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CHAPTER 27

THE TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

The internal Territories of Australia are the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. External Territories under the control of Australia are: Norfolk Island; the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands; the Australian Antarctic Territory; the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands; the Territory of Christmas Island; and the Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands.

Information on all Territories except Ashmore and Cartier Islands is contained in the following pages, and details of the acquisition of all the Territories can be found in Chapter 1 of this Year Book. More detailed statistics and additional descriptive matter are to be found in the Annual Reports of the Administrations of the various Territories and in the *Northern Territory Statistical Summary* (1306.7) and the *Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary* (1307.8) issued by the ABS. Statistics for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are also included in chapters dealing with particular subjects.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

General description

The total area of the Northern Territory is 1,346,200 square kilometres.

The Northern Territory seat of Government is Darwin on the North Coast. The estimated resident population of the Darwin Statistical Division at 30 June 1982 was 60,923.

Northern Territory Self-Government

The Northern Territory was established as a self-governing territory by the *Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act* 1978 of the Commonwealth. Under that Act, the Commonwealth transferred most of its powers to the Government of the Northern Territory.

In all fields of transferred power, the Government is similar to that of the Australian States, with some differences in titles, for example there is an Administrator instead of a Governor and a Chief Minister instead of a Premier.

The Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General, has responsibility for administering the Government of the Northern Territory. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council comprised of all Northern Territory Ministers, led by the Chief Minister. The Administrator acts with the advice of the Executive Council on all matters transferred to the Northern Territory. He acts with Commonwealth advice on matters not transferred.

The Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory is the Northern Territory's Parliament. It has 19 Members, which are elected for a period of four years. A Speaker is elected by, and Ministers are appointed from, the Members of the Legislative Assembly. A Ministry of six is responsible for the administration of all transferred powers and acts through a number of departments and authorities, most of which are staffed by the Northern Territory Public Service.

Local Government was established in Darwin in 1957 and afterwards in regional centres. Municipal councils are elected by universal adult franchise, with elections at intervals of not more than three years. Provision has been made for a limited form of local government by smaller communities. There has been considerable interest in this provision, particularly in Aboriginal communities.

Development of Administration

Upon the extension of New South Wales westwards to the 129th east meridian in 1825, the Northern Territory was incorporated in that colony, but in 1863 it was annexed by Royal Letters Patent to the province of South Australia. With the adjacent islands, it was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1 January 1911.

From 1911 until 30 June 1978, the Commonwealth administered the Northern Territory under the provisions of the *Northern Territory (Administration) Act* 1910, as amended. The Act provided for an Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General, to administer the Northern Territory on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

By amendment of the Act in 1947, a Legislative Council comprising seven official and six elected members, with the Administrator as President, was created to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Northern Territory. Composition of the Legislative Council was changed by further amendment in 1959 to provide for six official members, three nominated non-official members and eight elected members, and for an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator. The Act was further amended in 1974 to provide for a Legislative Assembly of 19 elected Members and for a Speaker to be one of those Members, elected by the Members.

Laws passed by the Assembly were presented to the Administrator for assent. The Administrator was required to reserve laws on specific subjects for the pleasure of the Governor-General who was empowered to assent, withhold his assent or refuse his assent in part to such laws, or to return them to the Assembly with recommended amendments.

On 1 January 1977, the Commonwealth Government began a program of transferring executive powers to the Legislative Assembly by amendment of the Northern Territory (Administration) Act. A separate Northern Territory Public Service was created and administrative powers were transferred. Positions of Executive Member were created under the Act. These Members exercised ministerial-type powers in respect of transferred matters such as policy, fire brigade, local government and correctional services. An Executive Council replaced the Administrator's Council.

On 1 July 1978, the Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act came into force and established the Northern Territory as a body politic under the Crown. This Act also provided for the appointment of an Administrator by the Governor-General. It created offices of Ministers of the Northern Territory who, together with the Administrator, comprise the Executive Council of the Northern Territory. A Northern Territory Government, comprised of Ministers of the Northern Territory, was established with full responsibility for a range of state-type transferred powers administered through a Northern Territory Public Service and a Treasury. A Northern Territory flag was raised for the first time on 1 July 1978, the date upon which the Northern Territory became self-governing.

Major matters not transferred on 1 July 1978 were the mining of uranium and other prescribed substances, Aboriginal land matters, health, education and the Supreme Court. Powers in respect of health, education and the Supreme Court were progressively transferred from the Commonwealth to the Northern Territory Government during 1979.

At the end of 1979, the only major powers retained by the Commonwealth in the Northern Territory were those relating to rights in respect of Aboriginal land and the mining of uranium and other prescribed substances. Since the end of 1979, the Northern Territory, although remaining a Territory of the Commonwealth and still subject to Commonwealth laws made under Section 122 of the Constitution, is in most respects a self-governing Territory.

The Northern Territory is represented in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth by one Member in the House of Representatives and two Senators, whose terms of office coincide with that of the Member in the House of Representatives.

Physical geography

The Territory is within the torrid zone, with the exception of a strip about 300 kilometres wide which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

The low flat coastline seldom reaches a height of 30 metres. Sandy beaches and mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves, prevail. Sandstone, marl and laterite form the occasional cliffy headlands. The coastline of 6,200 kilometres is indented by bays and inlets and intersected by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for considerable distances from their estuaries. The only practicable deep-water port for general use, however, is Darwin.

Inland, the country generally is devoid of conspicuous landmarks. From the coast there is a general rise southwards to the vicinity of the seventeenth or eighteenth parallel of south latitude, where the higher lands form the watershed between the rivers that flow northwards to the sea and those that form the scanty supply for the interior system. Towards the centre of the continent the land over a wide area is of considerable elevation, and there are several mountain ranges, generally with an east-west trend.

Climate, fauna and flora

There are two main climatic divisions: the wet season, November to April; and the dry season, May to October. The changes of weather are uniform and regular. Nearly all the rainfall occurs in the summer months.

The ordinary types of native Australian fauna inhabit the Territory. As elsewhere on the continent, the higher *Theria* are rare, but marsupials, birds, crocodiles, freshwater tortoises, snakes (mostly non-venomous), and frogs abound. There are many varieties of freshwater fish and littoral Mollusca. Butterflies and beetles are strongly represented. The termite is a pest which is capable of serious

damage to wooden buildings unless special preventive measures are taken. Mosquitoes and sandflies are very troublesome in the 'top end', particularly in the wet season. Buffaloes exist in large herds on the northern coastal plains. Most types of native fauna are protected.

The vegetation is north Australian in type, but a number of forms belong to the Malayan and Oceanic regions. The climate and generally poor soils associated with it give rise to tropical savannah vegetation, with the size and volume of woody material present being closely related to rainfall and the quality of the forests decreasing strikingly as one proceeds inland from the northern coastline. In the north, cypress pine (which is termite resistant), ironwood, bloodwood and paperbark timbers are cut and milled for local building purposes. Further inland, particularly on the Barkly Tablelands and parts of the Victoria River district, there are better grazing grasses and some shrubs, while the wide belt of sandy plain between the Barkly Tableland and the ranges in the Alice Springs area carries mainly spinifex grass and low scrub. The plains of the Alice Springs district carry chiefly an acacia scrub known as mulga, spinifex and other sparse grasses. The principal families represented in the interior are *Gramineae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Compositae* and *Mimosaceae*.

Water

The Northern Territory Government provides water and wastewater facilities in main centres including Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine, Adelaide River, Batchelor, Pine Creek and many Aboriginal communities. Piped water is available in a number of small settlements including Mataranka, Larrimah, Daly Waters, Elliott, Ti Tree and Finke.

Darwin is served by the Darwin River Dam some 70 kilometres from the city. The earth rockfill dam was completed in 1972. It is 30 metres high with a crest length of 564 metres, has an active storage of 230 million cubic metres and a safe draft of 90 megalitres per day. A supplementary source, McMinn's borefield, is supplying up to 15 megalitres per day. Studies are also being carried out to identify future sources to meet the growing needs of the Darwin region.

Alice Springs has twenty production bores at Roe Creek. Tennant Creek has ten at Kelly Well and three at Cabbage Gum. Other communities are also supplied from groundwater sources. Katherine is supplied with treated water from the Katherine River in place of the hard water from the Tindall limestone aquifer.

Feasibility studies are in progress to assess the economic viability of multi-purpose dams at various sites on the Katherine River.

Soil conservation

The Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory administers soil conservation and control legislation, undertakes resource inventories to assess land capabilities and conducts soil erosion works on behalf of the Government and the private sectors.

Population

See also Chapter 6, Demography.

The estimated population of the Northern Territory at 30 June 1982, was 129,429 persons.

Aboriginal Affairs

Policy

The Government is committed to policies of Aboriginal self-management at all levels. Involvement of Aboriginals in delivery and planning programs, and in all stages of the development and implementation of policy is paramount.

The basis of the Government's approach is to secure for Aboriginals access to government services equal to that accorded other Australian citizens, together with additional services appropriate to Aboriginals' state of extreme disadvantage, and, in recognition of a community obligation deriving from Aboriginals' past dispossession and dispersal.

Legal status

As Australian citizens, Aboriginals are entitled to equality before the law. For the purpose of administering various programs designed to benefit Aboriginals, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and other Commonwealth Government departments and agencies define an 'Aboriginal' or 'Torres Strait Islander' as a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.

Land and land rights

Aboriginals who are able to prove strong traditional links with unalienated Crown land may make a claim before the Aboriginal Land Commissioner, a judge of the Northern Territory Supreme Court.

The *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* requires the Land Commissioner, in hearing a claim, to consider a number of matters in addition to traditional ownership before making a recommendation to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. The Minister can then accept or reject the Aboriginal Land Commissioner's recommendations.

By 31 October 1983, 13 claims had been finalised. As a result 171,460 square kilometres have been granted (or are in the process of being granted) to Aboriginal Land Trusts. This will bring the total of Aboriginal freehold land in the Northern Territory to approximately 32% of the Territory. A further 7 claims have been heard by the Aboriginal Land Commissioner but not reported on, 6 hearings are in progress and 31 claims are yet to be heard.

Freehold titles to Aboriginal land are held by Aboriginal Land Trusts and the land is administered by Aboriginal Land Councils.

Minerals on Aboriginal land remain the property of the Crown. The Aboriginal Land Rights Act provides, however, that mineral exploration can only proceed with the approval of the appropriate land council which in turn must abide by the wishes of the traditional Aboriginal owners of the area concerned. This veto power can be overruled if the Governor-General, by Proclamation, declares that the national interest requires the grant of a mining interest, and neither House of Parliament disallows that Proclamation. Pre-existing mining interests were exempt from the requirement for Aboriginal consent. In all cases however, agreement must be reached on terms and conditions of mining and the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs is able to appoint an arbitrator in cases where Aboriginal consent is not required but a land council is unable or unwilling to reach agreement with a mining company.

Royalties from mining on Aboriginal land are paid into an Aboriginals Benefit Trust Account and are distributed to pay administrative expenses of land councils, to communities affected by mineral developments and, on the recommendation of an advisory committee, to Aboriginal communities of the Northern Territory generally. Control of uranium mining has been reserved by the Commonwealth and special arrangements have been made between the Commonwealth and the Northern Territory Governments in relation to payments in lieu of royalties.

Aboriginal communities are also being assisted to purchase land on the open market. An Aboriginal Land Fund Commission was established in 1974 for this purpose. This function was taken over on 1 July 1980 by the Aboriginal Development Commission which assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, groups and individuals to acquire land for a variety of purposes, engage in business enterprises, obtain finance for housing and other personal needs, and to receive training where necessary.

Community services and affairs

Government policy in the administration of Aboriginal affairs is to encourage State and Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities to provide services to Aboriginals as to other Australian citizens and to take special measures to ensure that these services are appropriate, accessible and reflect the variety of Aboriginal life styles. In line with the transfer of other functions to the Northern Territory Government on 1 July 1978, the Northern Territory Government has assumed responsibility for the provision of major services to Aboriginal communities including essential services such as water and power supply, health, education and support for local government. Subsequently, the Commonwealth has provided annual grants to the Northern Territory Government and to the Aboriginal Development Commission for housing programs for Aboriginals.

Special programs for Aboriginals

Attention is being given to changing the institutional character of Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory. Support is designed to encourage and strengthen the capacity of Aboriginals to manage their own affairs, to increase their economic independence, and to reduce social handicaps facing them.

Government policy is to provide Aboriginal primary school children in Aboriginal communities with education in their own language as far as practicable. Bilingual education programs initiated in Northern Territory Aboriginal communities in 1973 have been expanded and are operating in several schools.

Aboriginal Legal Services operated by Aboriginals and supported by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs have been established on the initiative of Aboriginal groups in all States and the Northern Territory to ensure that Aboriginals have access to legal advice and are competently represented in the courts.

Production

See also the chapters dealing with particular subjects.

Land tenure

On 30 June 1981, 19,682,293 hectares were held under freehold title; 77,169,774 hectares under leasehold; 27,717 hectares under various licences; 13,247,036 hectares reserved for public purposes and for the benefit of Aborigines; 82,334 hectares set aside for Government use; and 24,410,846 hectares unalienated. Land rent collected for the year 1980-81 amounted to \$358,298.

Following the report of the Aboriginal Land Rights Commissioner in April 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced the *Aboriginal Land Rights (N.T.) Act 1976*. This Act which commenced on Australia Day, 26 January 1977 gives traditional Aborigines inalienable freehold title to former Aboriginal reserves and some other land, amounting to approximately 19 per cent of the Northern Territory, and provides a procedure for them to claim title to other areas of unalienated Crown Land.

With the commencement of the *Crown Lands Amendment Act (No. 3) 1980* most existing leases in the Territory were automatically converted to freehold tenure making it the rule rather than the exception. Most Pastoral Leases and all Special Purposes Leases were excluded from automatic freeholding.

The various forms of lease or licence of lands are as follows:

Pastoral leases	—granted for periods not exceeding 50 years.
Crown leases (Term)	—granted for a term of years, and in majority of cases can be converted to freehold when developed.
Crown leases (Perpetual)	—granted in perpetuity.
Special purposes leases	—granted for a term of years or in perpetuity for purposes other than pastoral, agricultural or mining, or for private residential purposes within a town.
Grazing licences	—granted to graze stock on Crown Lands for periods not exceeding one year.
Occupation licences	—granted for manufacturing, industrial or any prescribed purposes for periods not exceeding five years.
Miscellaneous licences	—granted for periods not exceeding one year.

Pastoral and agricultural industries

Beef cattle production is the major rural industry in the Northern Territory. The beef industry has been characterised throughout its history by a slow rate of expansion due to the poor quality of native pastures in the Top End and unsatisfactory market outlets. Developments in pasture improvement and the use of adapted Zebu cross-cattle in the northern areas, the opening in 1963 of the export abattoirs in Katherine and Darwin, some improvement in disease control coupled with better management techniques, and various incentives and research programs introduced by the Government to encourage development of the pastoral industry have resulted in an increase in turnoff figures and value of production.

In the mid 1970s industry development suffered a major set-back due to a prolonged period of low export meat prices despite the upgraded export status given to Point Stuart Meatworks as well as the development of the live cattle export market in Malaysia. Over that period cattle numbers increased by approximately 400,000 head to 1.8 million, reflecting the high cost of mustering and cartage, which, together with the low returns resulted in non-profitability of cattle sold to market.

Between 1978 and 1980 the industry saw a dramatic upturn in prices by more than 300 per cent. Additional export abattoirs opened at Alice Springs and Tennant Creek. During 1981 beef cattle prices retreated from their historic high of 1980 and buffalo prices, due mainly to adverse exchange rate movement fell by up to 30 per cent.

Animal production has continued to be augmented by the buffalo meat industry. Development in the domestication of buffaloes continues on the sub-coastal plains properties, the 1981 estimated population being 6,300 out of an estimated feral buffalo population of 150,000. Buffalo meat exports of 2,752 tonnes in 1981 increased by two-thirds over the 1979 figure of 1,500 tonnes, the market changing quite radically. The American and Far East Markets of Hong Kong, Malaysia and Taiwan Province declined in favour of European markets, especially the Federal Republic of Germany and Scandinavia. Both the pig and poultry industries, unaffected by overseas marketing, have continued to expand.

In 1980 the Agricultural Development and Marketing Authority (ADMA) was established to encourage crop growing, diversification within the pastoral and agricultural industries, economies of scale and market development. ADMA has commenced development of seven farms for cropping in

the Daly Basin, 250 kilometres from Darwin, and is managing a program of co-ordinated farm development on a commercial scale for the production of maize, sorghum, soya beans, peanuts and pastures for seed production, hay or grazing. A grain handling facility and a seed and fertilizer store in Katherine and one at Douglas-Daly have been established and horticultural marketing in the Darwin region is being promoted.

Continuing private investment in rural development is leading to greater pressures upon the Government for extension services and research. The work of CSIRO and the Department of Primary Production research stations and experimental farms is providing the basis for continuing rural development. As new knowledge is being gathered it will be followed by testing on farm scale.

The research institutions in existence in the Northern Territory are as follows:

Arid Zone Research Institute—Alice Springs. This institute zones research in the 'Centre' and studies the need to conserve valuable pastoral lands while achieving maximum productivity. Fields of work at the Institute include animal health, agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, botany, animal production and range management.

Coastal Plains Research Station. The Station has 3 main roles: one as a regional station examining suitable pasture and animal production systems in the Coastal Plains/Darwin area; the second as the major centre for horticultural research and a third as a centre researching into buffalo production. Its efforts have been devoted to the animal breeding investigations, with some attention being paid to the development of improved pasture systems including establishment, maintenance and the reaction to various grazing rates. Breeding trials are being conducted with Brahman and Africander cross-breeds, and Shorthorns. A small herd of cross-bred cattle (Shorthorn cows artificially inseminated from Banteng (Bali) Purebred Semen) has now been developed and the group transferred to private enterprise.

Victoria River Research Station. This is the only Government Experiment Station in the range-lands of the Northern Territory. Work is being undertaken on: cattle production management systems; evaluation of improved pastures; supplements; virus antibody survey; and range management studies.

Tortilla Flats Research Farm. The Research Farm is mainly concerned with rice production as it is representative of the Adelaide River plains land system which extends over 10,000 square kilometres. Work is being undertaken on testing new varieties, fertilizer trials, sowing techniques and weed control in rice bays.

Berrimah Research Farm. The work of this Farm has been mainly restricted to pasture and crop investigations; plant introduction; fruit, vegetable and weed control trials; and intensive animal studies.

Douglas-Daly Research Farm. With the advent of ADMA, cropping investigation under irrigation has resumed. The crops experimented with will include soy beans, peanuts, maize and mungbeans.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: NUMBER, AREA AND LAND UTILISATION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

	Number of agricultural establishments	Area used for crops (a)	Area under sown pastures and grasses	Balance of area (b)	Total	
					Area	Percentage of N.T. land area (134,620,000 hectares)
				'000 hectares		
1977-78	297	0.8	112.3	75,410.0	75,523.1	56.0
1978-79	301	1.6	90.4	76,099.9	76,191.9	56.6
1979-80	346	1.8	99.0	78,066.8	78,167.7	58.1
1980-81	336	1.4	87.1	77,500.4	77,588.7	57.7
1981-82	300	2.0	56.0	77,078.0	77,136.0	57.3
1982-83p	286	3.5	62.6	75,896.7	75,962.8	56.4

(a) Excludes duplication on account of area double cropped.

(b) Used for grazing, lying idle, fallow, etc.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

	Unit	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83p
Livestock numbers—							
Cattle	'000	1,674.1	1,784.6	1,727.2	1,675.4	1,624.4	1,570.8
Domesticated buffaloes	'000	4.2	3.6	2.4	6.3	2.5	n.y.a.
Poultry	'000	183.5	200.3	180.1	169.9	206.4	166.5
Pigs	'000	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.5	1.3
Gross value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals—							
Cattle and calves	\$'000	29,291	106,890	121,494	56,852	58,604	62,486
Poultry	\$'000	633	633	880	1,314	497	1,314
Pigs	\$'000	687	390	488	523	754	609
Gross value of livestock products—							
Dairy products	\$'000	72	72	86	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)	n.a. (a)
Eggs	\$'000	1,300	1,292	1,395	1,757	2,500	2,500
Crops, Area—							
Sorghum (grain and feed)	Hectares	148	778	653	592	508	2,311
Hay	Hectares	66	251	367	8	-	38
Tree fruit	Hectares	15	15	16	15	17	28
Bananas	Hectares	14	12	13	13	19	80
Vegetables	Hectares	108	119	145	110	98	97
Pastures and grasses (hay, seed, green feed)	Hectares	1,591	2,123	1,693	2,974	5,886	n.y.a.
Total area used for crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	Hectares	2,407	3,697	3,549	4,410	7,867	n.y.a.
Crops, Production—							
Sorghum for grain	Tonnes	41	331	1,011	496	818	3,012
Hay	Tonnes	200	1,956	1,396	4	32	459
Bananas	Tonnes	89	124	101	60	87	n.y.a.
Pastures and grasses (hay, seed)	Tonnes	5,083	5,583	3,858	7,212	12,553	n.y.a.
Gross value of crops—							
Sorghum for grain	\$'000	4	6	104	69	115	115
Fruit	\$'000	60	220	85	75	80	87
Vegetables	\$'000	421	588	332	297	231	231
Pastures and grasses	\$'000	231	164	330	424	718	723
Total crops (incl. pastures and grasses)	\$'000	1,194	1,125	1,098	1,908	2,133	2,261
Gross value of agriculture	\$'000	33,177	110,402	125,441	62,355	64,500	69,170

(a) Not available for publication. Excluded from totals.

Mining

The value of mineral output continued its rapid growth of recent years from \$437 million in 1980 to \$466.1 million in 1982 and \$625.6 million in calendar year 1982. The most important single factor to account for increases in value of production is the commencement of yellowcake production at Nabarlek and Ranger, as uranium accounts for some 52 per cent of the total value of minerals produced in 1982.

The principal mining areas are the Alligator Rivers Region for uranium, Gove Peninsula for bauxite/alumina production, Groote Eylandt for manganese and Tennant Creek for copper and gold.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Establishments operating end of June	No.	13	15	14
Average employment over whole year—persons (a)	No.	1,488	1,907	1,773
Wages and salaries	\$m	28.1	39.7	37.4
Turnover	\$m	189.6	305.5	329.3
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	19.7	42.0	85.2
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	38.7	81.7	133.7
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	55.0	118.6	85.0
Value added (b)	\$m	153.6	226.6	292.8
Fixed capital expenditure (c)	\$m	186.1	194.3	58.8

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses. Commencing with 1978-79, 'rent, leasing and hiring revenue' and 'rent, leasing and hiring expenses' have been included in the calculation of value added and its components 'turnover' and 'purchases, transfers in and selected expenses'. (c) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Petroleum and natural gas

Expenditure on offshore and onshore exploration was \$34.2 million in 1981 and \$45.3 million in 1982. In September 1983 a 148 km natural gas pipeline from the Palm Valley field to Alice Springs power station was completed. Appraisal testing took place on the Mereenie oil-field during 1981 and 1982.

Forestry

Forestry activities in the Northern Territory commenced in 1959 under the Forestry and Timber Bureau; later a State-type service was developed under the Department of the Northern Territory.

In July 1978, with the granting of self-government, forestry became the responsibility of the Territory Parks and Wildlife Commission, now the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory.

Present activities fall into four main areas: Urban Forestry, Plantation Forestry, Native Forest Management and Conservation.

The Urban Forestry section is aimed at improving the urban environment throughout the Northern Territory through programs of park and street beautification and arid area species testing.

The Plantation Forestry section is predominantly based on plantation establishment on more favourable sites on Melville Island and is ultimately aimed at import replacement. The major species in use is *Pinus caribaea*, though early plantings were largely Cypress pine. A small pressure treatment plant providing treated round timber is operated by the Aborigines on nearby Bathurst Island.

Management of native forest is currently confined to the Murganella area of Arnhem Land where a policy of protection from fire has resulted in extensive regeneration of Cypress pine and native hardwoods, *Eucalyptus tetradonta* and *E. nesophila*. Current research in this area is aimed at development of sound management prescriptions for treatment of this regeneration.

In its conservation role, the Conservation Commission has given emphasis to fire and ecological studies throughout the Territory together with seed collection, testing and propagation, and gene pool conservation of rare or unique species.

Fishing

After livestock production, fisheries is the second most valuable primary production industry in the Northern Territory. Prawn production, contributing over 80 per cent of the total value, is the major fishery. Barramundi is second, with the remainder mainly threadfin salmon, spanish mackerel, mud crabs, reef fish and bay lobsters.

Prawn and barramundi are heavily fished and measures have been taken to prevent over-exploitation. The Territory Government is encouraging development of under-utilised demersal and pelagic species (mainly fished by foreign vessels), reef fish, shark, crabs, scallops and squid. Foreign fishing ventures have involved the issue of up to 30 gill-netter licences and 60 pair trawler licences.

The Australian Government is encouraging Australians to participate in fisheries not being utilised and those being exploited by foreign vessels.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: PRINCIPAL FISHERIES

		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Prawns—							
Estimated gross weight of prawn catch	tonnes	2,165	3,749	3,147	4,259	2,986	2,402
Gross value of prawns	\$'000	8,100	17,000	14,900	17,067	15,250	15,691
Fish—							
Estimated live weight of fish catch	tonnes	1,451	1,576	1,352	1,634	1,897	1,694
Gross value of fish	\$'000	1,900	2,334	1,791	2,267	2,944	2,794

Secondary industries

The types of secondary industries that have developed in the Northern Territory have been largely service industries based on demand from local markets, together with the processing of primary production for export including the processing of mined ores, prawns and beef. The isolation of the Northern Territory from the major population areas of Australia and the resultant high transportation costs make other than local market expansion difficult.

The extent of importation of commodities into the Northern Territory, significant underdeveloped raw resources and a growing population would suggest that potential exists for industrial expansion. Some see the proximity of South East Asian markets to Darwin as providing considerable future potential for export-orientated secondary industry development.

The following table shows results of the Manufacturing Censuses taken in respect of the years 1979-80 to 1981-82.

NORTHERN TERRITORY: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Establishments at 30 June	No.	101	98	106
Persons employed (a)	No.	2,512	2,651	2,489
Wages and salaries	\$m	32.9	41.6	42.5
Turnover	\$m	251.2	292.3	296.9
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	45.2	48.8	83.1
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	50.4	83.5	78.2
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	179.4	230.6	230.9
Value added	\$m	77.0	96.3	61.2

(a) Average over whole year. Includes working proprietors.

Tourism

Tourism is one of the Territory's major industries with direct earnings for 1981-82 estimated at \$109 million.

A visitor growth rate of 5 per cent (based on an increase in indirect earnings for 1981-82, 1982-83) continues to encourage investment in tourist facilities. These facilities include casinos in Darwin and Alice Springs and the Yulara Tourist Village at Uluru National Park. The latter, servicing Ayers Rock/Olgas showed tourist increases from 5,000 in 1961 to 87,000 in 1982-83.

The Northern Territory Tourist Commission has a head office at Alice Springs and a regional office at Darwin. It operates government tourist bureaus in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, Brisbane, Darwin and Alice Springs. Its budget for 1983-84 is \$5.2 million.

National parks and reserves

There are 45 parks and reserves, covering about 48,000 square kilometres, under the care, control and management of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory. The Commission's functions include the preservation and protection of natural and historical features and the encouragement of public use and enjoyment of land set aside in the lands under its control.

Transport and communication

Railways

Passenger and freight train services commenced in December 1980 over the new 831 kilometre standard gauge (1,435 millimetres) Tarcoola—Alice Springs railway, construction of which commenced at Tarcoola, on the Trans-Australian Railway, in April 1975. It replaces a light pioneer narrow gauge (1,067 millimetres) line from Marree to Alice Springs, completed in 1929, and subject to frequent flooding and washaways. Train services on the North Australia Railway, from Darwin to Birdum, ceased on 30 June 1976, by direction of the Commonwealth Government.

Roads

The Stuart Highway is the principal north-south axis route for the Northern Territory connecting Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Darwin to Adelaide. The section Darwin—Alice Springs is 1,491 kilometres long and sealed over its full length. The section south of Alice Springs is sealed to the South Australian border, a distance of 293 kilometres.

The Barkly Highway is the principal route to and from Queensland via Mount Isa. It is 648 kilometres long and is sealed. Running approximately east-west, it connects to the Stuart Highway some 26 kilometres north of Tennant Creek.

The Victoria Highway, the principal access route to and from Western Australia via Kununurra, is 467 kilometres long and is sealed.

These highways are used to carry a variety of freight, including cattle, particularly between the railheads at Mount Isa and Alice Springs. They provide access to meatworks at Wyndham (Western Australia), Cloncurry (Queensland) and Katherine. In addition, they play a particularly important part in the Northern Territory economy through their association with the tourist industry.

The first program for upgrading the Stuart and Barkly Highways is complete, while the second program is nearing completion. Future works will be an ongoing program to bring these roads to National Highway Standards.

Shipping

Shipping services to Darwin are provided from the eastern states by the Australian National Line roll on-roll off vessel, the Townsville Trader, and from Western Australia by Stateships using two multi-purpose, roll on-roll off vessels (Pilbara and Koolinda). Both services are on a fortnightly basis. Tankers from Australian and overseas ports deliver oil products to Darwin. General cargo vessels from overseas ports also visit Darwin. The prawning and fishing industry accounts for a significant portion of the shipping entries into the port.

A regular shipping service which serves Aboriginal communities as well as the mining centres of Melville Bay (Gove) and Milner Bay (Groote Eylandt) operates from Brisbane to the Gulf of Carpentaria ports. Bulk carriers load ore and other mining products for delivery to ports in Australia and overseas.

Two Darwin-based companies operate landing craft to Aboriginal communities and ports along the coast. The vessel, Frances Bay, is involved in overseas trade from Darwin to Singapore and other South East Asian ports.

Air services

At 1 September 1983 there were 87 licensed aerodromes plus 4 Commonwealth controlled airports in the Territory. Qantas operates a weekly international service from Darwin to Singapore whilst Garuda Indonesian Airways provides a twice weekly service to Den Pasar (Bali). Regular services to Darwin with intermediate stops at some Territory centres are operated by Trans Australian Airlines and Ansett Airlines of Australia from mainland capital cities and by Airlines of Western Australia from Western Australia. Airlines of Northern Australia commenced operations in 1981 and provide a network to all major Territory centres. The Northern Territory Aerial Medical Service has aircraft based at Darwin and Gove while the Royal Flying Doctor Service operates from Alice Springs. Regular commuter services operate from Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs to outlying centres. Charter services are available at Darwin, Alice Springs, Gove, Groote Eylandt, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Ayers Rock and Jabiru. Responsibility for the economic licensing of domestic operations passed from the Commonwealth to the Northern Territory Government on 1 June 1980. The Commonwealth Government retains responsibility for safety and operational aspects and works closely with Territory authorities in the licensing of commercial operations within the Territory.

Several organisations provide helicopter services particularly for cattle mustering and aerial survey. In 1981 heavy helicopter activity from Darwin increased in support of offshore drilling rigs involved in oil and gas exploration.

Civil aircraft under contracts to the Department of Transport, Australia, operate on extensive coastal surveillance operation from Darwin.

Post, telegraph, telephone, radio and television

Postal communication is maintained by daily air transport between major Northern Territory centres and the capital cities of Australia. Large centres receive surface mails by two major road mail services operating from Queensland and South Australia. More remote centres are served by aerial services. Direct mail despatches are exchanged between Darwin and several overseas countries.

Trunk telephone links to Darwin extend from Townsville via a broadband microwave radio relay system, and from Adelaide via systems operated over leased circuits on the NAR Tarcoola-Alice Springs microwave link. These systems also carry telegraph and data traffic and serve towns along the routes. Subscriber trunk dialling facilities were introduced to Darwin, Nhulunbuy (Gove Peninsula) in 1974 and to Katherine in 1975. ISD (International Subscriber Dialling) was introduced to telephone exchanges in the Darwin area and to Katherine and Nhulunbuy in December 1976. Tennant Creek and Elliott telephone services were connected to automatic with subscriber trunk dialling facilities during 1979.

Completion of Australia's first solar-powered broadband microwave relay system between Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in October 1979 brought subscriber trunk dialling and ISD facilities to Alice Springs. It also provides live television programs to the National Television Service transmitter at Alice Springs.

The automatic conversion program in the Northern Territory is now complete and all services are provided with direct dialling facilities and access to STD. High frequency radio telephone exchanges at Katherine and Alice Springs provide connections to the telephone network for some of the remote properties in the Northern Territory. The majority of homesteads on pastoral leases are equipped with

radio transceivers operating through the Royal Flying Doctor base at Alice Springs or the Telecom Australia Outpost Radio base in Darwin which provide a message passing and emergency communications service. A number of homesteads and settlements adjacent to the Darwin-Isa and Tennant Creek-Alice Springs microwave corridors are provided with VHF radio telephone giving 24 hour service with STD facilities.

Telecom's major thrust in the Northern Territory is an extension of the network to outback areas, scheduled for completion by 1990. Utilisation of new technology such as the Australian-developed Digital Radio concentrator system and the domestic satellite will bring world standard telephone service to all customers, however isolated.

Regional national broadcasting stations are situated at Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine and Gove and there are commercial broadcasting stations located at Darwin and Alice Springs. Two television stations, ABD Channel 6 of the national broadcasting system and NTD Channel 8, a commercial station, operate in Darwin. The Darwin ABD 6 national program is also broadcast in Katherine (ABKN 7) and Tennant Creek (ABTD 9) with a translator (ABTD 9-10) to give coverage of the mining residential area at Warrego. A national television station, ABAD Channel 7, operates in Alice Springs. Remote area television provided, via satellite to earth, stations at Elcho Island, Nhulunbuy, Groote Eylandt, Jabiru, Daly River and Boroloola in early 1983.

Education

See also Chapter 12, Education.

Responsibility for education in the Northern Territory was transferred from the Commonwealth Department of Education to the Northern Territory Government on 1 July 1979.

Since that date education services have been provided by the Northern Territory Department of Education.

Details of the responsibilities are outlined in the *Northern Territory of Australia Education Act* 1979. Under the Act, the Minister for Education is responsible for the general administration and control of education services. The Act states that the Minister may take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary or desirable to assist parents of children in the Territory in fulfilling the responsibility to educate their children according to the individual needs and abilities of those children; to make education services, provided by him, available to all people in the Territory; and to assist all people of the Territory with their own education. The Act also provides for the establishment of Advisory Councils.

Schools in the Northern Territory

At 31 July 1983 there were 150 schools in the Northern Territory with a total school population of 32,257. Of that number 3,704 attended 11 private schools and 1,188 attended mission schools. Approximately 9,936 students were of Aboriginal descent. In addition to primary and pre-schools, there are 10 government high schools, one secondary correspondence school and three private high schools. There are three area schools offering secondary courses and two residential colleges for Aboriginal students. There are also 22 government schools in Aboriginal communities that offer post-primary courses and six mission schools with post-primary programs.

Teaching staff are provided by the Northern Territory Teaching Service and qualified applicants are recruited from all parts of Australia.

With the exception of Year 12 level, where most students are assessed by the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia, all aspects of curriculum, course accreditation and student assessment are the responsibility of the Northern Territory Board of Studies, with subject area committees in Language, Mathematics, Science, Computer Education, Social and Cultural Education, The Arts, Health and Physical Education and Life/Work Skills. Apart from Life/Work Skills, which is concerned with secondary education only, all committees span primary and secondary education from Transition to Year 12.

Subject area committees define the core of essential skills and understandings in which all students should gain competence and the educational experiences which they should have during their primary and junior secondary schooling. They also identify or develop the recommended curricula, which consists of those courses and materials which are regarded as the best available to schools to assist in achieving the objectives specified in the core, as well as skills, understandings, content and experiences considered appropriate for extension beyond the core.

In addition to curriculum development, subject area committees provide for teachers guidelines on the assessment of student performance, examples of assessment instruments and, in some subjects, moderation of student assessment. The Junior and Senior Secondary Studies Certificates are issued by the Northern Territory Board of Studies at Year 10 and Senior levels respectively.

The work of subject area committees is co-ordinated and supplemented by curriculum officers at central and regional levels and by a range of educational services.

The two Schools of the Air in the Northern Territory, one at Katherine and one at Alice Springs, have developed individual programs and provide correspondence and radio lessons for students in the years One to Seven. One correspondence school caters for isolated secondary students. Aerial and road patrols are carried out regularly to provide teacher/student and parent contact.

Special schools are located in Alice Springs and Darwin for handicapped children. However, where appropriate, students with special needs are integrated into primary and secondary schools. Guidance and Special Education Advisory services operate from the two Regional Offices in Alice Springs and Darwin.

A program of exchange between Indonesia and the Northern Territory is continuing in which up to two teachers from each country are exchanged for a school year, and four senior students spend up to six months in each country. The Northern Territory have also sponsored a group of junior high school students and teachers from Bali on a two-week educational visit to the Territory each year.

Aboriginal education

Most Northern Territory Aboriginals live away from town centres and their education is provided in various settings including mission schools, government schools on or near Settlements or Aboriginal townships, on pastoral properties and outstations or homeland centres.

There has been an increasing number of requests from outstations for the Department of Education to provide assistance. A small group of teachers is currently working in this field and developing special methods and modified courses to help overcome the difficulties faced by isolated outstation groups in their quest for education.

Government schools for Aboriginal children in out-of-town centres provide tuition at pre-school and primary school level with a number of them providing post primary (secondary age) classes as well.

For Aboriginal children who wish to proceed to secondary schools there are now two residential colleges: Yirara and Kormilda. These colleges are regionally based but situated near urban centres, Yirara at Alice Springs and Kormilda in Darwin. They provide secondary age students from outlying centres with the opportunity to undertake a range of courses internally or to attend an urban high school.

Bilingual education programs in Northern Territory schools in Aboriginal communities have attracted wide interest from within Australia and overseas. There are 16 schools offering bilingual programs to 3,500 students. Six further programs are under consideration. Many other schools include Aboriginal language and culture in the curriculum. Twelve languages are now being used in the program and 6 further languages are under consideration. Many school children are acquiring initial literacy skills in their own language. Although a large proportion of the curriculum is devoted to instruction in an Aboriginal language, a structured English course forms an integral part of the bilingual program. Other aspects of Aboriginal education are covered in the TAFE section.

Darwin Community College

The College was opened in 1974 and is an autonomous, multi-purpose institution. It has Schools of Business and Administration, General Studies, Creative and Applied Art, Technology and Science, Trades, and Australian Linguistics. As well as courses at Advanced Education and TAFE levels leading to awards, the College provides a wide range of non-award recreational classes. It provides examination facilities and some tutorial assistance to external students in the N.T. studying at other Australian institutions, through the N.T. External Studies Centre at the Casuarina Campus. The College is currently divided into four campuses: the main one at Casuarina; the School of General Studies at Winnellie (temporary campus); the School of Australian Linguistics at Batchelor, and an annexe of the Division of Extension Services at Nhulunbuy. Annual enrolment is 7,500.

Vocational Training

The N.T. Industries Training Commission after amendment to legislation in December 1982 is now known as the N.T. Vocational Training Commission. The amendment also transferred the formulation of policy and planning for technical and further education from the Department of Education to the Commission.

The Commission has a tripartite membership of employer, employee and Government representation. Functions include manpower planning, labour market research, supervision of apprentice training, co-ordination of and policy and planning for technical and further education, accreditation of technical and further education courses, policy and planning for Aboriginal employment and training, industry liaison and promotion of industry training.

Technical and Further Education

Aboriginal Adult Education. Most large Aboriginal communities have an Adult Educator who relates to adults in the community and arranges non-formal programs which he or local part-time instructors and visiting lecturers teach.

Communities are developing more confidence in the management of their own affairs. There is thus a growing demand for Adult Education requiring a co-ordinated effort on the part of all agencies offering Adult Education services.

Community College of Central Australia. Prior to 1 July 1979, this college was a campus of Darwin Community College. It offers electrical and aircraft engineering licences, apprenticeship, business, secretarial, tourism, hospitality, Aboriginal development, technology, art, matriculation and preparatory studies, non-credit refresher, recreational and general education courses and a tutorial program for degrees, diplomas and certificates from Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education, Darwin Community College and the South Australian Department of Technical and Further Education.

Katherine Rural College began teaching in 1979 and is residential. It offers a one year and a two year full-time Certificate course in Rural Studies and short courses such as power saw maintenance, water conservation and use, helicopter mustering and horse shoeing.

Batchelor College is a residential institution providing programs for Aboriginal people leading to teacher education qualifications at advanced education and TAFE levels.

Adult Migrant Education Centre supersedes Adult Migrant Education Service courses and provides courses for on-arrival migrants and adult migrants preparing to enter the work force.

Finance

The following table gives details of government receipts and outlays that have been identified as relating specifically to the performance of local or State-type functions in the Northern Territory for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. Receipts collected in the Northern Territory from Australia-wide sources (e.g. income taxes, customs duties, etc.) and outlays in the Northern Territory on items of a national character (e.g. defence, civil aviation and cash benefits paid to Northern Territory residents as part of national programs) are *not* included.

In addition to transactions relating to the Northern Territory in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain trust funds the transactions of the following public corporations are included: Northern Territory Port Authority, Northern Territory Housing Commission, Northern Territory Electricity Commission, Jabiru Town Development Authority, Corporation of the City of Darwin, Corporation of the Municipality of Alice Springs, Corporation of the Municipality of Katherine and Corporation of the Municipality of Tennant Creek.

THE TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY: OUTLAY AND RECEIPTS
(\\$'000)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
OUTLAY			
Final consumption expenditure—			
Law, order and public safety	34,128	40,232	47,458
Education	71,285	85,935	100,611
Health	59,146	72,144	76,229
Social security and welfare	12,749	26,040	28,138
Other	106,500	137,715	178,612
Gross fixed capital expenditure on new assets and stocks—			
Education	13,377	11,478	17,815
Roads	50,178	54,236	55,120
Housing and regional development	22,467	33,838	45,484
Health	9,892	3,145	2,917
Social security and welfare	195	532	126
Electricity, gas and water	47,624	19,545	25,383
Other	40,550	49,702	37,410
Net purchase of existing assets	-10,115	16,806	10,070
Interest paid	13,521	24,997	34,945
Cash benefits	451	629	801
Subsidies	55	366	1,965
Net advances to the private sector—			
Housing and community amenities	26,144	48,518	50,869
Other	-1,069	-589	-809
Grants for private capital purposes	696	570	640
Advances to public financial enterprises	—	—	—
Total outlay	497,774	625,839	713,784
RECEIPTS			
Taxation—			
Payroll tax	15,209	17,169	18,307
Rates on land	5,622	6,353	7,891
Stamp duties	3,064	4,304	6,232
Motor registration	3,098	3,057	3,798
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	4,799	7,041	9,649
Interest, rent, etc.	15,132	25,412	28,037
Income from public enterprises	-23,076	-41,645	-44,864
Net sale of local authority and public corporation securities	32,212	34,245	35,172
Other receipts	-3,473	12,788	20,999
Commonwealth Government grants and advances	445,190	557,115	628,563
Total receipts	497,777	625,839	713,784

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

General description

The Constitution provides that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia shall be in the State of New South Wales but distant not less than 160 kilometres from Sydney. After a number of alternative sites were considered, an area of 2,359 square kilometres lying approximately 320 kilometres south-west of Sydney was transferred to the Commonwealth as from 1 January 1911. A further 73 square kilometres at Jervis Bay were transferred as from 4 September 1915 to serve as a port for the Territory.

The primary responsibility for administering the Australian Capital Territory lies with the Department of Territories and Local Government, whose functions include housing, public transport, forestry and municipal services. Education, public health and justice are the responsibilities of the Department of Education, the Capital Territory Health Commission and the Attorney-General's Department respectively. The National Capital Development Commission has the responsibility for the planning and development of the Canberra city area.

In 1974, the A.C.T. Advisory Council, which had been in existence since 1930, was replaced by the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly. The first Assembly was elected on 28 September 1974 and held its first meeting on 28 October 1974.

During 1979, the name of the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly was changed to the A.C.T. House of Assembly. The first election for the House of Assembly was held on 2 June 1979 and first meeting of the House of Assembly was held on 29 June. The Assembly is established by the *House of Assembly Ordinance 1936* which defines its role as follows:

'The Assembly may advise the Minister (for Territories and Local Government) in relation to any matter affecting the Territory including the making of new Ordinances or the repeal or amendment of existing Ordinances.'

The Assembly consists of 18 Members (9 from each of the electoral divisions of Canberra and Fraser) and its procedure is modelled on that of the House of Representatives. Its Members serve on a part-time basis.

The Assembly normally considers (and sometimes introduces) Ordinances which are proposed for the Territory. It also passes resolutions on matters affecting the Territory. It is represented on a number of boards, authorities and committees such as the Canberra Commercial Development Authority, the A.C.T. Electricity Authority, the A.C.T. Schools Authority, the Gaming and Liquor Authority, the Consumer Affairs Council and the Australian Constitutional Convention.

At 30 June 1983, the population of the Australian Capital Territory was 234,900. *See also* Chapter 6, Demography.

National Capital Development Commission

The *National Capital Development Commission Act 1957* provides for a Commission to undertake and carry out the planning, development and construction of the City of Canberra as the National Capital of the Commonwealth. The year 1982-83 was the twenty-sixth year of the Commission's operations. Construction work was carried out by means of agency operations with the Department of Housing and Construction and by private consultants. Expenditure in recent years is as follows: 1979-80, \$136.2 million; 1980-81, \$112.4 million; 1981-82, \$81.2 million. Total expenditure in 1982-83 was \$97.8 million comprising: land development and services \$5.4 million; water, sewerage and stormwater services and headworks \$0.6 million; housing, flats and other accommodation \$11.6 million; educational facilities \$8.9 million; roads, public transport and traffic control \$10.1 million; city works and associated facilities \$8.9 million; Commonwealth Government offices \$19.3 million; national works \$14.6 million; health and welfare facilities \$2.8 million; others \$15.6 million.

Works and services

Housing

Until the period following the 1939-45 War, most houses and flats in the Australian Capital Territory were built and rented by the then Department of the Interior. More recently, an increasing number of houses and flats have been built by private enterprise and, as a result, the proportion of houses and flats in the Australian Capital Territory occupied by tenants of the Department of Territories and Local Government (formerly the Department of the Capital Territory) has fallen from 79.7 per cent of total occupied houses and flats in 1954 to 58.3 per cent in 1961, 38.8 per cent in 1966, 28.1 per cent in 1971, 13.3 per cent in 1981 and 10 per cent in 1983. Although the bulk of rented accommodation is provided by public authorities (and this situation will continue in the foreseeable future), there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of home ownership in the Australian Capital Territory since 1954. The proportion of houses and flats owned or being purchased by instalments has risen from 19.5 per cent in 1954 to 29.0 per cent in 1961, 45.6 per cent in 1966, 51.8 per cent in 1971, 67.2 per cent in 1981. Home building activity in Woden Valley, Weston Creek, Tuggeranong and Belconnen has continued to expand. At June 1983 there were 19,419 occupied dwellings in the Woden Valley and Weston Creek area, 22,803 occupied dwellings in the Belconnen area and 10,905 occupied dwellings in the Tuggeranong area. *See also* Chapter 19, Housing and Construction.

Municipal services

Since its establishment, Canberra has been developed as a garden city. City Parks Administration of the Department of Territories and Local Government manages urban parklands, gardens and sportsgrounds; rural picnic areas, and the national Botanic Gardens. The total area managed increased by approximately 310 hectares (ha) to 8,100 ha in 1982-83.

The Yarralumla Nursery, established in 1913, propagates trees and shrubs for use in development projects and as replacements in landscape maintenance. Plant production during 1982-83 decreased because of the drought by 10,000 plants to 250,000.

The Horticultural Services Unit provides horticultural advice and trials turf grasses, trees, shrubs and new products and techniques for application in the Canberra environment.

Production

See also the chapter dealing with particular subjects.

Lands

Reference has been made in earlier issues of the Year Book to the general conditions of land tenure in the Australian Capital Territory and to the area of alienated and leased land. The Agricultural Industry chapter in this Year Book contains statistical information on these subjects.

With minor exceptions the freehold estate of land in the Australian Capital Territory has been acquired by, and is vested in the Crown. The *Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1910 prevents the sale or disposal of such Crown land for any estate in freehold except in the case of a contract that preceded the Act. Progressively the remaining areas of freehold land are being acquired.

Leases of land for residential, commercial and other purposes in the city area are usually granted under the *City Area Leases Ordinance* 1936. Some special leases for other purposes (such as diplomatic sites or churches) are granted under the *Leases (Special Purposes) Ordinance* 1925 or the *Church Lands Leases Ordinance* 1924 or the *Leases Ordinance* 1918 if for a short term or experimental land use. Some areas outside the city area not immediately required for the development of the City or for other public purposes or where there is no intention of development are leased for agriculture or grazing under the *Leases Ordinance* 1918. Approximately 57,000 ha are included in Nature Reserves declared under the *Public Parks Ordinance* 1928.

The Commonwealth Territory at Jervis Bay, comprising about 7,360 ha, was acquired from New South Wales for the possible provision of port facilities in connection with the Australian Capital Territory. A portion of the area is occupied by the Royal Australian Naval College (*H.M.A.S. Creswell*) and a Royal Australian Navy airfield. Several blocks fronting Sussex Inlet plus an area on Bowen Island have been leased for guest houses and holiday camps, etc., under the *Leases Ordinance* 1918, and an area of land in the Murray's Beach area has been set aside for possible use as an atomic power station under the control of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. An Aboriginal community is located at Wreck Bay. Approximately two thirds of the Territory is declared a Nature Reserve under the *Public Parks Ordinance* 1928. The reserved area and adjacent land managed in sympathy with the Reserve includes picnic and camping areas, afforestation and soil conservation activities and an annex to the National Botanic Gardens.

Forestry

Forestry field operations in the Australian Capital Territory began in 1915 with the planting of pines on the denuded slopes of Mount Stromlo to arrest soil erosion and improve visual quality of the landscape. In 1926, a program for development of commercial forests was approved following a comprehensive review of the Territory's potential for forest development. Major reviews of this program were made in 1932, 1954, 1967 and 1983, always, however, retaining the basic policy of systematic conservation and development. All of the better native forest has been placed under management. Forestry operations including fire protection treatment have been extended to some 44,500 ha of natural forest in the Cotter catchment and adjacent areas. The more productive stands in these areas were harvested extensively to provide timber for Canberra's post-war expansion and were subsequently treated to promote regeneration and protect the quality of water harvested.

The policy of forest management in the Australian Capital Territory has been formulated to cater not only for commercial timber production but also to provide recreation facilities and an attractive visual environment for the national capital and to protect the water supply.

The forest authority is charged with the management of some 76,000 ha of land in the Australian Capital Territory. Of this, some 48,000 ha carry native forest or woodland. As at 30 June 1983, the total area of coniferous plantations in the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay was 17,608 ha nett. Of 220 ha at Jervis Bay, the majority consisted of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) and *Pinus elliotii* (Slash Pine). The plantations in the Australian Capital Territory consisted mainly of *Pinus radiata* and *Pinus ponderosa* (Yellow Pine). Total area of *Pinus radiata* was 15,600 ha.

In 1982-83 there was no commercial production of hardwood timber from the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay. The volume of softwood cut was 161,000 cubic metres. The total value of this unprocessed timber unloaded at the mill (milldoor value) was \$5.2 million.

Agricultural and secondary industries

Since 1974-75 the number of agricultural establishments in the Australian Capital Territory has fallen from 142 to 95. In 1982-83 small amounts of wheat and oats for grain were grown and over 6,000 tonnes of meat (carcass weight) produced. Livestock numbers at 31 March 1983 included 10,168 cattle and 104,167 sheep.

Secondary industries established in the Australian Capital Territory are largely the service industries associated with the growth of the Territory.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—1979-80 to 1981-82

	Unit	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Establishments operating during year	No.	112	117	126
Persons employed (a)	No.	3,132	3,316	3,451
Wages and salaries	\$m	37.2	44.9	49.4
Turnover	\$m	127.2	162.9	187.7
Opening stocks at 30 June	\$m	11.4	13.5	14.4
Closing stocks at 30 June	\$m	12.6	16.7	16.8
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	\$m	64.0	89.3	111.7
Value added	\$m	64.4	76.8	78.4

(a) Average over whole year. Includes working proprietors.

Commercial practices

There is growing awareness of consumer rights as evidenced by the increasing number of enquiries received by the A.C.T. Consumer Affairs Bureau and the wide range of consumer oriented legislation.

The Bureau receives and investigates complaints from consumers, conducts research into matters affecting consumer interests and provides information of benefit to consumers.

Control over weights and measures standards traditionally has been, and remains, a prerequisite for fair commercial transactions. The Weights and Measures Office periodically examines the scales and measures used for trade. The office monitors the weight or measure of all packaged goods sold in retail premises.

In the A.C.T., licensing is used as a means of regulating some commercial practices by establishing minimum standards of qualifications and/or experience for entry into certain occupations. These include motor vehicle dealers, stock and station and real estate agents, and pawnbrokers and secondhand dealers.

The *Co-operative Societies Ordinance* 1939 provides for the incorporation of building societies, housing and service societies and credit unions. The Registrar is responsible for the incorporation of new societies, the registration of documents, inspections and inquiries into the working and financial situation of societies and the hearing and determination of certain disputes between a society and a member.

In Canberra there are two retail fruit and vegetable markets. These have been established, operated and controlled by the Canberra Retail Markets Trust. The establishment of a third market in the Tuggeranong Valley is being considered.

Transport and communication

The Department of Territories and Local Government is responsible for the regulation of transport and traffic under an A.C.T. Ordinance. ACTION, the Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network, is also operated by the Department of Territories and Local Government. It operated 362 buses in 1982-83 over 109 routes covering 1,351 kilometres. A total of 14,529,043 kilometres was travelled and 20,534,900 passenger journeys made.

There are six radio broadcasting stations currently in the Territory with the possibility of one new commercial licence and one community licence being granted in 1984: 2CY, 2CN and ABC-FM of the national broadcasting system; two commercial stations, 2CA and 2CC; and one community station, 2XX. There are three television stations, ABC Channel 3 of the national broadcasting system; Channel 0-28 of the Special Broadcasting Service and Australian Capital Television Pty Ltd (Capital 7), a Canberra based commercial station.

Social

See also Chapter 12, Education; Chapter 10, Health; and Chapter 11, Law and Order.

Schools

The *Education Ordinance* 1937 provides for the compulsory attendance at school of children between the ages of six and fifteen years. Government schools are administered by the A.C.T. Schools Authority, which became a Statutory body in January 1977. The Authority is representative of teachers, parents and the community. The A.C.T. Schools Accrediting Agency within the Authority system accredits courses and administers student assessment procedures for Years 11 and 12. These procedures replaced the New South Wales Higher School Certificate examination at the end of 1976.

In July 1983 there were seventeen government high schools in the Australian Capital Territory, and eight secondary colleges. High schools cater for Years 7 to 10 and secondary colleges for Years 11 and 12. Secondary students enrolled numbered 16,334.

Sixty-three schools provide courses at primary levels, three of these being in rural districts and one in the Jervis Bay area. The number of pupils enrolled in government primary schools at July 1983 was 23,331.

There are four government special schools in the A.C.T. with a total enrolment of 308 students. These schools cater for pre-school, primary and secondary school aged students who are physically or intellectually handicapped. There are four other Special Facility Establishments in the A.C.T., two providing schooling for hospitalised students, two catering for severely or profoundly intellectually handicapped students. The total enrolment at these facilities was 37 at July 1983. Mildly intellectually handicapped children are served by learning centres attached to nine primary schools and three high schools.

Special units for deaf children are available to three schools, while blind children receive specialised support. Children below school age with learning, sight or hearing problems receive assistance from specially-trained staff at pre-schools and in their homes.

Ten primary schools cater for children of junior primary age who are unable to adjust to a normal class situation. One school caters for children with language and communication disorders. Educational guidance services are provided by two Education Clinics and through counselling staff attached to schools.

Special English classes for migrant children are available at forty-five primary schools, nine high schools and six secondary colleges. Two Introductory English Centres (one for primary, one for secondary aged pupils) cater for migrant children with little or no English. They attend for up to six months and then return to their neighbourhood school or college.

The seventy-three pre-schools provide facilities for 4,737 children between the ages of three and five years. Provision is made at all pre-schools for the additional enrolment of children who have minimal problems such as speech, behavioural and family problems.

In July 1983 there were twenty-three non-government primary schools in Canberra, seven schools offering both primary and secondary schooling and four schools with secondary grades only. There were 10,233 pupils enrolled in primary grades at non-government schools and 8,104 in the secondary grades at these schools.

A.C.T. Further Education

The Office of A.C.T. Further Education which operates within the structure of the Department of Education is responsible for the Technical and Further Education Colleges, the Canberra School of Art and the Canberra School of Music. The Office is also responsible for the A.C.T. Apprenticeship Board and Adult Migrant Education.

There are presently three TAFE Colleges in the A.C.T.; Canberra, Bruce and Woden. These Colleges provide trade, post trade, certificate, associate diploma, craft and leisure type courses at their main campuses and at several annexes. In the year ended 31 December 1981 there were 19,078 enrolments in A.C.T. TAFE Colleges.

The Canberra School of Art offers a Diploma of Arts (Visual), three years full-time study (or part-time equivalent), an Associate Diploma of Arts (Visual), two years full-time study (or part-time equivalent) and a Post-graduate Diploma, one year full-time study. It also provides art courses for students from the Canberra College of Advanced Education as well as non-vocational classes for the community in general. In the year ended 31 December 1981 there were 969 enrolments.

The Canberra School of Music offers a Bachelor of Music, four years full-time study and a Diploma of Music, three years full-time study. Courses for Canberra College of Advanced Education students and single study classes for part-time students are also offered. In the year ended 31 December 1981 there were 609 enrolments.

It should be noted that enrolment figures shown here are course enrolments and are not adjusted for those students enrolled in more than one course at any time.

Other Tertiary Educational Institutions

The Canberra College of Advanced Education is administered by a Governing Council constituted under an Act of Parliament and offers courses in six schools—Administrative Studies, Applied Science, Liberal Studies, Education, Information Sciences and Environmental Design. Courses have a professional or vocational orientation and lead to master and bachelor degrees, and associate and graduate diplomas. There were 5,232 students enrolled as at April 1982.

The Australian National University was established by an Act of Parliament and is administered by its governing Council. The Institute of Advanced Studies within the University is a centre for research and training in research. It includes the John Curtin School of Medical Research and Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Pacific Studies, Chemistry, Biological Sciences and Earth Sciences. The faculties carry out both undergraduate and post-graduate training and research and are composed of the faculties of Arts, Asian Studies, Economics, Law and Science. The total student enrolment as at April 1982 was 5,851.

The University has established the following centres: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies; Humanities Research Centre; North Australia Research Unit (based in Darwin); Centre for Continuing Education; Computer Services Centre; Office for Research in Academic Methods; and the National Health and Medical Research Council Social Psychiatry Research Unit.

Continuing education

The Centre for Continuing Education, which is run by the Australian National University, is intended to foster 'the learning society' by enriching the contacts between the university and the community to their mutual advantage. The Centre offers a wide range of courses in the natural and social sciences and the humanities.

Evening classes in the A.C.T. are provided at two high schools and four secondary colleges as a continuing education service of the A.C.T. Schools Authority. Enrolments in evening classes in July 1983 numbered 3,146, of which 1,936 were enrolled in recreational classes. Evening classes offer courses leading to the award of a certificate of entry to post-secondary and tertiary institutions as well as a variety of craft and cultural courses.

Apprenticeship training

At 30 June 1982, 1,391 indentured apprentices were in training in the 53 declared apprenticeship trades in the Australian Capital Territory. Apprentices were employed by about 800 approved employers. During 1981-82 there were 1,201 applications for apprenticeships. New indentures totalling 531 were registered, representing an increase of 4.5 per cent in new indentures on 1980-81 totals. In this period 342 apprenticeships were completed and 165 cancelled. Trade courses at the TAFE colleges are supplemented, where required, by remedial classes in Mathematics and English.

Adult migrant education

The Office of A.C.T. Further Education, on behalf of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, is responsible for the Adult Migrant Education Program in the A.C.T. All classes are free and they are open to migrants who are permanent residents of Australia.

The language program is organised in two strands, an on-going strand for migrants who have been in Australia for some time and an on-arrival strand for newly arrived migrants. As part of the on-going program part-time classes are offered at different levels and at various times in the day and evening. A more intensive part-time course, aimed primarily at unemployed migrants whose lack of proficiency in the English language is prejudicing their employment prospects, is available as is a full-time accelerated English course lasting ten weeks.

As well, English classes are provided in the work place either partly or wholly within working hours. Migrants who are unable to attend classes may undertake a correspondence course, or have a tutor visit them in their own homes.

The on-arrival strand of the program caters for migrants who have arrived in Australia within the previous six months. The full-time courses offered provide an introduction to Australian society and way of life as well as a basic English language instruction. On completion, students are encouraged to enrol in part-time classes.

All migrants attending full-time courses are eligible to receive a living allowance.

Tourism

Tourism is important to the A.C.T. economy and in the planning and development of the Capital. The number of visitors per annum now approximates 3 million and their expenditure in the Territory and Queanbeyan \$180 million. It is estimated tourism sustains employment for 7,000 people in the district.

The official tourist servicing and promotional operation in the A.C.T. is provided by the Department of Territories and Local Government through the Canberra Tourist Bureau. Planning and development of physical facilities remain the responsibility of the National Capital Development Commission.

The Bureau operates a highway reception and information centre on the northern (main) gateway to the city, and branch offices in Sydney and Melbourne. Total operational costs, including salaries and overtime, will approximate \$1,720,000 in 1983-84.

Most patronised tourist features in the A.C.T. are the Australian War Memorial, the Black Mountain Telecommunication Tower, the High Court of Australia, Parliament House, the National Library, the Australian National Gallery, the Royal Australian Mint, and the mountain lookouts and reserves. The most important new attraction under construction is the new and permanent Parliament House. This yearbook features a special article on the new Parliament House.

Finance

In the following table, identifiable receipts and outlay relating to the Australian Capital Territory have been classified in a National Accounts form. The table covers transactions of the Commonwealth Government in respect of the Australian Capital Territory in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the following trust funds: Australian Capital Territory Forestry, Australian Capital Territory Housing, Australian Capital Territory Transport and Australian Capital Territory Suspense. In addition, details of the financial transactions of the following public corporations are also covered: Australian Capital Territory Electricity Authority, Commonwealth Brickworks (to September 1979), Canberra Retail Market Trust, National Capital Development Commission, the Canberra Theatre Trust, the Canberra College of Advanced Education, A.C.T. Gaming and Liquor Authority, Canberra Commercial Development Authority and the Capital Territory Health Commission including the Canberra and Woden Valley Hospitals. Not included are revenue derived by the Commonwealth Government from income taxes, sales tax, etc., levied in the Australian Capital Territory; outlay on items of a national character such as defence, civil aviation, railways, etc.; and payments to residents from the National Welfare Fund.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY

(\$'000)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
RECEIPTS						
Taxation—						
Rates on land	12,098	13,634	15,011	16,540	19,249	20,910
Liquor	1,260	1,325	2,395	2,136	2,968	3,455
Motor registration and licences	4,954	7,127	7,859	7,793	7,789	10,621
Payroll tax	11,296	11,945	13,142	12,373	13,184	15,275
Stamp duties	4,455	5,003	5,573	6,904	8,382	10,792
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	1,635	2,839	4,223	5,135	6,161	5,713
Interest, rent, etc.	21,899	26,214	25,993	25,986	31,650	29,227
Income from public enterprises	4,566	4,301	4,762	6,131	6,454	11,482
Net sale of public corporation securities	(a) 27,903	(a) 15,492	6,798	7,031	-728	3,291
Other receipts	(a) -9,778	18,649	12,960	12,269	2,686	3,756
Net charge to Commonwealth Government budget	316,292	329,207	294,665	297,898	278,312	293,311
Total receipts	396,580	435,736	393,381	400,195	376,107	407,833
OUTLAY						
Final consumption expenditure—						
Law, order and public safety	13,808	16,109	19,215	21,099	22,473	32,079
Education	79,089	91,140	100,552	112,048	129,789	151,102
Health, social security and welfare	42,808	49,993	54,859	64,395	74,476	84,192
Other	49,949	47,400	43,452	50,756	57,484	59,041
Expenditure on new fixed assets and stocks—						
Education	31,186	26,367	20,676	20,728	16,653	7,854
Health, social security and welfare	7,406	8,493	8,941	5,775	5,505	4,077
Housing	-1,777	-5,263	-4,751	-7,016	-9,734	-8,265
Community and regional development	35,235	32,984	16,000	10,211	12,567	10,298
Protection of the environment	24,277	13,212	8,366	5,024	1,660	1,516
Recreation and related cultural services	10,371	11,751	13,999	17,356	26,470	20,355
Electricity, gas and water	28,817	25,495	16,465	6,935	10,783	8,580
Roads	11,937	30,819	31,882	25,763	15,667	13,689
Other	49,535	63,828	57,051	64,358	36,694	25,226
Net purchase of existing assets	-19,426	-13,604	-17,423	-15,687	-37,858	-25,161
Interest paid	853	3,213	4,692	6,888	6,416	6,480
Cash benefits	1,911	2,862	4,060	4,686	6,117	7,226
Subsidies	167	207	191	376	451	224
Net advances for housing	19,480	21,490	7,566	1,502	-3,401	6,491
Grants for private capital purposes	10,954	9,240	7,588	4,998	3,895	2,829
Total outlay	396,580	435,736	393,381	400,195	376,107	407,833

(a) Includes financing transactions of the Canberra Commercial Development Authority.

NORFOLK ISLAND

General description

Norfolk Island, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, is situated in latitude 29°02'S, longitude 167°57'E approximately. Its total area is approximately 3,455 hectares, the island being about 8 kilometres long and 5 kilometres wide. It is 1,676 kilometres from Sydney and 1,063 kilometres from Auckland. The coastline, which is 32 kilometres long, consists of almost inaccessible cliffs rising from the waters edge, except at Kingston in the south and the landing place at Cascade on the northern side. The climate is equable, the average daily maximum temperature varying between 16°C and 28°C, and the average annual rainfall is 1,350 millimetres. The resident population is about 1,800.

The island served as a penal station from 1788 to 1813 and from 1825 to 1855. In 1856, 194 descendants of the *Bounty* mutineers were transferred there from Pitcairn Island.

Administration

In 1856, the Island was created a distinct and separate settlement under the jurisdiction of the Governor of New South Wales. In 1897 it was made a dependency under the Governor of that Colony, and finally, by the passage of the *Norfolk Island Act* 1913, became a Territory of Australia.

In May 1978 the Government announced that it should try to develop for Norfolk Island a form of Government involving the Island's own elected representatives under which the necessary revenue could be raised by its own system of law. The *Norfolk Island Act* 1979, which was assented to on 30 May, established the framework for this objective. In broad terms, the Act equips Norfolk Island with responsible legislative and executive government to enable it to run its own affairs to the greatest practicable extent. Wide powers are exercised by the Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly and by an Executive Council, comprising the executive members of the Legislative Assembly who have ministerial-type responsibilities. The Act preserves the Commonwealth's responsibility for Norfolk Island as a Territory under its authority, with the Minister for Territories and Local Government as the responsible Minister; and indicates the Parliament's intention that consideration will be given to an extension of the powers of the Legislative Assembly and the political and administrative institutions of Norfolk Island within five years.

The Office of the Administrator is financed from Commonwealth expenditure which amounted to \$227,000 in 1982-83. A further \$286,000 was provided by the Commonwealth during the year for the restoration and maintenance of historic structures.

Economic activity

The major economic activity of the island is tourism. Primary production is not fully adequate for local needs and foodstuffs are imported from New Zealand and Australia, mainly for the tourist trade.

Primary industries. The soil on the island is particularly fertile, the climate equable and the rainfall fairly evenly distributed except for a pronounced dry period in November. This enables a wide range of temperate and semi-tropical products to be cultivated. However, the island's comparative isolation presents trading difficulties, and there is only very limited production of export crops.

Fish abound off the island. In the past a number of ventures have been formed to exploit this resource, but they have been short-lived, mainly because of the lack of a sheltered harbour. A modern whaling station was started on the island in 1955, and production commenced during the second half of 1956. Owing to a marked scarcity of whales after 1961, however, the station was closed down.

An active forestry program is being carried out to increase the resources of Norfolk Island Pine and to introduce suitable types of eucalypts.

Tourists. Regular sea and air services to the island are available for those who seek a quiet holiday in surroundings of beauty and historic interest. At present, accommodation consists of flats and hotels as well as licensed and unlicensed guest houses.

Employment. A large proportion of the population derives its income from various aspects of the tourist industry including the operation of hotels and duty-free stores. The Commonwealth Government provides service through staff from the Departments of Transport and Science and Technology (Bureau of Meteorology) and teachers are seconded by the N.S.W. State Education Department. A number of clerical and other positions are available to islanders in the Norfolk Island Administration. Very few people rely for their income entirely on agricultural pursuits.

Trade, transport and communication

Imports to Norfolk Island since the 1939-45 War have risen from \$65,000 in 1945-46 to over \$15 million in 1982-83. The major proportion came from Australia and New Zealand. Exports in 1982-83 amounted to \$2.9 million to Australia and New Zealand, the principal markets. No duties are chargeable on goods imported into Australia from Norfolk Island if (i) the goods are produced or manufactured in Norfolk Island and shipped direct to Australia, and (ii) not goods which, if manufactured or produced in Australia, would be subject to excise duty.

One shipping company operates a service to Norfolk Island at approximately monthly intervals, linking the Island with Australia, New Zealand and other islands in the South Pacific area.

A passenger and air freight service between Sydney and Norfolk Island is operated by East-West Airlines Ltd. 4-6 times a week, and more frequently in peak periods. Air New Zealand Limited provides a service 3-4 times a week to the Island from Auckland. A light aircraft charter service operates daily between the island and Brisbane.

There are approximately 80 kilometres of motor roads on the island. A substantial section of the population possesses private motor cars. Hire cars, taxis and scooters are available.

The island has an automatic telephone service and radio telephone link with Sydney. A local broadcasting service is operated by the Administration.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The school, which is conducted for the Administration by the New South Wales Department of Education, conforms to the Australian standard of public education, ranging from Kindergarten to the School Certificate (Year 10) level. The number of students enrolled at 30 June 1983 was 291.

Some bursaries, subject to a means test, are available for pupils who wish to attend a mainland school either to continue their studies beyond the School Certificate level or to undertake high school courses not available on the Island. A limited number of trainee scholarships are available for pupils who have left school and wish to undertake apprenticeships or similar training away from the Island.

Judiciary

The judicial system of Norfolk Island consists of a Supreme Court and a Court of Petty Sessions. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory and is a superior court of record with original criminal and civil jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the court is exercised by one judge sitting in court or, to the extent that in the cases provided by or under ordinance, sitting in chambers. The jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised by the Chief Magistrate or any three magistrates other than the Chief Magistrate.

Finance

Until 1979 Norfolk Island revenue was supplemented by annual grants from the Commonwealth Government. Under present constitutional arrangements the cost of maintaining the island, other than the Administrator and his staff, is met as far as practicable from Island sources.

NORFOLK ISLAND: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	(\$'000)					
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
REVENUE						
Government grant	126	144	—	—	—	—
Customs duty	472	566	680	995	785	710
Liquor profit	233	285	332	339	287	288
Company fees	237	187	137	121	103	111
Sale of stamps	550	613	856	1,075	1,351	755
Vehicle registration and licence fees	73	77	77	81	57	92
All other	330	412	427	677	830	718
Total revenue	2,021	2,284	2,509	3,288	3,413	2,674
EXPENDITURE						
Administration	704	786	736	903	1,334	1,214
Education services	291	322	122	425	722	453
Health and welfare services	250	275	312	363	452	485
Repairs and maintenance	251	302	389	378	470	436
Capital works and services	124	252	252	353	317	210
Miscellaneous services	162	172	242	155	277	278
Legislative Assembly	n.a.	n.a.	92	234	110	183
Total expenditure	1,782	2,109	2,145	2,811	3,682	3,261

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands, about 4,100 kilometres south-west of Fremantle, were transferred from the United Kingdom to Australia as from 26 December 1947. The laws of the Australian Capital Territory were declared to be in force in the Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands by the *Heard and McDonald Islands Act* 1953. In 1968, the responsibility for the administration of this Act was transferred from the Minister for External Affairs to the Minister for Supply, and in 1972 the responsibility was transferred to the Minister for Science.

In December 1947, an Australian scientific station was established on Heard Island. Meteorological investigations were conducted until the station was closed in March 1955 following the establishment of Mawson station on the Antarctic mainland. Australian expeditions have since visited the Island from time to time. Heard Island is about 43 kilometres long and 20 kilometres wide. The McDonald Islands are 43 kilometres to the west of Heard Island. They are small, rocky and precipitous. The first known landing on McDonald Island, the largest of the group of the same name, took place on 27 January 1971 when two members of the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) paid a short visit on their way to the Heard Island station.

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

An Imperial Order in Council of 7 February 1933 placed under Australian authority all the islands and territories other than Terre Adelie situated south of 60°S latitude and lying between 160°E longitude and 45°E longitude. The Order came into force with a Proclamation issued by the Governor-General on 24 August 1936 after the passage of the *Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act* 1933. The boundaries of Terre Adelie were definitively fixed by a French Decree of 1 April 1938 as the islands and territories south of 60°S latitude lying between 136°E longitude and 142°E longitude. The *Australian Antarctic Territory Act* 1954 declared that the laws in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with any ordinance made under the Act, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory. In 1968 responsibility for the administration of this Act was transferred from the Minister for External Affairs to the Minister for Supply, and in 1972 the responsibility was transferred to the Minister for Science (now the Minister for Science and Technology).

On 13 February 1954 the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) established a station on Mac.Robertson Land at latitude 67° 36'S and longitude 62° 53'E. The station was named Mawson in honour of the late Sir Douglas Mawson and was the first permanent Australian station to be set up on the Antarctic continent. Scientific research (including meteorology, cosmic ray physics and glaciology) is conducted at Mawson, which is also a centre for coastal and inland survey expeditions.

A second Australian scientific research station was established on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on 13 January 1957 at latitude 68° 35'S and longitude 77° 58'E. The station was named in honour of the late Captain John King Davis, second-in-command of two of Mawson's expeditions and master of several famous Antarctic ships. The station was temporarily closed on 25 January 1965 and re-opened on 15 February 1969. On 4 February 1959 the Commonwealth Government accepted from the United States Government custody of Wilkes station, which was established by the United States on 16 January 1957 on Vincennes Bay at latitude 66° 15'S and longitude 110° 32'E. The station was named in honour of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes who commanded the 1838-42 United States expedition to the area. The station was closed on 19 February 1969 when activities were transferred to Casey station built about 2 kilometres south of Wilkes. Casey station, which was opened on 19 February 1969, was named in honour of Lord Casey, former Governor-General of Australia, in recognition of this long association with Australia's Antarctic effort.

In 1981/82 a ten-year program for redeveloping Australia's Antarctic stations began and is now well advanced. The stations act as bases for mounting inland programs and provide basic facilities for weather observations, communications and research.

The highest priority for research relates to the study of living and mineral resources of the Antarctic continent and off-shore areas and the environmental effects of their exploration and exploitation.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

General description

The Territory of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands comprises a group of 27 small coral islands in two separate atolls in the Indian Ocean, 2,768 kilometres north-west of Perth.

West Island, about 10 kilometres long, is the largest. The Territory's administrative community, airport and animal quarantine station are located there. The Cocos Malay community lives on Home Island.

The main atoll is low-lying, flat, and thickly covered by coconut palms, and surrounds a lagoon which has an anchorage in the northern part but which is extremely difficult for navigation.

The climate is equable and pleasant, usually being under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about nine months of the year. However, the winds vary at times, and meteorological reports from the Territory are particularly valuable for those engaged in forecasting for the eastern Indian Ocean. The temperature varies between 21°C and 32°C, and the average yearly rainfall is 1,998 millimetres. There are occasional violent storms.

History and administration

The islands were discovered in 1609 by Captain William Keeling of the East India Company, but were uninhabited until Alexander Hare and John Clunies-Ross established small settlements at different points on the main atoll in 1826 and 1827 respectively. Clunies-Ross secured sole possession in 1831 and the islands were declared part of the British Dominions in 1857. In 1878 responsibility for the

supervision of the islands was transferred to the Government of Ceylon and eight years later, to the Government of the Straits Settlements.

In 1903 the islands were incorporated in the Settlement of Singapore but were attached again to Ceylon during the 1939–45 war while Singapore was under Japanese occupation.

By mutual agreement between the British and Australian Governments, and confirmed by complementary legislation, the islands became an Australian territory in 1955. The Australian Government purchased the Clunies-Ross interests in the Territory in 1978, except for the family home and grounds.

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1955 is the basis of the Territory's administrative, legislative and judicial systems.

An Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Territories and Local Government, is the senior Government representative in the Territory.

A representative form of local government was established on 25 July 1979 when the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council was elected by members of the Home Island community. The Council which has responsibility for a wide range of functions in the Home Island village area, advises the Administrator on local affairs, and is also empowered to make representations on ordinances proposed for the Territory.

The Cocos Islands Co-operative Society Limited, also established in 1979, conducts the business enterprises of the Cocos people. The Co-operative undertakes copra production, building maintenance and construction, and stevedoring and lighterage services.

The Territory's own postal service, including a philatelic bureau, was opened in 1979. The service, run by the Administration, provides local employment and its profits are directed to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council for use on community projects.

The population of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands at June 1983 was 579, distributed between Home Island (363) and West Island (216).

Transport and communication

There is an airport of international standard at West Island, controlled by the Administrator under licence from the Department of Transport. There is a regular Perth-Cocos (Keeling) Islands-Christmas Island-Perth charter service every 2 weeks. A shipping service operates to the Territory at intervals of several weeks. A radio telephone service between West Island and Perth is maintained by the Administration. There are local postal and telephone services, and a non-commercial broadcasting station.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island is an isolated peak situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 10°25'S, longitude 105°40'E. It is approximately 360 kilometres south from Java Head at the south entrance to Sunda Strait, 1,300 kilometres from Singapore and 2,600 kilometres from Perth. Christmas Island covers an area of about 135 square kilometres. It consists of a central plateau about 150 to 250 metres above sea level with several prominent rises up to 360 metres high. The plateau descends to the sea in a series of steep slopes alternating with terraces. Sea cliffs over 200 metres high run along a considerable portion of the coastline except in a few places, the chief of which is Flying Fish Cove where the principal settlement is located and which is also the only anchorage.

The climate is pleasant, with prevailing winds coming from the south-east to east-south-east from May to December, and occasionally shifting round to between north and west from December to April (the wet season). The average yearly rainfall is about 2,673 mm with a marked summer incidence. The porous nature of the ground prevents the formation of pools of water, but there are several good springs which maintain an adequate supply of fresh water for the small population and the installations. The mean average temperature is about 27°C, and does not vary greatly throughout the year.

Economy

The economy of the Territory is based almost entirely on the mining and extraction of phosphate. During the year ended 30 June 1983, 1,017,000 tonnes of phosphate rock, were exported to Australia and New Zealand while 184,000 tonnes were exported elsewhere. Mining operations on Christmas Island are conducted by the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island, Ltd (PMCI) a company wholly owned by the Australian Government currently as agents for the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission. To minimise the impact on the environment of mining, a program of land reclamation has been adopted and a nursery is maintained for reafforestation.

Population

Some 3,018 people (2,026 males and 992 females) were residents of the island at 30 June 1982. There is no indigenous population and many of the 2,666 Asian residents were either born in the Territory or have arrived over the past thirty years. Under the provisions of the Christmas Island Act and the Citizenship Act, most are Australian citizens, or permanent residents.

Education

The education system is based on an Australian curriculum. The Christmas Island Area School provides pre-school, primary and secondary education. The Christmas Island Technical School conducts trades and commercial courses, and provides adult education classes and supervision of correspondence courses from the Western Australian Education Department's Technical Extension Service. Some 600 students are enrolled in the Area School.

History and administration

Summarised particulars of the history of Christmas Island up to its administration by the United Kingdom as a separate Crown Colony (from 1 January 1958, pending transfer to Australia) are given in Year Book No. 51, page 141, and in earlier issues. On 1 October 1958 the island was transferred to Australia by the *Christmas Island Act* 1958. The Territory is administered by an Administrator appointed by the Governor-General. Responsibility for the administration and government of the Territory rests with the Minister for Territories and Local Government and the Administrator administers the Territory in accordance with instructions given to him by the Minister. The laws which were in force on the island at 30 September 1958 were continued as the laws of the Territory after its transfer to Australia. They may be amended or repealed by Commonwealth Statutes.

Transport and communication

Sea transport to and from the Island is maintained by vessels operated under charter by the phosphate manufacturers and the PMCI.

An air charter arranged by the Department of Territories and Local Government provides a fortnightly service to and from the island out of Perth via the Cocos Islands. The PMCI operates a thrice fortnightly air charter between Singapore or Kuala Lumpur and the island.

The Territory has its own radio broadcasting station, police force, postal service and philatelic bureau. A radio-telephone and teleprinter service operates between the island and the mainland, and links with Singapore and ships at sea.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS

The Coral Sea Islands Territory comprises scattered reefs and islands, often little more than sandbanks, spread over a sea area of 1,035,995 square kilometres with only a few square kilometres of land area. The territory lies between the Great Barrier Reef and longitude 157°10'E and between latitude 12° and 24°S. Some of the better known islands in the Territory are Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group and the islands of the Willis Group.

The islands, or cays, are formed largely of coral and sand and some have a cover of grassy or scrub-type vegetation. Large populations of sea birds nest and breed in the area.

History

About one hundred years ago guano workers camped on a number of the islands collecting manure deposited by the sea birds. Isolation, a lack of permanent fresh water and the limited size of the cays discouraged subsequent permanent occupation.

The Commonwealth Government based its claim to the Coral Sea Islands on numerous acts of sovereignty since early this century and asserted its sovereignty by enacting the *Coral Sea Islands Act* 1969 (which declared the Coral Sea Islands to be a Territory of Australia).

Installations

A lighthouse has been erected on Bougainville Reef and beacons operate on the Frederick and Lihou Reefs. A three-man meteorological station has provided a service on Willis Island since 1921 and there are eight automatic weather stations scattered throughout the Territory.

Most of the islands have been surveyed and the area is visited regularly both by Royal Australian Navy vessels and maintenance vessels of the Bureau of Meteorology.

Administration

By ordinance the laws of the Australian Capital Territory apply in the Coral Sea Islands Territory. The Minister for Territories and Local Government is responsible for matters affecting the Territory.

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 recent issues of the Year Book, this defect has been remedied in part by the inclusion of a continuous series back to the year 1949 where possible, with earlier tenth years back to 1901. In this issue of the Year Book the time series has been altered to show a continuous series back to 1958 where possible, with earlier tenth years back to 1901. 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 xi of this Year Book.

DEMOGRAPHY

Year ended 31 December	Population(a)			Natural increase	Net migration(b)	Marriages		Divorces (d)	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths	
	Males	Females	Persons			No.	Rate(c)		No.	Rate(c)	No.	Rate(c)	No.	Rate(e)
1901	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1901	2,005	1,820	3,825	56.6	3.0	28	7.3	-	103	27.2	46	12.2	10.7	103.6
1911	2,382	2,192	4,574	74.3	74.4	39	8.8	1	122	27.2	48	10.7	8.4	68.5
1921	2,799	2,712	5,511	82.1	17.5	47	8.6	1	136	25.0	54	9.9	9.0	65.7
1931	3,333	3,220	6,553	61.9	10.1	39	6.0	2	119	18.2	57	8.7	5.0	42.1
1941	3,599	3,545	7,144	59.1	6.9	75	10.6	3	135	18.9	75	10.6	5.3	39.7
1951	4,311	4,217	8,528	111.5	108.9	77	9.2	7	193	23.0	82	9.7	4.9	25.2
1957	4,930	4,814	9,744	135.4	77.8	74	7.6	6	220	22.9	85	8.8	4.7	21.4
1958	5,026	4,921	9,947	138.8	64.5	74	7.5	7	223	22.6	84	8.5	4.6	20.5
1959	5,132	5,029	10,161	137.8	75.8	74	7.4	7	227	22.6	89	8.9	4.9	21.5
1960	5,253	5,139	10,392	141.9	89.1	75	7.3	7	230	22.4	88	8.6	4.6	20.2
	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)		(g)	(g)		(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
1961	5,374	5,268	10,643	151.8	58.7	77	7.3	7	240	22.8	89	8.5	4.7	19.5
1962	5,470	5,376	10,846	144.4	59.0	79	7.4	7	237	22.2	93	8.7	4.8	20.4
1963	5,572	5,484	11,055	141.3	68.1	81	7.4	8	236	21.6	95	8.7	4.6	19.5
1964	5,683	5,597	11,280	129.1	95.8	86	7.7	8	229	20.6	101	9.0	4.4	19.1
1965	5,794	5,712	11,505	123.7	101.3	94	8.2	9	223	19.6	100	8.8	4.1	18.5
	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)		(h)	(h)		(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
1966	5,891	5,814	11,705	119.2	80.2	96	8.3	10	224	19.3	105	9.0	4.2	18.7
1967	5,992	5,920	11,912	126.6	80.8	100	8.5	10	229	19.4	103	8.7	4.2	18.3
1968	6,108	6,037	12,146	131.4	102.0	106	8.8	11	241	20.0	110	9.1	4.3	17.8
1969	6,238	6,169	12,407	143.7	118.0	112	9.2	11	250	20.4	106	8.7	4.5	17.9
1970	6,365	6,299	12,663	144.5	111.8	116	9.3	12	258	20.6	113	9.0	4.6	17.9
	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)		(i)	(i)		(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
1971	6,632.8	6,565.5	13,198.4	165.7	103.6	118	9.0	13	276	21.1	111	8.5	4.8	17.3
1972	6,735.7	6,673.6	13,409.3	155.2	56.3	114	8.6	16	265	19.9	110	8.3	4.4	16.7
1973	6,835.5	6,778.9	13,614.3	136.8	67.5	113	8.3	16	248	18.3	111	8.2	4.1	16.5
1974	6,941.9	6,890.0	13,832.0	129.3	87.2	111	8.1	18	245	17.9	116	8.4	4.0	16.1
1975	7,002.2	6,966.6	13,968.9	124.0	13.5	104	7.5	24	233	16.8	109	7.8	3.3	14.3
	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)		(j)	(j)		(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
1976	7,065.8	7,044.3	14,110.1	115.1	34.0	110	7.8	63	228	16.2	113	8.0	3.2	13.8
1977	7,145.4	7,136.1	14,281.5	117.5	68.0	105	7.4	45	226	15.9	109	7.7	2.8	12.5
1978	7,123.6	7,217.3	14,340.8	115.8	47.4	103	7.2	41	224	15.6	108	7.5	2.7	12.2
1979	7,293.3	7,309.1	14,602.5	116.6	68.6	104	7.2	38	223	15.4	107	7.3	2.5	11.4
1980	7,391.4	7,415.9	14,807.4	116.8	100.9	109	7.4	39	226	15.3	109	7.4	2.4	10.7
1981	7,511.1	7,538.4	15,049.5	126.8	121.8	114	7.6	41	236	15.8	109	7.3	2.3	10.0
1982p	7,624.0	7,652.1	15,276.1	125.1	101.5	117	7.7	44	240	15.8	115	7.6	2.5	10.3

(a) At 31 December. (b) Net overseas migration component used in population estimates. Prior to 30 June 1971, net migration includes discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses and is based on the excess of all arrivals over all departures. From 30 June 1971, net migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term (greater than one year). From 30 June 1976, net migration consists of net permanent and long-term movement and an adjustment for the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorization of movements. (c) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (d) Includes decrees made absolute and nullities of marriage up to and including 1946. From 1947 excludes nullities of marriage. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) Excludes movements of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (g) Includes Aborigines. (h) Figures for 1971 and later years are based on the estimated resident population introduced after the 1981 Census. Populations and rates for 1976 to 1981 have been recalculated using final 1981 Census results. (i) Introduction of Family Law Act.

SOCIAL PENSIONS, BENEFITS, ETC.

Year ended 30 June	Age and invalid pensions (including Wives' Allowances Pensions)			Family allowances (a)		Widow's pensions		Unemployment benefits	
	Pensioners (b)	No. of wives (c)	Amount paid (d)	No. of children (b)	Amount paid	Pensioners (b)	Amount paid (d)	No. on benefit— weekly average	Amount paid (d)
	'000	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	90	..	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	147	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	261	..	22.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942	341	..	38.5	910	22.6	..	..	..	..
1952	426	11	119.6	2,518	93.2	41	11.2	2	(f)
1958	574	12	243.2	3,074	117.5	47	19.7	24	9.8
1959	598	12	259.1	3,172	(e) 135.1	50	21.6	28	11.9
1960	619	13	294.0	3,252	125.1	52	24.3	21	9.0
1961	651	14	315.9	3,340	(e) 148.6	55	26.9	22	8.9
1962	691	14	360.5	3,420	132.8	57	30.2	53	25.3
1963	711	15	375.5	3,458	135.4	58	31.4	40	21.3
1964	725	16	399.9	3,631	(e) 168.8	62	41.6	26	13.5
1965	736	16	426.6	3,711	172.8	65	47.0	14	6.8
1966	744	17	442.4	3,763	176.4	69	50.0	15	7.8
1967	764	19	481.8	3,835	(e) 199.3	73	56.4	21	11.2
1968	797	19	514.0	3,891	187.9	75	61.1	21	11.2
1969	827	20	558.6	3,996	193.3	78	69.1	18	9.3
1970	913	23	642.0	4,079	(e) 220.1	87	81.8	13	8.9
1971	942	23	702.3	4,156	198.5	90	90.5	15	10.8
1972	972	24	818.5	4,235	216.6	93	104.6	29	26.0
1973	1,081	41	1,072.4	4,239	(e) 253.9	106	140.5	40	46.6
1974	1,184	47	1,372.4	4,261	225.4	115	181.0	34	58.2
1975	1,266	51	1,918.9	4,284	224.9	121	241.4	17	251.7
1976	1,342	59	2,536.4	4,293	(e) 265.5	129	325.3	192	513.9
1977	1,408	69	2,994.6	4,302	1,023.3	139	370.2	216	618.1
1978	1,469	78	3,532.3	4,304	1,038.1	150	439.5	266	794.1
1979	1,512	86	3,919.4	4,231	(g) 974.9	161	499.3	(h) 306	910.0
1980	1,551	91	4,305.1	4,224	(i) 1,035.4	166	561.4	(j) 306	925.2
1981	1,569	86	4,816.5	4,227	950.4	166	641.8	(j) 310	995.7
1982	1,584	82	5,484.1	4,254	1,041.8	164	717.4	(b) 332	1,224.3
1983	1,611	83	5,935.9	4,303.3	1,373.7	165	758.1	540	2,249.0

Year ended 30 June	Hospital and nursing home benefits— amount paid	Medical benefits— amount paid	Pharma- ceutical benefits— amount paid	Total Commonwealth Government expenditure on pensions, benefits, etc. (k)	Disability pensions paid to veterans and dependants	Service pensions paid to veterans and dependants
	No. (b)	Amount paid	No. (b)	Amount paid	No. (b)	Amount paid
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
1902	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	..	..	..	4.3	..	..
1922	..	..	..	12.1	225	14.1
1932	..	..	..	23.0	274	14.9
1942	..	..	..	61.8	220	15.0
1952	13.4	2.1	15.4	275.2	525	66.7
1958	21.6	20.6	30.1	495.0	629	106.6
1959	29.6	23.2	41.9	556.5	643	109.0
1960	37.2	26.8	48.7	598.7	655	117.5
1961	41.3	28.4	55.8	661.2	662	132.6
1962	44.4	30.6	70.4	730.4	671	135.1
1963	47.3	32.6	76.9	758.6	671	140.7
1964	56.2	34.4	78.8	832.7	669	154.5
1965	58.8	44.6	82.2	890.4	660	153.5
1966	60.7	54.6	91.8	941.6	647	170.5
1967	67.4	58.2	101.3	1,031.1	632	161.7
1968	74.8	62.5	105.1	1,075.0	617	164.4
1969	85.9	66.5	118.4	1,162.3	601	182.8
1970	111.4	76.1	136.7	1,341.8	585	183.5
1971	122.8	115.5	160.3	1,477.2	570	191.4
1972	162.0	160.4	173.3	1,752.3	553	211.1
1973	198.9	191.1	177.6	2,197.4	546	225.0
1974	226.5	198.9	218.3	2,666.2	532	252.2
1975	292.8	243.6	262.3	3,691.0	514	314.1
1976	254.1	(f) 707.4	283.8	4,658.4	499	340.1
1977	195.4	(f) 551.8	234.9	5,925.4	485	371.5
1978	188.5	(f) 359.8	256.0	6,794.8	463	419.0
1979	200.2	(f) 528.8	271.3	7,365.0	448	415.3
1980	227.4	(f) 621.0	274.6	8,307.1	435	432.0
1981	277.8	682.9	309.2	9,367.5	423	496.3
1982	407.3	772.8	390.8	10,836.6	413	510.7
1983	511.9	916.8	430.3	11,874.4	410	646.5

(a) Previously child and student endowment. (b) At 30 June. (c) Wives allowance commenced on 8 July 1943 and was replaced by wives pension on 5 October 1972. (d) Includes expenditure on additional pension/benefit for children. (e) Five 12-weekly payments made during the year instead of the normal four. (f) Less than \$0.05 million. (g) Does not include \$22,714,000 paid in respect of family allowance payday 3 July 1979. (h) Estimate used for Western Australia. (i) Includes \$22,714,000 paid during 1978-79 in respect of family payday 3 July 1979. (j) Estimated. (k) 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. (l) Medical benefits applicable to the period 1976-79 were funded from both National Welfare fund and consolidated revenue.

SOCIAL—continued

EDUCATION

POLICE AND PRISONS

Year(a)	Schools (b)								Convicted Prisoners
	Government		Non-government		Universities		Police(c)		
	Number	Pupils	Number	Pupils	Number	Students			
	'000	'000	'000	'000		'000	'000	'000	
1902	7.2	637	2.4	144	4	1.9	5.9	4.2	
1912	8.4	663	1.9	164	6	3.8	6.6	3.4	
1922	9.6	837	1.7	202	6	7.8	7.0	3.0	
1932	10.2	934	1.8	221	6	9.9	8.6	4.1	
1942	9.0	868	1.8	250	6	10.8	9.7	3.5	
1952	7.6	1,145	1.9	348	8	29.6	12.6	4.8	
1958	7.8	1,496	2.0	471	9	41.5	14.5	6.6	
1959	7.8	1,558	2.1	489	9	47.2	14.9	6.6	
1960	7.9	1,613	2.1	511	9	53.4	15.3	6.8	
1961	7.9	1,664	2.1	527	9	57.7	15.9	7.2	
1962	7.9	1,711	2.2	540	10	63.3	16.4	7.4	
1963	7.9	1,754	2.2	553	10	69.1	16.7	7.7	
1964	7.9	1,799	2.2	565	10	76.2	17.2	7.7	
1965	7.8	1,855	2.2	580	11	83.3	17.6	7.7	
1966	7.8	1,919	2.2	583	13	91.3	18.4	8.1	
1967	7.7	1,991	2.2	595	14	95.4	19.0	8.7	
1968	7.6	2,055	2.2	601	14	101.5	19.7	8.8	
1969	7.5	2,114	2.2	603	14	109.7	20.1	9.2	
1970	7.5	2,160	2.2	608	15	116.8	20.3	9.3	
1971	7.4	2,197	2.2	611	15	123.8	21.0	9.5	
1972	7.4	2,229	2.2	612	15	128.7	22.2	9.8	
1973	7.3	2,241	2.2	613	15	133.1	23.1	9.1	
1974	7.3	2,253	2.2	618	17	142.9	24.4	7.6	
1975	7.3	2,290	2.1	620	18	148.3	25.7	7.8	
1976	7.3	2,323	2.1	624	18	154.0	26.3	8.0	
1977	7.3	2,349	2.1	630	19	158.4	27.4	8.1	
1978	7.4	2,354	2.1	638	19	160.0	27.9	8.7	
1979	7.4	2,337	2.2	650	19	160.8	31.0	9.4	
1980	7.4	2,318	2.2	666	19	163.2	31.6	8.8	
1981	7.5	2,299	2.3	688	19	166.6	32.3	n.a	
1982	7.6	2,283	2.3	712	19	167.4	32.7(d)	9.8	

(a) Years ended at varying dates for education statistics. Years ended 30 June for Police and Prisons. (b) From 1974, all pre-primary education undertaken on a sessional basis or in a recognised pre-school class of a primary/secondary school has been excluded. (c) Excludes Commonwealth Police from 1902 to 1978 inclusive. (d) Includes unsentenced prisoners on remand.

INDUSTRIES

PASTORAL, DAIRYING, ETC.

Year ended 30 June	Livestock(a)			Meat(d)						
				Wool (b)(c)	Butter	Cheese	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total meat
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs							
	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
1902	8.5	72	0.9	245	(e)46	(e)5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1912	11.8	97	1.1	362	(e)96	(e)7.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1922	14.4	86	1.0	328	(e)121	(e)14.8	345	222	51	618
1932	12.3	111	1.2	457	177	14.3	355	312	72	739
1942	13.6	125	1.4	529	170	30.6	542	378	124	1,043
1952	14.9	118	1.0	490	137	41.3	591	287	86	964
1958	16.9	149	1.4	650	179	36.6	804	428	103	1,336
1959	16.3	153	1.3	722	197	44.5	921	500	104	1,525
1960	16.5	155	1.4	762	201	45.7	764	583	102	1,449
1961	17.3	153	1.6	737	185	47.9	643	584	109	1,336
1962	18.0	158	1.7	770	202	56.6	804	596	122	1,522
1963	18.5	159	1.4	759	206	59.6	929	603	116	1,648
1964	19.1	165	1.5	810	207	59.2	1,001	595	113	1,710
1965	18.8	171	1.7	809	206	62.6	1,026	594	122	1,743
1966	17.9	158	1.7	754	209	59.6	1,046	608	135	1,690
1967	18.3	164	1.8	799	222	69.8	879	596	142	1,617
1968	19.2	167	2.1	803	196	70.5	904	665	150	1,718
1969	20.6	175	2.3	883	198	74.8	935	680	162	1,777
1970	22.2	180	2.4	926	223	76.3	1,010	755	174	1,940
1971	24.4	178	2.6	890	203	77.6	1,047	825	182	2,054
1972	27.4	163	3.2	882	195	80.9	1,168	956	194	2,319
1973	29.1	140	3.3	735	185	93.4	1,438	713	236	2,388
1974	30.8	145	2.5	701	175	95.8	1,322	467	211	2,000
1975	32.8	152	2.2	793	(f)161	(f)98.6	1,547	528	175	2,249
1976	33.4	149	2.2	754	148	112.6	1,840	588	174	2,602
1977	31.5	135	2.2	703	118	103.5	1,988	549	185	2,722
1978	29.3	131	2.2	677	112	115.7	2,184	514	199	2,897
1979	27.1	134	2.3	704	105	141.8	2,018	491	199	2,708
1980	26.2	136	2.5	709	84	154.2	1,564	547	218	2,330
1981	25.2	134	2.4	701	79	136.7	1,467	578	233	2,278
1982	24.6	138	2.4	717	76	15.3	1,573	506	228	2,307
1983	22.5	133	2.5	700	80	160	1,542	527	235	2,307

(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. (f) From 1974 75 excludes the production of certain small producers.

INDUSTRIES—continued

AGRICULTURE

Season	Wheat for grain			Oats for grain			Barley for grain			Maize		
	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield
	mil hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil tonnes	tonnes
1901 02	2.07	1.05	0.51	187	0.18	0.95	30	0.03	1.14	119	0.18	1.50
1911 12	3.01	1.95	0.65	250	0.17	0.70	47	0.05	0.99	138	0.23	1.65
1921 22	3.93	3.51	0.89	297	0.22	0.74	121	0.14	1.14	124	0.20	1.61
1931 32	5.97	5.18	0.87	439	0.28	0.63	139	0.14	1.03	109	0.18	1.65
1941 42	4.86	4.53	0.93	591	0.40	0.68	317	0.41	1.29	122	0.19	1.55
1951 52	4.20	4.34	1.03	957	0.63	0.65	452	0.50	1.10	69	0.10	1.49
1958 59	4.21	5.84	1.39	1,608	1.58	0.98	963	1.43	1.48	73	0.17	2.35
1959 60	4.93	5.39	1.09	1,226	0.85	0.69	963	0.78	0.81	75	0.17	2.28
1960 61	5.44	7.43	1.37	1,472	1.38	0.94	1,145	1.54	1.35	75	0.16	2.12
1961 62	5.96	6.71	1.13	1,253	1.00	0.80	965	0.94	0.98	85	0.19	2.18
1962 63	6.66	8.34	1.25	1,332	1.25	0.94	820	0.90	1.09	85	0.19	2.23
1963 64	6.67	8.91	1.34	1,373	1.24	0.90	815	0.98	1.21	87	0.17	1.96
1964 65	7.25	10.02	1.38	1,415	1.27	0.90	835	1.12	1.34	86	0.17	2.03
1965 66	7.09	7.05	1.00	1,525	1.10	0.72	930	0.95	1.02	80	0.12	1.57
1966 67	8.43	12.67	1.50	1,723	1.94	1.13	1,011	1.40	1.38	82	0.19	2.33
1967 68	9.08	7.55	0.83	1,368	0.72	0.53	1,057	0.83	0.79	81	0.18	2.23
1968 69	10.85	14.80	1.37	1,567	1.71	1.09	1,341	1.65	1.23	67	0.15	2.24
1969 70	9.49	10.55	1.11	1,374	1.25	0.91	1,521	1.70	1.12	80	0.19	2.41
1970 71	6.48	7.89	1.22	1,484	1.61	1.09	2,000	2.35	1.18	85	0.21	2.48
1971 72	7.14	8.61	1.21	1,237	1.28	1.03	2,532	3.66	1.21	78	0.21	2.74
1972 73	7.60	6.59	0.87	995	0.74	0.74	2,140	1.73	0.81	59	0.14	2.34
1973 74	8.95	11.99	1.34	1,182	1.11	0.94	1,894	2.40	1.27	46	0.11	2.32
1974 75	8.31	11.36	1.37	897	0.87	0.97	1,826	2.52	1.38	51	0.13	2.59
1975 76	8.56	11.98	1.40	988	1.14	1.15	2,329	3.18	1.36	47	0.13	2.81
1976 77	8.96	11.80	1.32	995	1.07	1.08	2,321	2.85	1.23	53	0.14	2.72
1977 78	9.95	9.37	0.94	1,076	0.99	0.92	2,803	2.38	0.85	45	0.13	2.87
1978 79	10.25	18.09	1.77	1,359	1.76	1.30	2,785	4.01	1.44	50	0.17	3.38
1979 80	11.15	16.19	1.45	1,123	1.41	1.26	2,482	3.70	1.49	54	0.15	2.79
1980 81	11.28	10.86	0.96	1,093	1.13	1.03	2,451	2.68	1.09	56	0.17	3.06
1981 82	11.88	16.36	1.38	1,388	1.62	1.17	2,685	3.45	1.29	61	0.21	3.48
1982 83	11.55	8.90	0.77	1,213	0.83	0.68	2,454	1.80	0.73	59	NYA	NYA

Season	Hay			Potatoes			Sugar-cane(a)			Vineyards		All crops
	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Pro- duction	Average yield	Area	Wine made	Area
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 hectares	mil. litres	mil. hectares
1901 02	683	2,057	3.01	44	328	7.4	35	1,390	39.5	26	24	3.4
1911 12	1,019	2,914	2.86	53	306	5.8	41	1,709	41.8	25	23	4.9
1921 22	1,212	3,965	3.27	60	394	6.5	52	2,476	47.7	37	39	6.2
1931 32	1,066	3,218	3.02	59	403	6.9	98	4,281	43.8	46	65	8.6
1941 42	1,116	3,632	3.25	40	338	8.4	103	5,236	50.8	53	71	(b)8.3
1951 52	627	2,382	3.80	48	517	10.8	114	5,412	47.5	55	160	(b)8.1
1958 59	1,221	5,171	4.23	42	584	13.8	150	10,377	69.4	53	148	10.4
1959 60	852	3,227	3.79	44	589	13.4	127	9,147	72.0	53	129	10.6
1960 61	1,203	5,160	4.29	37	458	12.3	138	9,313	67.5	53	153	12.0
1961 62	920	3,752	4.08	38	534	14.0	157	9,730	62.1	54	190	12.0
1962 63	1,101	4,793	4.35	46	677	14.7	163	12,940	79.6	54	136	13.0
1963 64	1,053	4,338	4.12	41	571	13.8	169	12,313	72.9	55	172	13.0
1964 65	1,130	5,043	4.46	36	516	14.5	190	15,312	80.4	56	177	14.0
1965 66	1,125	4,246	3.77	39	649	16.7	204	14,382	70.6	57	156	14.0
1966 67	1,415	6,473	4.58	40	653	16.3	226	16,953	75.1	56	190	16.0
1967 68	502	1,246	2.48	43	669	15.6	224	17,025	76.1	57	202	14.6
1968 69	428	1,728	4.04	46	811	17.7	230	18,708	81.3	58	236	16.7
1969 70	428	1,514	3.54	43	762	17.6	213	15,784	74.2	61	288	15.7
1970 71	348	1,298	3.73	39	774	20.1	221	17,645	80.0	64	250	13.4
1971 72	340	1,246	3.66	40	822	20.3	234	19,391	83.0	67	289	14.2
1972 73	453	1,224	2.70	37	721	19.7	242	18,928	78.3	69	266	14.3
1973 74	325	1,034	3.18	34	649	19.0	226	19,278	85.4	70	295	15.1
1974 75	216	669	3.10	38	742	19.7	253	20,418	80.7	71	361	13.8
1975 76	230	738	3.21	33	696	20.9	257	21,959	85.5	70	356	14.5
1976 77	287	891	3.10	34	728	21.5	288	23,344	81.0	71	383	15.0
1977 78	313	795	2.54	36	772	21.4	295	23,493	79.6	71	340	16.9
1978 79	293	955	3.26	35	795	23.0	252	21,457	85.2	71	335	17.5
1979 80	265	819	3.09	37	857	23.4	267	21,510	79.2	70	414	18.1
1980 81	320	814	2.54	36	866	24.2	288	23,976	83.2	70	374	18.4
1981 82	380	1,033	2.72	36	919	25.4	316	25,094	79.4	68	403	19.6
1982 83	404	864	2.14	38	NYA	NYA	319	24,785	77.7	68	NYA	19.4

(a) Cane cut for crushing.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory.

INDUSTRIES—continued
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>	<i>Crop production</i>	<i>Pastoral</i>	<i>Dairying</i>	<i>Poultry</i>	<i>Bee- farming</i>	<i>Total agri- culture</i>	<i>Hunting</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Total primary excluding mining</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	47.6	54.4	15.2	4.0	0.2	121.4	n.a.	(a) 5.6	(b) 2.2	127.0
1912	77.6	105.4	32.2	8.0	0.2	223.4	n.a.	9.6	2.2	235.2
1922	163.8	150.2	70.6	18.0	0.2	402.8	n.a.	18.2	2.8	423.8
1932	149.0	123.1	66.1	17.1	0.2	355.5	3.2	15.4	3.3	377.4
1942	201.0	198.7	91.1	24.8	0.9	516.4	10.8	23.3	4.2	554.7
1952	664.3	899.6	260.6	97.0	1.7	1,923.3	14.8	82.7	13.3	2,034.1
1958	681.7	1,089.8	370.7	110.9	3.8	2,256.9	13.7	114.1	22.8	2,407.5
1959	919.9	1,076.1	400.7	109.6	3.8	2,509.9	14.3	116.4	24.5	2,665.1
1960	820.7	1,275.2	425.4	119.7	5.1	2,646.1	15.4	108.1	27.2	2,796.8
1961	1,071.4	1,130.6	409.5	130.2	3.8	2,745.4	14.8	108.4	28.5	2,897.1
1962	1,008.3	1,187.3	412.5	121.7	4.0	2,733.9	13.3	100.1	31.7	2,879.0
1963	1,136.6	1,287.1	439.4	123.6	3.5	2,990.2	12.8	101.6	34.1	3,138.7
1964	1,228.4	1,562.7	463.5	138.2	6.0	3,398.9	15.0	108.0	35.4	3,557.3
1965	1,320.0	1,454.5	505.3	137.4	5.1	3,422.3	14.6	116.3	42.4	3,595.6
1966	1,181.3	1,467.8	508.0	154.6	4.3	3,316.0	15.6	120.3	45.8	3,497.7
1967	1,639.3	1,486.1	523.8	171.6	4.0	3,824.7	13.5	117.7	48.8	4,004.7
1968	1,268.8	1,395.2	504.1	169.3	4.6	3,342.1	12.1	118.8	58.5	3,531.5
1969	1,717.3	1,536.8	513.7	176.2	3.0	3,947.0	12.1	119.5	63.0	4,141.6

(a) Includes Fishing. (b) Included in Forestry.

The classification categories 'Pastoral', 'Dairying', 'Poultry' and 'Bee-farming' employed in the previous table have been replaced by a more appropriate commodity classification. Direct comparison with figures for previous years is not possible.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>	<i>Crops</i>	<i>Livestock slaughtering and other disposals(a)</i>	<i>Livestock products</i>	<i>Total agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Hunting</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1971	1,490.8	1,009.9	1,079.0	3,579.7	137.2	77.2	10.2
1972	1,597.6	1,134.4	1,235.6	3,967.7	151.2	92.1	10.2
1973	1,582.4	1,542.2	1,832.5	4,957.1	170.6	100.7	12.1
1974	2,858.7	1,696.0	1,857.0	6,411.7	193.3	109.3	12.5
1975	3,203.8	1,019.2	1,653.1	5,876.0	212.6	107.7	13.8
1976	3,248.2	1,246.4	1,678.1	6,172.7	227.1	146.6	18.0
1977	3,189.7	1,685.7	1,881.2	6,756.6	251.7	206.3	23.5
1978	3,047.0	1,954.4	1,970.4	6,971.8	263.4	233.4	27.1
1979	4,912.5	3,097.7	2,214.5	10,224.7	276.8	279.7	38.1
1980	5,540.8	3,658.8	2,564.3	11,763.9	357.4	317.5	38.0
1981	5,305.9	3,474.3	2,803.8	11,584.1	(b)	(b)	(b)
1982	6,311.9	3,295.6	3,100.6	12,708.2	..	..	..
1983 (p)	4,801.4	3,265.9	3,119.7	11,187.0	..	..	..

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals. (b) No longer collected. 1979-80 final year.

INDUSTRIES—continued										Sawn output of Aust. grown timber
MINERALS										
Year ended 31 December—	Copper (a)	Gold (a)	Lead (a)	Zinc (a)	Iron ore	Black coal	Brown coal	Crude oil	Year ended 30 June—	
	'000 tonnes	'000 kg	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	mil. tonnes	'000 cu m		'000 cu m
1901	29.9	102,642	n.a.	(b)	n.a.	7.0	..	..	1902	(c) 1,067
1911	46.1	77,263	225.3	241.9	(b)	10.7	..	..	1912	(c) 1,428
1921	11.2	23,577	82.3	141.7	0.7	13.1	..	..	1922	1,392
1931	13.9	18,510	150.8	75.4	(b)	10.8	..	..	1932	559
1941	22.7	46,553	295.7	251.2	2.5	19.1	..	..	1942	2,157
1951	18.4	27,855	215.4	192.3	2.5	25.9	..	..	1952	3,287
1958	76.9	34,338	333.6	298.4	4.0	32.6	..	..	1959	3,445
1959	96.5	33,751	321.4	279.8	4.2	33.9	..	..	1960	3,589
1960	111.2	33,800	313.1	322.6	4.4	38.1	..	..	1961	3,346
1961	97.2	33,476	274.0	316.2	5.4	40.9	..	..	1962	3,190
1962	108.7	33,245	376.0	342.9	4.9	42.3	..	..	1963	3,341
1963	114.8	31,849	416.9	357.1	5.6	44.0	..	..	1964	3,509
1964	105.7	29,979	380.9	350.1	5.8	47.2	198	198	1965	3,615
1965	91.8	27,298	367.9	354.8	6.8	52.9	417	417	1966	3,558
1966	111.3	28,521	370.8	375.3	11.1	56.0	539	539	1967	3,448
1967	91.8	25,049	381.8	407.0	17.3	59.0	1,208	1,208	1968	3,476
1968	109.6	24,316	388.8	422.4	26.6	64.2	2,206	2,206	1969	(d) 3,325
1969(e)	125.3	22,711	417.7	463.2	32.5	43.3	23.1	2,237	1970	(d) 3,386
1970(e)	142.3	20,605	459.4	520.8	45.1	48.5	23.9	4,871	1971	3,438
1971(e)	173.0	19,103	416.4	444.1	57.1	49.7	22.8	14,937	1972	3,367
1972(e)	171.9	23,253	420.8	497.5	62.1	53.5	23.3	19,038	1973	3,408
1973(e)	198.7	20,002	385.0	507.0	74.6	59.8	24.1	20,669	1974	3,336
1974(e)	246.7	16,271	370.4	441.3	91.5	59.3	26.3	23,096	1975	3,230
1975(e)	235.6	15,153	416.5	508.2	98.2	70.1	27.3	23,096	1976	3,228
1976(e)	218.3	16,901	396.7	479.3	92.7	69.3	29.2	23,839	1977	3,164
1977(e)	217.2	15,666	418.2	475.3	94.8	76.0	31.0	24,549	1978	3,056
1978(e)	217.1	21,047	418.8	484.4	89.9	79.3	30.5	24,941	1979	3,110
1979(e)	238.7	19,584	423.5	498.5	84.6	81.2	32.1	24,839	1980	3,279
1980(e)	235.1	18,272	n.p.	518.0	97.0	81.2	32.9	23,647	1981	3,407
1981(e)	246.4	15,991	381.4	581.9	93.8	96.1	32.1	22,095	1982	3,219
1982(e)	259.6	22,328	454.8	623.9	86.8	99.4	37.6	(f) 22,313	1983	2,962

(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. (f) Includes natural gas condensate.

FACTORIES (a)

Net value of production(d)										
Year ended 30 June—	Persons employed Number	Salaries and wages paid(c)	Chemicals, etc.	Industrial metals, etc.	Textiles, etc.	Clothing	Food, etc.	Paper, etc.	All groups	
	'000 (f)	'000 (f)	\$m (f)	\$m (f)	\$m (f)	\$m (f)	\$m (f)	\$m (f)	\$m (f)	\$m (f)
1902(e)	14.5	312	55	2.2	24.1	n.a.	23.6	8.5	108.3	58.2
1912(e)	18.0	379	136	6.4	47.2	15.0	54.4	18.0	225.0	108.3
1932	21.7	337	112	15.8	45.6	13.8	22.2	57.4	19.2	222.0
1942	27.0	725	360	59.6	239.8	42.0	106.4	34.2	633.0	222.0
1952	45.8	978	1,224	127.4	826.2	113.2	162.2	136.4	2,049.7	633.0
1958	54.0	1,074	1,859	291.3	1,389.0	183.0	216.1	449.9	241.4	3,457.4
1959	54.9	1,088	1,941	322.4	1,471.6	191.3	221.5	469.1	263.4	3,685.2
1960	56.7	1,132	2,173	360.3	1,700.4	216.7	237.7	520.1	298.2	4,161.1
1961	57.8	1,145	2,289	366.1	1,795.9	213.6	247.2	542.5	318.6	4,349.8
1962	58.5	1,121	2,287	364.3	1,770.3	211.2	252.4	495.5	326.9	4,394.6
1963	59.1	1,168	2,447	411.4	1,954.7	233.8	266.3	636.9	350.9	4,795.2
1964	59.4	1,210	2,652	449.5	2,174.0	252.5	281.4	700.5	379.7	5,270.0
1965	61.0	1,269	2,994	504.8	2,486.1	279.6	302.3	757.1	426.9	5,896.8
1966	61.7	1,294	3,163	542.7	2,647.8	282.8	319.0	818.3	459.5	6,251.9
1967	62.5	1,309	3,408	627.6	2,912.9	303.1	341.5	892.3	503.3	6,877.0
1968	63.0	1,331	3,666	687.0	3,163.6	315.0	360.1	937.5	549.0	7,430.9
1969(g)	35.9	1,264	3,908	633.0	3,201.6	301.0	409.2	1,184.4	620.7	7,475.5
1970	35.7	1,297	4,329	681.8	3,551.9	310.3	452.1	1,321.9	701.8	8,261.7
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972	36.1	1,303	5,257	804.1	4,052.0	333.7	521.5	1,683.9	818.1	9,703.2
1973	36.4	1,298	5,820	885.5	4,337.7	376.8	563.9	1,943.5	915.4	10,746.0
1974	37.1	1,338	7,177	1,076.2	5,529.4	481.1	676.1	2,126.0	1,110.5	13,149.2
1975(h)	27.0	1,245	8,531	1,172.2	6,635.8	409.2	696.8	2,650.5	1,279.4	15,246.4
1976(h)	27.5	1,200	9,472	1,261.7	7,084.9	542.3	841.7	3,074.1	1,391.4	16,921.0
1977(h)	26.8	1,176	10,536	1,464.6	8,088.5	563.1	894.2	3,501.8	1,614.2	19,234.3
1978(h)	26.1	1,144	11,136	1,697.4	8,217.9	581.4	967.7	3,767.4	1,763.0	20,236.3
1979(h)	26.3	1,144	11,966	1,898.8	9,180.2	641.5	1,049.4	4,035.5	1,960.8	22,230.1
1980(h)	27.4	1,154	13,358	2,201.4	10,887.8	708.4	1,130.7	4,413.8	2,248.4	25,614.0
1981(h)	27.7	1,150	14,911	2,513.3	11,843.8	769.4	1,267.1	5,023.5	2,568.1	28,531.1
1982	28.7	1,155	17,001	2,766.6	12,996.3	855.6	1,380.2	5,324.8	2,984.2	31,377.7

(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) Year ended previous December. (f) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is not possible. (g) Direct comparison with figures for previous years are not possible (for details, see page 411). (h) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

INDUSTRIES, WAGES AND PRICES

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION			BUILDING			WAGES AND PRICES			
Year ended 30 June—	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	New dwellings completed(a)		Value of work done on all buildings(b)	Year ended 31 December—	Weekly wage rates index adult males(c)	Award rates of pay index: weekly rates, adult males(d)	Retail price index numbers six State capital cities combined(e)
			Number	Value					
	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m	\$m				
1902 . . .	44.0	(f) 58.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1901	n.a.	..	88
1912 . . .	46.6	(f) 108.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1911	n.a.	..	100
1922 . . .	40.0	225.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1921	n.a.	..	(i) 168
1932 . . .	27.0	220.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1931	n.a.	..	145
1942 . . .	66.8	633.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1941	38.5	..	167
						1951	85.8	..	313
1952 . . .	194.4	2,049.7	80.1	354.1	n.a.	1958	114.3	..	435
1959 . . .	236.7	3,685.2	84.2	527.3	864.9	1959	122.0	..	443
1960 . . .	252.3	4,161.1	90.0	571.0	1,001.6	1960	125.7	..	459
1961 . . .	278.1	4,349.8	94.5	627.4	1,130.8	1961	129.5	..	471
1962 . . .	274.5	4,394.6	86.3	593.2	1,076.9	1962	129.8	..	469
1963 . . .	291.0	4,795.2	87.7	610.2	1,140.7	1963	133.0	..	472
1964 . . .	327.7	5,270.0	96.7	685.8	1,323.9	1964	140.4	..	483
1965 . . .	400.1	5,896.8	112.7	823.0	1,555.9	1965	144.3	..	502
1966 . . .	443.9	6,251.9	112.8	869.9	1,681.2	1966	152.4	..	517
1967 . . .	515.5	6,877.0	111.9	914.8	1,745.4	1967	159.3	..	534
1968 . . .	568.1	7,430.9	120.2	1,022.8	1,914.3	1968	173.4	..	548
1969 . . .	(g) 749.2	(g) 7,468.5	130.7	1,182.1	2,195.4	1969	183.6	..	564
1970 . . .	(g) 1,042.6	(g) 8,277.8	142.2	1,379.4	2,556.7	1970	191.9	..	586
1971 . . .	(g) 1,289.5	(h) n.a.	142.1	1,478.9	2,815.6	1971	218.0	..	621
1972 . . .	(g) 1,428.3	(g) 9,696.6	143.8	1,628.7	3,132.4	1972	239.8	..	658
1973 . . .	(g) 1,597.3	(g) 10,725.9	150.6	1,845.5	3,542.4	1973	275.1	..	720
1974 . . .	(g) 1,996.1	(g) 13,149.1	150.0	2,143.0	4,214.9	1974	373.8	..	829
1975 . . .	(g) 2,669.1	(g) 15,231.6	141.1	2,454.2	4,713.3	1975	416.8	..	954
1976 . . .	(g) 3,049.7	(g) 16,921.0	132.0	2,808.6	5,595.0	1976	478.1	104.3	1,083
1977 . . .	(g) 3,548.2	(g) 19,234.3	144.8	3,635.1	6,445.5	1977	526.8	114.5	1,216
1978 . . .	(g) 3,905.0	(g) 20,236.3	128.9	3,595.7	6,510.0	1978	569.9	123.3	1,313
1979 . . .	(g) 3,875.1	(g) 22,230.1	117.1	3,529.7	6,946.4	1979	597.7	129.9	1,432
1980 . . .	(g) 4,406.9	(g) 25,614.0	129.3	4,174.9	8,018.2	1980	662.5	r144.8	1,578
1981 . . .	(g) 5,608.6	(g) 28,531.1	135.9	4,875.8	10,026.3	1981	765.4	r166.6	1,731
1982 . . .	(g) 28,505.5	31,377.7	138.3	5,808.2	11,036.5	1982		184.8	1,923
1983 . . .	(h)	(h)	115.3	5,165.1	9,840.7				

(a) Series commenced 1945-46. Partly estimated before July 1951, and excludes Northern Territory before July 1954. (b) Building by private contractors, government authorities and owner builders. (c) At 31 December. Base: year 1954=100, weighted average for 'wage' earners only. Excludes rural industry. (d) Series replaced by Award Rates of Pay Indexes from September 1982. (e) At 31 December. Base: June 1976=100.0. Excludes ASIC Division A—Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; ASIC sub-division 72—Defence forces and ASIC sub-division 94—Private households employing staff. This series shows index numbers for both wage and salary earners (i.e. all employees). (f) 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, 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. (g) Year ended previous December. (h) Value added from 1968-69. (i) Manufacturing census was not conducted. (j) November.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
SHIPPING

Year ended 30 June—	Vessels on overseas voyages					
	Arrivals		Departures		Overseas cargo	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	Discharged	Loaded
		mil. tons		mil. tons	mil. revenue tonnes(c)	mil. revenue tonnes(c)
1902	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	n.a.	n.a.
1912(b)	2,081	5.0	2,093	5.0	n.a.	n.a.
1922	1,567	4.6	1,544	4.5	2.4	5.8
1932	1,519	5.7	1,538	5.7	3.1	6.8
1942	1,276	5.2	1,268	5.6	5.8	4.4
1952	2,038	9.0	2,098	9.3	15.2	6.0
1958	2,656	12.4	2,598	12.1	17.2	9.2
1959	2,706	12.9	2,757	13.1	17.5	10.5
1960	2,976	14.5	2,969	14.4	19.4	12.0
1961	3,382	17.3	3,396	17.0	21.8	15.8
1962	3,599	18.9	3,611	18.8	20.9	19.3
1963	3,411	19.0	3,351	18.6	23.6	17.5
1964	3,714	20.7	3,763	20.9	25.6	22.2
1965	3,813	21.7	3,788	21.7	28.6	23.0
1966	3,929	23.0	4,029	23.3	29.2	24.4
1967	3,977	27.4	4,017	27.6	32.2	35.4
1968	3,972	30.1	4,013	30.3	33.3	44.4
1969	4,390	36.4	4,360	36.2	35.7	58.1
1970	4,971	44.5	5,053	44.6	34.5	80.5
1971	5,476	50.8	5,578	51.4	27.5	104.8
1972	5,439	53.1	5,447	53.5	25.4	111.2
1973	5,647	62.6	5,631	62.0	26.3	135.9
1974	5,975	72.0	5,909	71.5	30.7	153.6
1975	6,230	80.3	5,254	80.3	29.9	167.8
1976	5,772	75.0	5,824	75.4	26.9	158.6
1977	5,830	79.7	5,823	79.5	28.4	167.1
1978	5,615	80.2	5,668	80.4	27.0	166.7
1979	5,677	82.8	5,655	82.5	28.7	167.3
1980	6,249	(d)247.2	6,168	(d)246.6	31.0	188.7
1981	5,995	237.2	5,922	234.6	32.5	179.4
1982	5,895	234.0	5,838	236.7	31.4	177.0

(a) Separate details not available. Total entrances and clearances for year ended December 1901, 4,028 vessels, 6.5 million tons. (b) Year ended previous December. (c) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (d) Net tonnage replaced by dead weight tonnage as from July 1, 1979.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS (a)

REGULAR INTERNAL AIR SERVICES

Year ended 30 June—	Government Railways						Regular Internal Air Services					
	Route kilo- metres (b)	Train kilo- metres	Pas- senger journeys	Freight- tonnes carried	Freight net tonne- kilo- metres	Kilo- metres flown	Passengers		Freight		Mail	
							Embark- ations	Pas- senger kilo- metres	Tonnes up- lifted	Tonne- kilo- metres	Tonnes up- lifted	Tonne- kilo- metres
	'000	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	mil.	'000	mil.	'000	mil.	'000	mil.
1902	20.6	61.5	115	15.7	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912	27.0	88.8	228	25.9	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	37.7	90.3	335	32.0	n.a.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	43.5	102.7	303	26.5	n.a.	1.4	6	5	..	..	..	..
1942	43.8	142.4	475	39.5	n.a.	12.6	151	122	1.2	1.5	n.a.	0.7
1952	43.1	150.3	501	45.0	11,046	67.3	1,829	1,162	52.2	39.0	2.4	1.9
1958	42.5	145.3	494	46.0	11,132	65.2	2,123	1,447	63.5	48.2	2.4	2.0
1959	42.3	146.9	485	48.8	11,970	64.9	2,235	1,519	57.0	42.0	2.4	2.2
1960	42.2	140.2	479	52.0	13,091	69.5	2,660	1,823	59.3	42.6	4.4	3.8
1961	42.0	149.7	463	56.3	14,370	68.1	2,639	1,786	57.2	41.2	5.4	4.5
1962	41.2	149.0	461	56.5	14,427	66.3	2,666	1,802	51.9	38.1	5.7	4.7
1963	41.0	149.6	465	56.8	15,131	70.3	2,833	1,965	53.9	41.3	5.9	4.9
1964	40.5	155.3	471	62.7	17,170	78.8	3,257	2,266	57.3	44.5	6.4	5.5
1965	40.3	155.5	464	65.9	18,224	84.2	3,764	2,638	63.5	49.5	7.0	5.9
1966	40.2	151.7	460	65.5	18,050	88.5	4,158	2,947	69.0	54.9	7.8	6.7
1967	40.3	150.8	455	69.6	18,832	91.3	4,425	3,174	74.4	58.6	8.7	7.5
1968	40.5	152.1	453	72.2	20,054	91.3	4,668	3,420	77.2	61.8	8.5	7.6
1969	40.4	151.0	447	77.0	21,463	97.1	5,185	3,865	81.6	66.5	9.0	8.0
1970	40.3	156.3	450	83.7	23,973	106.6	5,911	4,511	90.8	74.5	9.6	8.7
1971	40.3	156.3	453	87.3	25,206	114.6	6,340	4,974	91.4	78.0	9.9	9.3
1972	40.3	153.7	404	88.7	25,403	113.0	6,629	5,134	89.9	74.2	10.1	9.3
1973	40.5	152.0	372	92.5	26,582	118.6	7,503	5,685	94.4	81.5	10.1	9.8
1974	40.4	151.2	373	97.0	28,329	131.8	8,858	6,812	112.7	98.3	9.9	9.3
1975	40.6	150.6	361	103.5	29,792	135.5	9,393	7,374	107.8	97.9	9.6	9.0
1976	40.8	150.1	338	104.4	30,809	130.1	9,315	7,281	106.1	97.5	9.7	9.1
1977	40.1	151.1	332	109.9	31,995	122.9	9,349	7,330	108.1	96.3	9.6	9.1
1978	39.7	148.8	323	107.3	31,837	134.7	10,289	8,181	120.9	106.5	11.3	10.7
1979	39.4	147.5	375	111.1	32,056	135.4	10,724	8,619	127.5	110.7	13.1	12.5
1980	39.5	150.9	401	125.7	36,366	138.2	11,505	9,486	129.8	109.6	15.1	14.2
1981	39.1	147.1	412	127.3	36,468	137.3	11,381	9,747	125.0	107.9	17.3	16.4
1982	38.9	150.5	412	127.3	37,332	136.8	11,397	10,155	136.3	117.9	16.8	16.5

(a) Particulars of train-kilometres, passenger journeys, freight tonnes carried, and freight net tonne-kilometres refer only to operations for which revenue is received. (b) At end of period.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—continued

ROAD TRANSPORT

COMMUNICATION

Year ended 30 June—	Tram trolley- bus and bus services(a) Passenger journeys	Motor vehicles on the register				Postal matter dealt with(d)	Telephones		Broadcasting and television licences in force(b)		
		Motor cars and station wagons	Com- mercial vehicles (c)	Motor cycles	Total motor vehicles (including motor cycles)		Instru- ments in service (b)	Services in operation (b)(e)	Tele- grams (f)	Broad- cast listeners'	Tele- vision viewers'
	mil.	'000	'000	'000	'000	mil. articles	'000	'000	mil. (g)	'000	'000
1902	n.a.	..	..	..	..	(g)384	(g)36	(g)28	(g)8.2	..	..
1912	360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	(g)698	(g)118	(g)96	(g)13.9	..	..
1922	569		102	38	139	778	259	196	16.8	(h)1	..
1932	589	420	96	72	588	887	485	364	13.9	369	..
1942	(i)1,067	451	250	50	751	1,124	739	531	26.1	1,320	..
1952	1,019	1,028	588	155	1,770	1,482	1,301	939	29.8	1,961	..
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	2,377	832	77	3,286	2,202	2,523	1,812	21.8	2,240	1,655
1964	702	2,583	846	69	3,498	2,342	2,670	1,919	23.4	2,302	1,882
1965	685	2,792	858	65	3,715	2,443	2,811	2,010	24.3	2,358	2,045
1966	653	2,947	868	64	3,878	2,556	2,978	2,120	25.0	2,526	2,226
1967	621	3,104	880	69	4,053	2,683	3,178	2,235	25.6	2,538	2,405
1968	609	3,305	892	83	4,279	2,648	3,392	2,359	(j)23.4	2,580	2,519
1969	590	3,499	911	98	4,508	2,648	3,599	2,511	(j)23.3	2,630	2,649
1970	575	3,720	938	114	4,772	2,664	3,913	2,704	(j)23.2	2,670	2,758
1971	561	3,935	961	144	5,039	2,685	4,152	2,857	(j)21.2	2,699	2,845
1972	503	4,141	996	180	5,317	2,649	4,400	2,978	(j)20.2	2,758	2,939
1973	521	4,362	1,041	210	5,613	2,691	4,659	3,147	(j)20.4	2,814	3,013
1974	533	4,604	1,090	259	5,953	2,656	5,000	3,361	(j)20.7	(k)2,851	(k)3,022
1975	531	4,859	1,140	278	6,277	2,516	5,267	3,539	(j)18.5	..	..
1976	515	5,073	1,215	293	6,581	2,209	5,502	3,700	(j)12.9	..	..
1977	514	5,243	1,280	296	6,818	2,198	5,835	3,907	(j)10.4	..	..
1978	516	5,462	1,360	292	7,115	2,304	6,181	4,166	9.0	..	..
1979	(l)459	5,657	1,413	288	7,358	2,505	6,677	4,449	7.1	..	..
1980	(l)456	5,801	1,462	310	7,573	2,631	7,153	4,743	5.4	..	..
1981	(l)448	6,021	1,544	352	7,918	2,767	7,684	5,069	5.1	..	..
1982	(l)447	6,294	1,662	391	8,346	2,877	8,055	5,357	4.5	..	..
1983	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2,944	8,267	5,592	4.1	..	..

(a) Government and municipal trolley-bus services ceased in August 1969. (b) At end of period. (c) Open and closed light commercial type vehicles; utilities and panel vans, rigid and articulated trucks, other truck type vehicles and buses. (d) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (e) 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. (f) Telegrams despatched to places within Australia and despatched to or received from overseas. (g) Year ended previous December. (h) Year 1923-24. First year licences issued. (i) Tram passenger journeys only before 1942. (j) Excludes telegrams received from overseas. These particulars are no longer available. (k) Television viewer and broadcast listener's licences were abolished on 17 September 1974. (l) Excludes details for South Australia, which are no longer separately identifiable from the railway operations of the State Transport Authority.

PRIVATE FINANCE

NOTE ISSUE

BANKING

June—	Australian notes on issue (a)	Trading banks		Debits to customers' accounts (b)	Savings banks Depositors' balances (c)
		Advances (b)	Deposits (b)		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1958	775	2,060	3,240	1,284	2,594
1959	790	2,007	3,362	1,432	2,783
1960	843	2,211	3,611	1,737	3,045
1961	839	2,238	3,600	1,654	3,155
1962	856	2,287	3,837	1,848	3,470
1963	869	2,465	4,064	2,028	3,940
1964	870	2,610	4,649	2,318	4,476
1965	862	2,955	5,038	2,653	4,887
1966	849	3,183	5,308	2,660	5,254
1967	938	3,548	5,614	2,964	5,765
1968	1,006	4,020	6,087	3,572	6,222
1969	1,107	4,384	6,706	4,035	6,707
1970	1,216	4,903	7,099	4,861	7,105
1971	1,369	5,317	7,431	5,668	7,635
1972	1,499	5,876	8,322	6,146	8,391
1973	1,758	7,755	11,013	8,035	10,238
1974	2,146	10,120	12,714	8,988	11,196
1975	2,557	11,205	14,937	10,095	(e) 12,869
1976	2,921	12,576	16,955	13,368	14,823
1977	3,291	14,006	19,089	14,879	16,365
1978	3,670	15,683	19,746	17,624	18,046
1979	4,107	17,653	22,179	20,555	19,832
1980	4,586	20,386	25,643	24,730	21,261
1981	5,187	22,998	29,306	28,334	23,218
1982	5,837	(d) 26,213	33,503	41,081	25,047
1983	6,362	28,649	36,044	42,417	30,006

(a) Last Wednesday in June. (b) Weekly average for month of June. (c) End of June. (d) Break in series due to a change in accounting procedures. The figure for June 1981 on the new basis is \$23,071 million. (e) From June 1975 break in series due to a change in accounting procedures by one bank.

PUBLIC FINANCE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

STATE

ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Year ended 30 June	Consolidated revenue fund		Taxa- tion collec- tions	Consolidated revenue fund		Taxa- tion collec- tions	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	Public Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure (b)
	Revenue	Expen- diture		Revenue	Expen- diture			
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902	23	8	18	56	58	5	..	..
1912	41	29	32	83	82	11	..	..
1922	128	128	99	170	175	36	..	..
1932	143	143	109	199	242	65	..	..
1942	420	420	362	305	299	115	..	..
1952	2,034	2,034	1,848	777	783	126	803	806
1957	2,624	2,624	2,208	1,154	1,168	229	1,086	950
1958	2,648	2,648	2,338	1,210	1,224	256	1,121	998
1959	2,592	2,592	2,283	1,280	1,295	276	1,210	1,100
1960	2,877	2,877	2,519	1,399	1,404	320	1,319	1,214
1961	3,277	3,277	2,871	1,511	1,513	335	1,430	1,256
1962	3,283	3,283	2,858	1,609	1,617	394	1,528	1,380
1963	3,371	3,371	2,907	1,694	1,696	438	1,628	1,434
1964	3,809	3,809	3,247	1,829	1,829	496	1,827	1,586
1965	4,418	4,418	3,819	1,947	1,965	549	2,060	1,852
1966	4,879	4,879	4,221	2,094	2,119	591	2,335	2,066
1967	5,228	5,288	4,492	2,286	2,289	664	2,734	2,184
1968	5,760	5,760	4,952	2,463	2,468	753	3,112	2,369
1969	6,086	6,086	5,528	2,689	2,700	861	3,402	2,525
1970	6,979	6,979	6,380	3,010	3,028	962	3,683	2,757
1971	7,838	7,838	7,183	3,457	3,483	1,010	4,212	2,943
1972	8,688	8,688	7,939	4,035	4,050	1,414	4,800	3,299
1973	9,278	9,278	8,470	4,675	4,704	1,781	5,468	3,421
1974	11,976	11,976	10,917	5,481	5,514	2,207	6,690	3,926
1975	15,391	15,391	14,211	7,109	7,187	2,792	9,229	5,566
1976	19,713	19,713	16,938	8,536	8,498	3,470	11,523	6,607
1977	21,436	21,436	19,806	9,796	9,790	3,973	13,488	7,011
1978	23,455	23,455	21,494	10,895	10,925	4,301	15,270	7,807
1979	25,484	25,484	23,466	(d) 12,177	(d) 12,172	(d) 4,667	16,712	8,697
1980	29,627	29,627	27,548	(d) 14,008	(d) 13,954	(d) 5,264	18,936	8,730
1981	35,052	35,052	32,714	(d) 16,095	(d) 16,150	(d) 6,047	22,115	10,051
1982	40,593	40,593	37,991	(d) 19,742	(d) 19,799	(d) 7,099	25,057	11,544

(a) At 30 June. Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange. (b) Includes General Government, Public trading enterprises and Public financial enterprises. (d) Includes Northern Territory.

OVERSEAS TRADE

TOTALS

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	Imports	Exports	Coal(a)	Wool(b)	Barley	Wheat	Petroleum products	Flour(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(g)	76	100	n.a.	30	n.a.	6	n.a.	n.a.
1912(g)	122	158	2	52	—	13	—	3
1922	188	256	2	96	1	57	—	11
1932	104	216	1	74	3	38	—	8
1942	348	338	1	112	—	9	—	8
1952	2,107	1,350	1	636	22	111	—	66
1958	1,584	1,636	7	720	19	57	11	29
1959	1,593	1,623	5	578	34	77	15	26
1960	1,854	1,875	9	742	23	123	21	30
1961	2,175	1,938	15	649	29	205	24	38
1962	1,769	2,155	27	720	30	285	25	35
1963	2,163	2,152	22	733	10	217	29	31
1964	2,373	2,782	32	926	18	362	20	42
1965	2,905	2,651	51	781	18	297	11	37
1966	2,939	2,721	63	757	12	264	9	25
1967	3,045	3,024	72	840	22	361	30	23
1968	3,264	3,045	85	739	7	343	33	24
1969	3,469	3,374	117	827	18	258	26	22
1970	3,881	4,137	164	803	23	338	27	21
1971	4,150	4,376	195	593	51	433	38	20
1972	4,008	4,893	238	633	73	419	45	13
1973	4,121	6,214	291	1,262	39	273	41	12
1974	6,085	6,914	348	1,248	68	517	95	20
1975	8,083	8,673	721	815	187	1,028	145	49
1976	8,240	9,601	1,063	1,032	201	922	144	39
1977	10,411	11,646	1,282	1,587	223	863	190	26
1978	11,167	12,270	1,482	1,289	122	1,011	223	21
1979	13,752	14,243	1,524	1,592	148	794	295	14
1980	16,218	18,870	1,675	1,738	354	2,177	427	12
1981	18,965	19,177	1,967	1,845	243	1,729	517	15
1982	23,005	19,575	2,289	1,913	241	1,720	551	14
1983 ^p	21,810	22,205	3,070	1,881	135	1,343	1,304	14

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued

Year ended 30 June—	Butter(d)	Hides and skins	Meats	Fruit(e)	Sugar	Lead and lead alloys unworked (f)	Ores and concentrates	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1902(g)	3	3	5	—	—	n.a.	—	—
1912(g)	9	6	9	1	—	3	—	8
1922	16	6	11	6	—	4	—	1
1932	21	5	13	10	5	5	—	—
1942	16	12	28	11	5	14	—	2
1952	10	34	71	44	14	52	—	40
1958	32	51	111	72	70	43	—	42
1959	51	47	194	73	64	38	—	33
1960	58	64	177	64	53	33	—	44
1961	41	54	145	61	70	33	—	54
1962	49	64	179	74	68	38	—	48
1963	49	74	226	73	91	35	—	44
1964	57	92	244	92	157	50	—	54
1965	67	80	286	86	113	61	1	77
1966	58	89	228	107	94	67	3	88
1967	65	86	286	95	100	54	46	100
1968	47	62	285	105	98	63	103	123
1969	41	75	291	92	122	66	180	143
1970	53	88	426	88	116	106	278	205
1971	48	71	438	100	150	30	374	231
1972	49	80	569	89	211	68	376	226
1973	62	189	867	117	250	83	439	239
1974	42	148	801	105	223	121	499	309
1975	34	102	450	91	645	130	707	423
1976	64	142	679	96	570	111	771	528
1977	38	239	896	99	637	166	902	674
1978	44	244	1,128	115	537	194	921	701
1979	49	351	1,722	141	448	260	968	727
1980	39	355	1,738	188	667	548	1,076	1,092
1981	30	191	1,594	209	1,146	321	1,117	1,965
1982	19	109	1,292	175	764	264	1,252	2,131
1983 ^p	41	134	1,585	201	557	302	1,493	2,206

(a) Anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous (except briquettes). (b) Includes greasy wool, slipe, wool scoured and carbonised, wool exported on skins. (c) Flour, plain white. (d) Includes concentrates and ghee. (e) Includes juices and fruit preparations. (f) Includes silverlead. (g) Year ended previous December.

OVERSEAS TRADE—continued

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Year ended 30 June—	<i>Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.</i>	<i>Apparel, etc.</i>	<i>Oil, etc.</i>	<i>Metals, etc.</i>	<i>Rubber</i>	<i>Paper, etc.</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
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
1952	50.1	407.1	174.9	768.8	68.0	137.5
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—	<i>Food and live animals</i>	<i>Beverages and tobacco</i>	<i>Crude materials, inedible, except and fuels</i>	<i>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</i>	<i>Animal and vegetable oils and fats</i>	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Manu- factured goods classified chiefly by materials</i>	<i>Machinery and transport equipment</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous manu- factured articles</i>	<i>Com- modities and trans- actions of merchan- dise trade not elsewhere classified</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
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
1973	163	52	268	175	13	424	893	1,489	475	119
1974	237	65	415	377	28	580	1,404	2,091	721	108
1975	302	75	390	724	43	786	1,496	3,059	961	125
1976	275	90	387	807	42	709	1,460	3,177	1,045	160
1977	455	99	471	996	54	926	1,891	3,980	1,354	105
1978	531	122	477	1,157	66	1,009	1,993	4,118	1,484	124
1979(b)	533	131	562	1,140	66	1,201	2,408	5,731	1,742	125
1980	655	142	700	2,098	81	1,579	2,900	5,656	2,005	226
1981	655	169	764	2,726	63	1,583	3,263	7,032	2,264	271
1982	732	173	769	3,002	80	1,828	3,856	9,357	2,681	291
1983	836	184	647	3,091	81	1,778	3,445	8,021	2,731	457

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) From 1 July 1978, imports have been classified according to the new A.I.C.C. which is based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2. The figures for 1979 on, are therefore not comparable to those for previous years.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (a)

Year—	At current prices	At constant prices			
	(c)	1959-60 prices (b)	1966-67 prices (b)	1974-75 prices (b)	1979-80 prices (c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
1960-61	14,617	14,177	16,950	..	..
1961-62	14,968	14,337	17,152	..	..
1962-63	16,182	15,278	18,327	..	..
1963-64	17,971	16,437	19,631	..	..
1964-65	19,769	17,678	21,007	..	..
1965-66	20,770	17,933	21,457	..	..
1966-67	22,868	19,134	22,868	42,401	..
1967-68	24,411	..	23,788	43,915	..
1968-69	27,562	..	25,930	48,114	..
1969-70	30,545	..	27,531	50,829	83,305
1970-71	33,737	..	28,786	53,381	87,746
1971-72	37,680	..	30,091	55,900	92,232
1972-73	42,907	..	31,528	57,969	95,929
1973-74	51,366	..	33,050	60,849	100,168
1974-75	61,773	..	33,440	61,773	101,726
1975-76	72,826	..	..	63,364	104,273
1976-77	83,165	..	..	65,301	107,124
1977-78	90,340	..	..	65,593	108,090
1978-79	102,163	..	..	68,514	113,366
1979-80	114,757	..	..	69,868	114,757
1980-81	130,817	..	..	..	118,916
1981-82	147,938	..	..	..	121,890
1982-83	160,892	..	..	..	119,412

(a) For a description of the conceptual basis of these estimates, see *Australian National Accounts, Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0). (b) *Australian National Accounts National Income and Expenditure, 1981-82*, (5204.0). (c) These figures are consistent with those published in *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia, June Quarter 1983* (5206.0).

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (a)

Year—	At current prices	At constant prices				
	(c)	1953-54 prices(b)	1959-60 prices(b)	1966-67 prices(b)	1974-75 prices(b)	1979-80 prices(c)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1960-61	3,671	..	3,569	4,159	..	..
1961-62	3,708	..	3,558	4,150	..	..
1962-63	4,014	..	3,837	4,465	..	..
1963-64	4,499	..	4,227	4,916	..	..
1964-65	5,250	..	4,789	5,559	..	..
1965-66	5,723	..	5,077	5,910	..	..
1966-67	6,009	..	5,159	6,009	11,104	..
1967-68	6,533	..	..	6,351	11,782	..
1968-69	7,255	..	..	6,810	12,662	..
1969-70	7,906	..	..	7,112	13,314	22,623
1970-71	8,773	..	..	7,434	14,047	23,731
1971-72	9,625	..	..	7,637	14,373	24,310
1972-73	10,168	..	..	7,584	14,267	24,025
1973-74	11,744	..	..	7,800	14,514	24,537
1974-75	14,189	..	..	7,666	14,189	23,792
1975-76	17,030	..	..	..	14,730	24,673
1976-77	18,954	..	..	..	14,604	24,563
1977-78	20,615	..	..	..	14,513	24,482
1978-79	23,185	..	..	..	15,195	25,574
1979-80	25,483	..	..	..	15,062	25,483
1980-81	31,829	..	..	..	..	28,600
1981-82	37,828	..	..	..	..	30,723
1982-83	38,034	..	..	..	..	27,530

For footnotes see the above table.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

(Source: *United Nations Demographic Year Book*, 1981)

POPULATION ESTIMATES: SELECTED COUNTRIES: MID YEAR (Millions)

	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1981
Argentina	24.39	25.05	27.72	26.39	27.06	28.08
Australia	13.18	13.60	13.92	14.25	14.62	14.86
Canada	21.82	22.40	23.03	23.49	23.96	24.21
China	854.21	881.99	942.80	969.61	999.91	1007.76
France	51.70	52.49	52.89	53.28	53.71	53.96
South Africa	23.67	24.92	26.13	27.68	29.29	30.13
United States	209.90	213.85	218.04	225.06	227.61	229.81
U.S.S.R.	247.50	252.21	256.76	261.25	265.54	267.70

POPULATION OF SELECTED CAPITAL CITIES

<i>City proper</i>		<i>Population</i>	<i>City proper</i>		<i>Population</i>
Beijng (Peking)	(1970)	7,570,000	Moscow	(1981)	8,203,000
Bonn	(1980)	288,200	New Delhi	(1971)	301,900
Buenos Aires	(1980)	2,985,000	New York	(1980)	7,072,700
Cairo	(1976)	5,074,100	Ottawa	(1980)	305,000
Canberra	(1982)	229,700	Paris	(1975)	2,317,300
Lagos	(1975)	1,060,900	Rome	(1980)	2,914,100
London	(1980)	6,849,000	Tokyo	(1980)	8,349,300
Manila	(1975)	1,479,200	Washington	(1980)	638,400
Mexico City	(1979)	9,191,300	Wellington	(1980)	135,000

SELECTED COUNTRIES: EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SPECIFIED AGES
FOR EACH SEX: LATEST AVAILABLE YEARS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Age in years</i>				
	0	20	40	60	80
<i>Australia—</i>					
1979					
Male	70.79	52.42	33.76	17.06	6.27
Female	77.76	59.01	39.66	21.78	7.83
<i>China—</i>					
1975–1980					
Male	62.10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Female	65.90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>India—</i>					
1961–1976					
Male	46.40	41.10	25.90	13.60	6.00
Female	44.70	39.90	25.40	13.80	6.00
<i>Japan—</i>					
1980					
Male	73.32	54.53	35.49	22.32	8.27
Female	78.83	59.73	40.30	26.37	10.31
<i>Nigeria—</i>					
1975–1980					
Male	45.90	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Female	49.20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>U.S.S.R.—</i>					
1971–1972					
Male	68.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Female	76.00	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

DIVORCE AND CRUDE DIVORCE RATES: SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1979-1981

Country	Number of Divorces			Crude Divorce Rate*		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
Australia	34,854	39,258	41,412	2.6	2.7	2.8
Canada	59,474	62,019	n.a.	2.51	2.59	n.a.
Italy	10,799	12,037	11,109	0.19	0.21	0.19
Japan	135,250	141,689	154,000	1.17	1.21	1.31
Sweden	20,322	19,887	20,160	2.45	2.39	2.42
U.K. (England and Wales)	137,868	148,301	n.a.	2.80	3.01	n.a.
United States	1,181,000	1,182,000	1,219,000	5.36	5.19	5.30
U.S.S.R.	951,161	929,616	931,000	3.61	3.50	3.48

* Rates are the number of final divorces granted under civil law per 1,000 mid-year population.

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