to administer the licensing of credit providers, to discipline them where necessary, to resolve disputes, and to conduct general inquiries into the credit industry.

Home Loan Moratoriums. Under the provisions proclaimed in July 1983, a mortgager who is experiencing difficulty with home loan repayments, through unemployment, illness, interest rate variation or other reasonable cause, may apply to his credit provider for a variation of his home loan contract. If the credit provider refuses to vary the contract the mortgager may apply to the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs. If the Commissioner decides to negotiate on behalf of the debtor but is unsuccessful, he is obliged to refer the matter to the Credit Tribunal. The Tribunal may order, or refuse to order, a variation to defer payments for up to 6 months. In the case of a home loan moratorium application, the industry representative on the Tribunal will be selected from a panel of persons experienced in the provision of credit under home finance contracts. The scope of these provisions is limited to situations in which the amount financed is for the purpose of acquiring or improving a principal place of residence or land for that purpose and does not exceed \$67,500.

Other Features of the Consumer Credit Act

The other principal features of the Consumer Credit Act, 1981 include:

- (a) the abolition of hire purchase as a form of consumer credit transaction (i.e., the title of goods purchased on credit will pass immediately to the purchaser);
- (b) the deletion of the existing stipulation that credit transactions are unenforceable if the spouse of the borrower has not provided written consent;
- (c) credit providers will be able to impose their own minimum deposit requirements;
- (d) borrowers will receive a copy of the contract which in general will outline, in plain English, such details as the interest rate (expressed according to a standard definition), the credit charge as an amount of money, and the instalment obligations;
- (e) the introduction of special moratorium provisions for farmers for periods of up to 12 months upon application to a Court of Petty Sessions or the Credit Tribunal;
- (f) new provisions for the protection of the innocent purchaser of encumbered goods;
- (g) the introduction of the concept of 'linked credit provider' whereby the credit provider may be held liable for the losses sustained by a borrower as a result of a dishonest or disreputable dealer;
- (h) all credit providers, with the exception of those already covered by State or Commonwealth legislation, such as banks and building societies, must be licensed. Similarly persons, unless specifically exempted, must be licensed to carry on business as a finance broker; and
- (i) provision for original agreements to be varied (by 'short variation agreements') with consent of both parties or by an order from the Credit Tribunal.

OTHER CONSUMER PROTECTION

State Government controls over prices and rents are given in Chapter 21, 'Prices' and Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction' respectively.

The Contracts Review Act, 1980 enables relief to be granted to a consumer (or unincorporated farmer) of goods, services or land, for personal, domestic or household use only, against certain contracts that prove to be harsh, oppressive, unconscionable, or unjust. Jurisdiction has been conferred on the Supreme Court and, to a monetary consideration limitation, on the District Court. If a Court finds a contract or its provisions to be unjust, having regard to the prevailing circumstances at the time it was made, it may refuse to enforce it or may vary any or all of the provisions.

The New South Wales Consumer Protection (Date Stamping) Regulation, 1978 requires all pre-packed foods, with certain limited exceptions, having a durable life of less than two years, to be packed in a prescribed manner, with a date of packing or an expiry ('use by') date. Pre-packaged bread and bread products are marked with a day of baking identification.

Other controls over the sale of food are described in Chapter 20 'Internal Trade'.

The Builders Licensing Board was established to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Board also provides an inspection service for existing homes. For further details about the Board, and supervision over the construction industry see the sub-section 'Builders' Licensing Board' in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'.

The Funeral Funds Act, 1979, which is administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs includes controls over funeral funds contributions and those businesses which operate them.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of the Trade Practices Commission, Petroleum Products Pricing Authority, the Department of Home Affairs and Environment, Department of Consumer Affairs and the Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council.

PUBLIC FINANCE

STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:

- (a) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (b) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- (c) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure on government account, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies and public debt charges.

Business undertakings and financial institutions owned by the Commonwealth Government derive revenue from charges imposed for the use of the services they administer and from financing operations. In the main, their gross revenue is not included in that of the government, but some of them are required to pay part of their net income to the government.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services rendered. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (roads, bridges, harbours, electricity generation and distribution, etc.), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways and buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services, electricity services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. The Main Roads Department, also a statutory body, derives revenue by way of motor taxation, which is used for the most part on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

The public borrowings of both the Commonwealth and State governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in accordance with the *Financial Agreement of 1927* as revised. The central loan raisings for New South Wales are made by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of the State, and are described later in this chapter. The financial servicing operations of the New South Wales Treasury Corporation are also described later in this chapter.

Local government bodies and statutory bodies have power to raise domestic loans although such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor. In many cases approval of the Australian Loan Council is required for the borrowing program. Overseas borrowings are also subject to the approval of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1981-82 were as follows:

	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Per cent of total</i>
Commonwealth Government authorities	37,991.9	81.0
State Government authorities	7,102.6	15.1
Local government authorities	1,806.5	3.9
All government authorities in Australia	46,901.0	100.0

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately \$3,116 per head of mean estimated resident population in Australia.

The main taxes collected by the Commonwealth Government in Australia and by the State Government of New South Wales are described below. The system of local rating in the State is described in the division 'Local Government Finance' later in this chapter. Statistics of local taxation (rates, etc.) are shown conjointly with State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) in the first two tables in the subdivision on 'State and Local Taxation' below.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined precisely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States while portion of the Commonwealth income tax collected in New South Wales relates to residents of other States (and vice versa).

COMMONWEALTH TAXES

Income Tax

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in 1942, Commonwealth income tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth Government and each of the States. Since then, the Commonwealth Government has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax.

The amount of Commonwealth income tax collected in each of the latest six years available is shown in the next table.

Income Tax Collections in Australia

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83^p</i>
	Amount collected (\$m)					
From individuals <i>(a)</i>	12,122	12,797	15,032	17,532	21,205	22,942
From companies <i>(b)</i>	3,095	3,037	3,414	4,706	5,072	4,874
Withholding tax	118	114	141	161	205	259
Total	15,335	15,948	18,587	22,399	26,482	28,075
	Proportion of total amount collected (per cent)					
From individuals <i>(a)</i>	79.0	80.2	80.9	78.3	80.1	81.7
From companies <i>(b)</i>	20.2	19.0	18.4	21.0	19.2	17.4
Withholding tax	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes Medibank levy payable from 1 October 1976 till 1 November 1978. *(b)* Includes income tax paid by public enterprises (\$58m in 1982-83) and superannuation funds (\$25m in 1982-83).

Commonwealth legislation has been passed which allows each State, at its discretion, to increase or decrease the personal income tax levied upon residents of that State. Any further income taxes so levied would be collected by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the States through any necessary complementary State legislation.

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia; on dividends from sources outside Australia; on interest and royalties from sources outside Australia, where reciprocal taxation agreements with other countries limit the tax imposed by the country in which it is derived; and on other income from non-Australian sources which is

not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, and on interest, and royalties where reciprocal taxation agreements apply, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

Non-residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A *withholding tax* is imposed at a flat rate on dividends and interest payable to non-residents who are not engaged in business in Australia through a permanent establishment. The tax does not apply to income of foreign charities, organisations, and funds which are usually exempt from taxation. The rate of tax is 15c per \$1 on dividends flowing to Papua New Guinea and to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement, and 30c per \$1 on other dividends. The agreement with the Philippines generally limits withholding tax on dividends paid to Philippine residents to 25 per cent. This rate is reduced to 15 per cent where a Philippine company holds more than 50 per cent of the voting power of the Australian dividend paying company. A withholding tax on interest is imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent on interest payable from sources within Australia to non-residents of Australia. Withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends and interest.

Exempt Incomes. Certain classes of income are exempt from income tax. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific, and similar institutions not carried on for gain; income from gold mining; some scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); family allowances; and certain invalid and repatriation pensions and allowances.

Income Taxation of Resident Individuals

Pay as you earn (PAYE) System. Income tax is collected from wages and salaries of employees on a 'pay as you earn' system by means of deduction at source by employers. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum provisional tax which, for the 1982-83 year, was calculated on the basis that taxable income of the previous year was increased by a factor of 10% for the determination of provisional tax. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then applied against tax payable and any excess is refunded or credited.

Changes to the PAYE system occurred from 1 September 1983 when a system of tax deductions at source from payments for works and services was introduced. The scope of the new system applies to intra-industry payments in the building and construction, architectural, consultant engineering, surveying and other technical services, joinery and cabinet making, road transport, the motor vehicle repair and cleaning industries. For the road transport industry the payments for services also apply to a person making the payment from outside the industry where that person has exclusive use of the vehicle and regularly engages the recipient for that purpose.

Householders and firms are required to report payments for building and construction projects in excess of \$10,000 to the Commissioner of Taxation. The Commissioner may issue certificates of exemption from the tax deduction and from the reporting requirement. Where these do not apply, the rate of tax deducted for all gross payments within the scope of the system is 10 per cent. The rate is increased to 25 per cent where the payee fails to provide the payer with a fully completed deduction form.

Assessable Income includes all receipts within the ordinary meaning of the word 'income', except those which are specified as exempt under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*. Receipts such as gifts, legacies, lottery wins and other receipts of capital generally do not form part of the assessable income.

Taxable Income is determined by subtracting from the taxpayer's assessable income allowable deductions for items such as:

- (a) losses and outgoings (not of a capital nature) incurred during the year in gaining or producing assessable income, trading losses incurred in previous years, bad debts, depreciation of plant, investment allowance of a proportion of the cost of certain new plant, income equalisation deposits made in respect of receipts from primary production, certain primary production expenditure, and certain capital expenditure in relation to mining operations;

- (b) subscriptions paid in respect of membership of any trade, business, or professional association or union;
- (c) gifts (of \$2 and upwards) to approved institutions, charities, and building funds for schools conducted by non-profit organisations, etc.;
- (d) amounts relating to any living-away-from-home allowance paid to a taxpayer;
- (e) non-employer sponsored superannuation fund (maximum allowable \$1,200) and no one else contributed or agreed to contribute to a fund on behalf of the taxpayer.

Gross Tax is calculated on taxable income by applying the appropriate rate schedule which, for the 1982-83 income year, with respect to resident individuals is shown below.

<i>Total taxable income</i>		
<i>Not less than — (\$)</i>	<i>Not more than — (\$)</i>	<i>Tax at general rates on total taxable income</i>
1	4,462	NIL
4,463	17,894	NIL + 30.67c for each \$1 in excess of \$4,462
17,895	19,500	\$4,119.59 + 35.33c for each \$1 in excess of \$ 17,894
19,501	35,788	\$4,686.99 + 46c for each \$1 in excess of \$19,500
35,789		\$12,179.47 + 60c for each \$1 in excess of \$35,788

Net tax payable is determined after deducting from gross tax all of the rebates to which a resident taxpayer is entitled. The rebates applicable for the income year 1982-83, are shown below.

Rebates for Dependants allowed to resident taxpayers for 1982-83 are:

	<i>Maximum rebate (\$)</i>
(a) Spouse of a taxpayer or daughter-housekeeper (where there is a dependant child or student) keeping house for a widowed taxpayer	963
(b) Spouse of a taxpayer or daughter-housekeeper (where there is no dependant child or student) keeping house for a widowed taxpayer	830
(c) Parents or parents-in-law dependent on a taxpayer (each)	749
(d) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or more, (each)	376

Where a dependant's separate net income exceeds \$282 the rebate is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income exceeds \$282. A dependant child is a child under 16 years of age and a student is a person under 25 years of age undertaking full time education at a school, college, or university; and with a separate individual net income of less than \$1,786.

Housekeeper Rebates. A concessional rebate of \$830 (or \$963 if there is a dependant child or a student — see above) is allowable to a resident taxpayer in respect of a housekeeper wholly engaged in keeping house in Australia for the taxpayer, and caring for a child or a student (see above), an invalid spouse, or other invalid relative of the taxpayer.

Sole Parent Rebates. A concessional rebate of \$713 is allowable to a parent without a partner who has the sole care of a child or a student (see above).

Basic Health Insurance Rebates. A rebate of 30.67 cents in the dollar is allowed on the cost of basic medical and/or basic hospital insurance cover paid to a registered health fund by a taxpayer for single or family cover. For a taxpayer contributing for a full year at the family rate to one of the major registered health funds in New South Wales, the rebate allowed for the maximum rebatable cover was \$231 (This rebate scheme was abolished from 30 June 1983).

Other Concessional Rebates. Resident taxpayers may be allowed a concessional rebate in respect of certain expenses listed below amounting in total to more than \$1,590. On the basis of income tax statistics for 1981-82, about 9 per cent of taxpayers qualified for a rebate in this category. The amount of the rebate is 30.67 per cent of the excess of the total allowable expenditure over \$1,590. (For 1983-84 the level has been increased to \$2,000.) The allowable expenses are:

- (a) net medical and hospital expenses paid in respect of a taxpayer and his resident dependants;

- (b) funeral, burial, or cremation expenses, up to \$100 for each person, in respect of a taxpayer's resident dependants;
- (c) legal expenses and court costs incurred in adopting a child;
- (d) life, sickness, and accident insurance premiums and superannuation, etc. contributions, up to an aggregate of \$1,200, for the benefit of a taxpayer, spouse, and children;
- (e) education expenses, up to \$250, for each child, or dependant under 25 years of age, receiving full-time education;
- (f) self-education expenses, up to \$250, paid by the taxpayer for, or in connection with, a course of education for the purpose of gaining qualifications for use in carrying on a profession, business, or trade or in the course of employment;
- (g) rates and land taxes, up to \$300, on a taxpayer's principal residence; and
- (h) one-third of the amount of calls on non-redeemable shares in afforestation companies.

Housing-loan interest rebates. A rebate on a portion of housing loan interest payments may be claimed under one of two schemes described in Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction' (the Government has made extensive changes to this rebate for 1983-84).

Zone Rebates. Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas (including for north western regions of N.S.W.) are allowed a zone rebate. A rebate is also allowable to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Unused Leave Rebate. A rebate is allowable to limit the marginal rate of tax which will apply to lump sum payments for unused annual leave and long service leave accrued since 15 August 1978, received as a consequence of retirement or termination of employment. The maximum (marginal) rate is the rate applicable to the first level on the personal rates scale (30.67 per cent in 1982-83).

Capital Subscription Rebate. A rebate is allowable on moneys subscribed to eligible petroleum exploration and mining companies. The rebate is allowable on moneys subscribed to companies engaged in petroleum exploration or mining operations and the companies comply with certain provisions of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936.

Dividend Rebate. Broadly, a rebate of 30.67 percent is allowable to resident individual shareholders on up to \$1,000 of dividends included in taxable income and received from resident public or private companies, resident corporate unit trusts or from non-resident companies the shares in which are listed on an Australian Stock Exchange. (This rebate has been abolished from 1 July 1983.)

Pensioner Rebate. A rebate is allowable for taxpayers in receipt of Australian social security or repatriation pensions which are subject to Australian income tax. The maximum rebate of \$167 has the effect that no tax is payable on taxable income up to \$5,006. The maximum rebate is gradually reduced where taxable income exceeds \$5,007 and cuts out at a taxable income of \$6,343.

Loan Interest Rebate. A rebate of 10 cents for each \$1 of interest is allowable in respect of interest received by a taxpayer on Commonwealth Government and certain State and semi-government securities issued before November 1968.

Assessments for Individuals. A comparison of the assessments of tax on incomes for individuals in New South Wales and Australia over the latest six years available is shown in the following table.

Income Tax Assessments for Individuals, New South Wales and Australia

Income year	New South Wales			Australia		
	Number of taxpayers ('000)	Taxable income (\$m)	Net tax assessed (\$m)	Number of taxpayers ('000)	Taxable income (\$m)	Net tax assessed (\$m)
1976-77	1,952	17,376	3,861	5,527	48,698	10,750
1977-78	1,960	19,079	4,033	5,568	53,245	11,113
1978-79	1,934	20,878	4,433	5,538	58,755	12,272
1979-80	2,029	23,743	5,262	5,663	65,214	14,173
1980-81	2,111	27,303	6,086	5,973	75,839	16,527
1981-82	2,186	31,644	7,262	6,226	87,948	19,779

The next table shows details of the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and tax assessed, dissected by grade of taxable income, for both New South Wales and Australia, in respect of the income year 1980-81.

Income Tax Assessments for Individuals, New South Wales and Australia 1980-81 Income Year: Grade of Taxable Income

Grade of taxable income (\$)	Number of taxpayers	Taxable income (\$'000)	Net Tax assessed (\$'000)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
				Taxpayers	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
New South Wales (a)						
<i>Under 5,000</i>	137,403	615,113	20,477	6.8	2.3	0.3
5,000 to 5,999	122,708	673,686	54,716	6.1	2.6	0.9
6,000 to 6,999	118,448	769,992	87,240	5.8	2.9	1.5
7,000 to 7,999	115,971	869,541	118,893	5.7	3.3	2.0
8,000 to 8,999	119,617	1,017,168	160,555	5.9	3.9	2.7
9,000 to 9,999	128,185	1,219,260	212,472	6.3	4.6	3.6
<i>Total, under 10,000</i>	<i>742,332</i>	<i>5,164,760</i>	<i>654,353</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>11.0</i>
10,000 to 10,999	148,991	1,565,742	292,509	7.4	6.0	5.0
11,000 to 11,999	147,399	1,694,206	332,101	7.3	6.4	5.7
12,000 to 12,999	142,157	1,776,084	361,257	7.0	6.8	6.3
13,000 to 13,999	129,760	1,750,190	367,473	6.4	6.7	6.3
14,000 to 14,999	112,405	1,628,113	351,787	5.6	6.2	6.0
<i>Total, under 15,000</i>	<i>1,423,044</i>	<i>13,579,095</i>	<i>2,359,480</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>40.2</i>
15,000 to 15,999	96,955	1,501,466	332,425	4.8	5.7	5.7
16,000 to 16,999	85,105	1,403,695	317,695	4.2	5.3	5.4
17,000 to 17,999	75,251	1,315,041	305,820	3.7	5.0	5.2
18,000 to 19,999	108,044	2,046,403	505,626	5.3	7.8	8.6
20,000 to 21,999	73,801	1,545,064	410,148	3.6	5.9	7.0
22,000 to 23,999	47,268	1,083,678	304,314	2.3	4.1	5.2
24,000 to 25,999	31,066	774,303	227,718	1.5	2.9	3.8
26,000 to 29,999	36,129	1,002,745	310,941	1.8	3.8	5.3
30,000 to 39,999	33,696	1,140,345	387,901	1.7	4.3	6.6
40,000 to 49,999	8,139	359,269	141,282	0.4	1.4	2.4
50,000 or more	7,361	559,919	267,787	0.4	2.1	4.6
Total, all incomes	2,025,859	26,311,023	5,871,137	100.00	100.0	100.0
Australia						
<i>Under 5,000</i>	421,846	1,888,808	63,010	7.1	2.5	0.4
5,000 to 5,999	379,294	2,082,277	167,868	6.4	2.8	1.0
6,000 to 6,999	363,591	2,363,447	265,381	6.1	3.1	1.6
7,000 to 7,999	354,131	2,653,278	360,438	5.9	3.5	2.2
8,000 to 8,999	362,034	3,078,525	481,504	6.1	4.0	2.9
9,000 to 9,999	396,261	3,770,255	649,779	6.6	5.0	3.9
<i>Total under 10,000</i>	<i>2,277,157</i>	<i>15,838,590</i>	<i>1,987,980</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>
10,000 to 10,999	458,232	4,815,262	887,754	7.7	6.3	5.3
11,000 to 11,999	458,293	5,267,724	1,019,128	7.7	7.0	6.2
12,000 to 12,999	426,149	5,322,702	1,070,181	7.1	7.0	6.5
13,000 to 13,999	375,960	5,070,253	1,053,652	6.3	6.7	6.4
14,000 to 14,999	319,469	4,627,149	989,957	5.3	6.1	6.0
<i>Total under 15,000</i>	<i>4,315,260</i>	<i>40,941,680</i>	<i>7,008,652</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>42.4</i>
15,000 to 15,999	276,797	4,286,507	939,846	4.6	5.7	5.7
16,000 to 16,999	239,315	3,946,449	884,922	4.0	5.2	5.3
17,000 to 17,999	211,160	3,689,594	850,739	3.5	4.9	5.2
18,000 to 19,999	294,230	5,570,040	1,364,028	4.9	7.3	8.3
20,000 to 21,999	125,202	4,085,093	1,074,231	3.3	5.4	6.5
22,000 to 23,999	123,751	2,884,045	802,253	2.1	3.8	4.9
24,000 to 25,999	84,459	2,105,054	613,153	1.4	2.8	3.7
26,000 to 29,999	96,321	2,673,752	821,228	1.6	3.5	5.0
30,000 to 39,999	92,178	3,120,125	1,050,206	1.5	4.1	6.3
40,000 to 49,999	22,419	989,345	384,113	0.4	1.3	2.3
50,000 or more	20,281	1,547,019	733,814	0.3	2.0	4.4
Total, all incomes	5,973,373	75,838,703	16,527,185	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) The figures in this table relate to assessments made in Sydney and Parramatta offices. Assessments issued to New South Wales residents from the Australian Capital Territory office are not included.

Income Taxation of Companies

Company Income Tax is levied on the taxable income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of a 'retention allowance' (see below). The rates of primary tax payable by companies on incomes derived in 1981-82 are 46 per cent of deemed taxable income for companies other than friendly society dispensaries, and 41 per cent for friendly society dispensaries.

Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax. (A private company is a company whose shares are not quoted on a stock exchange and which is capable of being controlled by a relatively few individuals.) The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows:

- (a) Distributable income is calculated by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income.
- (b) From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a 'retention allowance'.
- (c) The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 50 per cent on the excess of this amount not distributed as dividends within a prescribed period.

The 'retention allowance' is the portion of the otherwise distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. It is the aggregate of:

- (a) 10 per cent of that portion of distributable income as represents other property income; and
- (b) 80 per cent of that portion of distributable income as represents net non-property income.

No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

Customs, Excise, and Primage Duties

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Parliament. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are shown in Chapter 19, 'External Trade'.

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia amounted to \$8,150m in 1981-82 and \$8,909m in 1982-83. A special surcharge has been imposed on diesel fuel and motor spirit excise duties since August 1982 to fund the Australian Bicentennial Road Development Program. Further details are described in Chapter 14, 'Transport and Communication'.

Sales Tax

Sales tax has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1930. It applies to goods only, and not to personal or professional services as such, or to sales of realty or intangible property.

It is a single stage tax which is designed substantially to fall on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The intention is that goods which are produced in, or imported into, Australia for use or consumption here shall bear the tax unless they are specifically exempted from it. Goods which are secondhand because of use in Australia are not ordinarily taxed, but this provision normally does not apply to goods which have gone into use overseas. Exports are exempt from tax.

The levy is not limited to sales only, but extends also to importations by retailers and consumers, leases of goods not previously taxed, and the application of goods to a taxpayer's own use. It is payable on the 'sale value', which is, broadly, the equivalent of a fair wholesale price.

The Sales Tax Exemptions and Classifications Act 1935 prescribes those goods which are exempt from sales tax as well as goods which are subject to rates of tax other than the general rate. In August 1982 the general rate was increased from 17.5 per cent to 20 per cent and

the other rates were increased from 5 per cent and 30 per cent to 7.5 per cent and 32.5 per cent respectively.

Goods which are exempt from sales tax include most foodstuffs, clothing, drugs and medicines, building materials, primary products, and most machinery and equipment used in agricultural and manufacturing industries. The schedule of items, taxable at 20 per cent, includes soft drinks, potable spirits, passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motor spare parts. The list of goods, to which the 32.5 per cent rate applies, includes jewellery, cosmetics, cameras, television sets, radios, and tape recorders; the 7.5 per cent rate applies to furniture, domestic appliances, cutlery, crockery, and kitchen hardware. From 1 January 1983, a number of goods which were previously exempt from sales tax, such as hand tools, construction equipment, maps, drapery, soft furnishings, cleaning cloths and manchester were also made taxable at 7.5 per cent.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$2,102m in 1980-81, \$2,854m in 1981-82, and \$3,490m in 1982-83.

Bank Account Debits Tax

The Commonwealth Government imposed a tax from 1 April 1983 on debits to cheque accounts kept with banks in Australia. Subject to specified exemptions (e.g. organisations normally exempt from tax), the tax applies to all debits made to a bank account on which cheques may be drawn. The rate of tax ranges from 10 cents for debits of less than \$100 up to \$1.00 for \$5,000 or more. The tax does not apply to bank cheques.

Levies and Charges on Primary Products

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Commonwealth Government on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit) are used for special purposes in the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in Chapter 15, 'Agriculture'.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

The concept of taxation adopted in the following table includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes — all compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

State and Local Taxation in New South Wales (\$'000)

Type of tax	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 ^p	1981-82 ^p
State —						
Pay-roll tax	522,286	567,889	613,177	r686,355	786,594	1,009,901
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	219,862	236,644	294,901	395,560	508,813	512,880
Death duties	105,468	96,476	97,460	80,326	92,762	72,746
Land tax	111,638	122,654	128,031	133,048	135,825	143,782
Lottery taxes (a)	29,505	31,133	33,375	r56,246	83,567	93,794
Poker machine taxes	91,992	98,173	107,975	120,703	138,989	153,090
Racing taxes (b)	70,605	78,802	84,720	99,281	104,823	116,910
Motor vehicle taxes (c)	234,280	257,460	273,561	267,676	315,922	375,921
Fire brigade contributions (d)	28,577	31,634	33,734	39,943	50,314	62,399
Liquor licences	50,649	54,586	60,900	67,673	80,670	98,353
Business franchise licences	34,820	36,758	38,998	41,490	45,370	45,550
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	16,731	18,608	20,240	r23,645	26,918	27,082
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	50,046	54,825	62,240	73,325	78,542	90,538
Total State taxation	1,566,459	1,685,642	1,849,312	r2,085,271	2,449,109	2,802,946
Local authority (e) —						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges	431,924	448,106	473,027	511,580	558,559	632,026
Licences and registration fees	9,932	11,050	12,540	r18,969	26,379	34,159
Total local authority taxation	441,856	459,156	485,567	r530,549	584,938	666,185
Total State and local taxation	2,008,315	2,144,798	2,334,879	r2,615,820	3,034,047	3,469,131

(a) Includes gross profits, etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs, and, from November 1979, Lotto duty. (b) Includes stamp duty on betting tickets. For details see State Taxes on Racing later in this section. (c) Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles — all amounts, except stamp duty on vehicle registrations (\$70m in 1981-82), are paid to special road and traffic funds. (d) Paid by insurance companies. (e) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown in the next table at their equivalent rates per head of mean estimated resident population.

**State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., Per Head of Mean Population
(dollars)**

Type of tax	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 ^a
State —						
Pay-roll tax	104.87	112.96	r120.80	r133.72	151.10	191.63
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	44.14	47.07	58.10	r77.06	97.74	97.32
Death duties	21.18	19.19	19.20	15.65	17.82	13.80
Land tax	22.42	24.40	r25.22	25.92	26.09	27.28
Lottery taxes	5.92	6.19	6.58	r10.96	16.05	17.80
Poker machine taxes	18.47	19.53	21.27	23.52	26.70	29.05
Racing taxes	14.18	15.68	16.69	r19.34	20.14	22.18
Motor vehicle taxes	47.04	51.21	r53.89	52.15	60.69	71.33
Fire brigade contributions	5.74	6.29	6.65	r7.78	9.66	11.84
Liquor licences	10.17	10.86	12.00	r13.18	15.50	18.66
Business franchise licences	6.99	7.32	r7.68	r8.08	8.72	8.64
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	3.36	3.71	3.99	r4.61	5.17	5.14
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	10.05	10.91	r12.26	14.29	15.09	17.18
Total State taxation	314.55	335.31	364.34	r406.26	470.46	531.87
Local authority (a) —						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges	86.73	89.14	93.19	99.67	107.29	119.93
Licences and registration fees	1.99	2.20	2.47	r3.70	5.07	6.48
Total local authority taxation	88.73	91.34	r95.66	r103.37	112.36	126.41
Total State and local taxation	403.28	426.64	460.00	r509.62	582.82	658.28

(a) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The more important taxes collected by the State Government are described on the following pages, and the system of local rating is outlined in the division 'Local Government Finance' later in this Chapter.

State Pay-roll Tax

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1 September 1971 under the provisions of the Pay-roll Tax Act, 1971; a similar tax has also operated since then under basically uniform legislation in the other five States and in the Northern Territory since 1978. Previously, pay-roll tax had been imposed and collected throughout Australia only by the Commonwealth Government.

As well as private employers, State Government departments, State undertakings, local government authorities (in respect of business activities only), and certain Commonwealth Government authorities are subject to the State tax. However, the State Governor, official representatives of other countries, public and non-profit private hospitals, certain non-profit private schools, and religious or benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax. There are some pay-roll tax concessions offered to employers, in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people.

Subject to the exemption mentioned below, the tax is levied at the rate of 5 per cent principally on the amount of wages paid in respect of services rendered in New South Wales. A business or a group of related businesses (e.g. where there is a common controlling interest) is exempt from the tax if the wages paid do not exceed \$120,000 per annum. The exemption is reduced by \$2 for each \$3 by which annual wages exceed \$120,000, so that no deduction is allowed for wages exceeding \$300,000 per annum. The exemption is applied to the Australian operations of a business or group of related businesses and is apportioned between States in proportion to the wages paid in each State.

From 1 September 1981, with a phasing-in adjustment for 1981-82 a supplementary pay-roll tax of 1 per cent is payable where the total wages of the employer (or group of employers) is \$1m or more. A deduction of \$10,000 is allowed but this deduction is reduced by \$1 for every \$10 that the payroll exceeds \$1m and the full rate is payable at \$1.1m.

In terms of the Country Industries (Pay-roll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977, rebates of pay-roll tax are made in respect of employees engaged directly or indirectly in eligible, decentralised manufacturing and processing activities; employees engaged in retail selling or any associated distribution, installation, or service activities are not covered by the scheme. Industries located in the County of Cumberland, the Cities of Newcastle, Wollongong, Liverpool, and Penrith and the Municipality of Camden are not eligible for the rebate. A 50 per cent rebate applies to industries located in local government areas in close proximity

to these major population centres and a 100 per cent rebate applies to industries located elsewhere in the State. 'Naturally occurring' industries such as sawmills, abattoirs, and cement works are excluded from the scheme which became effective from 1 July 1976. For the year ended 30 June 1982, rebates paid totalled \$11.8m.

State Stamp Duties

Stamp Duty is imposed on numerous legal and commercial documents and transactions. A separate duty is prescribed for each category, although there are certain exemptions and exceptions specified in the Stamp Duties Act, 1920.

From 1 December 1982, a broadly based stamp duty was imposed on all financial institutions (banks, finance companies, building societies, etc.) and certain other persons, in respect to customer receipt transactions. Existing duties on certain documents used in financial transactions were concurrently removed: for loans and instalment credit purchases; bills of exchange (excluding cheques); promissory notes; and mortgage transfers.

The legislation provides for special arrangements in respect of certain short-term money market transactions, and for certain exemptions in respect of a limited range of accounts.

The 1983 rates of duty payable in relation to receipts, short term dealings and some of the documents liable for duty are shown in the next table.

<i>Document or transaction</i>	<i>Duty payable</i>
Agreement or memorandum (not otherwise charged) —	
(a) not under seal	50c
(b) under seal	\$6
Bill or lading	15c
Cheque	10c
Hiring arrangements	1.5% on total amount payable under the hiring arrangement.
Lease of realty	35c per \$100 or part of total rental.
Loan security, etc., exceeding \$500	\$5 for the first \$15,000 or part thereof plus 40c for every \$100 or part of \$100 over \$15,000.
Motor vehicle certificate of registration —	
On transfer of ownership of new or second-hand vehicle	\$2 for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the value of the motor vehicle.
Policy of insurance (for one year or less) and renewal of policy	7c for every \$100 or part of \$100 insured. (maximum duty is 25% of premium)
Policy of life insurance (sum insured \$100 or more)	
(a) Sum insured is \$2,000 or less	10c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of sum insured
(b) Sum insured is over \$2,000	20c for every \$200 or part of \$200 less \$1
Receipts of financial institutions and certain other persons	3c per \$100 of the total amount received with a maximum of \$300 on any single receipt.
Short term dealers	5c per \$1,000 per month on any amount determined by reference to short term liabilities and short term account balances.
Transfer of property (other than shares and mortgages) on consideration or value whichever is the greater —	
(a) not more than \$100	\$1.25
(b) more than \$100 and up to \$14,000	\$1.25 for each \$100 or part of \$100
(c) more than \$14,000 and up to \$30,000	\$1.25 for each \$100 up to \$14,000, plus \$1.50 for each \$100 or part of \$100 over \$14,000.
(d) more than \$30,000 and up to \$50,000	\$1.75 for every \$100 or part of \$100
(e) more than \$50,000 and up to \$100,000	\$2.00 for every \$100 or part of \$100
(f) more than \$100,000 and up to \$250,000	\$2.25 for every \$100 or part of \$100
(g) more than \$250,000	\$2.50 for every \$100 or part of \$100
Transfer of shares —	
(a) short-dated marketable securities	2.5c per \$100 or part thereof for each month or part thereof from the date of sale to the date repayable.
(b) Other shares	6c per \$10 or part thereof on consideration or value whichever is the greater.
Transfer of short-dated marketable securities (effected by brokers)	Buyer and seller, each: 1.25c for every \$100 for each month from the date of sale to the date repayable.
Transfer of other shares by sale (effected by brokers) —	Buyer and seller, each:
(a) consideration less than \$100	7c for every \$25 or part of \$25
(b) consideration \$100 or more	30c for every \$100 or part of \$100
Trust declarations	\$200 minimum in certain cases.

State Death Duties

No death duty is payable on the estate of any person who dies on or after 31 December 1981. Prior to this date, death duties had been imposed in New South Wales since 1865. Details of the basis on which the 'duty' was formerly levied are given on pages 601 and 602 of Year Book No 67.

State Land Tax

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1956.

Subject to the exemptions and deductions mentioned below, the tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate land values of all lands held by a person, company, etc. on 31 December each year. For a definition of land value refer 'Valuation of Property' section later in this chapter. Land which is exempt from the tax includes:

- (a) land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as his principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the area does not exceed 2,100 square metres (or 2 hectares, where subdivision is precluded by an environmental planning instrument within the meaning of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979) — partial exemption applies to land exceeding these dimensions; and
- (b) land used for primary production, except when owned by, or jointly with, a company which is not subject to exemptions provided under the Land Tax Management Act, 1956.

In determining the value on which the tax is levied, deductions from total land value of taxable land are allowable as follows:

- (a) where all the land is used for primary production, \$45,000 less \$3 for every \$1 by which the total land value exceeds \$45,000;
- (b) in other cases, \$30,000 less \$1 for every \$1 by which the total value exceeds \$30,000 (where both primary production land and other land are held, the deductions are based on the proportion of each to the total); and
- (c) to owners of registered sheep studs, a further deduction of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31 December.

Where land on which home units are erected is owned by joint owners or a company and exclusive rights of occupancy are held by reason of the interest in the land or shares held, a reduction of the tax is made in respect of each unit occupied by the owner as his principal place of residence.

The rates of land tax levied since 1974 are summarised in the following table.

Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

<i>Taxable value</i>		<i>Tax on amount in first column (\$)</i>	<i>Tax on each complete \$1 of balance of taxable value (cents)</i>
<i>Not less than— (\$)</i>	<i>Not more than— (\$)</i>		
—	5,000	—	0.3
5,000	10,000	15.0	0.45
10,000	20,000	37.5	0.6
20,000	30,000	97.5	0.75
30,000	40,000	172.5	0.9
40,000	50,000	262.5	1.05
50,000	60,000	367.5	1.2
60,000	70,000	487.5	1.35
70,000	80,000	622.5	1.5
80,000	90,000	772.5	1.65
90,000	100,000	937.5	1.8
100,000	110,000	1,117.5	1.95
110,000	120,000	1,312.5	2.1
120,000	130,000	1,522.5	2.25
130,000		1,747.5	2.4

Certain lands other than those previously mentioned are wholly exempt from the tax; for example, land owned by the Crown or other public authorities (except land owned for investment purposes by certain prescribed authorities), land owned by public hospitals, non-profit charitable and educational institutions, sporting clubs, land devoted solely to religious purposes, and land used as the site for a private hospital or nursing home, not carried on for pecuniary profit. The value of lands owned by life assurance companies and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed wholly or partly at concessional rates.

State Lotteries

State lotteries have been conducted in New South Wales since 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. The 'Ordinary' lottery was conducted from 1931 to 1979; the 'Special' lottery from 1947 to 1982. The 'Jackpot' lottery, introduced in 1954, was the most popular lottery in 1981-82 in terms of number of tickets sold. The 'Opera House' lottery was introduced in 1957, initially to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House. The 'Ten Dollar' lottery was introduced in 1974 and, from 1975 when the prize schedule was altered (the first prize being increased from \$250,000), was renamed the 'Half-Million Dollar' lottery. In 1980 a 'Million Dollar' lottery and a 'Gift' lottery, were introduced and both continue to be conducted on an irregular basis.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is \$2 in the Jackpot lottery, \$5 in the Gift lottery, \$6 in the Opera House lottery, \$10 in the Half-Million Dollar lottery and \$20 in the Million Dollar lottery; the first prize in each lottery is \$60,000, \$175,000, \$200,000, \$500,000 and \$1.0m, respectively; and the total prize money (excluding the value of tickets given as consolation prizes) for each lottery is \$124,400, \$312,000, \$354,000, \$622,400, and \$1,274,000 respectively. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of tickets, after deducting prize-money, is paid to the Consolidated Fund.

In November 1982, a new form of lottery, the 'Instant' lottery was introduced. Tickets sell at \$1 each and allow the purchaser to determine on the spot whether a prize has been won. Prizes range from \$2 to \$10,000 with prize winners then being eligible to participate in a 'Super' draw for a prize of \$50,000. The 'Super' draw is held after every 500,000 tickets sold, and has been averaging at least five draws per week.

Ballots for 'traditional' lotteries are conducted in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General and a representative of the Commissioner of Police, and are open to the public and the press. In 1982 the mechanical means of determining prize winning numbers using numbered balls was replaced by an electronic random number generator device. The 'Instant' lottery 'Super' draw does not require the presence of the Commissioner of Police and is determined by manual extraction of a ticket from a barrel.

State Lotteries

Particulars	Year ended 30 June						
	Unit	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Lotteries completed (a) —							
Ordinary (b) —	Number	67	57	48			
Special (c)	Number	134	127	127	112	89	74
Jackpot	Number	168	188	204	201	187	176
Gift	Number	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	5	4
Opera House	Number	39	40	42	39	35	33
Half-Million Dollar	Number	22	24	27	27	22	(e)20
Million Dollar (f)	Number				2	6	3
Subscription	\$'000	96,085	101,435	108,340	105,800	103,800	91,900
Cash prizes allotted (g)	\$'000	61,987	65,484	69,964	68,334	66,940	59,393
Excess of subscriptions over cash prizes	\$'000	34,098	35,951	38,376	37,466	36,860	32,507
Administrative expenses	\$'000	4,602	4,828	5,020	(h)7,163	9,761	11,144

(a) Includes lotteries fully subscribed but not drawn at 30 June. (b) Sales in this class of lottery ceased on 30 May 1979. (c) Sales in this class of lottery ceased 24 November 1982. (d) Sales in this class of lottery commenced on 8 December 1980. (e) Includes a special 'Golden Jubilee' lottery with a ticket price of \$25. (f) Sales in this class of lottery commenced on 3 March 1980. (g) Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes. (h) From 1979-80 includes the administration expenses of the Lotto Division.

Lotto

Under the terms of the Lotto Act, 1979, a joint licence was issued to the Director of State Lotteries and Lotto Management Services Pty Ltd to conduct the game of Lotto within the State for seven years. The Director is accountable for the control of the network of agencies as well as the Lotto Subscriptions Account including the Lotto Prize Fund. The other licensee is responsible for provision of the equipment for processing entries, identifying the prize winners, and for promoting the game. Lotto has operated on a weekly basis since the first draw in November 1979.

In accordance with both the Act and licence, 60 per cent of subscriptions for each game is transferred to the Prize Fund while a reducible amount, ranging from 7 per cent to 5 per cent of annual subscriptions received, is paid to the company. The government's share comprises duty at 31 per cent of subscriptions, plus a further amount between 2 and 4 per cent of annual subscriptions, depending on the level of annual subscriptions received. This further amount is applicable towards operational expenses as well as commission collected

on sales made through lottery branches. Since August 1983, duty accruing from subscriptions to the game in the Australian Capital Territory has been retained by the Territory. For the year prior to that the Territory retained 75 per cent of the duty.

In 1981-82 subscriptions totalled \$201m. In that year duty of \$62m, operating allowance of \$5m and commission of \$0.4m were paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Soccer Football Pools

Under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975, a sole licensee will conduct this weekly competition in New South Wales for ten years. Entry forms are made available, and subscriptions received, at approved agencies. A common prize fund has been established to cover soccer pool operations throughout Australia (except Western Australia). During spring, summer and part of autumn, the competitions are based on the results of United Kingdom soccer matches, while in the remaining months they are based on soccer matches played in Australia.

Of the total subscriptions received in New South Wales, an amount equal to at least 37 per cent is paid into the common prize fund, and from September, 1982, an amount equal to 32.5 per cent (previously 30 per cent) is paid to the State in duty. Where in any year subscriptions exceed \$100m, then duty is increased to 35 per cent for the excess over \$100m. Two-thirds of the State's share of the pool contributions is paid into the Sport and Recreation Fund. These moneys, which amounted to \$2.2, in 1981-82, are available for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities and services within the State. The remainder of the duty received is paid into the Consolidated Fund and this amounted to \$1.1m in 1981-82.

Poker Machine Licences

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 1956. For this purpose, a *non-proprietary club* is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within twenty-four kilometres of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines, as determined under the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Taxation Act, 1956. The basic licence tax per machine at 19 September 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below.

Machine operated by insertion of—	Annual tax on each machine (\$)			
	From 19 September 1956	From 1 January 1960	From 1 July 1966(a)	From 1 January 1975(a)
5 cents —	100	100	100	100
10 cents —				
First 20 machines				200
Machines in excess of 20	200	200	200	300
20 cents —				
First 2 machines			1,100	1,000
3rd to 5th machine	500	1,000	1,200	1,100
6th to 10th machine			1,800	1,600
11th to 20th machine		700	2,400	2,100
Machines in excess of 20			3,000	2,500

(a) Tax on single, multi-coin (since 1972), and from 1 July 1983 'multiple' machines. Prior to 1 July 1983 an additional tax was payable on 'multiple' machines which can gamble more than one coin at a time and thus multiply the possible prize.

Concessions from the basic tax are granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines; a maximum rebate of 95 per cent is given to clubs whose annual net takings do not exceed \$30,000. This is reduced according to a graduated scale as net takings increase. For clubs whose net takings exceed \$300,000, the rebate is zero. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax is levied on a club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded, maintenance, depreciation allowance, and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines, if the net revenue exceeds \$50,000 per annum. The rates at which the supplementary tax is levied are:

\$50,001 to \$65,000	:: :: :: ::	65 cents in the dollar on the amount in excess of \$50,000
\$65,001 and over	:: :: :: ::	15 per cent of the net revenue

An additional supplementary tax is payable if a club's net revenue from poker machines exceeds \$100,000 per annum. The basic rate on net revenue from \$100,001 to \$200,000 is 1.5 per cent; on the next \$300,000, 3 per cent; on the next \$250,000, 6 per cent, and on the amount in excess of \$750,000, 7 per cent.

In 1981-82, proceeds from the basic licence tax were \$38m, and from the supplementary taxes, \$116m; of these amounts, \$1.0m was paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the New South Wales Hospital Fund.

Further details about clubs, are given in Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

State Taxes on Racing, Rugby League Matches and Other Events

Taxes are imposed on betting in respect of horse and greyhound racing, trotting contests and (since February 1983) on rugby league matches and certain prescribed contests. These taxes include taxes on bookmakers, on totalisator investments, and on dividend returns.

The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing and betting in the last six years.

State Taxes on Racing, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Consolidated Revenue Fund —						
Racing clubs and associations (a)	1,237	13	3	1	..	..
Bookmakers' licences	147	149	136	140	135	138
Bookmakers' turnover	9,859	8,321	9,156	11,206	12,069	13,555
Betting tickets (stamp duty)	413	396	383	373	368	367
Totalisator (b) —						
On-course	9,481	12,930	14,812	18,104	18,654	20,872
Off-course	48,011	55,056	58,195	67,321	72,075	79,784
Special Deposits Account —						
Racecourse Development Fund (c)	1,456	1,937	2,035	2,136	2,111	2,194
Total	70,605	78,802	84,720	99,281	105,412	116,910

(a) Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued from 1 January 1977. (b) Excludes unclaimed dividends. In 1981-82 these amounts to \$660,000 for on-course and \$6.1m for off-course totalisators. (c) Commission of 0.5 per cent deducted from investments on doubles and trifectas totalisators.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences entitling bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. Since 1 January 1976 the rates have been 2c on betting tickets issued in the saddling paddock enclosures of the six major Sydney racecourses (Randwick, Warwick Farm, Canterbury, Rosehill, Harold Park, and Wentworth Park) and 1c in other enclosures of these courses and all enclosures of other courses.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover is charged as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers; the current rate is 1.25 per cent.

Totalisator Tax

A tax is levied as a specific percentage of all totalisator investments. Racing clubs (in respect of on-course investments) and the Totalisator Agency Board (in respect of investments off-course and events other than racecourse meetings (including rugby league matches)) also retain a proportion of total investments as commission. The deductions which are currently made are shown in the following table. Further references to betting and racing are contained in Chapter 8, 'Culture and Recreation'.

Percentage Deductions from Totalisator Investments, N.S.W.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Single selections</i>	<i>Double selections</i>	<i>Multiple selections</i>
On-course —			
Government tax —			
Six major racecourses	8	(a) 10	(a) 10
Other racecourses	5	(a) 7	(a) 7
Race club's commission —			
Six major racecourses	6	6	7
Other racecourses	9	9	10
Off-course —			
Government tax	6.5	(a) 8.5	(a) 8.5
Totalisator Agency Board commission	7.5	7.5	8.5
Events other than racecourse meetings (including rugby league matches) —			
Government tax	10	10	10
Totalisator Agency Board commission	15	15	15

(a) Includes 0.5 per cent payable to Racecourse Development Fund.

State Motor Tax

Taxes and fees are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees, and charges, are shown in the subdivision 'Motor Taxes, Fees, and Charges' in Chapter 14, 'Transport and Communication'. The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in the following table.

State Taxes on Ownership and Operation of Motor Vehicle, N.S.W. (\$'000)

<i>Type of tax</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	145,330	163,293	171,532	181,421	221,582	268,213
Drivers', etc. licences and fees	26,382	27,563	27,943	28,343	30,732	35,801
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	41,661	46,453	53,097	55,222	61,887	69,903
Road transport taxes	1,097	1,128	1,411	1,467	1,698	2,004
Road maintenance contributions	19,810	19,023	19,578	(a) 1,223	24	—
Total	234,280	257,460	273,561	267,676	315,923	375,921

(a) Contributions fell as a consequence of the Road Maintenance (Contributions) Repeal Act, 1979.

Petroleum Products Franchise Licences

The Business Franchise Licences (Petroleum Products) Act, 1982, requires wholesale distributors of diesel fuel (for road vehicles) and petroleum to be licensed from 1 September 1982. Retailers are required to be licensed only if they purchase diesel and petrol from an unlicensed wholesaler. The main component of the licence fee is based on the value of sales. The fee is 8.4 per cent of the value of petrol sales and 14 per cent of the value of diesel sales. However, a zoning system has been introduced to maintain relativities between areas of New South Wales affected by an adjoining State which does not impose a similar fee (Queensland and the A.C.T.) or imposes different rates (Victoria).

Liquor Licences

The sale of intoxicating liquor in N.S.W. is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1982. The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees payable are summarised in the subsection 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in Chapter 20, 'Internal Trade'. The amounts of fees assessed for the main classes of licences are also shown in that section.

Tobacco Franchise Licences

The Business Franchise Licences (Tobacco) Act, 1975, requires wholesale tobacco merchants and retail tobacconists to be licensed. The monthly licence fee payable by a wholesale tobacco merchant is assessed at \$10 plus 10 per cent of the value of tobacco sold in the preceding month. Sales made by one licensed wholesaler to another are excluded. The annual licence fee payable by a retail tobacconist is assessed at \$10 plus 10 per cent of the value of sales of tobacco obtained from sources other than licensed wholesalers in the preceding twelve months. Proceeds from these licence fees were \$45m in 1980-81 and \$46m in 1981-82.

Health Insurance Levies

The Health Insurance Levies Act 1982, imposes a levy on organisations carrying on hospital benefits business in New South Wales. The levy is intended to cover for members of these organisations, the cost of outpatient services, and to replace ambulance charges and the ambulance contributions scheme. The outpatient component of the levy was imposed from 1 January 1983 and the ambulance component from 1 February 1983. Further particulars are shown in Chapter 6, 'Health'.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO THE STATES

Commonwealth grants to the States are made for general revenue and capital purposes, and for specific revenue and capital purposes.

GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangements in 1942 (under which the Commonwealth became the sole Government imposing taxes on income) the Commonwealth Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants in aid of general revenues to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48); on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59). The financial assistance grants arrangements which were instituted in 1959 replaced the annual tax reimbursement grants and were made, in terms of the States Grants Acts, in each of the years 1959-60 to 1975-76. Further details on these grants are given on page 602 of Year Book No. 66.

Personal Income Tax Sharing Arrangements

In 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by a scheme of tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and States. An accord was reached in June 1976 on thirty five 'points of understanding' between them in relation to these tax sharing arrangements. The salient features of these understandings were:

- (a) The scheme will relate to personal income tax — not company tax nor withholding taxes on interest and dividends.
- (b) The scheme will be introduced in two stages.
- (c) The States' entitlements under Stage 1 will represent a special percentage of Commonwealth imposed personal income tax; this is then to be divided between the States.
- (d) The initial per capita relativities between the States in their Stage 1 entitlements will be the relativities in the financial assistance grants in 1975-76.
- (e) Under Stage 2, each State will be able to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax (but not company taxation nor withholding tax on dividends and interest) additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law and to authorise the Commonwealth to collect the surcharge, or grant the rebate, as its agent.
- (f) The Commonwealth will *at all times* remain the sole collecting and administrative agency in the income tax field.

Under the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* the States were entitled to receive in respect of 1976-77, 33.6 per cent of net personal income tax collections in the year; in respect of 1977-78, a fixed amount of \$4,336m; and in respect of each subsequent year 39.87 per cent of collections in the preceding year. This was subject to the guarantee that the States' Stage 1 entitlements in any year were not less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year and for the years 1976-77 to 1979-80, their entitlements were not less in a year than the amount which would have been yielded in that year by the financial assistance grants formula as laid down in the *States Grants Act 1973*. The entitlements are calculated on the basis of net personal income tax collections, excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates so declared for purposes of the Act. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis, the weights (which are based on the per capita relativities in the States' financial assistance grants in 1975-76) being prescribed in the Act, and the populations being determined by the Australian Statistician. The tax sharing arrangements were reconsidered by the end of 1980-81 and a further review of State relativities was arranged to be undertaken by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

Tax Sharing Arrangements In 1981-82 and Subsequent Years

Arising from the Premiers' Conference (4 May 1981) and concomitant issues, the Commonwealth Government made new proposals on tax sharing and health expenditure programs which varied previous arrangements. The principal features were:

- (a) For 1981-82, there would be an increase of 9 per cent in the total basic tax sharing grants for the States;
- (b) After a transitional year for 1981-82, there would be a shift to a total tax base instead of the former net personal income tax base;
- (c) New identifiable, general purpose health grants were to replace the scheme of hospital cost-sharing assistance to most States; and
- (d) An additional \$73m was to be added to the tax sharing grants in lieu of certain specific purpose grants which were to be terminated as a result of the intended transfer of particular functions to the States.

Some aspects of prior agreements were retained including a guarantee that the grant payable to each State in any year would not be less, in absolute terms, than in the preceding year.

A later Premiers' Conference (20 June 1981) made further minor changes so that the total grant to the States and Northern Territory for 1981-82 was \$7,005m (exclusive of identifiable health grants), and comprised the following items:

Tax sharing grants to the States and Northern Territory in 1980-81	\$m 6,285.5
Plus 9 per cent increase over 1980-81 (less \$27m)	538.7
Allocations in respect of States (<i>Tax Sharing and Health Grants</i>) Act 1981	105.1
Other	75.5
	\$7,004.8
Total general revenue payments for 1981-82	\$7,004.8

Of the \$7,004.8, New South Wales received \$2,052m and the other States (i.e. excluding Northern Territory) \$4,638m and the Northern Territory \$315m.

The provisions of the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981* expire at 30 June 1985. Tax sharing for the States, in 1982-83, 1983-84, and 1984-85, are broadly as follows:

- (a) Calculate the total tax sharing grant to the States for 1981-82 as a percentage of total Commonwealth tax collections in 1980-81; and
- (b) Apply that percentage (20.72 per cent) in 1982-83, and in each subsequent year to the previous year's total Commonwealth tax collections to ascertain the total tax sharing grant payable in the relevant year.

In the light of decisions taken at a Premiers' Conference, in June 1982, the States' total share was divided into two pools, with:

- (a) 20.323 per cent of relevant Commonwealth tax collections taking the form of a 'basic' tax sharing pool.

The distribution of the basic tax sharing pool in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is calculated on the basis of the populations of each State at 31 December in each year weighted by the new per capita relativities settled at the June 1982 Premiers' Conference phased-in over the three years to 1984-85. These are shown in the following table —

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
1982-83	1.01960	1.00000	1.43516	1.49634	1.54072	1.87261
1983-84	1.01880	1.00000	1.48508	1.47567	1.45686	1.75931
1984-85	1.018	1.000	1.535	1.455	1.373	1.646

- (b) 0.397 per cent of such collections to form a 'supplementary' tax sharing pool and used to assist in moving to the new relativities settled at the Conference. The amounts to be set aside from the supplementary pool are primarily used to fund any guarantee payments. These guarantee payments ensured that the sum of each State's basic and total supplementary tax sharing grants increased by 2 per cent in real terms in 1982-83 over the previous year and is planned to ensure a one per cent increase in real terms in both 1983-84 and 1984-85. Any portion of the pool not used for this purpose is to be distributed between the non-guarantee States on the basis of the phased-in relativities effective in the year concerned. In 1983-84 it is expected that the supplementary pool will not be adequate to fund the guarantee payments,

estimated at \$358m. In accordance with the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981*, the Commonwealth will be required to make up the shortfall, estimated at \$198m.

The following table shows the total estimated tax sharing grants payable to each State in 1983-84.

Estimates of Total Tax Sharing Grants to the States in 1983-84

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Basic tax sharing grants							
(1) Estimated population at 31 Dec 1983 ('000 persons) (a)	5,396.1	4,050.3	2,510.1	1,342.3	1,379.6	434.5	15,112.9
(2) Per capita relativities	1.01880	1.00000	1.48508	1.47567	1.45686	1.75931	..
(3) Row (1) weighted by Row (2)	5,497.5	4,050.3	3,727.7	1,980.8	2,009.9	764.4	18,030.6
(4) Percentage distribution of Row (3) between States (per cent)	30.48978	22.46332	20.67411	10.98608	11.14713	4.23958	100.0
(5) Estimated Distribution of Basic Tax Sharing Grants (\$ million)	2,500.0	1,841.9	1,695.1	900.8	914.0	347.6	8,199.4
Supplementary tax sharing grants (\$ million)							
Distribution of supplementary pool	95.3	73.9	..	48.8	89.4	51.0	358.4
Total tax sharing grants (\$ million)							
Basic plus supplementary grants	2,595.3	1,915.8	1,695.1	949.5	1,003.4	398.7	8,557.8
Increase over 1982-83 (per cent)							
Increase	9.9	9.9	11.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1

(a) Projections of resident population at 31 December 1983. Subject to revision.

At the Premiers' Conference held in June/July 1983, it was agreed that the States receive a special temporary revenue assistance grant of \$156m in recognition of claims by States that they were facing unusually severe budgetary difficulties in 1983-84. The payment is a once-for-all transfer and is to be distributed in accordance with the then estimated 1983-84 distribution of total tax sharing grants (as above). New South Wales will receive \$47m. It was agreed that this special revenue assistance will be excluded from the base for determining income tax sharing grants in 1984-85 or beyond.

The general purpose revenue grants to the States in the last six years are summarised in the next table.

General Purpose Revenue Grants to States (a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Amount (\$'000)							
1977-78	1,319,609	984,690	795,339	507,761	519,891	214,150	4,341,441
1978-79	1,464,397	1,090,025	865,837	559,841	579,532	240,737	4,800,369
1979-80	1,663,466	1,233,934	964,933	630,392	662,888	272,696	5,428,310
1980-81	1,839,065	1,354,860	1,099,778	691,540	734,172	298,602	6,018,018
1981-82(b)	2,512,311	1,828,408	1,483,342	769,633	964,948	326,778	7,885,419
1982-83(b)	2,830,771	(c)2,063,421	1,600,718	(c)884,064	1,053,169	367,999	8,800,143
Amount per head of mean estimated resident population (dollars)							
1977-78	262.43	255.62	369.70	393.06	427.16	514.17	304.02
1978-79	288.17	281.27	394.85	431.11	468.46	574.28	332.52
1979-80	323.63	316.41	430.85	483.28	527.27	645.89	371.76
1980-81	353.27	344.64	477.50	526.77	571.79	702.10	406.35
1981-82	476.72	460.59	622.13	581.38	731.46	762.61	523.90
1982-83p	530.64	513.90	653.41	662.42	779.14	854.42	575.84

(a) Excludes grants to local government author (see later in this subdivision). Amounts for Queensland include special grants. (b) Includes identified health grants (see next section). (c) Amounts for Victoria and South Australia in 1982-83 include special revenue assistance.

Identified Health Grants

Identified health grants have been payable to New South Wales since 1 September 1981. These grants, which are for general purposes, but are identifiable as the Commonwealth contribution towards the cost of health programs, are intended to be an interim step towards full absorption of health grants into tax sharing grants. The arrangements under which these grants are paid to the States are due to be reviewed before 30 June 1985.

Identified health grants replace grants payable under the hospital cost-sharing agreement and payments for community health and school dental programs. The amounts paid to New South Wales in 1981-82 and 1982-83 were \$478m and \$469m respectively.

General Purpose Assistance to Local Government Authorities

Since 1974-75, the Commonwealth Government has provided funds for general purpose assistance to local government authorities. Further particulars of the distribution of Commonwealth funds to local government authorities in New South Wales are given in the division 'Local Government Finance' in this chapter.

GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS

Since 1970-71 the Commonwealth Government has made interest-free capital grants to the States. The grants are primarily designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (such as schools and police buildings) and they replace borrowings that would otherwise have been made through the State's Loan Council programs. The grants are not, however, subject to conditions as to the purposes for which they might be expended. The amounts paid to New South Wales in recent years are shown below.

General Purpose Capital Grants to New South Wales* (\$'000)*

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
154,289	154,489	134,146	140,854	140,854	147,938

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

The Commonwealth Government provides grants to all States for specific current and capital purposes. The next table shows all such grants made to New South Wales in recent years, grouped under functional headings.

Commonwealth Grants to New South Wales Government For Specific Purposes (\$'000)

Purpose	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 ^p
For current purposes						
General public services	3,904	4,359	4,613	(a)131	161	174
Education	523,099	548,267	606,430	696,056	805,138	916,187
Health	382,479	407,177	452,972	499,931	(b)5,367	18,500
Social security and welfare	8,285	11,945	13,997	14,549	10,997	19,461
Housing and community amenities	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848
Economic services (c)	14,871	18,046	16,201	16,554	12,328	51,787
Other purposes (d)	79,081	83,980	99,937	144,282	154,810	238,155
Total grants for current purposes	1,013,567	1,075,622	1,195,998	1,373,351	990,649	1,246,112
For capital purposes						
General public services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	106,588	120,747	111,770	108,241	124,107	150,168
Health	20,364	3,579	2,367	1,020	299	261
Social security and welfare	5,134	6,895	13,696	14,536	13,809	15,963
Housing and community amenities	2,822	3,452	25,993	27,698	25,593	50,409
Recreation and related cultural services	942	665	410	330	523	2,602
Economic services (c)	184,539	186,416	198,899	221,318	219,655	285,538
Other purposes	6,945	1,895	—	815	145	—
Total grants for capital purposes	327,334	323,649	353,135	373,956	384,131	504,940
Total specific purpose grants	1,340,901	1,399,271	1,549,133	1,747,307	1,374,780	1,751,053

(a) Research grants commenced to be paid directly to the individual researchers. (b) Hospital cost-sharing agreement expired 30 June 1981. (c) Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions towards the construction and maintenance of designated roads. (d) Includes general purpose revenue assistance grants for distribution to local government authorities.

The basic aim of the classification in the above table (and in the following table) is to bring together transactions with like objectives or purposes. In this way it aims to reveal the share of resources devoted to particular objectives.

Detailed definitions and descriptions of the 'purpose' classification in the above table are shown in this Bureau's publication *Commonwealth Government Finance: Australia* (Catalogue No. 5502.0).

REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES

Repayable Commonwealth Advances Received by New South Wales (\$'000)

Purpose	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Defence-housing for servicemen	7,947	5,423	1,360	120	1,159	4,610
Housing and community amenities	147,621	122,108	71,827	75,783	68,561	70,455
Economic services —						
Soil and water resources management	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forest resources management	374	3,175	1,840	1,891	1,735	27
Assistance to agricultural and pastoral industries	8,137	10,065	3,485	3,570	3,356	3,826
Railway mainline upgrading	—	—	—	5,000	11,400	6,400
Other	—	—	1,179	222	—	—
Natural disaster relief	1,485	984	—	27,869	8,000	18,119
Total gross advances	165,564	141,755	79,690	114,455	94,211	103,437

Repayable advances have been received by New South Wales from the Commonwealth Government under separate agreements for various specific purposes. The amounts received under these agreements during recent years are shown in the above table. The total amount repayable by the State to the Commonwealth is included in the subdivision 'Loan Indebtedness Outside the Financial Agreement' shown later in this chapter.

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The principal operating accounts in the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are as follows:

The *Consolidated Fund*. This fund was created by the Constitution (Consolidated Fund) Amendment Act, 1982 and merged the previous Consolidated Revenue Fund and General Loan Account into one fund. Receipts into the Consolidated Fund include all public moneys (including securities and all revenue, loan and other moneys whatsoever) collected, received or held by any person for or on behalf of the State. All Territorial, casual and other revenues of the Crown (including all royalties), from whatever source arising within New South Wales also form part of the Consolidated Fund.

The Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for the expenditure on specific purposes as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may either be special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations for recurrent and capital services are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payment from special funds. Annual appropriations are not available for either recurrent or capital expenditures after the end of the year for which they were voted; although pending new Budget appropriations, the Audit Act, 1902, allows for automatic authorisations of expenditure up to the equivalent expenditure for the corresponding period (a maximum of three months) of the immediately preceding financial year.

The *Special Deposits Account*. This account mainly includes trust moneys (including Commonwealth Government and other moneys received for specific purposes), departmental working funds, and funds of some State enterprises. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown in the subdivision 'Ledger Balances' later in this division.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Funds*. These funds receive moneys from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc. The monies are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars regarding the taxation and fees imposed in respect of the ownership and operation of motor vehicles are given in the subdivision 'State and Local Taxation' earlier in this chapter and in Chapter 14 'Transport and Communications'.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The State Budget is an amalgamation of the State's recurrent and capital budgets: receipts and outlays, which comprise the new Consolidated Fund. The following table has been presented to accord with the changes in financial reporting from 1982-83 fiscal year. The recurrent services and capital budget accounts were, up to 1981-82 the Consolidated Revenue Fund and General Loan Account respectively. Up to July 1980 the accounts of the railway and bus services and up to June 1981 the harbour services, formed part of the State Budget and were included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. These services have been excluded from the table for the years to which they apply.

The Consolidated Fund is presented on a 'cash' or 'receipts and payments' basis — denoted by cash movements only within a fiscal year. Recurrent services relate mainly to the administrative functions of government and the provision of social services. The capital budget account meets expenditures on works and services from loan funds (see later). Capital works and services relate mainly to the construction of buildings for health and educational purposes; dams and weirs; public housing; water, sewerage and drainage works; railways, buses, ferries and associated facilities.

A summary of the State Budget for each of the last six years is shown in the next table:

New South Wales Government Consolidated Fund (Summary) (a) (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Receipts						
Recurrent receipts —						
Commonwealth Government	1,302,110	1,499,891	1,637,939	1,846,982	2,089,877	2,252,222
State sources (b)	1,579,681	1,720,045	1,844,021	2,152,856	2,549,214	3,100,688
Total recurrent receipts	2,881,791	3,219,936	3,481,960	3,999,838	4,639,091	5,352,910
Capital receipts —						
Loan raisings	287,915	308,978	308,978	268,293	281,707	281,707
Commonwealth Government	143,448	154,289	154,489	134,146	140,854	140,854
Repayments and other	153,099	141,681	118,570	121,185	124,764	140,383
Total capital receipts	584,462	604,948	582,037	523,624	547,325	562,944
Total receipts	3,466,253	3,824,884	4,063,997	4,523,462	5,186,416	5,915,854
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure —						
Services of government (b)	2,621,547	2,920,607	3,168,436	3,672,912	4,284,485	4,992,506
Loan redemption and interest	349,948	395,475	422,225	440,796	500,031	554,364
less recoups from authorities	92,609	98,023	109,005	109,412	115,757	124,617
Total recurrent expenditure	2,878,888	3,218,059	3,481,656	4,004,296	4,668,759	5,422,253
Capital expenditure	584,328	603,749	586,980	522,284	563,769	553,421
Total expenditure	3,463,216	3,821,808	4,068,636	4,526,580	5,232,528	5,975,674
Surplus or deficit (—)						
Consolidated Fund	3,037	3,076	(—)4,639	(—)3,118	(—)46,112	(—)59,820

(a) The Consolidated Fund comprises the former Consolidated Revenue Fund (Recurrent) and General Loan Fund (Capital). (b) State pay-roll tax payments by State Government Departments (\$109m in 1981-82) and other tax refunds (\$18.2m in 1981-82) have been deducted from both recurrent receipts and recurrent expenditure.

Governmental Recurrent Receipts

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental recurrent receipts credited to the *Consolidated Fund* during the last six years.

Consolidated Fund, N.S.W.: Recurrent Receipts (\$'000)

Classification	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Grants from Commonwealth Government for —						
General purpose — financial assistance grants	1,133,400	1,319,609	1,464,397	1,663,466	1,839,065	2,034,575
Interest on public debts	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
National disaster relief	12,729	9,667	3,144	45	43,555	16,308
Education —						
Schools	91,452	98,540	101,500	107,745	120,474	136,176
Technical education	16,500	19,442	21,706	22,432	26,340	30,878
Colleges of advanced education	3,447	3,022	2,304	4,310	4,993	5,775
Other	830	675	1,120	3,850	7,130	7,130
Health —						
Pharmaceutical benefits	860	3,147	1,600	—	1,666	—
Community health services	25,172	25,052	19,033	21,116	23,102	—
Tuberculosis control	390	1,626	—	—	—	(a)5,530
School dental scheme	2,486	2,405	2,544	2,657	4,191	(a)—
Blood transfusion service	1,437	1,495	1,619	2,207	1,303	3,289
Other	11	—	—	—	—	—
Social security and welfare —						
Unemployment relief works	—	—	1,230	1,189	993	666
Assistance for deserted wives	3,836	6,376	9,521	7,538	6,379	—
Home care services	1,967	1,933	1,875	2,768	3,588	4,344
Economic services —						
Water resources investigations	1,435	682	—	1,258	727	582
Other	—	—	97	91	78	356
Other purposes	323	385	414	474	458	778
Total of foregoing	1,302,110	1,499,891	1,637,939	1,846,982	2,089,877	2,252,222
Taxes (b)	1,247,359	1,338,390	1,477,313	1,678,474	1,946,596	2,211,272
Land revenue —						
Land alienations and leases	17,407	17,658	21,530	26,076	37,193	30,185
Mining royalties	45,479	48,952	35,447	86,542	117,233	104,926
Forestry (c)	7,317	7,558	8,994	10,343	11,770	15,880
Other	1,599	1,475	1,638	1,660	1,972	2,184
Receipts for services rendered —						
Harbour, tonnage, and light rates, pilotage, etc.	17,055	20,486	..	..	..	..
Fees —						
Registrar-General and Corporate Affairs						
Commission	20,503	26,221	30,941	34,579	38,901	40,453
Other fees	r22,384	26,252	28,989	31,596	34,156	39,577
Architectural service charges	11,590	17,162	18,418	16,963	21,262	20,068
Police services — traffic control (d)	19,899	19,751	14,514	4,943	6,374	11,676
Other	r29,231	33,042	38,181	46,745	54,661	58,782
Interest and debt redemption receipts	r8,742	94,997	95,141	102,909	111,812	324,534
Other	61,116	68,101	72,915	r112,023	167,284	241,150
Total, recurrent receipts (b)	2,881,791	3,219,936	3,481,960	3,999,838	4,639,091	5,352,910

(a) Commonwealth assistance now part of general purpose identified health grants. (b) See footnote (b) in preceding table. (c) Net receipts. Excludes transfer to Special Deposits Account (\$13.8m in 1981-82). (d) Reimbursement primarily from the Road Transport and Traffic Funds.

Receipts from the Commonwealth Government constitute a major source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 42 per cent of the total receipts of the Consolidated Fund recurrent services in 1981-82, whilst State taxation represented 41 per cent, land revenue 3 per cent, and other receipts 14 per cent. Certain Commonwealth grants (such as grants for roads, for universities, for hospitals, and for housing) are paid into other funds; all Commonwealth grants paid to New South Wales are shown in the division 'Commonwealth Grants to the States' earlier in this chapter.

Governmental Recurrent Expenditure

The Governmental expenditure from the Consolidated Fund recurrent services during the last six years is summarised in the following table. The classification of ordinary departmental expenditure as shown in the table is largely based on the principal functional groupings utilised by the New South Wales State Government.

Consolidated Fund, N.S.W.: Recurrent Expenditure (\$'000)

Classification	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Ordinary departmental —						
Legislature and general administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	83,675	93,488	108,553	109,168	149,673	169,641
Payments to transport authorities	273,698	318,740	370,174	341,725	406,656	556,457
Pensions and Superannuation	102,735	116,471	128,125	140,260	182,958	209,297
Maintenance of law, order, and public safety	274,622	307,135	334,179	406,497	475,035	546,670
Regulation of trade and industry	12,701	14,195	15,913	19,444	22,104	25,436
Education	1,012,921	1,139,819	1,251,905	1,434,839	1,686,564	1,951,044
Science, art, and research	24,980	32,200	41,639	37,071	43,247	48,121
Health, the environment and recreation	449,470	457,024	507,499	615,186	721,943	869,666
Unemployment relief (a)	32,300	34,403	15	17,509	11,619	23,622
Social amelioration	103,709	121,750	130,648	227,441	231,593	212,477
War obligations	3,723	3,623	3,491	4,440	4,363	4,781
Development and maintenance of state resources (b)	226,663	259,823	253,698	292,642	320,332	343,239
Local government	20,350	21,936	22,597	26,690	28,398	32,055
Total ordinary departmental (c)	2,621,547	2,920,607	3,168,436	3,672,912	4,284,485	4,992,506
Public debt charges —						
Interest	197,051	231,195	245,682	269,314	320,582	359,803
Sinking fund	33,096	37,554	39,110	40,852	44,017	46,639
Total public debt charges (d)	230,147	268,748	284,792	310,166	364,599	406,442
Commonwealth advances —						
Interest	15,056	15,606	15,228	14,965	15,480	17,334
Principal repaid	12,137	13,097	13,200	6,253	4,196	5,971
Total Commonwealth advances	27,194	28,703	28,428	21,218	19,675	23,305
Total, recurrent expenditure (c)	2,878,888	3,218,059	3,481,656	4,004,296	4,668,759	5,422,253

(a) Funds provided for employment-creating activities and distributed by the Department of Local Government to State and local government authorities. (b) Includes rural, public works, land settlement, forestry, navigation, tourist bureau and tourist resorts, water resources, and assistance to public transport authorities. (c) State pay-roll tax payments by State Government Departments and other tax refunds have been deducted from recurrent expenditure. (d) Public debt charges are net of recoupments from business undertakings.

LOAN FUNDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the *Financial Agreement of 1927* and as revised. The borrowing program represents a major source of funds available to New South Wales for capital works and services. The Loan Council is comprised of the Prime Minister (or a Minister or person nominated by him — the Treasurer is the present nominee and is also Chairman) and the Premier of each State (or a Minister or person nominated by him). All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments (except borrowings for temporary purposes and defence borrowings) are arranged by the Commonwealth Government, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Commonwealth Government securities. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programs submitted by the Commonwealth Government and by each State. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth Government for the loans raised on its behalf. Loans placed on the market for public subscription comprise cash loans, conversion loans (which are offered to holders of maturing loans), and Australian Savings Bonds (which are described in chapter 24 'Private Finance'). In June 1982 the Loan Council made three major changes to its loan raising controls. Firstly it decided to introduce a tender system for selling Treasury Bonds and to delegate to the Treasurer, as Chairman of the Loan Council, the power to decide the maturities, coupons, quantities and timing of stock to be offered. This system has replaced the 'tap' system. Secondly the Council delegated to the Treasurer, as Chairman, the power to determine terms and conditions of Australian Savings Bonds. Thirdly it was agreed that major electricity authorities would, for a trial period of 3 years, be allowed to borrow locally outside Loan Council constraints. The amounts, interest rates terms and conditions of electricity authority borrowings will be determined by the respective government. Prior to this only smaller authorities were free from Loan Council borrowing constraints — those with individual annual borrowing plans of less than \$1.5m.

In respect to Loan Council approved borrowing programs, the June 1983 Loan Council meeting removed limitations on borrowings for the larger (non-electricity) authorities in regards to terms and conditions. Also the annual borrowing limit which distinguished the larger authorities from the smaller authorities was increased to \$1.8m. With these changes,

Loan Council oversight of the terms of borrowing is now limited to overseas borrowings by the Commonwealth, by the Commonwealth and State Authorities, and Treasury Bills (used essentially as intra-governmental financing devices).

Since 1978, the Loan Council has approved the special borrowing from overseas sources by some larger authorities for the purpose of financing infrastructure development. From 1980-81 no new projects have been admitted to the infrastructure program. States will cater for any new infrastructure development schemes in their basic program.

The New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established in June 1983 to centralise financial servicing of State authorities — see later in this subdivision. Up till this time certain State authorities raised loans from the public by issuing their own securities, which are also not reflected in the State's public debt. The authorities which have exercised this power are listed in the table in the division 'Loans Guaranteed by the State'.

Consolidated Fund — Capital Account

The receipts of the Consolidated Fund capital account consist of the loan raisings by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the State, the Commonwealth interest-free grants to assist the financing of capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (schools, police buildings, etc.), repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years, and certain capital grants from the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The repayments are derived partially from the sale of land, various other assets, surplus materials and the like acquired by means of loan funds. In recent years, these repayments have been enlarged by Commonwealth assistance and reimbursements for projects within such fields as education, for schools, and for technical and further education; health services; water conservation and irrigation; housing and urban transport improvement programs with respect to railways.

The expenditure from the Consolidated Fund capital account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of gross amounts expended on works and services, and the payment of flotation expenses.

A summary of transactions of the Consolidated Fund capital account over recent years is given in the next table.

Consolidated Fund, N.S.W. : Capital Account (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Receipts						
Loan raisings (a)	287,915	308,978	308,978	268,293	281,707	281,707
Commonwealth Government grants	143,448	154,289	154,489	134,146	140,854	140,854
Repayments and Other	153,099	141,681	118,570	121,185	124,764	140,383
Total capital receipts	584,462	604,948	582,037	523,624	547,325	562,944
Expenditure						
Works and services —						
Gross expenditure	583,577	603,122	585,931	521,008	562,600	552,183
Stamp duty, loan flotation expenses	751	627	1,049	1,277	1,169	1,238
Total capital expenditure	584,328	603,749	586,980	522,285	563,769	553,421
Surplus or deficit (—)						
Consolidated Fund-Capital Account	134	1,199	(—)4,943	1,339	(—)16,444	9,523

(a) Excludes conversion and renewal loans.

The principal items of gross capital expenditure and repayments to Consolidated Fund — capital account by the State Government during recent years are given in the following table.

Distribution of Annual Capital Expenditure, N.S.W. (\$'000)

<i>Work or service</i>	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Gross capital expenditure on works and services						
Transport —						
Railways	118,836	124,215	100,100	130,233	104,000	89,400
Buses	1,164	—	2,000	—	5,500	—
Ferries	—	2,785	600	1,767	4,500	—
Highways, roads, and bridges	8,600	9,500	40,500	10,950	10,100	4,200
Ports, harbours, and rivers	17,991	28,724	7,860	8,091	10,243	7,082
Electricity undertakings	20,508	20,501	468	429	388	400
Trading and service undertakings	6,575	9,801	8,295	9,396	4,873	1,077
Water conservation and irrigation —						
Construction of dams	18,290	19,171	12,427	9,332	17,659	27,102
Other	21,494	22,751	24,169	26,065	25,367	26,338
Soil conservation	2,900	4,322	4,950	5,290	6,700	6,273
Forestry	12,500	13,280	14,340	12,150	15,000	14,000
Land settlement	5,670	5,400	4,500	5,400	6,406	2,750
Water, sewerage, and drainage works —						
Metropolitan	28,000	—	—	—	—	—
Other	20,301	30,698	31,531	35,465	40,205	40,846
Local government works, n.e.i.	3,748	3,245	2,924	3,570	4,520	4,000
Housing	2,417	3,110	13,805	2,550	3,464	23,150
Rural and agricultural institutions and services	1,221	1,927	2,303	2,500	2,199	651
Decentralisation and development	7,000	2,800	6,035	4,000	2,000	2,000
Hospitals and health services	96,187	88,994	78,589	23,502	38,029	46,221
Education	152,968	169,459	186,308	172,951	190,738	196,845
Administrative and miscellaneous service —						
Justice	14,300	15,000	16,474	29,553	32,120	34,000
Administrative establishments, etc.	8,834	13,154	11,276	7,171	12,902	11,229
Recreation	5,918	6,191	3,990	4,254	9,342	3,797
Other	8,156	8,094	12,487	16,388	16,346	10,822
Total gross capital expenditure	583,577	603,122	585,931	521,008	562,600	552,183
Repayments to capital account						
Transport —						
Railways	25,061	20,852	14,654	17,172	20,750	11,400
Buses	400	328	563	576	18	54
Ferries	—	—	—	82	—	—
Highways, roads, and bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports, harbours, and rivers	662	1,779	1,433	2,006	2,233	1,274
Electricity undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trading and service undertakings	29	2,304	15	1,393	95	183
Water conservation and irrigation	6,147	6,906	9,198	8,905	7,958	7,077
Soil conservation	—	30	400	1,000	1,000	—
Forestry	2,499	379	3,190	1,841	1,951	1,746
Land settlement	3,312	8,242	4,011	8,172	5,031	5,914
Water, sewerage, and drainage works	10,196	11,251	11,722	11,178	11,399	11,118
Local government works, n.e.i.	73	74	66	812	59	61
Housing	135	190	141	188	358	20,373
Rural and agricultural institutions and services	893	913	888	885	855	796
Decentralisation and development	20	21	14	15	15	138
Hospitals and health services	44,176	21,436	2,218	2,928	2,423	544
Education	53,222	60,327	68,222	63,741	69,728	78,544
Administrative and miscellaneous services	6,274	6,647	1,835	291	891	1,161
Total repayments	153,099	141,681	118,570	121,185	124,764	140,383

The Changing Nature of Financing Capital Works Programs

In recent years, the principal government trading enterprises have relied less on advances from the Consolidated Fund — capital works and services account to fund their large-scale works programs. They have raised their own loans under government guarantee (see 'Loans Guaranteed by the State' shown later in this division). In June 1983, the New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established to centralise the financial servicing (see below).

In addition, a form of capital acquisition of plant and equipment, in lieu of outright purchase with loan funds, is being utilised by some public bodies. *Leveraged leasing* agreements, signed for the supply of plant and equipment, provide for the payment of lease-rentals designed to recover a very high percentage of the costs plus interest over a period of a predetermined number of years. Under such contracts, the authorities can have a renewal option for a further similar term at a rental to be agreed with the lessors, under certain conditions. Also the provision of *trade-credit-facilities* for the supply of major plant and equipment has been employed.

Issues of short-dated *promissory notes* have been employed as bridging finance to supplement loan raisings. For some intermediate-term projects generating a cash-inflow fairly quickly, these negotiable instruments are likely to replace longer term borrowing as a means of providing such funds.

Borrowing by the New South Wales Treasury Corporation

The New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established in June 1983 as the central borrowing authority, providing financial accommodation and other financial services for State semi-government authorities and electricity authorities (including electricity county councils) from the beginning of the 1983-84 borrowing program. The borrowings are government guaranteed. The Corporation acts as principal in borrowing and then lending to authorities. It is empowered to arrange all their domestic borrowings and may act in an agency role on a case-by-case basis in respect to overseas loans and special financings. At the same time authorities may, with the Treasurer's approval, act as agent on behalf of the Corporation.

The Corporation will also have investment powers, manage existing borrowings of authorities and if necessary, restructure their debts. Allowance has been made to replace existing securities with those of the Corporation. The Corporation's first public loan opened on 17 June 1983 and was underwritten for \$375 million.

LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act, 1902 provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking and investment business of the State and all such business has, since July 1982, operated through a single public funds account. Separate ledger accounts continue to be maintained for the Consolidated Fund, Special Deposit Account and other Treasury funds. The balances of the ledger accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others, and all amounts paid into any such accounts are deemed to be public moneys. The balances held in ledger accounts at 30 June in each of the last six years are shown in the next table.

State Accounts, N.S.W.: Ledger Balances at 30 June (\$'000)

Ledger account	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Credit balances —						
Government railways	43,416	52,168	80,140	28,309	(a) .	..
Government railways renewals	29,711	36,477	10,806	22,742	(a) .	..
Special deposits —						
Cash	496,006	419,214	441,057	453,038	418,247	500,639
Securities	36,528	35,866	40,796	44,957	53,235	52,731
Other credit balances	27,037	39,479	35,856	31,161	25,275	25,857
Total credit balances	632,698	583,205	608,655	580,207	496,757	579,227
Debit balances —						
Consolidated Fund	61,784	58,708	63,347	66,467	112,579	172,399
Other debit balances	5,371	5,095	3,840	4,308	12,047	10,637
Total debit balances	67,156	63,804	67,187	70,774	124,626	183,036
Net credit balance held in —						
New South Wales: current accounts	1,953	2,639	(—)70,600	(—)87,903	(—)107,800	(—)53,426
New South Wales: fixed deposits	525,650	479,500	569,979	549,860	425,500	396,200
Overseas funds (b)	1,258	1,242	1,139	2,365	1,042	533
Securities	36,682	36,020	40,950	45,111	53,389	52,885
Total net credit balance	565,542	519,402	541,467	509,432	372,131	396,191

(a) From 1 July 1980 the Public Transport Commission was split into the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority. These authorities financial transactions are now included in the Special Deposits Accounts. (b) Comprises cash at bankers at 31 May and remittances in transit.

The Special Deposits Account mainly includes a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g. working balances of State Departments and some State enterprises and trust moneys (including Commonwealth Government and other moneys received for specific purposes).

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use.

In September, 1982, the Audit Act 1902, was amended to widen the powers of the Treasurer to invest cash balances. Up till this time, Treasury funds could only be invested in bank deposits (except for certain special deposit accounts where the enabling legislation specified other forms of investment). Treasury cash balances can now be invested in the following modes: on deposit with any bank; in the purchase of bank accepted bills of exchange; on the official short term money market; and in Commonwealth or New South Wales Government guaranteed loans repayable not more than two years after the date of purchase.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in recurrent receipts and by the spread of the loan flotation program and the rate of spending on loan works.

STATE ENTERPRISES

The State government operates many statutory corporations which provide an extensive range of goods and services to other governmental bodies, the general public, industry, and commerce.

For the most part, the capital fabric has been furnished from State loan funds. However, in many cases, authorised direct borrowings from non-State lenders have been made. Since November 1978, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, and the State Rail Authority have been permitted to borrow money under approved conditions from overseas sources.

This direct borrowing debt has been growing rapidly in recent years and now shows signs of reaching the level of the central loan liability to the Commonwealth; as can be seen by comparison of the two tables shown later in this division 'Public Debt of New South Wales' and 'Loans Guaranteed by the State'.

Most enterprises aim at covering the bulk of their expenses by revenue from the sales of goods and services. Others engage in the provision of services at prices significantly below their cost as a matter of governmental policy.

The provision of rail, bus and harbour services were, until recently, part of the budget process. The Audit Act, 1902, required the incorporation of their annual accounts in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. From 1 July 1980, this requirement was dispensed with for rail and bus services when the Public Transport Commission was dissolved and the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority were separately constituted (under the Transport Authorities Act, 1980). For harbour services, the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. also became a statutory body outside the budget process and its accounts were omitted from the Consolidated Revenue Fund from 1981-82. Details of their accounts are shown in Chapter 14, 'Transport and Communication'.

Debt charges are no longer payable to the Treasurer in respect of the loan liability of either transport authority. However, each authority is to pay to the Treasurer such amounts out of its annual surplus as the Minister for Transport may determine. Provision also exists for certain capital repayments to be made to the Treasurer as may be prescribed by the Minister.

From Parliamentary appropriations, the Treasurer may pay revenue supplements to the transport authorities, from time to time, to assist them in the exercise of their functions. In 1980-81 extensive capital restructuring took place. It was determined what assets, debts and liabilities of the disbanded Public Transport Commission should be transferred to the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority. The effect of the Transport Authorities Act is to exclude virtually all components of capital financing from the accounts, and to give import to the operating subsidies contributed by the State.

The revenue and expenditure of *selected* State enterprises in two recent years are summarised in the next table.

Selected State Enterprises, N.S.W.: Revenue and Expenditure (\$'000)

Enterprise	1980-81			1981-82		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit(—)	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit(—)
Dairy Industry Marketing Authority of N.S.W.	r162,923	r163,350	r(—)427	185,709	184,997	712
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	795,763	798,068	(—)2,305	1,167,270	1,139,805	27,465
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (a)	29,665	35,724	(—)6,059	25,931	33,335	(—)7,404
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. (b)	43,860	56,953	(—)13,093	87,127	74,322	12,804
Homebush Abattoir Corporation	21,460	r27,450	r(—)5,989	22,618	27,163	(—)4,545
Housing Commission (c)	207,211	192,633	14,578	241,244	221,577	19,667
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	163,971	163,320	651	189,242	182,434	6,808
N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority (d)	3,231	2,366	865	3,537	3,024	514
State Brickworks (a)	10,548	8,900	1,648	11,966	10,426	1,540
State Rail Authority (e)	902,306	902,132	173	1,139,370	1,139,452	(—)82
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	r8,760	r9,070	r(—)310	9,921	9,994	(—)72
Totalisator Agency Board	83,294	52,176	31,118	92,980	59,446	33,534
Urban Transit Authority (f)	149,487	149,114	373	175,315	175,682	(—)367
Water Supply —						
South West Tablelands (g)	2,071	3,195	(—)1,124	2,379	3,358	(—)980
Fish River (g)	1,510	1,407	103	1,871	1,750	121

(a) Year ended 31 March. (b) Year ended 31 October. Prior to April 1981 known as Grain Elevators Board. (c) Result after allowing for rebates of rents of \$41m in 1980-81 and \$51m in 1981-82. (d) Year ended 30 September. (e) Includes revenue supplements and reimbursement of debt charges from Consolidated Fund (see text above). (f) Excludes revenue supplements from Consolidated Fund (see text above). (g) Year ended 31 December.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Amount and Domicile of the Public Debt

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when the first loan was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854. The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, where particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are also given.

At 30 June 1981, 99.8 per cent of the public debt was held in Australia, with the remainder in New York and London.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas, the annual interest charge, and the average rate of interest on the full value of the debt for the six years to 1982 are given in the following table.

Public Debt of New South Wales (a) (at 30 June)

Particulars	Unit of quantity	Year					
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Australia —							
Debt	\$'000	3,904,051	4,179,735	4,428,372	4,630,824	4,875,799	5,104,381
Annual interest	\$'000	292,737	329,151	354,095	383,655	437,116	505,299
Average rate	Per cent	7.50	7.87	8.00	8.28	8.97	9.90
London —							
Debt (b)	\$'000	34,158	27,258	25,311	26,548	4,335	3
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	1,836	1,584	1,493	1,566	238	—
Average rate	Per cent	5.38	5.81	5.90	5.90	5.50	—
New York —							
Debt (b)	\$'000	17,299	13,112	10,051	7,299	5,008	3,682
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	945	718	551	401	275	202
Average rate	Per cent	5.46	5.48	5.48	5.50	5.50	5.50
Canada —							
Debt (b)	\$'000	2,290	1,911	1,654	1,549	—	—
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	132	110	95	89	—	—
Average rate	Per cent	5.76	5.76	5.74	5.75	—	—
Netherlands —							
Debt (b)	\$'000	1,254	1,083	915	622	228	—
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	63	54	46	31	11	—
Average rate	Per cent	5.02	4.99	5.03	r4.98	r4.82	—
Total —							
Debt (b)							
Amount	\$'000	3,959,053	4,223,099	4,466,303	4,666,843	4,885,370	5,108,066
Per capita (c)	\$	791.30	836.29	875.18	903.52	932.84	962.35
Annual interest (b)	\$,000	295,711	331,617	356,281	385,743	437,641	505,502
Average rate	Per cent	7.47	7.85	7.98	8.27	8.96	9.90

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue. (b) Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent. (c) The per capita rate is based on estimated resident population.

The next table shows the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during recent years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

Transactions on Public Debt (a) of New South Wales (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Loans raised						
Conversion and renewal loans	381,538	425,866	386,936	301,074	916,441	834,085
New loans (b)	287,937	308,978	308,978	268,737	284,109	287,515
Total face value of conversions, renewals, and new loans	669,475	734,844	695,914	569,811	1,200,549	1,121,600
Loan repaid						
From conversion and renewal loans —						
Australia	381,136	425,029	386,509	300,693	907,519	820,542
Overseas	—	—	—	—	—	—
From sinking fund and revenue account —						
Australia	34,663	34,132	60,768	66,665	44,398	66,144
Overseas	21,208	12,877	11,134	2,823	21,883	6,541
Total loans repaid	437,008	472,038	458,411	370,182	973,800	893,228
Net increase in public debt						
Australia	253,676	275,684	248,637	202,452	244,975	228,582
Overseas (c)	(—)15,620	(—)11,638	(—)5,433	(—)1,912	(—)26,447	(—)5,886
Total net increase (c)	238,055	264,046	243,204	200,540	218,528	222,696

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent. (b) Loans raised in Australia. In the years covered by the table, there were no overseas loan raisings. (c) Includes adjustment in the public debt domiciled overseas as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates.

The Interest Bill of the State

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30 June 1982 is shown in the table 'Public Debt of New South Wales' as \$506m. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid* which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt of New South Wales in recent years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e. bank overdrafts and Special Deposits Accounts).

Interest on Public Debt of N.S.W. and Temporary Advances: Amount Actually Paid

Particulars	Unit of quantity (a)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Amount of interest paid on —							
Public debt held in Australia	\$'000	269,845	308,763	332,273	355,179	413,182	467,072
Public debt held overseas	\$'000	3,437	2,857	2,346	2,855	1,398	518
Total interest paid on public debt	\$'000	273,282	311,620	334,619	358,034	414,580	467,590
Moneys in temporary possession and bank advances	\$'000	5,378	8,215	9,211	9,804	10,341	5,396
Total interest paid —							
Amount	\$'000	278,660	319,835	343,830	367,838	424,921	472,986
Per head of population (b)	\$	55.96	63.62	67.74	71.66	81.67	89.75

(a) Payments in Australia currency. (b) Per head of mean estimated resident population.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various State enterprises that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts. These charges are paid in the first instance from the Consolidated Fund recurrent services and then recouped from the respective undertakings, etc. The amounts of interest chargeable to the undertakings in the last six years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in the table 'National Debt Sinking Fund: Recoupment from State Enterprises N.S.W.' later in this subdivision.

Public Debt: Interest Chargeable to State Enterprises, N.S.W (\$'000)

Enterprise	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Railways	53,265	61,140	64,915	49,110	(a)	..
Buses	3,378	3,559	3,704	(a)	..	..
Maritime Services Board	8,496	9,795	16,512	16,413	17,104	18,247
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund	4,000	4,500	4,300	3,000	3,500	4,000
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	36,915	39,871	41,308	41,827	43,644	47,256
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	18,310	19,774	19,514	19,199	19,315	20,161
Sydney Harbour Bridge	698	742	754	768	1,552	1,620
Hunter District Water Board	1,405	1,532	1,569	1,536	802	861
Main Roads Department	4,270	4,846	6,016	8,004	10,361	11,235
Grain Handling Authority (b)	1,330	1,592	1,476	1,460	1,446	1,495
Other	6,185	5,989	6,699	6,318	6,614	8,308
Total	138,252	153,340	166,767	147,634	104,338	113,183

(a) The Urban Transit Authority and the State Rail Authority have not been required to pay debt charges on capital funds provided by the State since 1 July 1979 and 1 July 1980 respectively. (b) Prior to April 1981 known as the Grain Elevators Board.

National Debt Sinking Fund

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the *Financial Agreement of 1927* is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1 July 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Significant operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years and the aggregate since 1 July 1928 are summarised in the following table.

National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales (\$'000)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Total, 1928-29 to 1981-82
Receipts —							
Contributions by —							
Commonwealth Government	10,506	11,168	11,876	12,580	13,152	13,766	243,558
New South Wales Government	44,096	46,936	49,967	52,986	55,436	58,072	924,982
Interest	13	113	790	357	87	93	3,642
Total	54,615	58,217	62,633	65,924	68,675	71,932	(a)1,173,119
Payments (b)							
Australia	34,652	34,100	60,705	66,661	44,396	66,003	858,076
Overseas	18,596	12,645	10,317	2,868	25,461	6,385	313,348
Total	53,247	46,745	71,023	69,530	69,857	72,388	1,171,424
Cash balance at 30 June	3,857	15,330	6,940	3,334	2,151	1,696	3,847

(a) Includes contribution under Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, \$937,000. (b) Net cost (in Australian currency) of securities re-purchased and redeemed.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the fifty-four years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price paid for \$100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was \$99.55, the average price for 1981-82 being \$99.79. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value Securities Re-Purchased and Redeemed on Account of N.S.W.

Country and currency	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Total, 1928-29 to 1981-82
Australia (\$A '000)	34,663	34,132	60,768	66,665	44,398	66,144	861,982
London (£ sig. '000)	11,599	5,359	3,726	—	10,490	2,552	109,204
New York (U.S. \$ '000)	3,340	4,249	3,777	2,817	2,699	1,985	111,541
Canada (Can. \$ '000)	67	248	299	104	2,060	—	5,278
Netherlands (Guilders '000)	692	692	692	692	692	695	10,383

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State enterprises are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in the table 'Public Debt: Interest Chargeable to State Enterprises, N.S.W.' earlier in this subdivision.

National Debt Sinking Fund: Recoupment from State Enterprises, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Enterprise	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Railways	7,175	8,782	9,386	6,678	(a) . .	..
Buses	690	552	547	(a) . .	2,391	2,343
Maritime Services Board	1,373	1,433	2,479	2,431	6,072	6,005
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	7,607	6,062	6,227	6,149	278	276
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	144	125	124	220	50	49
Hunter District Water Board	16	12	12	20	112	109
Sydney Harbour Bridge	—	—	—	52	1,489	1,597
Main Roads Department	835	692	907	989	130	122
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. (b)	(—)93	186	127	126	898	933
Other	1,118	873	981	901	—	—
Total	18,865	18,717	20,790	17,566	11,420	11,434

(a) The Urban Transit Authority and the State Rail Authority have not been required to pay debt charges on capital funds provided by the State since 1 July 1979 and 1 July 1980 respectively. (b) Prior to April 1981 known as Grain Elevators Board.

Commonwealth Debt Assistance

In terms of the *Financial Agreement of 1927*, the Commonwealth Government took over the debts of the States on 1 July 1929 and assumed, (as between the Commonwealth and States) the liabilities of the States to bond-holders. The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute \$15.2m per annum towards that interest, for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927, that is, until 30 June 1985. During this period, the States reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf and, thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution to New South Wales under this agreement is \$5.8m per year.

Under the 1975 Supplemental Agreement, debts totalling \$1,000m were assumed from the States by the Commonwealth government as from 30 June 1975. As a result the sinking fund provisions were varied in the following manner:

- Specified contributions were made by the States (\$122m) and by the Commonwealth (\$30m) in 1975-76.
- For the next nine years (ten in the case of New South Wales), the contributions will equal the amounts referred to in (a) adjusted by a percentage of the difference between each State's net debt at 30 June 1975 and the net debt at 30 June immediately preceding the year of contribution. The percentage is 1.20 for State contributions and 0.28 for Commonwealth contributions.
- As from and including 1985-86 (1986-87 in the case of New South Wales) the contributions by each State will equal 0.85 per cent of its net debt at the preceding 30 June and the Commonwealth's contribution will be 0.28 per cent.

LOAN INDEBTEDNESS OUTSIDE THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

In addition to the debt which constitutes the loan liability to the Commonwealth under the *Financial Agreement of 1927*, the States are also obligated for financial assistance given by the Commonwealth as 'repayable advances' for various projects controlled or administered by or on behalf of the States. The following table shows the composition of the liability of New South Wales in this regard at 30 June 1982, which necessitates redemption payments to the Commonwealth.

	\$'000
Housing	1,470,837
Urban and regional development (a)	127,651
Backlog sewerage works	82,738
Rural reconstruction	37,880
Dairy adjustment (b)	1,516
Rural adjustment (b)	26,729
Softwood forests	26,622
Natural disasters	37,570
Railway mainline upgrading	16,400
Other-non-current projects	32,781
	1,860,725

(a) Excludes capitalised interest. (b) Excludes Commonwealth loan assistance, the return of which is contingent upon repayments by farmers.

New South Wales loan liability to the Commonwealth outside the Financial Agreement of 1927 at 30 June in recent years is shown below.

1977 (\$'000)	1978 (\$'000)	1979 (\$'000)	1980 (\$'000)	1981 (\$'000)	1982 (\$'000)
1,454,068	1,582,554	1,684,137	1,727,684	1,805,546	1,860,725

Details of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and that of earlier years are given in Chapter 12, 'Housing and Construction'. Some of the other more significant matters entailing Commonwealth assistance outside the *Financial Agreement of 1927* have been:

- (a) Urban and regional development programs which relate to the partial financing of growth centres at Albury-Wodonga, Bathurst-Orange, Campbelltown-Camden-Appin-Holsworthy area, and loans to the Land Commission of New South Wales.
- (b) The overtaking of arrears of sewerage works, mainly allocated to the Sydney and Newcastle sewerage authorities as well as certain country councils.
- (c) The Rural Reconstruction Scheme covered financial assistance to farmers for debt reconstruction; farm build-up to increase properties to a more economically viable size; and limited aid to alleviate personal hardship for those leaving the industry.
- (d) The Rural Adjustment Scheme incorporates assistance of the kinds previously available under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Dairy Adjustment Programs and the Beef Industry Carry-on Loans Schemes, plus some additional measures.

The 'other non-current projects' borrowings embrace advances previously made for war service land, reservoir and dam infrastructure, as well as the Indian-Pacific Rail Service and the standard gauge railway from Sydney to Melbourne.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain State enterprises and other corporate bodies and institutions, etc. engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30 June in the latest six years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans.

Loans Guaranteed by the State, N.S.W. (\$ million)

Corporation or body	Guaranteed loans, etc. outstanding at 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Loans raised by —						
Board of Fire Commissioners	—	3.0	4.6	4.1	4.8	5.4
Broken Hill Water Board	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation	3.7	12.4	18.9	20.9	20.7	20.3
Cobar Water Board	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	6.9	15.2
Commissioner for Main Roads	84.4	95.6	131.6	199.0	295.2	384.3
County Councils	22.0	19.8	13.4	12.7	9.4	9.4
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	311.6	365.8	490.5	677.5	975.0	1,236.2
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W. (a)	63.4	74.5	86.5	93.1	99.4	97.5
Heritage Council of N.S.W.	—	—	—	0.5	3.3	4.5
Homebush Abattoir Corporation	19.2	21.8	23.8	23.1	22.5	21.8
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	18.4	18.7	18.9	16.5	17.0	17.7
Hunter District Water Board	129.0	138.5	150.8	163.1	176.1	189.3
Land Commission of N.S.W.	—	10.0	10.9	10.8	1.0	99.4
Lord Howe Island Board	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
Macarthur Development Board	—	—	—	—	—	2.0
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	3.1	4.0	47.6	75.4	144.1	163.1
Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority	5.3	6.4	7.2	7.9	6.9	7.9
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	979.3	1,111.3	1,237.1	1,356.5	1,418.8	1,557.7
Minister for Industrial Development and Minister for Decentralisation	4.4	5.3	6.1	7.0	7.6	8.7
N.S.W. Film Corporation	—	—	1.0	2.2	3.4	4.7
Department of Environment and Planning	38.7	58.0	68.8	80.1	88.5	92.2
Public Servant Housing Authority of N.S.W.	1.5	2.4	3.3	4.3	5.4	5.5
State Bank of N.S.W.	21.1	22.1	23.1	24.3	25.5	26.2
State Rail Authority (b)	24.2	58.9	105.4	154.6	243.9	329.8
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority	40.3	46.8	49.4	52.3	57.3	58.6
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	31.5	32.2	32.5	32.6	32.9	31.6
Teacher Housing Authority of N.S.W.	1.5	2.4	3.3	4.5	5.5	6.6
Tourist Industry Development Corporation	—	—	—	2.2	3.3	4.3
Traffic Authority of N.S.W.	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
Various public hospitals	28.5	34.6	32.8	64.9	61.0	81.7
Other authorities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—
Total	1,836.4	2,149.5	2,572.0	3,094.8	3,738.7	4,486.7
Overdraft and advances of —						
Co-operative building societies	165.6	162.8	155.5	154.3	150.7	140.0
Other co-operative societies	5.3	0.7	2.3	2.2	9.9	9.8
Other	3.9	3.7	6.1	11.2	7.6	4.7
Total	174.8	167.2	163.8	167.8	168.2	154.4

(a) Prior to April 1981 known as Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W. (b) Prior to July 1980 part of the former Public Transport Commission of N.S.W.

Guarantees at 30 June 1982, also apply to promissory notes with a face value of \$240 million issued by the Electricity Commission and \$90 million issued by the Land Commission, and to the overseas portion of funding for leveraged leasing arrangements entered into by the State Rail Authority.

The Public Authorities (Financial Accommodation) Act, 1981, introduced a common code to apply to borrowings by prescribed State authorities unless the contrary is indicated in the authority's own governing act. A further change was introduced in June 1983 when the New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established to centralise the borrowing program of semi-government authorities and electricity county councils — see earlier in this division.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The system of local government in New South Wales is described in Chapter 2 'Government'.

Statistics of local government finance in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by each local government authority. The accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31 December.

TYPES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

The following summary table shows, for recent years, the number of local government authorities and classifies their annual revenue, outlay, and long-term debt into *ordinary services* and *trading activities*.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W.: Revenue, Outlay, and Long-Term Debt

Year	Number of authorities at 31 December	Current revenue		Current Outlay from revenue		Long-term debt	
		Ordinary services (a)	Trading activities	Ordinary services (a)	Trading activities	Ordinary services	Trading activities
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1976	266	736,476	823,293	548,899	762,951	471,397	769,843
1977	257	799,264	933,193	624,696	868,285	525,838	835,390
1978	258	883,386	1,035,617	712,467	985,694	610,025	897,113
1979	255	975,211	1,159,843	771,464	1,123,884	674,840	993,638
1980	242	1,145,312	1,276,934	835,928	1,274,360	769,660	1,017,282
1981 —							
Municipalities and shires	176	1,308,416	152,787	792,561	156,231	841,814	426,114
County councils	43	4,720	1,351,565	2,366	1,345,421	4,745	666,252
Total	219	1,312,047	1,504,352	793,838	1,501,652	846,559	1,092,366

(a) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted from total New South Wales figures to avoid duplication.

Municipalities and Shires

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities (usually centres of population) and shires (for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural land as well as towns and villages). At 1 January 1983 there were 62 municipalities and 113 shires. The principal functions of these areas are set out in the Local Government division of the Government chapter, and comprise the provision of *ordinary services* (such as the construction and maintenance of roads; the provision of sanitary and garbage services; the maintenance of parks, reserves, baths, etc.; town planning and building control) and *trading undertakings* (such as the supply of electricity and gas and the operation of water supply, sewerage works, and abattoirs).

County Councils

County councils have been constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in areas which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. County councils provide *ordinary services* (such as the eradication of noxious weeds, flood mitigation, or the control of aerodromes) as well as conduct *trading undertakings* (for the supply of electricity and gas and for the operation of water works and abattoirs). At 1 January 1983 there were 43 county councils.

FUNDS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, require councils (except Sydney County Council) to establish the following funds, and moneys received by such councils are paid into the appropriate fund according to the purpose for which they are received:

- (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not related to another fund;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied;
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council; and
- (e) a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

Each of these funds is required to be separate and distinct.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans.

Those local authorities which establish special and local funds (other than for water supply or sewerage services) do so to carry out specific works and services to parts of their areas and accordingly levy additional rates to these parts which receive extra services or services of a special benefit. All services associated with these funds are services which could be financed from the general fund. For statistical purposes, services provided by the general, special, and local funds are defined as *ordinary services*.

Trading funds are established by local authorities to perform the following functions : supply of electricity and gas, provision of abattoir and sewerage facilities, and supply of water.

Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935.

Revised Accounting Procedures, 1979

Until 1 January 1979 the system of accounts used by local authorities was based on the report of the Committee of Expert Accountants appointed by the Minister for Local Government in May 1920. On 22 July 1977, the Minister for Local Government approved the establishment of another committee to report to the Minister on whether existing practices and procedures were suitable and appropriate to modern local government needs and what changes were necessary. Some of the major recommendations of the 1977 Committee included:

- (a) the existing form of revenue account and balance sheet be retained for general, local, special, water supply and sewerage funds and commercial accounting procedures be adopted for electricity, gas and abattoir funds;
- (b) the income and expenditure system of accounting be retained;
- (c) National Accounting classifications be adopted; and
- (d) accounts continue to be kept on the historical cost basis.

As a result of recommendations made by this committee, revised accounting schedules for councils' general and trust funds were introduced from 1 January 1979. Revised schedules for local, special, and trading funds have been subsequently introduced for the 1980 or 1981 accounting years. The main feature of these revised schedules was that they followed the broad level purpose classification of government outlays used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to compile public authority finance statistics.

Although a large number of individual accounts are directly comparable between the new and former schedules, many of the former accounts have been redefined and a large number of new accounts have been created. In providing data for 1978 and earlier years in the following statistical tables, every attempt has been made to make the figures presented as comparable as possible with later years' data. However, this has not been possible in all cases and accordingly care should be taken when interpreting time series data presented. While it is not possible to publish comprehensive comparable time series of outlays classified by purpose, a limited range of data for some purpose classifications can be made available on request.

VALUATION AND RATING OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

The services provided by councils are financed mainly from rates levied on the valuation of rateable property situated within the areas served by them.

Valuation of Property

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Land Act, 1916, is empowered to assess valuation of property for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires.

From January 1973, the obligation to make *improved values* (and to record the nature of the improvements on the land with the valuation) was dispensed with for general valuation purposes. The basis for the annual rate levy on properties used for residential purposes became the *unimproved value* of land and this was the only basis used until 1978. For non-residential properties, *assessed annual values* of land continued to be made by the Valuer-General and were used for land rating of non-residential properties by the Water Boards. Also from 1973, a 2-year general valuation cycle was introduced in the metropolises and general valuations were made at 3 to 6-year intervals in other areas. In addition, all general valuations were to be determined at the first of January in the year of valuation.

In the three years from 1 July 1978 a new basis of valuation, *land value* (also often referred to as 'site value') was progressively introduced by the Valuer-General as an alternative to *unimproved value*. In addition, all general valuations were to relate to 1 July in the year of valuation. *Land value* was introduced in order to provide a more equitable distribution of the rural rate burden because it relates more directly to the present productive capacity of land than the *unimproved value*. For rating purposes during this period, municipal and shire councils were permitted to use either the *unimproved value* or the *land value* (if the latter valuation was available).

From 1 January 1982, the Valuer-General no longer determines the *unimproved value* of land and it is now mandatory for statutory authorities which previously used *unimproved values* for rating purposes to use *land values*. The Valuer-General continues to provide the *assessed annual value* of land for use by the Water Boards in rating non-residential properties. The Valuer-General has indicated that all valuations in the area served by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board will be revised every three years and they will all be valued at a common date. Elsewhere in the State, valuations in most major cities and the majority of the eastern seaboard will be revised every three years, lands in the Central Division of the State (described in the section 'Land Divisions' in Chapter 11) will be revalued every four years, and in some remote areas a 5-yearly cycle of revision will apply. The Valuation of Land Act still provides that a valuation list shall be furnished at least once in every six years and that general valuations are to relate to the first of July in the year of valuation.

The definition of the various bases of valuation are given in the following paragraphs.

The *unimproved value* is the value of land disregarding any improvements, but taking into account surrounding development and services available. The value is determined on the assumption that the land is held in fee-simple with vacant possession. Some invisible improvements such as the clearing of timber or rocks are disregarded when determining the unimproved value but others, such as reclamation of land by draining or filling (known as site improvements), which have merged with the site, are included.

The *land value* is the value excluding all buildings and man-made structural improvements, but including improvements such as clearing, timber treatment, underground drains, and improvements to soil fertility and structure.

The *improved value* is the amount for which the fee-simple estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The *assessed annual value* is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of the land with improvements (if any) thereon, but must be not less than 5 per cent of the land value (unimproved value prior to 1982).

All lands are rateable except the following: lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government or statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves,

or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities or colleges of advanced education; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, or certified under the Public Instruction Act, 1880, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas companies are levied a fair annual charge, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

The value of all rateable property in New South Wales, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown below. Prior to 1979 the values refer to the unimproved value and between 1979 and 1981 refer to a mixture of unimproved and land valuations. Because valuations were determined for each council at intervals of two to six years, the figures shown do not indicate the annual changes in value but rather a trend over a longer period.

Unimproved Value of Rateable Property

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>
1976	26,008	(a)1979	28,884
1977	27,953	(a)1980	30,978
1978	28,126	(a)1981	35,380

(a) Includes land values — see text above.

Rating by Municipalities and Shires

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates (based on land valuations) of five kinds: a general rate, differential general rates, and special, local, and loan rates. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only a portion of an area, because of the special benefits which accrue to the residents.

Councils have the option of setting differential general rates to apply to (a) prescribed areas being towns, villages, urban areas, or centres of population, or (b) some or all rural land (in which case the rate must be lower than the general rate). Ratepayers may apply to councils for postponement of a portion of the rates levied on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use or for high density housing. From 1 January 1983 the concept of mixed development land has been introduced for councils which adopt differential rating for residential and non residential properties.

The State Government has introduced measures to control the revenue which councils raise from rates for ordinary services. The Local Government Act, 1919, sets the conditions under which councils may vary their rates. Rates levied for ordinary services may be varied from year to year within limits proclaimed by the Minister each year. These limits are expressed in terms of the maximum percentage by which councils' standard rates may be varied from those of the preceding year (taking into account differential rates, minimum levies, and changes in valuations). The standard rate, varied in each year by the percentage approved by the Minister, multiplied by the unimproved value or land value in the council's area, will determine the maximum income that the council can raise from ordinary services

rates in that year. The control applies to the total rate yield from general purpose rating and not to individual assessments. Some individual rate increases may move beyond the allowable increase due to valuation variations on individual properties. The 1983 rating year will be the last year where a council which does not take full advantage of the allowable increase, or makes a decrease beyond any decrease specified, may recover its position in a subsequent year. For this year only, the amount by which a council may recover its position can be no more than one third of the authorised maximum rate increase for 1983. The general variations proclaimed for the 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 rating years were increases of 8.0 per cent, 10.0 per cent, 12.5 per cent, 12.0 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively. With respect to minimum rates (the lowest amount that can be levied as determined by council), maximum values of \$145 and \$2 were fixed for general rates and other rates (excluding rates levied for water supply, sewerage, drainage or other trading undertakings) respectively. Those maximum values can be increased for particular councils by application to, and subsequent approval by, the Minister for Local Government.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefit Cards are entitled, on application to councils, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a specified maximum (per year). The maximum reductions for 1983 are \$150 for general rates, \$75 for water rates, and \$75 for sewerage rates. Since January 1983, councils are reimbursed by the State Government for one half of the amount (previously the full amount) of rates written off up to the maximum specified. At the same time, two concessions were introduced for councils with relatively large pensioner populations. First, if a council's mandatory rebate exceeds six per cent of its general rate revenue, the State Government reimburses the council for the full amount of the excess written off. Second, the State Government pays half the cost of any existing voluntary pensioner rate rebate schemes operated by Councils, provided conditions of the rebate do not change. The amount recouped for ordinary services rates from the State Government for the year ended 31 December 1981 was \$28m.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and simple interest may be charged on rates overdue for three months or more at a rate of between 5 and 10 per cent per annum. However, ratepayers may elect, within one month after service of the rate notice, to pay such rates by four equal instalments at prescribed intervals. The last instalment must be paid within seven months after service of the rate notice to avoid incurring extra charges. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges (on overdue rates) for ordinary services owing to councils for the last six years are shown in the table below which also gives an analysis of rates levied for ordinary services by municipalities and shires in these years.

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services, Rating Analysis (a) (\$'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Rate arrears at beginning of year	36,886	46,261	48,902	47,030	45,831	43,246
Rates accrued during year —						
Gross rates levied (b)	424,127	438,226	466,729	504,554	566,282	636,460
Less reduction in pensioner rates (c)	14,593	16,223	18,465	31,726	39,780	41,565
Add government subsidies (d)	14,593	16,223	18,465	20,459	22,667	27,820
Penalties charged on overdue rates	5,481	5,972	6,058	6,188	6,072	6,085
Total rates accrued	429,608	444,198	472,787	499,476	555,241	628,800
Total rates receivable	466,494	490,459	521,689	546,506	601,072	672,046
Cash collections of rates	420,233	441,557	474,659	501,351	557,856	629,029
Rate arrears at end of year	46,261	48,902	47,030	45,155	43,217	43,017

(a) Rate arrears at end of year may not agree with rate arrears at beginning of following year because of balance day adjustments, such as amounts written off, etc. (b) Figures recorded for 1978 and previous years for gross rates levied are net of other reductions in rates and reductions in pensioner rates under section 160B of the Local Government Act, 1919 (\$9,284,000 in 1981). Accordingly, figures for 1978 and previous years are not strictly comparable with figures for later years. (c) Figures for 1978 and previous years relate only to reductions in pensioner rates under section 160AA of the Local Government Act, and accordingly, are not strictly comparable with figures for later years. (d) Relates to recoupments of pensioner rates reductions.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth and State Governments provide financial assistance to local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services. For details of Commonwealth Government assistance prior to the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* see page 636 of Year Book No. 68.

Assistance Under The Income Tax Sharing Arrangements

The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* provides for the sharing of personal income tax collections with local government. Broadly these arrangements are as follows:

- (a) Each year local government will be entitled to a fixed percentage of the net personal income tax collections in the previous year. This was initially 1.52 per cent, but was increased to 1.75 per cent in 1979-80, and to 2 per cent from 1980-81.
- (b) This amount will be divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.
- (c) Each State will be required to allocate a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance to be distributed among all local authorities (excluding county councils) on a basis which takes into account the population within the borders of each authority, but may also take into account area, population density, or other factors agreed to with the Commonwealth.
- (d) The remaining assistance provided is to be distributed among local authorities having regard to their respective financial needs but on a general equalisation basis.
- (e) Payments so made to local authorities are to be unconditional in that they may be used for any local government purpose.

The amounts received by local government in all States from these income tax sharing arrangements and the allocation to New South Wales in the last six years are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>All States</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>
1978-79	179,427		65,487
1979-80	221,739		80,930
1980-81	300,786		109,780
1981-82	350,865		128,058
1982-83	424,486		154,928
1983-84	459,336		167,647

The Local Government Grants Commission is responsible for the distribution of these funds in New South Wales. The Commission was established in 1968 for the specific purpose of making proposals to the Minister for the disbursement of monies available in the Local Government Assistance Fund.

If a proposal is not approved by the Minister, he must refer it back to the Commission for further consideration. Since 1976, the Commission has been performing similar functions in respect of the Commonwealth Revenue Sharing funds. The Local Government Assistance Fund was primarily used to disburse State Government monies to local authorities in the form of general purpose untied grants. For 1981-82, \$9.5m was made available by the N.S.W. Government to the Fund of which \$9.0m was distributed to councils. The Local Government Act, 1919, was amended to abolish the Fund from 1 January 1983 and the State Government has been relieved of its obligation to provide financial assistance to local councils from this source.

Specific Purpose Financial Assistance

In addition to general financial assistance, grants are made by both Commonwealth and State Governments for specific works and services. These include expenditures on roads, lighting of traffic routes, aerodromes, playgrounds, nursing homes, baby health centres, libraries, housing and services for the aged and disabled, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services.

Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the *Roads Grants Act* 1981, most of the motor bus tax proceeds and approximately half the bus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. Local government authorities may also nominate local road projects for inclusion in the Australian Bicentennial Road Development program. In 1983-84 some funds for roads are also being made available under the Community Employment Program. Further details of funding for roads are shown in Chapter 14, 'Transport and Communication'.

BORROWING POWERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal, and by ordinary loans. In the case of renewal and ordinary loans the Governor's approval is required. The Local Government Act, 1919, prescribes that after the Governor's approval has been obtained councils are issued with a certificate specifying the purpose, terms and conditions of a loan, signed by the Minister of Local Government or a person authorised by him. If, after the loan is raised the purpose becomes impractical or inexpedient, the Minister may consent to the loan money being used for another purpose. The Minister may also consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on a different purpose.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals; ordinary loans may be raised for any other authorised purpose.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$9.4m at 30 June 1982.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary work applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000 and the total liability for ratepayers advances is restricted to 10 per cent of the total revenue in the preceding year unless authorised by the Minister. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent per annum and repayments may not extend beyond fifteen years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent of the income of that fund.

An analysis of long term debt for municipalities, shires and county councils by type of service for recent years is presented in the table below.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W. Long Term Debt by Type of Service (a)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Ordinary services						
New long term debt raised during year	106,275	87,969	122,739	119,403	137,543	141,175
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	30,557	33,380	37,964	43,641	49,587	56,758
From sinking funds	707	148	588	953	99	94
Gross long term debt at end of year	471,397	525,838	610,025	684,834	769,660	846,559
Electricity						
New long term debt raised during year	57,530	54,786	45,226	52,408	60,429	63,825
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	17,040	18,692	21,123	23,019	25,065	23,227
From sinking funds	1,163	2,745	2,629	1,545	7,323	7,550
Gross long term debt at end of year	507,947	541,296	562,770	590,614	560,946	605,878
Gas						
New long term debt raised during year	1,396	646	1,098	584	1,571	221
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	569	932	667	726	804	781
From sinking funds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross long term debt at end of year	7,647	7,360	7,788	7,646	8,508	7,828
Abattoirs						
New long term debt raised during year	7,432	3,434	5,312	r4,529	6,935	6,064
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	1,444	1,578	2,011	1,849	2,505	1,905
From sinking funds	—	—	—	—	38	18
Gross long term debt at end of year	38,823	40,679	43,981	46,661	51,994	53,501
Water supply						
New long term debt raised during year	18,180	21,505	26,761	24,790	33,203	35,355
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	3,202	3,741	4,483	5,041	6,771	7,830
From sinking funds	—	15	—	99	42	68
Gross long term debt at end of year	132,795	150,544	172,822	192,472	217,411	235,709
Sewerage						
New long term debt raised during year	20,421	17,749	20,040	17,435	27,500	24,483
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	2,078	2,670	3,241	3,749	4,598	4,657
From sinking funds	—	—	—	—	17	—
Gross long term debt at end of year	110,681	125,760	142,559	156,245	178,424	189,450
Total, all services						
New long term debt raised during year	211,234	186,089	221,176	r219,149	267,182	271,123
Debt redemption during year —						
From revenue	54,890	60,993	69,489	78,025	89,330	95,158
From sinking funds	1,870	2,908	3,217	2,597	7,519	7,730
Gross long term debt at end of year	1,269,290	1,391,477	1,539,945	1,678,472	1,786,942	1,938,925

(a) Gross long term debt at end of the previous year may not reconcile (after taking account of new debt raised and debt redemption during the year) with gross long term debt at end of the current year because of balance day adjustments, such as capitalised interest.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The financial statistics of local government authorities presented below are based on data extracted from the annual statements of accounts furnished by municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales. These accounts are on an income and expenditure basis and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the calendar year to which they relate.

After extensive consultation with major users of local government finance statistics, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has developed a fully standardised and integrated system of local government finance statistics for Australia. This *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics* (SLGFS) system, which has been used for presentation of data in the following tables, enables a standardised data set of statistics to be produced for each local government authority in Australia and facilitates comparison between these authorities and also between State aggregates.

A users' manual *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics* (Catalogue No 1212.0) is available from the Bureau, and this provides information regarding the availability of the data, the definition of items used in SLGFS, the background information on the history and development of SLGFS, special treatments adopted for particular transactions of local authorities, and a detailed description of the purpose classification used in compiling SLGFS data. SLGFS data for all municipalities and shires in Australia and for aggregates of these authorities at the State level are available on microfiche and on magnetic tape from the Bureau. It should be noted however, that although aggregate data from county councils (classified according to the SLGFS system) are included in some of the statistical tables in this chapter, county councils data for the 1979 accounting year are not included on the microfiche or magnetic tape referred to above. For 1980 and subsequent years county council data have been included on the microfiche.

The SLGFS Purpose Classification

Under the SLGFS system, the outlay on ordinary services by local government authorities is classified by purpose, according to a standard classification based on the purpose classification of government outlays used in the Australian National Accounts. (This classification was, in turn, derived from an international system presented in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts*). The basic aim of the purpose classification is to bring together outlays with like objectives or purposes so that the nature and effectiveness of government financial initiatives can be more readily understood. The classification used in SLGFS is described below.

1. *General Administration* includes only those expenses relating to council members, executive staff and general office (including council chamber expenses) — i.e. 'head office' type expenses only. The amounts shown are net of recoveries from separate trading activities and outside bodies, see also No. 39 (Other Unclassified).

LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

2. *Fire Protection* includes contributions to volunteer fire brigades, payments to fire brigade boards, roadside clearing operations (slashing, clearing, mowing verges, burning) and other fire prevention costs.
3. *Animal Control* includes dog registration, pounds, straying cattle and veterinary costs.
4. *Other Law Order and Public Safety* includes beach inspectors, lifesaving and beach patrols, and contributions to State emergency services for rescue operations during emergencies; includes financial assistance to persons and other welfare payments.

EDUCATION

5. *Preschools* includes kindergartens and other centres having qualified teachers and which are primarily educational institutions. Play centres are included under Welfare — Families and Children.
6. *Other Education* relates to the operation of school bus services, student hostels, the provision of scholarships, etc.

HEALTH

7. *Infants and Mothers* relates to the operation of baby health centres and the provision of mothercraft nursing services.
8. *Preventive Services* includes health inspection and administration, immunisation and x-ray programs, school dental and health schemes and the eradication of noxious insects and vermin such as mosquitoes, flies and rodents.
9. *Other Health* includes ambulance services, hospitals, and home nursing.

WELFARE

10. *Families and Children* relates to creches, child minding centres and other play centres and services provided to families such as emergency home help.
11. *Aged and Disabled* includes senior centres, meals-on-wheels and other services provided specifically for the aged or disabled. Housing for aged persons is included under 13 Housing.
12. *Other Welfare* includes women's refuge (crisis) centres, drop-in centres for the unemployed or youth, services to migrants, social workers salary and overheads. Housing for Aborigines is included under 13 Housing.

HOUSING

13. *Housing* relates to the provision of housing for rental or use by employees and houses for sale to the public. Includes housing for aged persons and aborigines.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

14. *Sanitation — Household Garbage* relates specifically to the provision of household garbage services and includes the operation of rubbish tips.
15. *Sanitation — Other* includes trade waste disposal, cleaning of streets, gutters, foreshores and recreation areas, special rubbish clean-ups, anti-litter enforcement.
16. *Sewerage* services includes all methods of human waste disposal such as deep mains town systems, effluent drainage schemes, septic tank cleaning and inspection, nightsoil disposal ('sanitary' service). Transactions relating to the first of these methods are shown as Trading Activities in the output data statements, (Nos. 10, 11) and the remainder as ordinary services.
17. *Urban Stormwater Drainage* includes the lining or barrelling of creeks and the provision of open or deep drainage systems. Drainage associated with roadworks, flood mitigation and agricultural drainage are excluded.
18. *Other Protection of the Environment* includes flood mitigation works (such as the construction and maintenance of levee banks, dredging of rivers and diversion channels), beach restoration and foreshore protection and the removal of dead animals and derelict or abandoned vehicles.
19. *Community and Regional Development* includes town planning, subdivisions, land clearing and reclamation and urban and rural renewal programs.
20. *Other Community Amenities* includes women's rest centres, public conveniences, drinking fountains, cemeteries, street furniture, bus shelter sheds and public clocks.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

21. *Public Halls, Civic Centres* includes those multi-purpose halls used for public functions such as town or shire halls or community centres but excludes indoor sporting complexes.
22. *Swimming Pools and Beaches* relates to the operation of swimming pools (both indoor and outdoor) and other recreational swimming areas on rivers and beaches including the provision of dressing sheds, diving platforms. Excludes life saving, beach patrols and beach inspection.
23. *Other Recreation and Sport* includes all indoor and outdoor sporting facilities such as football and cricket grounds, tennis courts and golf links and other recreational areas such as parks, gardens, playgrounds, barbecue areas and walking and cycling paths.
24. *Libraries* includes regional and local, lending and reference libraries open to the public and the operation of bookmobiles. (The purchase of books, tapes and records is included as 'capital' together with new plant and equipment.)
25. *Other Culture* includes the operation and support of the performing arts, museums, art galleries, orchestras, the preservation of the national estate and the presentation of festivals.

ECONOMIC SERVICES, TRANSPORT, ROADS AND BRIDGES

26. *Construction and Maintenance*. This item also includes works and services associated with roads and bridges other than street lighting which is shown separately (No. 28). For statistical purposes within the context of the output data statements, construction is treated as capital outlay and maintenance as current outlay.
27. *Road Plant Purchases* includes purchases of plant intended to be used mainly on roadworks.
28. *Street Lighting* mainly comprises payments to an electricity authority for the maintenance of equipment and the supply of current to street lights.
29. *Parking* transactions cover a wide range of activities including both on and off-street facilities. To achieve comparability, all transactions related to parking have been classified as Ordinary Services including those parking stations recorded as a trading activity in the accounts of some local authorities.
30. *Aerodromes* relates to the operation of airport facilities.
31. *Other Transport* includes wharves, jetties, docking slips, ferries and marinas and boat harbours and ramps.
32. *Rural Services* includes the destruction of noxious animals and weeds, contributions to pastoral protection boards, agricultural drainage.
33. *Tourism and Area Promotion* includes tourist bureaus, caravan parks and camping areas and advertising the advantages of the area to attract tourists and development.
34. *Building Control* comprises salaries and expenses of staff engaged in enforcement of building standards including examination of building plans and inspections of buildings and scaffoldings.
35. *Saleyards and Markets* relates to council premises on which the sale of livestock, rural produce and other goods is conducted.
36. *Other Economic Services* relates to economic services provided by councils which cannot be classified by a particular economic service category. Some examples are council plant nurseries, gravel pits, quarries, hot mix plants, and public weighbridges.
37. *Natural Disaster Relief* relates to assistance provided for victims of floods or bush fires. Rescue operations are included under Law, Order and Public Safety. The reinstatement of capital assets are shown against the appropriate function.
38. *Unclassified — Plant Purchases* relates to quarry plant and other plant which cannot be allocated to purpose headings. Transactions relating to plant hire and quarry operations are treated as trading activities.
39. *Unclassified — Other* relates to engineering and employment overheads and residual items such as the cost of works on private land, purchases of land and buildings which cannot be allocated to purpose headings, the rent of premises other than houses (e.g. shops) and works depots.

Provision Of Ordinary Services*Municipalities and Shires*

A classification of revenue and loan receipts on account of ordinary services during the last six years is given in the following table.

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services, Revenue and Loan Receipts (\$'000)

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Revenue —						
Taxation —						
Rates	429,608	444,198	472,787	499,476	555,241	628,800
Ex gratia receipts	2,648	2,590	2,650	2,972	3,319	3,570
Licences, fees and fines	9,285	11,723	14,187	18,748	26,285	34,124
Total taxation	441,541	458,511	489,624	521,196	584,845	666,494
Government grants —						
General purpose	46,284	64,829	70,813	81,505	103,430	127,499
Specific purpose	55,143	49,779	68,455	69,837	82,206	79,592
Other revenue —						
Garbage charges	21,769	23,927	27,846	30,864	34,924	41,450
Other charges	46,768	51,506	58,035	81,183	95,088	115,528
Reimbursements received, roads and bridges	49,393	53,678	55,262	81,006	96,073	98,770
Interest received	19,751	30,224	37,054	40,172	51,449	71,651
Sale of land and fixed assets	18,505	21,792	25,021	28,044	48,406	57,420
Contributions and donations received	30,141	36,970	43,194	31,093	36,174	41,289
Other	4,499	6,068	5,536	7,284	9,580	8,723
Total revenue	733,794	797,284	880,840	972,184	1,142,175	1,308,416
Loan receipts	98,926	87,431	122,557	115,693	137,450	140,445
Total receipts	832,720	884,715	1,003,397	1,087,876	1,279,626	1,448,861

Rates form the largest item of total receipts for ordinary services. During the last six years these represented about 46 per cent of total receipts, government grants contributed about 14 per cent, loan receipts about 11 per cent, garbage and other charges about 10 per cent, and reimbursement for roads and bridges about 7 per cent.

These proportions vary, however, between urban and rural municipalities and shires. The following table shows the data for 1981 classified to the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas and to other areas of the State. The proportion of rates to total receipts contributes about 51 per cent in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas but only about 31 per cent in the other areas of the State. Similarly, government grants contribute about 11 per cent of total receipts in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas compared with 20 per cent in other areas.

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services, Revenue and Loan Receipts by Selected Statistical Areas, 1981 (\$'000)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Sydney Statistical Division</i>	<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i>	<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i>	<i>Other municipalities and shires</i>	<i>Total, New South Wales</i>
Revenue —					
Taxation —					
Rates	388,011	45,332	28,439	167,019	628,800
Ex gratia receipts	2,798	119	71	582	3,570
Licences, fees and fines	20,570	2,759	1,496	9,299	34,124
Total taxation	411,379	48,210	30,006	176,900	666,494
Government grants —					
General purpose	52,559	9,067	4,818	61,055	127,499
Specific purpose	27,382	3,438	2,236	46,535	79,592
Other revenue —					
Garbage charges	28,142	1,799	973	10,536	41,450
Other charges	59,877	6,894	6,270	42,487	115,528
Reimbursements received, roads and bridges	17,030	5,510	3,023	73,207	98,770
Interest received	41,743	4,125	1,681	24,102	71,651
Sale of land and fixed assets	20,474	3,382	2,497	31,067	57,420
Contributions and donations received	29,994	1,452	1,156	8,686	41,289
Other	1,067	172	211	7,273	8,723
Total revenue	689,647	84,049	52,871	481,848	1,308,416
Loan receipts	68,656	6,519	5,473	59,797	140,445
Total receipts	758,303	90,568	58,344	541,645	1,448,861

Particulars of outlay from revenue and loans on ordinary services in each of the last six years are shown in the following table.

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services, Outlay from Revenue and Loans (\$'000)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>
Outlay on goods, services and land —						
Capital	243,957	271,174	307,231	351,804	460,164	478,924
Current	458,009	523,416	592,668	640,430	689,941	799,571
Total	701,966	794,590	899,899	992,234	1,150,105	1,278,495
Debt charges —						
Interest paid	34,429	41,271	49,791	59,486	69,477	83,594
Debt redemption	31,644	34,658	39,602	42,863	49,483	58,047
Other —						
Levies paid to governments	17,494	15,351	15,880	20,528	21,160	24,012
Donations paid	2,193	2,745	3,279	4,455	5,046	6,734
Other	10,237	10,920	14,697	14,386	11,753	11,640
Total outlay from revenue and loans	797,963	899,535	1,023,148	1,133,951	1,307,024	1,462,521

The outlay on goods, services and land in 1981 is shown in the next table for areas of the State classified according to purpose. A detailed description of the SLGFS standard classification was given earlier in this subsection and explains the items included under each heading in this table.

Municipalities and Shires, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services, Outlay from Revenue and Loans on Goods, Services and Land, Classified by Purpose by Selected Statistical Areas, 1981 (\$'000)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Sydney Stat-istical Division</i>	<i>Newcastle Stat-istical District</i>	<i>Wollongong Stat-istical District</i>	<i>Other municipalities and shires</i>	<i>Total, New South Wales</i>
General administration	84,697	11,259	6,288	50,810	153,054
Law, order and public safety —					
Fire protection	2,918	331	239	4,789	8,277
Animal control	2,143	275	161	1,234	3,813
Other	2,025	376	408	719	3,529
Education —					
Preschools	1,135	—	148	389	1,672
Other	17	—	—	132	149
Health —					
Infants and mothers	1,073	102	72	271	1,518
Preventive services	13,518	1,581	870	7,302	23,272
Other	475	2	31	118	626
Welfare —					
Families and children	4,952	300	344	733	6,328
Aged and disabled	4,101	429	410	1,389	6,329
Other	2,797	72	197	956	4,021
Housing	6,152	885	560	21,560	29,157
Community amenities —					
Protection of environment —					
Sanitation — household garbage	50,916	5,098	2,670	12,642	71,325
Sanitation — other garbage	30,636	1,906	1,320	4,617	38,480
Sewerage	7,174	1,109	1,510	1,882	11,676
Urban stormwater drainage	15,234	2,034	1,573	5,654	24,495
Other protection of environment	1,054	651	109	1,665	3,478
Community and regional development	14,835	981	855	5,068	21,739
Other community amenities	5,055	613	645	4,477	10,791
Recreation and culture —					
Public halls, civic centres	12,842	1,006	786	3,483	18,117
Swimming pools and beaches	11,722	2,206	1,487	6,764	22,179
Other recreation and sport	64,305	7,367	4,702	24,189	100,561
Libraries	28,036	3,297	2,629	8,629	42,591
Other culture	2,125	426	263	1,313	4,127
Economic services —					
Transport —					
Roads and bridges — construction and maintenance	183,577	29,057	15,350	203,935	431,919
Road plant purchases	11,157	1,380	1,143	24,231	37,912
Street lighting	14,990	1,574	1,038	5,061	22,664
Parking	14,700	1,694	525	2,138	19,057
Aerodromes	—	32	60	3,014	3,106
Other transport	2,125	179	2	832	3,138
Rural services	447	99	—	3,600	4,146
Tourism and area promotion	4,717	1,471	1,501	14,984	22,674
Building control	10,237	801	707	2,939	14,684
Salesyards and markets	18	90	—	4,092	4,201
Other economic services	372	1	49	3,506	3,928
Unclassified	55,141	7,300	3,795	33,526	99,761
Total	667,421	85,986	52,445	472,643	1,278,495

County Councils

The following table shows, for county councils in New South Wales, the revenue and loan receipts and total outlay from revenue and loans in respect of ordinary services during the last six years.

County Councils, N.S.W.: Ordinary Services Revenue and Loan Receipts, and Outlay from Revenue and Loans (\$'000)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>
Revenue —						
Contributions by councils	682	866	842	880	997	1,089
Government grants	1,878	1,194	1,637	1,377	1,857	1,831
Other	804	786	909	1,650	1,366	1,769
Total revenue	3,364	2,846	3,388	3,907	4,220	4,689
Loan receipts	231	482	153	488	93	730
Outlay from revenue and loans —						
Outlay on goods, services and land —						
Capital	2,048	1,256	861	815	1,288	1,128
Current	1,285	1,426	2,170	3,101	2,738	2,366
Debt charges	309	396	412	447	482	569
Other	2	6	—	—	6	5
Total outlay from revenue and loans	3,644	3,084	3,443	4,363	4,514	4,068

The total outlay from revenue and loans in 1981 was in respect of the following purposes:

	<i>Amount</i> \$'000
Eradication of noxious weeds and water hyacinth	1,812
Flood mitigation	1,993
Control of aviation stations	263
	4,068

Finances of Trading Undertakings

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

Electricity Trading Funds

In New South Wales, many of the establishments supplying electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have undertakings for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity. However, most councils purchase bulk supplies from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1981, electricity services were provided by one municipality, one shire and 23 county councils. Of these 25 councils, 3 generated electricity and also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 22 only distributed electricity purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 28 metropolitan municipalities and 4 metropolitan shires. The electricity distributed by the Sydney County Council in 1981 (12,211 million kWh) accounted for 46 per cent of the total distributed by all councils.

The income and outlay during recent years of councils operating electricity undertakings are shown in the following table.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W.: Electricity Trading Undertakings, Income and Outlay (\$'000)

<i>Particulars</i>			<i>1981</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>Municipalities and shires</i>	<i>County councils</i>	
Current income and outlay					
Trading income	941,995	1,064,023	6,922	1,301,071	1,307,993
Government grants — current	4,928	3,177	99	4,340	4,439
Other income	20,321	23,870	179	20,097	20,277
Total income	967,244	1,091,070	7,200	1,325,508	1,332,709
Trading working expenses	878,349	1,024,641	6,987	1,256,887	1,263,873
Other current outlay	45,963	50,753	—	59,127	59,127
Total outlay	924,312	1,075,394	6,987	1,316,013	1,322,999
Capital Transactions					
Loan receipts	52,623	60,429	—	63,825	63,825
Depreciation allowances	52,123	59,546	289	68,749	69,038
Other	68,540	78,603	457	98,809	99,266
Total source of funds	173,286	198,578	746	231,383	232,129
Expenditure on fixed assets	134,807	149,432	728	190,567	191,295
Other, incl. debt redemption	38,479	49,146	18	40,816	40,834
Total use of funds	173,286	198,578	746	231,383	232,129

At 31 December 1981, total assets were valued at \$1,540m and total liabilities at \$1,042m resulting in accumulated funds of \$498m.

Gas Trading Funds

The supply of gas for domestic and industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. However, in 1981 gas supply undertakings were operated by 19 municipal and shire councils and 1 county council. The next table summarises their income and outlay for recent years.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W.: Gas Trading Undertakings, Income and Outlay (\$'000)

Particulars	1979	1980	1981		Total
			Municipalities and shires	County councils	
Current income and outlay					
Trading income	14,065	16,325	16,782	2,724	19,507
Government grants — current	198	1,406	2,113	252	2,364
Other income	170	157	252	14	266
Total income	14,433	17,888	19,147	2,990	22,137
Trading working expenses	13,521	14,877	15,226	2,159	17,385
Other current outlay	640	697	7	120	829
Total outlay	14,161	15,574	15,935	2,280	18,214
Capital transactions					
Loan receipts	584	1,571	221	—	221
Depreciation allowances	973	890	793	189	982
Other	908	(—)577	1,995	100	2,095
Total source of funds	2,465	1,885	3,009	289	3,298
Expenditure on fixed assets	1,620	1,060	2,157	63	2,220
Other, incl. debt redemption	845	824	852	226	1,078
Total use of funds	2,465	1,885	3,009	289	3,298

At 31 December 1981, total assets were valued at \$19.9m and total liabilities at \$12.9m resulting in accumulated funds of \$7m.

Abattoir Trading Funds

The Local Government Act authorises councils to conduct abattoirs. In terms of the Meat Industry Act, 1978, approval to establish abattoirs must be obtained from the New South Wales Meat Industry Authority. At the end of 1981, 5 municipalities, 2 shires and 5 county councils conducted abattoirs.

At 31 December 1981, total assets of these undertakings were valued at \$55m and total liabilities at \$66m resulting in a deficit in accumulated funds of \$11.9m.

In 1981-82 advances were made to a number of councils by the government to assist with the costs of care and maintenance of abattoirs temporarily closed. Assistance will be provided until such time as livestock supplies are built up to a level where a return to profitability might be expected, or until a sale of the abattoir can be negotiated.

A summary of the income and outlay of these council-operated abattoirs in recent years is given in the next table.

Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils, N.S.W.: Abattoir Trading Undertakings, Income and Outlay (\$'000)

Particulars	1981				
	1979	1980	Municipalities and shires	County councils	Total
Current income and outlay					
Trading income	85,790	65,330	13,983	13,249	27,232
Government grants — current	141	7	7	2	9
Other income	572	746	1,117	98	1,215
Total income	86,503	66,083	15,107	13,349	28,456
Trading working expenses	88,005	71,433	16,139	14,762	30,901
Other current outlay	4,106	4,824	2,161	2,366	4,527
Total outlay	92,111	76,257	18,300	17,128	35,428
Capital transactions					
Loan receipts	5,265	6,935	1,956	4,108	6,064
Depreciation allowances	2,203	2,755	1,251	1,135	2,386
Other	300	(—)6,994	(—)2,652	(—)3,908	(—)6,560
Total source of funds	7,768	2,696	555	1,335	1,890
Expenditure on fixed assets	3,438	2,704	374	252	626
Other, incl. debt redemption	4,330	(—)8	181	1,083	1,264
Total use of funds	7,768	2,696	555	1,335	1,890

Water Supply and Sewerage Funds

The water supply and sewerage systems of the Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, but under direct Government control. The larger systems are described later in this division. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

Under a scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases (in country areas not served by the Metropolitan or Hunter District Boards) which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per tenement within the council's area should not exceed \$140 for water and \$140 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. From January 1979, an alternative method of assistance to councils was introduced. This scheme is limited to councils whose total annual capital works program is less than \$1.2m (for 1980-81). Under the scheme the council raises all the funds required for the capital work, and instead of receiving a direct capital grant, receives a loan repayment subsidy for the funds raised. However, this alternative method of assistance is currently being phased out and is no longer an option for councils with respect to new capital works programs.

At 31 December 1981, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 18 municipalities, 93 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 21 municipalities (including 3 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 96 shires.

The following table summarises the income and outlay of the water supply undertakings in recent years.

Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils, N.S.W.: Water Supply Undertakings, Income and Outlay (\$'000)

Particulars	1979	1980	1981		Total
			Municipalities and shires	County councils	
Current income and outlay					
Trading income	53,344	60,711	60,227	8,973	69,200
Government grants — current	92	42	1,034	384	1,417
Other income	2,122	2,623	3,622	361	3,984
Total income	55,558	63,377	64,884	9,718	74,601
Trading working expenses	39,084	44,641	44,334	7,667	52,001
Other current outlay	14,992	17,853	19,470	2,334	21,804
Total outlay	54,076	62,494	63,804	10,001	73,805
Capital transactions					
Loan receipts	24,770	33,203	33,478	1,877	35,355
Depreciation allowances	9,362	9,870	10,469	1,626	12,096
Other	22,204	25,335	28,921	2,181	31,101
Total source of funds	56,336	68,408	72,868	5,684	78,552
Expenditure on fixed assets	49,702	61,690	63,554	4,215	67,769
Other, incl. debt redemption	6,634	6,719	9,314	1,469	10,783
Total use of funds	56,336	68,408	72,868	5,684	78,552

At 31 December 1981 total assets of water supply undertakings were valued at \$466m and total liabilities at \$268m resulting in accumulated funds of \$199m.

The income and outlay of sewerage undertakings are summarised, for recent years, in the next table.

Municipalities, Shires and County Councils, N.S.W.: Sewerage Undertakings, Income and Outlay (\$'000)

Particulars	1979	1980	1981		Total
			Municipalities and shires	County councils	
Current income and outlay					
Trading income	34,556	36,288	42,754	—	42,754
Government grants — current	50	43	555	—	555
Other income	1,499	2,185	3,140	—	3,140
Total income	36,105	38,516	46,450	—	46,450
Trading working expenses	26,355	30,017	33,121	—	33,121
Other current outlay	12,869	14,625	18,085	—	18,085
Total outlay	39,224	44,642	51,205	—	51,205
Capital transactions					
Loan receipts	17,332	27,500	24,483	—	24,483
Depreciation allowances	9,175	9,980	10,010	—	10,010
Other	15,586	8,535	24,785	—	24,785
Total source of funds	42,093	46,015	59,278	—	59,278
Expenditure on fixed assets	37,827	41,118	53,392	—	53,392
Other, incl. debt redemption	4,266	4,897	5,886	—	5,886
Total use of funds	42,093	46,015	59,278	—	59,278

At 31 December 1981, total assets of the sewerage undertakings were valued at \$370m and total liabilities at \$209m resulting in accumulated funds of \$161m.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services throughout an area of over 13,000 square kilometres, which covers the whole of the metropolitan area of Sydney and a number of outlying areas including the City of Wollongong, the City of the Blue Mountains and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities.

The Board consists of the President, Vice-President, and six part-time members. All are appointed by the Governor, with the President and Vice-President appointed for terms of seven years and the other members for four years. Five of the part-time members are nominated by the Minister for Public Works including three from a panel of aldermen and councillors submitted by the Local Government Association of N.S.W., and two with special knowledge and experience in such fields as the Minister deems appropriate. The sixth member is elected by the Board's employees.

Most properties are serviced with water through a meter, and the Board imposes an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. (The volume allowance of free water is calculated by dividing the water content of the rates by 31 cents a kilolitre.) The meterage charge in 1983-84 is 31 cents per excess kilolitre.

Instead of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such a rate.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$75 for water rates and \$75 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the one-half of the amount of rates written off.

The Board's expenditure on new construction works (which amounted to \$213.7m in 1981-82) is financed mainly from loan raisings, the Board's reserves, revenue, and funds contributed by subdivider-developers. This expenditure excludes payments for the renewal of assets. Assets at 30 June 1982 were valued at \$3,443m and exceeded liabilities by \$1,053m.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1982 was \$1,876m comprising \$205m owing to the State Government, \$66m owing to the Commonwealth Government, \$1,590m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$332m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment), and \$15m for other loans and advances. The net capital debt was, therefore, \$1,544m.

The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure for the year ended 30 June relating to the services controlled by the Board.

Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Income and Expenditure (\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Income —						
Water rates	89,839	92,655	98,132	109,368	124,250	142,514
Sewerage rates	128,975	150,847	163,481	184,584	213,860	245,948
Drainage rates	5,305	6,147	6,708	7,288	8,005	9,129
Charges for services	25,489	30,311	32,719	36,790	43,462	(a)44,773
Interest received	14,754	18,443	18,306	18,162	28,059	30,627
Other	870	946	1,833	2,058	2,381	2,149
Total income	265,232	299,349	321,179	358,249	420,016	475,140
Expenditure —						
Operating and maintenance	66,954	77,496	85,637	96,669	127,838	146,299
Administration and management	30,126	34,773	37,009	41,772	50,359	52,290
Interest paid	100,578	118,703	131,737	144,770	161,732	179,908
Debt redemption	25,843	29,280	32,325	34,617	36,244	(b)37,806
Other	41,719	39,079	34,450	40,400	43,825	(c)58,837
Total expenditure	265,219	299,330	321,159	358,228	419,997	475,140

(a) Includes charges for water services (\$37.7m) and sewerage services (\$7.0m). (b) Includes contributions to sinking fund (\$8.1m). (c) Includes transfer to Provision for Renewals and Other Purposes (\$34.7m), Provision for Long Service Leave (\$8.8m) Provision for N.S.W. Retirement Fund (\$2.0m) and Provision for Deferred Superannuation (\$12.1m).

Rates for water, sewerage and drainage on residential properties are levied using a tapered rating system on the *land value* as determined by the Valuer-General (in 1980-81 and earlier years the rates were based on *unimproved value*). For non-residential properties (including vacant land), the rates are based on the *assessed annual value*. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1984 are as follows:

		<i>Water</i>	<i>Sewerage</i>	<i>Drainage</i>
Residential properties —				
Rate on that part of the land value to \$38,500	(cents in \$)	0.42800	0.96500	0.09400
Rate on that part of the land value from \$38,501 to \$77,000	(cents in \$)	0.21400	0.48250	0.04700
Rate on that part of the land value from \$77,001	(cents in \$)	0.10700	0.24125	0.02350
Minimum rate	\$	73	141	—
Maximum increase on previous year	(per cent)	11	11	11
Non-residential properties —				
Rate on assessed annual value	(cents in \$)	6.267	11.379	1.46
Minimum rate for occupied land	\$	73	141	—
Minimum rate for unoccupied land	\$	42	80	—

Details of the water supply, storage and distribution are shown in Chapter 13, 'Water Resources'.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in the cities of Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, the Municipality of Lake Macquarie and the Shire of Port Stephens.

In 1982-83, the Board introduced, in respect of water, sewerage and drainage rates, a two-part tariff system based on land value rating and on a user-pays system. Vacant land is rated on the basis it is zoned. The tariff for mixed development land is split with minimum charges set at the non-residential properties rate. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1984 are as follows:

		<i>Water</i>	<i>Sewerage</i>	<i>Drainage</i>
Residential properties				
Rate on land value	(cents in \$)	1.33	1.33	0.42
The minimum rate is	\$	50	50	16.50

In addition to the rate levied on land value, properties are to be charged for the water consumed during 1983-84 at the following rates:
properties where only water is available — 45 cents per kilolitre
properties which have water and sewerage services 67.5 cents per kilolitre.

		<i>Water</i>	<i>Sewerage</i>	<i>Drainage</i>
Non-residential properties				
Rate on assessed annual value	(cents in \$)	12.72	15.90	2.75
The minimum rate is	\$	110	110	16.50

Non-residential consumers during 1983-84 will have a 'free' water allowance calculated by dividing the water content of the rates by 40 cents a kilolitre. Water consumed above this 'free' allowance (i.e. 'excess' water) will be charged at the rate of 40 cents per kilolitre.

Provisions apply for the reduction of pensioners' rates similar to those for the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board with the addition that the rebate has been extended to water usage charges.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1982 was \$214.7m comprising \$16.9m owing to the State Government, \$8.5m owing to the Commonwealth Government, and \$189.3m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$24.6m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment). The net debt, therefore, was \$190.1m.

The Board's expenditure on capital works (which amounted to \$26.1m in 1981-82) is financed mainly from loan raisings and advances from internal reserves. At 30 June 1982, assets were valued at \$388m and exceeded liabilities by \$98m.

Particulars of income and expenditure for the year ended 30 June of the Hunter District Water Board are shown in the following table.

Hunter District Water Board: Income and Expenditure (\$'000)

Particulars	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Income						
Water rates	13,688	15,646	17,929	18,781	20,653	23,914
Sewerage rates	11,251	12,883	14,431	16,833	19,624	22,549
Drainage rates	661	762	836	1,105	1,267	1,445
Interest received	2,071	2,367	2,109	2,715	3,794	5,384
Other	4,283	4,518	5,150	6,329	6,542	(a)7,001
Total income	31,955	36,176	40,455	45,764	51,880	60,293
Expenditure						
Working expenses	10,768	12,337	13,186	14,892	r16,393	19,030
Administration	4,684	5,249	5,963	7,007	r8,737	10,202
Interest Paid	11,644	13,244	14,201	15,877	17,700	20,164
Debt redemption	3,255	3,611	3,963	4,438	4,918	(b)5,517
Other	1,162	1,300	1,657	2,715	4,112	(c)5,378
Total expenditure	31,513	35,741	38,971	44,930	51,861	60,292

(a) Includes charges for water services (\$5.7m). (b) Includes contribution to sinking fund (\$1.1m). (c) Includes transfers to Reserve for Capital Works (\$2.0m), Provision for Long Service Leave (\$1.4m), and reserve for renewal of assets (\$0.9m).

Details of water supply, storage and distribution are given in Chapter 13, 'Water Resources'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Standardised Local Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (Catalogue No. 1212.0), *Commonwealth Government Finance* (5502.0), *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0), *Taxation Revenue Australia* (5506.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Monthly Summary of Statistics, New South Wales* (1305.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1), *Local Government Finance, New South Wales* (5502.1).

Other Publications: Commonwealth Budget Papers — Budget Speech, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities, and Government Securities on Issue at 30 June; Annual Reports of the Auditor General of New South Wales, Department of Local Government, Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, Hunter District Water Board, Valuer-General's Department, and Local Government Grants Commission; Public Accounts of New South Wales; New South Wales Budget Papers.

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE RATES

CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender is vested in the Commonwealth Government.

Since 14 February 1966, Australia has had a decimal currency system, in which the monetary unit (the dollar — \$) is divided into 100 cents. The denomination of Australian notes and coins currently on issue are:

Notes: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents, \$10, and \$200.

Notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The 1 and 2 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding 20 cents, and the 5, 10, 20, and 50 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5. The \$10 coin is of silver; it was first issued in 1982 (at a premium) as a collector coin and is legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$100. The \$200 coin is of gold and was first issued in 1980 (at a premium) as a collector coin and is legal tender for any amount. Australian notes are issued by the *Reserve Bank of Australia* (under the authority of the Reserve Bank Act 1959). Australian coins are minted by the Royal Australian Mint, and sold (at face value) to the Reserve Bank which issues them to banks.

Details regarding the introduction of decimal currency are shown on pages 147 and 148 of Year Book No. 64, 1976.

BANKING

The Australian banking system currently comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), eleven trading banks, ten savings banks, and three development banks. In February 1981, the Governor-General granted the Australian Bank Limited unconditional authority to carry on banking business in Australia. This bank commenced operations in August 1981. In June 1981, the Treasurer gave his consent, under Section 63 of the *Banking Act 1959*, for amalgamations between the Bank of New South Wales and The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, and between The National Bank of Australasia Limited and The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited. The Bank of New South Wales and The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited merged as 'Westpac Banking Corporation' on 1 October 1982, and, on 1 January 1983, The National Bank of Australasia Limited and The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited merged as the 'National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited'.

Statistics of general banking business are given in respect of (a) the major trading banks, and (b) all trading banks. The 'major trading banks' comprise three private trading banks and a Commonwealth Government bank (the Commonwealth Trading Bank), all of which have branches and agencies throughout Australia. The group 'all trading banks' comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the State Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and four other banks of which two are overseas institutions.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, four private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks.

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14 January 1960, under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the three banks which it controls are described in more detail on pages 667 and 668 of Year Book No. 65.

The *Banking Act 1959* applies to all banks operating in Australia (including the external territories of the Commonwealth) except State banks trading in their own State. The objects of the Act are:

- (a) to provide a legal framework uniform throughout Australia for regulating the banking system;
- (b) to safeguard depositors of the banks from loss;
- (c) to provide for the co-ordination of banking policy under the direction of the Reserve Bank;
- (d) to control the volume of credit in circulation and bank interest rates; and
- (e) to provide machinery for the control of foreign exchange.

The Banking Act, which is administered by the Reserve Bank of Australia, requires each trading bank subject to the Act to maintain a *Statutory Reserve Deposit Account* with the Reserve Bank, and to keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the Statutory Reserve Deposit (S.R.D.) ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Statutory Reserve Deposits are used, in conjunction with a liquidity convention (the L.G.S. ratio described below), as a means of control over bank credit. Changes in the S.R.D. ratio in recent years are:

<i>Date of change</i> 1978	<i>Ratio</i> (per cent)	<i>Date of change</i> 1979	<i>Ratio</i> (per cent)	<i>Date of change</i> 1981	<i>Ratio</i> (per cent)
<i>Apr 3</i>	5.5	<i>Jan 16</i>	4.5	<i>Jan 6</i>	7.0
<i>May 3</i>	4.0	<i>Mar 2</i>	5.5		
<i>Sept 13</i>	3.5	<i>Dec 6</i>	6.0		

The Reserve Bank implements its Statutory Reserve Deposit policy in conjunction with a convention, established in the present form in 1956, by agreement between the Reserve Bank and the trading banks. Under this convention the trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the L.G.S. ratio) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Reserve Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Reserve Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserve Deposit policy so that trading banks generally would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with central banking policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio has been 18 per cent since March 1977.

In accordance with the Banking Act, savings banks subject to the Act must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositors' funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail in the subsection 'Savings Banks' later in this section.

In terms of the Banking Act, the Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Federal Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control interest rate ceilings applying to loans and advances made by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business. In December 1980, the Reserve Bank's control of ceilings on trading and savings bank deposit interest rates was removed.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Bank are set out in the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, the *Banking Act 1959*, the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* and the Regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is banker to governments, banks and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coin and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. In the international sphere, the Bank deals with banks in foreign exchange, provides forward exchange facilities, administers exchange control and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves. Further particulars regarding the Reserve Bank are given on pages 665 and 666 of Year Book No. 65.

Trading Banks

Eleven trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise seven private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act), and three State Government banks (including the State Bank of New South Wales). Of these, six private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1982 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement.

Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1983

Bank	Number of branches at 30 June (a)	Deposits	Loans, advances and bills discounted (b)
			Average of weekly figures (\$m)
New South Wales			
Commonwealth Trading Bank (c)	400	3,552	2,256
Westpac Banking Corporation (d)	548	4,663	3,416
National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited (e)	261	2,402	1,855
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	440	1,842	1,546
Major trading banks	1,649	12,460	9,073
State Bank of N.S.W. (c)	249	2,786	2,531
Bank of New Zealand	4	84	44
Banque Nationale de Paris	2	69	142
Australian Bank Limited	1	160	118
Total, banks operating in N.S.W.	1,905	15,560	11,908
Australia			
Major trading banks	4,767	31,560	23,916
Other trading banks (f)	420	4,484	4,733
Total, all banks	5,187	(g)36,044	(g)28,649

(a) Excludes agencies, numbering 297 in New South Wales and 1,113 in Australia. (b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market. (c) Government bank. (d) Bank of New South Wales and Commercial Bank of Australia merged on 1 October 1982 as Westpac Banking Corporation. (e) Commercial Banking Company of Sydney and National Bank of Australasia Limited, merged on 1 January 1983 as National Commercial Banking Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited. (f) Includes banks not operating in N.S.W. (g) Includes external territories.

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in the previous table are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales, June
(Average of weekly figures-\$ million)

Month of June	Deposits				Total	Loans, advances, and bills discounted (a)
	Current		Fixed			
	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other		
Major trading banks						
1978	80	2,910	336	3,843	7,170	5,462
1979	39	3,559	360	4,292	8,250	(b)6,055
1980	40	4,136	360	5,049	9,585	7,097
1981	43	4,504	277	5,675	10,498	8,111
1982	46	4,421	130	7,029	11,626	9,000
1983	50	4,488	234	7,687	12,460	9,073
All trading banks						
1978	151	3,280	550	4,709	8,690	6,787
1979	121	4,040	606	5,294	10,060	(b)7,589
1980	120	4,714	581	6,249	11,664	8,777
1981	110	5,126	463	7,117	12,815	10,024
1982	102	5,037	438	8,853	14,431	11,400
1983	84	5,128	574	9,774	15,560	11,908

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market. (b) From June 1978, figures are not comparable with those for earlier periods due to a change by some banks in accounting procedures used for personal instalment loans.

Deposits on current account may be withdrawn on demand; for the most part they do not bear interest, but some of them (including some deposits of governments and of other banks, and the deposits of some non-profit organisations) are interest-bearing. Fixed deposits bear interest, and are made for fixed terms of 30 days to 48 months for amounts of less than \$50,000 and 14 days to 48 months for amounts of \$50,000 and over.

The Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977, enables the New South Wales Government to guarantee the repayment of loans made by banks to small business enterprises. To be eligible, the small business must be managed personally by at least one of the owners or beneficiaries of the business and be engaged in a business prescribed by regulation, including all manufacturing and retail industries and all service industries providing business, trade, or technical services. Guarantees are made on money used for any expansion of the business or development of new products or techniques. The scheme provides for guarantees on term loans or other advances up to a maximum of \$100,000 to be repaid over a period of up to 10 years and subject to normal bank overdraft rates.

Interest rates on deposits lodged with, and loans made by, trading banks are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

Classification of Trading Bank Advances

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia has been compiled by the Reserve Bank from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in the table 'Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1983' shown earlier in this section.

Major Trading Banks: Classification of Advances (a) Outstanding, New South Wales and Australia
(Source: Reserve Bank)
(\$ million)

Classification	Advances (a) outstanding on second Wednesday in July in-					
	New South Wales (b)			Australia		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Resident borrowers (c)						
Business advances —						
Agriculture, grazing and dairying —						
Sheep grazing	252	281	286	536	587	651
Wheat growing	162	175	201	500	540	663
Dairying and pig raising	57	59	46	217	238	281
Other	442	441	436	1,276	1,357	1,524
Total	913	956	969	2,528	2,722	3,119
Manufacturing	985	934	916	2,196	2,496	2,610
Transport, storage, and communication	174	180	147	377	401	415
Finance —						
Building and housing societies	18	11	10	36	36	37
Pastoral finance companies	19	18	13	65	61	56
Hire purchase and other finance companies	179	145	171	278	275	398
Other	264	284	274	529	642	660
Total	481	459	468	908	1,014	1,151
Commerce —						
Retail trade	452	482	502	1,151	1,221	1,361
Wholesale trade (d)	504	580	460	771	956	951
Temporary advances to woolbuyers	(d)	(d)	(d)	221	273	135
Total	956	1,063	962	2,142	2,451	2,447
Building and construction	218	208	220	559	571	620
Other businesses: mining	199	137	122	427	508	571
other	1,028	1,158	1,049	2,242	2,421	2,494
Unclassified	197	169	276	378	621	714
Total business advances —						
Companies	3,168	3,323	3,065	6,681	7,786	8,005
Other	1,982	1,940	2,063	5,077	5,421	6,135
Total	5,150	5,263	5,128	11,758	13,207	14,140
Advances to public authorities (e)	38	72	60	164	266	196
Personal advances (main purpose) —						
For building or purchasing own home	599	580	475	1,115	1,064	899
Other (including personal loans)	2,777	3,180	3,459	6,816	7,904	8,983
Total	3,376	3,760	3,934	7,931	8,967	9,882
Advances to non-profit organisations	62	58	77	164	176	211
Total advances to resident borrowers	8,628	9,153	9,199	20,017	22,616	24,429
Non-resident borrowers	21	19	20	37	25	41
Total advances	8,649	9,172	9,219	20,055	22,641	24,471

(a) Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted. Includes term loans.
 (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Australian External Territories. (c) Includes branches of overseas institutions. (d) Temporary advances to woolbuyers included in Wholesale trade for New South Wales only. (e) Comprises local and semi-government authorities (including government business undertakings). Excludes the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Savings Banks

Savings bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), four private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the four private banks have branches in all States. The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation which is described earlier in this subdivision.

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act. Regulations under this Act were amended in August 1982. They now provide for:

- (a) each savings bank to invest a minimum of 15 per cent of depositors' balances in the following reserve assets: cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank, and Commonwealth Government securities;
- (b) each savings bank to invest depositors' balances in certain prescribed assets, viz cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State Government, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, loans on the security of land in Australia, and up to 6 per cent of depositors' balances in assets other than fixed assets used by the bank in the conduct of its business;
- (c) a savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia not to exceed an amount equal to 2.5 per cent of its depositors' funds, plus \$4m; and
- (d) savings banks to accept deposits from trading or profit-making entities (other than other savings banks) up to a limit, for any one depositor, of \$100,000 (prior to the amendments, savings banks were not permitted to accept deposits from trading or profit-making entities).

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and four private savings banks (including one overseas institution). It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30 June 1982, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,684 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales and Australia are shown in the next table.

Saving Banks: Deposits in New South Wales and Australia

Year ended 30 June	Operators accounts at end of year (a) (\$'000)	Transactions during year (\$m)			Depositors' balances at end of year (\$m)
		Deposits (b)	Withdrawals (b)	Interest added	
New South Wales					
1978	6,722	10,289	10,056	248	5,285
1979	6,764	11,469	11,227	266	5,792
1980	6,825	12,798	12,757	292	6,124
1981	6,946	15,124	15,072	358	6,534
1982	7,059	17,370	17,463	448	6,889
1983	7,161	21,155	20,322	582	8,304
Australia (c)					
1983	23,863	119,727	116,711	1,941	30,006

(a) Excludes accounts at school savings bank agencies. (b) Includes interbranch transfers for those banks which operate in more than one State. (c) Excludes external territories.

The depositors' balances held by savings banks per head of population in New South Wales and Australia at the end of June in the last six years is as follows:

	Depositors' balances per head of estimated resident population (\$)					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
New South Wales	1,046	1,135	1,184	1,248	1,298	1,551
Australia	1,257	1,366	1,447	1,555	1,651	1,964

Interest rates on deposits lodged with, and loans made by, savings banks are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

State Bank of New South Wales

Following the proclamation of the State Bank Act on 2 November 1981, the Rural Bank of New South Wales was reconstituted as the State Bank of New South Wales to carry out general banking business and agency business. The Act is designed to strengthen the Bank's role in promoting the interests of the State and will enable it to expand both its domestic and international activities. As a result of this legislation, the Bank Board now comprises seven directors, of whom two are full-time directors appointed for a maximum period of seven years and five are part-time directors appointed for a maximum period of three years. The full-time directors are the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Bank. Four of the part-time directors are appointed by the Government while the fifth is elected by employees of the Bank.

The Rural Bank comprised a General Bank Department, empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administered various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Under the State Bank Act, the General Bank Department and Government Agency Department no longer exist. However, the Act specifies that separate accounts should be kept for the Bank's general banking business and government agency business and that individual accounts should be kept for each government agency.

At 30 June 1982, there were 218 branches and 27 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres.

General Banking Business

The balance sheet and profit of this section of the Bank in the last six years are shown in the following table.

State Bank of New South Wales: General Banking Business (a) Balance Sheet and Profit (\$'000)

Item	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Liabilities at 30 June						
Inscribed stock and debentures	21,290	22,334	23,365	24,585	25,798	26,491
General Reserve (b)	22,924	26,231	31,008	41,056	52,777	58,898
Special Reserve	59,532	67,677	77,408	87,514	98,315	110,922
Deposits, other liabilities, and reserves for contingencies	1,440,044	1,577,716	1,851,522	1,987,632	2,231,592	2,695,632
Total liabilities	1,543,790	1,693,958	1,983,302	2,140,787	2,408,481	2,891,943
Assets at 30 June						
Cash and bank balances	12,689	12,898	14,253	19,651	21,879	23,231
Money at short call or on short term	145,700	190,535	279,495	224,508	196,491	218,546
Cheques, etc., and balances with and due by other banks	45,872	21,114	12,848	22,499	15,598	13,162
Government and public securities	277,119	296,766	354,049	414,373	474,520	409,639
Loans and advances	916,496	1,039,262	1,151,013	1,306,757	1,552,041	2,026,918
Bank premises and sites	56,205	60,533	60,760	62,151	63,883	79,154
Sundry debtors and other assets	89,708	72,851	110,883	90,848	84,070	121,292
Total assets	1,543,790	1,693,958	1,983,302	2,140,787	2,408,481	2,891,943
Net profit						
Total	4,914	6,614	9,553	20,097	23,442	22,671

(a) General Bank Department of Rural Bank prior to 1981-82. (b) The Bank's half share of profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank is credited to this reserve.

Up to, and including, 1980-81, one-half of the net profits of the General Bank Department of the Rural Bank was paid into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the Bank's General Reserve. In December 1981, an amendment to the State Bank Act altered the arrangement for distribution of net profit derived from general banking business by providing for the payment each year into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund of an amount that would be payable as income tax if the Bank's income was taxable together with one-half of the remaining net profits. The amount paid into the Fund in 1981-82 amounted to \$16,550,000.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the State Bank receives one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30 June 1982, totalled \$114m of which \$110m has been credited to the Special Reserve. The share of the profits received was \$10.8m in 1980-81 and \$12.6m in 1981-82. The State Bank Act provides that the Special Reserve will be utilised for general banking purposes and in meeting the Bank's proportion of losses that may arise from the New South Wales operations of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Under the State Bank Act, the Bank is required to maintain twenty per cent of its deposits in liquid form. This includes cash, Commonwealth Government Securities, securities guaranteed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, current accounts or deposits available at not more than six months, investments in the official short-term money market maturing at not more than six months, bank bills of exchange maturing at not more than six months, and any other investments approved by the State Treasurer.

Government Agency Business

By arrangement with the New South Wales Government, the Bank administers funds provided in respect of various schemes under which finance is made available for housing, rural development and other purposes. The Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

The *Sale of Homes Agency* has undertaken the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales, and has administered the subsequent purchase accounts. As a consequence of the decision of the Housing Commission to restrict sales of houses in order to assist in increasing the number of dwellings available for rental, the only sales made through this Agency since 1976-77 were in 1980-81. The Housing Society Agency (previously called the Building Society Agency) has administered advances to co-operative housing societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements; in those areas where societies do not operate, the Bank makes direct loans from these funds to assist home builders and purchasers. Three other schemes relating to housing finance, administered by the Bank, are the *Stamp Duty Deferred Payment Scheme* (which provides for the deferred payment, by eligible applicants, of stamp duty payable on the contract of sale in respect of a first home purchase), the *State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme* (which provides second mortgage finance to eligible first home buyers allowing them to bridge the deposit gap by supplementing a first mortgage) and the *State First Mortgage Loan Scheme* (which provides finance to assist eligible applicants purchase project homes and makes available 'low-start' and, in certain circumstances, subsidised interest rates). Further particulars of these agencies and schemes are given in Chapter 12 'Housing and Construction'.

Under the *Special Industries Agency*, funds are raised by the Bank from the capital market to cover the purchase and/or improvement of land by the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, to be used by industries (other than country industries) which are of special benefit to the State. Under the *Decentralisation and Development Agency*, funds are made available and administered on behalf of the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation for loans approved by him to firms and corporations engaged in industry in country areas, for the erection of factory premises, housing for key personnel and general purposes.

The *Rural Industries, Irrigation, Advances to Settlers, and Rural Assistance Agencies* have been concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the section 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs' in chapter 15 'Agriculture'.

During the year ended June 1982, approximately \$119m was made available in respect of Government Agency Business and total advances outstanding in that period amounted to \$818m made up as follows:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
Housing Society	424.3
Sale of Homes	100.2
Rural Assistance	63.0
Irrigation	54.6
Rural Industries	67.2
Decentralisation and Development	58.4
Stamp Duty Deferred Payment Scheme	32.7
State Second Mortgage Loan Scheme	9.2
Other	8.5

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation. The Bank is subject to the Banking Act but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop business undertakings (particularly small undertakings) in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30 June 1982, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$482m (primary production \$392m; business undertakings \$90m) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements amounted to \$106m.

Australian Resources Development Bank

The Australian Resources Development Bank, founded in 1967, is wholly owned by the major trading banks, and is authorised by the Banking Act to carry on banking business in Australia. It provides finance (by way of direct loans or equity investment, or by refinancing loans made by trading banks) to enterprises to assist them to participate in the development of Australia's natural resources. The Banking Act provides that the structure and ownership of the Resources Bank may not be varied without the written consent of the Australian Treasurer.

The Resources Bank has an equity capital of \$11.1m subscribed equally by the four major trading banks, and a loan capital of \$2.2m: from the Reserve Bank (\$2.1m), the State Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the State and Industries Bank of Western Australia (\$50,000).

Loans made by the Bank are of a medium to long-term nature and are used in the development of an extensive range of natural resources. The projects include nationally important ventures between Australian and overseas partners and other medium and smaller projects which are wholly or partly Australian owned. Finance has also been provided for limited processing of natural resources, transport to markets (e.g. shipping), and to help build new towns, port facilities, railways, roads, and airstrips as infrastructure to resource development.

Primary Industry Bank of Australia

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia is a public company incorporated in New South Wales. It is owned jointly by the Commonwealth of Australia, the major trading banks and the State banks.

The Bank was established in 1978 in terms of the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* to provide a medium to long-term (8 to 30 years) loan refinance facility to primary producers on favourable conditions. Refinance loan funds are made available to borrowers through a network of prime lenders comprising banks and some pastoral houses. The Bank is not a direct lender to end-borrowers and credit assessment and risk are carried by the various prime lender organisations.

The Bank has an equity capital of \$10.0m of which, at 30 June 1983, \$5.6m had been issued. At that date, deposits of \$448m had been received and the Commonwealth Government had provided a loan to the Bank in the form of a deposit of \$70.3m. Loans and advances to prime lenders throughout Australia amounted to \$567m at 30 June 1983.

Committees of Inquiry into Australian Financial System

The Campbell Committee

In 1979, the Treasurer announced the establishment of a committee to inquire into the operations and efficiency of the Australian financial system against the background of the Government's free enterprise objectives and broad goals for national economic prosperity. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr J. K. Campbell, met regularly to consider submissions from banks and other financial institutions. Its Interim Report of May 1980 was offered as a basis for further discussion and comment, and its Final Report to the Government was released for public debate in November 1981.

The Martin Report

In mid-1983, the new Government formed a small group, under the chairmanship of Mr V. Martin, to prepare a report on possible changes to the framework of official regulation and control of the Australian financial system having regard to the objective of improving efficiency and maintaining stability in the financial system. In preparing its report the group is to have regard to the Campbell Committee's recommendations and take account of the Government's economic and social objectives. The report of the group had not been released at the time of preparing this manuscript.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

In 1971 the long standing link between the Australian dollar and Sterling was terminated. In place of this arrangement, the Australian dollar was linked to the United States dollar. In September 1974, the Australian dollar was linked to a 'basket' of currencies which accounted for virtually all of Australia's trade.

The relative importance of each country's currency in the basket reflected the country's share of Australia's trade, i.e. imports and exports combined. Between September 1974 and November 1976, the weighted average exchange rate for the Australian dollar against the currency basket did not alter. From 29 November 1976, when the dollar was devalued by 17.5 per cent, the arrangement was changed to permit variations in the weighted average exchange rate of the Australian dollar against the basket.

Since November 1976 the level of the exchange rate has been kept under review by a group which currently comprises the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Treasury, the Secretary to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and the Secretary to the Department of Finance. Where necessary the group has made smaller and more frequent adjustments than were made previously.

On 8 March 1983 the first discrete devaluation of the exchange rate since November 1976 occurred when the value of the Australian dollar in terms of the currency basket was reduced by 10 per cent. Simultaneously the middle rate for the United States dollar was also reduced by 10 per cent. At the same time it was announced that subsequent movements in the exchange rate — upwards as well as downwards — would follow the gradual approach previously in force.

The relationship of the Australian dollar to the basket is expressed as an index (May 1970 = 100) which is announced each day by the Reserve Bank together with the middle rate of the Bank's buying and selling rates for United States dollars.

(As from 12 December 1983, the Commonwealth Government floated the Australian dollar and abolished a major part of existing exchange controls. As a result of the float, banks became free to deal with their customers in currencies at negotiated rates and arrangements for banks to clear their 'spot' positions to the Reserve Bank each day ceased.)

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and selected important overseas centres is shown in the next table. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates during the month of June for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Overseas Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of quotation	June				
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
United Kingdom	£stg. to \$A1	0.527	0.493	0.576	0.586	0.566
New Zealand	\$NZ to \$A1	1.074	1.167	1.326	1.376	1.336
U.S.A.	\$US to \$A1	1.11	1.15	1.14	1.03	0.88
Canada	\$Can. to \$A1	1.30	1.33	1.37	1.31	1.08
Belgium	Francs to \$A1	(a)33.68	(a)32.63	(a)44.15	(a)47.54	(a)44.63
Denmark	Kroner to \$A1	6.04	6.34	8.49	8.58	7.98
France	Francs to \$A1	4.86	4.74	6.43	6.76	6.71
Netherlands	Guilders to \$A1	2.30	2.24	3.01	2.76	2.50
Italy	Lire to \$A1	940.0	962.0	1,345.0	1,396.0	1,322.5
Norway	Kroner to \$A1	5.73	5.60	6.71	6.36	6.35
Sweden	Kroner to \$A1	4.83	4.81	5.73	6.20	6.68
Switzerland	Francs to \$A1	1.89	1.88	2.36	2.14	1.85
West Germany	Dmarks to \$A1	2.10	2.04	2.71	2.50	2.23
Hong Kong	\$HK to \$A1	5.68	5.66	6.28	6.05	6.35
India	Rupees to \$A1	(b)8.86	(b)8.94	(b)9.64	(b)9.70	(b)8.80
Japan	Yen to \$A1	242.85	251.34	255.34	258.75	210.34
Malaysia	\$Mal to \$A1	2.44	2.47	2.67	2.41	2.04
Singapore	\$S to \$A1	2.438	2.446	2.442	2.203	1.857
China, People's Republic	New yuan to \$A1	1.755	1.691	2.003	1.954	1.745

(a) Separate daily rates quoted for international trade transactions. (b) Rate quoted is mean of selling rate only.

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ACT

The *Financial Corporations Act* 1974 requires a wide range of financial corporations, whose assets exceed \$1.0m, to register with the Reserve Bank and to provide statistical information. Part IV of the Act provides a framework within which regulations could be made conferring on the Reserve Bank certain powers which, with the Treasurer's approval, it could exercise over activities of financial corporations. The controls relate to asset ratios, interest rates, and lending policies; different controls may apply to different categories of corporations but, with the exception of building societies' interest rates (these may differ as between States), any control must apply equally to all corporations in a given category. Part IV of the Act has not been promulgated. However, the Reserve Bank has continued its practice, which it has developed over the years, of consultation with industry groups. These discussions have, on occasion, covered the question of the appropriate rate of growth of lending. In some instances, the question of the level of interest rates has also been the subject of consultation.

The corporations to which the Act applies have been allocated to the nine separate categories shown in the following table or to the category 'retailers' (i.e. those corporations which provide finance predominantly in the form of credit to finance their own retail sales), for which similar statistics are not available. The table shows for each category of financial corporation the number of corporations registered together with their paid up capital and the extent of their borrowings at 30 June 1982.

Financial Corporations with Assets Greater than \$1 Million, Australia
At 30 June 1982

Type of financial corporation	Number of reporting corporations	Total paid up capital (\$m) ^(a)	Total borrowings (\$m)		
			From residents	From non-residents	Total
Building societies (b)	96	34.1	12,847.9	9.7	12,857.6
Credit co-operatives	282	—	2,604.7	—	2,604.7
Authorised money market dealers	9	36.9	1,277.9	0.1	1,278.0
Money market corporations	58	313.8	10,576.7	628.0	11,204.7
Pastoral finance companies	17	275.7	794.6	3.7	798.3
Finance companies	116	1,390.2	21,349.3	673.0	22,022.3
General financiers	178	205.2	1,941.8	167.5	2,109.3
Intra-group financiers	17	188.1	475.9	92.8	568.7
Other financial corporations	8	1.8	212.0	—	212.0
Total, financial corporations	781	2,445.8	52,080.7	1,574.8	53,655.5

(a) Comprises fixed share capital only: for building societies and credit co-operatives, withdrawable share capital is included in 'Borrowings from residents'. (b) Excludes terminating building societies.

Total borrowings from residents of Australia by source of lender are shown below for financial corporations with assets greater than \$1.0m in Australia at 30 June 1982.

Borrowings from residents (\$ million)

	<i>By the acceptance of bills of exchange</i>	<i>Related companies</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Other</i>
Building societies (a)	—	10.8	79.5	12,757.5
Credit co-operatives	—	—	16.9	2,587.8
Authorised money market dealers	—	12.8	431.9	833.2
Money market corporations	371.9	500.1	333.3	9,371.4
Pastoral finance companies	7.8	140.9	270.9	375.0
Finance companies	850.4	4,857.9	403.3	15,237.7
General financiers	262.7	528.5	100.5	1,050.1
Intra-group financiers	—	53.7	182.5	239.7
Other financial corporations	—	—	2.1	209.9
Total, financial corporations	1,492.8	6,104.7	1,821.0	42,662.3

(a) Excludes terminating building societies.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923, the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967 and the Credit Union Act, 1969. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30 June 1982 was 4,734, including 3 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 151 trading, 154 rural, 3,574 building, 3 investment, 3 community settlement, 503 community advancement societies, and 309 credit unions. In addition, there were 37 associations of co-operative societies and 1 union of co-operative associations.

Co-operative Building Societies

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales — permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923), Starr-Bowkett societies, and co-operative housing societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

The Permanent Building Societies Act provides, *inter alia*, that the funds of a *permanent building society* must not be less than \$2.0m (including \$1.0m paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw their capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). In May 1982, the Permanent Building Societies Act and the Trustee Act, 1925 were amended to provide that subscription of share capital in, deposit with, or

loan of money to, certain ministerially approved building societies, registered under the Act, would have the status of an authorised trust investment. Borrowers from the societies are required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years. For the year ended June 1982, the four largest permanent building societies in New South Wales had assets comprising 77.5 per cent of the total, whilst for the eight largest the figure was 95.7 per cent.

In *Starr-Bowkett building societies*, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences, and share subscriptions are repaid to members when repayments of advances are received.

In terms of the Co-operation (Amendment) Act, 1981, all *terminating building societies* have been restructured as *co-operative housing societies*. Terminating building societies obtained funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies and other financial institutions and from Government loan moneys made available (through the Home Purchase Assistance Account) under arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the provision of finance for housing. The repayment of loans obtained from private sources by most of these societies was guaranteed by the State Government. These societies made housing loans to low and moderate income earners. Originally, the practice with these societies was to create a separate society each time a lending institution made funds available for lending to house purchasers. In more recent years, when the same lender wished to make a further advance of funds to a society, a further series was added to the society rather than a new society created. However, new societies continued to be formed when different lenders were involved. Each society was placed in liquidation when it repaid the lending body and the society was then terminated.

The new legislation provides that, in restructuring terminating building societies as co-operative housing societies, terminating societies which have a common board of directors and a common registered office should, in general, be combined to form one housing society. The legislation also provides for the continuous operation of co-operative housing societies, thus abandoning the practice of terminating societies upon repayment of loans to lending institutions. In the restructuring, each administration has established one society to utilise Government guaranteed finance (obtained from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies and other financial institutions) and funds provided through the Home Purchase Assistance Account or through special State allocations or the Rental Bond Board. Where institutional funds are not provided subject to Government Guarantee, a separate society has been formed to administer all funds provided by each lender.

All co-operative housing societies now operate on a credit foncier basis. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest by monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing monthly balance. The normal maximum loan that may be advanced to a member by a co-operative housing society is currently \$35,000 but up to \$40,000 may be advanced to applicants who satisfy special conditions and who are in particularly needy circumstances. In no case, however, may the loan exceed 95 per cent of the accepted valuation of the property offered as security.

The rate of interest on advances varies according to the source of the society's funds. At April 1983, the maximum rate which can be charged by a lender of a new advance protected by Government guarantee is 12.25 per cent per annum. Repayments are recalculated if the interest rate is varied.

On new funds made available from the Home Purchase Assistance Account or through special State allocations or the Rental Bond Board, the commencing interest rate on loans is either 5 per cent, 6 per cent or 7 per cent per annum depending upon family income. These interest rates increase by 0.5 per cent per annum each year until a rate equivalent to a rate which is 1 per cent below the prevailing rate being charged by the Commonwealth Savings Bank on housing loans is reached. Thereafter, the rate fluctuates with any variation in the Commonwealth Savings Bank rate.

Advances made by co-operative housing societies in New South Wales during 1981-82 amounted to \$91m.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies in the last three years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Co-operative Building Societies (a), N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1980	1981	1982
Permanent Building Societies			
Number of societies	41	40	26
Liabilities (\$'000)			
Share capital and subscriptions —			
Withdrawable shares	(b)4,221,784	(b)4,692,996	(b)5,145,560
Reserves	109,058	140,698	217,210
Deposits —			
At call	7,051	3,213	1,800
Fixed term	7,873	8,070	5,893
Loans	103,170	117,456	110,036
Other liabilities	28,031	45,467	58,726
Total, liabilities	4,476,967	5,007,900	5,539,225
Assets (\$'000)			
Amount owing on loans	3,171,795	3,809,425	4,130,272
Cash on hand	3,736	4,513	5,518
Deposits with —			
Banks	546,410	439,962	432,491
Others	78,873	103,116	104,304
Bills, bonds and other securities	526,222	472,378	613,686
Physical assets	132,855	164,983	237,364
Other assets	17,076	13,523	15,590
Total, assets	4,476,967	5,007,900	5,539,225
Net excess of income over expenditure (\$'000)	34,434	54,909	67,348
Terminating Building Societies (f)			
Number of societies	3,274	3,257	233
Liabilities (\$'000)			
Amounts paid on ordinary shares (c)	208	189	60
Accumulated funds	5,986	5,107	3,824
Loans from —			
Banks	123,568	116,327	140,903
Commonwealth/State Home Builders' Fund (d)	350,769	369,103	336,264
Others	249,876	274,329	326,314
Other liabilities	2,338	2,433	2,479
Total, liabilities	732,744	767,488	809,844
Assets (\$'000)			
Amount owing on loans (e)	727,970	762,786	804,999
Cash and current accounts	3,409	3,285	2,884
Deposits with —			
Banks	309	408	868
Others	494	391	496
Other assets	563	619	596
Total, assets	732,744	767,488	809,844
Net excess of income over expenditure (\$'000)	949	667	510

(a) Starr-Bowkett societies that operate on either a permanent or terminating basis are incorporated in the appropriate section. (b) Includes non-withdrawable shares previously included in 'Other liabilities'. (c) For actuarial type societies borrowing members' subscriptions have been offset against 'Amount owing on loans'. (With actuarial type societies, repayments of an advance are made by subscriptions which are normally offset against the advance until the sum of total subscriptions plus interest on these subscriptions equals the advance.) (d) Refers to loans made to societies through the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. (e) Net of borrowing members' subscriptions for actuarial type societies. (f) Co-operative housing societies in 1981-82 (see text above table).

Interest rates on deposits and loans made by building societies are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

Credit Unions

Since 1969 the affairs of credit unions in New South Wales have been conducted in accordance with the Credit Union Act, 1969.

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

In 1978 a Credit Union Savings Reserve Fund was established to protect the interests of all members of credit unions. Credit unions are required to keep on deposit with the Fund three quarters of one per cent of their share capital and deposits. The Fund may finance any credit union which encounters financial difficulties. At 31 December 1982, the Fund embraced 242 credit unions and contributions totalled almost \$6.7m.

Details of the operations of credit unions during the last six years are shown in the following table.

Credit Unions: New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Number of unions (a)	336	318	311	300	285	267
Number of members	565,109	590,473	618,217	658,219	r701,441	728,362
Liabilities and assets (\$'000)						
Liabilities —						
Paid up share capital	4,314	4,513	4,726	5,010	r5,313	5,573
Reserves	8,010	15,626	24,350	35,111	46,129	61,071
Deposits —						
Current accounts	1,341	1,623	2,089	2,808	2,558	2,514
Other	448,431	535,732	647,146	r745,629	r840,227	969,121
Other borrowings	20,497	20,031	26,763	38,883	41,646	41,381
Other liabilities	4,716	5,564	6,689	r9,070	r11,265	11,312
Total liabilities	487,309	583,088	711,764	836,511	r947,137	1,090,973
Assets —						
Loans to members	405,753	483,220	583,318	703,940	r799,582	899,135
Deposits with —						
Banks	18,867	25,321	26,721	27,235	r28,312	30,895
Credit union leagues or associations	25,259	34,026	42,800	45,207	r60,376	84,600
Other	12,097	13,861	17,168	17,029	16,245	16,098
Bills, bonds, and other securities	13,815	12,580	22,481	19,634	14,378	23,637
Physical assets	7,435	9,710	12,249	15,700	19,080	24,922
Other assets	4,083	4,370	7,025	7,765	9,166	11,685
Total assets	487,309	583,088	711,764	836,511	r947,137	1,090,973
Operations during year (\$'000)						
Loans made	316,565	379,579	449,763	525,598	r557,164	607,576
Loans repaid	242,934	301,509	348,459	403,983	459,624	506,710
Income	61,350	72,519	84,722	101,015	121,224	157,362
Expenditure	56,426	64,431	75,664	90,161	110,019	142,299

(a) Excludes unions not operating.

Interest rates paid on deposits in credit unions are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

Authorised Money Market Dealers

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised 'money market securities' — for the most part, they are held in Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding five years but limited amounts are held in a group of assets comprising approved securities of public authorities, banks' certificates of deposit (both of the foregoing types of security must mature within five years) and bank accepted or endorsed commercial bills (without formal limit as to maturity); a small part may be held in such other assets as the dealers may choose.

Authorised dealers are required to have a minimum paid-up capital of \$400,000 to support their portfolios of securities and must observe a 'gearing' ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds as determined by the Reserve Bank, (currently 33 to 1). The Bank has

established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of Commonwealth Government securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

Money Market Corporations

The money market corporations (some of which are referred to as 'merchant banks') raise most of their funds by short-term borrowings, especially by large scale borrowings from the corporate business sector. Although banks are a relatively small source of funds, they are significant in financing short-term cash deficits, either under standby arrangements or in response to competitive bidding by the corporations.

The corporations engage in a wide variety of financing including liquidity placements, business loans, and investments in commercial bills, promissory notes, and in Commonwealth and other government securities. To meet their liquidity needs, money market corporations rely on a mixture of reasonably matching maturities of assets and liabilities, ability to liquefy assets (e.g. by rediscounting part of their bill portfolio or by exercising options to convert loans to saleable bills), ability to attract replacement funds and, generally as a last resort, calling on standby lines of credit. Although specialising in short-term financing, money market corporations provide some longer-term credit. This is commonly provided on a roll-over basis, with rates of interest subject to renegotiation from time to time and with options to convert loans to bills. Their specialisation in short-term financing enables them to rapidly change the nature of their activities and size of their balance sheets.

Most money market corporations also provide bill acceptance facilities, arrange both short and long-term loans, underwrite debt and equity capital issues, and provide financial advice including strategic planning of corporate takeovers.

PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

Pastoral finance companies are based largely on woolbroking, most of the large companies being members of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Provision of finance to rural clients is, to a large extent, ancillary to other business with them and is mainly for working capital requirements.

Most of the funds used by pastoral finance companies come from internal sources, either from shareholders funds (paid-up capital and accumulated reserves) or from borrowing from related corporations (i.e. the general trading operations of the pastoral companies). Most of the loans of pastoral finance companies are made to rural producers. The loans are predominantly short-term, being mainly seasonal or cyclical and secured against future sales of stock, grain, and wool.

FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of finance companies relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (unrelated companies as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: instalment credit for retail sales, personal loans, wholesale finance, factoring, other consumer and commercial loans (including finance for housing), finance leasing of business equipment and plant, and bills of exchange transactions. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major proportion of their assets relates to financing of the general public (by the types of lending listed above) or if a major proportion of their income is derived from such financial assets. However, companies which are engaged mainly in the financing of their own sales, or in financing the operations of related companies (except as specified below), or whose outstanding balances on an Australia-wide basis are less than \$5.0m (before July 1978, \$500,000), are excluded from the scope of the statistics. Companies financing the sales of related companies by directly writing agreements with the general public are included within the scope of the statistics. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, money market corporations, pastoral finance companies, investment companies, unit trusts, land trusts, most mutual funds, superannuation funds, building and friendly societies, and credit unions do not come within the scope of the statistics.

Fixed-interest borrowings by way of debentures and unsecured notes are the principal external sources of funds, usually through public subscription in terms of a prospectus. The most common maturities offered, in recent years, have ranged from 6 months to 5 years. A range of interest rates offered on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks is shown later in this chapter in the division 'Interest Rates'.

Due to differences in size and coverage criteria the statistics shown in this subdivision are not comparable with those shown in the subdivision 'Financial Corporations Act'.

The statistics shown in the next table relate to financing transactions other than bills of exchange and leasing transactions.

Credit facilities of the type *instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit (see text in the next subdivision, 'Financing of Retail Sales'). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities.

Wholesale finance relates to loans for the financing of wholesalers' and retailers' purchases of goods including the financing of motor vehicle dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes. *Factoring* comprises purchases of trade debts and loans on the security of trade debts. *Personal loans* comprise all loans to persons (other than loans for housing, instalment credit for retail sales, or loans for use in business).

Other consumer and commercial loans comprise (a) finance for housing, which includes finance for the purchase of dwelling units or individual residential blocks of land and loans to persons for alterations and additions to existing buildings and (b) 'Other commercial loans', which includes loans for construction other than housing, for developing tracts of land into residential blocks, and for all other purposes.

Particulars of the amount financed by finance companies, collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies, and balances outstanding to finance companies, classified by type of finance agreement, are given for recent years in the next table.

Finance Companies (a): Amount Financed, Collections and Other Liquidations, and Balances Outstanding, by Type of Agreement, New South Wales (\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Instalment credit for retail sales	Wholesale finance (b)	Personal loans	Other consumer and commercial loans		Total all contracts
				Housing	Other	
Amount financed (c)						
1978	539.7	1,546.0	254.7	271.6	446.7	3,058.8
1979	572.3	1,736.5	282.2	353.4	574.5	3,518.8
1980	564.0	1,880.6	294.7	565.1	853.6	4,158.1
1981	572.4	2,211.4	355.2	983.6	1,012.7	5,135.4
1982	633.3	2,508.1	317.1	816.7	1,216.7	5,491.9
1983	584.2	2,290.8	286.7	585.1	1,381.2	5,127.9
Collections and other liquidations (d)						
1978	677.6	1,506.6	319.8	421.5	612.6	3,538.1
1979	727.5	1,718.3	357.3	431.3	755.3	3,989.6
1980	796.1	1,910.0	404.2	528.3	829.9	4,468.6
1981	787.9	2,259.7	431.3	700.7	1,085.5	5,265.0
1982	857.5	2,492.8	459.9	882.7	1,299.0	5,991.8
1983	949.4	2,445.4	480.9	1,042.1	1,526.0	6,443.8
Balances outstanding (e)						
1978	984.9	385.3	484.4	747.1	1,077.6	3,679.3
1979	1,062.6	456.1	535.4	772.0	1,068.9	3,895.0
1980	1,126.5	474.8	576.6	1,045.7	1,229.5	4,453.2
1981	1,147.2	509.3	652.9	1,802.8	1,420.3	5,532.6
1982	1,293.5	607.2	690.1	2,173.0	1,663.1	6,426.9
1983	1,285.3	538.6	631.7	2,021.4	1,988.4	6,465.3

(a) See text preceding table for details of definitions used and break in comparability. (b) Includes factoring. (c) The actual amount of cash provided. Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits. (d) Cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest and insurance and other liquidations such as rebates for early payouts and bad debts written off. (e) Amount owing on all finance agreements at the end of the period.

Details of leasing of business plant and equipment by finance companies for the last six years are shown in the next table. Leasing of business plant and equipment relates only to the leasing of this plant and equipment (including motor vehicles for business use) purely on a financial service basis. Other leasing, such as leasing of real estate or consumer durables, is excluded.

Finance Companies (a): Leasing of Business Plant and Equipment: Value of Goods Newly Leased and Balances Outstanding, New South Wales
(\$ million)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Value of goods newly leased during year	581.2	829.5	1,054.0	1,435.6	1,488.6	1,239.2
Balances outstanding at end of year	1,223.7	1,780.4	2,426.1	3,268.7	3,911.0	4,110.0

(a) See text preceding the earlier table in this subdivision.

FINANCING OF RETAIL SALES

Instalment Credit

Legislation passed in December 1981 will, when fully proclaimed, repeal current legislation regulating consumer credit transactions (the Hire Purchase Act, 1960, the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957, the Moneylending Act, 1941, and sections of the Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974) and establish a single Act, the Consumer Credit Act, 1981, to encompass the regulation of these transactions. At the time of preparing this manuscript the main provisions of the Consumer Credit Act had not been proclaimed. The main provisions of this new legislation are given in Chapter 22 'Consumer Protection'. The description below outlines the provisions of the relevant legislation currently in force.

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales have been governed by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960. A feature of hire purchase is that ownership of the goods does not pass to the hirer until the final payment under the agreement has been made.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects unless the vendor has reasonable grounds for believing that husband and wife are living separately, or the purchaser's spouse is outside New South Wales. On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price.

The Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974, removed the statutory ceilings on hire purchase charges and replaced them with a provision that lenders must disclose to the hirer, as a 'true' annual rate of interest, the terms charges payable, calculated in accordance with a formula set out in a schedule to the Act. Greater responsibility is also placed on merchandisers and manufacturers of goods for the quality and suitability of goods which are the subject of hire purchase agreements. A provision of the Act is that the Hire Purchase Act now does not apply when the hirer is a company or to hire purchase agreements of \$10,000 or more (except for industrial and farm machinery and motor vehicles).

The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, specification of the rate per cent per annum of credit charges payable, and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes. The financing of 'producer' type goods (plant, machinery, and commercial motor vehicles) is outside the scope of these statistics.

Statistics for recent years in respect of instalment credit schemes in New South Wales are shown in the next table. These statistics relate only to those finance companies which, individually or as a group of related finance companies, have balances outstanding on an Australia-wide basis of \$5.0m (in 1978 and earlier years, \$500,000), or more on all types of finance agreements; and to those 'other businesses' (mainly businesses operating retail establishments) which, individually or as a group of related businesses, have balances outstanding on instalment credit for retail sales agreements of \$500,000 or more on an Australia-wide basis. Banks, credit unions and insurance companies are excluded.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales (a): Summary, N.S.W.
(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Amount financed during year (b)			Collections and other liquidations of balances during year (c)			Balances outstanding at end of year (c)
	Finance companies (d)	Other businesses (e)	Total	Finance companies (d)	Other businesses (e)	Total	
1978	539.7	59.9	599.6	677.6	69.8	747.4	1,027.9
1979	572.3	54.9	627.2	727.5	62.1	789.6	1,103.3
1980	564.0	52.7	616.7	796.1	58.8	855.0	1,164.8
1981	572.4	56.2	628.6	787.9	59.7	847.6	1,185.8
1982	633.3	58.2	691.5	857.5	57.2	914.7	1,337.6
1983	584.2	57.4	641.6	949.4	58.8	1,008.2	1,330.3

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance. (c) Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance. (d) In July 1978, the number of finance companies in the collection was altered, owing to a change in scope. (See text relating to 'Finance Companies' earlier in this chapter for details of the scope of 'finance companies'.) (e) Businesses operating retail establishments, unincorporated finance businesses, and businesses other than wholesalers and manufacturers whose financing activities would generally be regarded as ancillary to some other function such as gas or electricity distribution.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.: Amount Financed (a) by Commodity Group, Type of Credit, and Type of Business
(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Finance companies (b)			Other businesses (c)			All businesses		
	Hire Purchase	Other instal- ment credit	Total	Hire Purchase	Other instal- ment credit	Total	Hire Purchase	Other instal- ment credit	Total
Motor vehicles, etc. (d)									
1978	350.6	41.3	391.9	—	—	—	350.6	41.3	391.9
1979	391.0	39.1	430.1	0.2	—	0.2	391.2	39.1	430.3
1980	377.9	39.6	417.5	0.2	—	0.2	378.1	39.6	417.7
1981	364.9	45.7	410.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	365.0	45.8	410.8
1982	411.8	48.6	460.3	0.1	—	0.1	411.8	48.6	460.4
1983	369.8	40.9	410.7	—	—	—	369.8	40.9	410.7
Household and personal goods									
1978	25.2	122.7	147.8	9.3	50.5	59.8	34.5	173.2	207.7
1979	25.2	117.0	142.2	10.3	44.4	54.7	35.4	161.4	196.8
1980	28.7	117.8	146.5	13.5	39.1	52.5	42.2	156.8	199.0
1981	38.9	122.8	161.8	15.0	41.1	56.1	53.9	163.9	217.8
1982	40.2	132.8	173.0	14.1	43.9	58.0	54.3	176.7	231.1
1983	30.3	143.2	173.5	13.2	44.2	57.4	43.5	187.4	230.9

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest and insurance. (b) See footnote (d) in the preceding table. (c) See footnote (e) in the preceding table. (d) Comprises new and used cars, station wagons and motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, and motor parts and accessories (commercial vehicles are excluded). The number of motor cars and station wagons financed by finance companies in 1981-82 was 81,990 (24,854 new and 57,136 used).

LIFE INSURANCE

The statistics of life insurance given in this section relate to the business of private and State government insurance offices. Under the authority of Section 51(xiv) of the Commonwealth Constitution, the *Life Insurance Act 1945* superseded State enactments as from 20 June 1946. Life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated under this Act in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders. The New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian government insurance offices also transact life insurance business but are not subject to the provisions of this Act.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by a Life Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

The Life Insurance Act provides for three classes of life insurance business:

- (a) *Superannuation Business*: business in relation to policies providing benefits for employees or self-employed persons on retirement, death, or injury.
- (b) *Industrial Business*: business in relation to policies in respect of which the premiums are payable at intervals less than two months and are usually collected by collectors.
- (c) *Ordinary Business*: business not generally included in either of the above two classifications.

The types of policies issued include whole of life insurances which are payable at death only; endowment insurances which are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; endowments which are payable only in case of survival of the insured to the maturity date (on earlier death the premiums are usually refunded); temporary insurance, under which cover is provided only for a specified term and value (if the insured survives to the end of the term, the policy expires and there is no maturity value); and annuity policies, which involve the regular payment (of an annuity) to a specified person (annuitant) during his lifetime.

In 1982 there were 44 life insurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian government insurance offices. Of the registered offices, 3 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 36 conducted ordinary and superannuation business and 5 conducted ordinary business only. As at 31 December 1982 there were 34 companies which were incorporated outside Australia or were subsidiaries of such companies.

Statistics of life insurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Life Insurance Commissioner. The three State government insurance offices supply returns voluntarily to the Life Insurance Commissioner.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policyholders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory. The statistics are the aggregates of the data supplied on monthly returns to the Life Insurance Commissioner. They therefore differ from the figures published in previous issues of the Year Book, which were obtained by aggregating data in respect of the annual accounting period of each Office and which, consequently, may not have related to the year ended December.

Life Insurance Statistics for New South Wales

Particulars of the new life insurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last six years are shown in the following table.

**Life Insurances: New Policies Issued, N.S.W.
(Excluding annuities)**

Year	Ordinary and industrial business			Superannuation business		
	Policies (number)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)	Policies (number)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)
1977	116,344	2,057.3	24.0	9,685	574.1	11.4
1978	120,389	2,396.1	26.7	8,778	352.0	6.6
1979	112,015	2,625.5	27.6	8,164	420.1	7.7
1980	113,433	2,738.4	30.2	10,555	625.2	9.8
1981	103,348	2,869.4	31.7	18,602	1,146.3	18.5
1982	111,411	3,607.1	38.4	22,954	1,492.9	22.8

Particulars of discontinued or reduced policies on the New South Wales register for the last six years are shown in the following table.

**Life Insurances: Policies Discontinued or Reduced, N.S.W.
(Excluding annuities)**

Year	Ordinary and industrial business			Superannuation business		
	Policies (number)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)	Policies (number)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)
1977	226,256	1,204.7	24.6	31,349	399.9	9.4
1978	214,903	1,300.9	25.2	16,986	294.4	8.1
1979	206,559	1,563.3	25.5	19,210	256.3	5.6
1980	203,231	1,837.8	26.4	11,504	346.9	6.7
1981	192,331	1,898.2	28.3	17,622	436.7	9.0
1982	176,550	1,825.8	24.7	7,827	315.4	5.0

The life insurances on the New South Wales register in each of the last six years are summarised in the next table.

**Life Insurances Existing at End of Period, N.S.W.
(Excluding annuities)**

Year	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)
Ordinary and industrial business			
1977	2,015,673	10,861.2	197.1
1978	1,936,772	11,733.4	199.7
1979	1,841,516	12,787.3	201.7
1980	1,758,397	13,669.0	206.3
1981	1,669,414	14,640.3	209.4
1982	1,605,337	16,427.2	223.3
Superannuation business			
1977	112,163	1,601.2	36.9
1978	103,228	1,845.0	26.6
1979	92,168	2,008.4	29.4
1980	91,176	2,314.8	33.4
1981	92,156	3,024.3	43.1
1982	107,283	4,201.8	60.9

New loans paid over in New South Wales for the last six years are summarised in the following table.

**Life Insurances: New Loans (a) Paid Over, N.S.W.
(\$'000)**

Year	On mortgage of real estate (b)				On policies (c)	Other loans (d)	Total loans
	Rural	Housing	Other	Total			
1977	391	24,241	16,904	41,536	15,748	16,350	73,634
1978	3,281	26,749	13,829	43,859	12,902	13,776	70,537
1979	5,709	32,469	24,804	62,982	14,018	15,229	92,229
1980	4,875	47,367	46,412	98,654	17,391	20,726	136,771
1981	5,997	53,952	61,062	121,011	18,709	45,937	185,657
1982	4,669	46,823	49,060	100,552	22,813	152,357	275,722

(a) Excludes advances of premiums. (b) Based on location of property. (c) Based on State of registration of policy. (d) Based on location of residence of borrower.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales was established in 1926 to undertake workers' compensation insurance and was incorporated in 1942 when it was empowered to carry on all classes of insurance business including life insurance.

Particulars of the operations of the Life Insurance Division of the Government Insurance Office in recent years are given in the next table.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales: Life Insurance Division (\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Revenue		Expenditure			
	Premiums less reinsurance (a)	Investment income	Claims	Surrenders (a)	Expenses of management (b)	Income tax (c)
1977	12,676	9,657	7,466	14,687	2,059	2,454
1978	12,537	9,992	6,208	8,723	1,978	2,615
1979	14,804	10,206	6,962	6,357	2,142	2,590
1980	28,884	17,096	6,861	5,826	2,489	4,636
1981	37,253	13,883	8,624	8,281	3,024	3,302
1982	47,758	18,069	8,890	14,417	4,413	3,670

(a) Includes values allowed on conversion to Investment Linked Policies (\$2,260,000 in Premiums etc. and \$2,460,000 in Surrenders in 1981-82). (b) Includes commission and agency expenses. (c) The Government Insurance Office is not subject to Federal Income Tax but it makes a contribution equivalent to income tax to the N.S.W. Treasurer.

There were 4,714 policies (other than investment linked policies) issued by the Life Insurance Division during 1981-82 for sums insured totalling \$247.6 million compared with 4,556 new policies for sums insured of \$248.1 million in 1980-81; policies in force at 30 June 1982 totalled 59,761 (sums insured \$970.0 million) compared with 63,977 policies (sums insured \$833.7 million) at the end of the previous year.

There were 3,598 new investment linked policies issued during 1981-82 for sums insured totalling \$82.0 million compared with 2,790 policies for sums insured of \$62.0 million in 1980-81; these policies in force at 30 June 1982 numbered 7,608 (sums insured \$192.5 million) compared with 4,505 policies (sums insured \$121.3 million) at the end of the previous year. (Investment linked policies provide death cover and have an investment element that allows policy holders to determine the types of investment in which their contributions are placed.)

PENSION AND SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

Government Pension Schemes

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which the employees make contributions. The Governments either contribute to the fund, or meet the employer liability from Consolidated Revenue when benefits become payable.

Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme

On 1 July 1976 a new superannuation scheme was introduced, in terms of the *Superannuation Act 1976* to cover, as far as possible, all Commonwealth Government employees in the one scheme. The legislation provided that contributors to the old superannuation fund (including those attached to the Provident Account) were to be transferred (under certain special conditions) to the new scheme. (Details of the old scheme were shown on page 215 in Year Book No. 64, 1976.)

Under the new scheme an employee contributes to the superannuation fund with a basic contribution of 5 per cent of salary, and has an option to supplement this contribution by up to a further 5 per cent of salary. Contribution to the scheme is generally compulsory.

Age retirement benefits normally comprise a government-financed pension (based on years of contributory service and age at retirement) plus additional pension of up to 20 per cent of final salary (based on the member's accumulated basic and supplementary contributions). The additional pension may be commuted to a lump sum payment of accumulated contributions plus interest. The government-financed pension is 50 per cent of final salary on retirement at age 65 after 30 years of contributory service. A further 0.25

per cent of final salary is paid for each complete year of contributory service beyond 30, up to 40 years (that is, to bring the maximum government-financed pension, at age 65 retirement, to 52.5 per cent of final salary). Reduced pensions are payable for age retirement between 55 and 65 years.

The scheme also provides comprehensive cover against invalidity retirement before age 65 and reversionary spouse's and children's benefits on the death of a contributor or pensioner.

Whereas members with lower medical standards on entry to the scheme would have been required to join the Provident Fund under the old scheme, they now come under the new scheme in the same way as other employees, although there may be some adjustment in benefits on medical grounds if they retire on invalidity or die before completing 20 years contributory service.

The government-financed part of pensions paid under the new scheme is adjusted each July in accordance with any upward movements in the Consumer Price Index during the four quarters to March of that year.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army and Air forces, called the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund, operated between 1948 and 1972 and for members who retired or died before 1 October 1972 pensions continue to be paid under the provisions of this scheme. Details of this scheme are outlined on page 270 of Year Book No. 62. The funds of the scheme were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, and all pensions which would have been paid from the fund are paid by the Commonwealth Government.

A new scheme, effective from 1 October 1972, was implemented by the *Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Act 1973*. Under this scheme contributions are set at a rate of 5.5 per cent of the member's annual rate of pay. Contribution to the scheme is compulsory and contributions are payable to and benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government. Retirement pay is expressed as a percentage of final pay, dependent on the number of years served by the contributor (ranging from 30 per cent after 15 years to 76.50 per cent after 40 or more years). In addition to pensions payable to contributors, their widows, or their children, the scheme provides a number of extra benefits, such as provision for commutation of retirement pay, extension of reversionary benefits in certain circumstances to de facto widows and to illegitimate children, and extension of eligibility to widowers of female members. Pensions are adjusted annually in line with the movement in the Consumer Price Index.

New South Wales State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund commenced in 1919 and is a superannuation scheme provided for certain employees of the New South Wales Public Service, the Teaching Service and statutory authorities which participate in the Scheme. The Scheme is generally compulsory, for eligible employees. There is a minimum medical standard for membership. Employee and employer contributions are related to the employee's unit entitlement, which is determined by the employee's salary. The cost of contributions for new pension units increases with the age at which they are taken up; the closer to retirement, the higher the rate at which new units must be paid for.

The Fund provides pension (based on the member's unit entitlement) on normal retirement at or after age 60 years (or 55 years in the case of a woman who elects to pay the higher contributions required) if the Fund member has accumulated at least 10 years service with one or more employers participating in the Scheme. Pension is also payable on early voluntary retirement, invalidity retirement and to widows (approximately two-thirds of the pension for which her husband contributed), widowers (subject to a dependency test) and children of deceased Fund members. Generally, most of a Fund pension may be commuted to a lump sum after age 60 years is reached (although widowers' pensions cannot be commuted), subject to certain conditions. The minimum pension to be retained after commutation is \$34.00 per fortnight for a married person and \$20.00 for a single person. Pensions are adjusted annually in line with the movement in the Consumer Price Index.

The following table shows details of the Fund for the last six years.

State Superannuation Fund, New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Income (\$'000)						
Contributions —						
Employees	79,000	91,465	101,528	112,052	131,360	156,142
Employers	109,116	132,273	149,245	171,582	203,585	237,795
Investment interest	75,092	89,194	107,892	132,753	167,613	199,764
Other	94	80	113	135	140	307
Total income	263,303	313,013	358,779	416,523	502,698	594,009
Expenditure (\$'000)						
Pensions	76,992	90,838	105,155	121,333	139,486	156,533
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) (a)	67,577	62,266	62,884	72,153	96,006	128,221
Refunds of contributions	4,354	3,723	3,711	4,067	5,105	6,053
Withdrawal benefits	6,533	6,165	6,899	8,587	11,441	14,290
Administration	3,175	3,171	3,210	3,602	4,307	5,292
Other	1,515	1,382	2,117	2,156	3,195	3,314
Total expenditure (b)	160,146	167,545	183,976	211,898	259,540	313,703
Contributors and pensions (Number)						
Contributors current	98,293	103,476	109,605	113,454	115,200	117,310
Pensions current	19,027	19,837	20,765	21,632	22,565	23,613

(a) See text above table. (b) Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$328,000, \$360,000, \$407,000, \$1,614,000, \$3,700,000 and \$1,000,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve were \$7m at 30 June 1981 and \$8m at 30 June 1982.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1982 amounted to \$2,021m; investments at that date were \$2,005m (comprising government securities, \$699m; company securities, \$356m; secured loans, \$421m; land and buildings, \$343m; and miscellaneous, \$186m).

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation Fund, to which the police must contribute at the rate of 6 per cent of salary (4 per cent prior to 1981). The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. All police must retire at age 60 years except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years, and Assistant Commissioners, for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. Under a voluntary early retirement scheme introduced in 1981, members of the police force have the right to retire at any age from 55 to 60 years, providing they have attained 30 years of service. The retirement benefit is a percentage of final salary, with certain restrictions relating to late promotion, based on a sliding scale which ranges from 50 per cent of salary at age 55, up to the normal retirement benefit of 72.75 per cent, which is achieved at age 60. Contributors who retire due to injuries sustained in the course of duty receive a minimum pension of 72.75 per cent of the salary being received at last day of service. Contributors who retire medically unfit due to disability not incurred in the course of duty receive a pension based on length of service and salary at date of retirement if they have completed 20 years or more of service, or a gratuity representing 24 months' salary if they have completed less than 20 years' service. Pensions are adjusted annually in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. If a contributor resigns or is dismissed, the value of personal contributions is refunded.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund for the last six years are shown in the next table.

Police Superannuation Fund, New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Income (\$'000)						
Contributions —						
Employees	4,154	4,219	4,952	5,915	6,880	11,626
Employers (a)	8,692	10,101	11,755	14,183	16,934	18,300
Other	7	3	4	5	9	10
Total income	12,853	14,323	16,711	20,103	23,822	29,936
Expenditure (\$'000)						
Pensions	11,471	13,645	15,957	18,640	22,264	27,706
Lump sum payments (retirement or death)	936	451	177	716	1,244	1,193
Refunds of contributions	279	372	369	554	716	837
Total expenditure	12,687	14,469	16,503	19,909	24,224	29,736
Contributors and pensions (Number)						
Contributors current	8,372	8,741	8,969	9,164	9,271	9,388
Pensions current	2,276	2,291	2,328	2,384	2,436	2,672

(a) Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A widow, mother, father, children or any other fully or partially dependent relative of a contributor who dies before retirement, other than from injuries sustained on duty, receives the equivalent of 24 months of final salary plus 2 months of final salary for each completed year of service in excess of 17 years of service, up to a maximum of 60 months' salary. However, a widow (or other relative as set out above) of a contributor who dies before retirement from injuries sustained on duty has the choice of accepting the same benefits payable to the relatives of other contributors who die before retirement (as described above) or receiving a lump sum gratuity in accordance with the Workers' Compensation Act, plus a pension of 55 per cent of final salary. An allowance is also payable for the benefit of each child up to 18 years of age or to the conclusion of full-time education. Widows of pensioners are entitled to 62.5 per cent of the husband's pension.

Transport Retirement Fund and New South Wales Retirement Fund

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1 July 1968, and took over the contributors, assets, and liabilities of the Railways Retirement Fund. Details of benefits available under the Transport Retirement Fund are given on pages 213 and 214 of Year Book No. 63. The Fund is now closed to new contributors. The New South Wales Retirement Fund was established in July 1973, in accordance with the provisions of the New South Wales Retirement Benefits Act, 1972 and the administrative functions of the Transport Retirement Board were transferred to the New South Wales Retirement Board.

The New South Wales Retirement Fund provides retirement cover to employees of New South Wales State Government Departments and statutory bodies who did not, at 1 July 1973, have cover under any existing superannuation scheme, as well as to employees in the Government transport sector who previously had access to the Transport Retirement Fund.

The Fund is essentially a lump sum scheme with a variety of pension options, but a contributor retiring at or after 60 years of age is required to take the benefit by way of pension if 5 years' contributory service has not been completed. A contributor may elect to contribute at a rate which will accumulate, with interest, a lump sum benefit of between half and twice his annual wage at age 60 years, to which is added an employer subsidy of 5 per cent of the lump sum for each completed year of service (up to a maximum of 200 per cent for a contributor with 40 or more years service). On normal retirement at or after the age of 60 years, the contributor may elect to convert the whole or part of the lump sum benefit into a pension. Provision may also be made for a five-eighths pension to become payable to the surviving spouse on the death of the pensioner. All pensions are increased annually in line with the Consumer Price Index.

Benefits are provided for contributors who die in service or who retire through ill-health prior to attaining 60 years of age.

Particulars of the income, expenditure, and contributors of the Transport Retirement Fund and the New South Wales Retirement Fund combined for the last six years are given in the next table.

Transport Retirement Fund and New South Wales Retirement Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Income (\$'000)						
Contributions —						
Employees	23,435	27,125	31,547	32,673	36,676	45,769
Employers	6,172	7,240	10,339	(a)62,478	37,141	44,458
Investment interest	9,357	16,133	20,804	21,148	26,259	33,083
Total income	38,964	50,498	62,690	116,299	100,075	123,310
Expenditure (\$'000)						
Pension payments	4,136	5,133	5,783	6,444	6,964	7,408
Lump sum payments (retirement or death)	4,005	4,945	8,930	(a)75,519	44,406	53,168
Refunds of contributions	1,147	1,063	1,436	1,496	1,872	2,649
Administration	863	1,174	1,085	1,221	1,566	1,821
Other	889	2,891	3,518	1,535	r656	452
Total expenditure	11,039	15,206	20,752	86,215	r55,464	65,498
Contributors and pensions (Number)						
Contributors current	52,681	56,011	58,020	60,338	59,882	61,264
Pensions current	2,145	2,374	2,499	2,531	2,512	2,484

(a) The first group of contributors became entitled to a lump sum retirement benefit as from March 1979 (after 5 years' contributory service — see text above table).

At 30 June 1982, the joint Funds' accumulated funds amounted to \$304m. Investments of the Funds at that date totalled \$304m; (comprising government securities, \$146m; company securities, \$30m; secured loans, \$29m; land and buildings, \$44m; and other investments, \$56m).

Government Railways Superannuation Account

The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights to certain other government authorities) who did not elect to join the Railways Retirement Fund, the Transport Retirement Fund, or the New South Wales Retirement Fund. The account has been closed to new members since June 1964.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent of their wages or salary, subject to a maximum contribution of \$2.01 a fortnight, the employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. At 30 September 1982 the maximum pension payable was \$3,175.83 per annum. Pensions and contributions are varied annually by the change in the Consumer Price Index. (Further details regarding the method of calculating the amount of pension payable are given on page 681 of Year Book No. 68.) In 1981-82, income of the Account amounted to \$23.0m (including \$22.9m employers' contributions) and expenditure also amounted to \$23.0m (including \$22.9m for payment of pensions). At 30 June 1982, there were 2,424 contributors and 17,546 pensions were being paid. The balance of the Fund at 30 June 1982 was \$783,900.

Omnibus and Motor Transport Employees' Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 31 December 1967, employees of the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) (now the Urban Transit Authority) and the Department of Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. The gratuity is calculated on the length of service. It is payable to the widow, dependant, or estate of a deceased officer. The scheme is non-contributory.

Local Government Superannuation Schemes

In recent years there have been several schemes of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities, public hospitals, and certain other undertakings. These are described on page 225 of Year Book No. 64.

A current superannuation scheme, called the Pension Fund, commenced on 1 April 1977. The scheme applies to those persons who after 31 March 1977 became employees of councils, public hospitals, and other instrumentalities covered by the Local Government and Other Authorities (Superannuation) Act, 1927, and to those employees who at that date already subscribed to any of the three existing superannuation schemes and who elected to transfer to the new scheme. Employee contributions may be at five different levels (2 per cent, 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent or 6 per cent of salary) and these levels may be varied at annual intervals. Councils contribute 1 times the contributions of contributors, plus an additional deficiency charge of 2 per cent of the salaries of those contributors. Hospitals contribute at the rate of 5.25 per cent of the salaries of contributors.

Retirement is at age 65 with provision for early retirement at age 60 with reduced pension benefits. The benefit payable on retirement is the employee's contributions plus interest payable in a lump sum or, in certain cases, as a pension, plus a defined employer-financed benefit on retirement in accordance with the level of contribution chosen by the employee. For each 1 per cent of salary which a member contributes for one year, a member accrues one pension point (with a maximum of 240 pension points). For each point accumulated the employer provides the defined benefit of a pension equal to 0.14 per cent of the final average salary (average of the last three years prior to retirement) or a lump sum of 1.582 per cent of the final average salary, or a combination of part lump sum and part pension. As well as a retirement benefit, benefits are also payable in respect of resignation, retrenchment, death, total and permanent disability, and partial and permanent disability. The widow or dependent widower of a deceased pensioner is entitled to a pension equivalent to 62.5 per cent of the spouse's pension while special provision exists for the payment of children's and orphan's benefits. Pensions are adjusted annually: the employer-financed pensions in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index and employee-contributed pensions by a percentage equal to that by which the interest distribution rate of the Fund exceeds 4.25 per cent for that year.

In accordance with a new member's medical status on entry into the fund, the contributor is medically classified in one of three categories which provides either full, half, or no additional death or disablement benefit.

Pensions for Mine Workers

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Under-Secretary, New South Wales Superannuation Office, as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and oil-shale mines in New South Wales. Contributions by mine workers and mine owners are paid into the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund, from which benefits are paid. In May 1983, the weekly rates of ordinary contributions were \$7.88 by each mine worker and \$23.63 per worker by the mine owners.

The scheme was revised in 1978. Prior to this revision, mine workers who became eligible to receive benefits from the Fund on reaching the compulsory retirement age (generally 60 years of age) or due to injury or ill-health, were paid a fortnightly pension which was subject to reduction by the amount of any Commonwealth social services benefits received. Widows or other eligible dependants were entitled to a reduced pension on the death of a mine worker or pensioner. The revised scheme introduced lump sum benefits for mine workers retiring on or after the commencement of the scheme while continuing the payment of pensions to existing pensioners.

Under the revised scheme, a mine worker reaching compulsory retirement age becomes eligible for a lump sum benefit, subject to continuous employment as a mine worker (apart from interruptions approved or authorised by the Tribunal) for not less than 10 years immediately prior to retirement. The lump sum benefit is calculated at a prescribed amount for each completed calendar month of service. In May 1983, the prescribed amount was \$157.53. A lump sum is also payable on permanent disability of a mine worker. The disablement lump sum benefit payable is that which would have been payable had the worker reached compulsory retirement age. Widows or other dependants are entitled to receive lump sum benefits on the death of mine workers.

For existing pensioners, the revised scheme provided for fortnightly payment of a full mine worker pension for the first five years of entitlement and, in subsequent years, for the reduction of this pension by the maximum amount of Commonwealth age or widows' pension payable for the particular category of person. The pensions are indexed to the award wage of a loaderman in the New South Wales coal mining industry. In May 1982 the full mine worker pension for a married pensioner was \$346.60 per fortnight. Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in the last six years are shown in the next table.

Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund, New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Income (\$'000)						
Contributions —						
State Treasury	64	48	32	16	—	—
Mine owners	9,141	12,492	13,520	16,031	18,967	23,922
Mine workers	2,006	3,187	4,500	5,319	6,308	7,994
Special (a)	—	2,520	9,902	11,748	13,900	17,543
Interest	1,629	1,974	1,811	1,403	1,659	3,192
Other income	—	2	2	2	24	3
Total income	12,841	20,223	29,767	34,520	40,858	52,654
Expenditure (\$'000)						
Pensions	11,299	13,579	15,672	15,562	15,025	16,023
Lump sum	—	5,969	17,922	18,518	21,536	22,808
Administration, etc.	309	345	417	617	641	969
Transfer to reserves or deficit	791	241	(—)4,304	(—)231	3,656	12,854
Loss on realisation of investments	441	89	61	54	—	—
Total expenditure	12,841	20,223	29,767	34,520	40,858	52,654
Contributors, pensions and lump sum benefits (Number)						
Contributors current	16,422	16,515	17,052	18,177	20,463	21,557
Pensions current	9,562	9,591	9,319	9,018	8,695	8,379
Lump sum benefits approved	—	88	470	468	426	424

(a) Additional levy paid by mine owners towards provision for, or towards the payment of, benefits.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly workers' compensation payments for dust inhalation are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age, who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1981-82 contributions by mine owners totalled \$542,000, and subsidy payments \$589,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 175 in June 1982 and the average cost per subsidy during 1981-82 was \$129.53 per fortnight.

Private Superannuation Schemes

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts surveys of selected private pension funds and the results of these surveys are shown in the Australian Year Book. These data are not available for individual States.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Under the provisions of the (Commonwealth) *Insurance Act 1973*, the Insurance Commissioner is responsible for the financial supervision of the general (non-life) insurance industry in Australia. The Act provides minimum financial standards to be met by all companies carrying on general insurance business or proposing to carry on general insurance business in Australia. (Government insurance offices are not subject to the provisions of this Act.)

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in the next table. In general, insurance business is classified to the State where the policy is recorded and may not necessarily indicate the State of location of the risk. These statistics have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies and the return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. Statistics shown for a particular financial year relate, therefore, to those annual accounts which had a balance date falling at any time within that year.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry, as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

In the following table, *premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from 'earned premium income' appropriate to the year. Stamp duty and fire service charges paid are excluded. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year.

General Insurance, N.S.W.: Premiums and Claims by Class of Insurance

Class of insurance	Premiums			Claims		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	80,268	90,661	102,244	63,368	87,743	94,255
Loss of profits	11,542	13,297	14,613	5,628	6,214	13,077
Crop (including hailstone)	7,479	3,440	8,542	6,344	3,754	3,457
Houseowners' and householders'	114,478	140,182	171,626	79,874	95,421	112,976
Contractors' risks	7,737	9,337	13,486	5,744	8,165	13,650
Marine hull — private pleasure craft	5,928	7,143	7,437	3,681	5,778	6,414
— other	4,542	6,684	8,176	3,531	4,607	7,405
Marine cargo	27,140	31,823	32,731	15,985	18,764	23,103
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	356,552	376,081	435,329	279,188	330,531	391,456
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	276,421	317,811	357,261	207,459	237,424	296,281
Employers liability (a)	293,872	340,293	489,964	296,754	403,896	584,898
Public liability	32,672	41,283	54,706	17,503	30,882	39,354
Product liability	2,192	2,258	2,744	1,247	2,543	2,351
Professional indemnity	3,903	5,789	6,616	3,081	3,208	8,451
Burglary	13,784	13,873	16,747	8,581	10,130	11,468
Travel (including baggage)	(b)13,987	11,983	14,362	(b)8,634	7,634	8,535
Boiler/engineering/machinery breakdown	9,081	10,197	10,777	4,132	6,497	8,068
Plate glass	3,643	3,718	4,561	2,631	2,995	3,182
Guarantee	2,750	3,367	3,040	1,067	975	802
Livestock	2,173	2,807	3,357	1,875	2,443	3,304
Personal accident	27,416	29,858	34,245	15,341	16,640	17,835
Other	(c)48,770	65,381	67,920	(c)19,103	28,272	27,203
Total, all classes	1,346,330	1,527,266	1,860,484	1,050,751	1,314,516	1,677,525

(a) Excludes workers' compensation in coal mining industry. (b) These figures relate to the former class of insurance 'All risks/baggage', which included risks not associated with travel, and therefore are not directly comparable with later years' data. These risks not associated with travel are included in 'Other' for 1980-81 and 1981-82. (c) Not directly comparable with data for later years; see footnote (b).

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay this compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the division 'Employment' in Chapter 10 'Labour'.

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1943. Particulars are given in the division 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in Chapter 14 'Transport and Communication'.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales conducts motor vehicles (third party) insurance business (being business conducted under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942) and general insurance business in addition to life insurance business (some details of which are given earlier in this division).

A summary of the revenue and expenditure of the General Insurance Division of the Office (excluding Governmental workers' compensation insurance from 1980-81 and motor vehicles (third party) insurance) in recent years, is shown in the next table.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales: General Insurance Division (a), Revenue and Expenditure (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981(b)	1982(b)
Earned premium income (c)	129,102	123,873	128,109	139,893	135,086	187,911
Investment income	24,642	28,794	31,684	34,818	33,088	32,975
Total	153,745	152,667	159,793	174,711	168,174	220,887
Claims (d)	113,231	94,727	86,278	115,173	116,036	160,553
Contributions to: Fire Brigades	1,468	2,078	2,455	3,675	4,670	5,927
Workers' Compensation Commission	643	559	585	471	547	1,032
Expenses of management	14,192	15,728	17,997	19,851	21,682	26,429
Total claims and expenses	129,534	113,091	107,315	139,171	142,936	193,941
Income tax (e)	10,970	17,990	23,963	15,831	10,851	8,985

(a) Excludes motor vehicle (third party) insurance. (b) Excludes Governmental Workers' Compensation Account. (c) Comprises premiums (less reinsurances) less increase, or plus decrease, in provision for unearned premiums (in 1981-82 the increase in this provision was \$10,624,000). (d) Claims paid less decrease, or plus increase, in provision for outstanding claims (in 1981-82 the increase in this provision was \$35,783,000). (e) The Government Insurance Office is not subject to Federal Income Tax but it makes a contribution equivalent to income tax to the N.S.W. Treasurer.

For 1981-82, a dissection of 'earned premium income' between the various types of insurance was: Workers' compensation (non-Government) \$69,541,000, Fire \$32,863,000, General accident \$84,676,000, Marine \$831,000.

For the Governmental Workers' Compensation Account in 1981-82, premiums less reinsurances amounted to \$22,848,000 and investment income was \$5,796,000 while claims paid were \$24,227,000, expenses of management were \$1,558,000 and payment in lieu of income tax was \$1,315,000.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party) Insurance Division of the Government Insurance Office (being business conducted under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942) is set out below.

Government Insurance Office of New South Wales: Motor Vehicles (Third Party) Insurance Division, Revenue and Expenditure (\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Net premiums (a)	169,412	193,956	223,955	251,935	291,067	330,771
Investment income	42,592	56,441	69,911	84,492	102,657	130,711
Total	212,004	250,397	293,867	336,427	393,724	461,482
Claims paid	119,167	128,010	159,466	199,626	228,683	285,456
Commission for premium collection (b)	1,582	1,651	1,713	1,796	3,768	5,277
Expenses of management	2,004	2,256	2,583	3,151	3,871	5,091
Total claims and expenses	122,754	131,917	163,763	204,573	236,322	295,823

(a) Premiums less reinsurances and less increase in provision for unearned premiums. (b) Paid to Department of Motor Transport.

INTEREST RATES

BANK INTEREST RATES

Trading and Savings Banks

Under the Banking Act the Reserve Bank may, with the approval of the Australian Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the banks and the Reserve Bank; the ceilings on trading and savings bank deposit interest rates were removed in December 1980.

The trends in recent years in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the next table.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

In order to assist with its lending operations, the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia raised finance by way of Commonwealth Development Bank Deposits. Public issues of these deposits are made from time to time by the Bank over terms of two, three or four years and, in October 1983, carried interest rates of 11.9, 12.25 and 12.5 per cent respectively. Minimum lodgment is \$10,000 with a maximum of \$250,000.

Australian Resources Development Bank

The Australian Resources Development Bank raises loans in order to provide medium to long-term finance to ventures in which Australian interests are participating in the development of Australia's natural resources.

Up to April 1983, public issues of Transferable Deposits were made from time to time by the bank, offering terms within the four to ten year range and carrying a fixed interest rate for each term. These deposits are marketable non-bearer securities and were issued in multiples of \$100 with a minimum subscription of \$200. They were listed on Australian Stock Exchanges. The rates paid on these deposits in recent years are shown in the next table.

From early in 1984, Transferable Deposits are to be issued on a continuous basis, the interest rate changing on Wednesday of each week.

Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited

Until August 1983, the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited raised its domestic funding through the issue of medium to long-term Transferable Certificates of Deposit to the Australian investing public. The first public issue of these Certificates of Deposit was made in March 1979. Recent issues have retained the restriction of \$100 multiples but have increased the minimum subscription from \$500 to \$1,000. Interest rates on these securities are shown in the next table.

In August 1983, the Bank introduced a new funding mechanism which allows the issue of domestic Transferable Certificates of Deposit on a continuous basis throughout the year. Interest rates are fixed for the term of the investment, which normally ranges between four and ten years.

The Bank supplements its domestic funding program through the issue of securities in offshore markets. It also issues Negotiable Certificates of Deposit in the Australian short-term money market to cover its short-term liquidity needs.

Bank Interest Rates (Per cent per annum)

Type of deposit or loan	At end of December			At end of June	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
TRADING BANKS					
Fixed deposits —					
Less than \$50,000 (a) —					
30 days but less than 3 months	..	..	..	12.50-14.50	10.50-12.80
3 months but less than 6 months	7.25-8.00	10.00-11.00	11.50-13.00	13.00-15.25	11.00-13.20
6 months but less than 24 months	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.50	11.50-13.00	13.00-15.00	11.00-13.25
24 months to 48 months	8.00-9.50	10.50-11.50	11.50-13.00	13.00-14.50	11.00-12.50
Loans and advances (max. rate) —					
Overdrafts less than \$100,000 (b)	10.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	14.50
Unsecured personal loans (flat rate)	7.75	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.75
SAVINGS BANKS —					
Deposits (a) —					
Ordinary accounts					
Passbook —					
To \$4,000	3.75	3.75	3.75-5.00	3.75-5.00	3.75-5.00
Over \$4,000	6.00	6.00	5.00-6.25	5.00-6.25	5.00-6.25
Statement (c)		3.75-6.00	3.75-10.00	3.75-13.00	3.75-11.50
Investment accounts (d)	7.25-8.25	9.00-10.50	11.50-12.00	11.50-13.00	10.00-11.50
Loans and advances —					
Housing loans to individuals (a)					
(standard range of rates on new loans)	8.75-9.50	10.50-11.50	12.50	13.50	12.50
Other loans less than \$100,000 (Max. rate) (b)	10.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	14.50
AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK —					
Transferable deposits —					
4 years	..	..	15.65	15.75	(e)12.75
5 years	10.80	12.20	15.70	15.85	(e)12.90
6 years	..	12.25	15.75	15.90	(e)13.00
7 years	10.80	..	..	..	..
10 years	10.90	12.25	15.75	16.00	(e)13.25
PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA —					
Transferable certificates of deposit —					
4 years	10.75	12.25	15.60	16.00	(f)13.80
5 years	10.80	12.30	15.60	..	(f)13.80
7 years	10.85	12.35	..	..	..
10 years	10.90	12.40	..	..	..

(a) Compiled by Reserve Bank. (b) Rates on amounts of \$100,000 or more are subject to negotiation between banks and their customers. (c) The higher rates are generally obtainable on larger balances. (d) Subject to minimum deposit and withdrawal, and balance of account requirement. (e) Rates at April 1983. (f) Rates at end of August 1983 for certificates issued on a continuous basis (see text above table).

COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS AND MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST RATES

Commonwealth Treasury Bond Yields

Commonwealth Treasury Bonds are a fixed term, fixed interest investment and are listed on Australian Stock Exchange.

Between April 1980 and May 1982 Commonwealth Treasury Bonds were issued under 'tap' arrangements. Under these arrangements, Commonwealth Bonds were available in one or more maturities on a more or less continuous basis throughout the year, in contrast to the previous practice of issuing new Commonwealth Bonds through periodic cash loans. Details of each new tap stock (including the amount of each stock which might be issued, the coupon interest rate, and the initial price and yield at which each stock would be offered) were announced at issue. Subsequent prices and yields were made available daily by the Reserve Bank. The minimum subscription was \$5,000 face value and subscriptions above that were in multiples of \$1,000. On 17 May 1982, Tap Stock Number 22, August 1985 bonds, with a coupon rate of 16.00 per cent per annum and initial yield of 16.40 per cent was offered.

In June 1982, the Australian Loan Council decided to introduce a tender system for selling Bonds to replace the tap system as the sole method by which these Bonds are sold.

Under this system, a number of tenders is conducted each year, the duration of each tender normally running to a four or five-week timetable. A number of maturity dates with associated coupon interest rates are available in each tender. Bids to a tender are either competitive or non-competitive, depending on the amount of the bid. Bidding must be on a competitive basis for amounts of \$100,000 and above in a particular series in a tender and competitive bidders must be registered in advance with the Reserve Bank. Competitive bidding is on the basis of yield to maturity (having regard to the maturity date and coupon interest rate of the series) and the return on successful bids is at the yield bid. Non-competitive bidding is for the smaller investor, bidding for amounts from \$1,000 to \$100,000 (in \$1,000 increments) in a particular series in a tender. Non-competitive bidders do not have to be registered and bidding is on the basis of amount (face value) only. The yield on non-competitive bids is determined by the weighted average issue yield of successful competitive bids for the particular series of Bonds. For the first tender, which closed on 5 August 1983, the weighted average yields for the various maturity dates were: 16.45 per cent (maturing April 1984), 16.64 per cent (April 1986), and 16.59 per cent (April 1988). For the tender which closed on 25 October 1983, the weighted average yields for the maturity dates were: 12.58 per cent (maturing April 1987), 13.26 per cent (October 1989), 14.11 per cent (October 1994) and 14.46 (April 1999).

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Bonds is illustrated in the next table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from Sydney Stock Exchange prices of the securities issued after 1 November 1968. The monthly yields are averages of daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), for the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month for theoretical 2-year, 5-year, and 20-year securities.

Loan Borrowings by Local and Semi-Government Authorities

Prior to 1983 the Australian Loan Council set maximum interest rates to apply to borrowing by local and semi-government authorities (although the major electricity authorities were not subject to Loan Council program controls after June 1982). At its meeting in June 1983 the Council removed formal restrictions on the terms and conditions (including maximum interest rates) of borrowings by local and semi-government authorities. All such matters are now determined by the relevant State member of the Loan Council. However, the Loan Council Secretariat is continuing to publish indicative coupon interest rates for private borrowings by smaller authorities (those which individually borrow not more than \$1.8 million per annum); the indicative rates are set at a margin above Commonwealth bond yields. Higher rates may be approved by State Treasuries. Overseas borrowings by all authorities continue to be subject to case by case examination by the Loan Council and to the Commonwealth Government's agreement to such overseas borrowings. The maximum rates set for public loans (ruling at the end of the month shown) are contained in the next table.

Premier State Bonds

In May 1983, in terms of the Treasury Corporation Act, 1983, the New South Wales Treasury Corporation was established as the central borrowing authority for semi-government bodies and electricity county councils. The Premier State Bonds issued by the Corporation require a minimum deposit of \$100 and deposits hereafter in multiples of \$100; there is no maximum limit. The first Premier State Bonds opened on 17 June 1983 and closed on 30 June 1983. Options with respective interest rates were: 2 years (13.7 per cent), 4 years (14.55), 7 years (15.1), 10 years (15.6) and 15 years (15.6). Series number 2, which opened on 22 September 1983 and closed on 13 October 1983, carried the following options and interest rates: 3 years (12.6 per cent), 5 years (13.0), 7 years (13.4) and 10 years (13.5).

Australian Savings Bonds

Australian Savings Bonds were first issued in January 1976 to replace Special Bonds. These securities, which may be subscribed to in \$20 multiples, embody simple terms and are encashable at par on one month's notice. Interest is payable six-monthly until redemption in 7 years. There are less favourable conditions for encashment before the first interest date unless the securities have been held for three months or more (usually an interest rate which is about 2 per cent lower than that quoted for the term of the security). The maximum individual holding of Australian Savings Bonds and Special Bonds, all series combined, is \$200,000. Rates contained in the next table are the rates payable (for the term of the loan) on the series open for subscription at the end of the month shown.

Official Short-Term Money Market

Authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan. The interest rates shown in the next table were compiled by the Reserve Bank and are the weighted average of daily figures for the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

Finance Companies Debenture Stock

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table. The ranges of interest rates were current at the end of the month shown and were compiled by the Reserve Bank.

Building Societies in New South Wales

Under the (State) Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967, the Minister for Housing, on the recommendation of the Permanent Building Societies Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which Permanent Building Societies are permitted to pay on deposits. In the case of building societies which issue shares in lieu of accepting deposits, the Minister also sets the maximum rates of dividend in respect of those shares, and these rates are set equal to the maximum rates of interest payable on deposits. Prior to April 1982, maximum rates were set for the different types of deposits accepted by building societies (ordinary, fixed term and investment account deposits). However, from 23 April 1982 only a single maximum deposit rate is set (currently 17.5 per cent) and societies fix deposit rates equal to or less than this maximum rate for their various investment options.

The rates of interest applicable on building society deposits at the end of December or June in recent years are shown in the next table. Fixed term deposits require a minimum amount to be deposited. Investment accounts have minimum deposit and withdrawal and minimum balance of account requirements, and are subject to special notice of withdrawal.

Credit Unions in New South Wales

In accordance with the Credit Union Act, the Minister for Housing, on the recommendation of the Credit Union Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which credit unions are permitted to pay on deposits. Prior to May 1982, maximum rates were set for the different types of deposit accepted by credit unions. From 26 May 1982, however, only a single maximum deposit rate is set (currently 17.5 per cent) and credit unions fix deposit rates equal to, or less than, this maximum rate for their various investment options. The rates of interest applicable on credit union deposits at the end of December or June in recent years are shown in the next table.

Commonwealth Bond Yields and Miscellaneous Interest Rates (a) (per cent per annum)

Type of security, deposit, or loans	Month of December			June	
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS (b) —					
2 year term	9.97	12.85	14.50	16.40	13.70
5 year term	10.02	12.72	14.90	16.40	14.30
10 year term	10.08	12.60	15.00	16.40	14.70
20 year term	10.08	12.60	15.00	16.40	14.90
PUBLIC LOANS OF LOCAL AND SEMI GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (b)					
(max. rate) —					
4-9 year term	10.4	12.90	15.50	17.00	(d)15.20
10 or more year term	10.5	13.10	15.70	17.20	15.80
AUSTRALIAN SAVINGS BONDS	9.25	11.50	12.25	13.25	12.25
OFFICIAL SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET (b) —					
Rate on loans outstanding	8.56	9.43	12.78	14.88	9.76
FINANCE COMPANIES (b) —					
1 year debentures	10.00-10.25	12.50-13.25	14.25-15.00	16.50-17.00	12.75-13.25
2 year debentures	10.50-11.00	11.50-13.50	14.50-15.25	16.50-17.00	13.00-14.00
5 year debentures	11.00-11.75	12.50-13.50	15.00-15.50	15.75-17.00	14.00-14.75
BUILDING SOCIETIES IN N.S.W.					
Permanent building societies (c) —					
No fixed term: Ordinary	8.00	8.00	9.00	} 9.50-17.50	} 7.00-13.50
Investment	..	10.25	12.00		
Fixed term —					
3 months	8.50	10.25	12.50		
6 months	9.25	10.75	13.00		
12 or 24 months	10.00	11.50	13.50-14.00		
CREDIT UNIONS					
(max. rate on deposits) —					
No fixed term	9.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	11.00
Notice of withdrawal account	..	9.50	12.00	14.00	13.00
Fixed term —					
Over 3 months	10.00	10.50	15.00	17.50	14.50
Over 6 months	..	11.00	..	..	..

(a) See explanatory text above table relating to each type of security, deposit or loan. (b) Compiled by Reserve Bank. (c) Maximum rates on deposits for December 1979 to 1981; rates obtainable over the full range of investment options for June 1982; standard range of rates for June 1983. (d) Relates to 7 to 9 year term; the rate for the 4 to 6 year term is 14.6 per cent.

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation and administrative procedures regulating the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales are now part of a uniform scheme covering the six States and the Australian Capital Territory. Prior to the introduction of the uniform scheme the principal legislation regulating companies in this State was the (New South Wales) Companies Act, 1961. This Act has now been repealed and from 1 July 1982, has been replaced by the Companies (New South Wales) Code.

In December 1978 the Commonwealth and the six States executed a Formal Agreement that provided the framework for a co-operative Commonwealth-State scheme for a uniform system of law and administration in relation to companies and the regulation of the securities industry in the six States and the Australian Capital Territory. The agreement provided for:

- (a) a Ministerial Council, consisting of the Ministers of the Commonwealth and the States responsible for the administration of laws concerning companies and securities;
- (b) a National Companies and Securities Commission, responsible to the Ministerial Council for the administration of the scheme's legislation and having the power to delegate much of its powers and functions to existing State administrations (i.e. in N.S.W., to the Corporate Affairs Commission); and
- (c) the establishment of a uniform system of laws relating to companies and company takeovers and the regulation of the securities industry.

In 1979, 1980 and 1981, the Commonwealth Government passed a series of Acts which established the basis for the co-operative scheme:

- (a) the *National Companies and Securities Commission Act 1979*, which established the National Companies and Securities Commission in March, 1980;
- (b) the *Securities Industry Act 1980*, which created the securities industry code to provide for the regulation of the securities industry, including the licensing and supervision of stockbrokers and other dealers in securities, the prohibition of various undesirable practices with respect to dealings in securities and the conducting of inspections and investigations by the National Companies and Securities Commission into matters relating to dealing in securities and the business or affairs of stock exchanges, dealers in securities, or investment advisers;
- (c) the *Companies (Acquisition of Shares) Act 1980*, which provides a code to ensure the protection of shareholders in company takeovers by ensuring that they are placed in a position to make an informed decision in a takeover situation. Specifically, this Act provides that shareholders should be aware of the identity of any person who proposes to acquire a substantial interest in their company, have a reasonable time to consider any takeover proposal, be supplied with sufficient information to assess the merits of any takeover proposal, and have equal opportunities with all other shareholders in sharing in any benefits created by the proposed takeover;
- (d) the *Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1980*, which created a code to ensure the uniform interpretation of all the legislation under this national scheme; and
- (e) the *Companies Act 1981*, which sets out the revised Australian companies code to provide for the regulation of the formation and conduct of companies and which is based on the former Companies Acts of States with certain modifications (the most important modifications being those which provide for a company incorporated in any one of the participating States or Territories to lodge all necessary documents with the corporate affairs office in its place of incorporation, without the need to lodge documents in other participating States or Territories in which it carries on business).

In 1981, the State Government passed complementary legislation to ensure that the National Commission, and the system of laws it administers, has effect in this State, and that the State Corporate Affairs Commission can exercise functions delegated to it by the National Commission. The Commonwealth Acts, as applied in New South Wales (with certain minor amendments to translate the Commonwealth provisions for application in New South Wales), are known as 'Codes' i.e. the Securities Industry (New South Wales) Code, the Companies (Acquisition of Shares) (New South Wales) Code, the Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) (New South Wales) Code and the Companies (New South Wales) Code.

The co-operative scheme provides that amendments to the Commonwealth Acts must be approved by the Ministerial Council and that, once enacted, the amendments will apply automatically to State jurisdictions, subject to the making of regulations to effect any necessary local modifications.

The New South Wales Corporate Affairs Commission comprises three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The objectives of the Commission include ensuring compliance with legislation within its jurisdiction; the registration of companies and business names operating within New South Wales; meeting public demand for information required to be maintained at the Commission in respect of companies, businesses and persons; exercising a protective role in relation to investors and creditors; and ensuring securities dealings occur in a fair and informed market.

Registration of Companies

Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two. Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be (1) *limited-liability companies* with the liability of members limited (a) to the amount unpaid on shares, (b) by guarantee, or (c) by both the amount

unpaid on shares and guarantee; or (2) *unlimited companies*, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (3) *no-liability companies*, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars of the registrations of companies in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table.

Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.

Registrations	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	Number					
New limited companies registered —						
Limited by guarantee	135	144	173	192	176	195
Limited by shares —						
Proprietary	11,573	11,582	15,331	21,955	27,219	20,822
Other	5	13	18	9	5	34
Increases of capital of limited companies	901	1,004	618	733	734	n.a.
New no-liability companies registered	1	2	13	10	10	6
	Nominal capital (\$'000)					
New limited companies registered —						
Limited by shares —						
Proprietary	241,383	894,005	1,176,033	2,416,589	4,392,031	n.a.
Other	2,770	47,161	58,450	38,020	148,000	n.a.
Increases of capital of limited companies	1,227,459	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New no-liability companies registered	10	510	3,307,223	353,500	240,000	n.a.

The number of companies on the register in New South Wales at 30 June 1982 and 1983, together with the numbers of 'recognised' companies permitted to operate in the State, are shown in the following table.

Number of companies on register and recognised companies, N.S.W.

Classification of company	At 30 June		Classification of company	At 30 June	
	1982	1983		1982	1983
<i>Local companies</i> —			<i>Foreign companies (b) —</i>		
Unlimited	220	257	Operating	4,254	(b)892
Limited by shares —			In liquidation	172	180
Public	1,782	1,843	Subject to action for removal from register	484	389
Proprietary	196,709	209,166			
No-liability	126	130			
In liquidation	4,537	4,827			
Subject to action for removal from register	10,374	8,904	Total on register	4,910	(b)1,461
Limited by guarantee	2,967	3,107			
Section 66 companies (a)	786	841	Recognised companies (b)	8,313	(b)12,920
Total	217,501	229,075	Total, registered and recognised	230,724	243,456

(a) Companies formed to provide recreation or amusement or to promote commerce, industry, art, science, religion, charity, pension or superannuation schemes or for other community purposes may be registered as a company with limited liability but without the word 'limited' in their name. These companies may be exempted from certain provisions of the Companies Act. (b) The number of 'foreign' companies is considerably less than in 1982 and the number of 'recognised' companies is proportionately greater as result of the introduction of the Companies (New South Wales) code which came into operation on 1 July 1982; under this code, companies incorporated in any other Australian State (but not the Northern Territory), and carrying on business in New South Wales, are permitted to operate in New South Wales as 'recognised' companies rather than having to register as 'foreign' companies.

STOCK EXCHANGES

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales providing a market for securities (i.e. debentures, stocks, shares, bonds or notes issued by Governments, governmental authorities, public companies, etc.). The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

Stock exchanges in New South Wales are regulated by the Securities Industry (New South Wales) Code, which is part of the uniform system of law and administration regulating companies and the security industry in Australia (as described in the previous sub-section, 'Incorporated Companies').

The Securities Industry Code provides that a stock market may be conducted in New South Wales only by an approved stock exchange, requires certain persons engaged in the securities industry to be licensed, prescribes the accounting records (and the trust accounts) to be maintained by dealers in securities and provides for their audit, requires stockbrokers to deposit two-thirds (or such lesser proportion as may be prescribed) of the moneys held by them in trust with their stock exchange, directs stock exchanges to establish a fidelity fund, and provides penalties for such offences as stock market manipulation, false trading and market-rigging transactions, insider trading, and false and misleading statements.

In terms of the Security Industries Code, a stock exchange must pay the interest it receives from investment of trust moneys deposited with it by stockbrokers, the proceeds of annual fidelity fund contributions it levies on brokers, and certain other receipts, to its fidelity fund. It may use the fund to compensate persons for losses arising from defalcation of its members or their employees or to pay to official receivers or trustees of bankrupt members amounts to make up or reduce deficiencies in respect of debts arising from dealings in securities (the maximum amount payable in respect of any one broker being \$500,000).

Sydney Stock Exchange

The purpose of the Sydney Stock Exchange, which dates back to 1871, is to provide a market for the trading of securities.

The Sydney Stock Exchange is governed by a committee of ten exchange members who are elected annually by the membership of the exchange. Applicants for membership to the Sydney Stock Exchange should have been employed for at least four years in the stockbroking business and hold appropriate educational qualifications. The members of the Stock Exchange must meet certain financial requirements. All member firms dealing with the public shall ensure that at all times the liquidity capital in the business is not less than \$50,000 or 5 per cent of the aggregate indebtedness, whichever is the greater.

In June 1983 there were 245 members of the Exchange and 993 corporations listed for quotation on the Official List. The types of securities traded on the exchange include shares of public companies (industrial and mining), company debentures and unsecured notes, government and semi-government securities, and options. Since 1977 the Sydney and Melbourne Stock Exchanges have operated as joint exchanges thus allowing members of either exchange to have access to both trading floors.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (AIDC) was established by the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970* and commenced operations in 1971. Within the objectives and broad policy guidelines defined in the Act, the Corporation operates independently of the Commonwealth Government as a commercial enterprise governed by its own Board of Directors.

The Corporation has a capital of \$100m, to be subscribed by the Commonwealth Government in instalments, but with the whole of the capital being available if required to meet obligations. The paid-up capital at 30 June 1982 was \$62.5m.

The central objectives of the Corporation are to promote the establishment, development, and advancement of Australian industries and support local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources. Consistent with these objectives and the principle that AIDC must operate on a commercial basis and assist only in ventures which can demonstrate sound prospects, the Corporation provides finance (obtained by borrowing both in Australia and overseas) for Australian firms (including local firms with foreign partners) engaged in industries concerned with the manufacture, processing, treatment, transportation or distribution of goods, or the development or use of natural

resources (including the recovery of minerals), or technology and activities that are connected with or incidental to those industries.

The 38 proposals approved in 1981-82 involved a new financial commitment of \$207m. Since beginning operations, the Corporation has undertaken cumulative total commitments in Australia of \$1,084m.

The Corporation's net profit after tax for 1981-82 was \$10.5m and total capital and reserves at 30 June 1982 were \$100.5m. Total assets were \$768.1m.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966 a sequestration order may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness is not less than \$1,000. A debtor may also become a bankrupt by the presentation, to the Registrar in Bankruptcy, of a petition against himself. Upon bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt vests in the Official Trustee in Bankruptcy or a private (registered) trustee for division amongst the creditors. The Act provides for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, in the form of a deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition. These deeds are entered into to avoid bankruptcy. The debtor's estate can be assigned to another person, generally an accountant, to be managed until all debts are paid; a deed of arrangement is entered into directly between the debtor and his creditors as to how the debt will be repaid; and a deed of composition is used where the creditors agree to accept, in full settlement, a proportion of the money owing.

The following statement shows particulars of bankruptcies (comprising sequestrations and debtors' petitions), orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates, deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, and compositions in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act in each of the last six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Bankruptcy Proceedings, New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Bankruptcies —						
Number	710	945	1,078	1,208	1,166	956
Liabilities	\$'000	19,900	26,741	44,732	36,909	31,388
Assets	\$'000	7,365	11,044	14,094	17,685	13,270
Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates —						
Number	1	6	5	7	2	8
Liabilities	\$'000	47	2,006	71	984	39
Assets	\$'000	13	188	14	—	44
Deeds and compositions (a) —						
Deeds of assignment —						
Number	43	58	96	81	70	72
Liabilities	\$'000	3,348	3,304	4,906	4,561	9,971
Assets	\$'000	1,050	1,652	1,473	1,787	1,439
Deeds of arrangement —						
Number	23	13	25	31	33	37
Liabilities	\$'000	2,734	2,579	1,764	2,194	3,189
Assets	\$'000	1,613	374	284	638	487
Compositions —						
Number	28	31	38	34	59	42
Liabilities	\$'000	4,192	9,287	1,254	1,083	1,755
Assets	\$'000	70	145	216	202	296
Total						
Number	805	1,053	1,242	1,361	1,330	1,115
Liabilities	\$'000	30,221	43,917	52,727	45,731	46,342
Assets	\$'000	10,110	13,403	16,081	20,312	15,536

(a) Under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act.

An industry classification of bankrupts, deceased debtors, and debtors who entered into deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, or compositions under Part X of the Act during the last two years is shown in the following table.

Industry Classification of Bankrupts, etc., New South Wales

Industry Classification	Year ended 30 June			
	1981		1982	
	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)
Primary production	22	12	20	12
Mining and quarrying	5	7	1	6
Manufacturing	27	60	31	42
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	8	9	4	5
Building and construction	131	52	83	52
Transport and storage	113	64	56	44
Communication	3	7	2	2
Finance and property	19	18	7	8
Commerce	167	54	97	92
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	—	26	—	10
Community and business services (inc. professional)	94	51	77	76
Amusement, hotel and other accommodation, cafes, personal services, etc.	31	35	27	17
Other industries	26	18	7	7
Industry inadequately described or not stated	9	53	6	82
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment	—	209	—	167
Total (c)	655	675	418	622

(a) Employers and persons who had been previously self-employed in a trade, business, or profession which was connected with the bankruptcy or arrangement with creditors. (b) Wage and salary earners and all other persons including pensioners having no remunerative employment. (c) Totals shown may not agree with the total number of bankruptcies shown in the previous table due to different sources of the data.

MONEYLENDING ACT

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Moneylending Act, 1941. Persons whose business is that of money-lending at a rate of interest greater than 12 per cent per annum must obtain a licence issued by a Court of Petty Sessions. Exclusions from this Act however, cover the following types of money-lenders (which are required to be registered under other Acts) — pawnbrokers, friendly societies, permanent building societies, credit unions, banks, and insurance companies. Generally, the Act specifies the form that money-lender's contracts should take and requires that a married borrower obtains the consent of the spouse if the loan exceeds \$100. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lenders transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers, where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable.

Legislation passed by the New South Wales parliament in December 1981 will, when fully proclaimed, repeal current legislation regulating consumer credit transactions including the Moneylending Act and establish a single Act, the Consumer Credit Act, 1981, to encompass the regulation of these transactions. The new Act had not been fully proclaimed at the time of preparing this manuscript. The main provisions of the new legislation are described in Chapter 22 'Consumer Protection'.

The number of money-lender's licences in force in New South Wales at 31 March 1982 was 1,770.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in recent years.

Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30 June	Not liable for duty	Estates liable for duty with a final balance of —						Total liable and not liable
		\$2,000 or less	\$2,001 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 or more	
Number								
1977	13,454	2,211	4,497	3,463	6,701	2,724	1,472	34,522
1978	13,490	2,144	4,079	3,016	6,655	2,508	1,564	33,456
1979	11,192	2,172	3,595	2,800	6,488	2,565	1,522	30,334
1980	13,419	2,027	1,482	2,354	5,567	3,200	1,680	29,729
1981	12,466	1,755	1,041	2,060	4,778	3,926	2,243	28,269
1982	11,246	1,328	996	1,647	3,928	4,110	2,665	25,920
Value (a) (\$'000)								
1977	284,640	1,136	23,756	51,888	213,165	189,019	260,107	1,023,712
1978	361,169	1,432	25,611	45,088	218,941	174,064	294,089	1,120,393
1979 (b)	354,762	1,154	18,961	41,890	214,184	176,856	290,637	1,098,444
1980	431,047	1,090	7,442	35,033	186,920	219,500	323,604	1,204,635
1981 (c)	485,690	1,092	5,011	30,193	161,307	273,513	444,864	1,401,670
1982 (d)	532,871	1,008	4,736	24,121	138,221	290,346	566,629	1,557,932

(a) Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25 November 1952. (b) From 1 January 1979, death duties on the estates of all persons who died on or after that date are subject to a rebate of one-third of the assessed death duties. (c) From 1 January 1981, death duties on the estates of all persons who died on or after that date are subject to a rebate of two-thirds of the assessed duties. (d) Death duties were abolished on the estates of all persons who died on or after 31 December 1981.

Full particulars of duties levied on estates of deceased persons are contained in Chapter 23 'Public Finance'.

The value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person is assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. In the year ended June 1982, there were 239 non-aggregated estates, with a total value of \$19m, assessed for duty.

FURTHER REFERENCES

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ABS Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1). *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of Corporate Affairs Commission, (Commonwealth) National Companies and Securities Commission, Australian Industry Development Corporation and Sydney Stock Exchange. Australian Stock Exchange Journal (monthly). Reports on Bankruptcy by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs. Reserve Bank of Australia: Occasional Paper No. 7, *Submission to the Committee of Inquiry into The Australian Financial System*. Reserve Bank of Australia: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*. Annual Reports of the Reserve Bank of Australia, State Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Development Bank, Australian Resources Development Bank, Primary Industry Bank of Australia. The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia: Parliamentary Paper No. 167/1980, *Interim Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System* (May 1980); Parliamentary Paper No. 208/1981, *Final Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System* (November 1981).

Appendix A

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1984 are listed below in chronological order.

- 1770** Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay, 28 April, 1770.
- 1774** Discovery of Norfolk Island by Captain Cook.
- 1788** 'First Fleet', under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip, anchored in Botany Bay, 18-20 January; formal possession taken of Sydney Cove, Port Jackson, 26 January; 1,035 persons debarked — Governor Arthur Phillip formally proclaimed the Colony, 7 February — Norfolk Island established as a dependency — Lord Howe Island discovered by Ball — First settlement at Rose Hill (afterwards Parramatta) — Observatory established at Dawes' Point — First cultivation of wheat and barley — Pittwater, Brisbane Water, Hawkesbury River discovered.
- 1789** Hawkesbury River explored — First harvest (wheat and barley) reaped at Parramatta — Nepean River discovered — First colonial-built boat, *Rose Hill Packet*, launched.
- 1790** Second Fleet arrived — *Sirius* lost at Norfolk Island — Scarcity of provisions — Signal Station established at South Head, Port Jackson.
- 1791** Third Fleet arrived — Settlements at Prospect Hill and The Ponds — First grants of land to settlers — First exploration map of Australia published.
- 1792** First foreign trading vessel *Philadelphia* arrived — Governor Phillip returned to England leaving Lieutenant-Governor Grose in charge.
- 1793** First free immigrants arrived in the *Bellona* and settled at Liberty Plains — Exploration of Blue Mountains attempted — First place of public worship built in Sydney.
- 1794** Hawkesbury River settlement — Grose returned to England — Lieutenant-Governor Paterson assumed command.
- 1795** First flood in Hawkesbury River after settlement — Captain John Hunter became the second governor — First printing press erected — Descendants of strayed cattle found at Cowpastures, Nepean River — First important civil action at law.
- 1796** Port Hacking explored by Bass and Flinders — First theatre opened — Coal found at Port Stephens — First school opened at Parramatta.
- 1797** Coal discovered at Illawarra (Coalcliff) and near Coal (Hunter) River at Newcastle — Bass discovered Twofold Bay — Merino sheep imported from Cape of Good Hope — Tuggerah Lakes discovered — Bass discovered Bass Strait.
- 1798** Insularity of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) established by Bass and Flinders.
- 1799** Flinders explored North Coast — Wilson reached Lachlan River via Mittagong Tableland — Coal shipped from Hunter River District.

- 1800** Customs House established at Sydney — Import duties first levied — First Volunteer Force for defence raised at Sydney — Captain Philip Gidley King became the third governor.
- 1801** First issue of copper coin — Hunter River coal-mines worked by convicts — First colonial manufacture of blankets and linen — First rough Census muster.
- 1802** Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Lieutenant Murray — First book (General Standing Orders) printed in Sydney — Flinders' explorations of the coasts of the continent.
- 1803** First sample of Australian wool taken to England by Captain Macarthur — Caley attempted to cross Blue Mountains — First newspaper (Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser) published in Sydney (issued weekly) — First settlement established at Risdon, in Van Diemen's Land, by Bowen — Attempted settlement of Port Phillip by Lieutenant-Governor Collins abandoned — Flinders completed the circumnavigation of Australia
- 1804** First settlement at Hobart Town (in Van Diemen's Land) comprising Lieutenant-Governor Collins' party of free settlers and convicts — Newcastle settlement — 'George III flock of merinos' arrived — Castle Hill convict revolt.
- 1805** Macarthur received a grant of 5,000 acres including part of Cowpastures reserve; began sheep-farming at Camden with imported Spanish Merinos.
- 1806** Governor King succeeded by Captain William Bligh — Shortage of provisions; Wheat, 80s, bushel — Tobacco successfully cultivated.
- 1807** First parcel of merchantable wool (245 lb.) exported to England.
- 1808** Macarthur arrested and tried — Governor Bligh deposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston who assumed command of the Colony — Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux relieved Johnston.
- 1809** Colonel Paterson assumed command from Lieutenant-Governor Foveaux — Johnston and Macarthur proceeded to England to attend the court-martial regarding Bligh's deposition — Free school established — First Post Office conducted by Isaac Nichols.
- 1810** Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Macquarie assumed position of Governor — Sydney streets and Hyde Park named — Toll-gates erected.
- 1811** Johnston tried by court-martial in England (found guilty of an act of mutiny) — Sydney Hospital (Rum Hospital) foundation laid.
- 1812** Creation of Governor's Court and Supreme Court — Select Committee of House of Commons appointed to inquire into condition of New South Wales — Great scarcity of coin; private money-orders and promissory notes issued.
- 1813** Blaxland, Lawson, and Wentworth crossed Blue Mountains — Evans discovered Bathurst Plains and Macquarie River — 'Holey Dollar' and 'Dump' issued for local currency.
- 1814** Charter of Justice published — Civil Jurisdiction, Supreme Court commenced — First Judge (J. H. Bent) arrived — Hume explored Berrima District — Name 'Australia' substituted for 'New Holland,' on recommendation of Flinders — New Zealand proclaimed a dependency of New South Wales.
- 1815** Cox's Road over the Blue Mountains, Emu Plains to Bathurst, opened — Bathurst founded by Governor Macquarie — First steam engine erected in Sydney — First sitting of Supreme Court — Evans explored Lachlan River.
- 1816** Sydney Hospital opened — Sydney Botanic Gardens formed — Judge Bent recalled.

- 1817** Oxley's first journey inland to explore the Lachlan and Macquarie Rivers — Meehan and Hume discovered Lakes George and Bathurst, and the Goulburn Plains — First bank (Bank of New South Wales) established — Hyde Park Barracks built — Macarthur returned to New South Wales after eight years banishment.
- 1818** Oxley discovered Peel, Hastings, and Manning Rivers, and Liverpool Plains — Free immigration suspended.
- 1819** Commissioner Bigge's inquiry into laws and administration of Colony — First Australian Savings Bank (New South Wales Savings' Bank) opened at Sydney.
- 1820** Clyde River discovered by Lieutenant R Johnson — Government guard boats established.
- 1821** Ten ships despatched with Australian produce for England — Settlement formed at Port Macquarie — Governor Macquarie resigned from office and replaced by Sir Thomas Brisbane.
- 1822** (Royal) Agricultural Society of New South Wales established — First Colonial Attorney admitted — Road from Richmond to West Maitland opened — Settlement formed at Wellington Valley.
- 1823** First Australian Constitution, Legislative Council of five to seven persons nominated by the Governor; first councillors (five) appointed under warrant of 1 December — Free settlers encouraged — Squatting commenced — Particles of gold found at Fish River, near Bathurst — Murrumbidgee River discovered and Monaro Plains explored by Currie and Ovens.
- 1824** New South Wales proclaimed a Crown Colony — Governor's censorship ended and press freed — First Criminal Sessions with trial by jury of seven military officers — First Land Regulations — Hume and Hovell commenced overland expedition to the South — New Charter of Justice proclaimed — First Executive Council meeting, 25 August — Currency Act (first Act of Parliament in Australia) — First manufacture of sugar — Australian Agricultural Company formed — Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction established.
- 1825** Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) proclaimed a separate Colony — First Act governing the issue of liquor licenses — First Postal Act (to regulate the postage of letters) — Western boundary of New South Wales moved to 129th east meridian.
- 1826** First free library (Australian Subscription Library) founded — Illawarra settlement established by Captain Bishop — Land Board appointed.
- 1827** Colony self-supporting — Land and stock speculations — Gwydir, Dumaresq, and Condamine Rivers and the Darling Downs discovered by Cunningham — Sydney Water supply scheme (Botany Swamps) initiated — Naval control of Customs ceased.
- 1828** Second Constitution; Legislative Council enlarged to fifteen members — First Census, population 36,598 — Richmond and Clarence Rivers discovered by Rous — General Post-Office communication established and rates of postage fixed — Imperial Act passed which provided that all laws and statutes in force in England in 1828 apply to New South Wales (including Peel's Acts for the reform of the criminal law).
- 1829** Sturt's first expedition and discovery of the Darling River — Act of Council, establishing trial by civilian jury in civil cases — Settlement established in Western Australia as a British Colony.
- 1830** Sturt's second expedition and exploration of the Murrumbidgee River — Scarcity of labour — Road to Hunter River formed — Beef shipped to England, and horses to India.
- 1831** Land grants abolished — Mitchell's explorations north of Liverpool Plains — First immigrant ship arrived — First steamer *Sophia Jane* arrived at Sydney — First colonial-built steamer launched.

- 1832** First appropriation of Public Funds for Immigration — Government Gazette first published — Savings Bank of New South Wales instituted (taking over the deposits of 'New South Wales Savings' Bank).
- 1833** Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts established — Appellate jurisdiction of Privy Council extended to Colony — Census, population 60,794 — Civilian juries (including emancipists) began sitting on criminal cases.
- 1834** Mitchell's Road over the Blue Mountains opened — Settlement at Twofold Bay — South Australia proclaimed a Colony by Imperial Act.
- 1835** Road to Illawarra commenced — Port Phillip area explored and settled.
- 1836** Mitchell's explorations in southern New South Wales of country called by him 'Australia Felix' — Port Phillip proclaimed as part of New South Wales — Squatting formally recognised — Act passed for maintenance of ministers of religion — Australian Museum founded — Census, population 77,096 — Permanent settlement commenced in South Australia as a separate Colony.
- 1837** Select Committee on Transportation appointed in London — Settlement at Port Phillip surveyed and named 'Melbourne' — Water supply tunnel from Botany Swamps completed.
- 1838** Assignment of convicts system ceased — Botanic Gardens in Sydney, opened to the public.
- 1839** Squatting Act passed — Strzelecki found gold near Hartley — Military juries in criminal cases ceased.
- 1840** Monetary crisis — Order-in-Council abolishing transportation of convicts — First Petition from Port Phillip for separation.
- 1841** Rev. W. B. Clarke found grains of alluvial gold near Bathurst — First public (Immigration) loan — Immigration Committee appointed — New Zealand proclaimed a separate Colony — Sydney lit with gas — Census, population 116,731.
- 1842** Sydney Municipal Corporation established — Bank crisis — Crown Land Sales Act — Moreton Bay proclaimed open to settlement and first sale of Moreton Bay land held in Sydney.
- 1843** First Representative Constitution Act; twelve Crown nominees and twenty four elected members of Legislative Council — Incorporation of Suburban and City Towns — First general election — Representative Assembly — Financial crisis — Failure of the Bank of Australia.
- 1844** Exports exceeded imports — Norfolk Island annexed to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) — Petition by six Parliamentary representatives from Port Phillip for separation.
- 1845** Sir Thomas Mitchell started on his expedition to the North-west in which he discovered the Fitzroy Downs and the Culgoa, Warrego, and Barcoo rivers — Responsible Government discussed.
- 1846** Sydney Tram and Rail Company formed — Public protests against renewal of transportation — Imperial Act giving fourteen years' lease to squatters in unsettled districts — Census, population 154,205 — Meat preserving industry initiated.
- 1847** Crown Land Leases Act — Australian Agricultural Co. abandoned coal monopoly at Newcastle — First overland mail between Sydney and Adelaide — Iron smelting works (Fitzroy Ironworks) opened near Berrima.
- 1848** Influx of Chinese — Kennedy's last expedition extended Mitchell's north-western explorations — National and Denominational School Boards established — Carcoar copper-mines discovered — Leichhardt set out on last expedition — Attempted revival of transportation, Order-in-Council of 1840 revoked.

- 1849** Exodus of population to California gold-fields — Uniform twopenny postage instituted — Contract for conveyance of English mails — Anti-transportation meetings — Last convict ships arrived.
- 1850** University of Sydney incorporated — Final abolition of transportation.
- 1851** Hargraves discovered payable gold near Bathurst — Gold proclaimed Crown property — Colony of Victoria (Port Phillip District) separated from New South Wales — Imperial Act authorised preparation of Constitution for New South Wales — First electric telegraphic message sent in New South Wales — Census population, 182,424.
- 1852** Gold revenue allocated to Colonial Legislatures — First P. & O. mail steamer (*Chusan*) arrived from England — Inauguration and formal opening of Sydney University.
- 1853** First steamer on the Murray — Sydney City Corporation dissolved — First sewerage works in Sydney — Constitution Bill (establishing two chambers (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly) passed.
- 1854** Volunteer force enrolled — University affiliated colleges established.
- 1855** Railway, Sydney to Parramatta, opened — Gold-fields control scheme — Royal Sydney Mint established — New Constitution inaugurated; Responsible Government — First Australian gun-boat (*Spitfire*) launched at Sydney — Operative masons obtained eight-hour working-day concession.
- 1856** First elective Parliament and responsible Ministry led by Stuart Alexander Donaldson — Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages inaugurated — Norfolk Island transferred to jurisdiction of Governor of New South Wales — Census, population 252,649.
- 1857** Wrecks of *Dunbar* (119 lives lost) and *Catherine Adamson* (21 lives lost) at Sydney Heads — Select Committee on Federation — Electoral lists and rolls printed — Corporation of Sydney (dissolved 1853) restored — Newcastle and Maitland connected by rail.
- 1858** Manhood suffrage and vote by ballot enacted — Telegraphic communication, Sydney to Melbourne and Adelaide — Royal Charter to Sydney University — Chinese Restriction Bill defeated by Upper House — Legislation to establish country district courts and country municipalities.
- 1859** Moreton Bay (Queensland) proclaimed a separate colony — Darling River navigated by Cadell and Randell.
- 1860** Kiandra gold-field rush — Troops sent from New South Wales to New Zealand (Maori war) — Burke and Wills expedition.
- 1861** Lambing Flat gold rush — Anti-Chinese riots at Lambing Flat and Burrangong gold-fields — Sir John Robertson's Land Act; free selection before survey — Restriction of Chinese immigration — First Tramway (horse-drawn), Pitt Street, Sydney — Sydney and Brisbane connected by telegraph.
- 1862** State aid to religion abolished — Cobb and Co. coaching services introduced — Railway opened to Penrith — Free selection of land before survey came into operation — Real Property Act (Torrens Title) passed.
- 1863** Agent-General in London appointed — Northern Territory separated and annexed to South Australia — Money Order system established.
- 1864** Darling River floods.
- 1865** Border Duties Conference — Stamp Duties imposed.

- 1866** Public Schools Act; Council of Education replaced National and Denominational School Boards — Garden Island dedicated to Imperial Government for naval defence purposes.
- 1867** Industrial Schools established — Diamonds found at Mudjee — Volunteer Forces Regulation Act sets out organisation and duties of the Volunteer Corps.
- 1868** Duke of Edinburgh's attempted assassination at Clontarf — First issue of bronze coin by Sydney Mint.
- 1869** Old Australian Subscription Library (founded 1826) converted into Free Public Library — Railway extended to Goulburn.
- 1870** Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney, celebrating Centenary of Cook's landing; monument erected at Kurnell, Botany Bay — Imperial troops withdrawn from New South Wales.
- 1871** Forest Reserves established — Permanent military force raised — Sydney Trades and Labour Council established — National Art Gallery founded — Census, population 503,981 — Government (Post Office) Savings Bank established.
- 1872** Cable to England completed — Tin-fields opened.
- 1873** Intercolonial Premiers' Conference, Sydney — Great activity on gold-fields.
- 1874** Triennial Parliaments Act; duration of Parliament reduced from five to three years — General Post Office building in Sydney opened.
- 1876** Telegraphic cable laid between New South Wales and New Zealand — Railway extended to Bathurst — Deniliquin-Moama railway opened.
- 1877** Rail extended to Orange and Cootamundra — Precious opal discovered at Abercrombie River.
- 1878** Forestry and timber regulations — Technical College instituted in connection with Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts — Rail extended to Wagga.
- 1879** First steam tramway in Sydney — National Park dedicated — Technological Museum opened — First issue silver coin from Sydney Mint.
- 1880** Public Instruction Act; abolished aid to denominational schools and decreed that all State education must be non-sectarian — Electoral Act; number of electorates increased to 72 with 108 members — Temora Gold-field — Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act — Telephones established in Sydney.
- 1881** Chinese immigration further restricted — Women admitted as students for degrees at Sydney University — Rail extended to Albury — Trade Unions Act — Infectious Diseases Supervision Act, creating Board of Health.
- 1882** Garden Palace destroyed by fire — Clyde Engineering Works established.
- 1883** Silver discovered at Broken Hill — Broken Hill Proprietary Syndicate formed — Railway bridge across Murray River opened — Through railway communication established between Sydney and Melbourne — State system of Technical Education instituted — Destruction of rabbits compulsory — Diamonds found at Bingara.
- 1884** Land legislation restricting sales by auction — Land Act giving fixity of tenure to pastoral lessees — Federation Bill rejected.
- 1885** N.S.W. Military Contingent sent to Soudan — Broken Hill silver mines opened — Territorial division of the colony: Local Land Boards instituted — Federal Council of Australasia constituted — Cessation of assisted immigration.

- 1886** Industrial depression — Foreign parcels-post established.
- 1887** Bulli mining disaster (83 lives lost) — Scarcity of employment; Government relief works started — Australasian Conference in London — Australasian Naval Defence Force Act.
- 1888** Centenary celebration of settlement in Australia; Centennial Park dedicated — Drastic legislation against Chinese immigration (poll-tax, 100) — Weekly mail service to England inaugurated — New South Wales and Queensland railway systems connected — Intercolonial Conference at Sydney regarding Chinese immigration — Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage established.
- 1889** Rail communication, Brisbane to Adelaide through Sydney and Melbourne, established by opening of Hawkesbury River Bridge — Payment of Members of Parliament.
- 1890** Broken Hill miners, maritime, draymen and shearers' strikes — Naval Agreement.
- 1891** Failure of many Building Societies — Thirty-five Labour members returned to Legislative Assembly — Australian Auxiliary Squadron arrived — First National Australasian Convention; draft Bill adopted.
- 1892** First Industrial Arbitration laws; Councils of Conciliation established — Women's College, Sydney University opened — Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board established — Technical College, Ultimo, opened.
- 1893** Financial crisis; 13 out of 25 trading banks closed their doors — Inland and interstate parcel post inaugurated — Electoral Act, 'One Man One Vote' — Cable communication with New Caledonia — Postal notes issued — Married Women's Property Act.
- 1894** First Offenders' Probation Act — Kuring-gai Chase dedicated.
- 1895** Land and Income Tax Acts passed — Free-trade Tariff instituted — Standard Time Act.
- 1896** Enfranchisement of police
- 1897** Colonial Premiers Conference with Secretary for Colonies in London.
- 1898** First surplus of wheat for export — Proposed Federation Constitution Bill rejected by New South Wales — Sydney and Newcastle connected by telephone.
- 1899** Advances to settlers instituted — Australasian Federation Enabling Act Referendum; acceptance by New South Wales — Early closing of shops — Boer War; first contingent sent to South Africa from New South Wales — Incorporation of Public Library — First gold dredge in operation.
- 1900** Old-age pensions instituted — Miners' Accident Relief Fund established — First Federal Elections — Naval contingent despatched to China — Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act received Royal assent.
- 1901** Federation of Australian Colonies — Proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia — Opening of first Federal Parliament by H.R.H. the Duke York — First Federal Ministry sworn in — Industrial Arbitration Act — Naval contingent returned from China — Introduction of Pacific Islanders prohibited — Postal, Customs, and Defence Departments transferred to Commonwealth — Interstate free-trade established.
- 1902** Mt. Kembla Colliery Explosion (ninety-five lives lost) — Women's Franchise — Pacific Cable completed — First sitting of Arbitration Court — Peace declared in South African War.
- 1903** High Court of Australia inaugurated.

- 1904** Reduction of number of members of Legislative Assembly from 125 to 90 — Educational Reforms commenced — Patents, Trade Marks, &c., transferred to Commonwealth — Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- 1905** Assisted immigration reintroduced — Children's Courts instituted — Local Government (Shires) Act extending local government to whole State except Western Division.
- 1906** Barren Jack (Burrinjuck) Dam authorised and Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme approved — Public School fees abolished — Sydney Central Railway Station opened.
- 1907** Invalidity and accident pensions — Telephone connected from Sydney-Melbourne — Opening of blast furnace for manufacture of iron and steel at Lithgow — Medical inspection of school children initiated.
- 1908** Minimum Wage Act — Industrial Wages Boards constituted — Yass-Canberra Federal Capital site selection — Cataract Dam completed.
- 1909** Fisher Library (Sydney University) opened — Old-age pensions administration transferred to Commonwealth — Miners strike at Newcastle and Broken Hill, several strike leaders imprisoned.
- 1910** Mitchell Library opened — Australian silver coinage issued — Saturday Half-holiday instituted in Sydney and the larger towns of N.S.W. — Workmen's Compensation Act — Federal Land Tax — Australian Penny Postage — First Labour Government to office in New South Wales.
- 1911** First Australian Note issue — Compulsory defence training initiated — First wireless station (private) licensed for transaction of public business — First section of North Coast railway opened — Evening Continuation Schools opened — Flight of first Australian aviator (W.E. Hart) from Sydney to Penrith — First cruiser to be constructed locally Warrego was launched from Cockatoo Dock.
- 1912** Bursary Endowment, Secondary Education — Federal Capital architectural designs selected — Murray Waters Agreement — Lithgow Small Arms Factory opened — Murrumbidgee Irrigation Farms available, and irrigation commenced — Commonwealth Bank established — Commonwealth maternity allowances — Sydney (Pennant Hills) Wireless Station opened.
- 1913** Federal Capital City named Canberra, and foundation stones laid — Arrival at Sydney (October) of Australian Fleet, including battle cruiser *Australia* and cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne* — First Cost of Living and Living Wage Inquiry in Industrial Arbitration Court.
- 1914** Norfolk Island transferred to control of Commonwealth Government — First aerial mail, Melbourne to Sydney — Direct telephone, Sydney to Adelaide, opened — First Baby Clinic opened — State advances for homes initiated — World War; local defence forces mobilised and Expeditionary force of volunteers despatched to co-operate with Imperial forces — Australian Naval Unit transferred to direct Imperial control — Necessary Commodities Control Act introduced extensive provisions for price regulation.
- 1915** Australian Expeditionary forces in action at Dardanelles and in Egypt — Newcastle iron and steel works opened — Conservatorium of Music opened — Policewomen appointed — State trawling scheme in operation — Meat supply for Imperial Uses Act — War census — Commonwealth Powers (War) Act — Commonwealth Income Tax — Wheat harvest marketed by Australian Government — Lighthouses transferred to Commonwealth control — Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory.
- 1916** Australian Expeditionary forces in action in France — Liquor Referendum resulted in closing hotels at 6 p.m. — Fair Rents Court commenced — Military Service Referendum; rejection of proposal for compulsory military service abroad — Public Instruction Act amended in order to provide for registration of private schools — Workmen's Compensation law extended to all workers.

- 1917 Transcontinental Railway opened — Daylight Saving initiated and abandoned — Second Military Service Referendum; proposal rejected.
- 1918 World War armistice declared — Women's Legal Status Act passed — Judges Retirement Act — War Postage imposed — Commonwealth Repatriation Department created — Act passed to introduce system of proportional representation at State Parliamentary elections.
- 1919 World War Peace signed — Extensive industrial disputes particularly seamen and Broken Hill miners — State Housing scheme initiated — Influenza epidemic — Wheat silos erected for bulk handling — First aeroplane flight, England to Australia (twenty-eight days) by Ross Smith.
- 1920 Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State election — Compulsory school attendance introduced — Living wage of 4.5s per week declared for whole State.
- 1921 44-hour week introduced (State) — First direct wireless press message from England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established — Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1924 Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections — Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925 Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced — Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926 First section of Sydney underground railway opened — Electrification of suburban railways commenced — 44-hour week reintroduced (State) — Widows' pensions (State) instituted — Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927 First sitting of Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra — Commercial wireless communication established with England — Family endowment (State) instituted — System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections — 44-hour week (Commonwealth awards) — Western railway opened to Broken Hill.
- 1928 Australian Loan Council reformed — First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia by Kingsford-Smith.
- 1929 Compulsory voting at State elections — Compulsory military training suspended — Royal Commission on Coal Industry.
- 1930 Wireless telephone service to England established — Acute economic depression — Moratorium Act — Unemployment Relief Tax imposed — Sales Tax introduced.
- 1931 Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22 April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank — Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure) — Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106m) — Legislation for reduction of interest and rents — Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent — Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate — State Lottery initiated.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened — State Cabinet dismissed by Governor — Clarence River bridge completion extended the standard gauge railway to Brisbane — N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933 State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber — New States Royal Commission — England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated. Constitution of Greater Newcastle.
- 1935 State industrial undertakings (quarries, etc.) sold — Sydney County Council (electricity) formed.

- 1936** Import quotas imposed.
- 1937** Commonwealth Court's 'basic wage' adopted for State awards — Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938** British Empire Games in Sydney — Empire air mail service — Australian Wheat Stabilisation Scheme.
- 1939** War with Germany (3 September) — National Security Act — Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week — Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad — Empire Air Training Scheme — First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives — School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th) — War with Italy (11 June) — Compulsory Defence Training — Volunteer Defence Corps formed — Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended — National Advisory War Council — Petrol and newsprint rationed.
- 1941** Commonwealth income tax instalment payments — Commonwealth Government child endowment introduced — Commonwealth pay-roll tax imposed — Australian Forces in Malaya — War with Japan (8 December) — Coal miners' pensions introduced — United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore — Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour — Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar — Uniform Commonwealth taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes — Daylight saving — Commonwealth Government widows' pensions introduced — Open-cut coal mining begun.
- 1943** Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone — Prices stabilisation scheme — Commonwealth subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages — Butter rationed by coupons — School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday — Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected — Meat rationed by coupons — 'Pay-as-you-earn' system of Commonwealth income taxation.
- 1945** Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8 May; Pacific, 15 August — Australia ratified United Nations Charter — Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits introduced.
- 1946** Commonwealth Government hospital benefits — Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry — Wool auctions resumed — Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom — Additional Commonwealth powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947** Commonwealth Government tuberculosis benefits introduced — 40-hour week (State) — Banking (Nationalisation) Act — Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank — Compulsory voting for local government elections — Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed — Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948** 40-hour week (Commonwealth awards) — Commonwealth referendum: control of rents and prices rejected — Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States — Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court — Australia New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.
- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41 — New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled — Dollar crisis — Devaluation of A in terms of \$U.S. — General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation — Rationing of gas and electricity — Sydney's second university 'New South Wales University of Technology' incorporated by Act of Parliament — Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council — Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme) — Nationality and Citizenship Act.

- 1950** Capital issues de-controlled — Petrol, tea, and butter rationing ended — Child endowment extended to first child in family — Commonwealth Government pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced — First loan to Australia from International Bank — Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth) — Australian combat units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea — Commonwealth Arbitration Court raised female basic wage to 75 per cent of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951** Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court — War gratuities paid — Record wool prices — Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five — Capital issues control reimposed — Compulsory defence training resumed — Long service leave for all workers under State awards — Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme introduced — Commonwealth referendum, alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia, and N.Z.) ratified — Last of emergency building controls removed.
- 1953** Royal Commission on television — Commonwealth Government medical benefits scheme introduced — Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished — Armistice in Korea — Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards — Compulsory unionism introduced in New South Wales.
- 1954** Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage — Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed — Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing) — First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme — Australian troops stationed in Malaya — Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards — N.S.W. legislation extending long service leave to all workers in N.S.W.
- 1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks — Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards — First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney — Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.
- 1957** Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed — Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court — Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan 'most favoured nation' status.
- 1958** First nuclear reactor set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney) — 'Equal Pay' legislation covering females under State awards — New South Wales University of Technology renamed 'New South Wales University' and commenced courses in Arts and Medicine — Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959** Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as 'lender of last resort' to authorised dealers in short-term money market — Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed — Commonwealth legislation to form Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Reserve Bank of Australia — Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.
- 1960** Almost all import licensing restrictions removed — Compulsory national service training abolished.
- 1961** Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation — Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act — State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected — Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education.
- 1962** Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use — Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas — Aborigines enfranchised — New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States' Acts) — N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000.
- 1963** Commonwealth Arbitration Commission awards three weeks annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards — Uniform marriage law in Australia.

- 1964** State public servants awarded four weeks annual leave — Macquarie University (the third university in Sydney) established — Long service leave provisions incorporated in Commonwealth awards — Commonwealth grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools — Commonwealth housing grants to encourage savings for homes — Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished — Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965** Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced — Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam.
- 1966** Provisional driving licences introduced — Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force — Decimal currency system introduced in Australia — Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays.
- 1967** Referendum of electors in north-east N.S.W. : proposal for the establishment of a New State rejected — Commonwealth referendums: Constitution alteration (Parliament) rejected; Constitution alteration (Aboriginals) approved — Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards — First Higher School Certificate examination.
- 1968** Right of appeal to Privy Council from decisions of High Court abolished for cases involving Australian Constitution and other Commonwealth cases, and for cases involving Commonwealth law — Australian Resources Development Bank established — Compulsory voting at local government elections rescinded — Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of non-British migrants reduced from 5 to 3 years — Breathalyser tests of motor drivers introduced in N.S.W. (maximum 0.08 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres).
- 1969** Points system for motor driving offences introduced in N.S.W. — State referendum : Sunday trading of hotels rejected.
- 1970** Announcement of gradual introduction of the metric system of measurement — Sydney-Perth (via Broken Hill) standard-gauge railway line opened — New Sydney International Air Terminal opened — Arrival of first Boeing 747 (Jumbo) jet — Work commenced on the establishment of a major deepwater port at Botany Bay — Australian Wool Commission established to introduce a flexible reserve price system at Australian wool sales.
- 1971** State Act lowers minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years — Control of Pay-roll Tax transferred from Commonwealth to State Governments — Summer daylight saving of 1 hour introduced — National service period reduced from 2 years to 18 months — Commonwealth Government guarantees woolgrowers a minimum price for wool.
- 1972** Commonwealth elections (December): A.L.P. Ministry (Whitlam) — Selective compulsory national service discontinued — Australian dollar revalued (7.05 per cent against U.S. dollar) — Arbitration Commission to introduce equal pay for equal work for women in all Commonwealth awards (by stages to June 1975).
- 1973** Diplomatic relations established between Australian and China — Commonwealth Public Service granted 4 weeks annual leave — Commonwealth Government selects Albury-Wodonga as its first regional 'growth centre' — Voting rights in Commonwealth elections extended to persons aged from 18 to 20 years — Commonwealth Government announces abolition of tertiary education fees — Sydney Opera House officially opened.
- 1974** Tariff rates reduced by 25 per cent as an anti-inflationary measure — Four weeks annual leave (with payment of a 17.5 per cent loading) granted under all State awards — Australian dollar devalued by 12 per cent and direct link with U.S. dollar severed.
- 1975** First N.S.W. Ombudsman appointed — Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation to quarterly cost-of-living increases on a trial basis — Introduction by the Commonwealth Government of a new health benefits scheme (Medibank) — New system of personal income tax (replacing income concessional deductions with tax rebates) introduced — Senate enlarged to 64 seats to give representation to the territories — Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, terminated Hon. E.G. Whitlam's commission as Prime Minister (November): Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament.

- 1976** Australian Savings Bonds introduced — State referendum on daylight saving: 63% of voters in favour — N.S.W. State Elections: Labor Ministry (Wran) — Changes to personal income tax: tax indexation introduced — Voting at local government council elections made compulsory — Australian dollar devalued by 17.5 per cent and a new flexible system adopted for subsequent exchange rate adjustments.
- 1977** Passenger train accident claimed over 80 lives in the Sydney suburb of Granville — State Government decided to abandon major portions of planned inner-urban freeways in Sydney — 'Advance Australia Fair' accepted as the National Song as a result of a referendum.
- 1978** State referendum ('to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Council directly by the people'): 73 per cent of voters in favour — Health insurance levy on income and compulsory private health insurance for non-levy payers abolished — 'Land value' introduced as a basis for local government rating — N.S.W. population reaches 5,000,000 — Arbitration Commission to sit twice a year to adjust wages on CPI increases.
- 1979** State power workers granted a 37.5 hour week — Eastern Suburbs Railway, from Central Station to Bondi Junction, commenced services — 'Lotto' commenced in N.S.W. — Introduction of Sunday trading of hotels — The worst bushfires of 22 years ringed Sydney and affected country areas.
- 1980** Legislative powers of the States extended to coastal waters — Prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood level above which a person may not drive was reduced from 0.08 to 0.05 grams per 100 millilitres — The G.M.H. motor vehicle assembly plant in Sydney, employing about 1,200 persons, closed — Multicultural television broadcasting (Channel 0) commenced — State Lotteries Office conducted its first \$1m lottery — All female employees in N.S.W. entitled to take up to 52 weeks maternity leave — New land use planning and development decision making process introduced — Land and Environment Court commenced operations — The long-term decline in the N.S.W. birth rate appeared to have been arrested when the rate rose to 15.38 per 1,000 mean population in 1980.
- 1981** Air Marshal Sir James Rowland sworn in as Governor of New South Wales — Further changes made to Health Insurance Scheme, with the introduction of means testing for free health treatment — The National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC) became responsible for administering federal codes relating to the Securities Industry and Company Takeovers — The (Campbell) Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System announced its recommendations to deregulate the financial system — State referendums to extend the normal term of the Legislative Assembly from 3 to 4 years and to provide for disclosure by members of Parliament of their pecuniary and other interests: both accepted — State Government introduced public funding of parliamentary election campaigns — State elections: Labor Ministry (Wran) — Power equipment failures and industrial disputes resulted in restrictions on the use of electricity — Arbitration Commission abandons wage indexation system: Commission to deal with applications as filed.
- 1982** Power equipment failures resulted in restrictions on the use of electricity — Australian metal workers granted a 38-hour week — Loan Council controls over domestic borrowings by electricity authorities are to be relaxed for a trial 3-year period — The Government announced the closure of beds and hospitals in the inner Sydney area affecting Sydney Hospital, the Mater Hospital, and Crown Street Women's Hospital. A new hospital at Mount Druitt, in the western area of Sydney, opened — Introduction of the tender system for the issue of Commonwealth Treasury Bonds. Bond yields reached a record rate of 16.64 per cent per annum — Special legislation introduced to recover, from vendor shareholders, company tax evaded in 'bottom of the harbour' schemes — Random breath testing for detection of alcohol in motorists was introduced on a trial basis — The (Commonwealth) Freedom of Information Act became operative — BHP announced lower production levels for iron and steel and a contraction of its workforce at Newcastle and Port Kembla — The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of N.S.W. both approved the freezing of wages and salaries from 23 December 1982 to 30 June 1983 — A record 53 of the 58 Pasture Protection Boards of N.S.W. had been drought declared at the end of the year — Closure of Sydney Grain Terminal due to failure of the State's wheat crop.

- 1983** Federal elections (March): Labor Ministry (Hawke) — Extended shearers' strike over the introduction of wide combs — A National Economic Summit Conference was held in Canberra and attended by representatives of government, industry, trade unions, employers, and professional bodies — New Federal tax on debits to bank cheque accounts (announced in 1982 budget) came into operation — State Government appointed the (Street) Royal Commission to investigate allegations of miscarriage of justice, through political interference by the Premier (Wran), in a Magistrates Court; the Commission found that a Chief Magistrate influenced the outcome of the case but rejected the allegation of political interference by the Premier — Sydney Entertainment Centre officially opened — The State Government introduced the 'Quit for Life' anti-smoking campaign — 17 day strike by train drivers (the longest transport strike in N.S.W. since 1917) — Income tax deductions at source introduced for contract work in various industries (including building, road transport, motor vehicle repairs, cleaning) — Return to half-yearly wage indexation. Arbitration Commission awarded a 4.3 per cent rise in award wages and salaries (equal to the increase in the C.P.I. during the March and June quarters 1983) — Federal Government introduced 'First Home Ownership Assistance Scheme' involving grants of up to \$7,000 — The State Government appointed the (Cross) Special Commission of Inquiry to investigate three matters of alleged corruption in State administration — Bumper wheat harvest: production significantly higher than the previous record.
- 1984** State Government announced a proposal to construct a \$100 million grain terminal at Port Kembla — State elections (March): Labor Ministry (Wran) — Legislative Assembly elected for a maximum period of four years — Reconstitution of the Legislative Council completed (now consist of 45 elected members) — 'Advance Australia Fair' became the official National Anthem and green and gold were proclaimed to be the national colours of Australia — Deregulation of Australian stockbroking industry including introduction of negotiable brokerage charges — Series of doctors strikes concerning the administration of public hospitals and the system of payment of visiting medical officers — Compensation Court of New South Wales and a State Compensation Board constituted to replace the Workers' Compensation Commission — Coin issued to replace the \$1 note. Introduction of \$100 note — Stage I of the Kooragang Coal Loader at Newcastle officially opened — Further deregulation of foreign exchange arrangements — New taxation arrangements for lump sum superannuation benefits become effective for payments made on or after 1 July 1983 — Crimes Act amended: decriminalisation of homosexual acts between consenting adult males — Legal Fees and Costs Board constituted to regulate the remuneration of solicitors and to fix the maximum amount of fees chargeable — New Darling Harbour Authority constituted to promote and control development of the area — Restructure of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation — The Hyde Park Barracks opened as a museum with displays depicting the social history of the State — Extension of retail shopping hours to include Friday nights and Saturday afternoons — Commissioner of Public Complaints appointed to examine complaints and investigate allegations of wrongful conduct by public officials — Artificial Conception Act, relating to status and paternity of persons conceived by artificial means, proclaimed — Senate Select Committee Inquiry into allegations that a High Court judge attempted to influence the outcome of a court case — In line with the Martin Report, some regulations on banks, including deposit controls, were removed — Commonwealth Government announced that a second Sydney airport would be sited at Wilton or Badgery's Creek — Legislation passed for assets test to be applied from March 1985 to all social security and repatriation service pensions currently subject to an income test — Administrator appointed following dismissal of Newcastle City Council by the State Government — \$20 million State Sports Centre at Homebush, designed to accommodate a wide variety of indoor sporting activities, opened — Federal elections (December): Labor Ministry (Hawke) — Membership of Senate increased to 76, House of Representative to 148.

Appendix B

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES AND SURVEYS

In order to derive statistics which would permit both the direct comparison of the economic performance of different sectors and the aggregation of statistics for a broad area of the whole economy, a series of economic censuses was introduced, in respect of the year 1968-69, on a fully integrated basis. These censuses replaced the long-standing annual mining and factory censuses and the periodic retail censuses, and extended the scope of the annual censuses of electricity and gas production (previously included in the factory census) to cover distribution as well as production. In addition, a census of wholesale trade was carried out for the first time in Australia. Since this first round of economic censuses in 1968-69, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has extended its integrated economic statistical collections to include surveys as well as censuses.

The censuses of mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas production and distribution are currently conducted annually and other censuses and surveys are conducted periodically. Since 1968-69, the following integrated economic data collections (other than the annual censuses mentioned above) have been held:

- (a) Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments (in respect of 1973-74, 1979-80);
- (b) Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (1973-74 and 1979-80);
- (c) Agricultural Finance Surveys (1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1980-81);
- (d) Construction Industry Survey (1978-79); and
- (e) Wholesale Trade Survey (1981-82).

Data for individual States and Territories are not available from this Wholesale Trade Survey.

The integration of these collections has meant that they have been conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics derived from each of the collections are now fully comparable with one another, and permit the aggregation of certain important economic data (such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets, and stocks) for all the industry sectors covered by the collections.

In order to achieve the integration of the various collections, it was necessary to undertake three major developments:

- (a) the *reporting units* in respect of which statistics were to be collected during the statistical collections had to be defined and identified in consistent ways, and had to be recorded in a central register with identifying data about the business enterprises owning and operating them;
- (b) a *standard industrial classification* had to be designed so that the reporting units could be classified to individual industries in consistent ways, to enable the boundaries of the various economic collections to be determined without gaps or overlapping between them; and
- (c) the *items of data* to be collected had to be defined on a consistent basis.

STATISTICAL REPORTING UNITS

The 'Enterprise'

The central unit from which statistical information is collected in the integrated economic collections is the '*enterprise*', which is defined broadly as a unit comprising all operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. Where a number of legal entities operate as a group under common ownership or control, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.

In the Construction Industry Survey, an enterprise in the public sector was defined as a department of the Commonwealth or State Governments, a separate local government authority, or separately constituted regional authority, or an entity of the Commonwealth or State Governments which has been separately established by an Act of Parliament. Such entities which have no permanent staff are included in the enterprise which administers them. The public sector construction activity data relate only to those public sector enterprises with seven or more employees predominantly engaged in managing or undertaking construction activities and regardless of the industry classification of those enterprises.

Enterprises operating more than one establishment report data for each of their establishments (within the scope of the particular economic census(es) and/or survey being conducted) on establishment returns; they report summary data for all of their establishments on an enterprise return, together with data for the enterprise as a whole. Enterprises operating only one establishment supply a combined establishment-enterprise return.

The 'Establishment'

The basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected, the '*establishment*', covers (in general) *all* the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise at a single physical location.

An 'establishment' is a unit which is engaged predominantly in an activity (or activities) designated as primary to a particular class of industry (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see below). The census data supplied in respect of this unit cover (with a few exceptions) *all* activities (including 'subsidiary' activities primary to other classes of industry) undertaken at the location. The *exceptions* relate (in general) to locations where a subsidiary activity (or each of more than one subsidiary activity) exceeds a specified amount in terms of gross value (i.e. value of sales and transfers out of goods and services) during the year; these locations are treated, for statistical purposes, as two or more separate establishments, corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on. This specified value is varied periodically, in the light of significant changes in the general level of prices; the specified value was \$1.0m from 1968-69 to 1972-73, \$2.4m for 1977-78, \$2.6m for 1978-79, \$2.8m for 1979-80, \$3.2m for 1980-81 and \$3.5m for 1981-82.

In the electricity and gas census from 1968-69, the basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected is an exception to the general concept of the standardised basic unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the 'single operating location' basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used in this census consists of all locations (including administrative offices and ancillary units), concerned mainly with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the undertaking in the one State.

For the agricultural sector, a physical location has been generally interpreted to mean each individual agricultural holding.

In the Construction Industry Survey, the establishment was defined as the location at which, or from which, construction activities were managed or controlled on a relatively permanent basis.

Administrative Offices and Ancillary Units

An additional type of unit has been defined and included in the integrated economic statistical collections from 1968-69. These units are separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (such as storage premises, transport garages, laboratories, etc.) which administer or serve an establishment (or establishments) and which form part of the enterprise which owns and operates the establishment(s). Manufacturers' sales branches and sales offices located away from the establishments they serve are included among the ancillary units, but only if they are of the kind which do not distribute goods to customers from stocks held by themselves; any which do distribute from stocks in this way are treated as establishments engaged in wholesale trade.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) has been designed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics primarily as a system for classifying establishments, e.g. individual mines, factories, shops, etc., by industry. An 'industry' i.e. an individual class or

group, etc., in the ASIC, consists of the establishments which have been classified to it. The ASIC may also be used for classifying other statistical units such as enterprises.

The main purpose of the ASIC is to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments and other statistical units by industry in official statistics. It has been developed as part of an integrated statistical system, which provides for each individual establishment (or other statistical unit) to be classified to the same industry in all statistical compilations in which it is included. In particular, the ASIC is used in economic censuses and surveys, population censuses and surveys, and in other statistics (national accounts, etc.) derived from the basic statistics. Data classified according to the ASIC can generally be converted to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). The ASIC can also be adopted by authorities and organisations outside the official statistical service for their own purposes. The Classification is described in the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 edition Volume 1* (catalogue number 1201.0).

The 1978 edition of the Classification updates the 1969 preliminary edition of the ASIC. In preparing the updated edition, the Bureau carried out an extensive review of the 1969 edition, involving a substantial program of empirical investigation and analytical work. As a result of the review, numerous changes were made to the Classification, mainly affecting the definitions of individual industry classes. The impact of these changes at the subdivision and division levels has been considerably less, leaving their basic character and structure largely unchanged. *The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) — Key Between the 1978 and 1969 Editions of ASIC* (catalogue number 1209.0) is a source of information for analysing the differences between the two editions of the ASIC as well as any differences in the statistics compiled in accordance with them.

The structure of the ASIC comprises four levels, namely Divisions, Subdivisions, Groups, and Classes. The broadest of these is the 'Division' level, the main purpose of which is to provide a limited number of categories to give a broad overall picture of the economy. The Divisions are: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas and Water; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Transport and Storage; Communication; Finance, Property and Business Services; Public Administration and Defence; Community Services; Recreation, Personal and Other Services; and Non-Classifiable Economic Units. The four levels of the structure may be illustrated by the following example. A manufacturing establishment engaged mainly in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:

- Division C — Manufacturing.
- Subdivision 31 — Fabricated metal products.
- Group 314 — Structural metal products.
- Class 3142 — Architectural aluminium products.

The fundamental concept of the ASIC is that an industry — i.e. an individual class or group, etc. in the Classification — is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices, and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each ASIC class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is one of the activities primary to class 3142.) Similarly, each ASIC group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other subsidiary activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit is classified to an ASIC class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise is classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

In devising the classes of the ASIC, the aim was to have classes relating to groups of establishments mainly engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity and which represent realistic and recognisable segments of Australian industry, i.e. industry classes should meet quantitative standards relating to homogeneity of output and importance.

ITEMS OF DATA

In the integrated economic statistical collections from 1968-69, the items of data collected are on a consistent basis for all sectors to enable statistics on the same conceptual basis to be derived from all the integrated collections. The key items of data collected on a common conceptual basis are: turnover, stocks, purchases and selected expenses, employment, salaries and wages, and capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets.

Turnover

In the mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses since 1968-69, this item includes the components listed below:

- sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- bounties and subsidies on production;
- all other operating income such as commission, repair and service revenue and, from 1978-79, rent, leasing, and hiring revenue, but *excluding* interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets; and
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

In the Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments for 1979-80 the item includes:

- sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
- takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, theatre admissions and laundry and drycleaning;
- all other operating income such as repair and service revenue, commissions, and rent, leasing and hiring revenue, but *excluding* interest, royalties, dividends and the sale of fixed tangible assets.

In the Construction Industry Survey, turnover includes:

- contract construction revenue;
- sales of speculative construction projects;
- transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- capital work done for own use, rental or lease;
- and all other operating revenue.

In the Wholesale Trade Survey, turnover includes:

- sales and transfers out;
- commissions received;
- and all other operating revenue.

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of 'turnover' is identical in all the integrated economic statistical collections.

Transfer Values

In the integrated economic statistical collections, a consistent basis has been adopted for the valuation of 'transfers' (i.e. goods physically transferred from one establishment to another establishment of the same enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.). The transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred, if it had been under separate ownership — i.e. on a commercial

valuation basis. Where the values of transfers have not been reported on this basis, the transfer values are adjusted within the Australian Bureau of Statistics, by estimation on the basis of available market data or by a notional method, in order to align the values more closely with commercial values and to provide consistent values for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

Value Added

The fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity, as derived in the integrated economic statistical collections, is the '*value added*' as a result of its activities. This measure can be aggregated, for all establishments and industries covered by the collections, without duplication — and is the concept generally accepted as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic activity.

Value added, as measured in integrated collections, is calculated as turnover *less* purchases, transfers in (from other establishments of the enterprise), and selected expenses, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in stocks. The 'selected expenses' do not include salaries and wages, interest, depreciation, or those overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole or, for 1977-78 and earlier years, rent and leasing expenses. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, depreciation, workers' compensation and other insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, rates, advertising, bad debts and other sundry charges of the enterprise and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

RESULTS OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC COLLECTIONS

Employment and/or financial data summarising operations in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic collections are given in the division 'Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs' in Chapter 15 'Agriculture'; in the division 'Mining' in Chapter 17 'Mining and Energy'; in Chapter 18 'Manufacturing' and in the division 'Retail Trade' in Chapter 20 'Internal Trade'.

Appendix C

NEW SOUTH WALES STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the New South Wales Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics may be obtained by ringing Information Services in Sydney on (02) 268-4611, calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney, or by writing to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney, N.S.W., 2001.

In the following list, prices shown are for the cost of the publication including postage at surface mail rates. Where no price is shown, publications are available free of charge.

PUBLICATIONS CURRENTLY ON ISSUE, OR TO BE ISSUED IN 1985, BY THE N.S.W. OFFICE OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS)

CATALOGUES, GUIDES, WORK MANUALS

1201.1 Information Paper: Some Guidelines to the Development and Assessment of a Community Survey.

Special; issued 1984; 12pp

This paper is designed to promote understanding of the complexities involved in developing and conducting a community-based sample survey. It identifies a range of important issues including the definition of objectives, determination of sample size, collection and processing methods, sources of error, presentation and assessment of results, and sources of further assistance.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

1300.1 New South Wales Year Book

Annual; first issue: 1982; 780pp; \$27.75 (Soft cover)

The principal general reference work of the New South Wales Office of ABS provides a comprehensive statistical, legislative and administrative survey of the social, demographic and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. Topics covered include natural environment, government, population, vital statistics, social welfare, health, education, culture and recreation, law order and public safety, labour, land use, housing and construction, water resources, transport and communication, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, mining and energy, manufacturing, external trade, internal trade, prices, consumer protection, public finance, private finance, principal events in the history of N.S.W., and a list of all State authorities which come under the responsibility of State Ministers. *See also* 1301.1.

1301.1 New South Wales Year Book

Annual; first issue under this name: 1904-05 (previously issued as 'Wealth and Progress of New South Wales', annual issues from 1886-87 to 1900-01); 780pp; \$34.40 (Hard cover)

For contents *see* 1301.1.

1302.1 Pocket Year Book of New South Wales

Annual; first issue: 1913; 136pp; \$3.20

A pocket year book emulating the New South Wales Year Book in comprehensiveness without the detail. Emphasis is on basic statistics, its aim being to provide something in all statistical fields. Also contains the names of current State Ministry, members of the New South Wales Parliament, and the New South Wales representatives in the Australian Parliament.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS (continued)**1303.1 New South Wales in Brief***Annual; first issue: 1977; brochure*

Condensed information about the population and its characteristics; vital statistics; social welfare; health; education; law order, and public safety; labour; building; transport; agriculture; mining and energy; manufacturing; external trade; internal trade; prices; state and local government finances, banks, and other public finance; household income; private final consumption expenditure; and the position of New South Wales relative to Australia.

1304.1 Handbook of Local Statistics, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1956; 90pp; \$2.60*

Most recent principal statistics available for each municipality and shire and for statistical divisions, districts, and subdivisions: area; population; births; deaths; building activity; agricultural activity; and summary statistics of manufacturing establishments, tourist accommodation establishments and local government finances. Also lists local government area boundary changes since 30 June 1981.

1305.1 Monthly Summary of Statistics, New South Wales*Monthly; first issue: May 1931; 40pp; \$1.90*

Monthly and quarterly data (including year-to-date totals) of a wide range of items classified in varying degrees of detail for the following topics: population and vital statistics; employment and unemployment; wages and prices; production; building; finance; trade; transport and welfare.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1981**2201.1 Census 1981: Families with Children under 16 years, New South Wales***Irregular; issued 1984; 42pp; \$3.70*

Contains information derived from the 1981 Census of Population and Housing about the characteristics of two-parent and single-parent families with one or more children under the age of 16 years. It also provides details of these families for local government areas and other statistical areas in New South Wales.

2202.1 Internal Migration between 1976 and 1981 by Local Government Areas, New South Wales*Irregular; issued 1984; 90pp; \$2.40*

Contains details, for each local government area, of the internal migration which occurred between the 1976 and 1981 Censuses. The details show from which Statistical Division in N.S.W. or from which other State (or Territory) the new usual residents came (i.e. inwards movement) and where former usual residents went (i.e. outwards movement). In addition, for those persons who moved between local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division, there is a table which shows the movement into and out of each local government area.

2401.1 Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, New South Wales: Part 1 — Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions*Irregular; issued 1983; 90pp; \$2.20***2402.1 Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, New South Wales: Part 2 — Balance of State (excludes Sydney, Hunter Illawarra Statistical Divisions)***Irregular; issued 1983; 180pp; \$4.30*

These two publications contain summary tables of final data for characteristics of persons and dwellings enumerated in local government areas in New South Wales. The twelve table presented for each local government area (shown on one page) were selected to give a broad picture of the personal, dwelling and labour force characteristics of the areas.

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY**3101.1 Population and Migration, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1976; 43pp; \$1.90*

Statistics of: census and estimated and mean populations including components of growth and characteristics of the population. Also estimated and/or census data for populations in municipalities and shires and statistical areas and details on population in Sydney statistical division. Includes overseas arrivals and departures and internal migration; and an historical summary of N.S.W. population and vital statistics.

POPULATION TRENDS**3206.1 Estimated Resident Population of Municipalities and Shires, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1961; 8pp*

Area and estimated resident total population of municipalities and shires in New South Wales, grouped in statistical areas.

3208.1 Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population in Local Government Areas, New South Wales*Irregular; first and latest issue: 1976-81; 32pp; \$1.70*

Estimated resident population of local government areas for each year, 1976 to 1981, and components of change in the population between 1976 and 1981.

3209.1 Age and Sex Distribution of the Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas, New South Wales*Irregular; first and latest issue: 30 June 1981; 24pp*

Contains, for each local government area and statistical area, details of the age distribution (in 5-year age groupings) and sex of the estimated resident population at 30 June 1981.

3210.1 Estimated Resident Population of Local Government Areas, New South Wales, Preliminary*Annual; first issue: 1984; pp*

Contains details of area and preliminary estimated resident total population of local government areas in New South Wales grouped in statistical areas.

VITAL STATISTICS**3302.1 Causes of Death, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1973; 84pp; \$2.60*

Number of deaths by sex and selected age groups classified according to the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases. Major causes are also shown as a proportion of total deaths and as age-specific death rates. Data are shown for the State and for Sydney statistical division.

3303.1 Perinatal Deaths, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1963; 39pp; \$1.90*

Number of stillbirths and deaths at ages under 4 weeks classified by sex, age, and usual residence of mother, weight at birth, period of gestation, time of cessation of heartbeat (before/after delivery) and causes in the child and causes in the mother selected from the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases.

3304.1 Divorces, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1945; 14pp*

Dissolutions of marriage classified by: ages of parties at time of marriage, at time of separation, and at dissolution of marriage; marital status at time of marriage; duration of marriage, duration of cohabitation; number of children of the marriage; and birthplace of parties.

3305.1 Marriages, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1976; 18pp*

Shows number of marriages registered classified by months of registration and of occurrence, and by age, conjugal condition, country of birth of brides and bridegrooms, and rites used in the marriage ceremony.

3306.1 Births, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1976; 24pp*

Detailed statistics covering births and confinements showing rate, sex, nuptiality, live births, months of registration and occurrence, age of mother, relative ages and birthplaces of parents, interval since marriage, previous issue of mother, multiple births and age-specific birth rates. Total population, live births, stillbirths and deaths are shown for municipalities and shires, grouped in statistical areas.

3307.1 Deaths, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1976; 24pp*

Deaths classified by rate (shown also for Sydney statistical division), sex, age, marital status, number of children of married persons, months of registration and occurrence and cause of death. Also shows statistics on infant deaths (including rate and age for Sydney statistical division), age-specific death rates, and expectation of life. Total population, live births, stillbirths and deaths are shown for municipalities and shires grouped in statistical areas.

GENERAL SOCIAL STATISTICS**4110.1 Household Telephone Connections, New South Wales, March 1983***Special; issued 1985; 13pp*

Contains results, for statistical divisions and total New South Wales, of a survey conducted throughout Australia in March 1983 on whether households in private dwellings had a telephone connected. Also includes reasons given for non-connection.

EDUCATION**4202.1 Schools, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1981; 36pp; \$1.90*

A wide range of data for government and non-government schools including types and sizes of schools, number of teachers, and students classified by age, grade and sex. Also shows details of State and Commonwealth Government outlays on education.

4203.1 Tertiary Education, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1981; 27pp; \$1.90*

Contains selected statistics on technical and further education colleges, colleges of advanced education and universities, and government outlays on education in New South Wales.

HEALTH**4306.1 Hospital and Nursing Home In-patients, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1978; 24pp*

Detailed statistics covering separations of patients from public and private hospitals showing sex, age, average stay, length of stay, mode of separation, principal operation and diagnosis. Separations are also classified by location of usual residence of patient and location of hospital. Nursing home separations are also classified by length of stay, principal diagnosis, mode of separation and location of nursing home.

4310.1 Census of Mental Health and Long-stay In-patients in Hospitals and Nursing Homes, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1985; 30pp; \$1.90*

Characteristics shown for these in-patients include sex, age, length of stay to date, expected length of stay, provisional diagnosis, location of institution, and location of the last home address of the in-patient.

WELFARE**4401.1 Public Awareness and Knowledge of Selected Welfare Services, New South Wales***Special; issued October 1983; 24pp*

Contains results of a survey conducted throughout New South Wales in October 1983 to investigate the level of public awareness and knowledge of selected welfare services.

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY**4502.1 Higher Criminal Courts, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1968; 52pp; \$2.60*

Details of persons dealt with by the courts and offences classified by characteristics of persons and penalties; appeals; and persons called up or brought before higher criminal courts for breach of recognizance. Includes a graphical summary.

PUBLIC FINANCE**5502.1 Local Government Finance, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1894; 99pp; \$2.90*

Details on income, expenditure, capital transactions and debt for ordinary services and trading undertakings of each local government authority and also a table showing area, rates and valuations in each local government area. Also includes summary tables of financial data for Sydney statistical division, Newcastle and Wollongong statistical districts and rest of State classified according to type of services provided.

LABOUR FORCE**6101.1 Information Paper on the Sources of Labour Statistics***Special; issued October 1983; 24pp*

Describes the principal sources of labour statistics and comments on the comparability of related data from different sources.

6201.1 The Labour Force (Including Regional Estimates), New South Wales*Quarterly; first issue: May 1974; 60pp; \$2.60*

Labour force status of the civilian population of N.S.W. and Sydney Statistical Division and (since the November 1984 issue) other regions of the State. Employed persons are classified by sex, age, industry, occupation and full-time or part-time status and unemployed persons by sex, age, industry, occupation and duration of unemployment.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE**7111.1 Principal Agricultural Commodities, New South Wales, Preliminary***Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 6pp*

Preliminary statistics on area and production of principal cereals for grain; area intended to be sown to barley, oats and wheat for all purposes; farm stock of cereal grains; livestock numbers, shearing and wool production, lambing and intended matings.

7411.1 Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 39pp; \$1.90*

Area and land utilisation of agricultural establishments, employed persons in agriculture classified by sex, birthplace and occupational status; area and type of crops and pastures artificially fertilised and quantity and type of fertiliser used; area and method of irrigation; use of pesticides; fuel usage; aerial agricultural operations; and structural data of agricultural industries.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**7203.1 Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Production in Statistical Divisions, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1964-65; 4pp*

Number of livestock slaughtered and quantity of meat produced.

7221.1 Livestock and Livestock Products, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 82pp; \$2.60*

Number of cattle and sheep classified by age, sex and purpose; number of sheep by breed; number of pigs and poultry; lambing; livestock slaughterings; production of meat, livestock and dairy products; beekeeping; wool statistics; value of livestock slaughterings and products. Agricultural enterprises by selected ASIC industry class; number and area of establishments by size of meat and milk cattle herd, sheep flock and pig herd; and structural and financial statistics.

CROPS**7321.1 Crops and Pastures, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 57pp; \$2.60*

Area of agricultural establishments; area, production and yield per hectare of crops, vegetables, pastures and grasses for hay and seed, stocks of major grains and hay; production and stocks of silage, gross value of production of crops; imports and exports of crops and crop products; structural and financial data for crop industries.

7322.1 Fruit, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1981-82; 36pp; \$1.90*

Number of trees, area, production, yield per tree of orchard fruit; area, production, yield of tropical fruit; value of fruit and grape production; imports and exports of fruit/vine products; estimated consumption per head of fresh and processed fruit and grapes; structural and financial data on the fruit industry.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**7501.1 Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, New South Wales***Annual; first issue: 1975-76 and 1976-77; 15pp*

Gross and local values of production including local values apportioned to statistical agricultural areas, classified by types of crops, livestock products, and livestock slaughterings. Also shows average local value per hectare of selected crops.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY (INCL. ELECTRICITY AND GAS)

8201.1 **Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, New South Wales**

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; 24pp

Summary of operations (number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover, opening and closing stocks, purchases, etc., value added, rent, leasing and hiring expenses, and fixed capital expenditure) classified by ASIC class. Also includes a 6-year time series for the total manufacturing division for the items listed above.

8203.1 **Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics by Industry, New South Wales**

Annual; first issue: 1968-69; 48pp; \$1.90

For statistical divisions of New South Wales and subdivisions within Sydney, a summary of operations by industry subdivision, and number of establishments classified by employment size for total manufacturing. For Sydney Statistical Division a summary of operations by industry class. Number of establishments, employment and wages and salaries paid for selected Local Government Areas in Sydney by industry division and for each Local Government Area in New South Wales for total manufacturing.

8204.1 **Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Employment Size-Group and Industry Class, New South Wales**

Irregular; first issue: 1968-69; 22pp

Number of establishments, employment at end of June, wages and salaries paid, turnover and value added, classified for each industry class by employment size-group: less than 10; 10-19; 20-49; 50-99; and 100 and over. Classification of larger establishments by industry subdivision.

8212.1 **Energy Survey, Part 1: Household Appliances, Facilities, Insulation, and Reasons for Change in Type of Fuel Used**

Special; issued 1985; 24pp

Statistics on the number of households with selected energy using appliances and facilities: the energy source for these appliances and facilities and the number of dwellings and wall and/or ceiling insulation by type of insulation. Details are given for each State and Territory.

8213.1 **Energy Survey, Part 2: Electricity and Gas Consumption**

Special; issued 1985; 20pp

Presents statistics on household electricity and reticulated gas consumption. Details of energy consumption are classified by socio-economic variables.

8302.1 **Production of Aerated and Carbonated Waters, Frozen Dairy Foods, Water Ices, etc., and Confectionery, New South Wales**

Monthly; first issue: September 1957; 1p

Quantity of production of aerated and carbonated waters, ice cream and other frozen dairy foods, water ices, fruit ices, etc., chocolate and other confectionery.

8303.1 **Production of Building Materials and Fittings, New South Wales**

Monthly; first issue: July 1952; 2pp

Quantity of production of concrete blocks, clay bricks, ready mixed concrete, sawn timber (Australian grown), roofing tiles, domestic electric stoves and electric and gas hot water systems.

MINING

8401.1 **Mining, New South Wales**

Annual; first issue: 1968-69 to 1970-71; 22pp

From the annual census of mining establishments, details of operations by industry class for the latest year and a summary of operations by subdivision for 6 years. Also includes the quantity and value of mineral production over 3 years; detailed statistics of the coal mining industry for 6 years; mining accidents and state revenue from mining.

INTERNAL TRADE AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS**8622.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, New South Wales***Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 49pp*

Contains details by industry of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, value added, fixed capital expenditure and floorspace for New South Wales. Also includes a summary of operations by industry class for Sydney Statistical Division.

8623.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Industry and Commodity Details for Statistical Retail Areas, New South Wales*Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 68pp*

The number of retail establishments, the value of their turnover and their floorspace is tabulated by statistical retail area, industry class and group. Retail and selected service establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and floorspace for each local government area. Number of retail establishments and value of retail sales by statistical retail area and commodity item.

8624.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Hotels and Accommodation Establishments, New South Wales*Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 43pp*

For each type of establishment, details of numbers of establishments, persons employed, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, transfers-in and selected expenses, value added, fixed capital expenditure less disposals and accommodation capacity, tabulated by statistical division.

8625.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Commodity Sales and Service Takings, New South Wales*Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 59pp*

Contains details of the number of retail establishments, the value of sales of commodity items and items of other income, by industry class.

8626.1 Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Industry and Commodity Details by Size of Establishments, New South Wales*Irregular; first and latest issue: 1979-80; 72pp*

Contains selected statistics classified by retail sales, employment and turnover size, in New South Wales and Sydney Statistical Division.

8635.1 Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (Previously 8608.1)*Quarterly; first issue: September Quarter 1975; 24pp*

Number of establishments with facilities providing short-term accommodation (i.e. less than two months); hotels, motels and caravan parks showing capacity, occupancy rates and takings from accommodation for each month by type of establishment for each statistical division, statistical districts of Newcastle, Wollongong, and Albury-Wodonga and selected local government areas.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION**8730.1 Building Approvals, New South Wales, Preliminary***Monthly; first issue: December 1984; 2pp*

Contains preliminary estimates of the number of new dwelling units approved during the month.

8731.1 Building Approvals, New South Wales*Monthly; first issue: August 1957; 18pp*

Approvals for the number and value of new private sector and public sector dwellings, value of other classes of building (e.g. hotels, offices, etc.) and value of alterations and additions to dwellings. Includes some details for Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts and summary data for statistical divisions, subdivisions and selected local government areas. Also includes value of houses approved classified by material of outer walls.

8733.1 Building Approvals in Local Government Areas, New South Wales*Annual; first issue: 1983-84; 23pp*

Annual details of building work approved in statistical divisions, subdivisions and local government areas. Includes number and value of dwellings (private and public) and value of other buildings.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION (continued)**8740.1 Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales, Preliminary**

Monthly; first issue: July 1983; 8pp

For Sydney Statistical Division, including selected subdivisions, and for selected other Divisions of the State, shows the number of new dwelling commencements (houses and other dwellings) classified by ownership, as notified by approving authorities.

8741.1 Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales

Quarterly; first issue: July-September 1980; 22pp

Contains monthly details of the number and type of new dwellings commenced in local government areas, and, for statistical divisions, the material of outer walls and ownership of these dwellings.

8752.1 Building Activity, New South Wales (Previously: 8706.1)

Quarterly; first issue: March Quarter 1948; 33pp; \$1.90

Summary of building activity (number and/or value) classified by class of building and stage of construction for Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions and total State; and by ownership and completion value for the State. All tables show a time series of three financial years and six quarters.

TRANSPORT**9301.1 Motor Vehicle Census, New South Wales**

Triennial; first issue: 30 September 1976; latest issue: 30 September 1982; 19pp

Registered motor vehicles classified by type, rate per 1,000 of population, make, year of manufacture and area of registration address; make and tare weight for selected vehicle types; and carrying capacity and aggregate weight for trucks.

Appendix D

NEW SOUTH WALES ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT MINISTRY

Details of the New South Wales Ministry, sworn-in on 5 April 1984 and currently in Office when this issue of the Year Book went to press in January 1985, were as follows:

Premier and Minister for the Arts — The Hon. N.K. Wran, Q.C.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Health — The Hon. R.J. Mulock

Minister for Youth and Community Services and Minister for Housing — The Hon. F.J. Walker, Q.C.

Minister for Public Works and Ports and Minister for Roads — The Hon. L.J. Brereton

Minister for Industrial Relations — The Hon. P.D. Hills

Minister for Police and Emergency Services — The Hon. P.T. Anderson

Treasurer — The Hon. K.G. Booth

Attorney General and Minister assisting the Premier on Inter-governmental Relations — The Hon. T.W. Sheahan

Minister for Transport and Vice-President of the Executive Council — The Hon. B.J. Unsworth, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries — The Hon. J.R. Hallam, M.L.C.

Minister for Education — The Hon. R.M. Cavalier

Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy — The Hon. P.F. Cox

Minister for Local Government — The Hon. K.J. Stewart

Minister for Industry and Decentralisation, and Minister for Small Business and Technology — The Hon. E.L. Bedford

Minister for Sport and Recreation and Minister for Tourism — The Hon. M.A. Cleary

Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Minister assisting the Premier on Ethnic Affairs — The Hon. G. Paciullo

Minister for Natural Resources and Minister assisting the Premier on Women's Interests — The Hon. J.A. Crosio, M.B.E.

Minister for Employment, Minister for Finance and Minister assisting the Premier on the Arts — The Hon. R.J. Debus

Minister for Corrective Services and Minister assisting the Premier on Country Interests — The Hon. J.E. Akister

Minister for Planning and Environment — The Hon. R. J. Carr

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The administrative arrangements of the above Ministry are outlined in the following table. This shows, for each ministerial portfolio, a comprehensive list of the authorities coming within that portfolio and the principal functions of those authorities. Greater detail about many of these organisations is contained in the relevant chapters of this Year Book.

The government authorities shown include governmental departments, which are created or abolished by a decision of Cabinet, and statutory authorities, which are set up under their own Act of Parliament and comprise administrative offices, declared authorities and other statutory authorities. Many of the statutory authorities are boards or commissions, some of which meet infrequently and have no physical location or independent permanent staff. The degree of control by Ministers over the government authorities shown under the Ministerial portfolio ranges from high (in the case of departments) to very low in the case of some statutory authorities). Under Section 59 of the Public Service Act, 1979, the Public Service Board of New South Wales periodically issues a list of 'Administrative Units' for purposes of the Act. These 'Administrative Units' are distinguished in the following table by an asterisk '*'.

State Government Agencies under the Minister and their Principal Functions

MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS (Hon. G. Paciullo)

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs *

Functions: Evaluation, review and, where necessary, co-ordination of policies and services for Aborigines in N.S.W.

Local Aboriginal Land Councils

Functions: Administration of land vested in or acquired by the Council for the benefit of Aborigines in its area

New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council

Functions: Allocation of funds to local and regional Aboriginal Land Councils for the acquisition of land and for administration costs

Regional Aboriginal Land Councils

Functions: Provide assistance to Local Aboriginal Land Councils

Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 1983

Functions: Register and process claims for land made by Aboriginal Land Councils

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (Hon. J.R. Hallam)

Department of Agriculture *

Functions: Safeguard and improve agricultural industries

Fisheries Division

Functions: Fisheries development and management

New South Wales Dairy Corporation *

Functions: Responsible for regulation of industry to maintain quality of production; powers to fix prices and margins of dairy products

New South Wales Meat Industry Authority *

Functions: Regulation and control of the meat industry in the State

Soil Conservation Service *

Functions: Prevent and mitigate soil erosion and conserve soil resources

Agricultural Bureau

Functions: Promote continuing education for rural producers

Agricultural Committees

Functions: Act as arbitrators determining disputes under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941

Agricultural education

Functions: Provision of agricultural education at the certificate and advanced certificate levels — Colleges comprise C.B. Alexander Agricultural College and Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Finance Agency

Functions: Provide and organise finance and financial services to designated boards which have been established for the marketing of primary products

Amateur Fishermen's Advisory Council

Functions: Act as liaison body between the Minister and amateur fishermen

Board of Tick Control

Functions: Supervise cattle tick control

Board of Veterinary Surgeons of N.S.W.

Functions: Register veterinary surgeons

Catchment Areas Protection Board

Functions: Protect State's catchment areas

Chicken Meat Industry Committee

Functions: Facilitates the negotiation of contracts and prices between chicken growers and processors

Dairy Promotion Council

Functions: Advise the N.S.W. Dairy Corporation on the promotion of milk and dairy products

Fish Marketing Authority

Functions: Operation and management of the Sydney Fish Centre

Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W.

Functions: Grain storage and handling

Homebush Abattoir Corporation

Functions: Animal slaughtering in the Sydney Metropolitan Area

 MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (continued)

New South Wales Dairy Industry Conference

Functions: Enquire into the general policies of the N.S.W. Dairy Corporation and other aspects of the dairy industry and advise the Minister

New South Wales Egg Corporation

Functions: Control and marketing of eggs in the State

Pastures Protection Boards

Functions: Control noxious animals and manage public stock facilities

Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee

Functions: Licence poultry farmers

Prickly Pear Destruction Commission

Functions: Eradication of prickly pear

Rural Youth Organisation

Functions: Promote farming skills, citizenship and self-development for members

Stock Medicines Board

Functions: Monitor and advise on the registration of stock medicines

Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority

Functions: Operate and control the wholesale fruit, vegetable and flower markets at Flemington and the retail (Paddy's) markets at Flemington and Haymarket

Various marketing boards

Functions: Marketing of primary produce; boards comprise:

- Banana Marketing Control Committee
- Barley Marketing Board
- Central Coast (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board
- Dried Fruits Board
- Grain Sorghum Marketing Board
- Murray Valley (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board
- Oats Marketing Board
- Oilseeds Marketing Board
- Rice Marketing Board
- Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
- Wine Grapes Marketing Board

Veterinary Surgeons Disciplinary Tribunal

Functions: Hear matters concerning professional misconduct of veterinary surgeons

Veterinary Surgeons Investigating Committee

Functions: Investigate complaints against veterinary surgeons

Wild Dog Control Boards

Functions: Co-ordinate destruction of wild dogs in the settled areas of the State, under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934

Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee

Functions: Determine the conditions of supply and minimum prices to be paid by processors for wine grapes

 MINISTER FOR THE ARTS (Hon. N.K. Wran Q.C.)

Office of the Arts (Premier's Department)

Functions: Administration of government policies on the Arts; provision of financial support for bodies and associations in the Arts field; awarding of grants and fellowships for the support of Arts activities; and School of Arts administration

Archives Authority of N.S.W.

Functions: Custody and control of State Archives and management of the Archives Office of N.S.W.

Art Gallery of N.S.W. Trust

Functions: Management of the Art Gallery of N.S.W.

Australian Museum Trust

Functions: Procuring and preserving specimens and data relating to natural sciences and management of the Australian Museum

Historic Houses Trust of N.S.W.

Functions: Maintenance of house museums vested in the Trust, including Elizabeth Bay House and Vaucluse House

Library Council of N.S.W.

Functions: Promotion of public library facilities and management of the State Library of N.S.W.

Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences Trust

Functions: Promotion of craftsmanship through illustrating the history and development of the applied arts; scientific research; and management of the Power House Museum

Sydney Opera House Trust

Functions: Management of the Opera House

Trustees of Schools of Arts and Related Institutions (367 institutes)

Functions: Manage the real property of the various institutions

 ATTORNEY GENERAL (Hon. T. W. Sheahan)

Attorney General's Department*

Functions: Advisory and administrative services to the Minister; legal and legislative research; accommodation and management services; administrative arrangements for the Courts

Corporate Affairs Commission *

Functions: Registration of companies and business names and investigation of alleged breaches of company law

Courts administration

Functions: Provide administrative arrangements for the Courts which comprise:

- District Court of N.S.W.
- Land and Environment Court
- Magistrates Courts *
- Supreme Court of N.S.W.

 ATTORNEY GENERAL (continued)

Legal Services Commission of N.S.W. **Functions:* Control and fund legal aid services**Public Trust Office ****Functions:* Administer estates of deceased persons; administer trusts and prepare wills**Workers' Compensation Commission of N.S.W. ****Functions:* Compensation of injured workers and benefits to injured sportsmen; includes management of the following authorities:

- Bureau of Medical Inspection, Broken Hill
- Dust Diseases Board
- Sporting Injuries Committee
- Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board
- Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Joint Committee
- Insurance Premiums Committee

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research*Functions:* Investigate the effectiveness of Court, police and correctional methods; and investigate the causes and incidence of crime**Community Justice Centres***Functions:* Provide a free mediation service as an alternative to the Courts**Community Justice Centres Council***Functions:* Determine policy guidelines and give direction with respect to Community Justice Centres**Council of Law Reporting***Functions:* Responsible for the preparation and publishing of 'New South Wales Law Reports'**Court Reporting Branch***Functions:* Transcribing and recording the proceedings of judicial tribunals**Criminal Law Review Division***Functions:* Continuously review the criminal law and associated law in the State**Crown Prosecutions Office***Functions:* Registrar of all District Courts; acts as solicitor for the Crown in criminal matters; and administers certain aspects of committal proceedings and appeals**Crown Prosecutors***Functions:* Act as Counsel for the Crown in criminal matters**Crown Solicitor's Office***Functions:* Solicitor to the Government and to departments and statutory authorities**Law Reform Commission***Functions:* Reform, simplify and modernise the law**Legal Aid Committees***Functions:* Determine applications for legal aid**Legal Aid Review Committees***Functions:* Determine appeals regarding applications for legal aid**Legal Fees and Cost Board***Functions:* Make determinations regulating the remuneration of solicitors, including the fixing of the maximum amount of costs for items of business done by solicitors**Office of the Sheriff of N.S.W.***Functions:* Compilation of jury rolls and summoning of jurors**Parliamentary Counsel's Office***Functions:* Draft Bills on behalf of Ministers; advise on the validity of proposed regulations, rules and by-laws**Privacy Committee of N.S.W.***Functions:* Research matters involving the privacy of individuals and investigate violations of privacy**Professional registration —***Functions:* Registration of barristers, solicitors, and public accountants; authorities comprise:

- Barristers' Administration Board
- Public Accountants Registration Board
- Solicitors' Admission Board
- Solicitors' Statutory Committee

Protective Office*Functions:* Management and protection of the estates of psychiatric patients**Public Defender***Functions:* Appear for the accused in a wide range of criminal cases and other serious indictable offences**Public Prosecutions Office***Functions:* Acts as Registrar in all District Courts; administers certain aspects of committal proceedings; prepare reports to the Attorney General in respect of Legal Aid applications; acts as Solicitor for the Crown on criminal prosecutions; administers certain aspects of appeal to the District Court**Publications Classifications Board***Functions:* Classify publications under the Indecent Articles and Classified Publications Act, 1975**Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages***Functions:* Registration of births, deaths and marriages**Solicitor-General and Crown Advocate***Functions:* Act as Senior Counsel for the Crown in superior courts and advise on questions of law**State Secretariat Constitution Convention Delegation***Functions:* Secretariat for State's views on constitutional reform

 MINISTER FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS (Hon. G. Paciullo)

Department of Consumer Affairs *

Functions: Provide consumer services including advice and counselling, investigate and determine complaints; and education and dissemination of information to the public about consumer affairs

Builders Licensing Board *

Functions: Licence and regulate builders and administer the compensation fund

Commercial Tribunal of New South Wales

Functions: Provide licensing and disciplinary measures in respect of consumer credit and hear applications for discretionary relief under the Consumer Credit Act

Consumer Affairs Council

Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to the interests of consumers

Consumer Claims Tribunals

Functions: Hear and determine small civil actions arising out of consumer transactions

Council of Auctioneers and Agents

Functions: Licensing, registration and control of auctioneers and agents

Credit Tribunal

Functions: Determine disputes arising under the Consumer Credit Act. Licence credit providers

Fair Rents Board

Functions: Determine rents of protected premises

Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Board

Functions: Licensing and regulation of plumbers and drainers

Prices Commission

Functions: Determine maximum selling prices of bread and petrol

Product Safety Committee

Functions: Advise Minister on product safety and on product sale restrictions

Real Estate Valuers' Registration Board

Functions: Licence and regulate real estate valuers

Registry of Funeral Funds

Functions: Regulate contributory and pre-arranged funeral funds

Rental Bond Board and Rental Advisory Service

Functions: Hold rental bonds, finance project housing, and provide a rental advisory service

Strata Titles Board

Functions: Determine disputes arising between strata proprietors

Supervisor of Loan Fund Companies

Functions: Regulate loan fund companies

Travel Agents Registration Board

Functions: Licence and regulate travel agents

 MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES (Hon. J.E. Akister)

Department of Corrective Services

Functions: Carry out the administration of sentences imposed by the Courts

Corrective Services Commission of N.S.W. *

Functions: Administer the Department of Corrective Services

Corrective Services Advisory Council

Functions: Investigate and report to the Minister on the Corrective Services Commission's policies, programs and practices

Parole Board of N.S.W.

Functions: Determine suitability of prisoners for release on parole

Prisoner Classification Committee

Functions: Determine the security classifications of prisoners and appropriate placement of prisoners

Release on Licence Board

Functions: Consider applications for release on licence

 MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (Hon. R.M. Cavalier)

Ministry of Education *

Functions: Co-ordinate the development of education policies and provide advice to the Minister for Education

Department of Education *

Functions: The provision, maintenance and staffing of primary and secondary schools

Department of Technical and Further Education *

Functions: Responsible for the provision of technical and further education courses and programs (including training for apprentices) in colleges and associated centres throughout the State

Aboriginal Education Consultative Group

Functions: Advise on Aboriginal education at all levels within the Education portfolio

Adult Migrant Education Service

Functions: Provision of language classes for non-English speaking migrants

Board of Adult Education

Functions: Promote, develop and co-ordinate adult education

Board of Senior School Studies

Functions: Make recommendations to the Minister about the courses of study and regulate the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate

Board of Studies

Functions: Make recommendations to the Director-General of Technical and Further Education with respect to the educational policies of the Department

Bursary Endowment Board

Functions: Administer the award of bursaries to eligible secondary school pupils in years 7-10

Colleges of Advanced Education — Councils

Functions: Provide advanced education, confer academic awards, and manage college property and funds (14 colleges in 1982)

 MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (continued)

Conservatorium of Music

Functions: Primarily a teaching institution (sub-primary to post-graduate)

Council of Technical and Further Education

Functions: Advises the Minister about the provisions and conduct of technical and further education, having regard to the needs of the community, industry and commerce, and the co-ordination of the Department with other bodies concerned with education and training

Course Advisory Committees (Technical and Further Education)

Functions: Advise the Director General of Technical Education about the planning of courses of instruction and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments

District Councils or Committees of Technical and Further Education

Functions: Promote and encourage the advancement of technical and further education at the local level within each college, and involve industry and community interests in this process at a regional level

Education Commission of N.S.W.

Functions: Employing authority for teachers in public schools and colleges of technical and further education; advises Minister on broad education policy and planning

Higher Education Board

Functions: Co-ordination of education at the university and advanced education level in terms of financial allocations, examination of programs of study in colleges, research and legal advice to institutions

Music Examinations Advisory Board

Functions: Determination of syllabuses, gradings and programming of theoretical and practical music examinations

Nurses Education Board of N.S.W.

Functions: Plan an integrated program of development of nurse education in the State

Regional Councils of Nurse Education

Functions: Organise teaching on a regional basis, involving tertiary institutions and hospital-based facilities

Secondary Schools Board

Functions: Make recommendations to the Minister about the courses of study to be followed by secondary students in years 7-10 and regulate the conduct of examinations

Teacher Housing Authority of N.S.W.

Functions: Provision and maintenance of suitable accommodation for teachers

Universities — Councils

Functions: Provide education, confer academic awards, and manage university property and funds. Universities comprise: Macquarie University; University of New England; University of New South Wales; University of Newcastle; University of Sydney; and University of Wollongong

 MINISTER FOR EMPLOYMENT (Hon. R.J. Debus)

Ministry of Employment

Functions: Develop, manage and monitor the following employment programs ---

- (a) Community Employment Program
 - (b) Youth Employment Scheme
 - (c) Youth Women's Program
 - (d) Youth Training Program
 - (e) State Youth Corps
 - (f) Wage Pause Employment Program
 - (g) Local Government Relief Scheme (Employment)
 - (h) Western Sydney Employment Assistance Fund
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 MINISTER FOR FINANCE (Hon. R.J. Debus)

Department of Finance *

Functions: Review and co-ordinate the State's taxation policies and administer business franchise licensing, charities, lotteries, art unions and poker machine taxation

State Lotteries Office *

Functions: Administer the running of various lotteries including ticket sales, payment of prizes and the conduct of the draws. Distribute and collect Lotto coupons and administer the payment of prizes.

Land Tax Office

Functions: Raise revenue by tax on liable real estate

Payroll Tax Office

Functions: Raise revenue by tax on employers in respect of certain wages paid

Stamp Duties Office

Functions: Raise revenue from duty on liable instruments, documents and transactions

 MINISTER FOR HEALTH (Hon. R.J. Mulock)

Department of Health *

Functions: Promote and protect the health of the community

Ambulance Service

Functions: State-wide provision of emergency trauma and day patient transfers

Ambulance Services Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Minister concerning the future development of the State ambulance services

Committee of Review (Public Hospitals Act, 1929)

Functions: Determine appeals by medical practitioners against decisions by Second and Third Schedule Hospitals concerning their appointments as visiting practitioners

Dentists Charges Committee

Functions: Review, upon application, charges for services performed by dentists

Disciplinary Tribunal (Medical Practitioners Act, 1938)

Functions: Determine complaints or charges against registered medical practitioners which have been referred to it by the Investigating Committee

Fifth Schedule (State) Hospitals

Functions: Provision of facilities for mentally ill and physically and mentally handicapped, geriatric and rehabilitation services

 MINISTER FOR HEALTH (continued)

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Department on proposals to add fluoride to public water supplies

Health Advisory Council

Functions: Consider health and preventive medicine and the involvement of local government, hospital and health institutions, and voluntary agencies and organisations

Health professionals registration boards

Functions: Set standards for registration and in some cases, conduct and control of professions:

Bd. of Optometrical Registration
 Chiropractors Registration Bd.
 Chiropractors Registration Bd.
 Dental Bd. of N.S.W.
 Dental Technicians Registration Bd.
 Health Services Professional Registration Bd.
 N.S.W. Medical Bd.
 N.S.W. Nurses Registration Bd.
 Optical Dispensers Licensing Bd.
 Pathology Laboratories Accreditation Bd.
 Pharmacy Bd. of N.S.W.
 Physiotherapists Registration Bd.

Institute of Public Health Bio Sciences

Functions: Comprises Pharmaceutical Services, Food Inspection, Health Inspection and Communicable Diseases Branches; and the Central Cancer Registry

Investigating Committee (Medical Practitioners Act, 1938)

Functions: Investigate complaints against registered medical practitioners

Medical Committee (Poisons Act, 1966)

Functions: Determine applications from medical practitioners to prescribe drugs of addiction

Medical Practitioners Charges Committee

Functions: Review, upon application, any account for any medical service and certify what it finds to be a reasonable charge for that service

Mental Health Review Tribunals

Functions: Determine 'temporary patients' and 'continued treatment patients' in respect of mentally ill persons

New South Wales Drug and Alcohol Authority

Functions: Formulate, promote and facilitate provision of co-ordinated drug and alcohol services in N.S.W.

New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre Board

Functions: Advise the Department, hospitals, and designers on the planning and construction of building services and facilities for use by a hospital or proposed hospital

New South Wales Institute of Psychiatry

Functions: Assist and foster research and investigation into causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses and disorders

New South Wales State Cancer Council

Functions: Assist and foster research and investigation into causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer

Newcastle Regional Nurse Training Council

Functions: Act as a co-ordinating unit between participating hospitals and the Newcastle Regional School of Nursing

Official Visitors (Mental Health Act, 1983)

Functions: Regularly visit nominated hospitals and make inquiries as to the care, treatment and control of persons detained, and report to the Minister on each visit made

Poisons Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister regarding Regulations under the Poisons Act, 1966 and amendments to the Poisons List

Professional Services Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Minister concerning the Department's managerial responsibilities of professions or professional institutions

Psychosurgery Review Board

Functions: Determine applications for permission to perform psychosurgery on a patient and review and research the ease of each patient on whom psychosurgery has been performed

Public Hospitals — Board of Directors

Functions: Govern and manage hospitals

Pure Food Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Department on matters relating to food

Radiological Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Minister on ways to prevent or minimise dangers from radioactive substances or apparatus used

Therapeutic Goods and Cosmetic Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on the administration of, and regulations under, the Therapeutic Goods and Cosmetic Act, 1972

 MINISTER FOR HOUSING (Hon F.J. Walker Q.C.)

Housing Commission of N.S.W. *

Functions: Provision and management of public rental housing for low income earners

Department of Co-operative Societies *

Functions: Registration and supervision of co-operative societies, credit unions, friendly societies, and building societies

Land Commission of N.S.W. *

Functions: Acquisition and development of land for residential purposes (moderately priced allotments)

Aboriginal Housing Advisory Board

Functions: Provision of housing for Aborigines

Advisory Council (Co-operation Act, 1923)

Functions: Advise the Minister about matters concerning co-operative societies

Co-operative Housing Societies Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on proposals to promote the building of houses by co-operative effort

Credit Union Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on ways to promote credit unions

Credit Union Savings Reserve Board

Functions: Administer the Credit Unions Savings Reserve Fund under the Credit Union Act 1969

 MINISTER FOR HOUSING (continued)

Crown Lands Home Sites Branch

Functions: Development of Crown land for home sites

Friendly Societies Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on effective operation of friendly societies

Insurance Activities Committee (Co-operative Act, 1923)

Functions: Advise the Minister on registered societies seeking to carry on the business of insurance

Land Co-ordination Unit

Functions: Co-ordination of services to ensure adequate supply of residential land

Permanent Building Societies Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on effective operation of permanent building societies

 MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (Hon. P.D. Hills)

Department of Industrial Relations *

Functions: Regulation of industrial relationships and apprenticeships; regulation of working conditions in factories; promotion of safety, health, and welfare of employees in industry (including the mining industry); regulation of dangerous goods (including explosives and flammable liquids; provision of vocational guidance services; and testing and research of mining equipment

New South Wales Superannuation Office *

Functions: Co-ordinate policies in relation to the superannuation schemes for employees of the State and Local government

State Superannuation Board *

Functions: Administer the New South Wales Superannuation Fund

Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees

Functions: Make awards determining the terms and conditions of apprenticeship in an industry

Apprenticeship Council of N.S.W.

Functions: Review the adequacy of apprentice training and the State's requirements for skilled tradesmen and apprentices

Apprenticeship Training Committees

Functions: Advise the Apprenticeship Council on an industry's requirements for skilled tradesmen, the availability of young persons for apprenticeship, and the industry's placement opportunities and training needs

Board of Reference (Boiler and Pressure Vessel Regulations)

Functions: Review complaints concerning actions of licensed boiler inspectors, welding supervisors, or welders

Boards of Reference (Construction Safety Act, 1912)

Functions: Determine objections or appeals against directions given by an inspector or the Chief Inspector under the Act

Bread Industry Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to improve bread making and distribution or on bread zoning under the Bread Act, 1969

Building and Construction Industry Committee

Functions: Determine applications concerning the entry of names to the Register

Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Corporation

Functions: Provide a scheme of long service benefits for registered workers in the building and construction industry

Coal and Oil Shale Mineworkers Superannuation Tribunal

Functions: Administer the superannuation fund

Coal Mining Qualifications Board

Functions: Examine and issue certificates of competency to persons in coal mines to work as managers, deputies, engine drivers, shot firers etc.

Conciliation Committees

Functions: Enquire into industrial matters in the appropriate industry and make orders or awards concerning wages, hours, leave, holidays etc.

Contract Regulation Tribunals (Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940)

Functions: Inquire into any matter arising under contracts of bailment of a public vehicle and make a contract determination with respect to the conditions of contract

Demarcation of Callings Board (Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940)

Functions: Determine questions arising as to the right of employees in specified callings to do certain work in an industry to the exclusion of employees in other callings

Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants' Examination Board

Functions: Issue Certificate of Competency to engine drivers and boiler attendants

Factory and Industrial Welfare Board

Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to secure the health and safety of factory employees

Hairdressers' Council

Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to the regulation and control of the hairdressing industry, including standards of efficiency and hygiene.

Industrial Commission of N.S.W.

Functions: Hear appeals, references and objections relating to industrial matters, and attempt to settle these by means of conciliation

Mines Rescue Board

Functions: Provide for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by establishing, equipping, and maintaining rescue stations and rescue corps

Motor Dealers Disputes Committee

Functions: Investigate and make recommendations to the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs about whether a warranty obligation exists upon a dealer and/or manufacturer under the Motor Dealers Act, 1974 in respect of disputes lodged by a purchaser

Motor Vehicle Repair Disputes Committee

Functions: Investigate and determine disagreements between an owner of a vehicle and a repairer concerning the cost or the manner in which any repair work was done

Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Council

Functions: Licence and discipline motor vehicle repairers, promote improvement in the standard of motor vehicle repair work

 MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (continued)

Occupational Health, Safety and Rehabilitation Council of N.S.W.

Functions: Advise the Minister on occupational health and safety

Police Superannuation Board

Functions: Administer the Police Superannuation Fund

Public Authorities Superannuation Board

Functions: Administer the New South Wales Retirement Fund, Transport Retirement Fund, and the Local Government and Other Authorities Superannuation Fund

Retail Trade Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on matters concerning the sale of goods by retail in shops

Retail Trade Industrial Tribunal

Functions: Advise the Minister on any matter concerning trading hours for shops which is referred to it by the Minister and review all awards relating to the retail trade industry

Rural Workers Accommodation Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to secure proper accommodation for rural workers

State Compensation Board

Functions: Responsible for the operation of the statutory system for compensating injured persons. Provide advice, including financial advice, and make reports and recommendations to the Minister in respect of compensation to injured persons.

 MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY AND DECENTRALISATION (Hon. E.L. Bedford)

Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation *

Functions: Liaise between N.S.W. industry and the State government, advise the Minister on industrial development, assist industry wishing to invest and develop in the State, liaise between N.S.W. industry and overseas businesses, and assist the establishment or expansion of decentralised industries

Government Printing Office *

Functions: Provides printing and publishing services for the operations of Parliament and State government authorities

Government Supply Department *

Functions: Arrange the supply of goods and services to State government authorities

Advanced Technology Centre

Functions: Promote the development and support of advanced technology within the State

Albury-Wodonga (N.S.W.) Corporation

Functions: Acquire, hold, manage and provide land in those areas of Albury-Wodonga designated for development

Development Corporation of N.S.W.

Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to balanced development of the State with particular reference to providing maximum employment opportunities

Development corporations or boards

Functions: Promote, co-ordinate, manage, and secure the orderly and economic development of the following growth areas:

Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation

Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation

Hunter Development Board

Macarthur Development Board

Government Courier Service

Functions: Provide a scheduled delivery and pick-up service for State government authorities in Sydney and Newcastle and an overnight mail bag service between Sydney and selected country towns

Government Information Service

Functions: Provide information and a referral service on the functions and activities of State government organisations

Offsets Review Board

Functions: Review offset of overseas tenders

Regional Industry Development Boards

Functions: Encourage economic development in regions of the State

State Contracts Control Board

Functions: Invite and accept tenders and complete contracts for the supply of goods and services to State government authorities

State Development Co-ordinating Committee

Functions: Provide a forum where development projects of economic significance to the State and requiring the approval or involvement of a number of government departments or authorities may be evaluated

 MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Hon. K.J. Stewart)

Department of Local Government *

Functions: Supervision of local government involving: overseeing rating practices of councils; constitution and alteration of local government areas; division of areas into electoral divisions; setting of building standards; controls on council activities over a variety of areas; inspection of councils' administration. The Department also administers the licensing of theatres and public halls, animal welfare, and proclamation of public holidays

Argentine Ant Eradication Committee

Functions: Investigate Argentine ant infestations and advise the Minister on eradication policies and procedures

Local Government Boundaries Commission

Functions: Examine proposals for alteration of local government boundaries

Local government examination committees

Functions: Consider the issue of certificates for professional practice in local councils. These occupations consist of: building surveyor; town, shire or county clerk; electrical engineer; civil engineer; gas engineer; health surveyor; town planner; and local government valuer

Local Government Grants Commission

Functions: Distribute to councils the funds provided by Commonwealth and State governments

Noxious Plants Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on noxious plant control policies and procedures

 MINISTER FOR MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY (Hon. P.F. Cox)

Department of Mineral Resources *

Functions: Regulation and orderly development of mining operations in the State

Energy Authority of N.S.W. *

Functions: Develop and implement the State's energy policy; co-ordinate electricity distribution within the State; administer and review electrical safety regulations; licence electricians and electrical contractors; test gas, gas equipment, meters and gas mains

Boards of Inquiry (Gas and Electricity Act, 1935)

Functions: Inquire into and report on matters in the Act including the price of gas

Electrical Approvals Advisory Committee

Functions: Provides advice to the Energy Authority on the approval of prescribed electrical articles.

Electrical Contractors and Electricians Licensing Advisory Committee

Functions: Provides advice to the Energy Authority on the licensing of electrical contractors and electricians

Electricity Commission of N.S.W.

Functions: Provide a safe, reliable and adequate supply of electrical power to the State; mine coal to reduce the cost of electricity to consumers; co-operate in the development of the State's water resources for their application to hydro-electric and pumped storage power

Joint Coal Board

Functions: Ensure that coal is produced in the State in such quantities and with such regularity as will meet State requirements and the requirements of trade with other countries

Mine Subsidence Board

Functions: Administer the Mine Subsidence Compensation Act, 1961

Petroleum Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Energy Authority on the supply of crude oil to, and finished products from, Sydney refineries; and advise on fuel distribution during periods of shortages.

Prospecting Board

Functions: Assist exploration and encourage prospecting to develop the mineral resources of the State

Snowy Mountains Council

Functions: Direct and control the operation and maintenance of the permanent works of the Snowy Mountains Scheme for the control of water for the production of electricity and for irrigation

Solar Energy Advisory Committee

Functions: Provide Advice to the Energy Authority on the use of solar energy in the State

State Mines Control Authority

Functions: Manage a number of administrative matters under the State Coal Mines Act, 1912

Various energy boards

Functions: Make investigations and advise the Minister on matters relating to that industry. Boards comprise:

Electricity Board

Gas Board

Liquid Fuels Board

Vehicle Energy Technology Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Energy Authority on the efficient use and conservation of transport fuels

 MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES (Hon. J.A. Crosio)

Department of Lands *

Functions: Administration of land resources in the State including roads, high water mark, sand and gravel removal from Crown land and royalties from Crown land

Forestry Commission of N.S.W. *

Functions: Management and protection of State forests and timber reserves, and marketing of forest products

Central Mapping Authority *

Functions: Provision of mapping services

Valuer General's Department *

Functions: Administration of land valuation system

Assessment Board (Hunter Valley Conservation Trust Act, 1950)

Functions: Assess the carrying capacity of lands in the Hunter Valley for grazing of livestock

Bore Water Trusts

Functions: Administer, operate, and maintain a system comprising artesian bores, bore drains, and pipelines. Fix and levy rates

Closer Settlement Advisory Boards

Functions: Advise the Minister on the suitability of land for closer settlement and negotiate with owners for its acquisition

Crown Lands Office

Functions: Management of Crown lands in the State, including public reserves

Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission

Functions: Administer the agreement which provides for the sharing of the waters from the Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers by Queensland and New South Wales

Flood Prevention Trusts

Functions: Operate, maintain and administer works under its charge for the prevention of floods and for the control of flood waters. Fix and levy rates to finance these works

Geographical Names Board

Functions: Assigning names of places

Hunter District Water Board

Functions: Construct, maintain and administer the water, sewerage, and drainage system of Newcastle, Greater Cessnock, Maitland, Lake Macquarie and the shire of Port Stephens

Hunter Valley Conservation Trust

Functions: Promote conservation of the natural resources of the Hunter Valley, and mitigation of flooding and damage caused by floods

Irrigation Trusts

Functions: Operate pumps, water supply channels etc. to supply water to farms, principally for irrigation

Licensed Pumpers' Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Water Resources Commission in relation to the metering scheme for the diversion of water from regulated streams

 MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES (continued)

Local Lands Boards*Functions:* Determine matters relating to the use of Crown lands**Local Lands Boards (Western Lands Act, 1901)***Functions:* Determine matters relating to the use of Crown lands in the Western Division**Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board***Functions:* Control water, sewerage and main drainage systems for Sydney, Blue Mountains and near South Coast areas**Murray Basin Board***Functions:* Advise the Water Resources Commission concerning the prevention of floods, the control of flood water, the supply of water, water conservation, irrigation and artesian wells in the Murray Basin**Registrar General's Office***Functions:* Administration of land title and registration system**River Advisory Committee***Functions:* Advise the Water Resources Commission on matters relating to water management and distribution**River Murray Commission***Functions:* Administer the agreement which provides for the sharing of the waters of the Murray River between New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Direct the operation of storages, weirs and locks on the Murray River**Special Land Boards***Functions:* Advise the Water Resources Commission on matters relating to holdings within Irrigation Areas referred to it by the Commission or landholders**Surveyors Board of N.S.W.***Functions:* Register all land surveyors under the Surveyors Act, 1929**Trustees of Commons (194 Trusts)***Functions:* Manage the area under the control of the Trustees**Trustees of Public Reserves and Public Parks***Functions:* Manage the reserved lands placed under their control**Water Resources Commission***Functions:* Planning and management of water resources; construction of water storage and flood mitigation works; and control of irrigation works**Water Supply Advisory Council***Functions:* Comprises representatives of irrigation farmers and water users; provides the opportunity for consumer participation in policy decisions; and reviews the effects on landholders of current water supply management, water distribution and flood mitigation policies**Water Trusts***Functions:* Operate regulators, weirs, cuttings etc. to distribute water along natural watercourses, mainly for stock and domestic use**Water Utilization Council***Functions:* Comprises senior representatives from State and local government authorities, and advises the Water Resources Commission on proposals for water resources development and management**Western Lands Commission***Functions:* Management of the lands in the Western Division**Wild Dog Destruction Board***Functions:* Responsible for the maintenance of a dingo-proof fence on the border between N.S.W. and South Australia and Queensland; and for the destruction of wild dogs in the Western Division of N.S.W.**Zoological Parks Board***Functions:* Supervise the zoological parks in the State; comprising Taronga Park and the Western Plains Zoo, Dubbo

 MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (Hon. R.J. Carr)

Department of Environment and Planning **Functions:* Environmental planning and assessment; promotion and co-ordination of town and country planning; and administration of Western Sydney Area Assistance Scheme (WSAAS)**National Parks and Wildlife Service ****Functions:* Management of National Parks, nature reserves and State recreation areas; flora and fauna protection; and protection and preservation of Aboriginal sites**State Pollution Control Commission ****Functions:* Take measures to ensure the control of pollution, to control the disposal of waste, and to protect the environment from harm**Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee***Functions:* Advise the Minister on matters relating to the preservation, control of excavation, removal and custody of relics or Aboriginal places**Advisory Co-ordinating Committee***Functions:* Advise the Minister on means to co-ordinate the activities and programs of public authorities; on priorities; and on matters which should be taken into account in the preparation of environmental planning instruments**Air Pollution Advisory Committee***Functions:* Advise the State Pollution Control Commission on methods to prevent, abate, or mitigate air pollution**Clean Waters Advisory Committee***Functions:* Advise the State Pollution Control Commission on methods to prevent, abate, or mitigate water pollution**Coastal Council of N.S.W.***Functions:* Advise the Minister concerning coastal protection**Environment and Planning Advisory Committee***Functions:* Advise the Minister on policies and procedures relating to the administration of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979**Height of Buildings Advisory Committee***Functions:* Examine and report upon all development applications referred to the Minister under the Height of Buildings Act, 1912 (in particular, on buildings having a height greater than 25 metres)**Heritage Council of N.S.W.***Functions:* Conservation of the State's environmental heritage**Local Government Liaison Committee***Functions:* Advise the Minister on means to ensure co-ordination between public authorities and local councils; policies and procedures relating to functions of councils; needs of councils for information and procedures; environmental planning and local planning policies and procedures

 MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority

Functions: Establishment and operation of waste disposal facilities, and supervision of waste disposal

National Parks Advisory Committee of Architects

Functions: Advise the Minister on the siting and design of structures within national parks, historic sites, nature reserves etc.

National Parks and Historic Sites Advisory Committees

Functions: Advise the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council concerning the park or site for which the committee was constituted

National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to the care, control and management of national parks and historic sites, and the conservation of wildlife

Noise Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the State Pollution Control Commission on methods to prevent, abate, or mitigate noise

Planning Control and Strata Titles Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on the inter-relationship of environmental planning control and matters relating to subdivision under the Strata Titles Act

State Recreation Area Trusts (18 Trusts)

Functions: Exercise care, control and management of State recreation areas

Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority

Functions: Plan and promote the revitalisation of The Rocks neighbourhood of Sydney by way of redevelopment and restoration

Technical Advisory Committee of the State Pollution Control Commission

Functions: Advise the Commission on matters relating to its responsibilities, powers, authorities and functions under the Act

Urban Consolidation Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to implement urban consolidation in Sydney

Urban Development Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on the demand and supply of land for urban development and the provision of ancillary services

Various planning and development committees

Functions: Advise the Minister concerning planning and assessment in their respective regions (Hunter, Illawarra, Central Coast, and Western Sydney)

 MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (Hon. P.T. Anderson)

Office of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services *

Functions: Advise and assist the Minister in the development, evaluation and implementation of policy in respect of police and emergency services matters

Police Department *

Functions: Maintenance of peace and good order and the security of life and property throughout the State

State Emergency Services and Civil Defence *

Functions: Prepare plans designed to co-ordinate activities during emergencies (as defined in the State Emergency and Civil Defence Act)

Board of Fire Commissioners of N.S.W.

Functions: Provide and maintain fire protection in the Sydney metropolitan area, Newcastle, Wollongong, Port Kembla and most other large cities and towns in country areas within the State

Bush Fire Council Co-ordinating Committee

Functions: Prepare a co-ordinated plan of procedures for dealing with bush fires in scheduled areas of the State; ensure that members are provided with the necessary training and equipment

Bush Fire Council Finance Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on the creation of bush fire regions and the provision of funds to each fire region

Bush Fire Council of N.S.W.

Functions: Advise the Minister on measures to prevent and extinguish bush fires, and promote practical measures to educate the public on the need to prevent, suppress or control bush fires

Police Board of N.S.W.

Functions: Promote the improvement of the Police Force; ensure maintenance of an efficient and effective police service; research into new police methods; and advise the Minister on senior appointments

 PREMIER (Hon. N.K. Wran Q.C.)

Premier's Department *

Functions: Co-ordination of government policies; and servicing of Cabinet and its committees; provision of Government ceremonial activities and hospitality

Auditor General's Office *

Functions: Audit the accounts of State Government Departments, Statutory Bodies and other public authorities

Ombudsman's Office *

Functions: Investigate complaints about the administrative conduct of State public authorities

Public Service Board of N.S.W. *

Functions: Fix salaries and conditions of employment for public servants; determine job classification, organisation and establishments in the Public Service; and conduct efficiency audits and special enquiries

State Electoral Office *

Functions: Maintain lists of electors in the State and conduct State elections and referendums

Anti-Discrimination Board

Functions: Handling of complaints concerning discrimination

Building and Construction Industry Consultative Committee

Functions: Advise the Government on matters relative to the building and construction industry in New South Wales

Centennial Park Trust

Functions: Manage Centennial Park

Commissioner of Public Complaints

Functions: Receive and examine complaints and, if appropriate, instigate investigations into allegations of wrongful conduct by public officials (including complaints about Ministers, members of the judiciary, public office holders, departments, public servants, public authorities, and local government authorities).

Counsellor for Equal Opportunity

Functions: Conciliate in respect of complaints of discrimination on grounds of sex, race, marital status and physical impairment and refer to the Equal Opportunity Tribunal those which cannot be settled through conciliation

 PREMIER (continued)

Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment

Functions: Promotion of equal employment in the public sector

Election Funding Authority of N.S.W.

Functions: Responsible for applications for registration of political parties and claims for payments out of public funds towards costs of electoral campaigns; maintain registers of details of political contributions and electoral expenditures

Equal Opportunity Tribunal

Functions: Hear and determine complaints of discrimination referred to it

Ethnic Affairs Commission of N.S.W.

Functions: Advise on issues involving the ethnic groups

Film Corporation of N.S.W.

Functions: Arrange the production, promotion, distribution and exhibition of films

Government Actuary (within the Public Service Board)

Functions: Provide a consulting actuarial service to Public Service Department and authorities

Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal

Functions: Determine appeals concerning promotion and discipline by government employees

Governor's Establishment

Functions: Supervise the operation of Government House and the Executive Council

Lord Howe Island Board

Functions: Manage Lord Howe Island

Manufacturing Industry Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Government on matters relative to the manufacturing industry, with particular emphasis on ways to broaden the industrial base of the State

New South Wales Bicentennial Secretariat

Functions: Stimulate Government Departments and instrumentalities to celebrate the Bicentenary in 1988

New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority

Functions: Promote trade opportunities overseas for New South Wales produce and products

New South Wales Overseas Offices

Functions: Maintain New South Wales Offices in London, Los Angeles and Tokyo

Office of Special Development

Functions: Supervise the State's Capital Works Program and facilitate major private development projects in the State

Public Servant Housing Authority of N.S.W.

Functions: Provide and maintain suitable and adequate housing accommodation for public servants

Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust

Functions: Manage the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain and the operation of the National Herbarium

Staff of the Leaders of the Opposition Parties

Functions: Maintain the Offices of Leaders of Opposition Parties in Parliament

Sydney Entertainment Company

Functions: Arrange the management of the Sydney Entertainment Centre

Sydney Observatory

Functions: Maintain the time service and provide education to the public in astronomy

Women's Co-ordination Unit and N.S.W. Women's Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Premier on policy issues affecting women; establish community contact with women, especially in regional areas

 MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND PORTS (Hon. L.J. Brereton)

Department of Public Works *

Functions: Planning, design, construction and maintenance of Government works including: design and construction of architectural works (such as hospitals, schools, technical colleges); design and construction of engineering works (water supply and sewerage in country areas and coastal engineering); design and construction of flood mitigation works; and maintenance of public buildings

State Dockyard Board of N.S.W. * (Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking)

Functions: Undertake all types of engineering work (general and marine) for outside industry, government departments and authorities; ship repair work; and the design and construction of new vessels

Board of Architects of N.S.W.

Functions: Registration of architects and operation of Architects Fund

Broken Hill Water Board

Functions: Provide water supplies for domestic and industrial purposes for Broken Hill, Menindee, Silverton and Sunset Strip and provide sewerage services for Broken Hill

Chipping Norton Lake Authority

Functions: Provide for the development of a lake on Georges River near Chipping Norton

Cobar Water Board

Functions: Carry out water works in the Cobar/Nyngan area

Dams Safety Committee of N.S.W.

Functions: Maintain surveillance of, and investigate the location, design and construction of prescribed dams and environs to ensure their safety

Drainage Unions and Trusts

Functions: Undertake drainage or flood mitigation works and levy rates and borrow money for that purpose

Government Motor Garage

Functions: Provide facilities (as a trading undertaking) for the servicing, repair, and maintenance of motor vehicles, motorised machines, and equipment owned by Government departments

Light Heat and Power Committee

Functions: Authorise payment of electricity and gas accounts for government departments under the Group Vote System

Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Functions: Provide for port development and maintenance; port operation (including the control of shipping movements); enforce the navigation legislation; licensing of power boat drivers and registration of power boats; and other waterways management and marine safety

 MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND PORTS (continued)

New Darling Harbour Authority

Functions: Encourage, facilitate, carry-out, and control the development of land within the Darling Harbour Area — including the promotion of a whole range of tourist, educational, recreational, cultural and commercial activities

State Brickworks

Functions: Manufacture and distribute (as a trading undertaking) all classes of bricks

Taree-Wingham Water Supply Board of Management

Functions: Supervise the management, renewal, repair, maintenance, and general operation of the water supply works

Various port advisory committees

Functions: Advise the Maritime Services Board upon all major matters relating to the management, control and development of the ports of Newcastle, Port Kembla and Clarence River

Various water supply undertakings

Functions: Manage the South West Tablelands and the Fish River Water Supply Schemes

MINISTER FOR ROADS (Hon. L.J. Brereton)

Department of Main Roads

Functions: Construct, maintain, and improve the main road system throughout the State. Install and maintain traffic control and traffic management devices for the commercial and social benefit of the community

MINISTER FOR SMALL BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY (Hon. E.L. Bedford)

Office of Small Business (within the Dept. of Ind. Dev. and Decentralisation)

Functions: Provide assistance and information to small businesses

Advanced Technology Unit

Functions: Promote the introduction of technology into industry and commerce

Science and Technology Council

Functions: Advise the Government on science and technology matters; encourage and implement technological development

Small Business Development Corporation

Functions: Administer the Small Business Development Fund

Technology Research Unit

Functions: Advise on social effects of technological change in community

MINISTER FOR SPORT AND RECREATION AND MINISTER FOR TOURISM (Hon. M.A. Cleary)

Department of Leisure, Sport and Tourism *

Functions: Provide assistance, advice, liaison and support to sporting and recreation bodies; promote physical health; control and regulate racing and the T.A.B.; provide tourist information, arrange travel; and promote tourist attractions

Bookmakers Revision Committee

Functions: Issue licences to bookmakers and bookmaker's clerks

Boxing Advisory Committee

Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to professional boxing

Greyhound Racing Control Board

Functions: Manage greyhound racing

Racecourse Development Committee

Functions: Consider applications for financial assistance from the Racecourse Development Fund (set up under the Totalizator Act, 1916)

State Sports Centre Trust

Functions: Establish and maintain a comprehensive sports and recreation complex — the State Sports Centre at Homebush — providing sporting facilities of an international standard, a training centre for sportspersons, and a sports education centre

Sydney Cricket Ground and Sports Ground Trust

Functions: Manage the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Sydney Sports Ground

Totalizator Agency Board (TAB)

Functions: Responsible for off-course betting

Trotting Authority of N.S.W.

Functions: Manage the sport of trotting

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT (Hon. B.J. Unsworth)

Ministry of Transport *

Functions: Co-ordinate transport policy and development in the State

Department of Motor Transport

Functions: Test for, and issue driver's licences and motor vehicle registrations. Collect motor vehicle registration fees, stamp duty on new and transferred registrations, premiums for motor vehicle third party insurances with the Government Insurance Offices. Licence and regulate commercial passenger carrying services. Administer intrastate aircraft licensing

Air Licensing Advisory Committee of N.S.W.

Functions: Advise the Minister on applications for licences relating to air transport services

Railway Workshops Board of N.S.W.

Functions: Responsible for railway workshop matters under delegation from the State Rail Authority

State Rail Authority

Functions: Operate passenger and freight rail services

Traffic Authority of N.S.W.

Functions: Control and manage road traffic within the State

Traffic Safety Committee of N.S.W.

Functions: Advise and assist the Traffic Authority in dealing with traffic safety

Transport Appeals Board

Functions: Determine appeals from employees of the State Rail Authority, Urban Transit Authority and the Department of Motor Transport

Urban Transit Authority of N.S.W.

Functions: Operate, manage and administer bus, ferry and hydrofoil services; carry out research and planning and enter into contracts for passenger conveyances; co-ordinate and rationalise all forms of transport in the urban area, whether publicly or privately owned

 TREASURER (Hon. K.G. Booth)

The Treasury *

Functions: Advise the Government on financial and economic policy; prepare and review the State Budget and Loan Estimates; control the Public Accounts; maintain the financial arrangements with the Federal Government; issue licences for poker machines and registered clubs

Government Insurance Office of N.S.W. *

Functions: Provide general insurance service and life insurance to the people and corporations of the State

Clubs Industry Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Treasurer on matters relating to Registered Clubs

Liquor Administration Board

Functions: Collect licence fees in respect of premises licensed to sell liquor; review operations of the Liquor Act; review standards of licensed premises

New South Wales Treasury Corporation

Functions: Raise financial accommodation on behalf of State public authorities

Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund Trustees

Functions: Establish a contributory superannuation scheme for members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council

Rural Assistance Board

Functions: Provide financial assistance to farmers — for reconstruction of debts and protection from creditors; for farm improvements; and for rehabilitation and household support loans

State Bank of N.S.W.

Functions: Operate as a major trading bank within and outside the State, providing a full range of banking services

 MINISTER FOR YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (Hon. F.J. Walker Q.C.)

Department of Youth and Community Services *

Functions: Provide financial and other services and assistance to the aged, handicapped, single parents and other persons receiving low incomes; family casework services designed to avoid family breakdown; services related to adoption of children; care and protection of State wards; young offender programs; child protection programs

Adoption Tribunal

Functions: Determine matters arising out of applications for the adoption of children

Alternate Care Committee

Functions: Advise on residential and foster care

Child Welfare Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Minister on matters connected with child welfare

Children's Boards of Review

Functions: Review the welfare, status, progress and circumstances of individual wards or children residing in residential child care centres and advise the Minister on ways to promote the welfare of the ward or child

Community Services Training Council

Functions: Advise the Minister on courses of instruction and training for persons employed in the provision of welfare services

Community Welfare Advisory Council

Functions: Advise the Minister on matters relating to community welfare or social development

Family and Children's Services Agency

Functions: Co-ordinate and advise on the development of policy for family and children's services

Home Care Committee

Functions: Advise on domiciliary care for the aged and disabled

Home Care Service of N.S.W.

Functions: Provide help (either on a short or long-term basis) to individuals or families who cannot manage independently at home because of illness, frailty, disability or crisis

Intellectually Handicapped Persons Review Panel

Functions: Hear applications and make determinations regarding intellectually handicapped persons

New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped

Functions: Advise the Minister on prescribed matters relating to the well-being of persons affected by any physical, intellectual or sensory handicap

INDEX

- Abalone, 464
- Abattoirs
 - country, 528
 - Homebush Abattoir Corporation, 528, 674
 - local authorities, 584, 591, 597-598
 - slaughtering and inspection, 439
 - State, 528, 674
- Aboriginal
 - areas and places, 195
 - census records, 40, 53-54
 - Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 111
 - Development Commission, 111
 - Education Consultative Group, 677
 - education, 112
 - Commonwealth grants, 150
 - mobile teaching unit, 167
 - Health Programme, 112
 - housing, 111
 - Housing Advisory Board, 111, 271-272, 679
 - Land Councils, 111, 674
 - Land Rights Act, 111, 271-272, 674
 - Lands Trust, 34
 - medical services, 130
 - Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, 674
 - Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, 111, 674
 - Overseas Study Awards Scheme, 186
 - population, 53-54
 - Relics Advisory Committee, 683
 - Secondary Grants Scheme, 186
 - Special Housing Scheme, 111
 - Teachers' Aide Scheme, 112
- Absentees, taxation of income, 552
- Accidents
 - aviation, 361
 - deaths, 86, 89-90
 - industrial, 243-246
 - insurance (*see also* Workers' Compensation), 631
 - railway, 339
 - road, 354-355
- Accommodation
 - for the aged, 92, 110
 - tourist (*see also* Tourist accommodation), 533-534
- Actuary, Government (within the Public Service Board), 685
- Administrative law
 - Administrative Appeals Tribunal, 220
 - Federal Court of Australia, 218
 - Ombudsman
 - Commonwealth, 220
 - State, 219-220, 684
 - Supreme Court, 208
- Admiralty Division of Supreme Court, 208
- Admission centres (*see* Psychiatric services)
- Adoption of children, 105-106
- Adoption Tribunal, 687
- ADP equipment
 - overseas trade, 517, 518, 519
- Adult education, 176, 182, 183, 186
 - Adult Education Library, 189, 190
- Adult Migrant Education Service, 183, 677
- Advanced education, colleges, 171-175
 - Advanced Education Council, 148
 - Board of Adult Education, 677
 - Advanced education, colleges (*continued*)
 - Commonwealth expenditure, 150-175
 - students, 171-172
 - Advanced Technology Centre, 681
 - Advanced Technology Unit, 686
 - Advances to Settlers Agency (State Bank), 610
 - Advertising controls, 547
 - Advisory Co-ordinating Committee, 683
 - Advisory Committee
 - Air Pollution, 683
 - Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies, 679
 - Poisons, 119, 679
 - Pure Food, 119, 679
 - Advisory Council
 - Ambulance Services, 119, 678
 - Co-operative Societies, 679
 - Handicapped Persons, 687
 - Health, 119, 679
 - Health Promotion, 119
 - Inter-government Relations, 21
 - Professional Services, 119, 679
 - Radiological, 119, 679
- Aerated waters, cordials, etc., production, 513
- Aerial medical services, 679
- Aerodromes, 359
- Age pensions, 91-93, 115
- Aged persons accommodation, 92, 110
- Agent-General, London, 33
- Agents, farm produce, 422, 527-528
- Ages of population, 48
 - at death, 80
 - infants, 82-85
 - at marriage, 71-72
 - mothers, 75-76
 - statistical divisions, 48
- Agriculture
 - advances to, 607
 - area and cultivation, 391-394
 - Agricultural Marketing Finance Agency, 674
 - Australian Agricultural Council, 382
 - Bureau, 674
 - colleges, 170, 172, 173-174, 381, 674
 - government expenditure, 149
 - Committees, 674
 - crops (*see* Crops)
 - Department, 381-382, 413, 435, 674
 - development, 370-371
 - drought assistance, 391
 - education, 158, 170, 173-174, 381, 674
 - employment, 379-381
 - establishments, 375-378
 - value of operations, 375
 - establishments with agricultural activity, 369
 - 376-378
 - fertilisers, 396-398, 425
 - subsidies, 391
 - finance, 385-389
 - advances to, 607
 - statistics, 386
 - government assistance, 389-391
 - government authorities, 381-385, 674
 - high schools, 158
 - Holdings Act, 381
 - holdings (*see also* Establishments with agricultural activity), 369

- Agriculture (*continued*)
 land use, 377-380
 Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, 675
 natural disaster relief, 391
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 production, 372, 378-379, 393-396
 rainfall, 371-374
 research, 381-384, 407, 411, 415, 436-438, 447-448, 453, 455
 share farming, 381
 statistical divisions and subdivisions, 369-370
 turnover, 379
 value added, 379
 value of agricultural commodities produced, 378-379, 394-396, 441, 456
 water usage, 313
- Aids and appliances for disabled persons, 126, 134-135
- Air
 ambulance, 359
 Force pensions, 625
 Licensing Advisory Committee, 357-358, 686
 pollution, 279-280
 Pollution Advisory Committee, 683
 services
 Australian, 360
 international, 359-360
 transport (*see also* Aviation, civil), 357-361
- Aircraft, 359
- Albany
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 46
- Albany-Wodonga
 Development Corporation, 284, 285, 288-289, 681
 Growth Centre, 288-289, 681
 (N.S.W.) Corporation, 288, 681
 Statistical District, 4
- Alcohol (*see also* Liquor)
 beverages, consumption, 532
 Consumer Price Index, 537
 excise duties, 520
- Alienation and tenure of crown lands, 271-273
- Allied veterans, 95
- Alternate Care Committee, 687
- Altitude of towns
 coastal, 16
 tablelands, 17
 western plains, 19
 western slopes, 18
- Alumina
 interstate trade, 521
 mining, 474
- Amateur Fishermen's Advisory Council, 674
- Ambulance
 Contribution Scheme, 132
 Service, 132, 678
 Services Advisory Council, 119, 678
- Amusements (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatre licences)
- Anchorage, 328-331
- Animals (*see also* Livestock and specific subjects)
 health, 382, 434-435
 noxious, 384
- Anti-Discrimination Board, 684
- Anti-dumping duties, 520
- Antimony, 473, 474
- Appeals, law (*see* Courts of law, appeals)
- Apples, 394, 418, 419, 420
- Applied Arts and Sciences Museum, 189, 675
- Apprenticeship
 Act, 239-240
 Commonwealth assistance schemes, 240
- Apprenticeship (*continued*)
 Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme, 241
 Conciliation Commissioner, 239-240
 Conciliation Committees, 239-240, 680
 Council, 239, 680
 Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme, 241
 Group One-year Scheme, 241
 new apprenticeships approved, 241-242
 schemes, 241
 Special Assistance Program, 241
 State assistance schemes, 241, 680
 statistics, 241-242
 technical and further education, 167-170
 Training Committees, 240, 680
- Apricots, 394, 418, 419
- Arbitration (*see* Industrial, arbitration and conciliation)
- Architects, 305
- Archives Authority of N.S.W., 191, 675
- Area (*see also* specific subjects)
 Australian States, 1-2
 New South Wales, 1-2
 temperate and tropical zones, 2
- Argentine Ant Eradication Committee, 681
- Armidale
 altitude and climate, 17
 population, 46
 University of New England, 177, 178-180
- Army pensions, 625
- Artesian bores, 324, 374, 682, 683
- Art Gallery of N.S.W., 191, 675
- Arts
 Minister for, 675
 Office of the Arts (Premier's Department) 675
- Artificial breeding of dairy cattle, 437
- Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, 126
- Asbestos mining, 472, 486
- ASIC, 660-661
 Agriculture Division, 375
 Manufacturing Division, 505-506
 Mining Division, 467-471
 Retail Trade Subdivision, 523-524
- Asparagus, 421
- Assessment Board (Hunter Valley Conservation Trust Act), 682
- Assisted immigration, 64
- Assurance (*see* Insurance)
- Atomic Energy Act, 491, 494
- Atomic Energy Commission, 494, 503
- Attorney-General of N.S.W., 201-202, 205, 675
- Attorney-General's Department, 675
- Auditor General, 32, 684
- Aussat Pty. Ltd., 366
- Australia, discovery of, 1
- Australia Council, 192
- Australia Post, 361, 362-364
- Australian
 Agricultural Council, 382
 Apple and Pear Corporation, 420
 Atomic Energy Commission, 494, 504
 Ballet Foundation, 192
 banking legislation, 603-604
 Broadcasting Corporation, 193
 sinfonia, 191
 Broadcasting Tribunal, 194
 Bureau of Statistics
 publications issued by N.S.W., Office, 665-672
 Capital Territory
 altitude and climate, 17
 area, 2
 cession to Commonwealth, 1, 33
 population, 61

- Australian (*continued*)
- Capital Territory (*continued*)
 - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 17
 - School Authority, 148
 - Citizenship Act, 65-66
 - Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 252-254 256-257, 258
 - Constitution, 21, 33, 35
 - Council on Awards in Advanced Education, 148
 - Council of Trade Unions, 247
 - Customs Service, 502, 515, 520
 - Dairy Corporation, 451-452
 - Dairy Industry Advisory Committee, 452
 - Democrats, 27, 28, 34
 - Denial Standards Laboratory, 117
 - Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 64-65, 183
 - Design Centre, 504
 - Dried Fruits Corporation, 420
 - Education Council, 145
 - Egg Board, 455
 - Film and Television School, 181
 - Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras, 192
 - Federal Police, 223
 - Forestry Council, 461
 - health insurance program, 133-134
 - Heritage Commission, 283
 - Honey Board, 456
 - Industrial Court, 252-253
 - Industrial Research and Development Incentives Board, 502
 - Industry Development Corporation, 502, 640-641
 - Institute of Anatomy, 117
 - Institute of Criminology, 225-226
 - Labor Party (*see* Labor, Party Australia)
 - Legal Aid Office, 206-207
 - Loan Council, 551, 569, 573-574, 635
 - Meat and Livestock Corporation, 425-426, 435, 436, 442
 - Medical Association, 126
 - Museum, 189, 675
 - library, 190
 - Trust, 675
 - National Airlines Commission, 358
 - National Railways Commission, 335
 - Opera, 192
 - Postal Commission, 362-364
 - Radiation Laboratory, 117
 - Red Cross Society, 121, 123, 136-137
 - Resources Development Bank, 611, 633
 - Savings Bonds, 636, 637
 - Shipping Commission, 325-326
 - Shipping Register, 333
 - Standard Industrial Classification (*see also* ASIC), 660-661
 - States and Territories population, 61
 - Telecommunications Commission, 193, 361, 364-366
 - Tobacco Board, 415
 - Trade Union Training Authority, 183
 - Transport Advisory Council, 356
 - Water Resources Council, 313, 314
 - Wheat Board, 402
 - Wheat Pools, 405
 - Wine and Brandy Corporation, 417
 - Wine Board, 417
 - Wool Corporation, 445-446, 447-448
 - Authorised Money Market dealers, 614, 617-618
 - Automatic data processing equipment
 - overseas trade, 517, 518, 519
 - Average weekly earnings, 260-262
 - Avocados, 418, 419
 - Aviation, civil
 - accidents, 361
 - aerodromes, 359
 - Aviation, civil (*continued*)
 - Agreement Act, 358-359
 - Air Ambulance and 'Flying Doctor' Service, 359
 - aircraft registered, 359
 - Airlines Equipment Act, 358-359
 - Australian National Airlines Commission, 358
 - control of, 357-359
 - Department of, 357
 - domestic airlines agreements, 358-359
 - fares, 360
 - international services, 359-360
 - licences, 357-358
 - MANS Committee, 359
 - navigation charges, 358
 - passengers and freight carried, 360
 - regular services
 - interstate and intrastate, 360
 - overseas, 359-360
 - traffic control, 357
 - Awards, industrial (*see also* Industrial, arbitration and conciliation)
 - State industrial tribunals, 212, 680
 - wages and earnings, 258-259
 - agricultural employment, 379-380
 - award rates, 259
 - earnings, 260-262
 - secondary wages, 258
 - working conditions, 262-266
 - annual leave, 264
 - hours of work, 262-263
 - long service leave, 265
 - maternity leave, 264-265
 - public holidays, 263-264
 - shift work, 263
 - sick leave, 264
 - Baby health centres, 38, 130
 - Bacon and ham
 - production, 439, 513
 - retail prices, 538
 - Bakeries (*see* Bread)
 - Bananas
 - area and production, 393, 417, 418
 - Banana Marketing Control Committee, 418, 675
 - establishments, 392, 417
 - marketing, 418
 - planting and harvesting, times, 394
 - value of production, 395, 396
 - Bankruptcy
 - law, 218, 614
 - statistics, 641-642
 - Banks and banking, 603-612
 - advances, 605, 606, 607, 609, 610, 611
 - Australian Resources Development Bank, 611, 633
 - Banking Act, 604, 608, 611, 633
 - branches, 605, 608
 - Committees of Inquiry into Australian Financial System, 612
 - Commonwealth Banking Corporation, 604, 607
 - Commonwealth Banks Act, 604, 611
 - Commonwealth Development Bank, 388, 389, 604, 611
 - Commonwealth Savings Bank, 604, 607, 608, 610
 - Commonwealth Trading Bank, 603-604, 605
 - deposits and advances, 605
 - deposits, 604, 605, 606, 608, 609
 - exchange rates, overseas, 612-613
 - farm development loan funds, 385-389
 - finance for housing, 302-303
 - interest rates, 633-634
 - legislation, 603-604
 - Primary Industry Bank, 385-386, 611-612, 633, 634

- Banks and banking (*continued*)
- Reserve Bank, 603, 604-605, 633
 - note issue, 603
 - Rural Credits Department, 388, 605
 - savings banks, 603, 604, 607-610
 - branches, 607-608
 - deposits, 608
 - housing loans, 302, 303, 634
 - interest rates, 633, 634
 - State Bank, 301-302, 387-388, 389, 603, 605, 609-611, 687
 - advances for homes, 301-302
 - advances to settlers, 387, 389
 - Decentralisation and Development Agency, 610
 - Government Agency Business, 387, 388, 389, 610-611
 - Housing Society Agency, 301-302, 660
 - interest rates, 389
 - Irrigation Agency, 387-388, 389
 - Rural Assistance Agency, 387, 389, 610
 - Rural Industries Agency, 387, 389, 611
 - Sale of Homes Agency, 301, 610
 - Special Industries Agency, 610
 - term loan funds, 389
 - Statutory Reserve Deposits, 604
 - term loan funds, 386
 - trading banks, 605-607
 - advances, 605, 606, 607
 - branches, 605
 - deposits, 605, 606
 - housing loans, 302-303, 607
 - interest rates, 634
 - overdraft rates, 634
- Barley
- area and production, 393, 395, 396, 410
 - establishments, 392
 - Marketing Board, 410, 675
 - planting and harvesting times, 394
 - value, 395, 396
- Barristers, 204-205
- Admission Board, 676
- Basalt, 485
- Basic wages, Commonwealth awards, 258
- Bathurst
- altitude and climate, 17
 - Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 172, 174
 - population, 46
- Bathurst-Orange
- Development Corporation, 284, 287-288, 582, 681
 - Growth Centre, 277-288, 681
 - Statistical District, 4
- Bauxite, interstate trade, 522
- Beans, 421
- Beef (*see also* Meat, Cattle)
- exports, 441-442
 - prices
 - livestock, 436
 - retail, 538
 - producers' assistance, 389-391
- Beekeeping
- hives and production, 456
- Beer, ale, and stout (*see also* Liquor)
- consumption, 532
 - excise, 520
 - sales, 532
- Beeswax, 456
- Beetroot, 421
- Bega
- altitude and climate, 16
 - population, 43
- Berry fruit, 418, 419
- Betting (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)
- Bicentennial Secretariat, N.S.W., 685
- Births
- Aboriginals, 73
 - ages of mothers, 75-76
 - average number of children, 76
 - previous issue, 76-77
 - confinements, 78
 - ex-nuptial
 - ages of mothers, 76
 - legitimations, 78
 - live births, 73-74
 - plural births, 78
 - still-births, 69, 77
 - fertility of females, 74-75
 - live, 73-77, 78
 - plural, 78
 - previous issue of mothers, 76-77
 - rates, 73-76
 - registration, 75, 676
 - still-births, 69, 77-78
 - registrations, 69
- Blind persons
- education, 136, 159-160, 164
 - guide dogs, 130
 - institutions, 136
 - pensions, 92, 95-96, 136
- Blood Transfusion Service, 121, 123, 137
- Blue Mountains, population, 45
- Board of Adult Education, 148, 183, 677
- Board of Architects, 305, 685
- Board of Fire Commissioners, 229, 583, 684
- Board of Optometrical Registration, 679
- Board of Senior School Studies, 147, 677
- Board of Studies, 677
- Board of Surveyors, 268, 269, 683
- Board of Tick Control, 434, 674
- Board of Veterinary Surgeons, 435, 674
- Boards, marketing (*see* Marketing)
- Boards of Inquiry (Gas and Electricity Act), 682
- Boards of Reference, 680
- Bond Board, Rental, 294, 677
- Bond yields and interest rates, 634-635, 637
- Bookmakers
- Revision Committee, 686
 - taxes, 564
 - turnover, 198
- Books
- bounty on production, 501
 - printing and publishing, 508
- Boots and shoes (*see* Footwear)
- Border railways (Victorian), 339
- Bore Water Trusts, 682
- Botany Bay, 330
- arrivals, 330
 - cargoes discharged and loaded, 326-327
 - interstate trade, 521, 522
 - intrastate trade, 522
- Boundaries of New South Wales, 1
- Bounties and subsidies
- fodder, 391
 - manufactures, 501
 - phosphate, 391
- Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis
- Eradication campaign, 434
- Bowral, population, 43
- Boxing Advisory Committee, 686
- Braille Library, 191
- Brands, livestock, 385
- Bread, 528-529
- bakeries, 508
 - Industry Advisory Committee, 529, 680
 - prices, 535, 538, 539
- Bricks, production, 513
- Brickworks, State, 578, 686
- Bridges (incl. Sydney Harbour Bridge), 347

- Broadcasting (*see* Radio)
- Broken Hill
 altitude and climate, 19
 mines, 467, 475-476, 477
 workers' compensation, 246
 population, 46
 standard time, 19
 Statistical District, 4
 Water Board, 583, 598, 685
- Bronchitis, deaths, 86
- Builders Licensing Board, 304, 677
- Building (*see also* Housing, Construction)
 and Construction Industry
 Committee, 680
 Consultative Committee, 684
 Long Service Payments Corporation, 265, 680
 finance, 302-303
 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, 295-297
 Defence Service Homes, 298-299
 government assistance, 295-302
 Home Deposit Assistance Scheme, 300
 Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme, 300-301
 Home Savings Grant Scheme, 299-300
 housing loans insurance scheme, 300
 State Bank of N.S.W., 301-302
 State mortgage loans scheme, 302
 materials (*see also* specific items)
 price indexes, 541-542
 new buildings
 number of dwellings, 309-310
 statistics, scope, and definition, 305-306
 value, 307-309
 ordinances, 303
 societies, 302-303, 613, 614-616, 636, 637, 679
 State Bank of N.S.W., 301-302
 statistics, 305-312
- Bulk billing of medical services, 133
- Bulk handling of grain, 402-403
- Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 676
- Bureau of Medical Inspection, Broken Hill, 676
- Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics 487, 491
- Burrinjuck Dam, 318, 321
 rainfall and evaporation, 15
- Bursaries and scholarships (*see* Scholarships and bursaries)
- Bursary Endowment Board, 184, 677
- Business franchise licences, 558, 559, 565, 678
- Bus services (*see also* Urban Transit Authority and Buses)
 administration, 335, 341, 348, 349
 government, (*see* Urban Transit Authority)
 private, 341-342
 Urban Transit Authority, 335, 340-341, 575, 578, 580, 581
- Buses
 drivers' licences, 349, 353
 licensing of vehicles and service, 348, 349
 new vehicles registered, 350-351
 on the register, 348, 350
 registration, 348-350
- Bush fire
 Bush Fire Council
 Council of N.S.W., 231, 684
 Co-ordinating Committee, 231, 684
 Finance Committee, 684
 prevention and control, 230
- Business, Office of Small, 686
- Butchers' stores, 525, 527
- Butter (*see also* Dairying)
 exports, 452
 prices, retail, 538
- Butter (*continued*)
 production, 449-450, 513
 stabilisation scheme, 451-452
- Cabaret, liquor permit, 531
- Cabbages, 421
- Cabinet, New South Wales Government, 23-24, 673
 Committees, 23
 salaries of members, 24
- Cable communication, 366
- Cadmium, 474
- Calves and calving (*see also* Cattle), 430, 431, 438, 441
- Campbell Committee Inquiry into Australian Financial System, 612
- Canberra (*see* Australian Capital Territory)
- Cancer
 Central Cancer Registry, 135, 679
 deaths, 86, 87-88
 State Council, 119, 679
- Canning, fish, 465
- Capital cities, Australian
 population, 61
- Capital punishment, 209
- Caravan parks, 534
- Carrots, 421
- Cargo, discharged or loaded, overseas, 326-327
- Cars and station wagons (*see also* Motor vehicles)
 on the register, 348, 686
 registered, 350-351, 686
 new vehicles, 350
 taxes, fees, and charges, 354, 565, 571, 686
- Casino, population, 46
- Catchment areas, 3
- Catchment Areas Protection Board, 268, 674
- Catholic (*see also* Religions)
 Education Commission, 161-164
- Cattle (*see also* Animals, Dairying, Livestock, Meat)
 artificial breeding, 437
 beef, 372, 431, 432, 433
 breeds, 431-432
 calves, 430, 431, 438, 441
 commercial dairies, 432, 448
 Compensation Act, 435
 dairy, 431, 432
 elements of increase and decrease, 430
 establishments, 375
 value of operations, 375
 geographical distribution, 432-433
 herd recording, 437
 levy, 434, 436, 437, 439
 numbers, 372, 431-433
 prices, 436
 research, 436-437
 sex and age, 430
 slaughtering, 438, 439
 tick, 434
 types, 431
 value of production, 441
- Cauliflowers, 421
- Causes of death, 84, 85-90
- Caves, limestone, 2
- C.B. Alexander Agricultural College, 170, 674
- Cement, limestone produced, 486
- Censorship
 classification of publications under the Indecent Articles and Classified Publications Act, 676
 films, 197
 television, 192
- Census
 agriculture, 369
 economic, integrated, 659-663

- Census (*continued*)
 electricity and gas, 495, 499
 manufacturing, 505-512
 mining, 467
 motor vehicles, 350-351
 population, 39
 Aboriginals, 40, 53-54
 ages, 48
 employment, 233-234
 enumerations, 39
 housing, 291
 marital status, 49
 sex distribution, 48-49
 unemployment, 233
 retail, 524-526
 tourist accommodation, 533-534
 Centennial Park Trust, 684
 Central and Southern Tableland Statistical
 Agricultural Area, 372, 373, 376, 377, 378
 Central bank, 603-605
 Central Coast (N.S.W.) Citrus Marketing Board, 675
 Central Coast Planning and Development Committee,
 684
 Central Coast Statistical Agricultural Area, 372,
 373-374, 376, 377, 378
 Central Division of N.S.W., 268
 Central Mapping Authority, 268, 269, 682
 Central Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 372,
 373-374, 376, 377, 378
 Central West Statistical Division, 5, 7
 Cereal foods, manufacturing establishments, 508
 Cereal grains (*see also* specific crops)
 overseas trade, 518, 519
 Cerebrovascular diseases, 86, 88-89
 Cessnock, Greater, population, 46
 Chaffey Dam, 321
 Cheese
 prices, retail, 538
 production, 449, 513
 Chemical industries, 508
 Chemicals, overseas trade, 518, 519
 Chemists, retail sales, 525, 527
 Cherries, 394, 418, 419
 Chicken Meat Industry Committee, 674
 Chicken meat levy, 438
 Chickens (*see also* Eggs, Poultry), 440, 454-455
 Child (*see also* Children)
 migrant education, 150, 159-160
 Welfare Advisory Council, 103, 687
 Children (*see also* Child, Schools, Youth)
 adoption, 105-106
 ages in schools, 154, 156-157, 163-164
 courts, 103, 105, 214-215
 crippled, 136, 159-160
 deaf, dumb, and blind, 136, 159-160, 164
 deaths, 80, 81-85
 dental services, school, 129
 deserted, 107
 employment, 107
 Far West Health Scheme, 136
 foster homes, 104, 105
 handicapped, 96-97, 112, 130, 136, 159-160
 immigrant, 107
 isolated, 150, 157-158, 185, 187
 juvenile offenders, 105, 214-215
 legislation, 103-107
 neglected, 103-104, 107
 pre-schools and day care, 151, 166
 proportion to population, 48
 protection of, 108
 refuges, 107
 school students, 153-164
 Services Program, Children's, 107, 166
 State guardianship, 103-104
 welfare, 103-107
- Children (*continued*)
 Youth and Community Services Department,
 102-107, 687
 Children's Boards of Review, 103, 687
 Children's Services Program, 107
 Chipping Norton Lake Authority, 685
 Chiropodists
 registered, 120
 Registration Board, 679
 Chiropactors and osteopaths registered, 120
 Chiropactors Registration Board, 679
 Chocolate confectionery, 513
 Chronological history of New South Wales, 645-658
 Churches (*see also* Religions), 52-53
 Cirrhosis of liver, deaths, 86
 Cities, Australian capital, population, 61
 Citizenship, 65-66
 Citrus fruits
 Central Coast Citrus Marketing Board, 419, 675
 marketing, 420
 Murray Valley Citrus Marketing Board, 420, 675
 planting and harvesting times, 394, 419-420
 trees and production, 418, 419
 value, 395
 Civil defence, 231, 684
 Civil Service (*see* Public Service)
 Clarence River Port Advisory Committee, 686
 Clay
 mining, 469, 471, 472, 486
 products, 508
 Clean Waters Advisory Committee, 683
 Climate, 11-20
 Clinics
 clinical schools of medicine, 176-177
 Haymarket kerbside, 130
 school dental, 129
 sexually transmitted diseases, 130-131
 venereal diseases, 131
 Closer Settlement Advisory Boards, 272, 682
 Closer settlement (*see also* Land), 272-273
 settlement of ex-servicemen, 272-273
 Cloth (*see* Textiles)
 Clothing
 manufacturers, 508
 production, 513
 retail
 price index, 571
 sales, 527
 stores, 525, 527
 Clubs Industry Advisory Council, 687
 Clubs, registered, 199, 526, 530
 Clyde Cameron College, 183
 Coal, 478-485
 and Oil Shale Mineworkers' Superannuation,
 Tribunal, 629-630, 680
 coastal trade, 522
 consumers, 483, 493
 consumption, 483, 493
 Electricity Commission mines, 479
 Energy Research Trust, 485
 export duty, 491
 exports
 interstate, 484, 521, 522
 overseas, 478, 484, 517
 Joint Coal Board, 478, 495, 682
 leases, 528
 loading facilities, 329, 330-331, 484
 mining, 468, 469-471, 472-473, 478-485
 employment, 469-471, 472-473, 481-483
 excise duty, 483
 fields, 478
 financial assistance, 491
 industrial disputes, 248-249, 256
 inspection of mines, 490
 levies, 483

- Coal (*continued*)
 mining (*continued*)
 long service leave, 483
 manshifts, 482
 miners' pensions, 629-630
 Mining Qualifications Board, 680
 open cut, 480, 482
 organisation and control, 478-479
 output per manshift, 482
 preparation, 481
 production, 480
 royalties, 489
 value added, 469, 470, 471
 value of production, 471, 472, 481
 wages, 469, 470
 washery operations, 481
 workers' compensation, 243, 245
 prices, 481
 research, 484-485
 resources, 479
- Coastal
 Agricultural Areas, 372, 373, 376, 377, 378
 Council, 281-283, 683
 districts, climate, 16-17
 protection, 281-283
 trade, 521-522
- Cobalt mining, 474
- Cobar Water Board, 583, 598, 685
- Coinage, 603
- Coke
 coastal trade, 522
 interstate trade, 522
- College of Law, 182
- Colleges
 advanced education, 171-175
 Councils, 677
 agricultural, 170, 172, 173-174, 674
 evening, 182
 teachers', 170-171
- Commercial radio services, 194
- Commercial television services, 194
- Commercial Tribunal, 677
- Commissioner of Public Complaints, 684
- Committees of Inquiry into Australian Financial System, 612
- Committee of Review (Public Hospitals Act), 678
- Committees,
 cabinet, 23
 parliamentary, 28
 Common law, 201, 207
- Commons, Trustees of, 683
- Commonwealth (*see also* Australian Government)
 Banking Corporation, 604, 605, 607
 Banks Act (1959), 604, 611
 bonds, 634-635, 637
 Bread Research Institute, 529
 Constitution, 21, 33-35
 Development Bank, 388, 389, 604, 611
 Employment Service, 238
 Grants, Commission
 grants to local government, 569, 589
 grants to State, 566
 grants for roads, 346-347
 health authorities, 117
 Institute of Health, 117
 legislature, 33-35
 loan raisings, 573-574
 Public Service pensions, 624-625
 Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), 241
 Rehabilitation Service, 112-113, 115
 Savings Banks (*see also* Banks and banking), 603-604, 607-608, 610
 Schools Commission, 148-149
- Commonwealth (*continued*)
 Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)
 animal health research, 435
 bread research, 529
 coal research, 485
 cotton research, 413
 energy research, 494
 environmental research, 283
 fish research, 465
 herbage plant research, 424
 manufacturing, 503
 mining research, 491
 National Measurement Laboratory, 547
 poultry research, 455
 rabbits, destruction of, 384
 services to agricultural industry, 382
 wool research, 448
 Scrut Laboratories Commission, 118, 137
 taxes (*see also* Taxation, Commonwealth), 552-558
 Tertiary Education Commission, 148-149
 Trading Bank (*see also* Banks and banking), 603-604, 605-607
- Communication (*see also* individual forms of communication), 192-195, 361-367
- Communications, Dept. of, 192, 361
- Communist Party, 28
- Community
 advancement and settlement societies, 614
 Employment Program, 678
 Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 131
 Health Centres, 128
 health grants, 120
 Health Program, 128
 Justice Centres, 217, 676
 Council, 676
 Languages Program, 158
 nursing, 128-139
 Service Order, 225
 Services Fund, 103
 Services Training Council, 687
 Welfare Advisory Council, 103, 687
 Youth Centres, 105
 Youth Support Scheme, 102
- Companies
 Acts, 637-638
 Corporate Affairs Commission, 202, 221, 637, 638, 675
 finance, 613-614, 618-620, 636
 foreign, 639
 incorporated, 637-639
 insurance (*see also* Insurance), 622-624, 631-632
 legislation, 637-638
 National Companies and Securities Commission, 637-638
 registrations, 638-639
 taxation, 552, 557
 takeover code, 637
- Compensation, accident
 railways, 339
 seamen, 334
 workers' (*see* Workers' compensation).
- Compensation Board, State, 681
- Computers in schools, 160
- Conciliation (*see* Industrial, arbitration and conciliation)
- Conciliation Committees, 254-255, 680
- Concrete, ready-mixed, production, 513
- Condobolin, altitude and climate, 19
- Confectionery production, 513
- Conjugal condition (*see* Marital status)
- Conservation
 Australian Heritage Commission, 283

- Conservation (*continued*)
 fodder, 422
 Heritage Council of N.S.W., 284, 683
 soil, 383-384, 674
 water, 313-316, 321-324
- Conservatorium of Music, 149, 172, 175, 678
- Consolidated Fund, 328, 570, 571-573, 576, 577
- Consolidated Revenue Fund (See Consolidated Fund)
- Constitution
 Commonwealth of Australia, 21, 33-35, 201, 251, 325
 New South Wales, 21
- Construction (*see also* Building, Housing)
 earnings and hours, 260
 statistics, 305, 311-312
 supervision, 303-305, 677
 value of work done, 311-312
- Construction materials, 472, 485
- Consumer
 advertising and description of goods, 547
 affairs, 545-550
 Affairs Council, 546, 677
 Affairs Departments of, 546, 677
 Consumer Claims Tribunal, 546-547, 677
 Credit, 548-550
 Minister for Consumer Affairs, 535, 677
 Price Index, 536-537
 product safety, 548
 Protection Act, 546, 547
 supervision of construction, 303-305
- Container cargo, 327
- Contract Regulation Tribunals (Industrial Arbitration Act), 680
- Contracts Control Board, State, 681
- Conversion loans, 573
- Co-operative societies, 614-617
 agricultural, 422
 building, 302-303, 614-616, 636
 community advancement and settlement, 614
 credit unions, 616-617
 Department of, 679
 fishermen's, 465
 housing societies, 614-616
 Advisory Committee, 679
 investment societies, 611
 loans guaranteed, 583
 registration, 679
 rural, 614
 taxation, 557
 trading, 614
- Cooma-Monaro, population, 47
- Copper
 employment, 472
 mining, 467, 474
 production, 473, 474
 prices, 478
 value of production, 472-473
- Copyright, 221
- Coroners' Courts, 202, 215-216
- Corporate Affairs Commission, 202, 221, 637, 638, 675
- Corrective Services
 Advisory Council, 677
 Commission, 223, 677
 Department of, 223, 224, 225, 677
- Correspondence teaching (*see also* External courses)
 schools, 157, 158
 technical and further education colleges, 167, 169, 170
- Cotton
 agricultural establishments, 392
 area and production, 393, 413
 cloth production, 513
 exports, 413
- Cotton (*continued*)
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 Research Committee, 413
 value, 395, 396
- Council of Auctioneers and Agents, 677
- Council of Egg Marketing Authorities, 455
- Council of Law Reporting, 676
- Council of Technical and Further Education, 147, 678
- Counsellor for Equal Opportunity, 684
- Country Industries Assistance Fund, 285, 503
 Payroll tax rebates, 285, 559-560
- Country Party (*see* National Party)
- County councils
 abattoirs, 597-598
 electricity undertakings, 596
 finances, 584, 595-596
 loans, 583, 590
 functions, 36
 gasworks, 597
 Sydney County Council, 585
 water supply and sewerage, 598-599
- Courier Service, Government (N.S.W.), 681
- Course Advisory Committees (Technical and Further Education), 147, 678
- Court Reporting Branch (Attorney General's Dept.), 676
- Courts administration, 675
- Court Reporting Branch (Attorney General's Dept.), 676
- Courts administration, 675
- Courts of law, 202
 appeals, 202, 205, 209, 210, 218
 Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 252-254, 256-257, 258
 Australian Industrial, 252
 Central Criminal Court, 209
 children's, 103, 105, 106, 202, 214-215
 civil, 202, 207, 209, 214
 Coroners', 202, 215-216
 criminal, 202, 207, 209-211, 212-213
 Disputed Returns (parliamentary elections), 31
 District, 202, 203, 209, 210, 675
 Divorce, 208, 218-219
 Fair Rents Boards, 217, 294, 677
 Family Court of Australia, 218-219
 Federal Court of Australia, 218
 Industrial Division, 218, 252
 High Court of Australia, 202, 217-218
 Industrial Commission of N.S.W., 212, 247, 254-256, 680
 jury system, 204
 Land and Environment Court, 202, 208-209, 270, 272, 279, 282, 675
 Licensing (Liquor), 202, 216, 530
 Local Courts Act, 202, 203
 Magistrates Courts, 212-217, 675
 Marine Inquiry, 202, 212, 335
 Mining Wardens', 202
 officers of the courts, 204
 Petty Sessions, 202, 212-214
 Supreme, 202, 207-208, 675
 Administrative Law Division, 208
 Admiralty Division, 208
 Common Law Division, 207
 Criminal Division, 209
 Equity Division, 207
 Family Law Division, 208
 judges, 203
 juries, 204
 Matrimonial Causes (Divorce), 208, 218-219
 officers, 204
 Probate Division, 208
 Protective Division, 208

- Courts of law (*continued*)
 Transport Appeals Board, 202, 686
 Cowra, population, 47
 Cows (*see* Cattle)
 Crabs and crayfish, 464
 Credit foncier terms, 615
 Credit Tribunal, 549, 550, 677
 Credit unions, 614, 616-617
 Advisory Committee, 679
 interest rates, 636, 637
 Savings Reserve
 Board, 679
 Fund, 617, 679
- Cremation, 137
 Society of Australia, 137
- Crime
 Central Criminal Court, 209
 Coroners' Courts, 202, 215-216
 criminal injuries compensation, 211
 Higher Criminal Courts, 209-211
 Petty Sessions Courts, 202, 212-214
 Criminal Law Review Division, 676
- Criminology
 Australia Institute, 225-226
 Research Council, 226
- Crippled children, 136, 159-160
- Crops (*see also* Agriculture; Water Resources;
 Irrigation; specific crops)
 area and production, 392, 393
 establishments, 375, 392
 fertilisers used, 396-398
 finance, 385-389
 land used, 377-378
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 value, 378-379, 395-396
- Crown Advocate, 676
- Crown lands, 378
 alienation and tenure, 270-273
 Crown Lands Office, 268, 682
 Home Sites Branch, 680
- Crown Prosecutions Office, 676
- Crown Prosecutors, 676
- Crown Solicitor's Office, 676
- Cultivation (*see* Agriculture; Crops; specific
 subjects)
- Culture and recreation, 189-199
- Cumberland College of Health Sciences, 172, 174
- Currants, 420
- Currency, 603
- Customs
 tariffs, 501, 520, 557
 anti-dumping duties, 520
 revenue collected, 520
 Service, Australian, 502, 515, 520
- Cyclones, 11
- Dairy (*see also* Dairying)
 cattle (*see also* Cattle), 430-433
 Corporation, Australia, 451-452
 Corporation, N.S.W., 674
 Herd Improvement Programme, 437
 Industry Advisory Committee, Australian, 452
 Industry Conference, 675
 Industry Marketing Authority, 449, 450-451,
 529, 538-539, 578
 Industry Pricing Committee, 538
 levies, 451, 452
 Promotion Council, 674
 Products Stabilisation Trust Fund, 451-452
 products
 control and supervision, 450
 equalisation and stabilisation, 451-452
 exports, 452, 519, 521
 imports, 518
- Dairy (*continued*)
 products (*continued*)
 levies, 452
 marketing, 451, 452
 promotion, 451
 research, 451, 452, 453
- Dairying (*see also* Dairy; specific commodities)
 cattle (*see* Cattle)
 education, 437
 equalisation schemes, 451-452
 establishments, 375
 exports, 452, 519, 521
 herd recording, 437
 marketing, 450, 452
 milk market, 450-451
 prices
 milk, 538-539
 retail, 538-539
 production
 butter, 449
 cheese, 449
 value, 456
 whole milk, 449
 quota system, 450
 research, 437, 451-452
 rural adjustment scheme, 390
 value of production, 456
 wage rates, 380
- Dams Safety Committee of N.S.W., 685
- Darling Harbour Authority, New, 686
- Darling River, 3
 navigation, 333
- Dartmouth Dam, 317, 321, 322
- Data Transmission Services, 365
- Daylight saving, 19
- Day nurseries (*see* Pre-schools and day care)
- Deaf persons
 education, 136, 159, 160, 164
 institutions, 136
 government schools, 159, 160
 non-government schools, 164
- Death duties, 558, 560, 643
- Deaths
 Aboriginals, 79
 accidental (*see also* Accidents), 86, 89-90
 ages, 80
 causes, 84, 85-90
 accidental, 86, 89-90
 cancer (malignant neoplasms), 86, 87-88
 cerebrovascular diseases, 86, 88-89
 classification, 85-86
 drownings, 90
 external causes, 84, 86, 89-90
 fire, 90
 heart disease, 86, 87
 malignant neoplasms, 86, 87-88
 measles, 86
 motor vehicle accidents, 83, 89-90
 poisoning, 89-90
 railway accident, 90
 strokes, 88-89
 suicide, 86, 89-90
 violence, 86, 89
 children (*see* Deaths, infants)
 defence personnel, 79
 drownings, 90
 expectation of life, 81
 industrial, 244, 245-246
 infants
 causes, 84
 mortality by age, 82, 84
 perinatal, 85
 still-births, 69, 77
 Sydney Statistical Division and
 remainder of State, 83

- Deaths (*continued*)
 infants (*continued*)
 under 1 year, 82-84
 perinatal, 85
 rates, 80
 crude, 80
 infant, 83
 States, 80
 Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 83
 registration, 69
 Debt (*see* Public debt of N.S.W.)
 Decentralisation
 Department of Industrial Development and, 284, 285-286, 287, 681
 industrial, 285, 287
 urban, 285-287
 Decimal currency, 603
 Debentures, 636
 Defence forces, retirement benefits, 625
 Defence Service Homes, 298-299
 Delinquency (*see* Juvenile offenders)
 Delivered meals subsidy, 109
 Delivery services, milk, 529
 Demarcation of Callings Board (Industrial Arbitration Act), 680
 Democratic Labor Party, 28
 Deniliquin
 altitude and climate, 19
 population, 46
 Dental
 Board, 679
 clinics
 public, 121
 schools, 120, 129
 University of Sydney, 176
 Westmead Centre, 176
 technicians registered, 120, 679
 Technicians Registration Board, 679
 Dentists
 Charges Committee, 678
 registered, 120, 679
 Department stores, 525, 527
 Department of
 Aboriginal Affairs, 111
 Agriculture, 381-382, 413, 415, 435, 674
 Attorney General, 675
 Aviation, 357
 Communications, 192, 361
 Consumer Affairs, 546, 547, 548, 677
 Co-operative Societies, 679
 Corrective Services, 223, 224, 225, 677
 Decentralisation, 681
 Education, 136, 145, 147, 677
 Education and Youth Affairs, 148
 Employment and Industrial Relations (Commonwealth), 238, 254
 Environment and Planning, 274, 276-279, 282, 286, 583, 683
 Finance, 678
 Health (Commonwealth), 117
 Health (State), 118, 678
 Home Affairs and Environment, 545
 Industrial Development and Decentralisation, 284, 285-286, 287, 681
 Industrial Relations (State), 238, 242, 255, 680
 Industry and Commerce, 515
 Lands, 682
 Leisure, Sport and Tourism, 196-197, 686
 Local Government, 268, 276, 681
 Main Roads, 342-345, 551, 583, 590, 686
 Mineral Resources, 189, 478, 484-485, 489, 491, 682
 Motor Transport, 348, 686
 Department of (*continued*)
 National Development and Energy, 314
 Police, 684
 Premier's, 684
 Primary Industry, 382, 413, 515, 528
 Public Works, 316, 685
 Social Security, 118
 Technical and Further Education, 145, 146-147, 167, 677
 The Attorney General, 202, 675
 Trade, 515
 Valuer-General's, 586, 682
 Veterans' Affairs, 125, 126
 Youth and Community Services, 102-107, 687
 Deposits (*see* Banks and banking)
 Desertion
 wife, 97, 115
 children, 107
 Detergent production, 513
 Development banks
 Australian Resources Development Bank, 611, 634
 Commonwealth, 388, 389, 604, 611
 Primary Industry Bank, 611-612, 634
 Development control, 274-275
 Development Co-ordinating Committee, State, 681
 Development Corporation of N.S.W., 681
 Development corporations
 Albury-Wodonga, 284, 285, 288-289, 681
 Bathurst-Orange, 284, 285, 287-288, 681
 Hunter Development Board, 284, 285, 287, 681
 Macarthur Development Board, 287, 681
 Development, Office of Special, 685
 Dingoes, 384
 Diphtheria, 130, 131
 Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment, 685
 Disabled persons
 aids for, 126, 135
 sheltered employment allowance, 96, 112
 Disaster
 planning, 132, 684
 relief, 114, 116, 391
 Disciplinary Tribunal (Medical Practitioners Act), 678
 Discovery of Australia, 1
 Diseases
 animals, 434-435
 communicable, 140, 141, 679
 industrial (*see* Industrial, diseases)
 infective (*see also* In-patients in hospitals), 86
 diphtheria, 130, 131
 intestinal, 140, 141
 leprosy, 130
 malaria, 130, 140, 141
 measles, 86, 130, 132, 140, 141
 mumps, 132
 poliomyelitis, 131
 rubella, 131
 sexually transmitted, 131
 tetanus, 131
 treatment and prevention, 130
 tuberculosis, 86, 131, 140, 141
 venereal diseases, 131, 140, 141
 whooping cough, 130-131
 Disputes, industrial (*see* Industrial, disputes)
 Dissolution of marriage, 208, 218-219
 District Councils (Technical and Further Education), 147, 678
 District Courts, 202, 203, 209, 210, 675
 Divorce, 208, 218-219
 Family Law Division of Supreme Court, 208
 persons divorced (Census), 49
 re-marriages, 71

- Dixson Library, 189, 190
Docks, 333
Dockyards, State, 333-334, 685
Dogs, wild, 384, 675
Dolomite, interstate trade, 521, 522
Domain Trust, 685
Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit, 129
Drainage services, 600
Drainage Unions and Trusts, 685
Dried fruits, 420
 Dried Fruits Board, 420, 675
Drink (*see also* Aerated waters, cordials, etc.;
 Drunkenness; Liquor)
 driving, 214
Driving offences, 214, 356-357
Drought assistance, 391
Drownings, 90
Drug and Alcohol Authority, 119, 135, 679
 dealers' licences, 120
 National Drug Education Program, 135
Drunkenness drink driving, 214, 356-357
Dubbo
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 46
Ducks and drakes (*see also* Poultry), 440
Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission,
 317-318, 682
Dust diseases, workers' compensation, 243, 246
Dust Diseases Board, 676
Duties (*see also* Taxation)
 coal mining excise, 483
 coal export, 491
Dwellings (*see* Housing; Building)
- Earnings, 260-262
Eastern Division of N.S.W., 268
Eastern Suburbs Railway, 336
Economic censuses and surveys, integrated, 659-663
 Australian Standard Industrial Classification,
 660-661
 data collected, 662
 statistical reporting units, 659-660
Education (*see also* Advanced education colleges;
 Colleges; Scholarships and bursaries;
 Schools; Teachers; Technical Colleges;
 Universities), 145-187
 adult, 148, 176, 183, 186, 677
 migrant education, 183, 677
 advisory bodies, 145-149, 678
 agricultural, 158, 170, 173-174, 674
 assistance to students
 Aboriginal Grants Schemes, 186
 Commonwealth Government, 185-186
 isolated children, 185, 187
 State Government, 184
 broadcasts, 158
 building construction, 306, 307-309
 Commission of N.S.W., 145, 678
 Commonwealth Tertiary Education Commission,
 148
 Council, Australian, 145
 Council of Technical and Further Education,
 147, 678
 deaf and blind children, 159-160, 164
 Department of, 136, 146-147, 677
 Department of Technical and Further Education,
 146, 677
 expenditure by
 Commonwealth Government, 150, 164-166,
 170, 175, 178, 185-187, 572
 Local government, 592, 595
 State Government, 149, 184, 573, 575
 Higher Education Board, 145-146, 678
 migrants, 150, 159, 160, 183, 677
- Education (*continued*)
 non-formal, 182
 nurse, 678
 physical, 163
 pre-school, 150, 155, 166
 primary, 150-151
 government, 155
 non-government, 161, 163
 secondary, 151, 155, 156
 government, 156
 non-government, 161, 163-164
 technical, 167-170, 677
 universities, 175-181, 677
 vocational guidance, 164
Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), 239
Egg (*see also* Eggs)
 Board, Australian, 455
 Corporation (N.S.W.), 453, 454, 675
 Marketing Board of N.S.W., 453, 454
Eggs (*see also* Egg)
 exports, 455
 marketing, 453, 454
 prices
 retail, 538
 wholesale, 454
 production, 453
 quotas, 454
Elections
 Election Funding Authority, 31, 685
 Electoral Office, 684
 electorates and electors, 29-30
 funding of, 31
 local government, 37
 parliamentary
 Commonwealth, 34, 35
 Court of Disputed Returns, 31
 New South Wales, 27, 28
 State Electoral Office, 684
Electoralates and electors, 29-30
Electrical Approvals Advisory Committee, 682
Electrical Contractors and Electricians Licensing
 Advisory Committee, 682
Electrical equipment and appliances
 manufacturing establishments, 508
 overseas trade, 518, 519
Electricity (*see also* Energy)
 Board, 682
 coal supplies, 479
 Commission of N.S.W., 479, 494, 496-497, 498,
 540, 682
 finances, 497, 577, 580-581, 583
 construction of plants, value, 311-312
 consumers, 493, 496, 498
 economic censuses, 494
 generating and distributing, 494-496
 local authority undertakings, 496, 584, 591,
 596
 prices, 540
 rural electrification, 498-499
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 496,
 498
 Sydney County Council, 496, 585, 596
Electric motors produced, 513
Electric railways, 336-337
Elevators, grain (*see* Grain Handling Authority)
Elura mine, 475
Emergency Services
 and Civil Defence, State, 231, 684
 Minister for Police and Emergency Services,
 684
 Office of the Minister for Police and
 Emergency Services, 684
Emigration (*see* Migrants and migration)
Employment and Industrial Relations, Commonwealth
 Department of, 238

- Employment and unemployment
 agricultural industry, 379
 buses, 341, 342
 children, 107
 Commonwealth Employment Service, 238
 Community Employment Program, 678
 Department of Industrial Relations, 238, 680
 Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), 239
 employed persons by industry, 234
 government administration, 238-239, 678
 labour force, 233-237
 manpower training programs, 238-239, 680
 manufacturing industries (*see also* individual industries), 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510
 by location, 512
 by sex, 509
 mines, 469, 470
 Minister for Employment, 678
 Ministry of Employment, 678
 postal services, 362
 railways, 338
 retail trade, 525
 seamen, 326, 334
 Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), 239
 unemployment, 233, 235
 benefits, 99-101, 115
 relief schemes, 102, 116
 vacancies, 237
 Wage Pause Employment Program, 678
 Western Sydney Employment Assistance Fund, 678
 Youth Employment Scheme, 678
- Encephalitis, 130
- Endowment (*see* Family allowances)
- Energy (*see also* individual sources), 492-499
 Australian Atomic Energy Commission, 494
 consumption, 493
 CSIRO, 484, 491, 494
 Electricity Board, 682
 Electricity Commission, 479, 494, 496-497, 498, 682
 Energy Authority of N.S.W., 492, 494, 682
 Energy Research Trust Account, 485
 Gas Board, 682
 Joint Coal Board, 478, 495, 682
 Liquid Fuels Board, 682
 management, 494-495
 Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy, 682
 National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council, 485, 494
 primary sources, 492
 research, 494-495
 Snowy Mountains Council, 682
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 496, 498
 Solar Energy Advisory Committee, 682
 sources, 492
 type used by consumers, 493
 Vehicle Energy Technology Advisory Committee, 682
- Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendant's Examination Board, 680
- Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (State), 333, 578
- English-as-a-second-language program, 159, 165
- Enterprises
 State, 578, 583
 statistical reporting unit, 659-660
- Entertainments (*see* Broadcasting; Films; Horse and greyhound racing; Television; Theatre licences)
- Environment (*see also* Heritage; Pollution)
 Advisory Co-ordinating Committee, 276, 683
- Environment (*continued*)
 and Planning Advisory Committee, 276, 683
 assessment, 275-276
 Australian Environmental Council, 282
 coastal protection, 281-282, 683
 CSIRO, 283
 Department of Environment and Planning, 274, 276-279, 282, 286, 583, 683
 Department of Home Affairs and Environment, 282-283
 development control, 274-275
 environmental assessment, 275-276, 683
 environmental planning instruments, 274, 683
 impact statements, 274, 275-276, 282-283
 Land and Environment Court, 270, 275, 279, 675
 Minister for Planning and Environment, 683
 plans, 273-279
 protection legislation, 273-276, 279-283
- Equal Opportunity
 Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment, 685
 Tribunal, 685
- Equal pay for females, 258
- Equity Division of Supreme Court, 207
- Eraring Power Station, 496
- Erosion of soil, 383-384, 674
- Establishments (*see also* ASIC)
 Manufacturing, 506-512
 mining, 468-471
 statistical reporting unit, 660
 with agricultural activity 369, 375-378
- Estates of deceased persons
 assessed for death duty, 643
 intestate, 221
 probate granted, 208
 Public Trust Office, 221, 676
 taxation, State, 558, 560
- Estimated resident population, 54-61
 distribution of, 56-60
 mean, 60
 sources of increase, 55-56
 States and capital cities, 61
- Ethnic Affairs Commission, 65, 685
- Evaporation, 15
- Evening colleges, 182
- Examinations
 Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendant's Examination Board, 680
 Local Government Examinations Committee, 681
 Music Examinations Advisory Board, 678
 School, 151-153
- Exchange, overseas, 612-613
 banking regulations, 604-605
 rates, 612-613
- Excise (*see also* Taxation)
 beer, ale and stout, 520
 revenue, 520
 tariff, 520, 557
- Executive Council of N.S.W., 23, 673
- Ex-nuptial births (*see* Births)
- Expectation of life, 81
- Expenditure (*see* Finance and specific subjects)
- Export duties, coal, 491
- Exports (*see also* Imports; Trade; and Specific Commodities)
 interstate, 520-521
 overseas, 515-519
 commodity items (divisions of AECC), 519
 controls, 515
 development, 515
 prices index, 521, 541
 valuation of goods, 516
- Ex-servicemen (*see* Returned servicemen)
- External courses
 colleges of advanced education, 174

- External courses (*continued*)
 technical and further education colleges, 167,
 169, 170
 universities, 176, 177, 180
- Factories (*see also* Manufacturing industries)
 value of building jobs, 306, 307-309
- Factory and Industrial Welfare Board, 680
- Fair Rents Boards, 217, 294, 677
- Family
 allowances, 98-99, 115
 and Children's Services Agency, 687
 Court of Australia, 218-219
 income supplement, 99
 Medicine Program, 130
 Planning, 128
 Planning Association, 130
- Far West Statistical Division, 5, 9
- Fares
 air, 358, 360
 bus, 341
 taxi-cab, 349
- Farm development loan funds, 386
- Farm Produce Agents Act, 422
- Farm water supplies (*see also* irrigation), 320
- Farms and farming (*see* Agriculture)
- Federal Court of Australia, 218
 Industrial Division, 218, 252
- Federation, 33
- Feral pigs, 384
- Ferries
 passenger (Sydney and Newcastle), 342
 road (vehicular), 347
- Fertility of females, 74-75
- Fertilisers
 crops treated, 396-398
 pastures treated, 425
 subsidies, 391, 501
- Fifth Schedule (State) Hospitals, 121, 678
- Film
 censorship, 192, 197
 Corporation, N.S.W., 583, 685
 Film and Television School, 181
 State Film Library, 189, 190
- Finance (*see also* specific subjects)
 agriculture, 378-379, 385-389
 banks, 385-388, 607
 government assistance, 385, 390-391
 interest rates, 388-389
 companies
 debenture rates, 636
 financing retail sales, 620-621
 housing loans, 302-303
 leasing of business equipment, 618, 620
 pastoral, 388
 Department of Finance, 678
 financing of retail sales, 618-619, 620-621
 instalment credit, 620-621
 local government, 584-599
 Minister for Finance, 678
 private, 603-643
 public, 551-602
 State, 570-583
- Financial
 Agreement, Commonwealth and States, 551,
 573-574, 580, 581-583
 assistance grants to States, 566-570
 assistance to local government, 568-569,
 589-590
 Corporations Act, 613-614, 619
 institutions duty, 560
- Fire (*see also* Bush Fire)
 Board of Fire Commissioners, 229-230, 684
 brigades, 229-230
- Fire (*continued*)
 insurance, 631-632
- First aid services, 136
- Fisheries, 462-466
 canning, 465
 Division of Department of Agriculture, 462,
 463, 674
 Fish Marketing Authority of N.S.W., 465, 578,
 674
 fishing beyond coastal waters, 463
 inland fisheries, 463
 management, 462-463, 674
 marketing, 465, 674
 overseas trade, 465, 518, 519
 oyster leases, 463
 processing, 465
 production, 463-464
 research, 465, 466
 species, 464
 territorial waters, 462, 463
 value, 464
- Fisher Library, 190
- Fish River Water Supply, 578, 686
- Flats (*see* Housing)
- Fleece, weight of, 445
- Flexible Reserve Wool Price Scheme, 445
- Flood control and irrigation districts, 320, 683
- Flood Prevention Trusts, 682
- Flour
 mills, 508
 prices, retail, 538
 production, 513
- Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Advisory
 Committee, 678
- Flying Doctor Medical Service, 359
- Fodder
 conservation, 422
 hay, 422-423
 production, 393, 423
 silage made, 423
 subsidy, 391
 wheat, consumption for stock feed, 406
 for hay, 393, 395, 396, 399, 423
- Food relief, 109, 116
- Foodstuffs (*see also* specific commodities)
 date stamping, 550
 marketing, 527-529
 bread, 528-529
 milk, 529, 674
 overseas trade, 518, 519
 price
 flour and bread, 537, 538, 539
 milk, 538-539
 retail, 538
 Pure Food Advisory Committee, 679
 purity, 528
 standards, 527-529
 supply, 527-528
 weights and measures, 547
- Football pools, duty, 563
- Footwear
 manufacturers, 508
 production, 513
 retail stores, 525, 527
- Forbes
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 47
- Forestry (*see also* Sawmills, Timber), 459-462
 Branch of Department of Primary Industry, 461
 Commission, 459, 460, 682
 Council, Australian, 461
 management, 459-460, 682
 overseas trade, 462
 production, 461-462
 protection, 460

- Forestry (*continued*)
 public revenue, 572
 regeneration, 459
 royalties, 460
 types of timber, 461
- Forty-hour week, 262
- Foster homes, 104, 105
- Fowls (*see* Poultry)
- Franchise
 business licences, 559, 565, 678
 Commonwealth, 35
 State, 29
 local government, 37
- Freights
 air, 360
 railways, 337, 338
 shipping, overseas, 326-327
- Friendly societies, 139
- Friendly Societies Advisory Committee, 680
- Fruit (*see also* specific fruits)
 area and production, 393, 415-418
 citrus, 418-420
 dried, 420
 establishments, 392
 grapes, 415-417
 levies, 417, 420
 marketing, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421-422, 527-528, 675
 dried fruits, 420
 orchards, 418-419
 overseas trade, 518, 519
 plantation, 417-418
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 pome, 395
 prices retail, 538
 production, 393, 416-418, 420
 stone, 395
 trees, 418-419
 value, 395-396
- Funeral
 benefits, 114
 Registry of Funeral Funds, 677
- Furniture
 manufacturers, 508
 retail establishments, 525, 527
- Goals (*see* Prisons and prisoners)
- Gas
 Board, 682
 economic census, 495, 499
 natural, 499
 prices, 540
 production and distribution, 499
 local authorities, 584, 591, 597
- Gemstone mining, 486
- General financiers, 611
- General insurance, 631
- Geological and Mining Museum, 189
- Geographical Names Board, 289, 682
- Geography of New South Wales, 1-9
 area, 1
 physical features, 2-3
 rivers, 3
- Germany, State Representation in, 33
- Glass and glass products industry, 508
- Glen Innes
 altitude and climate, 17
 population, 46
- Gold
 discovery, 467
 mining, 473, 474, 475
- Gold Coast Statistical District, 4
- Gold coin, 603
- Goulburn
 altitude and climate, 17
 population, 46
- Government (*see also* Finance; Parliament; Departments)
 Actuary's Office, 685
 and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal, 202, 256, 685
 buses, 340-341
 Commonwealth, 33-35
 Courier Service, 681
 coal mines, 479
 employees, 256, 257
 pensions, 624-631
 Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, 333, 578, 685
 ferries, 342
 finances, 551-602
 health services, 117-137
 Information Service, 681
 Insurance Office, 622, 624, 631, 632, 687
 loan raising, 551, 573-576, 583
 local (*see* Local government)
 Motor Garage, 685
 Overseas Offices, 33, 685
 Overseas Trade Authority, 685
 Printing Office, 681
 railways, 335-339, 686
 revenue and expenditure, 551, 571-573
 schools, 155-161
 social welfare services, 91-116
 State, 21-33
 administration, 32
 Dockyard, 333, 578, 685
 Rail Authority, 335-339, 686
 Supply Department, 681
 Tribunal, Government and Related Employees, 202, 256, 685
- Governor-General, 33
- Governor of New South Wales, 22
- Governor's Establishment, 685
- Grafton
 altitude and climate, 16
 population, 46
- Grain (*see also* specific grains)
 Handling Authority, 402-403, 578, 580, 581, 583, 674
 merchants, 409, 410
 Sorghum Marketing Board, 409, 675
- Grants Commission (*see* Commonwealth Grants Commission)
- Grants to
 local government, 569, 589-590
 States, 566-570
- Grapefruit, 418, 419
- Grapes (*see also* Wine)
 area and production, 393, 415-417
 establishments, 375, 392
 levy, 417
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 price scheme, 417
 regions, 416
 value, 395
 varieties grown, 416
 Wine Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee, 675
 Wine Grapes Marketing Board, 417, 675
- Grasses
 hay, 393, 395, 423
 sown, 378, 423
- Gravel quarrying, 469, 471, 485
 employment, 469
- Greyhound racing (*see also* Horse and greyhound racing)
 Greyhound Racing Control Board, 686

- Groceries, retail prices, 538
 Grocers, 525, 527
 Groundwater, 313, 324
 Growth Centre Areas
 Albury-Wodonga, 288-289, 681
 Bathurst-Orange, 287-288, 681
 Hunter, 681
 Macarthur, 286, 681
 Guardianship of children (*see* Children)
 Gunnedah
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 47
 Gypsum
 interstate trade, 521
 mining, 486
- Hairdressers, 526
 Hairdressers' Council, 680
 Half-way houses, 108
 Halls, licensing of, 197
 Ham and bacon production, 513
 Handicapped persons, 91-116
 child's benefit, 96-97, 115
 child's allowance, 96, 115
 facilities, 112
 Intellectually Handicapped Persons Review Panel, 687
 mobility allowance, 97
 N.S.W. Advisory Council on the Handicapped, 687
 pensions and allowances, 95-96, 115
 Persons Bureau, Handicapped, 113
 rehabilitation allowance, 113
 Harbour rates, 328, 332
 Harbour services (*see* Maritime Services Board)
 Harbours (*see* Ports and specific harbours)
 Hardware stores, 525, 527
 Harvesting and planting times, 394
 Hastings population, 46
 Hawkesbury Agricultural College, 172, 173-174
 Hay
 area, 393, 422-423
 crops grown for hay
 grass and pasture, 423
 lucerne, 393, 395, 423
 oats, 393, 395, 396
 wheat, 393, 395, 396, 399, 423
 production, 393, 423
 value, 395, 396
 silage made, 423
 stocks, 423
 establishments with stocks, 423
 Health (*see also* Deaths, Diseases, Hospitals, and specific subjects), 117-143
 administration, 117-119, 678
 Advisory Council, 119, 679
 animal, 382, 434-435
 Benefit Card, 127, 130, 133-135, 137, 138
 benefit schemes, Commonwealth Government
 disabled patients, 134
 hospital, 120, 126-128
 isolated patients, 134
 medical, 120, 133-135
 nursing home, 120, 124, 127
 pensioners, 133
 pharmaceutical, 130, 133-135
 Care Card, 114, 127, 130, 133-135, 137, 138
 Care Interpreter Service, 130
 Commission of N.S.W., 118
 Commonwealth grants, 567, 569, 572
 Consumer Price Index, 537
 Department,
 Commonwealth, 117
- Health (*continued*)
 Department, (*continued*)
 State, 118, 678
 education programs, 132
 outlays, 119-120, 573
 loans, 574, 575
 Institute of Public Health Bio Sciences, 679
 insurance, 126-127, 137-138
 levies, 566
 survey, 138
 tax rebate, 554
 Insurance Commission, 137
 local government services, 119, 592, 595
 Mental Health Review Tribunals, 679
 occupational, 242-243
 Official Visitors (Mental Health Act), 679
 private insurance, 137-138
 professionals, 120-121
 professionals registration boards, 120, 679
 Program Grants, 130
 remote area, services, 132, 136
 research and planning, 117, 135
 Regional Offices, 118, 122
 school services, 120, 129
 Services Professional Registration Board, 679
 Translations Service, 130
 Heart disease, deaths, 86, 87
 Height of Buildings Advisory Committee, 304, 683
 Herbarium, National, 190, 685
 Heritage
 Australian Heritage Commission, 283
 Council of N.S.W., 282, 631, 683
 Historic Houses Trust of N.S.W., 675
 World Heritage Convention, 284
 High Court of Australia, 33, 202, 217-218
 Higher Education Act, 171
 Higher Education Board, 145-146, 678
 Higher School Certificate, 151-153
 Highways (*see* Roads)
 Hire cars
 drivers' licences, 349
 licensing, 349
 registered, 350
 third-party insurance, 352
 Hire purchase agreements, 548-549, 550, 620-621
 Historic Houses Trust of N.S.W., 675
 Historic Sites Advisory Committee, 684
 History of New South Wales, table of principal events, 645-658
 Holdings (land)
 alienated, 270-271
 leased, etc., 270-271
 rural (*see also* Establishments with agricultural activity)
 Agricultural Holdings Act, 381
 tenure, 272
 Holidays
 annual leave, 264
 long service leave, 265
 public, 263-264
 Home Care Committee, 687
 Home care services, 109
 Home Care Service of N.S.W., 109, 687
 Home loan moratoriums, 549
 Home nursing services and benefits
 Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit, 129
 Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme, 129
 Sydney Home Nursing Service, 129
 Homebush Abattoir Corporation, 439, 578, 583, 674
 Homebush State Sports Centre, 686
 Homeless persons' assistance, 109
 Homes (*see* Housing)
 Homes for Aborigines Scheme, 111
 Home Savings Grants Scheme, 299-300
 Honey and beeswax, 455-456

- Horse and greyhound racing
 Australian Jockey Club, 198
 bookmakers, 198, 564, 686
 Greyhound Racing Control Board, 198, 686
 Racecourse Development Fund, 199, 686
 taxes, 558, 559, 564-565
 receipts, 558, 559, 564
 Totalizator Agency Board, 198-199, 564-565,
 578, 686
 Trotting Authority of N.S.W., 198, 686
- Hospital patients, categories, 126-127
- Hospitals
 benefits, 120, 126-128, 138
 Commonwealth Government, 119-120, 133
 payments to hospitals, 120, 126-128
 reinsurance, 127-128
 clinical schools of medicine, 176, 177
 developmentally disabled, 125
 geriatric, 125
 government expenditure, 120
 in-patient statistics, 122, 139-143
 N.S.W. Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre 121,
 123, 679
 Board, 679
 private, 124, 127
 psychiatric, 124-125
 public, 121-123, 126-127
 Boards of Directors, 679
 Committee of Review, 678
 repatriation, 125-126
 schools, 156, 159, 160
 State, 121, 126
- Hot water systems produced, 513
- Hotels
 accommodation, 533-534
 licences, 530, 531, 532, 687
 retail sales, 527
 trading hours, 532
- Hours of work, 262-263
- House of Representatives, 33, 34
- Housing (*see also* Building)
 Aboriginal Housing Advisory Board, 679
 advances, 301-303
 Commonwealth Government, 582
 co-operative building societies, 302-303,
 613-615
 finance companies, 302-303,
 savings banks, 302-303, 633, 634
 State Bank, 301-302
 tax rebates, 601
 trading banks, 302-303
 aged persons, 92, 110
 assistance, 110
 census records of dwellings, 291
 Commission of N.S.W., 297-298, 610, 679
 Commonwealth Government Home Purchase
 Assistance, 298-301
 Commonwealth-State Agreements, 296-297
 co-operative building societies, 302-303,
 679
 Co-operative Housing Societies Advisory
 Committee, 679
 Defence Service Homes, 298-299
 finance, 302-303
 government, 296-302
 Home Deposit Assistance Scheme, 300
 Home Loan Interest Rebate Scheme, 300-301
 Home Savings Grant Scheme, 299-300
 Housing Commission, 297-298, 625, 631, 679
 Housing Loans Insurance Scheme, 301
 loans (*see* Housing, advances)
 local government housing, 592, 595
 nature of occupancy, 291
 price indexes, 537, 541
 new dwellings, 291, 310-311
- Housing (*continued*)
 rents
 control of, 293-294
 Fair Rents Board, 217, 294, 677
 tenanted private dwellings, 292, 293-294
 Stamp Duty Deferred Payment Scheme, 302, 610,
 611
 State first mortgage loans schemes, 302, 610,
 611
 stock of dwellings, 293
 Teacher Housing Authority, 678
 tenancy laws, 293-294
- Hume Reservoir, 317, 321, 322
- Hunter
 Development Board, 284, 285, 287, 681
 District Water Board, 281, 316, 583, 601-602,
 682
 district water supply and sewerage, 316
 Planning and Development Committee, 684
 Statistical Division, 5-6
 manufacturing industry, 511-512
 Valley Assessment Board, 682
 Valley Conservation Trust, 682
- Hydro-electricity (*see* Electricity; Energy)
- Hydrofoils, 342
- Ice cream production, 513
- Illawarra Statistical Division, 5, 6
 manufacturing industry, 511-512
 Planning and Development Committee, 684
- Illegitimacy (*see* Births, ex-nuptial)
- Ilmenite, 475
- Immigration (*see* Migrants and migration)
- Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Dept. of, 64-65
- Immunisation campaigns, 131
- Imports (*see also* Exports; Trade)
 interstate, 521-522
 overseas
 cargo discharged, 326-327
 commodity items (division of AICC),
 518
 controls, 515
 price index, 520, 541
 valuation of goods, 516
- Income taxation
 companies, 552, 557
 individuals, 552-556
 tax sharing arrangements, 566-568, 589
- Income test (for pension or benefit entitlement),
 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102
- Increase in population (*see* Population increase)
- Industrial
 accidents, 243-246
 arbitration and conciliation awards (*see also*
 Awards, industrial)
 Australian Conciliation and Arbitration
 Commission, 252-253, 256-257, 258
 Australian Industrial Court, 252
 coal mining industry, 256
 Commonwealth system, 252-254
 complementary Commonwealth, State system,
 256
 Crown employees, 256, 257, 684
 Federal Court of Australia, 252
 Industrial Commission of N.S.W., 212,
 254-255
 oil industry, 256
 preference to unionists, 257
 State system, 238, 251, 254-256
 tribunals, 212
 wages regulation, 380
 awards (*see* Awards, industrial)
 Commission of N.S.W., 247, 254-256, 680
 Consultative Council, 119

- Industrial (*continued*)
 Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, 284, 285, 502-503, 681
 Department of Industrial Relations (N.S.W.), 238, 242-243, 255, 467, 680
 Design Council of Australia, 504
 development, 502-503
 diseases, compensation, 243-247
 disputes
 causes, 250
 illegal strikes and lockouts, 256-257
 statistics, 248-250
 Investment Unit (within Office of Special Development), 502, 685
 life insurance, 622-624
 organisations, 247-248, 253
 registries, 253
 Relations
 Bureau, 254
 Department of (State), 238, 242, 255, 680
 Minister for, 680
 research 503, 504
 safety and health, 242-243
 training, 167-170, 176, 238-242
 undertakings, State, 577-578
 wages (*see* Awards, industrial)
 working conditions (*see* Awards, industrial)
- Industries Assistance Commission, 501
 Industry and Commerce, Dept. of, 501-502, 515, 528
 Industry and Decentralisation, Minister for, 681
 Industry Development Boards, 284, 285, 287, 681
 Industry Development Corporation, Australian, 502
 Infant welfare, 103-117
 Infant mortality (*see* Deaths, infants)
 Infectious diseases (*see* Diseases, infective)
 In-patients in hospitals and nursing homes
 census of, 142-143
 statistics of, 139-143
 Inquests, 215-216
 Insolvency, 641-642
 Instalment credit for retail sales, 619, 620-621
 Institute of
 Psychiatry, 119, 679
 Public Health Bio Sciences
 Central Cancer Registry, 679
 Communicable Diseases Branch, 679
 Food Inspection Branch, 679
 Health Inspection Branch, 679
 Pharmaceutical Services, 679
 Technology, 172, 173
- Insurance
 Activities Committee, 680
 fire, marine, and general, 631-632
 Government Office, 622, 624, 631, 632, 687
 life insurance, 622-624
 motor vehicle third-party, 352-353
 Premiums Committee, (*see also* Workers' compensation), 676
 workers' compensation (*see* Workers' compensation)
 stamp duty, 560
- Intellectually handicapped children, 96, 104, 159-160
 Intellectually Handicapped Persons Review Panel, 687
 Intercensal estimates (*see* Population)
- Interest
 bill
 Electricity Commission, 497, 628
 principal business undertakings, 580
 public debt (N.S.W.), 579-580
 rates
 banks, 633-634
 building societies, 636, 637
 control, 633
- Interest (*continued*)
 rates (*continued*)
 credit unions, 636, 637
 finance company debentures and notes, 636, 637
 government securities, 634-635, 637
 loans to agriculture, 389
 local government loans, 635, 637
 public debt (N.S.W.), 578
 short-term money market, 636, 637
 subsidy, 391
- Internal
 migration, 66-67
 telecommunications services, 361
- Intrastate air services, 360
- Interstate
 air services, 360
 railways, 335-336, 339
 shipping, 325
 trade, 521-522
- Intoxicants (*see* Liquor)
- Invalid pensions, 95-96, 115
- Inverell
 altitude and climate, 17
 population, 47
- Investigating Committee (Medical Practitioners Act), 679
- Investment
 companies, 637-639
 societies, co-operative, 614
- Iron and steel
 interstate trade, 521, 522
 manufacturing establishments, 508
 overseas trade, 518, 519
 production, 513
- Iron oxide, 473
- Ironstone interstate trade, 521, 522
- Irrigation (*see also* Water resources)
 Agency (of State Bank), 387-388, 389
 areas, 404, 411, 413, 414, 415, 419, 424
 crops, 411, 413, 414, 415, 419, 424
 land tenure, 272
 Trusts, 682
- Isolated patients assistance, 134
- Jam prices, retail, 538
 Japan, State Representation in, 33, 685
 Jervis Bay, territory ceded to Commonwealth, 1
- Job vacancies, 237
 Joint Coal Board, 478, 495, 682
 Judges, 202-203
 Judicial system, 201-202
 Junee, population, 47
 Jury system, 204
- Justice (*see also* Law and crime)
 Community Justice Centres, 217, 676
 Community Justice Centres Council, 676
- Justices of the peace, 203
 Juvenile offenders, 105
 children's courts, 105, 202, 214-215
 truants, 155
- Kiama, population, 46
- Kindergartens
 government schools, 155, 157
 non-government schools, 163, 166
- Knitting
 fabrics, 513
 mills, 508
- Kosciusko, Mount, 2
 Kosciusko National Park, 195
 Kuring-gai Chase National Park, 195

- Labor Party, Australian, 27, 28, 34, 35
 Labour force (*see also* Employment and unemployment)
 industry groups, 234
 occupational status, 233
 survey, 234-237
 unemployed, 233, 235
 Lake Macquarie population, 46
 Lambs and lambing, 427-428
 meat produced, 439, 440
 prices, 436
 Land (*see also* Holdings)
 administration and legislation, 208-209, 268-270
 alienation and tenure, 270-273
 Boards, 216, 268, 682
 Special, 683
 closer settlement, 272
 Commission of N.S.W., 267, 284, 289, 583, 679
 Co-ordination Unit, 680
 Court, Land and Environment, 202, 208-209, 270, 272, 275, 279, 280, 675
 Crown lands,
 Home Sites Branch, 680
 Office, 262, 682
 resumption, 270, 272
 royalties, 682
 divisions, 268
 irrigation areas, 272, 318-320
 Land and Environment Court, 270, 272, 275, 279, 280, 675
 lease holdings (*see also* Leases), 270, 271
 legislation, 268, 269, 271
 Local Aboriginal Land Councils, 674
 Local Lands Boards, 682
 Local Lands Boards (Western Lands Act), 682
 N.S.W. Aboriginal Land Council, 674
 occupied for mining, 488-489
 prices, 269
 rateable, 586-588
 Regional Aboriginal Land Councils, 674
 Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 674
 registration of titles, 221
 reserves, 272
 revenue, 572
 rights legislation, 111, 271
 settlement, 270, 272-273, 371-374
 war service, 272-273, 388
 taxation, 559, 561
 Land Tax Office, 678
 tenure, 270-273, 378
 use for agricultural purposes, 377-378
 use planning, 273-279
 valuation, 586-588
 Western Lands Commission, 683
 Land and Environment Court, 202, 208-209, 270, 272, 275, 279, 280, 675
 Landlord and tenant legislation, 293-294
 Lands Department (*see* Department of)
 Landsat, 3
 Languages
 English for migrants, 65
 instruction, 158, 159, 165
 interpreters, 65
 translation services, 65
 Law and crime, 201-222
 administration, 201-202, 675-676
 cost, 229
 College of Law, 182
 courts (*see* Courts of law)
 Criminal Law Review Division, 676
 judiciary, 201-204
 Law Foundation, 205
 Law Reform Commission, 222, 676
 Law Reporting, Council of, 676
 Law and crime (*continued*)
 Law Society of N.S.W., 205
 legal aid, 114, 116, 205-207, 676
 legal profession, 204-207
 sources of law, 201
 Law reform commissions, 222
 Australian Law Reform Commission, 222
 (State) Law Reform Commission, 222, 676
 Lead
 bonus to miners, 477
 mining, 467, 475-477
 production, 467, 473, 474, 475-477
 royalties, 489-490
 prices, 478
 Leaders of the Opposition Parties, Staff of, 685
 Leases
 alienable, 270, 271
 forest, 271
 mining, 271, 489
 oyster, 463
 perpetual, 270, 271, 272
 Leasing
 business equipment and plant, 620
 leverage agreements, 576
 Leather manufacturing, 508
 Leave
 annual, 264
 long service, 265
 maternity, 264-265
 sick, 264
 Ledger balances, State accounts, 576-577
 Leeton
 altitude and climate, 19
 rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
 Legal
 aid, 114, 116, 205-207
 Aid Committees, 676
 Aid Review Committees, 205, 676
 Fees and Cost Board, 676
 profession, 204-205
 Services Commission, 205-206, 676
 Legislative
 Assembly, 27-28
 salaries of members, 27
 Council, 26-27
 salaries of members, 26
 Legitimations, 78
 Leisure, Sport and Tourism, Department of, 686
 Lemons (*see also* Citrus fruits), 418, 419
 Leprosy, 130
 Letters, 363
 Lettuce, 421
 Levy
 cattle and sheep research, 436
 cotton, 413
 dairy products, 452
 fruit, 417, 420
 honey, 456
 livestock slaughtering, 436, 437, 439
 Pastures Protection Board, 384
 pig research, 438
 poultry industry, 438, 454-455
 wheat, 403, 404, 407
 wine grapes, 417
 wool, 446, 448
 Lexias, 420
 L.G.S. ratio, 604
 Liberal Party, 27, 28, 34, 35
 Libraries (*see also* specific libraries), 189-191
 Library Council, 189, 190, 675
 local authorities, 190, 593
 outlays on, 595
 Moon, 191
 Royal Blind Society, services, 191
 schools, 165

Libraries (*continued*)

State Library of New South Wales, 189-190, 675
university, 190

Licences (*see also* Registration)

Air Licencing Advisory Committee, 686
air transport, 357-358, 686
auctioneers, 422, 677
bookmakers, 198, 686
business franchise, 678
drivers, 347, 353, 686
disqualifications, 356-357
fees, 354
drug, 120, 678
farm produce agents, 422, 674
farm produce merchants, 674
ferry boats, 342, 685
fishermen and fishing boats, 462, 463, 674
Forestry Commission, 460, 682
liquor, 216, 531-533, 558, 559, 565, 687
mining, 489, 682
motor vehicles
passengers and goods, 349, 354, 686
public vehicles, 349, 354, 686
petroleum products franchise license, 565, 678
pleasure boat drivers, 333, 685
poisons, 120, 678
poker machines, 558, 559, 563-564, 687
Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee, 675
poultry farms, 454, 675
private hospitals, 124, 678
public halls, 197, 681
raccourses, 198, 686
radio stations, 193, 194, 195
radiocommunication stations, 367
Reduction Board, 530-531
shipping, 325, 333
television stations, 193, 194

Licensing, Court (Liquor), 202, 216, 530, 532

Licensed diversions, 320

Licensed Pumpers' Advisory Committee, 682

Life insurance, 622-624

Light, Heat and Power Committee, 685

Limestone

caves, 2
construction material produced, 485
deposits, 486
mining, 469
production, 486

Linseed, 393, 394, 395, 396, 414

Liquid Fuels Board, 682

Liquid petroleum gas (LPG), 499

Liquor (*see also* Beer; Hotels; Licensing Court; Wine)

Administration Board, 530, 687
consumption, 532
juveniles, supply prohibited, 103
licences to sell, 216, 530-532, 687
revenue, 532, 558, 559, 565

Lismore

altitude and climate, 16
population, 43, 46

Lithgow, Greater population, 46

Livestock and livestock products (*see also*

Agriculture; Rural; and specific products), 425-456
brands, 385
cattle, 426, 430-433
establishments, value and operations, 375
exports, 426, 430, 435, 441-442, 447, 451, 452, 455
finance, 385-391
Health, 434-435
Levies, 384, 436-437, 438-439
marketing
dairy products, 451

Livestock and livestock products (*continued*)marketing (*continued*)

eggs, 488
meat, 425, 435-436
wool, 445-447

pastures

establishment and improvements, 424-425

protection boards, 384, 675

pests and diseases, 384, 674-675

pigs, 426, 433

poultry, 426, 434

prices

livestock, 436

retail, 538-539

wool, 445-446

products

dairy, 449

eggs, 453

honey, 456

meat, 439-441

value, 379, 441, 443, 453, 456

wool, 443

research

beef cattle, 436

dairy industry, 437, 451, 453

meat, 436-437, 438

pig, 438

poultry industry, 438, 455

sheep, 436

wool, 447-448

sheep, 426-430

slaughterings, 438-441

value of production, 441, 443, 453, 456

wage rates, 380

Livestock Slaughter Levy Act, 439, 442

Loan Council, Australian, 551, 573-574

Loan Fund Companies, Supervisor of, 677

Loans, housing (*see* Housing, advances)

Loans, public

authority to raise

Commonwealth and State, 551, 573-574, 575, 576

Financial Agreement (1927), 551, 573-574

local authorities, 551, 590

overseas, 574

Commonwealth, 551, 573

expenditure from, 574, 575

guaranteed by State, 583

interest rates, 634-635

local authorities, 551, 584, 585, 590-591

State, 551, 571, 573-574, 575-576, 577, 578-583

debt, 578-583

expenditure, 574-575

guarantee, 583

interest, 579-580

repayments, 575

sinking fund, 580-581

Local Aboriginal Land Councils, 271-272, 674

Local Courts Act, 202, 203

Local government (*see also* Municipalities, shires and; county councils; Environment)

accounting procedures, 585

Assistance Fund, 589

authorities, 36-37

Boundaries Commission, 681

construction supervision, 303-304

Department of, 681

development control, 274-275

electoral system, 37

examination committees, 681

finances, 584-602

functions, 37-38, 592-593

Grants Commission, 637, 681

Liaison Committee, 683

- Local government (*continued*)
 libraries, 190, 593, 595
 loans, 551, 584, 585, 590-591
 interest on loans, 635, 637
 long-term borrowings, 551, 583, 590-591
 Minister for, 681
 planning, 273-276, 279
 rates, 586, 587-588
 Relief Scheme (Employment), 678
 sport and recreation services, 197
 superannuation, 629
 tax sharing arrangements, 566-568
 trading undertaking, 584, 591, 596-599
- Local Lands Boards, 268
- Lockouts, industrial (*see* Industrial disputes)
- London Office of State Government, 33, 685
- Long service leave, 265
- Lord Howe Island, 2
 Board, 2, 583, 685
 World heritage listing, 284
- Los Angeles Office of State Government, 33, 685
- Lotteries, 558, 559, 562, 678
- Lotto, 558, 559, 562-563
- Lucerne, 393, 395, 398, 423, 424
- Macarthur
 Development Board, 287, 583, 681
 Growth Centre, 285-286
- Machinery
 electrical (*see* Electrical equipment and appliances)
 manufacturing establishments, 508
 overseas trade, 517, 518, 519
- McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, 435
- Macquarie University, 177, 178-180, 678
- Magistrates, stipendiary, 203, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217
 courts and cases, 212-217, 675
- Magnesite mining, 486
- Mail services, 362-364
- Main roads (*see* Roads)
- Maitland population, 46
- Maize
 area and production, 393, 407-408
 establishments, 392
 planting and harvesting times, 394, 394
 value, 395, 396
- Malignant neoplasms (cancer), 86, 87-88
- Mandarin (*see also* Citrus Fruits), 418, 419
- Manganese, 474
- MANS Committee, 359
- Manufacturing Industry Advisory Council, 684
- Manufacturing industries (*see also* individual industries), 501-514
 advances to, 607
 bounties and subsidies, 501
 building construction, 307-309
 capital expenditure, 506, 507, 508, 511
 census, 505-512
 classification, 505-506
 commodities produced, 512-513
 construction, 307-309, 311-312
 Country Industries Assistance Fund, 285, 503
 employment, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 511-512
 by location, 512
 by sex, 509
 earnings, 261
 labour force survey, 234
 vacancies, 237
 establishments, 505-512
 by industry, 507, 511
 by location, 511-512
 geographical distribution, 511-512
 industrial classification, 505-506
- Manufacturing industries (*continued*)
 industrial development, 502-503
 industrial disputes, 248
 Industry Advisory Council, 684
 Industry and Commerce, Department of, 515
 industry groups, 508
 price index of articles produced by, 542-543
 price index of materials used in, 543-544
 production, value of, 505
 research, 503-504
 statistical divisions, 511-512
 summary of operations, 506, 507
 tariff protection, 501
 turnover, 509
 value added, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510,
 wages paid, 506, 507, 508, 512
 by location, 512
- Mapping Authority, Central, 682
- Marble, 485
- Margarine manufacturing establishments, 508
- Marine Inquiry Courts, 208, 212
- Marine insurance, 631
- Marital status, 49, 71
- Maritime Services Board, 328, 332, 685
 loans, 577, 580, 581, 583
 revenue and expenditure, 578
- Marketing, agricultural products
 Agricultural Marketing Finance Agency, 674
 Australian Agricultural Council, 382
 boards (*see also* specific products), 527-528,
 529, 675
 meat, 425, 435-436
 primary products (*see also* specific products),
 382, 675
 Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority, 421-422,
 527-528, 675
 Sydney Markets, 421-422, 527-528, 675
 wool, 445-447
 Market Support Fund, 446
- Marriages
 ages of parties, 71-72
 civil celebrant, 72-73
 marital status at marriage, 71
 ministers licensed to celebrate, 70
 minors, 70
 modal age, 72
 rates, 70-71
 registration, 69-70, 676
 religious denomination of ceremony, 72-73
- Martin Report into Financial System, 612
- Masculinity of population, 49
- Maternal mortality (*see* Puerperal diseases)
- Maternity leave, 264-265
- 'Meals on Wheels', 109
- Mean estimated resident population, 60
- Measles, 86
 immunisation, 132
- Measures and weights, 547
- Meat (*see also* Abattoirs, Slaughtering), 438-440
 and Live-stock Corporation, Australian,
 425-426, 435, 436, 442
 bacon and ham, 439
 butchers' stores, 525, 527
 cattle, 372, 431, 432, 433
 exports, 441-442, 517
 Industry Authority, New South Wales, 528, 674
 inspection, 528
 marketing, 425, 435-436, 528
 pork, 439, 440
 poultry, 440
 prices, retail, 538
 production, 439-441, 513
 products industry, 508
 research, 436-437, 438
 sheep, 439, 440

- Meat (*continued*)
 United States Agreement, 442
 Medibank Private, 137
- Medical
 aids and appliances, 134-135
 benefits
 organisations, 133, 137-138
 paid by Commonwealth Government, 119-120, 133
 pensioners (*see also* Pensioner Health Benefits Cards), 133
 Board, 679
 Committee (Poisons Act), 679
 Disciplinary Tribunal, 678
 pharmaceutical, 120, 134
 practitioners, 120-121
 Committee of Review (Public Hospitals Act), 678
 Disciplinary Tribunal (Medical Practitioners Act), 678
 Investigating Committee (Medical Practitioner Act), 679
 Medical Committee (Poisons Act), 679
 Medical Practitioners Charges Committee, 679
 professionals, 120-121, 679
 Research Endowment Fund, 117
 schools, 176, 177
 services, aerial, 359
 Stock Medicines Board, 675
- Mental disorders
 Mental Health Act, 125
 psychiatric centres, 124-125
 separations, 140, 141
- Mental Health Review Tribunals, 125, 679
- Mercantile marine offices, 334
- Metallic materials, price index, 541
- Metal products manufacture
 capital expenditure, 507, 508, 511
 commodities produced, 513
 employment, 507, 508, 509, 510
 establishments, 507, 508, 510
 value added, 507, 508, 509, 510
 wages and salaries, 507, 508
- Metallic minerals (*see also* Metals), 473-478
- Metals (*see also* Mining, specific metals)
 prices, 478
 production, 473-478
 value, 472
 overseas trade, 518, 519
- Meteorology
 Commonwealth Bureau of, 11
 observations, 11
 satellites, 3
- Methane, 484
- Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, 281, 583, 684
- Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 277, 281, 315-316, 586, 600-601, 683
 loans, 580, 581, 583
 income and expenditure, 600
- Mid-North Coast Statistical Division, 5, 6
- Migrants and migration
 adult education, 183, 677
 assisted, 64
 assimilation, 64-65
 child education, 159, 160
 government expenditure, 150
 countries of birth, 49-52
 distribution, 50, 52
 internal, 66-67
 naturalisation, 65-66
 overseas
 arrivals and departures, 62-63
 assisted, 64
- Migrants and migration (*continued*)
 overseas (*continued*)
 length of stay, 62-63
 restriction, 64
 policy, 64
 population increase, 40-41, 49
 selection system (NUMAS), 64
 settlement, 64-65
- Milk (*see also* Dairy; Dairying)
 cattle, 431-432
 establishments, 375
 Dairy Industry Marketing Authority, 529, 538-539
 distribution, 529, 674
 exports, 452
 levies, 452
 marketing, 450, 451, 674
 prices
 control of, 450, 451, 529, 674
 retail, 538-539
 production, 448-449
 products, 449, 513
 industry, 507
 quotas, 450-451
 State market, 450
 value of production, 456
 zoning, 529
- Mine Subsidence Board, 682
- Mineral exploration, 487-488
 licences, 489
- Mineral Resources, Dept. of, 189, 478, 484-485, 489, 491, 682
- Mineral sands
 employment, 472
 production, 467, 475
 value of output, 472, 473
- Minerals produced, 471-486
- Mines Rescue Board, 680
- Mining (*see also* specific minerals), 467-491
 accidents, 490
 capital expenditure, 469, 470
 coal (*see also* Coal, mining), 478-485
 Coal and Oil Shale Mineworkers Superannuation Tribunal, 680
 Coal Mining Qualifications Board, 680
 definitions, statistical, 467-469
 employment, 469, 470, 472, 481-482
 establishments, 469-471
 government assistance, 491
 industrial disputes, 248-249, 256
 inspection of mines, 490
 law administration, 488-491
 leases, 489
 licences, 489
 Mineral Resources, Dept. of, 478, 484-485, 489, 491, 682
 Mines Rescue Act, 490
 Mines Rescue Board, 680
 Mines Subsidence Board, 682
 pensions, 629-631
 production, 471-486
 royalties, 489
 State revenue, 572
 safety provisions, 490
 State Mines Control Authority, 682
 summary of operations, 468-471
 turnover, 471
 value added, 469, 470-471
 wages, 469-470
 earnings and hours, 260
 Wardens' Courts, 202
 workers' compensation, 243, 245, 246
- Mining Museum, 189
- Minister for Industrial Development and Minister for Decentralisation, 583

- Ministers of the Crown, 23-24, 201-202
salaries, 24
- Ministries, State, 22-24, 673
Aboriginal Affairs, 673, 674
Agriculture and Fisheries, 673, 674-675
Arts, 673, 675
Attorney General, 673, 675-676
Consumer Affairs, 673, 677
Corrective Services, 673, 677
Education, 673, 677-678
Employment, 673, 678
Finance, 673, 678
Health, 673, 678-679
Housing, 673, 679-680
Industrial Relations, 673, 680-681
Industry and Decentralisation, 673, 681
Local Government, 673, 681
Mineral Resources and Energy, 673, 682
Natural Resources, 673, 682-683
Planning and Environment, 673, 683-684
Police and Emergency Services, 673, 684
Premier, 673, 684-685
Public Works and Ports, 673, 685-686
Roads, 673, 686
Small Business and Technology, 673, 686
Sport and Recreation, 673, 686
Tourism, 673, 686
Transport, 673, 686
Treasurer, 673, 687
Youth and Community Services, 673, 687
- Ministry (*see* Cabinet)
- Mint Museum, 189
- Minting, 603
- Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 172, 174
- Mitchell Library, 189, 190
- Mobility allowance, 197
- Monazite, 474, 475
- Money, 603
- Moneylenders' registration, 642
- Money market
authorised dealers, 617-618
Corporations, 618, 636, 637
short-term, 636, 637
- Morbidity (*see* Diseases, infective)
- Moree
altitude and climate, 19
Plains, population, 47
- Mortality (*see* Deaths)
- Mortgages, on houses, 302-303
- Motel accommodation, 533-534
- Motive power in factories, 505
- Motor cycles (*see* Motor vehicles)
- Motor Dealers Disputes Committee, 680
- Motor Garage, Government, 685
- Motor transport, 347-357
Department of, 347-357, 686
- Motor vehicles (*see also* Bus services; Buses; Hire cars; Taxi-cabs)
accidents, 354-355
and parts, manufacturers, 508
censuses, 350
control of traffic, 348
dealers and repairers, 525, 548
drivers
ages, 353
licences, 347, 353
driving offences, 356-357
breath analysis, 356-357
points system, 353
inspection, 348
insurance, 352-353
interstate trade, 521
new vehicles registered, 350-351
overseas trade, 517, 518, 519
public passenger, 340-342, 349-350
- Motor vehicles (*continued*)
registration, 348-351
Repair Disputes Committee, 548, 680
Repair Industry Council, 548, 681
speed limit, 357
taxes
expenditure from, 354
paid to Main Roads Fund, 354
registration and licensing charges, 347, 353, 565
revenue, 353, 551, 558
sales, 558
usage, 351-352
- Motors, electric, produced, 513
- Mudgee
altitude and climate, 17
population, 47
- Multicultural television station, 193-194
- Municipalities, shires, and county councils (*see also* Local government), 584-602
area, 21, 35
construction supervision, 303-304
councils, 36
electoral system, 37
electricity distribution, 591, 596
expenditure, 584, 594-596
finances, 584-602
functions, 37-38, 592-593
government assistance, 569, 589-590
libraries, 190, 593, 595
loans, 551, 583, 584, 590-591
interest on loans, 635, 637
long-term debt, 584, 591
population, 45-47
rates, 586, 587-588
reduction to pensioners, 588
revenue, 584, 593, 594
sporting and recreational services, 197
superannuation, 629
trading undertakings, 584, 591, 596-599
valuation of property, 586-587
water and sewerage services (*see* Water and sewerage services)
- Murray Basin Board, 683
- Murray River
length and flow, 3
River Murray Commission, 317, 333, 683
River Murray Waters Agreement, 317
water conservation works, 318, 321, 322
- Murray Statistical Division, 5, 8-9
- Murray Valley Citrus Marketing Board, 420, 675
- Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture, 170
- Murrumbidgee River
Irrigation Area, 318-319
length and flow, 3
Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 317
water conservation works, 321-324
- Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, 5, 8
- Museums
Applied Arts and Sciences, 189
library, 189, 190
Trust, 675
Australian, 189
library, 189, 190
Trust, 675
Geological and Mining, 189
Mint, 189
- Mushrooms, 395, 421
- Muswellbrook, population, 47
- Music Examinations Advisory Board, 678
- Music, Conservatorium of, 149, 172, 175, 678
- Mutton and lamb (*see also* Lambs and lambing; Meat), 439
Agreement with United States, 442
control of export trade, 442

- Mutton and lamb (*continued*)
 exports, 441-442
 prices, retail, 538
 production, 513
 value of slaughterings, 441
- Names Board, Geographical, 682
- Narrabri
 altitude and climate, 19
 population, 47
- Narromine, population, 47
- National Association of Testing Authorities, 504
- National Biological Standards Laboratory, 117
 Acoustic Laboratories, 117
- National Broadcasting and Television Services, 192-194
- National Communication Satellite System, 366
- National Companies and Securities Commission, 637-639
- National Country Party (*see* National Party)
- National debt (*see also* Public debt), sinking funds, 579, 580-581
- National Employment and Training Scheme (NEAT), 238
- National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council, 485, 494
- National Health and Medical Research Council, 117
- National Herbarium Library, 190, 685
- National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA), 182
- National Parks, 195-196
 Advisory Committee of Architects, 684
 and Historic Sites Advisory Committees, 684
 and Wildlife Advisory Council, 684
 and Wildlife Service, 195-196, 683
- National Party, 27, 28, 34, 35
- Nationality
 migrants, 49-52
 population, 51
- Natural disasters, 114, 116
 relief to agriculture, 391
- Natural gas, 499
- Natural increase, population, 56-57
- Naturalisation, 65-66
- Navigation laws, 325
- Nectarines, 394, 418, 419
- Newcastle
 altitude and climate, 16
 bus services, 340-342
 City
 Council, 36
 population, 46
 coal loaders, 330
 Harbour
 cargoes discharged and loaded, 326
 grain storage, 403
 facilities, 330-331
 mercantile marine office, 334
 shipping arrivals, 331
 shipping registered, 333
 State Government Dockyard, 333-334
 tides, 20
 interstate trade, 521, 522
 intrastate trade, 522
 manufacturing establishments, 511-512
 overseas trade, 517
 Port Advisory Committee, 330, 686
 Regional Nurse Training Council, 679
 Statistical District, 4
 local government finances, 595
 population, 42, 44, 46
 University, 177, 178-180
 urban centre, population, 43
 water and sewerage services, 598, 601-602
- New Cities project, 286
- New Darling Harbour Authority, 686
- New England University, 177, 178-180
 library, 190
- Newsagents, retail sales, 525, 527
- New South Wales
 Aboriginal Land Council, 272, 674
 Advisory Council on the Handicapped, 687
 Air Licensing Advisory Committee, 357-358
 Art Gallery, 191
 Bicentennial Secretariat, 684
 Board of Adult Education, 148
 Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 213
 Coastal Council, 282
 Council for Union Training, 183
 Dairy Corporation, 674
 Dairy Industry Conference, 675
 Department of (*see* Department of)
 Drug and Alcohol Authority, 135, 679
 Egg Corporation, 453, 454, 675
 Film Corporation, 583
 Fish Marketing Authority, 465, 578
 Government Overseas Trade Authority, 684
 Herbage Plant Liaison Committee, 424
 Heritage Council, 282, 683
 Higher Education Board, 145-146, 678
 Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre Board, 679
 Industrial Commission of, 247, 254-256, 680
 Institute of Psychiatry, 679
 Institute of Technology, 172, 173
 Library, 189-190
 Meat Industry Authority, 439, 674
 Medical Board, 679
 Overseas Offices, 33, 684
 Nurses Registration Board, 679
 State Cancer Council, 679
 statistical publications, 665-672
 Superannuation Office, 680
 Technology Council, 686
 Treasury Corporation, 574, 575, 576, 583, 635, 687
 Trotting Authority, 686
 University, 176-177, 178-180, 678
 library, 190
- Newsprint, interstate trade, 521
- New Zealand
 overseas trade, 462, 517
 separation of, 1
- Nitrogenous, fertiliser subsidy, 391
- Noise Advisory Committee, 684
- Noise pollution, 280-281
- Non-bank financial institutions, 613-616
- Non-ferrous metals
 manufacturers, 508
 mining, 473-478
 prices, 478
- Non-government
 schools, 161-164
 teachers colleges, 170, 171
- Non-terminating building societies, 613-616
- Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, 374, 376-377, 378
- Northern Coastal Statistical Agricultural Area, 373, 376-377, 378
- Northern Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 373-374, 376-377, 378
- Northern Statistical Division, 5, 7
- Northern Tableland Statistical Agricultural Area, 373, 376-377, 378
- Northern Territory
 area, 2
 separation from New South Wales, 1
- North-Western Statistical Division, 5, 7
- Notes, Australian note issue, 603
- Noxious animals, 384
- Noxious Plants Advisory Committee, 385, 681

- Nursery schools, 166
- Nursery products
 - retail sales, 525
 - value of production, 395
- Nurses
 - Education Board, 678
 - Newcastle Regional Nurse Training Council, 679
 - Regional Councils of Nurse Education, 678
 - registered, 121
 - Registration Board of N.S.W., 121, 679
- Nursing Care Benefit, Domiciliary, 129
- Nursing home benefits, 127
- Nursing homes, 93, 110
 - assistance, 127
- Nuts, edible, 418, 419

- Oats, 409-410
 - area and production, 393, 409-410
 - area and purpose, 409-410
 - establishments, 392
 - Marketing Board, 410, 675
 - planting and harvesting times, 394
 - value, 395, 396
 - varieties sown, 410
- Observatory, Sydney, 19, 684
- Occupational Health, Safety and Rehabilitation Council, 243, 681
- Occupational health and safety, 242-243
- Office machines, overseas trade, 518, 519
- Office of
 - Child Care, 107
 - Small Business, 686
 - Special Development, 502, 684
 - Supervisor of Loan Fund Companies, 677
 - the Arts, 675
 - the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, 684
 - the Sheriff of N.S.W., 204, 676
- Official Visitors (Mental Health Act), 679
- Offsets Review Board, 681
- Oil
 - coastal trade, 522
 - consumption, 493
 - interstate trade, 521
 - overseas trade, 516, 517, 518, 519
 - petroleum exploration, 487, 489
 - pollution, 280
 - refineries, 508
 - shale miners' pensions, 629-630
 - sources, 492
- Oilseeds
 - area and production, 393, 414
 - establishments, 392
 - Marketing Board, 414, 675
 - planting and harvesting times, 394
- Old age pensions (*see* Age pensions)
- Oliver Latham Laboratory, 133
- Ombudsman
 - Commonwealth, 220
 - State, 219-220, 684
- Onions
 - area and production, 421
 - retail prices, 538
- Opals, 486
- Open-cut coal mining, 480, 482
- Opera House, Sydney, 191-192, 675
- Optical dispensers, 120
- Optical Dispensers Licensing Board, 679
- Optometrists registered, 120
- Optometrical Registration Board, 679
- Orange, 7
 - Agricultural College, 172, 174
 - population, 46
- Oranges (*see also* Citrus fruits), 418-419
- Orchards (*see* Fruit, and specific fruits)
- Orphans' pensions, 99
- Osteopaths registered, 120
- Outline Plan (Sydney Region), 277-278
- Overseas
 - exchange rates, 612-613
 - loans
 - public debt, 578-579, 580, 581
 - State authorities, 574, 577
 - representation, State, 33, 685
 - Telecommunications Commission, 366-367
 - trading partners, 517
 - visitors, 63
- Overtime, 263
- Oysters
 - leases, 463
 - production, 464

- Paint production, 513
- Paper
 - and paper products manufacturers, 508
 - currency, 603
 - interstate trade, 521
 - overseas trade, 518, 519
- Parental acknowledgement, 79
- Parents and Citizens Associations, 147, 161
- Parke, population, 47
- Parks and Recreation Reserves and Services (*see also* National Parks), 194-197
- Parliament
 - Commonwealth, 33-35
 - New South Wales, 21-33, 673-687
 - committees, 28
 - cost, 31-32
 - dissolution, 25
 - duration, 25
 - elections, 29-31
 - library, 191
 - party system, 25, 27, 28
 - payment of members, 26, 27
 - pensions, 29
 - representation, 30
 - salaries, 24
- Parliamentary
 - Contributory Superannuation Fund, 29, 687
 - Counsel's Office, 676
 - Remuneration Tribunal, 24
- Parole Board, 225, 677
- Parsnips, 421
- Passionfruit, 417
- Pastoral industry (*see* Livestock and livestock products)
- Pastoral finance companies, 388, 613, 618
- Pastures
 - establishment and improvement, 424-425
 - native, 378
 - Protection Boards, 384, 675
- Patents registration, 221
- Pathology Laboratories Accreditation Board, 119, 679
- Pathology Laboratory Service, 117
- Patients in hospitals, statistics of, 122, 139-143
- Pay-as-you-earn system of taxation, 553
- Payroll
 - tax, 558, 559-560
 - Tax Office, 678
- Peaches, 394, 418-419
- Pears, 394, 418-419
- Peas, 421
- Pensioners (*see* Pensions and benefits)
- Pensions and benefits, 91-102, 113-115
 - age, 91-93, 115
 - Australian Public Service, 624-625
 - blind persons, 92, 95-96

- Pensions and benefits (*continued*)
 bus and motor transport employees, 627-628
 Commonwealth Government expenditure, 115
 defence forces, 625
 'fringe benefits', 113-114
 rebates, 588, 560
 handicapped children, 96-97, 115
 Health Benefits Card, 113, 114, 126, 130,
 133-134, 137, 138
 invalid, 95-96, 115
 local government employees', 629
 miners', 629-630
 N.S.W. Public Service, 625-626
 orphans', 99
 parliamentarians, 29
 police, 626-627
 private superannuation schemes, 631
 railway employees', 628
 service, 94-95, 115
 sickness, 99-102, 115
 supporting parent's, 97-98, 115
 unemployment, 99-102, 115
 veterans', 93-95, 115
 widows', 97-98, 115
 wives', 91, 93, 95-96
- Perinatal mortality, 85
 health care, 136
- Periodic detention, 224
- Permanent building societies, 614-615, 616
- Permanent Building Societies Advisory Committee,
 680
- Personal care subsidy, 93
- Persons counted at the Census (*see* Population)
- Petrol (*see* Oil; Petroleum)
- Petroleum (*see also* Oil)
 Advisory Committee, 682
 consumption, 493
 exploration, 487, 489
 tax rebates, 555
 price control, 535
 Products Pricing Authority, 535, 546
 products
 coastal trade, 522
 franchise licences, 565
 industry, 508
 overseas trade, 516, 517, 518, 519
 refining, 508
 retailers, 525
- Pharmaceutical benefits scheme, 120, 134
- Pharmacists registered, 120
- Pharmacy Board, 679
- Phosphate fertilisers subsidy, 391
- Physical features of N.S.W., 2-3
 rainfall map, 13
- Physiotherapists registered, 120
- Physiotherapists Registration Board, 679
- Picture theatres licensed, 197
 summary of operations, 526
- Pigs (*see also* Dairying; Livestock; Meat; Pork)
 establishments, 433
 value of operations, 375
 feral, 384
 meat produced, 513
 numbers, 426, 433
 breeding sows, 433
 slaughtered, 438
 pork, 439, 440
 prices, 436
 research, 438
 slaughter levy, 438
 Swine Compensation Act, 435
 value of pigs slaughtered, 441
- Pilotage
 charges, 332
 revenue, 328
- Pilotage (*continued*)
 service, 325
- Pineapples, 417
- Plains, agricultural areas, 374, 376-377, 378
- Planning (*see also* Environment)
 Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation,
 288-289
 and Development Committees, 684
 and Environment Commission, 276, 277, 583
 authorities, 274, 284-289
 Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation,
 287-288, 681
 coastal, 282
 Control and Strata Titles Committee, 684
 development control, 274-275
 Environment and Planning Advisory Committee,
 683
 land use planning, 273-279
 legislation, 273-274
 local government, 274-275
 Macarthur Growth Centre, 285-286
 Sydney Region, 277-278
- Plantation fruit, 375, 417-418
- Planting and harvesting times, 394
- Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainers Board, 304, 677
- Plums, 394, 418, 419
- Plural births, 78
- Pneumoconiosis workers' compensation, 246
- Poisons Advisory Committee, 119, 679
 Medical Committee (Poisons Act), 679
- Poker machines, 199
 licences, 563-564
 revenue, 558-559
- Police, 222-223
 accident compensation, 243
 Board, 684
 Department, 684
 Office of the Minister for Police and
 Emergency Services, 684
 pensions, 626-627
 Superannuation Board, 680
 traffic duties, 347, 354
- Poliomyelitis, 131
- Political parties, (*see also* specific parties) 25,
 27, 28, 34, 35
- Pollution (*see also* Environment)
 air, 279-280
 Air Pollution Advisory Committee, 683
 Clean Waters Advisory Committee, 683
 Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, 281,
 684
 noise, 280-281
 Noise Advisory Committee, 684
 oil, 280
 State Pollution Control Commission, 276,
 279-281, 683
 Technical Advisory Committee of the State
 Pollution Control Commission, 684
 water, 280
- Population (*see also* Ages of population; Births;
 Deaths; Migrants and migration)
 Aboriginals, 40, 53-54
 age distribution, 48
 capital cities, 61
 Census under-enumeration, 39
 Census sampling errors, 39
 conjugal condition (*see* Marital status)
 countries of birth, 49-52
 country towns, 46
 density, 41
 estimated resident, 54-55
 geographical distribution, 41-47, 56-60
 increase, 40-47, 55-56
 intercensal, 55-56
 migration, 49, 55-56, 62-63

- Population (*continued*)
 increase (*continued*)
 natural, 55-56
 sources, 61-66
 Statistical Areas, 42, 44
 intercensal estimates, 40, 54-61
 marital status, 49
 masculinity, 49
 mean estimated resident, 60
 municipalities, 45-46
 occupational status, 233
 post-enumeration survey, 39
 rural areas, 41-42
 sex distribution, 48-49
 shires, 45, 47
 States and Territories, 61
 Statistical Areas, 44-47
 Sydney Statistical Division, 42, 44-45, 48, 58
 Sydney Urban Area, 42
 Torres Strait Islanders, 54
 urban centres, 41-43
- Pork (*see also* Pigs) 439, 440, 513
 bacon retail prices, 538
 ham and bacon production, 439
- Port Advisory Committees, 686
- Port Hunter (*see* Newcastle Harbour)
- Port Jackson (*see* Sydney Harbour)
- Port Kembla
 cargoes discharged and loaded, 327
 coal loader, 331
 facilities, 331
 interstate trade, 521, 522
 intrastate trade, 522
 mercantile marine office, 334
 overseas trade, 517
 Port Advisory Committee, 686
 shipping arrivals, 331
- Port Macquarie
 altitude and climate, 16
 population, 43
- Ports (*see also* Botany Bay; Newcastle Harbour;
 Port Kembla; Sydney Harbour; Shipping)
 control, 325, 328
 Maritime Services Board, 328, 685
 overseas cargo, 326-327
 pilotage, 325, 328, 332
 port advisory committees, 331, 686
 rates and charges, 332
 revenue, 328
- Postal Commission
 employees, 362
 finances, 362
 postal services, 362-364
- Potatoes
 area and production, 393, 421
 establishments, 375, 392
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 prices, retail, 538
 value, 395, 396, 421
- Poultry (*see also* Egg; Eggs)
 chicken meat levy, 438
 Egg Industry Act, 454
 Egg Marketing Board, 453-455
 egg production, 453-454
 egg strain hens levy, 454-455
 establishments, 375
 exports, 455
 Farmers' Licensing Committee, 454, 675
 industry levy, 438, 454-455
 Industry Trust Fund, 454
 marketing, 453, 455, 528
 N.S.W. Egg Corporation, 675
 numbers, 434
 production, 513
 quotas, 454
- Poultry (*continued*)
 research, 438, 455
 Research Advisory Committee, 455
 slaughtered, 440-441
 value of production, 441, 456
 wholesale prices, 454
- Power House Museum, 189, 675
- Prawns, 462, 464
- Prc-schools and day care
 government expenditure, 150
 government primary schools, 151
 schools and enrolments, 166
- Premier, 23, 24, 684
 Premier's Department, 684
 Capital Works Unit, 502, 685
 Co-ordination Unit, 502, 685
 Industrial Investment Unit, 502, 685
 Office of Special Development, 502, 685
 State Bonds, 635
- Premiers' Conference, 21, 567, 568
- Prices (*see also* specific subjects)
 bread, 535, 538, 539
 coal, 481
 Commission, 535, 539, 677
 Commissioners, 535
 control, 535, 538, 539
 eggs, 454
 electricity, 540
 food (retail), 538
 gas, 540
 indexes
 building materials, 541-542
 consumer, 536-537
 export, 521, 541
 import, 521, 541
 manufacturing industry, 542-544
 metallic materials, 541
 retail, 536-537
 wholesale, 540-544
 livestock, 436
 metal, non-ferrous, 478
 milk, 538-539
 property, 269
 Regulation Act, 535
 retail, 582-584
 wool, 443, 446
- Prickly Pear Destruction Commission, 675
- Primage duty, 557
- Primary
 education, 150-151, 155, 161, 163
 Industry Bank of Australia, 385-386, 611-612,
 633, 634
 Industry Department, 382, 413, 528
 Forestry Branch, 461
 products (*see also* specific products)
 levies and charges, 558
- Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and
 Marriages, 69, 676
- Printing and allied industries, 508
- Prisons and prisoners
 administration
 Corrective Services Advisory Council, 677
 Corrective Services Commission, 223, 677
 Department of Corrective Services, 223,
 224, 225, 677
 Parole Board, 225, 677
 persons in custody, 226-227
 Prison Medical Service, 121
 Prisoner Classification Committee, 677
 prisoners released, 227
 prisoners under sentence
 ages, 228
 offences, 227
 sentences, 226
- Probation and Parole Service, 225

- Prisons and prisoners (*continued*)
 Release on Licence Board, 677
 remission of sentences, 224
 Privacy Committee of N.S.W., 676
 Private finance, 603-643
 Private bus services, 341-342
 Private hospitals, 134
 Privy Council, 202, 218
 Probate (*see also* Death duties)
 Division (Supreme Court), 208
 Probation and Parole Service, 225
 Proclaimed places, 108
 Product Safety Committee, 548, 677
 Production, value of (*see also* individual industries and items)
 agriculture industry (*see also* Value of agricultural commodities produced)
 crops, 379, 395, 396
 livestock and livestock products, 379, 441, 456
 factories, 505
 mining
 coal, 467, 472-473, 481
 other minerals, 467, 472-473, 486
 Professional registration, 676
 Professional Services Advisory Council, 119, 679
 Profits tax, undistributed, 557
 Promissory notes, 576
 Property, valuation for rating, 586-587
 Prospecting Board, 682
 Prosecutions Office, Crown, 676
 Prosecutions Office, Public, 676
 Prosecutors, Crown, 676
 Prospecting for minerals, 487-488
 Protective Office, 676
 Protective Division, Supreme Court, 119, 125, 208
 Provisional taxation, 553
 Prunes, 418, 419, 420
 Psychiatric services and centres, 118, 119, 124-125
 Psychiatry, Institute of, 679
 Psychosurgery Review Board, 679
 Public
 Accountants Registration Board, 676
 Accounts Committee, 28
 Authorities Superannuation Board, 681
 debt, of N.S.W., 578-583
 domicile, 578-579
 interest charge, 579-580
 loans guaranteed by State, 583
 local authorities, 583, 584, 591
 Defender, 206, 676
 entertainments, 197-199
 finance, 551-602
 Health Bio Sciences, Institute of 679
 hospitals, 121-123, 126-127
 Board of Directors, 679
 libraries (*see* Libraries)
 Prosecutions Office, 676
 radio services, 195
 Servant Housing Authority, 583, 685
 Service
 Arbitrator, 256
 Board, 684
 employees, 256, 257
 industrial arbitration, 256
 pensions, 624-626
 transport (*see* Transport services)
 Trust Office, 221, 676
 Works and Ports, Minister, 685
 Works Department, 685
 Publications Classifications Board, 676
 Publications issued by N.S.W. Office, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 665-672
 Puerperal diseases, 86
 Pumpkins, 421
 Pure Food Advisory Committee, 679
 Pure foods, 528
 Pyrophyllite mining, 486
 Quadruplets born, 78
 Quarantine, 325
 Quarries (*see* Mining)
 Quartzite mining, 486
 Queanbeyan, population, 46
 Queensland
 area, 2
 separation from N.S.W., 1
 Quintuplets born, 78
 Quirindi, population, 47
 Quotas
 egg production, 454
 milk, 450-451
 U.S.A. meat imports, 442
 Rabbits, myxomatosis, 384
 Racecourse Development Committee, 686
 Fund, 199
 Racing, horse and greyhound (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)
 Radio
 Australian Broadcasting Corporation services, 193-194
 broadcasting, 366
 commercial services, 194
 communication, 367
 public services, 195
 Wireless Telegraphy Act, 192
 Radiocommunication stations, 367
 Radiological Advisory Council, 679
 Railway gauges, Australian, 335-336
 Railway Workshops Board of N.S.W., 686
 Railways, private, 336
 Railways, State, 336-339
 accidents, 339
 city and suburban (Sydney), 336
 electric, 336-337
 employees, 338
 pensions, 628
 wages paid, 338
 expenditure, 337
 finances, 337, 575, 576, 577, 578, 580, 581
 freight, 338
 gauges, 335-336
 goods traffic, 338
 Indian-Pacific Service, 339
 length, 336-337
 passengers carried, 338
 revenue, 337
 rolling stock, 339
 route and track kilometres, 336-337
 State Rail Authority, 335, 577, 578, 686
 traffic, 338
 Victorian border lines, 339
 Rainfall, 2-19
 agricultural areas, 372, 373, 374
 annual, 12-14
 average monthly, 15
 coastal districts, 16
 seasonal distribution, 14
 Sydney, 15, 16, 17
 tablelands, 17
 western plains, 18-19
 western slopes, 18
 Random breath testing, 214, 356-357
 Rapeseed, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 414
 Rateable property, 586-587

- Rates, local authority (*see* Taxation)
- Real estate
 property prices, 269
 registration of documents, 221
 titles, 221, 268
 'Torrens' title, 268
 valuations, 586-587
 Valuers' Registration Board, 269, 677
- Rebate on council rates and water and sewerage rates, 114
- Recreation
 Consumer Price Index, 537
 reserves, 195-196
 services, 196-197
- Red Cross Society, Australia, 121, 123, 136-137
- Referendums
 Commonwealth, 35
 State, 30-31
- Regional Aboriginal Land Councils, 271-272, 674
- Regional Councils of Nurse Education, 678
- Regional Industry Development Boards, 285, 681
- Regional planning and development, 284-289
 Albury-Wodonga, 288-289, 681
 Bathurst-Orange, 287-288, 681
 Macarthur, 285-286, 681
 planning authorities, 285, 681
- Regions (*see also* Planning; Environment)
 climatic, 16-19
- Registered clubs, 199
 Clubs Industry Advisory Council, 687
 summary of operations, 526
 licences, 530, 532
 liquor sales, 531
- Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act, 674
- Registrar-General's Office, 221, 268, 683
- Registration (*see also* Licences)
 aircraft
 Commonwealth, 357, 359
 numbers, 359
 State, 359
 births, deaths, and marriages, 69
 Registry of, 676
 companies, 638-639
 health professionals, 120, 679
 land titles, 221, 268
 medical practitioners, 120, 679
 money-lenders, 644
 motor vehicles, 348-351
 pleasure boats, 333
 shipping, 333
- Registry of
 Births, Deaths and Marriages, 69, 676
 Funeral Funds, 677
- Rehabilitation Service, Commonwealth, 112-113, 115
- Reimbursement grants, uniform taxation, 566
- Release on Licence Board, 677
- Religions
 marriages, 72-73
 licences to celebrate, 69-70
 population, 52-53
 school children, instruction in schools, 160
 schools, 161-162
 deaf, dumb, and blind, 164
- Relocation Assistance Scheme, 102
- Rents and rent control, 292-294
 Fair Rents Boards, 217, 293-294
 households renting
 number, 292
 rent, 293
 fixation of rents, 293-294
 recovery of possession, 294
 Rental Advisory Service, 677
 Rental Bond Board, 294, 677
- Rent Controller, 293
- Repatriation hospitals, 125-126
- Repayable Commonwealth advances, 570
- Representatives, House of, 34-35
- Reproduction rates (*see* Births)
- Reserve Bank of Australia, 385, 388, 603, 604-605, 633
- Reserve deposit ratio, 604
- Reserves, land, 195-196
- Reservoirs, water, 315-316, 322
- Resources and Energy, Department of, 485
- Resources, water, 313-324
- Restaurants
 liquor permits, 530-532
 summary of operations, 526
- Rest homes, 93, 110
- Retail
 advances to, 607
 earnings and hours, 261
 financing of sales, 620-621
 trade, 523-527
 Advisory Committee, 681
 censuses, 524-526
 classification, 523-524
 employment, 525
 establishments, 525
 Industrial Tribunal, 681
 intercensal estimates, 526-527
 turnover, 525
 value of sales, 526, 527
 wages paid, 525
- Returned servicemen
 children's education scheme, 186
 homes, 298-299
 pensions, 93-95
 war service land settlement, 272-273, 388
- Review of Commonwealth Functions
 Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, 301
 rural extension services, 383
- Rice
 area and production, 393, 411
 cultivation, 411
 establishments, 392
 exports, 411
 irrigation, 319, 411
 Marketing Board, 411, 675
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 value, 395, 396
- Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division, 5, 6
- Richmond Inquiry, 125
- Riverina College of Advanced Education, 172, 174
- River Advisory Committee, 683
- River ferries, 342
- River Murray (*see also* Murray River)
 Commission, 317, 333, 683
 Waters Agreement, 317
- Rivers (*see also* specific rivers)
 irrigation schemes, 318-324
 length, 3
 navigation, 333
- Rivers and foreshores improvement, 315
- Roads, 342-347
 accidents on, 354-355
 administration, 342-345
 Australian Bicentennial road development, 346-347
 Commonwealth grants, 346-347
 construction statistics, 311
 developmental, 344
 driving offences, 356-357
 expenditure, 345
 freeways, 344
 funds, 345-346
 grants to local government, 590
 length, 344
 local government outlays, 595
 main, 345-346

- Roads (*continued*)
 Main Roads Department, 342-345, 551, 583, 590, 686
 safety, 355-356
 taxes for construction and maintenance, 345-346
 toll works, 344
 tourist roads, 344
- Rolling stock
 bus services, 341
 railways, 339
- Royal Blind Society, 136
 libraries, 191
- Royal Botanic Gardens, 196
 Trust, 685
- Royal Flying Doctor Service, 129
- Royal National Park, 195
- Royalties, mining, 489, 572
- Rubber products, manufacturing, 508
- Rugby league matches (taxes on), 564
- Rural (*see also* Agriculture)
 Adjustment Scheme, 390, 582
 Aerial Health Service, 132
 Assistance Agency, 387, 389
 Assistance Board, 390, 687
 awards, 380
 Bank of N.S.W. (*see* State Bank; Banks and banking)
 co-operative societies, 614
 development, 370, 371
 education (*see* Education; Schools)
 employment, 379-380
 establishments with agricultural activity, 369, 376-378
 finance, 385-389
 advances by banks, 385-389, 607
 Commonwealth Development Bank, 388, 611
 government guarantees, 385
 interest rates, 389
 Primary Industry Bank, 385-386
 Reserve Bank, 388
 settlement of ex-servicemen, 272-273, 388
 State Bank of N.S.W., 387-388, 389, 687
 holdings (*see* Establishments with agricultural activity)
 Industries Agency (State Bank), 387, 389
 production (*see* specific subjects)
 Reconstruction Scheme, 582
 settlement, 371-374
 wages and hours, 380
 Workers' Accommodation Act, 380
 Workers Accommodation Advisory Committee, 681
 work force, 379-380
 Youth Organisation, 675
- Rutile, 467, 475
- Safety
 occupational, 242-243
 Product Safety Committee, 548, 677
 Safety and Vehicle Design, Advisory Committee, 356
- Safflower, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 414
- Salaries and wages (*see* Wages)
- Sale of Homes Agency (State Bank), 301, 610
- Sales tax, 557-558
- Salt, interstate trade, 521
- Sand production, 485, 486
- Sandstone, 485, 486
- Sapphires, 486
- Satellite communication, 361, 366-367
- Satellite images, 3
- Saturday School of Community Languages, 158
- Savings banks (*see also* Banks and banking), 607-608
 finance for housing, 302-303
- Savings bonds, 573
- Sawmills, 460-462
 sawn, timber, 513
- Schedule, medical fees, 133, 137
- Scholarships and bursaries
 Commonwealth Government assistance, 185-187
 State Government assistance, 184
- School Certificate, 151
- School of the Air, 158
- School-to-Work Transition Program, 167
- Schools, 150-167
 agricultural, 158
 attendance, 155
 compulsory, 150, 157
 Board of Senior School Studies, 147, 677
 Commission, 148, 149
 correspondence, 157, 158
 dental clinics and schools, 129, 176
 ethnic, 165
 evening, 182
 examinations, 151-153
 government, 153-161
 correspondence, 157, 158
 evening colleges, 182
 opportunity classes, 159
 primary, 155-157
 religious instruction, 160
 secondary, 156-157
 special, 157-159
 technical and further education colleges, 167-170
 government expenditure, 149-150, 164-165
 hospital, 156, 159, 160
 libraries, 165
 non-government, 153-155, 161-164, 166
 allowances for pupils, 184
 Anglican, 162-163
 grants to schools, 161, 164-166
 Methodist, 162
 Presbyterian, 162
 Roman Catholic, 161-163
 Seventh Day Adventist, 162
 State subsidies for interest on loans, 161
 Uniting, 162-163
 opportunity classes, 159
 primary, 150-151, 155, 156, 157
 Saturday School of Community Languages, 158
 scholarships and bursaries (*see* Scholarships and bursaries)
 secondary, 151-155, 156
 Secondary Schools Board, 147, 678
 students, 153-164
 teachers, 153-154, 162
 training, 170-171
 technical and further education, 167-170
 transport, 184
 vocational guidance, 164
- Science and Technology
 Department of, 502
 Council, N.S.W., 686
- Seamen
 compensation for accidents, 334
 engagements and discharges, 334
 mercantile marine offices, 334
- Seasons, 11
- Secondary Schools Board, 147, 678
- Secondary education, 151-155, 156
 assistance to students, 184, 185, 187
 Secondary Schools Board, 147, 678
- Securities Industry Code, 638, 640
- Senate of Commonwealth Parliament, 34
- Service establishments, 523-524, 525-526

- Service pensions, 94-95, 115
 Servicemen, returned (*see* Returned servicemen)
 Settlement, land (*see* Land)
 Sewerage services (*see also* Water and sewerage services)
 Commonwealth loans, 582
 Hunter District Water Board, 601-602, 682
 Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, 281, 600-601, 683
 Municipalities and Shires, 591, 592, 595, 598-599
 Sex distribution of population, 48-49
 Sexually transmitted diseases, 131, 140, 141
 Share-farming, 381
 Shearing (*see* Sheep)
 Sheep (*see also* Lambs and lambing; Mutton; Wool)
 breeds, 429
 establishments, 428
 value of operations, 375
 exports, 430
 flocks, 428
 lambing, 427-428
 meat, 439, 440, 513
 numbers, 426, 427
 prices, 436
 research, 436-440
 shearers' wages, 380
 shearing, 443
 sheep shorn and wool produced, 443
 slaughtered, 438
 stud, 430
 value of slaughterings, 441
 wool (*see* Wool)
 Sheet metal products manufacturing establishments, 508
 Sheltered employment allowance, 96, 115
 Sheriff of Supreme Court, 204, 676
 Sheriff's Office, 676
 Shipping, 325-335
 Australian Shipping Commission, 325-326
 building and repairing, 333-334
 subsidy, 501
 cargoes discharged and loaded, 326-327
 charges, 332
 coal loaders, 330, 331
 coastal trade licences, 325
 control, 325, 328
 definitions, statistical, 326
 harbours and anchorages, 328-331
 insurance, 631
 interstate (*see* Interstate, trade)
 legislation, 325
 major trading areas, 327
 Marine Inquiry Courts, 202, 212, 335
 Maritime Services Board, 328, 332, 685
 N.S.W. Govt. Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, 333-334, 685
 port advisory committees, 331, 686
 port charges, 332
 ports, 329-331
 registers, 333
 rivers, navigable, 333
 seamen, 334
 State Dockyard Board, 333, 685
 statistics of, 326-327
 storage charges, 332
 tonnage entered and cleared, 327, 328-331
 trade area, 327
 Shipwrecks, 212
 Shires (*see* Municipalities, shires, and county councils)
 Shoes (*see* Footwear)
 Shops, retail
 new buildings, 306-309
 sales, 526-527
 Short-term money market, 636, 637
 Sick leave, 264
 Sickness benefits
 friendly societies, 130
 hospital and medical (*see also* Health insurance)
 Commonwealth benefits, 99-102, 120, 126-128
 pharmaceutical, 120, 134
 welfare
 claims and benefits paid, 101, 115
 eligibility and rates, 99-101
 Silage, 422-423
 Silos, grain, 402-403
 Silver
 mining, 467, 473, 474, 475-477
 prices, 478
 Silver-lead-zinc mining, 467, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475-477
 capital expenditure, 469
 employment, 469, 472
 prices, 478
 Sinking funds
 local authorities, 591
 national debt, 580-581
 Slaughtering, livestock, 438-441
 Slope agricultural areas, 372, 373-374, 376, 377, 378
 Small Business
 Agency, 503
 Development Corporation, 686
 Loans Guarantee Scheme, 606
 Office of, 686
 Snowy Mountains, 8
 Authority, 498
 Council, 498, 682
 Hydro-electric Schemc, 317, 496, 498
 Soap production, 513
 Soccer football pools duty, 563
 Social services, 91-116
 Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, 118
 Societies (*see* Building; Co-operative societies; Friendly societies)
 Soil conservation, 383-384
 Conservation Service, 383-384, 674
 Solar Energy Advisory Committee, 682
 Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, 186
 Soldiers' settlement, 272-273, 388
 Solicitor General and Crown Advocate, 676
 Solicitors, 204-205
 Admission Board, 676
 Statutory Committee, 676
 Sorghum
 area and production, 393, 408-409
 Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, 409, 675
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 value, 395, 396
 South Australia
 area, 2
 separation from N.S.W., 1
 South-Eastern Statistical Division, 5, 8
 Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, 374, 376, 377, 378
 Southern Slopes Statistical Agricultural Area, 373-374, 376, 377, 378
 South West Tablelands Water Supply, 578, 685
 Soybeans, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 413-414
 Spastic Centre, 136
 Special Broadcasting Service, 193-194
 Special Deposits Account, 571, 576, 577
 Special Land Boards, 683
 Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), 239
 Spirits (*see* Liquor)
 Sport and Recreation, Minister for, 686

- Sport and Recreation Fund, 197
 Sport and recreation services, 196-197
 Sporting Injuries Committee, 676
 St. John Ambulance Brigade, 136
 Stamp duties
 Deferred Payment Scheme, 302
 Office, 678
 rates of duties, 560
 revenue, 558, 559
 Standards
 Association of Australia, 504, 545
 National Standards Commission, 547
 pure foods, 528
 weights and measures, 547
 Standard time, 19
 Starr-Bowkett Societies, 615-616
 State (*see also* specific subjects)
 administrative arrangements, 32, 673-687
 assistance to local government, 588, 589-590
 Bank of New South Wales (*see also* Banks and banking), 387-388, 389, 583, 603, 605, 609-610, 687
 advances for homes, 301-302
 Brickworks, 578, 685
 Compensation Board, 681
 Conservatorium of Music, 149, 172, 175
 Contracts Control Board, 681
 Development Co-ordinating Committee, 681
 Dockyards, 333-334, 685
 Electoral Office, 684
 electoral system, 29-31
 Emergency Services, 231, 684
 enterprises, 577
 Film Library, 189, 190
 finances, 570-583
 loan expenditure, 574-575
 revenue and expenditure, 571
 taxation, 558
 Fisheries, 462, 674
 Government Insurance Office, 625-626
 hospitals and homes, 121-123, 125
 land use planning and development control, 273-279
 Legislature, 24-29, 573
 Library of New South Wales, 189-190
 Lotteries Office, 678
 Mines Control Authority, 682
 Ombudsman, 219-220, 684
 pensioner housing, 110
 Planning Authority, 277
 Pollution Control Commission, 279-281, 683
 Rail Authority, 335, 577, 583, 686
 Recreation Area Trusts, 684
 Schools (*see* Schools, government)
 Sports Centre Trust (Homebush), 686
 Secretariat Constitution Convention Delegation, 676
 Superannuation Board, 680
 State Superannuation Fund, 625-626
 wards, 103-104
 Youth Corps, 678
 Statement of Attainments, 151, 153
 States Grants Acts, 566
 States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts, 164-165
 States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act, 171
 Station wagons (*see* Cars and station wagons)
 Statistical Agricultural Areas (*see also* specific subjects), 369-370, 372-374, 376, 377, 378
 Statistical Areas (*see also* specific subjects), 4-9
 characteristics, 4-9
 concepts and criteria, 4
 manufacturing establishments, 511-512
 population, 44-47, 48, 58
 Statistical publications of N.S.W., 665-672
 Statute of Westminster, 33
 Statutory authorities (*see also* specific authorities)
 finances, 551, 577-578
 Statutory reserve deposits (Reserve Bank), 604
 Steel (*see* Iron and steel)
 Still-births, 69, 77-78
 Stipendiary magistrates, 203, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217
 Stock (*see* Livestock and livestock products, and specific animals)
 Stock exchanges, 639-640
 Stock Medicines Board, 675
 Stone quarrying, production, 485
 Strata Titles Boards, 217, 677
 Strikes and lockouts (*see* Industrial disputes)
 Structural metal products, manufacturers, 508
 Subsidies (*see* Bounties and subsidies)
 Sugar
 agreement, 412
 Board, 412
 cane, 412
 arca and production, 393, 412
 establishments with cane, 375, 392
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 rural adjustment scheme, 390
 value, 395, 396
 coastal trade, 522
 interstate trade, 521
 marketing, 412
 prices
 raw and refined, 412
 retail, 538
 Suicides, 86, 89-90
 Sulphur mining, 474, 477
 Sultanas, 420
 Summer time (daylight saving), 19
 Sunday entertainment, 197
 Sunflower, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 413-414
 Superannuation (*see* Pensions and benefits)
 Superannuation Office, N.S.W., 680
 Supermarkets, 525
 Superphosphate
 subsidy, 391
 used, 396-398, 424
 Supervisor of Loan Fund Companies, 677
 Supporting parent's benefits, 97-98, 115
 Supreme Court, 202, 207-208, 675
 appellate jurisdiction, 207
 Surface water, 313
 Surveyors Board, 269, 683
 Surveys, Integrated Economic, 659-663
 Sweet corn, 421
 Swine (*see* Pigs)
 Sydney and Southern Coastal Statistical Agricultural Area, 372, 373, 376, 377, 378
 Sydney
 Airport, 359
 MANS Committee, 359
 City of
 Corporation Act, 35
 Council, 36
 population, 45
 climate, 10, 15, 16, 17
 College of Advanced Education, 173
 County Council, 496, 540, 584, 596
 Cove Redevelopment Authority, 583, 684
 Cricket Ground and Sports Ground Trust, 686
 Entertainment Company, 685
 Entertainment Centre, 198
 Farm Produce Market Authority, 421-422, 527-528, 578, 583, 675
 Harbour
 administration, 328

- Sydney (*continued*)
- Harbour (*continued*)
 - area and depth, 329
 - berths, 329
 - Captain Cook Graving Dock, 329, 333
 - ferry services, 342
 - interstate trade, 521, 522
 - intrastate trade, 522
 - mercantile marine office, 334
 - overseas trade, 327, 329, 516
 - port charges, 332
 - Port Operations and Communications Centre, 329
 - shipping, 326-327, 328, 329, 333
 - tides, 19
 - wharfage, 328
 - wheat and grain storage, 403
 - Harbour Bridge, 347, 580, 581
 - Home Nursing Service, 129
 - milk supply, 529
 - Observatory, 19, 685
 - Opera House, 191-192
 - Trust, 192, 675
 - overseas trade, 327, 329, 516
 - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 16, 17
 - Region Outline Plan, 277-278
 - Statistical Division
 - area, 5
 - boundaries, 5
 - building, 308, 310
 - dwelling, 310
 - finances, 595
 - manufacturing industry, 511-512
 - population, 44, 45, 48
 - roads, 344
 - Stock Exchange, 640
 - Symphony Orchestra, 191
 - temperature, 11, 16, 17
 - transport services
 - buses, 341-342
 - ferries, 342
 - railways, 336-337, 338
 - urban centre, 42
 - University, 175-176, 178-180, 678
 - Library, 190
 - Wool Centre, 446-447
- Tablelands
- Agricultural Areas, 372, 373, 374, 376, 377, 378
 - climate, 17
- Tamworth
- population, 46
 - Statistical District, 4
- Taree, Greater, population, 46
- Taree-Wingham Water Supply Board, 686
- Tariffs (*see* Customs; Industries Assistance Commission)
- Taronga Zoo, 196
- Tasmania
- area, 2
 - interstate trade, 521
 - separation from N.S.W., 1
- Taverns, 531
- Taxation
- Commonwealth, 552-558
 - bank account debits tax, 558
 - customs, 515, 520, 557
 - excise duties, 520, 557
 - income, 552-557
 - primage, 557
 - primary products, 558
 - rebates, 554-555
 - sales, 557-558
- Taxation (*continued*)
- Commonwealth (*continued*)
 - State re-imburement, 566-569
 - tax sharing, 566-569
 - uniform, 552
 - incomes of taxpayers, 555-556
 - local authorities, 552, 558-559, 586-588, 593, 594
 - water and sewerage rates, 600-601
 - State
 - business franchise licences, 558, 559, 565, 678
 - death duties, 558, 559, 560
 - income, 552, 566
 - land, 558, 559, 561, 678
 - liquor licences, 530-532, 558, 559, 565, 687
 - lotteries, 558, 559, 562, 678
 - Lotto, 562-563, 678
 - motor vehicles, 354, 558, 559, 565, 686
 - pay-roll, 558, 559-560, 678
 - poker machines, 558, 559, 563-564, 678
 - racing and betting, 558, 559, 564-565, 686
 - rugby league matches (taxes on), 564
 - soccer football pools, 563
 - stamp duties, 558, 559, 560, 678
- Taxi-cabs
- drivers' licences, 353
 - fares, 349
 - licensing, 349
 - registrations, 350
 - third party insurance, 352-353
- Tea prices, retail, 538
- Teachers
- government schools, 153-154
 - training, 170
 - non-government schools, 153-154, 162
 - training, 170-171
 - Teacher Housing Authority, 583, 678
 - technical and further education colleges, 168
- Technical Advisory Committee of the State
- Pollution Control Commission, 684
- Technical and further education
- colleges, 167-170
 - mobile teaching unit, 167
 - Council of Technical and Further Education, 678
 - Committees of Technical and Further Education, 678
 - District Councils of Technical and Further Education, 678
 - Department, 146-147, 167, 677
 - government expenditure, 149-150, 170
 - National Council, 148, 167
- Technology
- Advanced Technology Unit, 686
 - Centre of Advanced Technology, 681
 - Research Unit, 686
 - Science and Technology Council, 686
- Telecommunications Commission
- Australian, 193, 361, 364-366
 - Overseas, 361, 366-367
- Telecommunications equipment, overseas trade, 517, 518, 519
- Telefinder service, 365-366
- Telegrams (*see* Telegraphs)
- Telegraphs, 365-366, 366-367
- Telephones
- concessions, 113
 - international, 366-367
 - rental and charges, 365
- Television
- broadcasting, 366

- Television (*continued*)
 broadcasting (*continued*)
 broadcasting stations
 Australian Broadcasting Corporation
 services, 193-194
 commercial, 194
 composition of programs, 192, 194
 multi-cultural, 193-194
 censorship, 192
 control of services, 192, 194
 Film and Television School, 181
 international, 366
 Telex service, 365, 366
 Temora, population, 47
 Temperature
 coastal districts, 16
 Sydney, 11, 16, 17
 tablelands, 17
 western plains, 18-19
 western slopes, 18
 Tenancy law (*see also* Rents and rent control),
 293-294
 Tenancy of rural holdings, 270-273, 378, 381
 Tenterfield, altitude and climate, 17
 Term loan funds, 386, 389
 Terminating building societies (*see* Co-operative
 housing societies)
 Tertiary education, 167-182
 Assistance Scheme, 185
 Commission, 148-149
 government assistance, 150
 government expenditure, 150
 Tetanus, immunisation, 131
 Textbook allowances, secondary schools, 184
 Textiles
 manufacturing industry
 capital expenditure, 507, 508, 511
 commodities produced, 513
 employment, 507, 508, 509, 510
 establishments, 507, 508, 510
 value added, 507, 508, 509, 510
 wages and salaries, 507, 508
 fibres, overseas trade, 517, 518, 519
 The Treasury, 687
 Theatre
 licences, 197
 summary of operations, 526
 Therapeutic Goods and Cosmetic Advisory Committee,
 679
 Tick, cattle, 434
 Tides, 19-20
 Tiles, production, 513
 Timber
 Australian Forestry Council, 461
 Forestry Branch of Department of Primary
 Industry, 461
 Forestry Commission of N.S.W.M., 456, 460, 682
 Marketing Act, 462
 overseas trade, 462
 production, 461-462, 513
 sawmills, 461-462
 State forests, 459
 types of, 461
 Time, standard, 19
 Tin
 mining
 production, 472, 473, 474, 477-478
 value, 472, 473
 prices, 478
 Titanium mining, 474, 475
 Tobacco, 375, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 415
 Consumer Price Index, 537
 excise, 520
 franchise licences, 565, 678
 Leaf Marketing Board, 415, 675
 Tobacco (*continued*)
 overseas trade, 518, 519
 Tokyo Office of State Government, 33, 685
 Tomatoes, 421
 'Torrens' title, 268
 Torres Strait Islanders, 54
 Totalisators
 investments, 199
 Racecourse Development Fund, 199, 686
 tax, 564-565
 Totalizator Agency Board, 198-199, 564, 578,
 686
 Tourism, Minister for, 673, 686
 Tourist vehicles, 349
 Tourist accommodation
 caravans, 534
 census, 533
 classification, 533
 establishments, 533, 534
 capacity, 534
 employment, 534
 occupancy rates, 534
 takings, 534
 wages paid, 534
 statistics, 533-534
 surveys, 533-534
 Tourist Industry Development Corporation, 583
 Town and country planning (*see* Planning; Urban and
 Regional Development; Development Control)
 Towns (*see also* Municipalities and shires and
 specific towns)
 population, 43, 46-47
 Tractors, bounty, 501
 Trade
 coastal, 522
 Department of Trade, 515
 external, 515-522
 internal, 523-534
 interstate, 521-522
 New South Wales Government Overseas Trade
 Authority, 685
 Practices Act, 545
 Practices Commission, 545-546
 Practices Tribunal, 545
 promotion, 515
 representation abroad, 33, 515, 685
 Trade mark registration, 221
 Trade unions, 247-249
 preference to members, 257
 training courses, 183, 247
 Trading banks (*see* Banks and banking)
 Traffic Accident Research Unit, 348, 355-356
 Traffic Authority of New South Wales, 348, 355,
 583, 686
 Traffic Safety Committee, 686
 Traffic, road
 accidents, 354-355
 funds, 354
 offences, 356-357
 breath analysis, 214, 356-357
 courts of petty sessions, 213
 higher criminal court convictions, 210,
 211
 points system, 353
 regulations, 347
 speed limit, 347
 Training, industrial (*see also* Education,
 technical), 167-170, 176, 238-242
 Commonwealth assistance for apprenticeship,
 241
 Transfer values, definition of, 662-663
 Transportation, Consumer Price Index, 537
 Transport Appeals Board, 686
 Transport services
 airlines, 357-361

- Transport services (*continued*)
 buses, 340-342
 ferries, 342
 hydrofoils, 342
 public motor vehicles, 349-350
 railways, 335-339
 schools, 184
 shipping, 325-335
 State Rail Authority, 335, 686
 Urban Transit Authority, 335, 686
 Travel Agents Registration Board, 677
 Treasurer, 687
 Treasury (N.S.W.), 687
 Treasury Corporation of N.S.W., 574, 575, 576, 583, 635, 687
 Triplets born, 78
 Trotting Authority of New South Wales, 198, 686
 Trucks (*see also* Motor Vehicles)
 registered, 348
 new vehicles, 350-351
 Truants, 155
 Trust Office, Public, 221, 676
 Trustee, Public, 221, 676
 Trustees of Commons, 683
 Trustees of Public Reserves and Public Parks, 683
 Trustees of Schools of Arts and Related Institutions, 675
 Tuberculosis
 allowances, 102, 131
 compensation to miners, 246
 hospital in-patients, 141
 Tungsten, 474
 Turkeys, 440
 Turnover
 agriculture, 379
 definition, 662
 manufacturing, 509
 mining, 471
 retail trade, 525
 Twins born, 78

 Ultrasonics Institute, 117
 Undistributed profits tax, 557
 Unemployed youth, 167
 Unemployment (*see also* Employment and unemployment)
 benefits, 99-101, 115
 persons, 233, 235
 relief schemes, 102, 116
 Uniform taxation, 554, 566
 Unions
 credit, 616-617, 636, 637
 employees' (*see* Unions, trade)
 employers'
 Commonwealth, 253
 State, 255
 trade, 183, 247-248, 253, 255, 257
 preference to members, 257
 United States of America, N.S.W. representation in, 33, 685
 Universities, 175-181
 Clinical Schools of Medicine, 176, 177
 Councils, 148, 678
 courses, 175-178
 finances, 150, 178
 government outlays, 150, 178
 libraries, 190
 Macquarie, 177, 178-180, 678
 Newcastle, 177, 178-180, 678
 New England, 177, 178-180, 678
 New South Wales, 176-177, 178-180, 678
 staff, 179
 students, 179-181
 courses, 180-181

 Universities (*continued*)
 Sydney, 175-176, 178-180, 678
 tuition fees, 178
 Wollongong, 178, 179-180, 678
 Urban and regional development, 284-289
 Urban centres, 41
 Urban Consolidation Committee, 276, 684
 Urban Development Committee, 276, 684
 Urban Transit Authority (*see also* Bus services), 686
 finances, 577, 578
 services, 335, 340-342
 Utilities (*see* Motor vehicles)
 Vaccination campaigns, 131-132
 Valuation
 estates for probate, 643
 land taxation, 269, 561
 property for local rates, 269, 586-587
 Value added, 663
 agriculture, 379
 electricity establishments, 495
 gas establishments, 499
 manufacturing, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510
 mining, 469, 470-471
 retail, 525
 Value of agricultural commodities produced
 agricultural industry, 372, 379, 395, 396, 421, 441, 443, 456
 crops, 379, 394-396
 dairy products, 456
 eggs, 456
 fisheries, 464
 gross value, 372, 379, 395, 441, 443, 456
 statistical agricultural areas, 372
 honey, 456
 livestock products, 379, 456
 livestock slaughterings, 379, 441
 local value, 379, 441, 443, 456
 milk, 456
 vegetables, 394-396, 421
 wheat, 395, 396
 wool, 443, 456
 Value of production (*see* Production, value of)
 Valuer-General, 268, 269, 682
 Valuer-General's Department, 586, 682
 Veal (*see also* Meat; Cattle), 440
 Vegetables (*see also* specific vegetables)
 area and production, 393, 421
 canned or bottled, production, 513
 establishments, 375
 marketing, 421-422, 527-528
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 retail prices, 538
 value, 395, 396, 421
 Vehicle Energy Technology Advisory Committee, 682
 Venereal diseases, 131, 140, 141
 Veterans, allied, 93-95
 Veterans' disability pension, 93-95, 115
 Veterinary surgeons, 435
 Disciplinary Tribunal, 675
 Investigating Committee, 675
 Victoria
 area, 2
 interstate trade, 521
 separation from N.S.W., 1
 Victorian border railways, 339
 Violence, death by (*see* Deaths, external causes)
 Vital statistics, 69-90
 Vocational guidance, 164
 Voting at elections
 Commonwealth, 35
 local, 37
 State, 29-30

- Wages, 258-262
 agricultural industry, 380
 average weekly earnings, 260-262
 award rates, 258-262
 index of, 259
 electricity establishments (*see* Electricity, economic census)
 equal pay cases, 258
 females, 258
 gas establishments (*see* Gas, economic census)
 manufacturing (*see* Manufacturing industries)
 minimum, 258
 mining (*see* Mining)
 overtime, 263
 pause, 258
 secondary, 258
 shift work, 263
 State Rail Authority, 338
 Urban Transit Authority, 341
- Wagga Wagga
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 46
 Statistical District, 4
- Walgett
 altitude and climate, 19
 rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
- Warden's courts, 216, 489
- Wards, State, 103-104
- War service homes, 298-299
- War service land settlement, 388
- Water and sewerage services (*see also* Sewerage services)
 Broken Hill Water Board, 315, 583, 598, 685
 Cobar Water Board, 583, 598, 685
 country town water supplies, 316, 686
 Fish River, 578, 686
 Hunter District Water Board, 315, 316, 583, 601-602, 682
 local authorities
 finances, 591, 599
 government grants, 316, 599
 long term debt, 590-591
 revenue and expenditure, 599
 Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 281, 315-316, 583, 600, 683
 Public Works Department, 316, 685-686
 South West Tablelands, 578, 686
- Water resources (*see also* specific rivers)
 Australian Water Resources Council, 314
 Commission, 315, 683
 Department of National Development and Energy, 314
 groundwater, 313, 324
 irrigation
 Agency (of State Bank), 387-388, 389
 areas, 318-319
 districts, 319-320
 National Water Resources Program, 314
 N.S.W. — Queensland Border Rivers Agreement, 317-318
 organisation, 315-318
 pollution, 280-281, 316
 River Murray Waters Agreement, 317, 683
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 317, 498
 surface, 313
 usage, 313-314
 Water Trusts, 320, 683
 works and storage dams, 321-324
- Water Supply
 Advisory Council, 683
 Undertakings, 686
- Water Utilization Council, 683
- Weights and measures standards, 547
- Western Australia
 area, 2
 interstate trade, 521
- Western Division of N.S.W., 268, 269, 271
 soil conservation, 384
- Western Lands Local Lands Boards, 216, 683
- Western Lands Commission, 269, 683
- Western Plains, 18
 Agricultural Area, 372, 374, 376, 377, 378
 Zoo, 196, 200
- Western Slopes, 18
- Western Sydney Employment Assistance Fund, 678
- Westminster, Statute of, 33
- Wharfage (*see also* Shipping)
 Botany Bay, 330
 Newcastle, 330-331
 Port Kembla, 331
 Sydney, 329
- Wheat, 398-407
 area and production, 372, 377, 378, 393, 399, 400, 401
 belt, 400
 Board, Australian, 400, 402, 403-404, 405, 406, 407, 528
 bulk handling, 329, 330, 402-403
 classification, 402, 406
 consumption, 406
 establishments, 392, 398
 exports, 405, 406
 fertilised, 397-398
 finance, 404
 Grain Handling Authority, 402-403, 578, 580, 581, 583, 674
 guaranteed minimum price, 404
 Industry Research Council, 407
 international agreements, 407
 levy, 403, 404, 407
 marketing, 403-404, 406
 pools, 405
 planting and harvesting times, 394
 pools, 405
 prices, 404, 405
 domestic, 404, 405
 exports, 405
 production, 372, 393, 399-401
 research, 407
 return to grower, 405
 shipping facilities, 329, 330
 stabilisation plan, 403-404
 stock feed, 404, 406
 storage, 402-403
 tax, 407
 value, 394, 396
 varieties, 400
 yield, 393, 399, 401
- Wholesale
 earnings and hours, 261
 price indexes, 540-544
 trade, 527-530
- Whooping-cough (pertussis), 86, 130-131
 immunisation, 131
- Widowed persons, re-marriages, 71
- Widows' pensions, 97-98, 115
- Wife and child desertion, 97, 105, 115
- Wilcannia
 altitude and climate, 19
 rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
- Wild dogs, 384
 Control Boards, 675
 Destruction Board, 384, 683
- Willandra Lakes Region, 284
- Winds, 11
- Wine (*see also* Grapes)
 Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation, 417
 consumption, 532

- Wine (*continued*)
 Grape Processing Industry Negotiating Committee, 675
 Grapes Marketing Board, 417, 675
 grapes, 415-417
 Rural Adjustment Scheme, 390
 licences to sell, 530-532
 production, 416
 sales, wholesale, 531
- Wireless (*see* Broadcasting; Radio; Television)
- Withholding tax, 553
- Wives' pensions, 91, 93, 95-96
- Wollemi National Park, 195
- Wollongong
 altitude and climate, 16
 City
 Council, 36
 population, 46
 Statistical District, 4
 local government finances, 595
 population, 44
 University, 178, 179-180
 urban centre, population, 42
- Women's Advisory Council, 685
- Women's Co-ordination Unit, 685
- Women's refuges, 108, 128
- Wood (*see* Timber)
- Wood and wood products, manufacturers, 508
- Woodlawn mines, 475
- Wool (*see also* Agricultural industry; Sheep), 443-448
 auction sales, 445-447
 Australian Wool Corporation, 445-446, 447-448
 Centre, Sydney, 446
 cloth produced, 513
 Council of Australia, 448
 exports, 447
 fleece, weight of, 445
 Flexible Reserve Price Scheme, 445
 Industry Act, 445, 446
 levy, 446, 448
 marketing, 445-447
 Market Support Fund, 446
 objective measurement, 447
 prices, 443, 446
 production, 372, 443-445
 promotion and research, 447-448
 quality of clip, 443-444, 446
 research, 447-448
 Research Trust Fund, 448
 reserve price schemes, 445
 sales, 446-447
 shearing, 443
 value, 443, 456
- Work force (*see* Labour force)
- Work release programs, 224
- Workers' compensation, 243-247
 cases and compensation paid, 247
 Commission, 211-212, 243-244, 676
 Dust Diseases Board, 243, 676
 fixed loss ratio scheme, 245
 injuries, 245-247
 insurance, 244-245, 631, 632
 Premiums Committee, 245, 676
 Uninsured Liability Scheme, 244
 miners, 243, 245, 246
 seamen, 334
- Workers' Educational Association, 183
- Working conditions, 262-265
- Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Joint Committee, 676
- World Heritage Convention, 283-284
- Yarn production, 513
- Yass population, 47
- Yield, agricultural, 393, 399, 401, 407, 408, 409, 410, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417
- Young
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 47
- Youth
 and Community Services
 Dept. of, 102-107, 687
 Minister for, 673, 687
 apprenticeship, 167, 239-242
 Attendance Centre programs, 105
 Community Centres, 105
 Employment Scheme, 678
 employment schemes, 238-239
 half-way houses, 108
 offenders, 105, 214-215
 refuges, 108
 Rural Youth Organisation, 674
 Training Program, 678
 Women's Program, 678
- Zinc
 deposits, 475-476
 mining, 467, 473, 475-477
 production, 467, 473, 474, 475-477
 prices, 478
- Zircon production, 473, 474, 475
- Zoological Gardens
 Parks Board, 268, 683
 Taronga Park, 196
 Western Plains, Dubbo, 196

Queensland

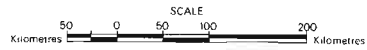
South Australia

TASMAN SEA

Victoria



**STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS
of
NEW SOUTH WALES**

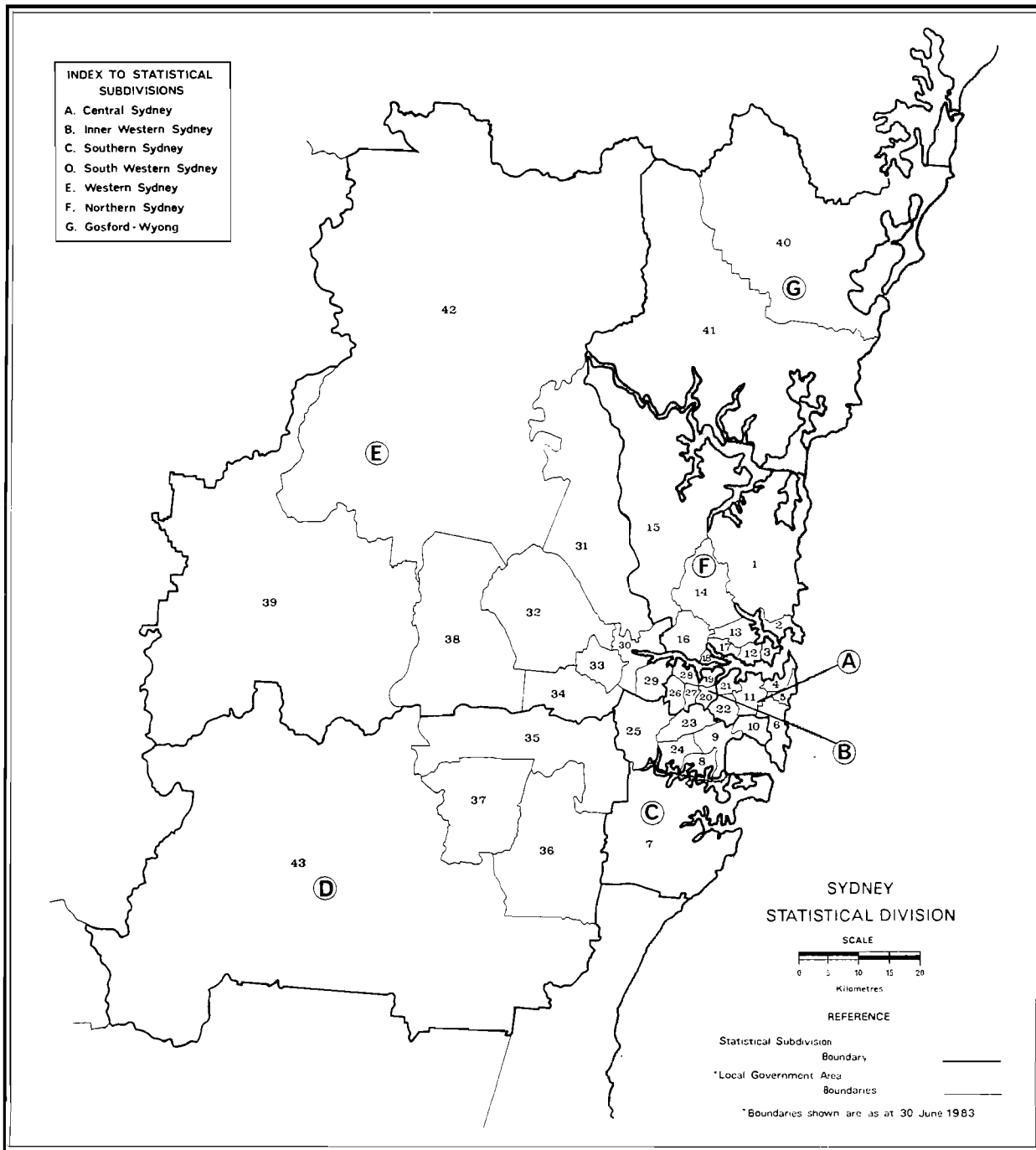


- REFERENCE**
- Statistical Agricultural Areas WESTERN PLAINS
 - Boundaries ————
 - Statistical Subdivisions 11a. Upper Murray
 - Boundaries ————
 - Local Government Areas*
 - Cities and Municipalities 30000 000
 - Shires 00000 000
 - Boundaries ————

*Local Government Area Boundaries are as at 30th June 1983
See overleaf for Numerical and Alphabetical Indexes.

STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS and component Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions - S.D.)	
NORTHERN COASTAL	NORTHERN SLOPE
4. Richmond-Tweed (S.D.)	65. Northern Slopes
5a. Clarence	75. Central Macquarie
5b. Hastings	CENTRAL SLOPE
CENTRAL COASTAL	85. Lachlan
2. Hunter (S.D.)	SOUTHERN SLOPE
SYDNEY AND SOUTHERN COASTAL	10a. Central Murrumbidgee
1. Sydney (S.D.)	11a. Upper Murray
3. Illawarra (S.D.)	NORTHERN PLAINS
8a. Lower South Coast	6c. North Central Plain
NORTHERN TABLELAND	75. Macquarie-Barwon
8a. Northern Tablelands	SOUTHERN PLAINS
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TABLELAND	100. Lower Murrumbidgee
8a. Central Tablelands	110. Central Murray
8b. Snowy	7c. Upper Darling
8c. Southern Tablelands	12. Far West (S.D.)

INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



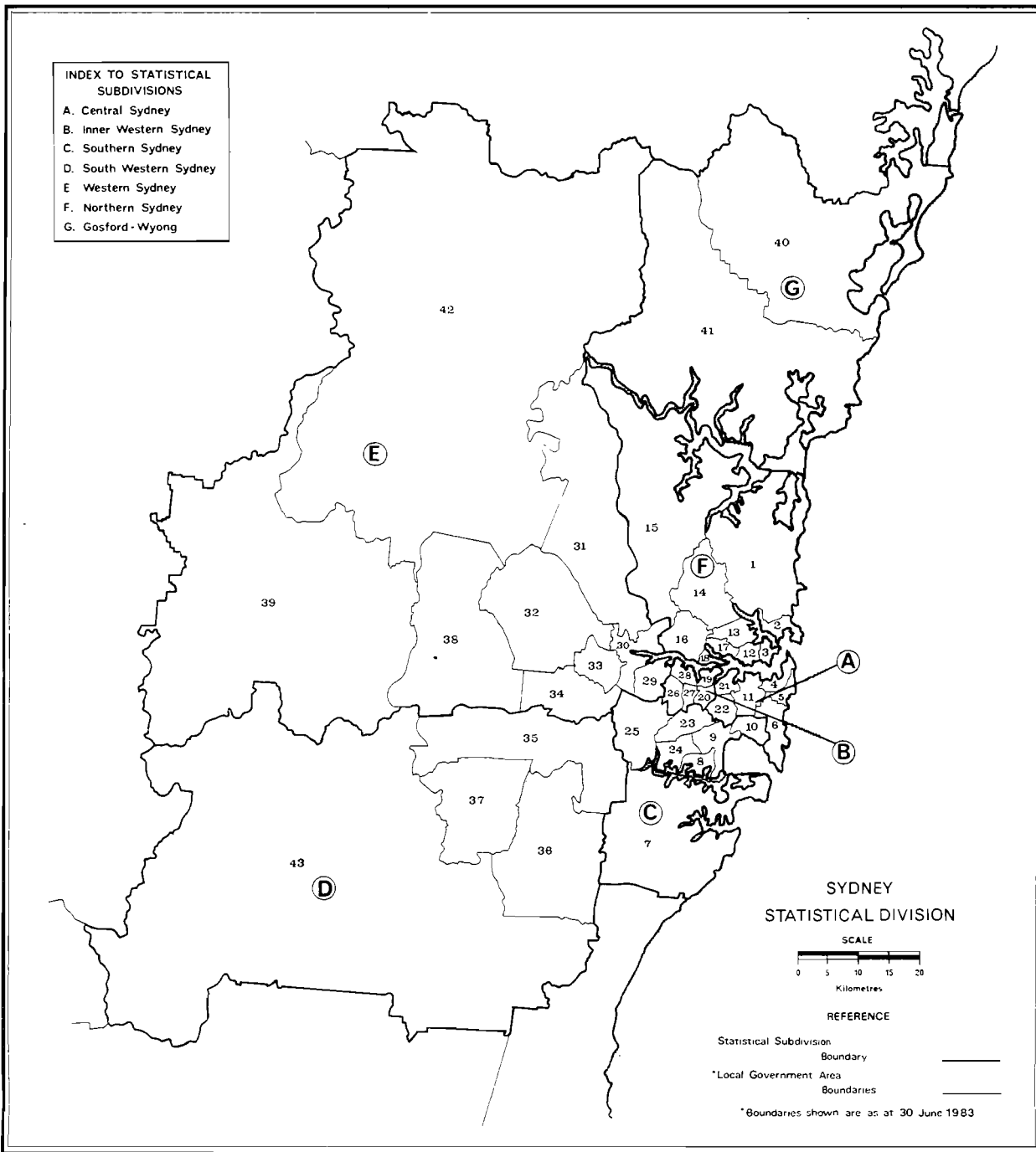
ALPHABETICAL INDEX

ALBURY, CITY OF	162	KYOGLÉ S.	66
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	85	LACHLAN S.	126
ASHFIELD M.	20	LAKE MACQUARIE M.	48
AUBURN M.	29	LANE COVE M.	17
BALLINA S.	64	LEETON S.	155
BALRANALD S.	172	LEICHHARDT M.	21
BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	25	LISMORE, CITY OF	65
BARRABA S.	91	LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF	115
BATHURST, CITY OF	118	LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	35
BAULKHAM HILLS S.	31	LOCKHART S.	152
BEGA VALLEY S.	129	MACLEAN S.	69
BELLINGEN S.	75	MAITLAND, CITY OF	45
BERRIGAN S.	166	MANILLA S.	92
BINGARA S.	90	MANLY M.	2
BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	32	MARRICKVILLE M.	22
BLAND S.	127	MERRIWA S.	54
BLAYNEY S.	120	MOREE PLAINS S.	98
BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	39	MOSMAN M.	3
BOGAN S.	110	MUDGEÉ S.	103
BOMBALA S.	132	MULWARRÉ S.	133
BOOROWA S.	140	MURRAY S.	169
BOTANY M.	10	MURRUMBIDGEE S.	156
BOURKE S.	112	MURRURUNDI S.	53
BREWARRINA S.	111	MUSWELLBROOK S.	55
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	175	NAMBUCCA S.	76
BURWOOD M.	27	NARRABRI S.	99
BYRON S.	63	NARRANDERA S.	151
CABONNE S.	121	NARROMINE S.	106
CAMDEN M.	37	NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	46
CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	36	NORTH SYDNEY M.	12
CANTERBURY M.	23	NUNDE S.	96
CARRATHOOL S.	153	NYMBOIDA S.	71
CASINO M.	67	OBERON S.	116
CENTRAL DARLING S.	174	ORANGE, CITY OF	119
CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	47	PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	30
COBAR S.	113	PARRY S.	94
COFF'S HARBOUR S.	74	PENRITH, CITY OF	38
CONARGO S.	167	PORT STEPHENS S.	44
CONCORD M.	28	QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF	137
COOLAH S.	102	QUIRINDI S.	97
COOLAMON S.	150	RANDWICK M.	6
COOMA-MONARO S.	130	RICHMOND RIVER S.	68
COONABARABRAN S.	100	ROCKDALE M.	9
COONAMBLE S.	108	RYDE M.	16
COOTAMUNDRA S.	145	RYLSTONE S.	114
COPMANHURST S.	70	SCONE S.	52
COROWA S.	163	SEVERN S.	81
COWRA S.	122	SHELLHARBOUR M.	58
CROOKWELL S.	139	SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	61
CULCAIRN S.	160	SINGLETON S.	56
DENILIQVIN M.	168	SNOWY RIVER S.	131
DRUMMOYNE M.	19	STRATHFIELD M.	26
DUBBO, CITY OF	105	SUTHERLAND S.	7
DUMARESQ S.	84	SYDNEY, CITY OF	11
DUNGO S.	51	TALLAGANDA S.	135
EUROBODALLA S.	128	TAMWORTH, CITY OF	95
EVANS S.	117	TAREE, GREATER, CITY OF	79
FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	34	TEMORA S.	144
FORBES S.	124	TENTERFIELD S.	80
GILGANDRA S.	101	TUMBARUMBA S.	158
GLEN INNES M.	82	GLOUCESTER S.	49
GLOUCESTER S.	49	TUMUT S.	148
GOSFORD, CITY OF	41	TWEED S.	62
GOULBURN, CITY OF	134	ULMARRA S.	73
GRAFTON, CITY OF	72	URALLA S.	86
GREAT LAKES S.	50	URANA S.	164
GRIFFITH S.	154	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	149
GUNDAGAI S.	147	WAKOOL S.	171
GUNNEDAH S.	93	WALCHA S.	87
GUNNING S.	138	WALGETT S.	107
GUYRA S.	83	WARREN S.	109
HARDEN S.	142	WARRINGAH S.	1
HASTINGS M.	78	WAVERLEY M.	5
HAWKESBURY S.	42	WEDDIN S.	123
HAY S.	157	WELLINGTON S.	104
HOLBROOK S.	159	WENTWORTH S.	173
HOLROYD M.	33	WILLOUGHBY M.	13
HORNBY S.	15	WINDOURAN S.	170
HUME S.	161	WINGECARRIBEE S.	60
HUNTER'S HILL M.	18	WOLLONDILLY S.	43
HURSTVILLE M.	24	WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	57
INVERELL S.	88	WOOLLAHRA M.	4
JERILDERIE S.	165	WYONG S.	40
JUNEE S.	146	YALLAROI S.	89
KEMPSEY S.	77	YARROWLUMLA S.	136
KIAMA M.	59	YASS S.	141
KOGARAH M.	8	YOUNG S.	143
KU-RING-GAI M.	14		

NUMERICAL INDEX

1 WARRINGAH S.	45 MAITLAND, CITY OF	89 YALLAROI S.	134 GOULBURN, CITY OF
2 MANLY M.	46 NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	90 BINGARA S.	135 TALLAGANDA S.
3 MOSMAN M.	47 CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	91 BARRABA S.	136 YARROWLUMLA S.
4 WOOLLAHRA M.	48 LAKE MACQUARIE M.	92 MANILLA S.	137 QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF
5 WAVERLEY M.	49 GLOUCESTER S.	93 GUNNEDAH S.	138 GUNNING S.
6 RANDWICK M.	50 GREAT LAKES S.	94 PARRY S.	139 CROOKWELL S.
7 SUTHERLAND S.	51 DUNGO S.	95 TAMWORTH, CITY OF	140 BOOROWA S.
8 KOGARAH M.	52 SCONE S.	96 NUNDE S.	141 YASS S.
9 ROCKDALE M.	53 MURRURUNDI S.	97 QUIRINDI S.	142 HARDEN S.
10 BOTANY M.	54 MERRIWA S.	98 MOREE PLAINS S.	143 YOUNG S.
11 SYDNEY, CITY OF	55 MUSWELLBROOK S.	99 NARRABRI S.	144 TEMORA S.
12 NORTH SYDNEY M.	56 SINGLETON S.	100 COONABARABRAN S.	145 COOTAMUNDRA S.
13 WILLOUGHBY M.	57 WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	101 GILGANDRA S.	146 JUNEE S.
14 KU-RING-GAI M.	58 SHELLHARBOUR M.	102 COOLAH S.	147 GUNDAGAI S.
15 HORNSBY S.	59 KIAMA M.	103 MUDGEÉ S.	148 TUMUT S.
16 RYDE M.	60 WINGECARRIBEE S.	104 WELLINGTON S.	149 WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF
17 LANE COVE M.	61 SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	105 DUBBO, CITY OF	150 COOLAMON S.
18 HUNTER'S HILL M.	62 TWEED S.	106 NARROMINE S.	151 NARRANDERA S.
19 DRUMMOYNE M.	63 BYRON S.	107 WALGETT S.	152 LOCKHART S.
20 ASHFIELD M.	64 BALLINA S.	108 COONAMBLE S.	153 CARRATHOOL S.
21 LEICHHARDT M.	65 LISMORE, CITY OF	109 WARREN S.	154 GRIFFITH S.
22 MARRICKVILLE M.	66 KYOGLE S.	110 BOGAN S.	155 LEETON S.
23 CANTERBURY M.	67 CASINO M.	111 BREWARRINA S.	156 MURRUMBIDGEE S.
24 HURSTVILLE M.	68 RICHMOND RIVER S.	112 BOURKE S.	157 HAY S.
25 BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	69 MACLEAN S.	113 COBAR S.	158 TUMBARUMBA S.
26 STRATHFIELD M.	70 COPMANHURST S.	114 RYLSTONE S.	159 HOLBROOK S.
27 BURWOOD M.	71 NYMBOIDA S.	115 LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF	160 CULCAIRN S.
28 CONCORD M.	72 GRAFTON, CITY OF	116 OBERON S.	161 HUME S.
29 AUBURN M.	73 ULMARRA S.	117 EVANS S.	162 ALBURY, CITY OF
30 PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	74 COFF'S HARBOUR S.	118 BATHURST, CITY OF	163 COROWA S.
31 BAULKHAM HILLS S.	75 BELLINGEN S.	119 ORANGE, CITY OF	164 URANA S.
32 BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	76 NAMBUCCA S.	120 BLAYNEY S.	165 JERILDERIE S.
33 HOLROYD M.	77 KEMPSEY S.	121 CABONNE S.	166 BERRIGAN S.
34 FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	78 HASTINGS M.	122 COWRA S.	167 CONARGO S.
35 LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	79 TAREE, GREATER, CITY OF	123 WEDDIN S.	168 DENILIQVIN M.
36 CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	80 TENTERFIELD S.	124 FORBES S.	169 MURRAY S.
37 CAMDEN M.	81 SEVERN S.	125 PARKES S.	170 WINDOURAN S.
38 PENRITH, CITY OF	82 GLEN INNES M.	126 LACHLAN S.	171 WAKOOL S.
39 BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	83 GUYRA S.	127 BLAND S.	172 BALRANALD S.
40 WYONG S.	84 DUMARESQ S.	128 EUROBODALLA S.	173 WENTWORTH S.
41 GOSFORD, CITY OF	85 ARMIDALE, CITY OF	129 BEGA VALLEY S.	174 CENTRAL DARLING S.
42 HAWKESBURY S.	86 URALLA S.	130 COOMA-MONARO S.	175 BROKEN HILL, CITY OF
43 WOLLONDILLY S.	87 WALCHA S.	131 SNOWY RIVER S.	
44 PORT STEPHENS S.	88 INVERELL S.	132 BOMBALA S.	
		133 MULWARRÉ S.	

INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



ALPHABETICAL INDEX

ALBURY, CITY OF	162	KYOOGLE S.	66
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	85	LACHLAN S.	126
ASHFIELD M.	20	LAKE MACQUARIE M.	48
AUBURN M.	29	LANE COVE M.	17
BALLINA S.	64	LEETON S.	155
BALRANALD S.	172	LEICHHARDT M.	21
BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	25	LISMORE, CITY OF	65
BARRABA S.	91	LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF	115
BATHURST, CITY OF	118	LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	35
BAULKHAM HILLS S.	31	LOCKHART S.	152
BEGA VALLEY S.	129	MACLEAN S.	69
BELLINGEN S.	75	MAITLAND, CITY OF	45
BERRIGAN S.	166	MANILLA S.	92
BINGARA S.	90	MANLY M.	2
BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	32	MARRICKVILLE M.	22
BLAND S.	127	MERRIWA S.	54
BLAYNEY S.	120	MOREE PLAINS S.	98
BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	39	MOSMAN M.	3
BOGAN S.	110	MUDGEES S.	103
BOMBALA S.	132	MULWAREE S.	133
BOOROWA S.	140	MURRAY S.	169
BOTANY M.	10	MURRUMBIDGEE S.	156
BOURKE S.	112	MURRURUNDI S.	53
BREWARRINA S.	111	MUSWELLBROOK S.	55
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	175	NAMBUCCA S.	76
BURWOOD M.	27	NARRABRI S.	99
BYRON S.	63	NARRANDERA S.	151
CABONNE S.	121	NARROMINE S.	106
CAMDEN M.	37	NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	46
CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	36	NORTH SYDNEY M.	12
CANTERBURY M.	23	NUNDE S.	96
CARRATHOOL S.	153	NYMBOIDA S.	71
CASINO M.	67	OBERON S.	116
CENTRAL DARLING S.	174	ORANGE, CITY OF	119
CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	47	PARKES S.	125
COBAR S.	113	PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	30
COFF'S HARBOUR S.	74	PARRY S.	94
CONARGO S.	167	PENRITH, CITY OF	38
CONCORD M.	28	PORT STEPHENS S.	44
COOLAH S.	102	QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF	137
COOLAMON S.	150	QUIRINDI S.	97
COOMA-MONARO S.	130	RANDWICK M.	6
COONABARABRAN S.	100	RICHMOND RIVER S.	68
COONAMBLE S.	108	ROCKDALE M.	9
COOTAMUNDRA S.	145	RYDE M.	16
COPMANHURST S.	70	RYLSTONE S.	114
COROWA S.	163	SCONE S.	52
COWRA S.	122	SEVERN S.	81
CROOKWELL S.	139	SHELLHARBOUR M.	58
CULCAIRN S.	140	SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	61
YASS S.	141	SINGLETON S.	56
HARDEN S.	142	SNOWY RIVER S.	131
YOUNG S.	143	STRATHFIELD M.	26
TEMORA S.	144	SUTHERLAND S.	7
COOTAMUNDRA S.	145	SYDNEY, CITY OF	11
JUNEE S.	146	TALLAGANDA S.	135
GUNDAGAI S.	147	TAMWORTH, CITY OF	95
TUMUT S.	148	TAREE, GREATER, CITY OF	79
WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	149	TEMORA S.	144
COOLAMON S.	150	TENTERFIELD S.	80
NARRANDERA S.	151	TUMBARUMBA S.	158
WARREN S.	152	TUMUT S.	148
LOCKHART S.	153	TWEED S.	62
CARRATHOOL S.	154	ULMARRA S.	73
GRIFFITH S.	155	URALLA S.	86
LEETON S.	156	URANA S.	164
MURRUMBIDGEE S.	157	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	149
HAY S.	158	WAKOOL S.	171
TUMBARUMBA S.	159	WALCHA S.	87
HOLBROOK S.	160	WALGETT S.	107
CULCAIRN S.	161	WARREN S.	109
HUME S.	162	WARRINGAH S.	1
ALBURY, CITY OF	163	WATERLEY M.	5
COROWA S.	164	HAWKESBURY S.	123
URANA S.	165	HAY S.	157
JERILDERIE S.	166	HOLBROOK S.	159
BERRIGAN S.	167	HOLROYD M.	33
CONARGO S.	168	HORNBY S.	15
DENILIQUIN M.	169	HUME S.	161
MURRAY S.	170	HUNTER'S HILL M.	60
WINDOURAN S.	171	WOLLONDILLY S.	43
WAKOOL S.	172	WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	57
BALRANALD S.	173	WOULLAHRA M.	4
WENTWORTH S.	174	WYONG S.	40
CENTRAL DARLING S.	175	JUNEE S.	89
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF		KEMPSEY S.	136
		KIAMA M.	141
		KOGARAH M.	8
		YARROWLUMLA S.	143
		YOUNG S.	14

NUMERICAL INDEX

1 WARRINGAH S.	45 MAITLAND, CITY OF	89 YALLAROI S.	134 GOULBURN, CITY OF
2 MANLY M.	46 NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	90 BINGARA S.	135 TALLAGANDA S.
3 MOSMAN M.	47 CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	91 BARRABA S.	136 YARROWLUMLA S.
4 WOULLAHRA M.	48 LAKE MACQUARIE M.	92 MANILLA S.	137 QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF
5 WAVERLEY M.	49 GLOUCESTER S.	93 GUNNEDAH S.	138 GUNNING S.
6 RANDWICK M.	50 GREAT LAKES S.	94 PARRY S.	139 CROOKWELL S.
7 SUTHERLAND S.	51 DUNGOG S.	95 TAMWORTH, CITY OF	140 BOOROWA S.
8 KOGARAH M.	52 SCONE S.	96 NUNDE S.	141 YASS S.
9 ROCKDALE M.	53 MURRURUNDI S.	97 QUIRINDI S.	142 HARDEN S.
10 BOTANY M.	54 MERRIWA S.	98 MOREE PLAINS S.	143 YOUNG S.
11 SYDNEY, CITY OF	55 MUSWELLBROOK S.	99 NARRABRI S.	144 TEMORA S.
12 NORTH SYDNEY M.	56 SINGLETON S.	100 COONABARABRAN S.	145 COOTAMUNDRA S.
13 WILLOUGHBY M.	57 WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	101 GILGANDRA S.	146 JUNEE S.
14 KU-RING-GAI M.	58 SHELLHARBOUR M.	102 COOLAH S.	147 GUNDAGAI S.
15 HORNSBY S.	59 KIAMA M.	103 MUDGEES S.	148 TUMUT S.
16 RYDE M.	60 WINGECARRIBEE S.	104 WELLINGTON S.	149 WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF
17 LANE COVE M.	61 SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	105 DUBBO, CITY OF	150 COOLAMON S.
18 HUNTER'S HILL M.	62 TWEED S.	106 NARROMINE S.	151 NARRANDERA S.
19 DRUMMOYNE M.	63 BYRON S.	107 WALGETT S.	152 LOCKHART S.
20 ASHFIELD M.	64 BALLINA S.	108 COONAMBLE S.	153 CARRATHOOL S.
21 LEICHHARDT M.	65 LISMORE, CITY OF	109 WARREN S.	154 GRIFFITH S.
22 MARRICKVILLE M.	66 KYOGLE S.	110 BOGAN S.	155 LEETON S.
23 CANTERBURY M.	67 CASINO M.	111 BREWARRINA S.	156 MURRUMBIDGEE S.
24 HURSTVILLE M.	68 RICHMOND RIVER S.	112 BOURKE S.	157 HAY S.
25 BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	69 MACLEAN S.	113 COBAR S.	158 TUMBARUMBA S.
26 STRATHFIELD M.	70 COPMANHURST S.	114 RYLSTONE S.	159 HOLBROOK S.
27 BURWOOD M.	71 NYMBOIDA S.	115 LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF	160 CULCAIRN S.
28 CONCORD M.	72 GRAFTON, CITY OF	116 OBERON S.	161 HUME S.
29 AUBURN M.	73 ULMARRA S.	117 EVANS S.	162 ALBURY, CITY OF
30 PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	74 COFF'S HARBOUR S.	118 BATHURST, CITY OF	163 COROWA S.
31 BAULKHAM HILLS S.	75 BELLINGEN S.	119 ORANGE, CITY OF	164 URANA S.
32 BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	76 NAMBUCCA S.	120 BLAYNEY S.	165 JERILDERIE S.
33 HOLROYD M.	77 KEMPSEY S.	121 CABONNE S.	166 BERRIGAN S.
34 FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	78 HASTINGS M.	122 COWRA S.	167 CONARGO S.
35 LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	79 TAREE, GREATER, CITY OF	123 WEDDIN S.	168 DENILIQUIN M.
36 CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	80 TENTERFIELD S.	124 FORBES S.	169 MURRAY S.
37 CAMDEN M.	81 SEVERN S.	125 PARKES S.	170 WINDOURAN S.
38 PENRITH, CITY OF	82 GLEN INNES M.	126 LACHLAN S.	171 WAKOOL S.
39 BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	83 GUYRA S.	127 BLAND S.	172 BALRANALD S.
40 WYONG S.	84 DUMARESQ S.	128 EUROBODALLA S.	173 WENTWORTH S.
41 GOSFORD, CITY OF	85 ARMIDALE, CITY OF	129 BEGA VALLEY S.	174 CENTRAL DARLING S.
42 HAWKESBURY S.	86 URALLA S.	130 COOMA-MONARO S.	175 BROKEN HILL, CITY OF
43 WOLLONDILLY S.	87 WALCHA S.	131 SNOWY RIVER S.	
44 PORT STEPHENS S.	88 INVERELL S.	132 BOMBALA S.	
		133 MULWAREE S.	