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CHAPTER 29

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other descriptive information not directly related to the subjects of the preceding chapters, or which it is convenient to assemble in single sections, arranged as follows: Value of Australian primary production; Indexes of farm production; Consumption of food-stuffs and beverages; Internal trade (retail and wholesale trade); Interstate trade; Statistical organisation in Australia; Statistical and other official publications of Australia; Metric conversion for Australia.

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRIMARY PRODUCTION

The figures published in the following tables have been compiled by the Statisticians in the various States from the latest and best data available and are on a substantially uniform basis. However, marketing costs are not on a completely comparable basis between States and, in addition, accurate information is difficult to obtain for many items. In consequence, differences between States in the relationships of local to gross value should be treated with some reserve.

Explanation of terms used

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used.

- (a) *Gross value of production* is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realised at the principal markets. In general, the 'principal markets' are the metropolitan markets in each State. In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are presumed to be the principal markets.
- (b) *Local value* (i.e. gross production valued at the place of production) is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission, and other charges incidental thereto.
- (c) *Net value of production* represents local value less value of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays, and other costs. No deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs, as particulars are not available for all States. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries.

For the years shown in the following tables, no allowance for power, power kerosene, petrol, and other oils has been made in New South Wales. Costs of materials used in the process of production in respect of bee-farming, hunting, forestry, and fisheries are not available for all States; local values have been used for these industries. Because of revisions, some figures may differ from corresponding figures in earlier chapters of this Year Book.

Value of primary production, Australia

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING): AUSTRALIA 1970-71

(\$'000)

Industry	Gross production valued at principal markets	Local value—gross production valued at place of production	Net value of production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance)
Crops	1,523,995	1,258,625	1,069,836
Pastoral	1,328,908	1,198,820	998,185
Dairying	566,989	529,323	436,254
Poultry	195,322	170,485	83,297
Bee-farming	4,702	4,179	(a)4,179
<i>Total, agriculture</i>	<i>3,619,915</i>	<i>3,161,433</i>	<i>2,591,753</i>
Forestry	139,955	128,960	(a)128,960
Fishing	78,395	72,888	(a)72,888
Hunting	10,152	9,048	(a)9,048
<i>Total, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>228,502</i>	<i>210,896</i>	<i>210,896</i>
<i>Total, all primary (excluding mining)</i>	<i>3,848,417</i>	<i>3,372,329</i>	<i>2,802,649</i>

(a) Local value.

Net value of primary production

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING) STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1970-71

(\$'000)

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Crops	284,962	201,701	261,982	121,156	175,831	23,058	690	456	1,069,836
Pastoral	317,380	273,134	170,401	94,717	101,485	21,031	18,636	1,401	998,185
Dairying	114,895	202,724	55,075	31,097	8,474	23,523	158	308	436,254
Poultry	38,830	22,692	6,871	5,237	5,707	2,711	1,015	234	83,297
Bee-farming(b)	1,667	997	382	696	277	152	..	8	4,179
<i>Total, agriculture</i>	<i>757,734</i>	<i>701,248</i>	<i>494,711</i>	<i>252,903</i>	<i>291,774</i>	<i>70,476</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>2,407</i>	<i>2,591,753</i>
Forestry(b)	37,293	36,966	14,059	10,989	14,847	14,201	37	567	128,960
Fishing(b)	13,224	6,462	10,458	8,177	25,028	5,116	4,424	..	72,888
Hunting(b)	3,937	1,623	1,854	721	592	285	36	..	9,048
<i>Total forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>54,454</i>	<i>45,051</i>	<i>26,371</i>	<i>19,887</i>	<i>40,467</i>	<i>19,602</i>	<i>4,497</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>210,896</i>
<i>Total, all primary (excluding mining)</i>	<i>812,188</i>	<i>746,299</i>	<i>521,082</i>	<i>272,790</i>	<i>332,241</i>	<i>90,077</i>	<i>24,997</i>	<i>2,974</i>	<i>2,802,649</i>

(a) See text on page 1005. (b) Local value.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING) PER HEAD OF POPULATION, STATES, 1970-71

(\$)

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(b)
Crops	62.47	58.03	144.82	103.79	173.97	59.23	84.69
Pastoral	69.58	78.58	94.20	81.14	100.41	54.02	79.01
Dairying	25.19	58.32	30.44	26.64	8.38	60.42	34.53
Poultry	8.51	6.53	3.80	4.49	5.65	6.96	6.59
Bee-farming(c)	0.37	0.29	0.21	0.60	0.27	0.39	0.33
<i>Total, agriculture</i>	<i>166.12</i>	<i>201.75</i>	<i>273.47</i>	<i>216.66</i>	<i>288.69</i>	<i>181.03</i>	<i>205.16</i>
Forestry(c)	8.18	10.64	7.77	9.41	14.69	36.48	10.21
Fishing(c)	2.90	1.86	5.78	7.01	24.76	13.14	5.77
Hunting(c)	0.86	0.47	1.02	0.62	0.59	0.73	0.72
<i>Total, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>11.94</i>	<i>12.96</i>	<i>14.58</i>	<i>17.04</i>	<i>40.04</i>	<i>50.35</i>	<i>16.69</i>
Total, all primary (excluding mining)	178.06	214.71	288.05	233.69	328.72	231.38	221.85

(a) See text on page 1005. (b) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Local value.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING) AUSTRALIA, 1966-67 TO 1970-71

(\$'000)

Industry	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Crops	1,209,003	899,425	1,208,905	1,015,635	1,069,836
Pastoral	1,181,848	1,044,436	1,194,994	1,204,444	998,185
Dairying	371,939	371,306	381,152	418,877	436,254
Poultry	67,218	61,245	68,431	81,444	83,297
Bee-farming(b)	3,278	3,806	2,589	4,398	4,179
<i>Total, agriculture</i>	<i>2,833,286</i>	<i>2,380,216</i>	<i>2,856,073</i>	<i>2,724,799</i>	<i>2,591,753</i>
Forestry(b)	108,716	109,759	110,344	117,797	128,960
Fishing(b)	44,574	54,003	58,663	58,468	72,888
Hunting(b)	11,948	10,547	10,564	11,232	9,048
<i>Total, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>165,238</i>	<i>174,307</i>	<i>179,571</i>	<i>187,497</i>	<i>210,896</i>
Total, all primary	3,998,524	2,554,523	3,035,644	2,912,296	2,802,649

(a) See text on page 1005. (b) Local value.

INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTION

In the first two tables in this section indexes of price and quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production are given for the following industrial groups: Crops, Pastoral, Dairying, Poultry and Bee-farming, and All farming combined. Separate indexes are shown for wheat, wool and milk. In the third table indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of production, exports and consumption of farm products for food use are shown.

Farm production price indexes

The farm production price indexes shown in the following table relate to average 'prices' of crops, pastoral, dairying, poultry and bee-farming products realised at the principal markets of Australia. The 'price' data are average unit values for the total quantities of the relevant commodities produced or marketed in each year, and the index numbers therefore measure both the effects of changes in prices (as such) and of variations in the quality, type, usage, etc. of products marketed. The index numbers for any year relate to the average values of products produced or marketed in that year irrespective of the periods in which payment is received by producers.

The indexes have been calculated by the fixed-base weighted aggregative method. 'Prices' for each commodity in any year are obtained by dividing gross value of production by the quantity produced in that year. In the original published series of Production Price Index Numbers the average quantities of the relevant commodities *produced* in the period 1923-24 to 1927-28 were used as fixed weights. This series, re-computed to the base: average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 43, page 1050). For 1936-37 and later years the original series was replaced in December 1952 by a revised series in which average quantities of each product *marketed* during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 were used as fixed weights. In the revised series the regimen was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were also incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission from the weights used for the All farming index of quantities of crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia.

FARM PRODUCTION: INDEXES OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS, AUSTRALIA 1956-57 TO 1970-71

(Base: Average of 3 years ended June 1939 = 100)

Year	Crops		Pastoral		Dairying, poultry and bee-farming		All farming	
	Wheat	Total	Wool (shorn and dead)	Total	All milk	Total	Products other than wool	Total
1956-57	347	336	607	536	365	386	374	432
1957-58	339	336	473	435	375	382	359	388
1958-59	337	322	370	396	372	386	369	369
1959-60	350	329	440	464	383	402	391	403
1960-61	355	349	397	443	384	402	403	401
1961-62	380	348	412	421	373	373	376	385
1962-63	366	334	449	450	380	388	378	396
1963-64	356	351	531	511	382	402	398	431
1964-65	351	351	437	460	403	423	408	415
1965-66	372	354	458	501	395	422	423	431
1966-67	366	350	433	496	388	418	425	427
1967-68	397	371	382	457	380	413	429	417
1968-69	337	334	408	488	391	424	424	420
1969-70	359	348	343	451	393	427	434	411
1970-71	354	358	268	395	420	439	438	396

Indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices) of farm production

The indexes shown in the following table relate to gross output of farm products valued at constant prices. They have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the base years.

In the original published series the period 1923-24 to 1927-28 was adopted as the base for revaluing each farm product. This series, re-computed to the base: average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100, was published in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 43, page 1051). For 1936-37 and later years the original series was replaced in December 1952 by a revised series in which average unit values for the period 1936-37 to 1938-39 were used. The regimen used for the revised series was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission, in calculating the All farming index, of quantities of crops fed to livestock in Australia.

**INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) OF FARM PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA
1956-57 TO 1970-71**

(Base: Average of 3 years ended June 1939 = 100)

Year	Crops		Pastoral		Dairying, poultry and bee-farming		All farming	
	Wheat	Total	Wool (shorn and dead)	Total	All milk	Total	Products other than wool	Total
1956-57	82	120	164	148	119	117	121	131
1957-58	59	109	148	142	111	114	116	124
1958-59	131	165	164	159	120	119	145	149
1959-60	121	140	172	163	123	123	136	144
1960-61	166	177	165	152	116	120	148	152
1961-62	150	163	174	160	125	128	150	155
1962-63	186	191	170	163	129	129	165	166
1963-64	199	196	183	172	131	131	171	174
1964-65	224	218	183	172	132	136	180	181
1965-66	158	184	169	163	133	138	165	166
1966-67	283	265	180	167	140	145	205	199
1967-68	168	189	180	174	132	141	173	175
1968-69	330	292	199	186	133	143	219	215
1969-70	235	242	208	199	146	155	206	207
1970-71	176	239	198	201	140	154	203	202

^(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e. quantities revalued at average unit values of the base years (see text preceding table).

**Farm products for food use: indexes of quantum (i.e. value at constant prices)
of production, exports and consumption**

The indexes shown in the following table have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The items included comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent. The indexes of production relate basically to gross output of farm products for food use, including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas.

**FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: INDEXES OF QUANTUM^(a) OF
PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION
AUSTRALIA, 1956-57 TO 1970-71**

(Base: average of 3 years ended June 1939 = 100)

Year	Production		Exports		Consumption in Australia	
	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population
1956-57	123	88	118	85	136	98
1957-58	115	81	90	64	139	98
1958-59	146	101	137	94	142	98
1959-60	138	93	132	89	145	98
1960-61	148	98	170	112	143	95
1961-62	154	99	161	104	150	97
1962-63	168	107	187	119	154	98
1963-64	175	109	207	129	159	99
1964-65	185	112	219	134	163	99
1965-66	167	100	181	108	162	97
1966-67	197	115	243	143	167	98
1967-68	178	102	194	112	171	98
1968-69	192	108	216	122	177	100
1969-70	208	115	247	136	179	99
1970-71	203	110	281	152	188	102

^(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e. quantities revalued at average unit values for the base years (see text preceding table).

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES

Quantities consumed

The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables which follow have been compiled by deducting net exports from the sum of production and imports and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. While the estimates may be generally accepted as being reasonably accurate, there are some deficiencies to which attention should be directed. These relate chiefly to the quantities of fish, rabbits and hares and the quantities of certain oils and fats entering consumption. In addition, little information is available on the quantities of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc. which householders produce for their own requirements and the extent of wastage occurring in the marketing of foodstuffs. In all these cases careful estimates have been compiled from the best available data, and the quantities shown as entering consumption in Australia have been adjusted to allow for these circumstances. The absence of particulars for stocks of certain commodities has resulted in some inaccuracies in the estimates of annual consumption. Consumption of foodstuffs is measured in general at 'producer' level. As a result, no allowance is made for wastage before the foodstuffs are consumed. In recent years wastage of foodstuffs has possibly been less than previously because of more efficient distribution and storage methods. Furthermore, it is likely that the quantities of foodstuffs shown in the following pages as available for consumption have been supplemented by production by householders for their own requirements. In most cases broad estimates of non-commercial (householders') production have been made. Except in a few special cases, no adjustment has been made for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. Where no allowance is made it is considered unlikely that these stocks would make any appreciable difference to consumption estimates. It is felt that the foregoing deficiencies do not seriously impair the accuracy of the estimates compiled.

The estimates of consumption per head of population shown in the second of the following tables have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of each commodity or commodity group in a given year by the mean population of Australia in the same period.

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the statistical bulletin: *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients* (10.10), issued by this Bureau.

The following tables show the average annual consumption during the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59, together with the data for each of the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71. Because of revisions, figures for some items in the following tables may differ from corresponding figures in earlier chapters of this Year Book.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1970-71

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^p	
Grain products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	'000 tons	574.0	689.7	789.1	922.3	944.1	991.3
Breakfast foods	"	32.5	45.8	58.8	84.4	75.3	74.3
Rice (milled)	"	12.2	3.0	n.a.	29.1	30.2	32.6
Tapioca, sago, etc.	"	3.7	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8
Pearl barley	"	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	0.3	1.4
<i>Total grain products</i>	"	(a)629.7	(a)747.4	n.a.	1,038.3	1,050.6	1,100.4
Sugar and syrups—							
Refined sugar—							
As sugar	'000 tons	216.5	234.6	259.0	245.1	250.7	248.9
In manufactured products	"	110.1	174.2	226.1	339.7	358.4	377.3
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content)	"	17.3	19.1	22.8	36.8		
<i>Total sugar and syrups (sugar content)</i>	"	343.9	427.9	507.9	621.6		
Pulse and nuts—							
Dried pulse	"	4.5	7.4	11.1			
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	2.8	8.7	7.2			
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell)	"	2.6	4.4	6.7	11.6	10.4	33.7
Cocoa (raw beans)	"	6.3	11.6	12.1			
<i>Total pulse and nuts</i>	"	16.2	32.1	37.1			

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1970-71—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71p	
Vegetables(b)—							
Leafy and green vegetables	'000 tons	n.a.	154.0	172.1	251.1	261.8	256.0
Tomatoes	"	(c)48.0	86.3	124.4	168.1	152.5	203.2
Root and bulb vegetables	"	n.a.	143.7	152.8	215.2	208.9	216.9
Potatoes—							
White	"	318.5	424.3	495.4	729.5	679.3	675.9
Sweet	"	7.4	5.3	6.1	7.6	7.8	7.9
Other vegetables	"	n.a.	162.8	178.4	204.4	233.1	219.7
<i>Total vegetables</i>	"	n.a.	976.4	1,129.2	1,575.9	1,543.4	1,579.7
Fruit—							
Citrus fruit(b)	"	97.8	127.2	153.8	289.9	296.4	377.2
Other fresh fruit	"	288.2	297.5	341.4	535.1	454.2	560.8
Jams	"	35.1	42.5	37.5	39.6	37.5	36.9
Dried fruit	"	24.8	30.0	26.4	28.9	27.8	30.3
Canned fruit	"	31.9	37.3	59.4	114.1	121.4	112.8
<i>Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)</i>	"	532.3	607.9	691.4	1,106.1	1,038.2	1,233.3
Meat—							
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	"	430.3	372.7	538.4	495.0	473.5	494.5
Mutton	"	184.1	154.0	221.6	228.5	207.3	245.7
Lamb	"	46.0	86.1	127.7	259.3	252.2	287.8
Pigmeat	"	26.2	24.3	43.6	87.7	92.1	86.2
Offal	"	25.7	30.3	49.7	61.1	63.5	63.9
Canned meat (canned weight)	"	6.5	9.0	17.9	26.7	28.2	30.8
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	"	31.5	39.9	30.5	42.4	46.2	57.8
<i>Total meat (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i>	"	769.9	736.9	1,054.1	1,223.4	1,187.6	1,297.8
Poultry (dressed weight)							
Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	107.7	128.6	141.8
Eggs in shell	"	78.7	86.5	92.1	(d)139.9	(d)143.0	(d)146.1
Egg pulp	"	2.9	8.6	5.7	(d)8.9	(d)9.1	(d)9.0
Egg powder	"	..	..	0.2	(d)0.8	(d)0.8	(d)0.9
<i>Total eggs and egg products</i>	{ mil. doz.	81.6	95.1	98.0	(d)149.7	(d)152.9	(d)155.9
		193.3	162.3	167.3	223.5	228.3	232.8
Fish (weight)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin	'000 tons			13.8	18.7	21.7	20.5
Imported	"	19.7	19.4	9.0	20.6	19.8	26.3
Cured (including smoked and salted)	"			3.8	5.8	4.7	5.7
Crustaceans and molluscs	"	2.1	2.1	3.8	8.2	8.8	11.9
Canned—Australian origin	"			3.3	6.1	7.0	5.8
Imported	"	12.4	10.5	7.4	11.4	11.1	10.8
<i>Total fish (edible weight)</i>	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70.8	73.1	81.0
Milk and milk products—							
Fluid whole milk	mil. gal	161	233	276	340	351	359
Fresh cream	'000 tons	19.7	5.1	8.7	10.9	11.1	11.3
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—							
Full cream—							
Sweetened	"	13.2	11.9	11.3	11.6	12.5	10.4
Unsweetened	"		13.6	27.6	(e)42.2	(e)42.5	(e)58.5
Skim	"	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	8.5	8.4	14.1
Powdered milk—							
Full cream	"	8.1	11.0	11.0	9.8	9.5	9.7
Skim	"	..	1.9	10.7	(f)55.0	(f)54.6	(f)50.5
Infants' and invalids' foods	"	3.0	4.3	9.4	14.8	14.3	10.0
Cheese	"	13.4	18.8	25.0	42.8	44.9	50.9
<i>Total milk and milk products (in terms of milk solids)</i>	"	120.5	167.4	212.4	308.4	315.3	325.2
Fats and oils—							
Butter	"	101.4	84.7	118.4	114.8	113.9	115.2
Margarine—							
Table	"	2.8	3.0	n.a.	16.2	16.2	15.9
Other	"	12.2	18.7	21.2	44.5	46.7	47.4
Vegetable oils and other fats	"	19.6	18.0	19.6	24.5	25.0	25.5
<i>Total fats and oils (fat content)</i>	"	115.5	105.5	n.a.	171.3	173.2	175.0
Beverages—							
Tea	"	21.1	22.1	26.1	27.8	27.1	27.2
Coffee(g)	"	2.0	3.4	5.9	14.1	15.4	16.2
Beer	mil. gal	80.1	129.5	221.0	321.8	337.1	352.2
Wine	"	4.2	9.8	11.1	22.0	24.4	24.4
Spirits	mil. pf gal	1.5	2.4	2.8	4.3	4.9	5.1

(a) Includes an allowance for edible starch (cornflour). (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.
(c) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (d) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz to 2 oz. (e) Includes ice cream mixes.
(f) Includes buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk. (g) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

**ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1970-71**

Commodity	Average three years ended—						
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^p	
Grain products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	lb	187.1	201.9	181.5	169.7	169.9	174.7
Breakfast foods	"	10.6	13.4	13.5	15.5	13.6	13.1
Rice (milled)	"	4.0	0.9	n.a.	5.4	5.4	5.7
Tapioca, sago, etc.	"	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pearl barley	"	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	..	0.3
<i>Total grain products</i>	"	(a)205.3	(a)218.8	n.a.	191.1	189.1	194.0
Sugar and syrups—							
Refined sugar—							
As sugar	"	70.6	68.7	59.6	45.1	45.1	43.9
In manufactured products	"	35.9	51.0	52.0	62.5	64.5	66.5
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content)	"	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.8	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total sugar and syrups (sugar content)</i>	"	112.0	125.3	116.8	114.4	n.a.	n.a.
Pulse and nuts—							
Dried pulse	"	1.5	2.1	2.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peanuts (weight without shell)	"	0.9	2.5	1.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell)	"	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.1
Cocoa (raw beans)	"	2.1	3.4	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total pulse and nuts</i>	"	5.3	9.3	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables(b)—							
Leafy and green vegetables	"	n.a.	45.1	39.5	46.2	47.1	45.1
Tomatoes	"	(c)15.7	25.3	28.6	30.9	27.5	35.8
Root and bulb vegetables	"	n.a.	42.1	35.1	39.6	37.6	38.2
Potatoes—							
White	"	103.8	124.2	113.9	134.3	122.3	119.1
Sweet	"	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other vegetables	"	n.a.	47.7	41.0	37.6	42.0	38.7
<i>Total vegetables</i>	"	n.a.	285.9	259.5	290.0	277.8	278.4
Fruit—							
Citrus fruit(b)	"	31.9	37.2	35.4	53.4	53.4	66.5
Other fresh fruit	"	94.0	87.1	78.4	98.5	81.8	98.9
Jams	"	11.4	12.4	8.6	7.3	6.7	6.5
Dried fruit	"	8.1	8.7	6.0	5.3	5.0	5.3
Canned fruit	"	10.4	11.0	13.6	21.0	21.8	19.9
<i>Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)</i>	"	173.6	178.0	157.6	203.6	186.9	217.4
Meat—							
Beef and veal (carcass weight)	"	140.3	109.1	123.8	91.1	85.2	87.2
Mutton	"	60.0	45.1	51.0	42.1	37.3	43.3
Lamb	"	15.0	25.2	29.3	47.7	45.4	50.7
Pigmeat	"	8.5	7.1	10.1	16.1	16.7	15.2
Offal	"	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.3
Canned meat (canned weight)	"	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.9	5.1	5.4
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight)	"	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.8	8.3	10.2
<i>Total meat in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i>	"	250.9	215.7	242.4	225.1	213.8	228.8
Poultry (dressed weight)	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.8	23.1	25.0
Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)—							
Eggs in shell	"	25.7	25.4	21.2	(d)25.7	(d)25.7	(d)25.7
Egg pulp	"	0.9	2.5	1.3	(d)1.6	(d)1.6	(d)1.6
Egg powder	"	..	..	..	(d)0.1	(d)0.1	(d)0.1
<i>Total eggs and egg products</i>	{ No.	26.6	27.9	22.5	(d)27.5	(d)27.5	(d)27.5
		243	255	206	220	220	220
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh—							
Australian origin	lb	6.4	5.7	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.6
Imported	"			2.1	3.8	3.6	4.6
Cured (including smoked and salted)	"	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Crustaceans and molluscs	"			0.9	1.5	1.6	2.1
Canned—							
Australian origin	"	4.1	3.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
Imported	"			1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9
<i>Total fish (edible weight)</i>	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.0	13.1	14.3

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA 1936-37 TO 1970-71—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—					
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^p
Milk and milk products—						
Fluid whole milk gallons	23.4	30.5	28.0	28.0	28.2	28.3
Fresh cream lb	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—						
Full cream—						
Sweetened }	4.3	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.8
Unsweetened }	n.a.	4.0	6.4	(e)7.8	(e)7.6	(e)10.3
Skim }	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.5
Powdered milk—						
Full cream "	2.6	3.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
Skim "	1.0	0.6	2.5	(f)10.1	(f)9.8	(f)8.9
Infants' and invalids' foods "	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.8
Cheese "	4.4	5.5	5.7	7.9	8.1	9.0
<i>Total milk and milk products (in terms of milk solids)</i> "	39.3	49.1	48.7	56.6	56.7	57.3
Fats and oils—						
Butter "	32.9	24.8	27.2	21.1	20.5	20.3
Margarine—						
Table "	0.9	0.9	n.a.	3.0	2.9	2.8
Other "	4.0	5.2	4.9	8.2	8.4	8.3
Vegetable oils and other fats "	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
<i>Total fats and oils (fat content)</i> "	37.6	30.9	n.a.	31.5	31.2	30.8
Beverages—						
Tea "	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.1	4.9	4.8
Coffee(g) "	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.9
Beer gallons	11.7	16.9	22.7	26.4	27.1	27.7
Wine "	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
Spirits pf gal	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

(a) Includes an allowance for edible starch (cornflour). (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data. (d) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz to 2 oz. (e) Includes ice cream mixes. (f) Includes buttermilk and mixed skim and buttermilk. (g) Coffee and coffee products in terms of processed whole or ground pure coffee.

Level of nutrient intake

The next table shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 in comparison with the annual averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59. The table has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of the quantity of foodstuffs available for consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1970-71 (Per head per day)

Nutrient	Average three years ended—			1968-69 (a)	1969-70 (a)	1970-71 ^p (a)
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Kilocalories	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,364	3,264	3,352
Protein—						
Animal g	58.7	57.4	59.6	61.5	64.7	64.7
Vegetable "	30.9	35.3	32.3	40.3	35.6	35.9
Total "	89.6	92.7	91.9	101.8	100.3	100.6
Fat "	133.5	121.7	131.7	125.4	122.6	121.9
Carbohydrate "	377.4	424.8	416.7	419.2	412.7	412.9
Calcium mg	642	785	817	985	980	986
Iron "	15.4	15.1	14.0	15.1	14.8	15.1
Vitamin A I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	(b)1,557	(b)1,548	(b)1,555
Ascorbic acid mg	86	96	89	98	92	102
Thiamine "	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
Riboflavin "	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Niacin "	18.7	17.6	18.6	20.9	20.1	21.7

(a) Not comparable with previous years. Figures are based on conversion factors calculated from the revised and enlarged edition of "Tables of Composition of Australian Foods". (b) Microgrammes.

NOTE. One international unit of vitamin A activity is equivalent to 0.3 microgrammes of retinol.

INTERNAL TRADE

Extensive statistics of retail trade have been collected and published over many years. The first full census of wholesale trade, however, was conducted as part of the integrated economic censuses of 1968-69, outlined briefly below. For a detailed description of these censuses, reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, 1970, Chapter 31. Preliminary results of the retail and wholesale censuses for the year ended 30 June 1969 were published in the following Preliminary Bulletins: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (11.8-16); and Wholesale Establishments (11.52-60). These publications contain more detail for States than is shown in the table below.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969 the censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services, were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Bureau and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter, particularly those which provide data for the quarterly national income and expenditure estimates.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected 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 for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, fixed capital expenditure and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now cover, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than the number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment. These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

Figures in the summary tables shown in this section were obtained from the 1968-69 censuses and are preliminary only and subject to revision. Further and more detailed statistics from the 1968-69 censuses will be published progressively.

Wholesale trade. The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale (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; commission agents, including import and export agents and purchasing agents; petroleum products distributors; and co-operative and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Each establishment in the integrated censuses is identified in terms of a particular location and all sales, employment, etc., are recorded for that location, regardless of the size of the sales territory covered, i.e. the location of customers. For this reason, all of the sales, etc., of the wholesale establishments located in the State of Victoria, for example, are credited to Victoria even though the sales territories may extend over several States.

In the tables which follow, wholesale establishments have been classified by the type of operation according to the nature of the functions performed. The basis of this classification is the description of 'type of operation' reported by businesses for each individual wholesale establishment.

**WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
BY BROAD TYPE OF OPERATION: AUSTRALIA, 1968-69**

Broad type of operation	Number of establishments operating during 1968-69	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries		Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue		Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)	Sales or purchases on commission
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	1968	1969			
Primary produce dealers or agents	3,619	37,904	107.6	1,560.2	112.8	109.1	1,316.0	240.6	2,849.9		
Wholesale merchants—											
Import and/or export merchants	3,285	34,406	108.1	2,129.5	280.6	320.7	1,889.6	280.1	293.3		
Other wholesale merchants	18,802	202,456	560.4	7,728.7	959.5	1,041.0	6,441.4	1,368.7	335.5		
Manufacturers' sales branches holding stocks	1,804	30,036	96.6	1,481.5	163.0	184.9	1,171.7	331.7	444.0		
Commission agents or brokers	3,579	17,061	46.5	357.2	31.7	35.1	244.1	116.5	2,202.6		
Petroleum distributors	2,423	21,396	75.7	1,632.1	119.7	136.0	1,322.7	325.7	1,346.2		
Repairers and lessors of machinery and equipment	732	4,671	13.3	74.8	4.0	5.0	25.6	50.2	1.5		
Total wholesale trade	34,244	347,930	1,008.4	14,964.1	1,671.3	1,831.9	12,411.2	2,713.6	7,472.9		

For footnotes see table below.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Establishments operating during 1968-69	12,098	9,566	5,012	3,163	3,142	920	107	236	34,244
Persons employed (a)	126,737	98,280	49,092	32,132	30,918	8,435	745	1,591	347,930
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages and salaries	385.5	295.5	128.9	86.3	82.3	22.7	2.4	4.7	1,008.4
Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue	5,466.3	4,633.0	2,072.0	1,195.7	1,225.8	287.6	29.3	54.4	14,964.1
Stocks at 30 June—									
1968	612.2	541.2	206.3	130.9	135.1	37.0	3.6	4.9	1,671.3
1969	681.3	584.5	222.7	140.0	154.3	39.5	4.2	5.5	1,831.9
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	4,516.5	3,861.9	1,736.7	978.9	1,015.4	235.9	22.8	43.1	12,411.2
Value added (b)	1,018.9	814.3	351.7	226.0	229.6	54.2	7.0	11.9	2,713.6
Sales or purchases on commission	2,705.5	2,390.3	926.0	574.6	685.7	150.7	26.2	13.9	7,472.9

(a) At end of June 1969; includes working proprietors. (b) Sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Retail trade. The definition of 'retail trade' adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e. the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption. The basis on which previous censuses of retail establishments were conducted was described in detail in Year Book No. 56, 1970 (page 1022).

Previous censuses of retail establishments included a number of activities that were also covered by the annual manufacturing census: principally motor vehicle repairs, dry cleaning, shoe repairs and tyre retreading. Takings from these activities were reported in the retail trade census but not included in 'retail sales'. The following activities were also included in previous retail censuses if they were carried on in establishments which had retail sales of more than \$1,000: custom dress-making and custom tailoring, clothing repair and alterations, making up and repair of blinds, awnings and curtains, repairs of domestic appliances, panel beating and smash repairs, watch and clock repairs, jewellery repairs, and baking of cakes in cake shops. These activities were also covered by the annual manufacturing census. With the adoption of the new establishment concept in the 1968-69 economic censuses, no establishment was required to supply returns in more than one census and all establishments mainly engaged in the above activities are now included in the retail trade census only.

Censuses of retail trade in Australia have traditionally included certain types of service establishments in their scope, in addition to retail establishments more narrowly defined. Some of the service establishments so included make retail sales in appreciable volume as well as providing important services for which the statistics can be conveniently collected in the framework of the retail census.

The census of retail trade for 1968-69 included the following types of service establishments in its scope in addition to establishments classified to Retail Trade: motion picture theatres; cafes and restaurants; licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons; licensed clubs; laundry and dry cleaning services; and hairdressing and beauty salons. Of these service industries, cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons and hairdressing and beauty salons had been included in previous censuses as retail establishments, while the remainder were included in the supplementary collections made from establishments not described as retail establishments.

Some changes in the scope of the retail census have been made for reasons not connected with the introduction of a standard industrial classification; for example bread vending and milk vending by independent vendors mainly engaged in retailing bread or milk by home delivery service are included for the first time.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census and the items of data collected, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses. For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, reference should be made to Year Book No. 56, 1970, Chapter 31, and to *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments—Preliminary Bulletins* (11.7-16).

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

Industry group	Number of establishments operating 1968-69	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries	Sales and other operating revenue	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added (b)
					1968	1969		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Department, variety and general stores	1,048	97,558	201.9	1,364.7	185.2	199.6	1,020.9	358.2
Food stores	55,273	224,261	258.2	3,356.5	173.2	190.1	2,707.8	665.6
Bread and milk vendors	5,822	14,610	10.6	202.1	0.7	0.7	159.6	42.5
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores	20,317	86,532	138.6	1,251.3	243.9	259.2	908.2	358.4
Household appliance and hardware stores	8,113	39,878	80.8	658.3	103.8	110.5	468.3	196.7
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	26,927	170,746	360.6	4,335.2	320.6	356.3	3,448.4	922.5
Other retailers	19,358	84,462	112.6	984.7	146.1	159.9	678.4	320.1
<i>Total retail establishments</i>	<i>136,858</i>	<i>718,047</i>	<i>1,163.3</i>	<i>12,152.9</i>	<i>1,173.5</i>	<i>1,276.4</i>	<i>9,391.5</i>	<i>2,864.3</i>
Motion picture theatres	1,039	8,968	13.1	53.9	0.3	0.3	21.3	32.6
Restaurants and licensed hotels	11,734	124,407	202.0	1,221.6	34.2	38.0	744.3	481.1
Licensed clubs	2,783	38,143	81.5	348.0	7.9	8.7	141.9	206.9
Laundries and dry cleaners	2,232	20,621	36.2	92.3	1.4	1.5	23.7	68.7
Hairdressing and beauty salons	9,432	27,133	26.7	84.9	2.8	3.2	20.4	64.9
<i>Total selected service establishments</i>	<i>27,220</i>	<i>219,272</i>	<i>359.6</i>	<i>1,800.7</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>951.5</i>	<i>854.3</i>
<i>Total retail and selected service establishments</i>	<i>164,078</i>	<i>937,319</i>	<i>1,522.9</i>	<i>13,953.6</i>	<i>1,220.1</i>	<i>1,328.1</i>	<i>10,343.0</i>	<i>3,718.6</i>

For footnotes see table below.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Establishments operating during 1968-69	60,711	45,722	23,736	15,196	12,050	5,017	581	1,053	164,078
Persons employed(a)	356,599	263,706	121,856	86,104	69,758	27,227	3,549	8,327	937,319
Wages and salaries	\$m 622.4	\$m 409.9	\$m 187.0	\$m 129.3	\$m 108.2	\$m 41.2	\$m 7.5	\$m 17.1	\$m 1,522.9
Sales and other operating revenue	5,332.4	3,875.9	1,847.0	1,168.0	1,117.9	390.2	70.5	150.1	13,953.6
Stocks at 30 June—									
1968	457.7	325.3	173.7	111.2	93.4	39.2	6.3	13.3	1,220.1
1969	493.0	360.3	188.5	121.0	100.7	42.6	7.8	14.1	1,328.1
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	3,878.9	2,881.7	1,394.8	874.9	853.2	293.3	53.2	112.4	10,343.0
Value added(b)	1,488.8	1,029.2	467.0	302.9	272.0	100.3	18.8	38.5	3,718.6

(a) At end of June 1969; includes working proprietors and unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the week.
 (b) Sales, and other operating revenue plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

**Value of retail sales in each commodity group, Australia, based on
1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments**

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1961-62, and 1968-69 to 1971-72, on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the year 1961-62 were obtained from the 1961-62 census (*see* Year Book No. 56, 1970, page 1022), and figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys, on a basis comparable with the 1961-62 census.

**VALUE OF RETAIL SALES: COMMODITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(a)
1961-62 AND 1968-69 TO 1971-72
(\$ million)**

<i>Commodity group</i>	1961-62	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Groceries	858.3	1,321.4	1,406.7	1,504.6	1,651.4
Butchers' meat	422.3	632.4	675.0	711.8	757.6
Other food(b)	729.9	1,040.3	1,123.4	1,206.0	1,285.9
<i>Total, food and groceries</i>	<i>2,010.5</i>	<i>2,994.1</i>	<i>3,205.1</i>	<i>3,422.4</i>	<i>3,694.9</i>
Beer, wine and spirits(c)	545.9	867.2	944.4	1,018.0	1,089.6
Clothing and drapery	900.0	1,314.1	1,400.0	1,511.9	1,629.5
Footwear	154.7	216.0	232.9	250.1	261.9
Hardware, china and glassware(d)	146.0	201.0	223.1	244.7	267.0
Electrical goods(e)	348.0	466.8	501.7	549.6	614.0
Furniture and floor coverings	230.1	394.8	435.6	470.9	506.8
Chemists' goods	265.8	455.2	504.7	556.6	600.2
Newspapers, books and stationery	166.4	273.5	299.4	324.0	341.6
Other goods(f)	489.7	813.9	884.8	941.7	1,012.8
Total (excluding motor vehicles, etc.)	5,257.1	7,996.6	8,631.7	9,289.9	10,018.3
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.(g)	1,603.2	3,055.9	3,391.2	3,635.6	3,910.7

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread. (c) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs. (d) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (e) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines. (g) Includes new and used motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc., but excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

Total value of retail sales, States

**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.)
STATES, 1961-62 AND 1968-69 TO 1971-72
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1961-62	2,060.4	1,517.1	701.6	451.6	360.3	166.1	5,257.1
1968-69	3,026.9	2,301.2	1,069.2	706.9	651.5	240.9	7,996.6
1969-70	3,268.1	2,491.3	1,145.6	762.3	708.4	256.0	8,631.7
1970-71	3,500.8	2,680.0	1,240.0	818.8	778.2	272.1	9,289.9
1971-72	3,747.3	2,885.6	1,366.3	890.9	836.9	291.3	10,018.3

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC., STATES
1961-62 AND 1968-69 TO 1971-72
(\$ million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
1961-62	623.1	431.2	218.0	143.1	133.9	53.9	1,603.2
1968-69	1,186.1	797.6	427.9	261.1	294.3	88.9	3,055.9
1969-70	1,329.9	888.1	465.2	285.7	320.3	102.0	3,391.2
1970-71	1,440.9	941.4	494.9	297.6	348.0	112.8	3,635.6
1971-72	1,538.9	1,006.3	562.7	322.5	354.3	126.0	3,910.7

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

INTERSTATE TRADE

Prior to the federation of the Australian Colonies (now States) each Colony published statistics of its trade with the other Colonies. A similar record was continued by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Constitution (section 93). On the expiry of the 'bookkeeping' period these records were discontinued as from 13 September 1910, and the last published statements were for the year 1909. Later, the Governments of Western Australia and Tasmania revived the records, and relevant statistics are available again for those States. A detailed collection for Queensland was re-introduced from July 1953.

At the Conference of Statisticians held in January 1928 it was resolved that efforts should be made in other States to record the interstate movement of certain principal commodities. Complete interstate trade statistics are now published in detail for Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in those States, and incomplete statistics, relating mainly to trade with Western Australia and Tasmania, by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in the remaining States.

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION IN AUSTRALIA

Early development of Australian statistics

Statistical organisation in Australia has its origin in the 'Blue Books' which, in the Crown Colony days, were prepared annually for the information of the Colonial Office. Although intended primarily for administrative purposes, these documents were important sources of statistical data, and formed the basis from which later statistical publications were developed. Following the advent of responsible government, the 'Blue Book' was succeeded in all States by 'Statistical Registers' which, however, were still largely summaries of the 'by-product' statistics of government administrative departments.

The growing need for quantitative data concerning the progress of the several young communities of Australia led eventually to the appointment of official Statisticians commissioned to prepare and publish such data. Conferences were held between the Statisticians to allow for the interchange of ideas between States and to provide for uniform State statistics which could be aggregated to Australian totals. Altogether, six conferences were held prior to the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in 1906—in 1861, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1902 and 1903. The holding of these conferences has been continued since the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau, and a representative from New Zealand attended up to 1928.

Creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Under the provisions of Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, power is conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament 'to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to . . .' (*inter alia*) '(XI.) Census and Statistics'. Accordingly the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 was passed, and in 1906 the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was created. A conference of Statisticians in 1906 defined the relations between the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and in each case the State Statistician became the representative in his own State of the Commonwealth Statistician for the purpose of administering the Commonwealth Act. In addition, each State had its own 'Statistics Act', and although these were not identical for all States, they embodied common principles. The Commonwealth Bureau did not attempt to duplicate the existing State statistical organisations, but endeavoured to use their services whenever possible, undertaking the initial collection of statistics only in fields not covered by the States, or in which efficiency demanded complete centralisation.

Integration of statistical services

The creation and development of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the frequent conferences of Commonwealth and State Statisticians, and the close and increasing liaison between officers dealing with the same subjects in the State and Commonwealth fields did much to promote uniformity in official statistics and methods employed in their collection throughout Australia. The complete realisation of this aim could not, however, be achieved with seven separate statistical systems, even with the utmost co-operation of those concerned. This became apparent when economic problems following the 1914-18 War drew attention to deficiencies in Australian statistical data.

The first step towards integration was taken in 1924, when, in response to a proposal by the Prime Minister to the Premiers' Conference that State and Commonwealth Statistical Bureaux be amalgamated, the Tasmanian office was transferred to the Commonwealth. (Other States did not agree to the proposal at that time.) The Tasmanian office has since functioned as a Commonwealth office which also serves State statistical needs.

The varied economic and social problems of the 1920's and 1930's, the 1939-45 War and the post-war boom, and the development during and since the war of a volume of new statistics, imposed a severe strain on the statistical systems and increased the complexities of the several administrations in their efforts to secure and maintain uniformity in statistical collections.

The difficulties of maintaining efficient statistical services were further emphasised during the immediate post-war years when the problems of planning for post-war reconstruction greatly increased the demand for current economic statistics. In 1949, discussions with the Premiers were initiated by the Prime Minister, with the object of integrating the statistical services of the Commonwealth and the States by agreement. Following negotiations, all State Governments accepted the terms of draft agreements to integrate their respective statistical offices with that of the Commonwealth, and effect was given to this by the *Statistics (Arrangements with States) Act 1956*. This legislation, permissive in nature, was designed to enable the Commonwealth to enter into an agreement with any State to effect an amalgamation of Commonwealth and State statistical offices and services. The object of such an agreement was to establish an integrated statistical service, with branches in each State, operated by Commonwealth statistical officers under the immediate direction of a Deputy Commonwealth Statistician who would hold office under both the Commonwealth and State Governments. Both Commonwealth and State were to be adequately served with statistics, and no State would be required to surrender its existing powers in the field of statistics. Integration of the Commonwealth and State statistical services was finally accomplished when the integration arrangement with Victoria came into effect on 15 September 1958.

The relationships which at present obtain between the Bureau and the several State Governments are a reflection of these agreements. Each State has retained its power to collect statistics under State laws, but the Commonwealth provides the staff and the funds, and is responsible for all statistical work required by both Commonwealth and State Governments. Conferences of the Commonwealth and Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians are held annually to discuss current and projected future operations of the Bureau.

Under the system as it now operates, Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians and their staffs provide the principal avenue of contact between State Government agencies and other State users and suppliers of statistical information. For the most part, negotiations with Commonwealth agencies and other national users and suppliers of statistical information are undertaken by the Commonwealth Statistician and his Central Office staff. However, the division of responsibility between the Bureau's Central and State Offices in the matter of relationships with users and suppliers of statistical information is by no means as precise as might be assumed from the above remarks. The statistical services are highly integrated and operate as one unit rather than as seven separate Bureaux. In general, it might be said that moves to develop new statistical series or to modify existing ones for State purposes are normally initiated by Deputy Statisticians, whereas moves to develop new or modified series for national socio-economic policy purposes are usually initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has continually been widened. Additional requirements in the administrative, industrial, financial and scientific spheres have led to the development of many new statistical collections. All these activities are covered by the Census and Statistics Act, which empowers the Statistician to collect information and contains stringent provisions to ensure that the secrecy of information provided by individual persons and businesses is preserved.

In the Australian centralised official statistical service, it is recognised that there is a danger that official statisticians may become isolated from the thinking of the users of statistics and insensitive to the problems of the firms or individual persons whose responsibility it is to supply statistical information. The dangers inherent in this situation are for the most part obviated by the six State Offices of the Bureau keeping in very close contact with the individual businesses which use statistics and supply statistical information, and special steps are taken to ensure that users have adequate scope for expression of their needs and that requests by the Bureau for information are kept within reasonable and practical limits. The methods towards this end which have been adopted in the Bureau are reflected in its organisational structure. The organisation is on the basis of specialist subject-matter branches, and to each relatively narrow field of socio-economic activity there is a corresponding branch within the Bureau which is responsible for obtaining statistics and providing statistical services. Thus, in the Central Office, there are specialist branches dealing with primary industries; secondary industries; wholesale and retail trade; employment; finance; population and vital statistics, etc. A broadly similar organisational pattern exists in State Offices of the Bureau, although local requirements have naturally given rise to differences in detail.

Organisation of the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The Central Office of the Bureau is organised functionally into the following branches, listed alphabetically. As shown below, these branches are further sub-divided into specialist subject matter sections.

Demography and Employment Branch. Demographic and Social; Employment and Field Survey Operations; Population Research.

Manufacturing, Mining and Internal Trade Branch. Internal Trade and Enterprise Statistics; Integration; Manufacturing and Mining.

National Accounts and Public Finance Branch. Public Finance and Taxation; National Income and Expenditure; Inter-industry and Sector Financial Accounts.

Overseas Transactions Branch. Balance of Payments; Overseas Trade and Shipping.

Population Census Branch. Classification Research; Field Organisation and Mapping; Operations.

Prices and Labour Branch. Labour and Retail Prices; Quantum Indexes and Wholesale Prices.

Rural, Transport and Private Finance Branch. Classification; Private Finance; Rural; Transport and Construction.

Sampling and Methodology Branch. Sampling; Methodology; Special Projects.

Services Branch. Establishments and Finance; Publications; Secretariat.

In addition to the above-mentioned branches, the Bureau's *Computer Service Centre* operates the largest computer network in Australia and one of the largest used for statistical purposes in the world. It comprises a Control Data 3600, 3500 and two 3300 computers in Canberra; 3300, 3200 and 160-A computers in Sydney and Melbourne; 3300 and 160-A computers in Adelaide; 3200 and 160-A computers in Brisbane; and 3200 computers in the remaining State capitals. All installations use a full complement of peripheral devices. Mass storage and interrogation facilities are available at Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

At 30 June 1972 the staff of the Bureau numbered 3,957, of whom 649 were university graduates. Of the total staff, 1,441 were employed in the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra. Expenditure for the year 1971-72 amounted to \$27,804,880.

Relation of the Bureau to other Commonwealth Departments

The Commonwealth Statistician is the co-ordinating authority on all statistical activities in Commonwealth Departments, and where any new statistical field is to be established involving the regular collection of statistics, the Commonwealth Statistician must be consulted to ensure that they are necessary and that they are based on sound statistical methods; furthermore, the Commonwealth Statistician is empowered to make regular inspections of all statistical work undertaken in Departments to ensure that their needs are being met by the most economical means and without duplication of effort.

The Bureau provides methodological and general statistical advice to Commonwealth Departments and instrumentalities from time to time as required. However, for some Departments, which have a continuing need for specialised statistical services, the Bureau provides, from its own staff, the key personnel to serve these needs.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

The official statistical publications of Australia may be divided bibliographically into two main divisions, namely: (i) Commonwealth publications dealing both individually and collectively with the several States of Australia; and (ii) State publications dealing with individual States only. Commonwealth publications containing statistics may be grouped under two heads, namely: (i) publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician; and (ii) Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers. State publications may similarly be grouped into publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State, and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers. The statistics contained in the second group in each case are in the main incidental to the primary purpose of the particular report or paper.

Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician

Principal statistical publications issued to date

The following is a list of the principal statistical publications issued from the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inauguration. Minor changes in titles have not been referred to. Copies of a number of these publications, particularly earlier issues, are not now available.

- Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary*. Annually, 1963 to 1972.
- Balance of Payments*. Half-yearly, 1946-47 to 1971-72.
- Balance of Payments, Australia*. Statements Nos 1 to 3, 1928-29 to 1951-52.
- Banking and Currency*. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1970-71.
- †*Building and Construction*. Bulletin, annually, 1964-65 to 1969-70.
- Causes of Death*. Bulletin, annually, 1963 to 1969 and 1970 (combined issue).
- Census (1911) Results*. Bulletin. Vols I (Statistician's Report), II and III, with Appendix *Mathematical Theory of Population*.
- Census (1921) Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 26. Parts I to XVI, forming Vol. I, and Parts XVII to XXIX (Part XXVII, Life Tables), forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II.
- Census (1933) Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 25. Parts I to XIV, forming Vol. I, Parts XV to XXVIII, forming Vol. II, and Parts XXIX to XXXVII, forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1932-1934, Vol. III.
- Census (1947) Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 25. Parts I to XVI, forming Vol. I, Parts XVII to XIX, forming Vol. II, and Parts XX to XXVIII, forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1946-1948, Vol. III.
- Census (1954) Results*. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 3. Vols I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1953-1955, and the Statistician's Report.
- Census (1961) Results*. Vols I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; and Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1960-1962, and the Statistician's Report.
- Census (1966) Results*. Summarised results for each State and Territory and for Australia have been published in a series of mimeographed bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician, and issue of the volumes containing the final figures is now almost complete. The volumes are Vol. I, comprising Parts I to II; Vol. 2, Parts I to V; Vol. 3; Vol. 4, Parts I to VII; and Vol. 5, Parts I to VIII.
- Census (1971) Results*. Mimeographed Field Count Statements have been issued showing preliminary population figures. Preliminary figures of dwellings and the characteristics of population are being issued progressively in mimeographed form, and will be followed by a series of bulletins containing final figures.
- **Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1951, Report of Proceedings*.
- **Dairying Industry* (formerly *Summary of Dairying Industry*). Bulletin, monthly and half-yearly; first issue, September 1937.
- Demography*. Bulletin, annually, 1911 to 1967 and 1968 (combined issue). Commencing 1963, excludes details of causes of death, see *Causes of Death*.
- **Digest of Current Economic Statistics*. Monthly from August 1959 onward.
- **Export Commodity Classification, Australian*. Annually, 1966-67 to 1971-72 (sectional revisions). *Exports, Australian*. Annually, 1958-59 to 1971-72.
- **Factories, Principal Statistics, Summary*. Annually, 1948-49 to 1967-68.
- Finance*. Bulletin, 1907 to 1960-61. Commencing 1955-56, issued in two parts—Part I, Public and Private Finance; Part II, Commonwealth Taxation. Commencing 1961-62, issued as five separate bulletins, see *Banking, Finance (2), Insurance, and Taxation*.
- Finance, Commonwealth*. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1969-70. (Commencing with the 1970-71 issue, title changed to *Public Authority Finance: Commonwealth Authorities*.)
- Finance, Public Authority*. Bulletin, annually, 1969-71 first issue.
- †*Finance, Public Authority—Commonwealth Authorities*. Bulletin, annually, 1970-71 and 1971-72.
- Finance, State, Territory and Local Government Authorities, and Local Government Securities*. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (combined issue) to 1967-68.
- **Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Report on*. Bulletin, half-yearly, 1946-47 to 1947-48; annually, 1948-49 to 1970-71.

- **Fruit Growing Industry* (formerly *Summary of Fruit Growing Industry*). Bulletin, annually, 1944–45 to 1970–71.
- **Import Commodity Classification, Australian*. Annually, 1965–66 to 1971–72 (sectional revisions).
Imports, Australian. Bulletin, annually, 1967–68 and 1971–72.
Imports Cleared for Home Consumption. Annually, 1950–51 to 1971–72.
Insurance and Other Private Finance (other than Banking and Currency). Bulletin, annually, 1961–62 and 1962–63 (combined issue) to 1967–68.
Labour and Industrial Statistics. Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1922.
Labour Report, 1913 to 1970.
Life Tables, Australian, 1901–1910. *Australian Joint Life Tables*, 1901–1910.
Life Tables, Australian, 1920–1922.
Life Tables, Australian, 1932–1934. *Australian Joint Life Tables*, 1932–1934.
Life Tables, Australian, 1946–1948.
Life Tables, Australian, 1953–1955.
Life Tables, Australian, 1960–1962.
- **Livestock Statistics* (formerly *Summary of Livestock Statistics and Livestock Numbers*). Bulletin, annually, 1943 to 1971.
Local Government in Australia, July 1919.
Manufacturing Commodities. Bulletin, annually, 1963–64 and 1964–65 (combined issue) to 1966–67 and 1967–68 (combined issue).
Manufacturing Industries. Bulletins on individual industries, annually, 1936–37 to 1939–40, 1940–41 (issue incomplete) and 1944–45 to 1967–68.
Manufacturing Industry. Bulletin, annually, 1963–64 to 1967–68.
Manufacturing Industry, Australian, Overseas Participation in, Part I—Overseas Ownership and Part II—Overseas Control, 1962–63 and 1966–67.
- §*Mineral Industry, The Australian* (formerly *Minerals and Metals Bulletin*). Part II—*Quarterly Statistics* of a quarterly bulletin issued jointly with the Bureau of Mineral Resources.
Mining Industry, Australian, Overseas Participation in. Bulletin, annually, 1967, and 1968.
Monthly Review of Business Statistics. October 1937 onward.
Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31st December 1955. Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 8.
Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31st December 1962. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 9.
Motor Vehicles, Survey of (1947–48), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.
National Accounts, Australian (National Income and Expenditure), 1948–49 to 1961–62, first issue, mimeographed*, to 1970–71.
- ||*Non-rural Primary Industries*. Bulletin, annually, 1964–65 to 1967–68 and 1968–69 (combined issue).
Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production. Bulletin, annually, 1962–63 and 1963–64. (Commencing 1964–65 issued as two separate Bulletins, see *Non-rural Primary Industries*, and *Value of Production*.)
Northern Territory Statistical Summary. Annually, 1960 to 1972.
- **Occupation Survey (1945) Results*. Detailed tables.
Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia. 1907 to present issue (No. 58). Issues Nos 40 to 51 also published in parts.
Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics (formerly *Statistical Digest*). 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1918 to 1972, annually.
Population and Vital Statistics, Bulletins and Reports, various, 1906–1910.
Primary Industries. Bulletins, annually, 1950–51 to 1961–62 in two parts—Part I, Rural Industries; Part II, Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production. Commencing 1962–63, issued as two separate Bulletins, see *Rural Industries* and *Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production*.

Primary Industries, Australian. Report prepared for the Empire Producers Conference, Sydney, March 1938.

Production. Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1949–50. From 1936–37 to 1949–50 issued in two parts—Part I, Secondary Industries; Part II, Primary Industries (including Total Recorded Production); thereafter separate Bulletins (*see Primary Industries and Secondary Industries*).

Professional Papers. Various. A full list appears in Official Year Book No. 13, page 3.

**Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.* Annually since 1950.

Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics (replaced *Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics*), December 1917 onward.

**Retail Establishments, Census of (1947–48), Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

**Retail Establishments, Census of (1948–49), Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

**Retail Establishments, Census of (1952–53), Results.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 14.

Retail Establishments, Census of (1956–57), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 8 (mimeographed*) and 9 to 15 (printed).

Retail Establishments and Other Services, Census of (1961–62), Results. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7 (printed) and 8 to 9 (mimeographed*).

**Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1959–60.* Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1965–66. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1968–69. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

Rural Holdings, Size Classification of, 1955–56. Bulletins, Nos 1 to 7.

Rural Industries. Bulletin, annually, 1962–63 to 1968–69.

**Rural Land Use and Crop Production* (formerly *Summary of Crop Statistics*). Bulletin, annually, 1943–44 to 1970–71.

Seasonally Adjusted Indicators. Bulletin, annually, 1967 to 1972.

Secondary Industries. Bulletin, annually, 1950–51 to 1962–63 (commencing 1960–61 issued in two parts—Part I, Factory and Building Operations; Part II, Materials Used and Articles Produced in Factories). Commencing 1963–64 issued as separate bulletins, *see Manufacturing Industry, Manufacturing Commodities, and Building and Construction*.

Social Insurance. Report to the Hon. the Minister for Trade and Customs, 1910.

Social Statistics. Bulletin, 1907 to 1915 annually, and 1918.

Superannuation for the Commonwealth Public Service. Report to the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, 1910.

Taxation Assessments, Commonwealth, Annually, 1961–62 to 1970–71.

Trade, Overseas. Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1971–72.

**Trade, Overseas.* Preliminary Bulletin, annually, 1952–53 to 1971–72, in two parts—Part 1, Exports; Part 2, Imports. (*See also Exports, Australian; Imports, Australian; and Imports Cleared for Home Consumption.*)

Transport and Communication. Bulletin, 1906, 1908 to 1916 annually, 1919 to 1930 annually and 1932 to 1969–70 annually.

|| *Value of Production.* Bulletin, annually, 1964–65 to 1968–69.

Wealth. The Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth as ascertained by various methods, together with a Report on the War Census in 1915.

**Wheat Industry* (formerly *Summary of the Wheat Situation*). Bulletin, periodically; first issue, July 1936; now issued annually, 1970–71, and 1971–72 (Preliminary), with annual supplement, 1971–72 (Preliminary).

**Wool Production and Utilisation.* Bulletin, annually, 1952–53 to 1970–71.

* Distributed by the Commonwealth Statistician—for methods of obtaining other publications still in print *see back of this volume.*

† Previously included in *Secondary Industries, Part I—Factory and Building Operations.*

‡ Prior to 1970–71 issue, title was *Commonwealth Finance.*

§ Copies available from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra and the Department of National Development, Melbourne and Sydney

|| Included in *Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production* prior to 1964–65.

Current or recent statistical publications

The Central and State offices of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics issue approximately 2,300 publications (600 separate titles) in printed and mimeographed form annually. Information on these publications is contained in *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1972*, available free on request from the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. This contains a list of all Bureau publications, a subject index to show the Central Office publications in which information on the various subjects dealt with by the Bureau is to be found, and short descriptions of major Central Office publications. The information on issues in this publication is supplemented in monthly statements. At the end of this Year Book there is a list of the current printed publications of the Central Office of the Bureau: the prices shown after the number and year of issue are, in order, price excluding postage, and price including postage in Australia.

Commonwealth and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers

No comprehensive list of current publications of this nature is available, but the National Library of Australia issues a quarterly publication (with annual cumulation) *Australian Government Publications*, a list of official publications of the Commonwealth, States and Territories, compiled from records of material received by the Library during the year.

The Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, issues a monthly publication *Australian Government Publications*. This publication lists Commonwealth publications currently becoming available or in stock, showing the titles and prices of Parliamentary Papers, Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), records of Parliamentary proceedings, Acts, Statutory Rules, Ordinances, and departmental bulletins and reports issued annually or irregularly.

Australian Government publications may be purchased *through the post or over the counter* from the Commonwealth Sub-Treasury in Brisbane, Adelaide and Hobart and the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State capital; *through the post* from Mail Order Sales, Australian Government Publishing Service, P.O. Box 84, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; and *over the counter* from the A.G.P.S. Book Centres at 113 London Circuit, Canberra City; Bank House, 315 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; 347 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Vic.; and the Commonwealth Centre, 1 St Georges Terrace, Perth, W.A.

The National Library of Australia issues annually a publication *Australian Books*, a reprint of the 1966 issue of which is included on pages 1231-77 of Year Book No. 53. See the chapter Education, Cultural Activities and Research for further information concerning the National Library's publicising of Australian publications.

METRIC CONVERSION FOR AUSTRALIA**Weights and measures in Australia**

Australia inherited the 'Imperial' system of weights and measures from the United Kingdom. The *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* of 1900 provided the newly formed Commonwealth Parliament with powers to make laws governing weights and measures (Section 51 (xv)). This power was not exercised till 1948 when a *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* was passed. This Act provided ' . . . for the establishment and use throughout Australia of uniform units of measurement, and uniform standards of measurement, of physical quantities . . . '

The Act transferred to the Commonwealth the power to specify particular units for particular purposes. In 1960, because it was felt that the States should be able to exercise certain of these powers, the 1948 Act was repealed and replaced by an Act which allowed the States to legislate in certain areas.

The National Standards Commission

The need for an extensive and accurate system of weights and measures had been seen as far back as 1940 when the Commonwealth established the National Standards Laboratory under what is now the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. In response to the demands of wartime, and the increasing technological complexity of the postwar era, this Laboratory has played a vital role in the development and control of measurement standards.

The weights and measures legislation later introduced by the Commonwealth, legalised the many and diverse standards maintained in the Laboratory. Under the *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960-1966, units are prescribed in the Commonwealth's Weights and Measures

(National Standards) Regulations. These cover a much wider range of units than those covered previously by State legislation, since they include all units required by modern technology for accurate measurement.

Significantly, this legislation includes a range of metric units as well as the imperial units in common use. It defines the imperial units used in Australia directly in terms of metric units which are identical with the internationally defined metric units. Thus, Australian imperial weights and measures are already closely related by definition to the metric system.

Commonwealth legal units

The Commonwealth legislation is intended to define those units which are legal for measurement. Section 7 of the above act states that the regulations may prescribe units of measurement of any physical quantity and those units shall be the sole legal unit of measurement of that quantity.

However, the use of such units for the purpose of trade is, in general, controlled by State legislation. Until 1972 the States had only permitted the use of the imperial units; consequently, goods sold in the shops in Australia had to be marked with their contents in imperial units. As a step towards the conversion, many goods may now (from September 1972) be sold in packages marked solely in metric units.

The decision to change

In April 1967, a Senate Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the metric system of weights and measures. Between then and May 1968, the Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator K. A. Laught, heard evidence, in all capital cities, from 141 witnesses, and received written submissions from 54 persons or organisations.

The Committee reported unanimous agreement that it was practicable and desirable for Australia to adopt the metric system of weights and measures at an early date. The Committee's findings included the following.

Evidence from a wide segment of the community overwhelmingly supported an early change to the sole use of the metric system and indicated that there would be no insuperable difficulties.

About 90 per cent of the world's population already use metric measurements and this use is increasing.

About 75 per cent of world trade is carried out in metric terms. Some 70 per cent of Australia's export trade is to countries using or converting to metric weights and measures. This proportion will increase as Australia's trade with Japan and South-East Asian countries grows.

A metric system would improve the teaching of mathematics and science, reduce errors and save time.

A metric system would provide an opportunity to improve industrial and manufacturing efficiency by rationalising existing practices and reducing unnecessary varieties in sizes and components.

Introduction of a metric system was widely regarded as a natural consequence of Australia's earlier conversion to decimal currency. The full advantages of decimal currency would not be experienced until decimal weights and measures were also used.

The Committee was satisfied that the ultimate benefits of conversion would greatly exceed the costs.

Metric Conversion Board

The Metric Conversion Act 1970 was assented to on 12 June 1970 and stated as its object (in Section 5) 'to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities'. It provided the Minister with powers on behalf of the Commonwealth, to do such things, make such arrangements and enter into such agreements as he thinks conducive to the attainment of this objective, and it established the Metric Conversion Board. It extended to all the Territories of the Commonwealth except Papua New Guinea.

In most other countries that are presently converting to the metric system, a Board has been appointed to give guidance for the change. Thus in the United Kingdom the Metrication Board was appointed in 1969, in South Africa a Metrication Advisory Board was appointed in 1967, and in New Zealand a Metric Advisory Board was appointed in 1970.

The Metric Conversion Act provided for such a Board and on 1 July 1970 a Board of thirteen members was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr J. D. Norgard, B.E., F.A.S.A.S.M. (Met.). It comprises members who are experienced in many of the sectors for which conversion will be important. They are drawn from all States of the Commonwealth and include representatives of industry, commerce, the State and the Commonwealth.

Committees of the Board

The Government has made it clear that the metric change will be predominantly voluntary. It will be planned and implemented by those who will themselves be affected by it. Accordingly, the Board's first major task was to establish a committee structure to assist in the development and implementation of conversion programmes. All the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified. They were then grouped so that each activity group would have an Advisory Committee responsible for its conversion. Each Advisory Committee was supported by several Sector Committees. These comprised nominees from appropriate organisations, national associations and institutes, and Government departments. They were established to cover specific activities. Where a specific aspect of conversion requires detailed consideration a Panel may be appointed to report to a Sector Committee.

The Advisory Committees are each chaired by a Board Member and have the task of co-ordinating the programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting them to the Board for consideration for inclusion in overall conversion plans.

By June 1971, as indicated in the First Annual Report of the Board, all 11 Advisory Committees had been established. In all, more than 600 individual members, drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical and government fields, had been appointed to Advisory and Sector Committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

The chart on page 1028 shows the present structure of the Board and its committees. This structure will be changed appropriately as conversion proceeds. Now that programmes have been prepared and issued the work of many sector committees is nearing completion.

International system of units

In general Australia is adopting the International System of Units, commonly known by its abbreviation SI (*Système Internationale*). This is the system adopted by the International General Conference on Weights and Measures.

Many people are familiar with the centimetre-gram-second (CGS) system which has long been in use in physical science. Whilst the SI system closely resembles the CGS system, it is not identical with it. Many people living in Europe are familiar with many of the SI units but they also use units which are not part of the SI system. For example, such units as the dyne and the erg do not appear in the SI system.

The International System of Units comprises a set of seven base units, some supplementary units for angular measurement, and derived units. The base units are the metre (length), kilogram (mass), second (time), ampere (electrical current), kelvin (temperature), candela (luminous intensity), and mole (amount of substance). A striking advantage of SI over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and also there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the derived units have special names (e.g. the joule, the watt) while for others the names are derived from the base units comprising them (e.g. the metre per second).

In addition, for larger or smaller amounts, decimal multiples or submultiples of the SI unit may be used. The names of each of these is obtained by combining a prefix with the name of the unit. The prefixes, with their symbols and values, are as follows:

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Value</i>
Commonly used:		
giga	G	10^9
mega	M	10^6
kilo	k	10^3
centi	c	10^{-2}
milli	m	10^{-3}
micro	μ	10^{-6}
Less commonly used:		
tera	T	10^{12}
hecto	h	10^2
deka	da	10
deci	d	10^{-1}
nano	n	10^{-9}
pico	p	10^{-12}
femto	f	10^{-15}
atto	a	10^{-18}

NOTE. It is recommended that only multiples of 10^9 be used and except in special cases the prefixes hecto, deka, deci and centi should be avoided.

Some units are not decimally related to the basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour for time intervals, and the degree, minute and second for angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the nautical mile (1,852 metres) are the subject of international agreements, so their use must be continued for limited applications. There are other non-SI units which are provided for practical purposes in the public interest: for example, car speeds are quoted in kilometres per hour rather than metres per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre (10^{-3} cubic metres), the tonne (1,000 kilograms) and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure for meteorological purposes only, because of international meteorological practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use in particular industries only, include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

The table on page 1029 lists the most important everyday metric units with some of the imperial units they will replace and the conversion factors.

Programme and planning

Conversion is expected to proceed simultaneously throughout many different sectors of the community. Unlike the decimal currency change there will be no single starting or finishing date for the change. For some activities such as for pharmaceuticals, the change has already been made.

Each sector is developing a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in the process account must be taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of Sector and Advisory Committees established by the Board is intended to facilitate the development of individual programmes, and their integration into an overall conversion programme.

The broad aim laid down by the Government in 1970 was that conversion should be substantially complete by 1980. Within this broad objective the following stages of implementation have been established:

1970-71	.	.	.	.	Planning and co-ordination
1972	.	.	.	.	Increasing public awareness
1973-75	.	.	.	.	Major implementation
1976	.	.	.	.	70-80 per cent of nation's activity to be converted.

Progress is generally on schedule. Programmes are being issued for many sectors of commerce and industry, while conversion has already been achieved in limited areas.

Detailed programmes

Conversion has been completed in the following areas:

Clay bricks, meteorology (temperature forecasts), horse racing, packaged goods (sole metric marking permitted), customs-excise Tariffs, tide tables, wool sales (bulk), new land titles.

During 1972 conversion was initiated in the following areas:

Primary education, farm milk tanks, wholesale meat, wine industry (bulk), wheat, barley, coarse grains, sugar.

During 1973 conversion is expected to be complete in the following areas:

Advertising, bread, building and construction (design), concrete bricks, all primary and secondary education, flat glass manufacture, furniture, retail meat, wind speed forecasts, paper, pharmaceutical packaging, printing, plastics and chemicals, ready-mixed concrete, storage, transport freight rates, water and sewerage rates.

References

Report of the Senate Select Committee on the Metric System, Parliamentary Paper No. 19 of 1968. *Metric Conversion for Australia*, Metric Conversion Board 1971.

First Annual Report of the Metric Conversion Board for the year 1970-71, Parliamentary Paper No. 260.

METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion Factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
Length	inch (in)	millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	1 in = 25.4 mm	1 cm = 0.394 in
	foot (ft)	centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	1 ft = 30.5 cm	1 m = 3.28 ft
	yard (yd)	metre (m)	1 yd = 0.914 m	1 m = 1.09 yd
	furlong (fur)	metre (m) or kilometre (km)	1 fur = 201 m	1 km = 4.97 fur
	mile	kilometre (km)	1 mile = 1.61 km	1 km = 0.621 mile
For navigation		international nautical mile (n mile)		1 n mile = 1852 m
Mass	ounce (oz)	gram (g)	1 oz = 28.3 g	1 g = 0.0353 oz
	pound (lb)	gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	1 lb = 454 g	1 kg = 2.20 lb
	stone	kilogram (kg)	1 stone = 6.35 kg	1 kg = 0.157 stone
	ton	tonne (t)	1 ton = 1.02 t	1 t = 0.984 ton
Area	square inch (in ²)	square centimetre (cm ²)	1 in ² = 6.45 cm ²	1 cm ² = 0.155 in ²
	square foot (ft ²)	square centimetre (cm ²) or square metre (m ²)	1 ft ² = 929 cm ²	1 m ² = 10.8 ft ²
	square yard (yd ²)	square metre (m ²)	1 yd ² = 0.836 m ²	1 m ² = 1.20 yd ²
	perch (p)	square metre (m ²)	1 p = 25.3 m ²	1 m ² = 0.0395 p
	rood (rd)	hectare (ha)	1 rd = 0.101 ha	1 ha = 9.88 rd
	acre (ac)	hectare (ha)	1 ac = 0.405 ha	1 ha = 2.47 ac
	square mile	square kilometre (km ²)	1 square mile = 2.59 km ²	1 km ² = 0.386 square mile
Volume	cubic inch (in ³)	cubic centimetre (cm ³)	1 in ³ = 16.4 cm ³	1 cm ³ = 0.0610 in ³
	cubic foot (ft ³)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 ft ³ = 0.0283 m ³	1 m ³ = 35.3 ft ³
	cubic yard (yd ³)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 yd ³ = 0.765 m ³	1 m ³ = 1.31 yd ³
	bushel (bus)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 bus = 0.0364 m ³	1 m ³ = 27.5 bus
Volume (fluids)	fluid ounce (fl oz)	millilitre (ml)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml	1 ml = 0.0352 fl oz
	pint (pt)	millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	1 pt = 568 ml	1 litre = 1.76 pt
	gallon (gal)	litre (l) or cubic metre (m ³)	1 gal = 4.55 litres	1 m ³ = 220 gal
	acre foot	cubic metre (m ³) or megalitre (Ml)	1 acre foot = 1230 m ³ = 1.23 Ml	1 Ml = 0.811 acre-foot
Force	pound-force (lbf)	newton (N)	1 lbf = 4.45 N	1 N = 0.225 lbf
	ton-force (tonf)	kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 kN = 0.100 tonf
Pressure	pound per square inch (psi)	kilopascal (kPa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 psi
	atmosphere (atm)	kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	ton per square inch (ton/in ²)	megapascal (MPa)	1 ton/in ² = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 ton/in ²
For meteorology	inch of mercury (inHg)	millibar (mb)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg 1 mb = 100 Pa
Speed For navigation	mile per hour (mph)	kilometre per hour (km/h)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
		knot (kn)	1 kn = 1.85 km/h	
Temperature	degree Fahrenheit (°F)	degree Celsius (°C)	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
Density	pound per cubic inch (lb/in ³)	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm ³)	1 lb/in ³ = 27.7 g/cm ³	1 g/cm ³ = 0.0361 lb/in ³
		= tonne per cubic metre (t/m ³)	1 lb/in ³ = 27.7 t/m ³	1 t/m ³ = 0.0361 lb/in ³
	ton per cubic yard	tonne per cubic metre (t/m ³)	1 ton/yd ³ = 1.33 t/m ³	1 t/m ³ = 0.752 ton/yd ³
Energy	British thermal unit (Btu)	kilojoule (kJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu
	therm	megajoule (MJ)	1 therm = 106 MJ	1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 ⁻⁴ therm
For electrical energy		kilowatt hour (kWh)		1 kWh = 3.60 MJ
Power	horsepower (hp)	kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
Time		second (s)		
		minute (min)		1 min = 60s
		hour (h)		1 h = 3600 s
Frequency	cycle per second (c/s)	hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
Angular velocity	revolution per minute (rpm)	radian per second (rad/s)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm
		revolution per minute (rpm)		

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

In earlier issues of the Year Book, it was the practice to include in the Statistical Summary figures for every tenth year of the period 1861 to 1901, plus the latest year for which data were available. In each subsequent issue the latest year available was substituted for the year immediately preceding it until the next tenth year had been reached, and the earliest year in the series was eliminated as space was needed. In consequence of this system no single issue of the Year Book contained a continuous yearly series.

In this and recent issues of the Year Book, this defect has been remedied in part by the inclusion of a continuous series back to the year 1941, with earlier tenth years back to 1901 (the National Accounts series on page 1040 has been carried back to 1900-01 in single years). In issue No. 39, pages xxviii-xxix, some of the series are shown for every tenth year from 1861 to 1941. There are, however, discrepancies between the original series and the series now published.

Breaks in series, preliminary figures, etc., are indicated by the symbols shown on page xiii of this Year Book.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 December—	Population(a)			Natural increase	Over-seas migration(b)	Marriages		Divorces (c) and judicial separations	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons			No.	Rate(d)		No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(d)	No.	Rate(e)
1901	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	No.	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	103.6
1911	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	17.8	28	7.3	398	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	68.5
1921	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	77.7	39	8.8	509	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	65.7
1931	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.3	47	8.6	1,490	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	42.1
1941	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	-10.8	39	6.0	1,969	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	39.7
1941	3,599	3,545	7,144	63.3	5.2	75	10.6	3,351	135	18.9	71	10.0	5.3	39.7
1943	3,648	3,621	7,270	74.8	1.3	68	9.4	4,686	149	20.6	74	10.3	5.4	36.3
1944	3,683	3,664	7,347	83.7	-2.2	68	9.3	5,691	153	21.0	70	9.5	4.8	31.3
1945	3,722	3,708	7,430	90.3	-2.6	63	8.5	7,213	161	21.7	70	9.5	4.7	29.4
1946	3,767	3,751	7,518	101.7	-15.1	79	10.6	7,235	176	23.6	75	10.0	5.1	29.0
1947	3,828	3,810	7,638	108.9	10.6	76	10.1	8,803	182	24.1	73	9.7	5.2	28.5
1948	3,909	3,884	7,792	101.1	55.1	75	9.7	7,253	178	23.1	77	10.0	4.9	27.8
1949	4,047	3,998	8,046	106.0	150.0	73	9.2	6,626	181	22.9	75	9.5	4.6	25.3
1950	4,191	4,116	8,307	112.4	152.5	76	9.2	7,428	191	23.3	78	9.6	4.7	24.5
1951	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	111.4	77	9.2	7,330	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1952	4,426	4,314	8,740	120.1	94.0	74	8.6	7,110	202	23.4	82	9.5	4.8	23.8
1953	4,503	4,399	8,903	122.0	42.9	71	8.0	8,043	202	22.9	80	9.1	4.7	23.3
1954	4,598	4,492	9,090	120.5	68.2	71	7.9	6,528	202	22.5	82	9.1	4.5	22.5
1955	4,714	4,598	9,312	125.6	97.3	72	7.8	6,782	208	22.6	82	8.9	4.6	22.0
1956	4,829	4,702	9,531	126.0	94.0	72	7.6	6,492	212	22.5	86	9.1	4.6	21.7
1957	4,930	4,814	9,744	135.4	78.7	74	7.6	6,374	220	22.9	85	8.8	4.7	21.4
1958	5,026	4,921	9,947	138.8	65.4	74	7.5	6,994	223	22.6	84	8.5	4.6	20.5
1959	5,132	5,029	10,161	137.8	76.8	74	7.4	7,370	227	22.6	89	8.9	4.9	21.5
1960	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	90.1	75	7.3	6,709	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
1961	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	77	7.3	6,751	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1962	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.8	61.5	79	7.4	7,290	237	22.2	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1963	5,470	5,376	10,846	144.4	62.5	81	7.4	7,515	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1964	5,572	5,484	11,055	141.3	71.6	86	7.7	7,967	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1965	5,683	5,597	11,280	129.1	99.3	94	8.2	8,534	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
1966	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.7	104.9	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
1966	5,891	5,814	11,705	119.2	86.9	96	8.3	9,921	224	19.3	105	9.0	4.2	18.7
1967	5,992	5,920	11,912	126.6	91.9	100	8.5	9,747	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1968	6,108	6,037	12,146	131.6	113.1	106	8.8	10,791	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1969	6,238	6,169	12,407	143.7	129.0	112	9.2	10,984	250	20.4	106	8.7	4.5	17.9
1970	6,365	6,299	12,663	144.5	122.9	116	9.3	12,249	258	20.6	113	9.0	4.6	17.9
1971	6,484	6,424	12,908	165.7	84.6	118	9.2	13,002	276	21.6	111	8.7	4.8	17.3

(a) At 31 December. (b) Excess of arrivals over departures. Minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals. (c) Decreases made absolute, including decrees for nullity of marriage. (d) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September 1939 to June 1947. (g) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (h) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (i) Includes Aborigines.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
AGRICULTURE

Season	Wheat			Oats			Barley			Maize		
	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield
	mil. acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus	'000 acres	mil. bus	bus
1901-02	5.1	39	7.5	461	9.8	21.2	75	1.5	20.4	295	7.0	23.9
1911-12	7.4	72	9.6	617	9.6	15.5	116	2.1	17.7	340	8.9	26.3
1921-22	9.7	129	13.3	733	12.1	16.6	299	6.1	20.4	305	7.8	25.7
1931-32	14.7	191	12.9	1,085	15.2	14.0	342	6.3	18.4	269	7.1	26.2
1941-42	12.0	167	13.9	1,460	22.3	15.3	784	18.0	23.0	301	7.4	24.7
1943-44	7.9	110	13.9	1,415	17.7	12.5	443	7.6	17.1	283	7.4	26.3
1944-45	8.5	53	6.3	2,034	9.0	4.4	614	5.0	8.2	257	6.5	25.2
1945-46	11.4	142	12.5	1,949	25.8	13.2	699	11.1	15.9	236	5.7	24.3
1946-47	13.2	117	8.9	1,728	15.6	9.0	748	11.6	15.5	260	5.8	22.4
1947-48	13.9	220	15.9	2,105	40.7	19.3	839	20.9	24.9	223	6.2	27.7
1948-49	12.6	191	15.2	1,770	23.6	13.3	1,012	17.8	17.6	182	5.2	28.5
1949-50	12.2	218	17.8	1,748	27.4	15.7	1,040	19.5	18.8	194	6.0	31.0
1950-51	11.7	184	15.8	1,757	25.1	14.3	1,079	22.9	21.2	169	4.7	27.9
1951-52	10.4	160	15.4	2,365	34.5	14.6	1,118	21.9	19.6	170	4.0	23.7
1952-53	10.2	195	19.1	2,764	43.6	15.8	1,377	35.0	25.5	174	5.0	28.5
1953-34	10.8	198	18.4	2,137	33.0	15.4	1,803	41.3	22.9	179	5.1	28.4
1954-55	10.7	169	15.8	2,574	32.8	12.8	1,691	29.4	17.4	170	5.1	29.9
1955-56	10.2	195	19.2	3,354	56.5	16.8	1,894	41.7	22.0	167	4.8	28.4
1956-57	7.9	134	17.1	2,556	35.4	13.8	2,093	49.3	23.5	182	5.5	30.3
1957-58	8.8	98	11.0	2,959	31.4	10.6	2,121	30.5	14.4	184	5.6	30.6
1958-59	10.4	215	20.7	3,974	86.9	21.9	2,381	63.0	26.5	180	6.7	37.4
1959-60	12.2	199	16.3	3,030	46.8	15.5	2,379	34.2	14.3	185	6.7	36.4
1960-61	13.4	274	20.4	3,637	76.1	20.9	2,830	68.0	24.0	185	6.2	33.8
1961-62	14.7	247	16.8	3,097	55.1	17.8	2,383	41.5	17.4	211	7.3	34.7
1962-63	16.5	307	18.6	3,292	68.8	20.9	2,027	39.6	19.5	209	7.5	35.6
1963-64	16.5	328	19.9	3,392	68.2	20.1	2,013	43.4	21.6	215	6.7	31.3
1964-65	17.9	369	20.6	3,497	70.0	20.0	2,064	49.3	23.9	212	6.9	32.4
1965-66	17.5	260	14.8	3,768	60.7	16.1	2,298	41.8	18.2	197	4.9	25.0
1966-67	20.8	467	22.4	4,258	107.1	25.2	2,498	61.6	24.7	201	7.5	37.2
1967-68	22.4	277	12.4	3,380	39.6	11.7	2,611	36.8	14.1	200	7.1	35.6
1968-69	26.8	544	20.3	3,872	94.3	24.3	3,314	72.6	21.9	164	5.9	35.7
1969-70	23.4	388	16.5	3,396	68.7	20.2	3,759	74.9	19.9	197	7.5	38.3
1970-71	16.0	290	18.1	3,838	88.9	23.2	4,942	103.7	21.0	212	8.3	39.4
1971-72p	17.9	316	17.7	3,150	70.4	21.4	6,400	136.9	22.3	195		

AGRICULTURE—continued

Season	Hay			Potatoes			Sugar-cane(a)			Vineyards		All crops
	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Yield	Average yield	Area	Wine made	Area
	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	'000 tons	tons	'000 acres	mil. gal	mil. acres
1901-02	1,688	2,025	1.20	110	323	2.94	87	1,368	15.7	64	5.3	8.4
1911-12	2,518	2,868	1.14	130	301	2.31	101	1,682	16.7	61	5.0	12.1
1921-22	2,995	3,902	1.30	149	388	2.60	128	2,437	19.0	92	8.5	15.4
1931-32	2,635	3,167	1.20	145	397	2.74	242	4,213	17.4	115	14.2	21.2
1941-42	2,758	3,575	1.30	99	333	3.35	255	5,154	20.3	130	15.6	(b)20.5
1943-44	2,044	2,717	1.33	192	599	3.12	229	3,688	16.1	129	19.1	(b)16.1
1944-45	2,409	1,994	0.83	242	881	3.64	226	4,598	20.3	129	13.9	(b)17.7
1945-46	2,757	3,493	1.27	176	646	3.67	236	4,718	20.0	129	24.9	(b)20.6
1946-47	2,006	2,357	1.18	145	544	3.76	227	4,027	17.7	130	32.0	(b)21.3
1947-48	1,970	3,008	1.53	146	498	3.42	222	4,418	19.9	132	32.9	(b)22.5
1948-49	1,580	2,292	1.45	120	460	3.84	266	6,708	25.2	135	32.8	(b)20.9
1949-50	1,605	2,430	1.51	134	471	3.52	281	6,849	24.3	135	32.7	(b)20.8
1950-51	1,377	2,063	1.50	127	412	3.24	272	7,052	25.9	137	26.0	(b)20.1
1951-52	1,549	2,345	1.51	118	509	4.31	282	5,327	18.9	136	35.3	(b)20.0
1952-53	1,761	2,765	1.57	135	431	3.18	280	6,967	24.9	137	30.0	(b)20.7
1953-54	1,935	3,049	1.58	128	548	4.27	340	9,014	26.5	138	31.7	(b)21.5
1954-55	1,984	2,856	1.44	107	468	4.36	374	10,087	27.0	136	24.0	22.3
1955-56	2,241	3,625	1.62	94	402	4.29	373	8,901	23.9	135	22.9	23.0
1956-57	1,861	3,043	1.63	101	519	5.14	370	9,272	25.1	132	30.8	20.0
1957-58	2,237	2,969	1.33	118	575	4.88	376	9,249	24.6	131	33.9	22.2
1958-59	3,018	5,090	1.69	105	575	5.49	370	10,213	27.6	131	32.6	25.6
1959-60	2,105	3,177	1.51	108	579	5.34	314	9,002	28.7	130	28.4	26.1
1960-61	2,973	5,079	1.71	92	451	4.91	341	9,166	26.9	131	33.8	29.6
1961-62	2,274	3,693	1.62	94	526	5.57	387	9,577	24.8	133	41.8	29.6
1962-63	2,720	4,717	1.73	114	667	5.86	402	12,736	31.7	134	29.9	32.1
1963-64	2,602	4,269	1.64	102	562	5.51	418	12,118	29.0	136	37.8	32.0
1964-65	2,793	4,963	1.78	88	508	5.78	470	15,070	32.0	139	38.9	34.7
1965-66	2,780	4,179	1.50	96	639	6.63	503	14,155	28.1	140	34.3	34.5
1966-67	3,496	6,371	1.82	99	643	6.47	557	16,685	29.9	139	41.7	39.6
1967-68	2,800	3,812	1.36	106	658	6.23	553	16,756	30.3	140	44.4	40.2
1968-69	3,955	7,328	1.85	113	798	7.04	568	18,413	32.4	143	52.1	46.9
1969-70	3,192	5,728	1.80	107	750	7.00	526	15,535	29.5	150	63.1	44.2
1970-71	3,362	6,044	1.80	95	735	7.71	545	17,366	31.9	158	55.3	39.4
1971-72p							575	19,080	33.2			

(a) Cane cut for crushing. (b) Excludes Northern Territory.

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—continued
PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Livestock(a)				Wool (b)(c)	Butter	Cheese	Meat(d)			Total meat
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs				Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	
	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil. lb	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons	'000 tons
1902 . . .	1.6	8.5	72	0.9	539	(e)46	(e)5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912 . . .	2.3	11.8	97	1.1	798	(e)95	(e)7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922 . . .	2.4	14.4	86	1.0	723	(e)119	(e)14.6	339	218	50	608
1932 . . .	1.8	12.3	111	1.2	1,007	175	14.0	350	307	70	727
1942 . . .	1.6	13.6	125	1.4	1,167	168	30.1	534	372	122	1,027
1944 . . .	1.4	14.2	123	1.7	1,169	156	35.8	501	429	114	1,043
1945 . . .	1.4	14.1	105	1.6	1,016	142	34.6	461	395	127	984
1946 . . .	1.3	13.9	96	1.4	936	150	41.2	407	291	108	805
1947 . . .	1.2	13.4	96	1.3	977	143	42.4	488	303	95	885
1948 . . .	1.2	13.8	103	1.3	1,005	162	41.5	562	295	90	947
1949 . . .	1.1	14.1	109	1.2	1,057	166	43.2	577	320	94	992
1950 . . .	1.1	14.6	113	1.1	1,142	174	44.8	607	358	90	1,055
1951 . . .	1.0	15.2	116	1.1	1,118	164	44.3	652	274	85	1,011
1952 . . .	0.9	14.9	118	1.0	1,080	135	40.6	582	282	85	949
1953 . . .	0.9	15.2	123	1.0	1,281	167	46.6	675	395	83	1,153
1954 . . .	0.8	15.6	127	1.2	1,245	160	49.1	704	365	84	1,153
1955 . . .	0.8	15.8	131	1.3	1,283	191	45.2	720	388	99	1,207
1956 . . .	0.8	16.5	139	1.2	1,417	209	38.7	751	380	94	1,225
1957 . . .	0.7	17.3	150	1.3	1,564	193	45.2	815	367	89	1,270
1958 . . .	0.7	16.9	149	1.4	1,434	176	36.0	791	421	102	1,315
1959 . . .	0.7	16.3	153	1.3	1,591	194	43.5	906	492	102	1,501
1960 . . .	0.6	16.5	155	1.4	1,680	198	44.9	752	573	101	1,426
1961 . . .	0.6	17.3	153	1.6	1,625	182	47.1	633	574	107	1,315
1962 . . .	0.6	18.0	158	1.7	1,699	199	55.7	791	587	120	1,498
1963 . . .	0.5	18.5	159	1.4	1,673	202	58.7	914	593	114	1,622
1964 . . .	0.5	19.1	165	1.5	1,785	204	58.2	985	586	111	1,683
1965 . . .	0.5	18.8	171	1.7	1,784	203	61.6	1,010	585	120	1,715
1966 . . .	n.a.	17.9	158	1.7	1,663	206	58.6	931	599	133	1,663
1967 . . .	0.5	18.3	164	1.8	1,762	218	68.7	865	587	140	1,591
1968 . . .	n.a.	19.2	167	2.1	1,770	193	69.4	890	654	147	1,691
1969 . . .	n.a.	20.6	175	2.3	1,948	196	73.6	920	669	160	1,749
1970 . . .	0.5	22.2	180	2.4	2,036	221	75.1	994	743	172	1,909
1971 . . .	n.a.	24.4	178	2.6	1,952	200	76.3	1,031	812	179	2,022
1972p . . .	n.a.	27.4	163	3.2	1,916	193	77.9	1,146	933	191	2,270

(a) At 31 December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31 March thereafter. (b) In terms of greasy. (c) 1901-02 and 1911-12, year ended previous December; then until 1946-47, year ended March; 1947-48 onwards, year ended June. (d) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (e) Year ended previous December.

MINERALS

FORESTRY

Year ended 31 December—	Copper(a)	Gold(a)	Lead(a)	Zinc(a)	Iron ore	Black and Brown coal	Crude oil	Year ended 30 June—	Sawn output of Aust. grown timber
1901 . . .	29.4	3,300	n.a.	(b)	n.a.	6.9	..	1902	(c)452
1911 . . .	45.3	2,484	221.7	238.1	(b)	10.5	..	1912	(c)605
1921 . . .	11.0	758	81.0	139.5	0.7	12.9	..	1922	590
1931 . . .	13.6	595	148.4	74.2	(b)	10.6	..	1932	237
1941 . . .	22.4	1,497	291.1	247.2	2.4	18.8	..	1942	914
1942 . . .	21.1	1,154	261.7	220.7	2.5	19.8	..	1944	850
1944 . . .	29.8	657	188.8	173.7	2.3	18.7	..	1945	842
1945 . . .	26.1	657	162.8	150.3	1.6	18.2	..	1946	895
1946 . . .	18.8	824	181.4	172.0	1.8	19.6	..	1947	1,050
1947 . . .	14.0	938	192.9	182.5	2.2	21.0	..	1948	1,117
1948 . . .	12.6	886	210.2	190.7	2.1	21.5	..	1949	1,184
1949 . . .	13.7	889	211.8	191.6	1.5	21.5	..	1950	1,223
1950 . . .	17.6	870	225.4	197.8	2.4	23.9	..	1951	1,261
1951 . . .	18.1	896	212.0	189.2	2.4	25.4	..	1952	1,393
1952 . . .	18.9	980	228.3	196.5	2.9	27.5	..	1953	1,340
1953 . . .	37.5	1,075	269.3	239.4	3.3	26.7	..	1954	1,400
1954 . . .	41.9	1,118	284.9	252.7	3.5	29.1	..	1955	1,449
1955 . . .	47.3	1,049	295.9	256.6	3.6	29.4	..	1956	1,451
1956 . . .	54.5	1,030	299.5	278.1	3.9	29.8	..	1957	1,419
1957 . . .	59.3	1,084	333.8	318.9	3.8	30.7	..	1958	1,391
1958 . . .	75.7	1,104	328.3	293.7	3.9	32.1	..	1959	1,460
1959 . . .	95.0	1,085	316.3	275.4	4.1	33.3	..	1960	1,521
1960 . . .	109.4	1,087	308.2	317.5	4.4	37.5	..	1961	1,418
1961 . . .	95.6	1,076	269.7	311.2	5.3	40.3	..	1962	1,352
1962 . . .	107.0	1,069	370.1	337.5	4.8	41.6	..	1963	1,416
1963 . . .	113.0	1,024	410.3	351.5	5.5	43.3	..	1964	1,487
1964 . . .	104.1	964	374.9	344.6	5.7	46.4	1.2	1965	1,532
1965 . . .	90.4	878	362.1	349.2	6.7	52.1	2.6	1966	1,508
1966 . . .	109.5	917	364.9	369.3	10.9	55.1	3.4	1967	1,461
1967 . . .	90.4	805	375.8	400.5	17.0	58.1	7.6	1968	1,473
1968 . . .	107.9	782	382.7	415.7	26.2	63.2	13.9	1969	(d)1,384
1969p(e) . . .	122.8	730	391.5	437.4	32.0	65.8	14.1	1970p	1,483
1970p(e) . . .	140.0	663	452.1	488.2	44.5	71.7	30.6	1971p	1,457
1971p(e) . . .	170.2	614	409.9	437.1	56.2	71.7	93.9	1972p	1,452

(a) Metallic content of minerals produced. (b) Less than 0.05. (c) Year ended previous December. (d) Excludes estimated quantity of timber from logs peeled or sliced for veneers. (e) Year ended 30 June.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

FACTORIES(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Number	Persons employed (b)	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Net value of production(d)						Value of			
				Chemicals, etc.	Industrial metals, etc.	Textiles etc.		Clothing	Food etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups	Plant and machinery(e)	Land and buildings(e)
						\$m	\$m						
1902(f)				\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	'000 (g)	'000 (g)	'000 (g)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912(f)	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	15.0	23.6	8.5	108.3	63.2	65.0		
1922	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	38.4	54.4	18.0	225.0	156.2	134.6		
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	22.2	57.4	19.2	222.0	243.1	213.2	
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	47.2	106.4	34.2	633.0	338.4	312.7	
1946	31.2	745	412	45.2	259.4	44.1	59.7	124.0	41.0	704.6	371.1	373.2	
1947	34.8	805	474	49.0	292.8	53.9	73.7	138.3	52.2	821.7	379.4	386.9	
1948	37.4	849	572	57.3	362.6	64.2	86.7	156.3	59.2	978.6	427.4	422.3	
1949	40.1	890	678	67.1	421.7	71.7	104.5	179.6	70.6	1,137.5	493.0	465.5	
1950	41.6	917	772	81.3	492.5	85.9	115.4	202.0	86.0	1,323.1	571.2	519.1	
1951	43.1	969	983	105.4	654.0	109.2	143.5	236.6	109.5	1,687.7	673.2	605.6	
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	162.2	282.2	136.4	2,049.7	820.3	719.0	
1953	47.7	933	1,270	135.7	842.6	129.7	165.6	328.7	136.6	2,165.7	987.1	828.9	
1954	49.6	990	1,410	164.6	936.6	157.1	187.1	355.8	158.6	2,454.1	1,161.4	966.9	
1955	51.1	1,031	1,563	196.3	1,065.9	156.8	196.8	373.1	181.1	2,731.0	1,396.6	1,112.0	
1956	52.4	1,060	1,707	238.3	1,193.9	163.6	204.9	395.6	198.1	3,001.4	1,595.7	1,307.1	
1957	53.2	1,063	1,782	273.8	1,281.7	182.9	211.0	428.9	217.4	3,244.2	1,834.1	1,519.4	
1958	54.0	1,074	1,859	291.3	1,389.0	183.0	216.1	449.9	241.4	3,457.4	2,025.5	1,698.1	
1959	54.9	1,088	1,941	322.4	1,471.6	191.3	221.5	469.1	263.4	3,685.2	2,216.8	1,895.8	
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1	2,443.2	2,129.2	
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8	2,785.6	2,389.1	
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6	3,052.1	2,809.6	
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2	3,286.5	3,006.8	
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0	3,480.7	3,204.7	
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	757.1	426.9	5,896.8	3,766.3	3,505.9	
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9	4,154.7	3,776.6	
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0	4,706.8	4,061.2	
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9	4,962.2	4,303.2	
1969(h)	38.8	1,320	3,997	636.6	3,249.6	706.3		1,208.3	660.4	7,589.0	n.a.	n.a.	

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory before 1 July 1964. (b) Average over whole year; includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors. (d) Value added in process of manufacture (i.e. value of output less value of materials and fuel used). (e) Depreciated or book value at end of year, including estimated value of rented premises and machinery. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. (h) Preliminary results of the Manufacturing Census, 1968-69. Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible (for details, see page 719).

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)

Year ended 30 June—	Crop production		Pastoral	Dairying	Poultry	Bee-farming	Total Agriculture	Hunting	Forestry
	\$m	\$m							
1902	47.6	54.4			4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(b)5.6
1912	77.6	105.4			8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6
1922	163.8	150.2			18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2
1932	99.4	86.0			11.4	0.2	242.2	3.0	7.8
1942	128.0	170.8			13.0	0.8	381.2	10.0	20.4
1944	165.3	216.8			25.4	0.8	498.1	13.4	23.0
1945	140.7	196.9			29.6	1.0	460.6	12.4	23.1
1946	219.1	172.6			30.3	0.8	521.8	17.1	25.1
1947	206.5	260.4			29.4	1.7	597.7	18.8	29.4
1948	451.6	387.7			33.5	1.5	995.4	14.6	35.5
1949	328.7	481.7			40.4	3.0	989.0	15.6	40.6
1950	437.4	674.2			44.5	1.5	1,319.8	11.4	46.4
1951	416.3	1,409.6			49.2	1.7	2,055.5	13.3	56.9
1952	493.4	801.0			63.1	1.5	1,566.6	13.4	75.8
1953	552.8	987.5			70.4	2.1	1,884.3	11.2	80.1
1954	536.9	983.4			69.6	2.9	1,866.7	10.1	88.0
1955	487.8	922.9			59.6	2.8	1,744.7	9.9	93.2
1956	558.9	893.6			60.4	3.5	1,826.2	12.1	103.6
1957	509.7	1,195.4			56.8	4.5	2,048.0	12.0	108.3
1958	489.1	894.5			54.7	3.1	1,696.6	12.1	106.9
1959	657.9	887.2			54.7	3.2	1,886.9	12.7	108.9
1960	583.9	1,072.4			60.8	4.1	2,025.7	13.8	102.7
1961	783.7	916.3			62.0	2.9	2,049.2	13.2	99.0
1962	733.0	962.7			49.7	3.2	2,021.6	11.8	92.3
1963	830.4	1,057.2			52.8	3.0	2,250.8	11.4	93.5
1964	917.4	1,316.0			61.5	5.1	2,630.3	13.4	99.1
1965	975.2	1,194.4			50.9	4.1	2,585.4	13.1	107.4
1966	857.9	1,159.5			62.6	3.5	2,433.4	13.8	110.8
1967	1,209.0	1,181.8			67.2	3.3	2,833.3	11.9	108.7
1968	899.4	1,044.4			61.2	3.8	2,380.2	10.5	109.8
1969	1,208.9	1,195.0			68.4	2.6	2,856.1	10.6	110.3
1970	1,015.6	1,204.4			81.4	4.4	2,724.8	11.2	117.8
1971	1,069.8	998.2			83.3	4.2	2,591.8	9.0	128.1

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921-22. Before 1922, year ended previous December. (b) Includes Fisheries.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—continued BUILDING
NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES(a)—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Total primary excluding mining		Mining and quarrying	Factories	Grand total	New houses and flats completed(b)		Value of work done on all new buildings(c)
	Fishing	\$m				number	Value	
1902		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	\$m
1912	(d)	127.0	44.0	(e)58.2	229.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	2.2	235.2	46.6	(e)108.3	390.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1932	2.8	423.8	40.0	225.0	688.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1942	2.8	255.8	27.0	220.0	504.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1944	3.6	415.2	66.8	633.0	1,115.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1945	3.9	538.4	55.2	732.5	1,326.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1946	4.5	500.6	53.7	724.6	1,278.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1947	5.2	569.2	52.5	704.6	1,326.4	15.4	29.0	n.a.
1948	6.6	652.5	65.0	821.7	1,539.2	32.9	72.1	n.a.
1949	7.0	1,052.5	85.2	978.6	2,116.3	44.3	108.6	n.a.
1950	8.3	1,053.5	96.7	1,137.5	2,287.7	52.7	150.9	n.a.
1951	8.5	1,386.1	104.7	1,323.1	2,813.8	57.0	184.7	n.a.
1952	9.7	2,135.4	142.3	1,687.7	3,965.4	69.3	255.6	n.a.
1953	11.5	1,667.3	194.4	2,049.7	3,911.4	80.1	354.1	n.a.
1954	13.8	1,989.4	219.3	2,165.7	4,374.5	80.2	394.5	n.a.
1955	15.5	1,980.3	209.8	2,454.1	4,644.2	77.6	398.2	n.a.
1956	17.5	1,865.3	236.2	2,731.0	4,832.5	82.1	444.2	n.a.
1957	17.8	1,959.7	265.0	3,001.4	5,226.1	78.5	452.5	n.a.
1958	21.0	2,189.3	280.0	3,244.2	5,713.5	68.4	419.5	n.a.
1959	20.8	1,836.4	253.6	3,457.4	5,547.4	74.6	463.0	811.6
1960	22.5	2,030.8	236.7	3,685.2	5,952.7	84.2	527.3	864.9
1961	24.7	2,166.9	252.3	4,161.1	6,580.2	90.0	571.0	1,001.6
1962	25.6	2,187.0	278.1	4,349.8	6,815.0	94.5	627.4	1,130.8
1963	28.6	2,154.3	274.5	4,394.6	6,823.5	86.3	593.2	1,076.9
1964	30.6	2,386.3	291.0	4,795.2	7,472.6	87.7	610.2	1,140.7
1965	31.7	2,774.5	327.7	5,270.0	8,372.1	96.7	685.8	1,323.9
1966	38.7	2,744.6	400.1	5,896.8	9,041.4	112.7	823.0	1,555.9
1967	41.7	2,599.7	443.9	6,251.9	9,295.7	112.8	869.9	1,681.2
1968	44.6	2,998.5	515.5	6,877.0	10,390.8	111.9	914.8	1,745.4
1969	54.0	2,554.5	568.1	7,430.9	10,553.5	120.2	1,022.8	1,914.3
1970	58.7	3,035.6	700.3	(f)7,473.5		130.7	1,182.1	2,195.4
1971	58.5	2,912.3		(f)8,263.7		142.2	1,379.4	2,556.7
1972	72.9	2,802.6				141.4	1,466.0	2,815.6
1977						142.8	1,609.2	3,132.4

(a) Gross value, 1901 to 1921-22. Before 1922, year ended previous December. (b) Series commenced 1945-46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (c) Building by private contractors, government authorities and owner builders. (d) Included in Forestry. (e) Year ended previous December. (f) Value added from 1968-69.

WAGES AND PRICES

Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(a)	Retail price index numbers, six State capital cities combined(b)	Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(a)	Retail price index numbers, six State capital cities combined(b)
1911	n.a.	100	1955	105.2	394
1921	n.a.	(c)168	1956	110.8	419
1931	n.a.	145	1957	112.4	429
1941	38.5	167	1958	114.3	435
1942	41.6	181	1959	122.0	443
1943	42.5	188	1960	125.7	459
1944	42.6	187	1961	129.5	471
1945	42.7	187	1962	129.8	469
1946	45.7	190	1963	133.0	472
1947	49.8	198	1964	140.4	483
1948	55.4	218	1965	144.3	502
1949	59.7	240	1966	152.4	517
1950	71.5	262	1967	159.3	534
1951	85.8	313	1968	173.4	548
1952	96.7	367	1969	183.6	564
1953	99.2	383	1970	191.9	586
			1971	217.5p	621

(a) At 31 December. Base: year 1954 = 100, weighted average. Excludes rural industry. (b) Base: year 1911 = 100. The index numbers are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index. (c) November.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year ended 30 June—	TOTALS		PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)					
	Imports	Exports	Wool		Wheat		Flour(b)	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	mil. lb(c)	\$m f.o.b.	'000 tons	\$m f.o.b.	'000 short tons	\$m f.o.b.
1902(d)	76	100	387.5	30	543	5.6	97	1.2
1912(d)	122	158	728.1	52	873	12.8	176	2.8
1922	188	256	971.3	96	2,677	57.2	360	11.0
1932	104	216	941.6	74	3,413	38.4	611	7.6
1942	348	338	939.8	112	598	9.2	414	8.4
1944	489	293	598.6	85	902	16.5	591	13.4
1945	430	311	683.5	92	868	19.5	560	13.5
1946	358	447	930.9	132	334	12.4	519	22.7
1947	419	618	1,454.6	244	326	12.7	765	45.1
1948	679	820	1,132.9	289	1,612	105.6	784	63.6
1949	830	1,085	1,324.9	454	2,224	129.4	855	67.4
1950	1,076	1,227	1,427.4	618	2,101	124.3	771	52.7
1951	1,488	1,964	1,193.7	1,253	2,309	148.3	883	65.8
1952	2,107	1,350	1,041.3	636	1,685	110.6	789	66.0
1953	1,028	1,743	1,207.7	788	1,594	103.9	870	74.8
1954	1,363	1,657	1,206.0	805	966	61.9	761	59.4
1955	1,687	1,548	1,182.8	693	1,691	90.4	656	40.6
1956	1,642	1,564	1,295.8	653	1,903	92.9	677	39.4
1957	1,438	1,986	1,450.8	930	2,440	120.1	750	43.3
1958	1,584	1,636	1,329.7	720	1,060	57.0	460	28.7
1959	1,593	1,623	1,448.7	578	1,463	76.8	447	26.7
1960	1,854	1,875	1,592.6	742	2,444	123.4	536	30.3
1961	2,175	1,938	1,557.7	649	4,098	204.9	658	38.0
1962	1,769	2,155	1,628.7	720	5,442	284.9	579	34.8
1963	2,163	2,152	1,594.3	733	4,071	216.9	524	31.4
1964	2,373	2,782	1,669.6	926	6,796	362.0	685	42.2
1965	2,905	2,651	1,605.3	781	5,624	297.2	572	37.3
1966	2,939	2,721	1,601.5	757	5,075	264.1	390	24.8
1967	3,045	3,024	1,632.1	840	6,403	361.2	357	23.1
1968	3,264	3,045	1,683.0	739	6,396	342.7	381	23.5
1969	3,469	3,374	1,760.6	827	4,814	258.3	350	21.8
1970	3,881	4,135	1,883.2	803	6,777	337.6	329	21.2
1971	4,150	4,375	1,721.8	575	8,932	433.0	306	19.6
1972	4,008	4,896	1,862.8	582	8,326	418.5	181	12.6

(a) Australian produce. (b) Flour, plain white. (c) Greasy equivalent (includes greasy wool, slipe, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins). (d) Year ended previous December.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS(a)—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Butter(b)		Hides and skins	Meats(c)	Fruit(d)	Sugar	Gold	Ores and concentrates	
	Quantity	Value						Value	Value
	mil. lb	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(f)	35	2.8	2.6	5.2	0.4	(g)	28.6	..	(g)
1912(f)	102	9.2	6.4	8.6	1.0	(g)	24.0	..	8.1
1922	127	16.0	6.2	11.0	6.0	(g)	7.0	..	1.3
1932	202	20.6	4.6	12.8	9.6	5.0	23.8	..	0.3
1942	130	16.2	12.0	28.2	10.6	5.2	18.4	..	1.9
1944	105	13.8	13.5	26.1	10.2	3.0	(g)	..	3.1
1945	94	16.5	13.2	28.2	11.0	3.7	(g)	..	3.4
1946	139	24.8	23.7	28.0	12.2	6.1	52.8	..	3.2
1947	135	25.4	30.9	42.3	19.7	5.4	(g)	..	5.6
1948	187	41.8	24.7	45.1	25.5	6.1	7.7	..	9.2
1949	185	48.3	24.4	59.5	30.3	26.4	(g)	..	11.8
1950	182	50.8	30.3	70.0	30.2	28.3	(g)	..	12.3
1951	123	37.8	54.4	60.8	37.6	29.6	(g)	..	21.4
1952	28	10.2	34.3	71.0	44.4	13.8	14.0	..	39.9
1953	112	40.9	40.3	131.6	61.2	43.3	40.8	..	38.9
1954	90	33.1	38.9	113.8	67.9	63.2	27.5	..	25.6
1955	142	50.0	39.4	127.0	68.0	62.3	27.4	..	28.1
1956	186	58.7	41.8	119.1	67.4	49.4	16.6	..	38.2
1957	173	52.9	48.5	100.1	52.9	57.6	28.5	..	51.4
1958	116	32.3	50.8	110.5	72.0	70.0	12.7	..	42.4
1959	176	50.9	47.1	194.4	73.1	64.3	6.6	..	32.7
1960	175	58.4	63.6	177.0	64.3	53.3	20.4	..	43.5
1961	141	40.9	54.4	144.6	61.1	70.1	79.9	..	54.4
1962	178	48.5	64.3	179.4	73.5	67.8	18.0	..	47.7
1963	179	49.3	73.7	225.7	73.3	91.0	12.9	..	43.5
1964	202	57.0	91.7	243.7	92.3	156.5	14.3	..	54.4
1965	214	67.4	80.1	286.2	86.1	112.7	18.4	0.8	76.6
1966	186	57.7	89.2	287.7	107.3	93.9	24.4	2.7	87.5
1967	230	64.8	86.3	285.5	94.5	100.0	18.1	46.0	100.3
1968	172	47.0	62.3	284.6	104.9	97.6	15.4	103.0	122.7
1969	166	40.5	75.3	291.2	92.4	122.2	22.7	179.5	142.9
1970	218	52.5	87.5	426.1	87.7	116.1	29.4	277.8	204.9
1971	197	48.1	71.3	438.4	99.8	149.6	18.1	374.3	230.8
1972	126	48.9	80.5	569.4	89.4	210.6	19.1	375.5	225.5

(a) Australian produce. (b) Includes concentrates and ghee. (c) Includes sausage casings, natural. (d) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (e) Excludes iron ore and iron ore concentrates. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Less than \$0.05m.

OVERSEAS TRADE—continued
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.	Apparel, etc.	Oil, etc.	Metals, etc.	Rubber	Paper, etc.
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1902(a)	7.2	21.8	2.4	15.6	1.0	3.2
1912(a)	7.4	32.4	3.2	28.0	2.8	5.2
1922	8.0	62.0	9.4	45.6	3.4	8.8
1932	5.2	30.8	11.0	14.8	1.6	8.8
1942	12.3	65.3	32.4	143.6	6.0	8.7
1943	14.5	59.0	35.0	203.1	4.4	4.7
1944	10.5	77.2	47.5	215.4	6.0	11.8
1945	13.0	90.7	41.3	150.4	3.5	14.8
1946	17.6	63.4	41.5	92.5	5.9	16.3
1947	18.9	97.8	41.3	105.2	10.9	26.8
1948	33.0	192.1	69.5	170.8	9.8	46.8
1949	27.9	218.4	86.4	256.1	12.6	42.1
1950	41.4	199.5	104.8	454.7	21.4	37.8
1951	49.6	277.3	139.7	479.7	59.3	58.0
1952	50.1	407.1	174.9	786.8	68.0	137.5
1953	37.0	96.5	148.5	452.0	17.4	44.9
1954	51.4	227.6	167.0	504.4	23.7	68.2
1955	71.9	253.5	193.8	638.3	34.1	92.8
1956	44.1	222.7	199.3	644.1	44.1	87.2
1957	51.6	182.7	191.1	530.1	33.4	83.5
1958	51.5	217.0	203.4	564.4	33.3	89.8
1959	55.3	193.9	209.0	585.6	33.6	96.1
1960	54.9	222.1	213.5	710.1	48.5	103.8
1961	60.5	264.9	223.3	871.3	47.3	133.8
1962	56.3	208.4	219.8	630.3	35.5	109.6
1963	55.5	233.3	246.3	850.0	46.7	133.5
1964	61.6	234.0	251.5	947.1	51.2	141.7
1965	66.2	272.1	260.1	1,275.2	66.3	156.5

Year ended 30 June—	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manu- factured goods classified chiefly by materials	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscel- laneous manu- factured articles	Com- modities and trans- actions of merchan- dise trade not elsewhere classified
	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.	\$m f.o.b.
1966	110	37	197	252	15	266	590	1,121	220	90
1967	118	38	206	247	15	297	586	1,144	243	110
1968	117	36	224	241	14	309	644	1,250	270	111
1969	128	44	228	252	13	328	688	1,328	298	116
1970	140	48	247	255	16	363	753	1,528	350	124
1971	158	50	235	190	18	410	867	1,644	403	125
1972	160	51	219	194	15	410	856	1,483	432	137

(a) Year ended previous December.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
SHIPPING

Year ended 30 June	Overseas vessels				Overseas cargo		Interstate vessels— entrances		Interstate cargo shipped
	Entrances		Clearances		Dis- charged	Shipped	No.	Net tonnage	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage					
		mil. tons		mil. tons	mil. tons	mil. tons		mil. tons	mil. tons
1902 . . .	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)	n.a.	n.a.	(a)
1912 . . .	(c)2,081	(c)5.0	(c)2,093	(c)5.0	n.a.	n.a.	(c)5,000	(c)6.8	n.a.
1922 . . .	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	2.4	5.8	4,897	6.4	5.5
1932 . . .	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	3.0	6.7	3,958	5.5	4.4
1942 . . .	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	5.5	4.2	4,860	6.6	10.0
1944 . . .	1,094	4.5	1,286	5.2	5.9	5.1	3,731	5.2	9.2
1945 . . .	1,059	4.5	1,088	4.6	6.1	4.9	3,543	5.1	9.3
1946 . . .	1,146	5.3	1,225	5.4	6.2	3.9	3,108	4.4	7.4
1947 . . .	1,202	5.2	1,287	5.2	5.6	4.5	3,084	4.7	8.5
1948 . . .	1,470	6.1	1,479	5.8	6.9	5.8	2,943	4.2	8.4
1949 . . .	1,706	7.5	1,780	7.5	8.4	6.8	3,091	4.7	7.4
1950 . . .	1,942	8.7	1,965	8.7	11.3	6.4	3,228	5.3	7.6
1951 . . .	1,911	8.6	1,992	8.7	13.1	6.7	3,301	5.8	8.0
1952 . . .	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	14.4	5.7	3,750	7.9	9.0
1953 . . .	1,988	8.7	2,053	8.9	9.7	7.5	4,555	9.2	9.7
1954 . . .	2,054	8.9	2,073	8.9	11.3	7.1	4,759	9.6	10.6
1955 . . .	2,245	9.9	2,260	10.1	14.4	7.5	4,644	9.4	11.7
1956 . . .	2,425	11.2	2,457	11.1	15.9	8.2	4,626	9.5	12.9
1957 . . .	2,628	11.8	2,662	11.8	15.3	10.1	4,805	9.5	13.2
1958 . . .	2,656	12.4	2,598	12.1	16.6	8.9	5,127	9.8	13.8
1959 . . .	2,706	12.9	2,757	13.1	16.9	10.1	5,012	9.5	13.4
1960 . . .	2,976	14.5	2,969	14.4	18.7	11.6	5,004	9.5	14.3
1961 . . .	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	21.1	15.3	4,860	9.6	15.2
1962 . . .	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	20.3	18.7	5,032	9.8	14.8
1963 . . .	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	22.8	17.0	4,845	9.7	15.4
1964 . . .	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	24.7	21.6	5,067	10.1	16.8
1965 . . .	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	27.7	22.4	5,263	13.2	17.8
1966 . . .	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	28.3	23.8	5,480	15.1	17.7
1967 . . .	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	31.3	34.6	4,937	15.3	17.4
1968 . . .	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	32.3	43.4	5,159	15.7	19.0
1969 . . .	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	34.5	57.0	5,269	15.8	20.4
1970 . . .	4,971	44.5	5,053	44.6	33.4	79.0	4,834	17.7	22.5
1971 . . .	5,476	50.8	5,578	51.4	26.5	102.8	4,967	23.7	26.7

(a) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (b) Separate details not available. Total entrances and clearances for year ended December 1901, 4,028 vessels, 6.5 million tons. (c) Year ended previous December.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS(a)

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended 30 June—	Route- miles (b)	Train mileage	Government Railways		Regular Internal Air Services		Passengers		Freight		Mail	
			Pass- enger journeys	Freight- tons carried	Freight- net ton- miles	Miles flown	Embark- ations	Pass- enger miles	Tons up- lifted	Ton- miles	Tons up- lifted	Ton- miles
	'000	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000	mil.	'000(c)	mil.(d)	'000(c)	mil.(d)
1902 . . .	12.8	38.2	115	15.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 . . .	16.8	55.2	228	25.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 . . .	23.4	56.1	335	31.5	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932 . . .	27.0	63.8	303	26.1	n.a.	0.9	6	3	0.04	n.a.	0.02	n.a.
1942 . . .	27.2	88.5	475	38.9	n.a.	7.8	151	76	1.3	1.0	n.a.	0.5
1944 . . .	27.2	91.8	533	42.0	n.a.	9.7	216	100	1.5	0.9	3.6	2.7
1945 . . .	27.2	90.2	535	40.8	n.a.	12.6	320	141	2.6	1.3	4.2	2.8
1946 . . .	27.2	86.7	546	36.7	n.a.	17.7	509	225	5.6	2.6	2.4	1.7
1947 . . .	27.2	85.5	503	37.8	5,605	32.0	850	366	13.7	6.7	1.3	0.7
1948 . . .	27.1	87.7	511	40.0	5,934	32.4	1,208	503	28.9	13.4	1.4	0.8
1949 . . .	27.0	92.3	507	41.4	6,212	35.2	1,409	566	37.4	17.1	1.8	0.9
1950 . . .	27.0	93.4	505	40.6	6,203	36.5	1,500	590	49.4	22.3	2.9	1.4
1951 . . .	27.0	88.7	476	40.9	6,277	40.7	1,685	669	59.4	27.1	3.2	1.5
1952 . . .	26.8	93.4	501	44.3	6,755	41.8	1,829	722	57.5	26.7	2.7	1.3
1953 . . .	26.8	88.7	498	44.0	6,574	39.1	1,706	667	57.6	27.2	2.3	1.2
1954 . . .	26.6	93.5	511	46.8	6,953	41.0	1,772	702	69.5	32.7	2.3	1.2
1955 . . .	26.6	94.8	517	47.7	7,295	43.5	1,918	766	78.7	37.0	2.3	1.3
1956 . . .	26.5	96.2	515	46.8	7,274	43.7	2,020	828	84.4	38.9	2.5	1.4
1957 . . .	26.5	95.1	499	47.5	7,463	42.1	2,125	891	75.1	36.3	2.5	1.4
1958 . . .	26.4	90.3	494	45.3	6,808	40.5	2,123	899	70.0	33.0	2.6	1.4
1959 . . .	26.3	91.3	485	48.0	7,320	40.3	2,235	944	62.8	28.8	2.7	1.5
1960 . . .	26.2	92.7	479	51.2	8,006	43.2	2,660	1,133	65.4	29.2	4.8	2.6
1961 . . .	26.1	93.0	463	55.4	8,788	42.3	2,639	1,110	63.0	28.2	6.0	3.1
1962 . . .	25.6	92.6	461	55.6	8,823	41.2	2,666	1,119	57.2	26.1	6.3	3.2
1963 . . .	25.5	92.9	465	55.9	9,253	43.7	2,833	1,221	59.4	28.3	6.5	3.3
1964 . . .	25.2	96.5	471	61.7	10,501	49.0	3,257	1,408	63.2	30.5	7.1	3.7
1965 . . .	25.0	96.6	464	64.8	11,145	52.3	3,764	1,639	70.0	33.9	7.7	4.1
1966 . . .	25.0	94.3	460	64.4	11,038	55.0	4,158	1,831	76.1	37.6	8.6	4.6
1967 . . .	25.1	93.7	455	68.5	11,517	56.8	4,425	1,972	82.1	40.1	9.6	5.1
1968 . . .	25.1	94.5	453	71.1	12,264	56.7	4,668	2,125	85.1	42.3	9.4	5.2
1969 . . .	25.1	93.8	447	75.7	13,126	60.3	5,185	2,402	89.9	45.5	9.9	5.5
1970 . . .	25.1	97.1	450	82.4	14,661	66.2	5,911	2,803	100.1	51.0	10.6	6.0
1971 . . .	25.0	97.1	453	85.9	15,415	71.2	6,340	3,091	100.8	53.5	10.9	6.4

(a) Particulars of train-mileages, passenger-journeys, freight tons carried, and freight net ton-miles refer only to operations for which revenue is received. (b) At end of period. (c) Short tons (2,000 lb). (d) In terms of short tons.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—*continued*
ROAD TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION

Year ended 30 June—	Tramway trolley-bus and omnibus services(a)	Motor vehicles on the register(b)				Telephones			Broadcasting and television licences in force(b)		
	Passenger journeys	Motor cars and station wagons	Utilities, panel vans, etc., trucks and omnibuses	Motor cycles	Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	Postal matter dealt with(c)	Instruments in service (b)	Services in operation (b)(d)	Telegrams (e)	Broad-cast listeners'	Tele-vision viewers'
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil.	'000	'000
1902	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(f)384	(f)36	(f)28	(f)8.2	..	..
1912	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(f)698	(f)118	(f)96	(f)13.9	..	..
1922	569	102			102	778	259	196	16.8	(g)1	..
1932	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942	(h)1,067	451	250	49	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1943	1,189	472	255	48	776	1,082	767	540	32.5	1,370	..
1944	1,281	494	274	53	820	1,114	800	557	35.8	1,395	..
1945	1,290	506	291	57	854	1,155	828	578	37.6	1,415	..
1946	1,275	523	333	73	929	1,166	856	608	38.0	1,437	..
1947	1,216	548	378	87	1,013	1,235	905	648	35.7	1,678	..
1948	1,199	589	419	100	1,108	1,307	963	688	36.8	1,704	..
1949	1,185	651	457	118	1,225	1,375	1,028	734	37.9	1,763	..
1950	1,076	764	506	134	1,404	1,466	1,110	795	38.0	1,841	..
1951	1,092	879	555	146	1,580	1,526	1,209	870	37.2	1,885	..
1952	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
1953	988	1,105	587	148	1,840	1,506	1,383	1,001	25.9	1,986	..
1954	981	1,196	611	141	1,947	1,604	1,476	1,070	25.1	2,042	..
1955	966	1,342	654	133	2,130	1,653	1,587	1,153	25.5	2,035	..
1956	927	1,430	693	123	2,246	1,741	1,704	1,240	25.4	2,089	..
1957	833	1,537	710	118	2,366	1,784	1,814	1,318	24.0	2,107	74
1958	803	1,661	731	114	2,506	1,895	1,937	1,407	22.9	2,138	291
1959	778	1,784	755	110	2,649	1,951	2,056	1,491	22.5	2,264	578
1960	758	1,938	784	102	2,824	1,953	2,164	1,562	22.2	2,283	955
1961	726	2,070	800	93	2,963	2,048	2,266	1,631	21.8	2,256	1,217
1962	718	2,201	815	85	3,101	2,101	2,382	1,719	21.6	2,220	1,424
1963	712	2,381	833	78	3,292	2,202	2,523	1,812	21.8	2,240	1,655
1964	702	2,595	851	71	3,516	2,342	2,670	1,919	23.4	2,302	1,882
1965	685	2,811	865	68	3,744	2,443	2,811	2,010	24.3	2,358	2,045
1966	653	2,975	878	67	3,920	2,556	2,978	2,120	25.0	2,526	2,226
1967	621	3,140	893	73	4,107	2,683	3,178	2,235	25.6	2,538	2,405
1968	609	3,349	907	88	4,345	2,648	3,392	2,359	(i)23.4	2,580	2,519
1969	590	3,551	930	105	4,586	2,648	3,599	2,511	(i)23.3	2,630	2,649
1970	575	3,780	959	122	4,861	2,745	3,913	2,704	(i)23.2	2,670	2,758
1971	561	4,003	985	153	5,140	2,780	4,157	2,857	(i)21.2	2,699	2,845

(a) Government and municipal. Trolley-bus services ceased in August 1969. (b) At end of period. (c) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (d) All single lines plus one half the number of duplex lines. Until the introduction of duplex services in December 1948, statistics of exchange lines and telephone services were identical. (e) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (f) Year ended previous December. (g) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. (h) Tramway passenger journeys only before 1942. (i) Excludes telegrams received from overseas. These particulars are no longer available.

Year	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT						GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
	At current prices		At constant prices(a)				At current prices		At constant prices		
	(b)	(c)	(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60 prices(d)	1966-67 prices(d)	(e)	(d)	1953-54 prices(d)	1959-60 prices(d)	1966-67 prices(d)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1900-01	419	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..
1901-02	444	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
1903-04	449	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..
1904-05	445	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
1905-06	478	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..
1906-07	538	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..
1907-08	536	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
1908-09	583	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
1909-10	624	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
1910-11	683	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..
1911-12	733	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1912-13	802	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1913-14	865	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..
1914-15	833	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	..
1915-16	909	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
1916-17	943	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..
1917-18	963	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..
1918-19	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
1919-20	1,257	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	..	..	..
1920-21	1,426	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..
1921-22	1,378	..	..	..	..	..	261	..	..	..	..
1922-23	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..
1923-24	1,569	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	..	..
1924-25	1,722	..	..	..	..	..	303	..	..	..	..
1925-26	1,659	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..	..
1926-27	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	..	..	..
1927-28	1,739	..	..	..	..	..	329	..	..	..	..
1928-29	1,711	..	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	..	..
1929-30	1,566	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..
1930-31	1,288	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..
1931-32	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	..
1932-33	1,264	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..
1933-34	1,356	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..
1934-35	1,422	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	..	..	..
1935-36	1,574	..	..	..	..	..	226	..	..	..	..
1936-37	1,717	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	..	..
1937-38	1,857	..	..	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..
1938-39	1,847	1,860	(1,800)	..	..	..	298	(316)	..	..	..
1939-40	..	2,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940-41	..	2,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1941-42	..	2,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942-43	..	2,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1943-44	..	2,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944-45	..	2,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945-46	..	3,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47	..	3,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	3,988	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	4,524	4,351	7,328	..	..	..	792	1,350	..	..
1949-50	..	..	5,127	7,893	..	..	..	1,064	1,652	..	..
1950-51	..	..	6,806	8,353	..	..	..	1,524	2,049	..	..
1951-52	..	..	7,310	8,587	..	..	..	1,938	2,194	..	..
1952-53	..	..	8,293	8,515	..	..	..	1,937	1,983	..	..
1953-54	..	..	9,060	9,060	10,520	..	..	2,128	2,128	2,511	..
1954-55	..	..	9,653	9,542	11,142	..	..	2,353	2,294	2,698	..
1955-56	..	..	10,471	10,085	11,715	..	..	2,567	2,380	2,811	..
1956-57	..	..	11,407	10,352	11,946	..	..	2,667	2,380	2,819	..
1957-58	..	..	11,665	10,504	12,206	..	..	2,856	2,499	2,951	..
1958-59	..	..	12,542	11,452	13,117	..	..	3,022	2,614	3,085	..
1959-60	..	..	13,823	12,078	13,823	16,501	..	3,399	2,881	3,399	3,942
1960-61	..	..	14,701	..	14,261	17,054	..	3,665	..	3,563	4,154
1961-62	..	..	15,041	..	14,399	17,259	..	3,717	..	3,567	4,170
1962-63	..	..	16,226	..	15,320	18,396	..	4,020	..	3,842	4,478
1963-64	..	..	17,979	..	16,435	19,645	..	4,509	..	4,236	4,935
1964-65	..	..	19,753	..	17,651	21,021	..	5,252	..	4,790	5,566
1965-66	..	..	20,688	..	17,840	21,374	..	5,698	..	5,055	5,885
1966-67	..	..	22,757	..	19,042	22,757	..	5,969	..	5,128	5,969
1967-68	..	..	24,281	..	..	23,628	..	6,526	..	..	6,343
1968-69	..	..	27,216	..	..	25,621	..	7,221	..	..	6,774
1969-70	..	..	30,091	..	..	27,115	..	7,948	..	..	7,142
1970-71	..	..	33,089	..	..	28,265	..	8,724	..	..	7,385
1971-72p	..	..	36,485	..	..	29,155	..	9,297	..	..	7,381

(a) For a description of constant price estimates, see *Australian National Accounts, op. cit.* pp 17 and 100. (b) N. G. Butlin, *Australian Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861-1938-39*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1962. Gross domestic product excluding livestock accumulation approximates conceptually gross national product as defined in the Australian National Accounts. (c) Published by the Commonwealth Statistician. Figures prior to 1948-49 are from *National Income and Expenditure 1955-56* and are not strictly comparable with subsequent figures because of a number of definitional changes and statistical revisions; see pages 18-19, 117-20, *Australian National Accounts 1948-49 to 1961-62*. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. (d) *Australian National Accounts 1970-71*. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and, for the last five years, the Budget Paper *National Income and Expenditure 1971-72*. The figures of \$1,800m for gross national product and \$316m for gross fixed capital expenditure in 1938-39 are based on a reconstruction of earlier estimates, and are approximately consistent with the present Australian National Accounts series. Mr B. D. Haig ('1938-39 National Income Estimates', *Australian Economic History Review*, Vol. vii, No. 2, September 1967) has adjusted components of gross national expenditure and imports and exports for changes in prices. If the price indexes implied by Mr Haig's estimates are used to revalue at 1938-39 prices gross national product and gross fixed capital expenditure for 1948-49, values of \$2,384m and \$434m, respectively, are obtained. (e) N. G. Butlin, *op. cit.* For a variety of reasons, Professor Butlin's gross domestic capital formation figures given here differ conceptually from those for gross fixed capital expenditure in the Australian National Accounts.

PRIVATE FINANCE

NOTE ISSUE	BANKING				
	Australian note issue (a)	Trading banks		Bank clearings (c)	Savings banks
		Advances (b)	Deposits (b)		Depositors balances(d)
Year ended 30 June—	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902		188	186	13	62
1912	16	238	300	25	118
1922	107	364	578	65	308
1932	103	522	638	55	396
1942	205	648	965	142	549
1944	382	542	1,389	158	943
1945	373	503	1,525	149	1,134
				<i>Debits to customers' accounts(c)</i>	
				(e) 296	
1946	400	519	1,397	349	1,327
1947	405	672	1,445	451	1,320
1948	393	824	1,598	514	1,363
1949	426	966	1,830	655	1,428
1950	463	1,148	2,264	897	1,524
1951	551	1,357	2,826	866	1,675
1952	605	1,656	2,564	877	1,784
1953	657	1,450	2,856	1,100	1,895
1954	688	1,690	3,061	1,127	2,020
1955	726	1,982	3,089	1,123	2,145
1956	745	1,945	2,992	1,250	2,282
1957	763	1,897	3,231	1,282	2,455
1958	775	2,060	3,240	1,432	2,594
1959	790	2,007	3,362	1,737	2,783
1960	843	2,211	3,611	1,654	3,045
1961	839	2,238	3,600	1,848	3,155
1962	856	2,287	3,837	2,028	3,470
1963	869	2,465	4,064	2,318	3,940
1964	870	2,610	4,649	2,653	4,476
1965	862	2,955	5,038	2,672	4,887
1966	849	3,183	5,308	2,978	5,254
1967	938	3,548	5,614	3,588	5,765
1968	1,006	4,020	6,087	4,055	6,222
1969	1,107	4,384	6,706	4,891	6,707
1970	1,216	4,903	7,099	5,711	7,105
1971	1,369	5,317	7,431	6,200	7,635
1972	1,499	5,876	8,322		8,391

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) June quarter up to and including 1945; weekly average for month of June from 1946 onwards. (c) Weekly average, June month. (d) End of June. (e) Bank clearings, \$179m.

LIFE INSURANCE(a)

Year ended 31 December(b)—	Ordinary(c)		Industrial		Total	
	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured	Policies	Sum assured
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1901	414	216	236	10	650	226
1911	484	218	467	20	951	238
1921	730	362	973	60	1,703	422
1931	871	570	1,550	134	2,421	704
1941	1,340	926	2,780	254	4,120	1,180
1943	1,433	998	3,026	285	4,459	1,284
1944	1,506	1,071	3,158	306	4,664	1,376
1945	1,587	1,157	3,279	327	4,866	1,484
1946	1,730	1,310	3,429	357	5,159	1,667
1947	1,902	1,481	3,541	386	5,442	1,867
1948	2,071	1,669	3,643	418	5,714	2,087
1949	2,224	1,862	3,725	448	5,949	2,310
1950	2,377	2,094	3,793	477	6,170	2,571
1951	2,554	2,424	3,843	507	6,396	2,931
1952	2,731	2,757	3,873	541	6,604	3,298
1953	2,893	3,105	3,881	571	6,774	3,677
1954	3,033	3,482	3,827	594	6,860	4,076
1955	3,184	3,942	3,766	615	6,949	4,556
1956	3,319	4,447	3,702	631	7,021	5,077
1957	3,446	5,067	3,615	645	7,061	5,712
1958	3,577	5,747	3,531	657	7,108	6,404
1959	3,710	6,571	3,443	665	7,154	7,236
1960	4,110	7,690	3,340	686	7,450	8,376
1961	4,201	8,743	3,199	707	7,400	9,450
1962	4,291	9,854	3,076	743	7,366	10,597
1963	4,401	11,010	2,953	777	7,354	11,787
1964	4,539	12,481	2,851	823	7,390	13,304
1965	4,705	14,057	2,755	871	7,460	14,928
1966	4,873	15,750	2,644	918	7,517	16,668
1967	5,051	17,762	2,603	981	7,654	18,743
1968	5,251	20,357	2,561	1,041	7,812	21,397
1969(d)	5,428	23,245	2,530	1,114	7,958	24,360
1970(e)	5,622	27,621	2,496	1,216	8,117	28,836
1971(e)	5,901	32,597	2,467	1,332	8,368	33,929

(a) Existing business in Australia. (b) Companies' financial years which ended during the year. (c) Includes superannuation business. (d) From 1 July includes business of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales and the Queensland State Government Insurance Office, but excludes Papua New Guinea business. (e) Figures relate to end of December and are derived from monthly figures.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year ended 30 June—	COMMONWEALTH				STATE				GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE(a)				
	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan fund expenditure (b)	Taxation collections	Consolidated revenue fund		Net loan fund expenditure (b)	Taxation collections	Commonwealth	State	Total	Over-seas	In Australia
	Revenue	Expenditure			Revenue	Expenditure							
1902	\$m 23	\$m 8	\$m .	\$m 18	\$m 56	\$m 58	\$m 19	\$m 5	\$m .	\$m 429	\$m 429	\$m n.a.	\$m n.a.
1912	41	29	2	32	83	82	33	11	12	557	569	388	181
1922	128	128	10	99	170	175	67	36	708	1,039	1,747	823	924
1932	143	143	8	109	199	242	12	65	692	1,800	2,492	1,320	1,172
1942	420	420	426	362	305	299	17	115	1,340	2,038	3,378	1,312	2,066
1944	684	684	755	610	338	334	6	43	2,850	1,994	4,844	1,262	3,582
1945	754	754	532	679	338	334	12	44	3,355	2,008	5,364	1,231	4,133
1946	782	782	319	709	332	331	14	50	3,670	2,005	5,675	1,142	4,533
1947	863	863	98	774	346	350	48	57	3,733	2,044	5,777	1,130	4,647
1948	932	932	26	848	394	398	75	64	3,702	2,119	5,821	1,117	4,704
1949	1,109	1,109	-9	952	452	456	102	73	3,685	2,202	5,887	1,088	4,798
1950	1,161	1,161	85	1,018	521	525	147	83	3,731	2,367	6,098	1,099	4,999
1951	1,684	1,684	101	1,447	613	613	257	106	3,777	2,619	6,396	1,067	5,329
1952	2,034	2,034	63	1,848	777	783	395	126	3,838	2,993	6,830	1,113	5,717
1953	2,080	2,080	71	1,783	876	877	322	142	3,893	3,288	7,181	1,142	6,038
1954	2,046	2,046	83	1,810	941	935	335	161	3,964	3,573	7,537	1,165	6,372
1955	2,135	2,135	66	1,882	991	998	321	179	3,998	3,846	7,844	1,216	6,628
1956	2,277	2,277	88	2,014	1,052	1,082	312	196	4,031	4,121	8,151	1,269	6,882
1957	2,624	2,624	88	2,208	1,154	1,168	317	229	3,957	4,396	8,353	1,216	7,137
1958	2,648	2,648	90	2,338	1,210	1,224	314	256	3,670	4,686	8,356	1,248	7,108
1959	2,592	2,592	132	2,283	1,280	1,295	338	276	3,512	4,988	8,499	1,319	7,180
1960	2,877	2,877	119	2,519	1,399	1,404	357	320	3,334	5,301	8,635	1,389	7,246
1961	3,277	3,277	83	2,871	1,511	1,513	384	335	3,215	5,630	8,845	1,413	7,433
1962	3,283	3,283	182	2,858	1,609	1,617	395	353	3,119	5,963	9,082	1,424	7,658
1963	3,371	3,371	274	2,907	1,694	1,696	405	391	3,121	6,314	9,434	1,522	7,912
1964	3,809	3,809	226	3,247	1,829	1,829	438	448	3,172	6,691	9,863	1,545	8,318
1965	4,418	4,418	167	3,819	1,947	1,965	477	493	3,134	7,091	10,225	1,529	8,695
1966	4,879	4,879	(c)260	4,221	2,094	2,119	492	536	3,145	7,495	10,639	1,505	9,134
1967	5,228	5,228	(c)450	4,492	2,286	2,289	516	601	3,275	7,934	11,209	1,532	9,677
1968	5,760	5,760	(c)655	4,953	2,463	2,468	540	684	3,600	8,317	11,917	1,558	10,358
1969	6,086	6,086	(c)236	5,529	2,689	2,700	574	783	3,682	8,831	12,512	1,698	10,815
1970	6,979	6,979	(c)446	6,382	3,010	3,028	615	873	3,885	9,320	13,205	1,580	11,625
1971	7,838	7,838	(c)523	7,185	3,457	3,483	628	912	3,801	9,691	13,492	1,546	11,946
1972	8,688	8,688	(c)444	7,944	4,035	4,050	896	1,305	3,808	10,227	14,035	1,442	12,592

(a) At 30 June. Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange.
(c) Includes expenditure financed under the United States Defence Credits Arrangements.

(b) Loan expenditure on works and services

SOCIAL

PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.

Year ended 30 June—	Age and invalid pensions		Child endowment		Widows' pensions		Unemployment benefits	
	Pensioners (a)	Amount paid	Children endowed (a)	Endowment paid	Pensioners (a)	Amount paid	No. on benefit—weekly average	Amount paid
1902 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	90	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	147	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	261	22.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942	341	38.5	910	22.6	..	..	..	..
1944	320	43.4	922	(b)24.5	42	5.6	..	..
1945	316	43.4	939	24.1	44	5.9	..	..
1946	333	53.9	965	36.0	45	6.5	6	1.0
1947	364	58.8	1,007	(b)39.7	43	6.7	9	1.8
1948	381	73.1	1,050	38.9	43	7.8	4	0.7
1949	403	83.4	1,105	48.6	43	8.8	2	(c)
1950	414	89.1	1,136	(b)60.7	43	8.8	13	2.5
1951	417	99.0	2,389	87.2	42	9.7	1	(c)
1952	426	119.6	2,518	93.2	41	11.2	2	(c)
1953	451	144.8	2,624	(b)106.5	41	12.7	30	9.1
1954	478	162.6	2,717	101.5	41	13.2	14	5.0
1955	510	176.0	2,789	105.1	42	13.7	4	1.4
1956	535	203.3	2,876	(b)120.8	43	15.4	4	1.4
1957	554	218.4	2,978	114.1	45	17.7	12	4.2
1958	574	243.2	3,074	117.5	47	19.7	24	9.8
1959	598	259.1	3,172	(b)135.1	50	21.6	28	11.9
1960	619	294.0	3,252	125.1	52	24.3	21	9.0
1961	651	315.9	3,340	(b)148.6	55	26.9	22	8.9
1962	691	360.5	3,420	132.8	57	30.2	53	25.3
1963	711	375.5	3,458	135.4	58	31.4	40	21.3
1964	725	399.9	3,631	(b)168.8	62	41.6	26	13.5
1965	736	426.6	3,711	172.8	65	47.0	14	6.8
1966	744	442.4	3,763	176.4	69	50.0	15	7.8
1967	764	481.8	3,835	(b)199.3	73	56.4	21	11.2
1968	797	514.0	3,891	187.9	75	61.1	21	11.2
1969	827	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1970	913	642.0	4,079	(b)220.1	87	81.8	13	8.9
1971	942	702.3	4,156	198.5	90	90.5	15	10.8
1972	972	818.5	4,235	216.6	93	104.6	29	26.0

(a) At 30 June. than \$0.05m.

(b) Five 12-weekly payments made during the year instead of the normal four.

(c) Less

SOCIAL—continued
PENSIONS, BENEFITS ETC.—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Phar- maceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Common- wealth expenditure on Pensions, benefits, etc.(a)	War pensions		Service pensions	
					No.(b)	Amount paid	No.(b)	Amount paid
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902	..	..	..	4.3	..	..	..	..
1912	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1	..	..
1922	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9	..	..
1932	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.0	14	1.2
1942	..	..	..	78.3	245	20.8	13	1.3
1944	..	..	..	78.8	281	22.9	13	1.3
1945	..	..	..	106.4	360	26.6	13	1.6
1946	2.2	..	..	124.0	395	30.2	14	1.8
1947	8.8	..	..	137.2	416	32.7	16	2.5
1948	8.9	..	..	161.6	440	37.9	16	2.7
1949	11.8	..	..	185.6	471	42.1	16	2.9
1950	12.6	..	0.1	230.0	503	53.1	17	3.0
1951	13.1	..	5.9	275.2	525	66.7	17	3.6
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	331.0	544	72.6	19	4.5
1953	14.4	3.5	14.4	353.1	564	78.1	21	5.4
1954	16.7	7.2	18.5	378.6	584	87.8	22	6.0
1955	18.6	13.5	21.5	429.7	600	91.3	35	8.3
1956	19.1	14.6	23.8	447.8	614	95.6	39	9.8
1957	19.6	18.3	23.4	495.0	629	106.6	42	11.3
1958	21.6	20.6	30.1	556.5	643	109.0	44	12.4
1959	29.6	23.2	41.9	598.7	655	117.5	46	13.5
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	661.2	662	132.6	50	15.6
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	730.4	671	140.7	58	19.4
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	758.6	671	147.7	62	21.7
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	832.7	669	154.5	65	24.2
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	890.4	660	153.5	65	25.5
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	941.6	647	170.5	66	28.2
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	1,031.1	632	161.7	67	29.1
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,075.0	617	164.4	69	31.8
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,162.3	601	182.8	67	34.1
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,341.8	585	183.5	74	39.9
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,477.2	570	191.4	77	43.7
1971	122.8	115.5	160.3	1,752.3	553	211.1	78	49.2
1972	162.0	160.4	173.3					

(a) National Welfare Fund items only, including expenditure for all years on pensions, benefits, etc., which subsequently became payable from the National Welfare Fund. In addition to the items shown in the preceding columns, the tables include expenditure on—the rehabilitation service; milk for school children; tuberculosis campaign; sickness, special and funeral benefits and some miscellaneous welfare and health services. Excludes war and service pensions telephone rental concessions for pensioners and some minor welfare and health services. (b) At 30 June.

EDUCATION

POLICE AND PRISONS

Year(a)	Schools				Universities		Police	Prisons	Convicted prisoners
	Government		Non-government		Number	Students			
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils					
1902	'000	'000	'000	'000	4	'000	'000	No.	'000
1912	7.2	637	2.4	144	6	1.9	5.9	n.a.	4.2
1922	8.4	663	1.9	164	6	3.8	6.6	101	3.4
1932	9.6	837	1.7	202	6	7.8	7.0	92	3.0
1942	10.2	934	1.8	221	6	9.9	8.6	85	4.1
1944	9.0	868	1.8	250	6	10.6	9.7	71	3.5
1945	8.7	878	1.8	275	6	14.7	9.4	70	3.9
1946	8.4	875	1.8	273	6	17.8	9.4	70	3.9
1947	8.3	887	1.8	277	7	25.0	9.9	70	3.6
1948	8.2	906	1.9	281	7	30.0	10.2	73	3.8
1949	8.0	928	1.8	281	7	31.9	10.6	72	3.5
1950	7.9	971	1.8	293	8	31.1	11.1	71	3.8
1951	7.8	1,027	1.9	310	8	30.0	11.5	70	4.0
1952	7.6	1,078	1.9	326	8	31.1	11.9	70	4.2
1953	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	8	29.1	12.6	69	4.8
1954	7.6	1,206	2.0	366	8	28.3	12.7	70	4.8
1955	7.6	1,275	2.0	388	9	28.9	12.6	71	4.8
1956	7.6	1,337	2.1	410	9	30.3	12.9	72	5.1
1957	7.7	1,357	2.1	432	9	34.0	13.5	73	6.0
1958	7.7	1,427	2.0	453	9	36.6	14.1	73	6.4
1959	7.8	1,498	2.0	474	10	41.5	14.5	73	6.6
1960	7.8	1,560	2.1	492	10	47.2	14.9	74	6.6
1961	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	10	53.4	15.3	77	6.8
1962	7.9	1,662	2.1	527	10	57.7	15.9	75	7.2
1963	7.9	1,711	2.2	540	10	63.3	16.4	74	7.4
1964	7.9	1,754	2.2	553	10	69.1	16.7	73	7.7
1965	7.8	1,799	2.2	565	13	76.2	17.2	74	7.7
1966	7.8	1,855	2.2	580	13	83.3	17.6	74	7.7
1967	7.8	1,919	2.2	583	14	91.3	18.4	76	8.1
1968	7.7	1,991	2.2	595	14	95.4	19.0	75	8.7
1969	7.6	2,055	2.2	601	14	101.5	19.7	79	8.8
1970	7.5	2,114	2.2	603	14	109.7	20.1	74	9.2
1971	7.5	2,160	2.2	608	17	116.8	20.3	77	9.3
1972	7.4	2,196	2.2	611	17	123.8	21.0	78	9.5

(a) Years ended at varying dates for education statistics. Years ended 30 June for Police and Prisons.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

CHIEF EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1955

NOTES. In issues of the Year Book up to No. 48 (*see* No. 48, page 1201) this table covered events back to the establishment of settlement in Australia in 1788. Later issues up to No. 50 (*see* No. 50, page 1289) covered events back to 1945. This issue covers the years 1955 to 1971 and the first half of 1972.

For each earlier year this Table rarely contains more than two or three items; for recent years, however, in order to provide a wide cover of events, etc., it includes a much greater number. Both the nature of the Table and considerations of space render necessary a continual reduction in these items, and for more information the reader should therefore consult earlier issues.

- 1955 First power generated by Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. Australian population reached 9,000,000. Cocos (Keeling) Islands became Territory under authority of Commonwealth.
- 1956 Amendment to Conciliation and Arbitration Act altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating judicial functions from conciliation and arbitration functions.
- 1957 High Court ruled that interstate vehicles could not be compelled to register in New South Wales, but upheld validity of Victorian tax on commercial vehicles, including those engaged in interstate trade, imposed solely for the maintenance of roads. National Capital Development Commission set up to co-ordinate development of Canberra.
- 1958 Prime Minister officially opened Australia's first nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights, near Sydney. Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) transferred to Australian Administration.
- 1959 Annual Holidays Act, 1944–1958 provided for three weeks' annual holiday for all New South Wales workers. Population reached 10,000,000.
- 1960 Provision made for Social Service benefits to be paid to Australian Aborigines. *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959 and *Reserve Bank Act* 1959 proclaimed (*see* page 488). National Service training suspended. Commonwealth Government announced special economic measures designed to counter inflationary trend and safeguard overseas funds.
- 1961 Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 unifying State Acts became operative (*see* page 450). Oil discovered in south-west Queensland. Australian population census taken. Iron ore deposits estimated at 1,800 million tons discovered at Pilbara (Western Australia).
- 1962 Commonwealth and Western Australian Electoral Acts amended to provide for votes for Aborigines. Aborigines exercised voting rights in Northern Territory for first time.
- 1963 Approval given to agreement for United States to operate a naval communications station at North West Cape, Western Australia. Australian population reached 11,000,000.
- 1964 R.A.N. Destroyer *Voyager* sunk in collision off Jervis Bay. New South Wales Government employees granted four weeks' annual leave. Moonie to Brisbane oil pipeline opened. Northern Territory removed discrimination against Aborigines. Australian forces saw action in Malaysia. Resumption of National Service Training and establishment of special Reserve Forces announced.
- 1965 Full High Court judgement on intra-state airlines case held that intra-state services need to hold both a State licence and a Commonwealth licence. Martin Report on tertiary education tabled in House of Representatives. Economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia.
- 1966 The New Zealand–Australia Free Trade Agreement came into force. Australia adopted decimal currency. Immigration laws amended to provide for relaxation of restrictions on entry of persons of non-European race (*see* page 157). Member for Australian Capital Territory given full voting rights. 1966 census taken. Permanent employment of married women by Commonwealth Government proclaimed.
- 1967 Worst bushfires in history of Tasmania. *Trade Practices Act* 1965–1967 came into force. Australian Resources Development Bank formed. Government decision not to devalue Australian dollar with pound sterling announced. Australia launched its first satellite at Woomera. Senate select committee recommended that Australia change over to metric system of weights and measures. Prime Minister, Rt Hon. Harold Holt drowned off Portsea, Victoria.

- 1968 Uniform Commonwealth-State censorship laws came into force. Mr J. G. Gorton sworn in as Prime Minister. Twelve-mile fishing limit around Australia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Cartier Islands operated from 30 January. Nauru became an independent nation on 31 January. Joint Commonwealth-State off-shore petroleum legislation operated from 1 April. Population reached 12,000,000. Northern Territory member in House of Representatives given full voting rights. Two pulsars discovered by the Mills Cross radio telescope. The National Library of Australia was opened. *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act 1968* came into operation. Announcement of a five year \$1,000 million development plan for Papua New Guinea. An Ordinance to prevent the takeover of life insurance companies registered in the Australian Capital Territory became operative.
- 1969 The Australian stock exchanges took steps to permit differential voting rights on the shares of listed companies to prevent overseas takeovers. Sir Paul Hasluck was sworn in as Governor-General. The *Copyright Act 1968* became operative. The Arbitration Commission handed down its decision on equal pay for women (*see* page 268). The High Court ruled that the States had no rights or jurisdiction over territorial waters adjacent to their coastline or over the sea-bed. Wiltshire Report on the Colleges of Advanced Education tabled in Parliament. Reports of the Senate Select Committees on Medical and Hospital Costs, and on Air Pollution tabled in the Senate. Bass Strait under-sea oil piped to shore for the first time. Federal elections held and Liberal-Country Party coalition returned with a majority of 7.
- 1970 The *Patents Act 1969* came into effect. A Commonwealth Secondary School Scholarship Scheme for Aborigines beyond school leaving age was announced. The Federal Government imposed controls on the export of Australian natural gas. The High Court decided that the Victorian and Western Australian stamp tax, receipt tax or turnover tax, was illegal. The *Indian-Pacific* rail passenger service inaugurated. Australia signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. A High Court judgment in Sydney upheld the validity of the Trade Practices Tribunal. Queen Elizabeth II, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Princess Anne commenced their Royal Visit. The *Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968* came into effect, implementing Australian sovereignty over the living resources of the Continental Shelf. Vietnam Moratorium Day held on 8 May. Employers, trade unions and the Commonwealth Government agreed on new industrial dispute procedures in the Commonwealth industrial sphere. State elections held in South Australia; the Labor Party came into office with Mr Dunstan as Premier. The Senate Select Committee Water Pollution report was tabled in the Senate. The Commonwealth Parliament approved the setting up of 7 standing committees and 5 estimates committees in the Senate. The *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970* assented to. The Senate rejected the Receipts Tax Bill which would have empowered the Commonwealth to collect the tax for State Governments. The *Marginal Dairy Farmers Agreement Act 1970* came into effect. The Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation was established, replacing the Snowy Mountains Authority. The new health insurance scheme, based on the 'common fee' concept, came into operation. Tullamarine International Airport opened. The Metric Conversion Board appointed. As a step towards self-government for Papua New Guinea certain administrative functions were transferred from the Commonwealth Government to the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly. Assent was given to two land lease ordinances granting the Aborigines exclusive land leasing rights for specified purposes over the 93,000 square miles of Aboriginal reserves in the Northern Territory. Coal miners in three states were awarded a 35 hour working week which is to be phased in over a twelve month period. New film censorship procedures agreed to by Federal and State ministers. First Boeing 747 (Jumbo) aeroplane to arrive in Australia landed at Sydney. A statutory wool marketing authority, the Australian Wool Commission, was established. It was decided that the Port Phillip Bay oil line would be laid overland. Qantas, Australia's international airline, celebrated fifty years of operation. The flexible reserve wool price scheme came into operation. Senate elections held. The Pope visited Australia. Voting age reduced to 18 years in Western Australia. Prospecting rights awarded to three groups of Aborigines over 1,400 square miles of Arnhem Land reserve. Assent given to an ordinance in the Australian Capital Territory that prevented overseas takeovers of mining companies.
- 1971 *January*. The Commonwealth and States agreed on details of the rural reconstruction scheme. Victorian Aborigines to be granted ownership of reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham, Victoria.
February. The Prime Minister announced measures to control inflation. State elections held in Western Australia and the Labor Party returned for first time in twelve years.
March. Torrential rains broke a severe drought in south-western Queensland and north-eastern South Australia. The Prime Minister (Mr J. G. Gorton) resigned; Mr William McMahon was elected as leader of the Liberal Party and was sworn in as Prime Minister. A large company agreed to supply the A.C.T.U. discount house without any restrictions on retail selling prices.

April. The Royal Australian Air Force celebrated its fiftieth jubilee. South Australia lowered the age of adulthood to eighteen years. An employment scheme giving vocational training to workers displaced by technological change was announced. It was announced that the Commonwealth Government would prepare a programme for the movement of Papua New Guinea to full internal self-government in the period 1972-76. The Yirrkala Aborigines legal challenge for land rights at Gove was dismissed. Australia signed a new five power defence agreement in London.

May. The Senate Select Committees on Health and Welfare, and on Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse tabled their reports in the Senate. *Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act* 1971 assented to. The High Court ruled that Victoria must pay payroll tax to the Commonwealth as it does not breach the Constitution. Seabed agreement between Indonesia and Australia signed in Canberra. Mr Neville Bonner, selected to fill a Queensland Senate vacancy, the first Aboriginal member of any Australian parliament. The new Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Aborigines and the Arts created.

June. Australia joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Work started on the Melbourne underground railway. The Victorian Trades Hall Council lifted its ten month ban on construction of an ethane gas pipeline across Port Phillip Bay. The Springbok rugby team started their Australian tour; anti-apartheid demonstrations took place in all centres where matches were played. An Australian Labor Party delegation of five left for a visit to mainland China. It was announced that a new railway would be built to link Adelaide to the east-west standard gauge railway. The 1971 Census of Population and Housing was held.

July. First Commonwealth Government fellowships for Australian composers awarded. State of emergency declared in Queensland under the State Transport Acts for the duration of the Springbok rugby tour in that State. Sydney City Council released its strategic plan, up to the year 2000, for the City of Sydney.

August. The report of the Royal Commission on the Westgate Bridge disaster (October 1970) released; construction to resume in 1972. The Trade Practices Tribunal ruled that price fixing agreements made between frozen vegetable processors were contrary to the public interest. Legislation banning resale-price maintenance became operative. The two-years full-time duty under the National Service Act reduced to eighteen months (*see* page 89). The Commonwealth Government appointed Assistant Ministers (six) for the first time. The report of the Kaye Enquiry (held early in 1970) into police corruption and illegal abortion practices tabled in Victorian Parliament.

September. The South African cricket tour of Australia cancelled. A Victorian brewery granted workers 4 weeks annual leave with 6 weeks pay. Historic wool sale in Canberra, buyers seeing only representative samples from core tests.

October. Rural reconstruction employment training scheme commenced for farmers displaced from rural industry. Nationwide survey of non-government schools tabled in House of Representatives. A large finance company granted its employees a long week-end each month in addition to annual leave. The Metal Trades Industry Association and metal trades unions in New South Wales agreed on the principle of full accident pay to cover 80,000 N.S.W. unionists. Daylight saving introduced in all States, except Western Australia, and in the Australian Capital Territory (in force until 27 February 1972).

November. Patient's contribution for drugs under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme increased from 50 cents to 1 dollar. The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1971 which provided for secret ballots in relation to strike action became operative. The operational role of the Australian Task Force in South Vietnam ended; the main force returned to Australia by the end of the year. The Western Australian Government announced that it would convert to standard gauge the existing railway (258 miles) between Kalgoorlie and Esperance. New film censorship certification (*see* page 675) became operative. The Commonwealth Bureau of Roads began a nationwide survey of roads. Late night shopping was introduced in Victoria (also introduced in New South Wales in December).

December. Qantas granted rights to fly 4 Jumbo jet flights to U.S.A. a week in return for increased flights to Australia by two American airlines. The report of the Senate Select Committee on Off-shore Petroleum Resources tabled. Australian Commission on Advanced Education was established (*see* page 656). It was announced that the Commonwealth would make emergency grants of \$30 million over the following 18 months for non-government schools. The official value of the Australian dollar was appreciated by 6.23 per cent against the American dollar; this represented a 2.25 per cent devaluation against sterling.

1972 *January*. Female employees (approximately 1,300,000) received full entitlement to equal pay in terms of the 1969 Equal Pay Case decision (*see* page 268). The United States of America Armed Forces R & R (rest and recreation) leave programme in Australia ended. The Waterside Workers Federation agreed to the voluntary retirement of 300 waterside workers on grounds of 'redundancy'. Australia's largest trade union, with over 150,000 members came into being with the merging of the Boilermakers' and Blacksmiths' Society, and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union with the Amalgamated Engineering Union; subsequent appeals to the Arbitration Commission against the merger were rejected. It was announced that the Government would introduce a scheme of portable age, invalid, widows' pensions for pensioners who leave Australia to reside overseas.

February. The revised Trade Practices Act—the *Trade Practices Act 1971*—became operative. Qantas commenced \$700 return excursion flights to Europe, providing for stays of 45 days minimum and 180 days maximum. Melbourne had heaviest city rain ever recorded—3 inches between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. Australia and Japan signed a Nuclear Co-operation Treaty. The report tabled of the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, relating to the Commonwealth's Role in Teacher Education.

March. The New South Wales State Industrial Commission ratified an agreement to pay 25,000 steelworkers in Newcastle and Port Kembla full pay when off work through injury on the job. It was announced that legislation proclaimed by the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia cleared the way for work to proceed immediately on the Dartmouth Dam (*see* pages 843-4).

April. Commonwealth and State Attorneys-General recommended that a judicial inquiry be held into the operations of organisations which store information about people. State elections held in Tasmania; the Labor Party came into office with a substantial majority and Mr Reece was sworn in as Premier.

May. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its decision in the National Wage Case 1971-72 (for details *see* Appendix). State elections were held in Queensland and the Country Party-Liberal Party coalition was returned with a reduced majority. The A.C.T.U. placed a black ban on all French ships and aircraft in Australia as a protest against continuing French nuclear testing in the Pacific; this ban was followed by widespread protests against the tests. Australian radio astronomers discovered a huge cloud of organic molecules near the centre of our galaxy 30,000 light years from the earth. The Restrictive Trade Practices Tribunal decided that books should not be exempted from the ban on resale price maintenance.

June. Aboriginal leader Pastor Nicholls became the first Aboriginal person to receive a knighthood. A 35-hour week was granted to waterside workers. The Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission were amalgamated to form the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation. The Ord River Dam was officially opened. An oil industry maintenance workers' dispute over a log of claim (including a 35-hour week) led to a series of nationwide stoppages and a petrol and oil crisis; the dispute began in early June and was not settled until early August.

DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, 1971-72

The principal economic events in earlier years were shown in the following issues.

<i>Years</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Book No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1931 to 1938 . . .	33 . . .	968-77	
1939 to 1944 . . .	36 . . .	1129-41	
1945 to 1948 . . .	37 . . .	1235-45	
1949 to 1951 . . .	39 . . .	1331-40	
1952 to 1955 . . .	42 . . .	1149-60	
1956 to 1958 . . .	46 . . .	1185-92	
1958-59 to 1961-62 . . .	48 . . .	1188-1200	
1962-63 . . .	49 . . .	1253-56	
1963-64 . . .	50 . . .	1283-88	
1964-65 . . .	51 . . .	1269-74	
1965-66 . . .	52 . . .	1185-88	
1966-67 . . .	53 . . .	1279-82	
1967-68 . . .	54 . . .	1253-57	
1968-69 . . .	55 . . .	1243-48	
1969-70 . . .	56 . . .	1077-81	
1970-71 . . .	57 . . .	1053-59	

In 1971-72 the growth in overall activity fell slightly below that of 1970-71. Unemployment rose during the year from 66,000 in June 1971 to 99,000 in June 1972. The gain in net population was lower due to a fall in net migration. The growth in average employment (in male-unit terms) fell from about 3½ per cent in 1970-71 to about 1 per cent in 1971-72. Manufacturing employment fell during the year, as also did employment in the transport industry.

The strategy of the August 1971 budget was to restrain demand in order to combat increasing inflationary tendencies. However, the international monetary crisis contributed to the slackening in growth. In particular, capital expenditures on some mining and metal projects were deferred. Business and consumer confidence declined. As the year progressed, policies aimed at stimulating demand were introduced: the reduction of interest rates on government bonds, reduction of Statutory Reserve Deposits (in October 1971) and reduction of the personal income tax levy (in April 1972). In February 1972, the Commonwealth Government restored the special allowance on investment in new manufacturing plant and equipment, gave increased grants to the States to relieve rural unemployment, and increased unemployment benefits. Also, social service pensions were increased in April 1972.

The overall production performance of the economy can be summarised in the growth in gross national product measured at constant prices. This rose by 3.2 per cent in 1971-72 compared with an increase of 4.3 per cent in 1970-71. Gross non-farm product at constant prices increased by only 2.9 per cent in 1971-72 compared with increases of 4.5 per cent and 7.0 per cent in the previous two years. Gross farm product at constant prices rose by 6.2 per cent compared with 1.5 per cent in 1970-71.

The growth in wages, salaries and supplements fell off slightly in 1971-72, 11.6 per cent compared with 14.8 per cent in 1970-71. Average earnings, which increased by 11.3 per cent in 1970-71 grew by 10.4 per cent in 1971-72. The consumer price index for all groups rose 6.6 per cent in 1971-72 compared with 4.8 per cent in 1970-71.

A slow-down in the growth in demand in 1971-72 is illustrated by the 1.3 per cent increase in gross national expenditure at constant prices compared with 3.4 per cent in the preceding year. There was a decrease of \$44 million in stocks instead of the more normal increases (\$439 million in 1970-71). Other components which contributed to the slower growth in expenditure were private gross fixed capital expenditure and to a lesser extent general government net current expenditure on goods and services.

On external account, 1971-72 saw a record overall balance of payments surplus of \$1,443 million, the net result of a current account deficit of only \$434 million (the lowest since 1963-64) and a record net apparent capital inflow of \$1,876 million.

Exports (on a balance of payments basis) grew strongly to reach \$4,729 million, a rise of 12 per cent on the 1970-71 figure. This growth was spread over most commodities, with the most notable increases occurring in meat, sugar, iron and steel, transport equipment, and miscellaneous manufactured articles. Imports (on a balance of payments basis) showed no growth at all in 1971-72. As a result the trade surplus in 1971-72 rose to a record \$939 million, more than double the 1970-71 surplus. Partially offsetting this, the net deficit on current invisible transactions continued to increase, reaching \$1,373 million in 1971-72, compared with \$1,270 million in 1970-71.

In response to the realignment of major world currencies in December 1971, the Australian government decided to appreciate the Australian dollar 6.3 per cent against the U.S. dollar. This represented a 2.25 per cent official devaluation against sterling and a 9.0 per cent devaluation against the yen. The government also decided that exchange rates for the Australian dollar would be fixed on the U.S. dollar rather than, as previously, on sterling.

During the spring of 1971 climatic conditions were favourable over most of Australia. However, from the beginning of 1972 a large area of eastern Australia extending from northern Victoria to south-western Queensland suffered increasingly from drought conditions.

Farm income recovered from the low 1970-71 figures of \$892 million to \$1,108 million in 1971-72, an increase of 24 per cent. Wool prices reached their lowest level for more than 20 years during the period March-December 1971 but they improved steadily in 1972 to finish the financial year 50 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year. The Australian Wool Commission bought heavily until December 1971 to support prices, its stocks reaching a peak of nearly 1 million bales but being substantially reduced in the following six months. The gross value of wool produced was 25 per cent higher than in 1970-71, and accounted for 17 per cent of the total value of farm production. Other pastoral products, wheat and sugar cane also increased in value during 1971-72.

There were more discoveries of gas, nickel, uranium and iron-ore deposits in 1971-72. The largest open-cut coal mine in Australia was opened at Ravensworth, New South Wales. Bauxite shipments to Japan from Gove began in October 1971. However, a slump in the world iron-ore market and a reduction in orders from Japanese steel mills saw the deferment of production at the Hamersley iron ore mine at Paraburdoo. Due to the depressed nickel market plans to mine two nickel deposits at Widgiemooltha were deferred. Aluminium production was also cut back. However, contracts worth up to \$940 million were announced to supply Queensland coking coal to Japan and Europe over a ten year period.

In the finance markets, non-bank financial institutions continued to increase in relative importance. Permanent building societies gained an increased share of the housing finance markets. Financial conditions eased considerably during 1971-72 and the volume of money increased by 10 per cent from June 1971 to June 1972 compared with an increase of 7 per cent from June 1970 to June 1971. There was an improvement in the liquidity of the trading banks which increased their holdings by \$377 million, more than double the increase during 1970-71. The record capital inflow was a major source of additions to liquidity in the economy as a whole. Interest rates generally fell during 1971-72.

In the second half of the year share prices recovered. On a monthly average basis, the Sydney all ordinaries share price index rose 26 per cent and the Sydney non-ferrous metals index fell 4 per cent from June 1971 to June 1972.

The States took over the pay-roll tax from the Commonwealth in September 1971 and increased the tax rate to 3½ per cent from 2½ per cent. At an emergency Premiers' Conference held in February, a loan of \$15 million was promised to New South Wales to help meet its expected budget deficit.

There were further developments in the control of restrictive trade practices. In August 1971 legislation came into effect banning resale price maintenance (unless an exemption is granted by the Trade Practices Tribunal). Book publishers applied for exemption but were denied it. In the first test case the Commonwealth Industrial Court granted an injunction against Misaka (N.S.W.) who were found to have withheld goods from a retailer who would not sell them at a specified price.

1971-72

1 July. Special cash loan of \$30 million issued to redeem a London maturity. The full amount was subscribed to the 7 per cent May 1989 security.

Special Bonds, Series 'V' issued at par with interest rates ranging from 6.4 to 7 per cent. An amount of \$51 million was raised of which \$16 million was for the redemption of Series 'A' to 'U'.

7 July. Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award employees were granted a 5-day working week where this was feasible.

- 13 *July*. Commonwealth cash loan issued at par with interest at 6.4 per cent for 2 years 10 months, 6.8 per cent for 9 years 4 months, 7 per cent for 20 and 34 years; and at 99.80 with interest at 6.5 per cent for 4 years 7 months. An amount of \$139 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$156 million maturing on 15 July. An amount of \$142 million was converted.
- 24-hour nationwide stoppage by metal trades workers in support of increased wages and other conditions of employment.
- New South Wales coal miners stopped work for increased rates of pay (stoppages during August and September also).
- 16 *July*. Metal Trades Award employees received pay increases of \$6.00 a week for tradesmen and \$4.50 a week for non-tradesmen, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 2 August. Subsequently employees under other awards, etc., received similar increases.
- 21 *July*. 24-hour nationwide stoppage by unionists, in support of increased social service pensions in the 1971-72 Budget.
- 27 *July*. Carpenters in Victoria held State-wide stoppages in support of wage increases (stoppages during August also).
- 1 *August*. Interstate passenger railway fares rose by 25 per cent.
- 4 *August*. A stoppage by Victorian railways traffic employees for increased wages.
- 5 *August*. The 1971-72 Tasmania Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$3,298,000. It was estimated that revenue would be \$154,557,000 and expenditure \$157,854,000. In 1970-71 revenue amounted to \$138,229,000 and expenditure to \$138,207,000, resulting in a surplus of \$22,000.
- 6 *August*. The Trade Practices Tribunal ruled that price fixing agreements made between frozen vegetable processors were contrary to the public interest.
- 9 *August*. Legislation banning resale-price-maintenance became operative.
- 17 *August*. The Commonwealth Budget for 1971-72 introduced into the House of Representatives. The Budget provided for estimated expenditure of \$8,833.3 million and estimated receipts of \$8,822.5 million in the year 1971-72. (Details of the 1972-73 Budget as well as the actual budget results for 1971-72 are shown in the Appendix). In 1970-71 receipts of the Commonwealth were \$8,030.2 million, and expenditure amounted to \$8,105.5 million. The main items of revenue (1969-70 figures shown in parenthesis) were: income taxes \$4,621.8 million (\$4,055.5 million); excise duties \$1,053.3 million (\$939.7 million); sales tax \$633.2 million (\$567.4 million); customs duties \$465.7 million (\$414.5 million); and pay-roll tax \$295.4 million (\$264.1 million). The main items of expenditure were: payments to or for the States, and works and housing programmes \$2,843.3 million (\$2,416.6 million); payments to the National Welfare Fund \$1,477.2 million; (\$1,341.8 million); defence services \$1,135.0 million (\$1,100.6 million); departmental running expenses \$544.0 million (\$468.6 million); advances for capital purposes \$448.5 million (\$365.3 million); Commonwealth payments to industry \$316.7 million (\$224.4 million); and repatriation services \$315.2 million (\$296.7 million).
- The sale of 500,000 tons (\$25 million) of wheat to U.S.S.R. was announced.
- 21 *August*. Owing to the international monetary crisis, the opening of the wool-selling season was postponed until 31 August.
- 23 *August*. T.A.A. and Ansett passenger air fares rose by 6.5 per cent.
- The Reserve Bank directed Australian banks to refrain from trading in foreign currencies.
- 25 *August*. Federal Cabinet not to revalue the A\$ in relation to the U.S. dollar for the time being. (See 23 December 1971).
- 27 *August*. Tariff companies announced a 12.5 per cent rise in comprehensive car insurance.
- Building workers in New South Wales held State-wide stoppages (also during September) demanding wage increases.
- 1 *September*. 1971-72 Victorian Budget introduced, providing for total receipts and expenditure from consolidated funds (combining consolidated revenue and loan funds) of \$1,158,040,000. Revenues for financing loan programmes were estimated at \$190,990,000 (including Commonwealth capital grant payment of \$53,520,000) and loan expenditures were estimated to total \$182,674,000.
- 2 *September*. The 1971-72 South Australian Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$7,346,000; it was estimated that revenue would be \$446,622,000 and expenditure \$453,968,000. In 1970-71 revenue amounted to \$386,859,000 and expenditure to \$386,838,000 leaving a surplus of \$21,000.
- The High Court invalidated the Commonwealth Trade Practices Act; the Act to be re-drafted. (see 1 February 1972).

- 8 *September*. Special Bonds, Series 'W' issued at par with interest rates ranging from 6.4 to 7 per cent maturing on 1 August 1982. An amount of \$34 million was raised for the redemption of Series 'A' to 'V'.
- 12 *September*. The restrictions on the movement of capital to and from Australia imposed by the Reserve Bank at the beginning of the international monetary crisis were lifted.
- 13 *September*. Coal mining industry employees received \$6.00 a week increase in rates of pay.
- 14 *September*. Commonwealth cash loan opened on same terms as cash loan of 13 July. An amount of \$216 million was raised. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$219 million maturing on 15 September. An amount of \$188 million was converted.
- 16 *September*. The Western Australian Budget for 1971-72 introduced. It was estimated that revenue would be \$424,402,000 and expenditure \$427,927,000 leaving a deficit of \$3,525,000.
- 23 *September*. The 1971-72 Queensland Budget introduced, providing for a deficit of \$7,087,000 with estimated revenue of \$564,302,000. In 1970-71 revenue amounted to \$499,048,000 and expenditure to \$499,569,000 leaving a deficit of \$521,000.
- 24 *September*. The sale announced of 500,000 tons of wheat (\$40 million) to United Arab Republic.
- 27 *September*. Full forward exchange facilities for Australian exporters and importers restored following suspension due to uncertainty in international monetary situation.
- 29 *September*. The 1971-72 New South Wales Budget introduced, providing for an overall deficit of \$6,711,000 after allowing for the net results of business undertakings; it was estimated that the receipts and expenditure excluding business undertakings, would be \$1,073,540,000 and \$1,078,453,000 respectively.
- 30 *September*. Freight rates for general and refrigerated cargoes shipped from Australia to Britain and the European continent rose 15.75 per cent.
- 22 *October*. Western Australian basic wages and the minimum wage for adult males were increased (see page 270).
Building trades workers in New South Wales became entitled to receive their full weekly award wage as accident pay for periods of incapacity not exceeding 26 weeks. Subsequently other workers received similar benefits.
- 27 *October*. Second division officers in the Commonwealth Public Service were awarded salary increases of approximately 15 per cent.
- 1 *November*. Patient's contribution for drugs under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme increased from 50 cents to one dollar.
- 10 *November*. Commonwealth Public Service technical and related grades employees were awarded salary increases of approximately 9 per cent.
The Commonwealth agreed to lend the Australian Wool Commission a further \$30 million.
- 25 *November*. Late night shopping introduced in Victoria.
- 29 *November*. New South Wales government bus drivers stopped work (also during December) over the one-man operation of buses.
- 7 *December*. A claim by unions for an extra week of annual leave was rejected by the Full Bench of the Arbitration Commission (see page 271).
- 10 *December*. General Motors-Holden announced it had retrenched 1,000 of its 25,000 workers during the previous two months.
- 13 *December*. The Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratio was reduced from 8.9 to 7.1 per cent, which resulted in \$130 million being released.
- 14 *December*. Late night shopping commenced in New South Wales.
- 17 *December*. It was announced that the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price for 1972 to 1974 was to be £stg 50 (\$A107) per ton.
- 20 *December*. Queensland male and female basic wages were increased (see page 269).
- 22 *December*. The official value of the \$A was appreciated by 6.32 per cent against the U.S. dollar; this represented a 2.25 per cent devaluation against sterling.
- 24 *December*. A cyclone caused severe damage to the Townsville area and Magnetic Island.
- 1 *January*. Bank Officers received salary increases of approximately 5 per cent.
A conversion offer of Special Bonds Series 'X' was made for \$52 million Special Bonds Series 'K' maturing 1 January. An amount of \$28 million was converted.
Female employees (approximately 1,300,000) received full entitlement to equal pay in terms of the 1969 Equal Pay Case decision (see page 268).
The gold subsidy to large producers was increased from \$8 to \$12 per ounce.

- 9 *January*. End of the United States of America Armed Forces R & R (rest and recreation) programme in Australia.
- 10 *January*. The sale of 115,000 tons of raw sugar to the U.S.S.R. was announced.
- 13 *January*. At Sydney the Wool Commission sold wool from its stock pile at more than the original purchase price, for the first time in the 1971-72 wool selling season.
- 19 *January*. Officers in the Victorian State Public Service were awarded salary increases of 9 per cent.
- 25 *January*. Victorian electricity generation workers stopped work (also during February) claiming an additional week's leave on full pay. The stoppages led to major stand downs in industry.
- 27 *January*. Commonwealth cash loan of 100 million Deutsche Marks (\$384 million) issued at par with interest at 7 per cent for a period of 15 years.
- 28 *January*. General Motors Holden announced the immediate dismissal of 1240 employees from its plants in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. (*see also* 10 December 1971)
- 3 *February*. Trading banks interest rates reduced; reduction in Commonwealth bond rates announced.
The Ravensworth open-cut coal mine (near Newcastle, New South Wales) was officially opened.
- 4 *February*. Special Bonds, Series 'Y' issued at par with interest rates ranging from 5.4 to 6 per cent maturing on 1 January 1983. An amount of \$30 million was raised of which \$19 million was for the redemption of Series 'A' to 'V'.
- 8 *February*. It was announced that the wheat quota was to be increased by 20 per cent (to 407 million bushels) for the 1972-73 harvest.
Linesmen in the P.M.G. received an increase of \$4.50 a week.
- 10 *February*. Commonwealth cash loan opened with yields of 5.3 per cent for 3 years 3 months, 5.8 per cent for 9 years 9 months and 6 per cent for 19 years 8 months and 33 years 5 months. An amount of \$207 million was raised of which \$20 million was for the redemption of a London loan maturing on 15 March 1972. A conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$115 million maturing on 15 February. An amount of \$90 million was converted. A further conversion offer was made on the same terms as the cash loan for \$401 million maturing on 15 May. An amount of \$379 million was converted.
- 14 *February*. Emergency Premiers' Conference and Loan Council. The Commonwealth agreed to provide the States with a special revenue grant of \$15 million; a loan of \$17.5 million to New South Wales to help meet its expected Budget deficit; and to increase its December grant of \$2.25 million per month to \$4.5 million per month to combat unemployment in rural areas. An additional \$32 million was to be provided for the States works and housing programme, and finance for the semi-government programme was to be increased by \$10 million.
The Prime Minister announced that the special investment allowance on investment in new manufacturing plant and equipment had been restored and that the unemployment benefits for adult males would be increased by \$7 to \$17 a week, with commensurate increases for juniors.
- 15 *February*. B.H.P. Ltd announced an average rise in the price of steel of 5.3 per cent.
- 9 *March*. It was announced that the U.S.A. had raised the Australian meat import allocation for 1972 by 7.2 per cent.
- 17 *March*. It was announced that B.H.P. Ltd had signed a contract to supply 270,000 metric tons of steel to West Germany during the 1972-73 financial year.
- 20 *March*. Queensland basic wages were increased (*see* page 269).
- 6 *April*. The Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme dispensing fee paid to chemists raised 7 cents a prescription.
- 11 *April*. The Treasurer announced the following measures to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment: (a) the 5 per cent levy on income tax would be reduced to 2½ per cent, (b) age, invalid and widows' and service pensions would be increased by \$1.00 a week for single persons and 75 cents a week for married persons, (c) sickness benefits and war pensions would also be increased, (d) the limits of pension eligibility under the tapered means test would be raised, and (e) the operation of section 26(a) of the Income Tax Act would be changed so that profits or losses from the sale of shares (held for eighteen months or more) would not be taken into account for income tax purposes.
- 13 *April*. Blue collar workers of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria received an extra 3 days annual leave.

- 3 *May*. 24-hour nationwide stoppage by metal trades workers in protest against government intervention in trade union amalgamations.
- 5 *May*. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its decision in the National Wage Case 1971-72, increased total wage rates for adult males and adult females in Commonwealth awards by \$2.00 a week, and the minimum wage for adult males by \$4.70 a week. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 May 1972. (See Appendix).
- 6 *May*. Stoppages by newspaper printing employees in Sydney and Perth (also during May) in support of increased wages.
- 9 *May*. Salary increases of 5 per cent were granted to Queensland State public servants.
- 10 *May*. Teachers in Victoria were granted salary increases.
- 15 *May*. Policemen in Victoria were awarded a 7½ per cent pay increase.
- 23 *May*. Commonwealth Government approval for the production of 20 Project 'N' aircraft (subsequently named *Nomad*) was announced.
- 25 *May*. Announced that the 50 cents per gallon excise on wine to be halved immediately.
- 29 *May*. Queensland adult male and female basic wages and the minimum wage for adult males were increased (see Appendix).
- 5 *June*. Bank Officers received salary increases of between 2 and 2½ per cent.
- 7 *June*. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted increased pay for annual leave (see page 271).
- 14 *June*. Salary increases of 7½ per cent were granted to third division officers in the Commonwealth Public Service and to P.M.G. postal workers.
- 19 *June*. A 35 hour working week was granted to waterside workers.
- 22 *June*. Premiers' Conference and Australian Loan Council meeting.
Commonwealth agreed, at the Premiers' Conference, to provide in 1972-73 additional revenue assistance for the States, in the form of a permanent increase of \$112 million to the financial assistance grants.
The Australian Loan Council approved a State works and housing programme for 1972-73 of \$982 million, consisting of borrowings of \$733.5 million and interest-free capital grants of \$248.5 million. A borrowing programme of \$488 million was approved for State semi-government and local authorities which borrow in excess of \$400,000 in a year.
- 26 *June*. Western Australian basic wages and the minimum wage for adult males were increased (see Appendix).
- 30 *June*. Special Cash Loan opened with yields of 5.3 per cent for 3 years 2 months, 5.8 per cent for 9 years 5 months, and 6 per cent for 19 years 4 months and 33 years. An amount of \$32 million was raised.
- 30 *June*. Oil industry maintenance workers dispute over a log of claims (including a 35 hour week) led to a series of nationwide stoppages and a petrol and oil crisis. The dispute began in early June and was not settled until early August.