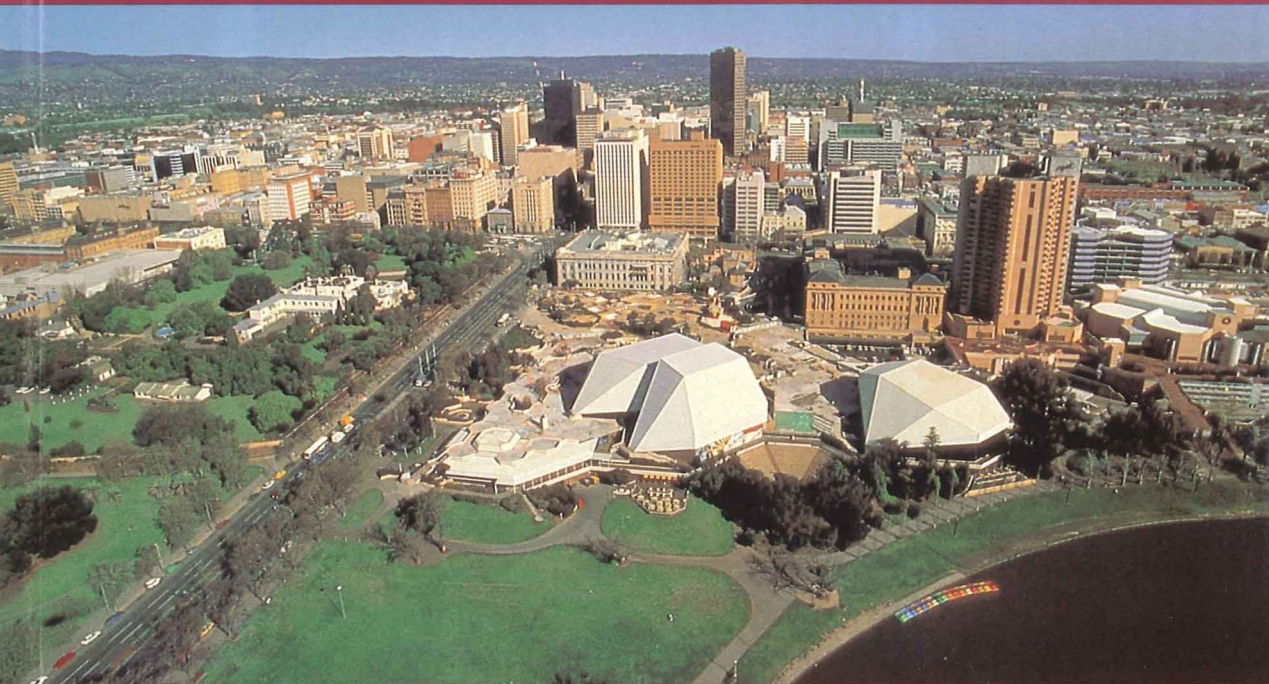


SOUTH AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK



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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

YEAR BOOK

1990





COVER: Aerial view of Adelaide with the river Torrens and the Festival Theatre in the foreground.

FRONTISPIECE: View of the River Murray near Nildottie.

Photos: *Tourism South Australia*

South Australian Year Book

No. 24 : 1990

R.J. ROGERS

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist*

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PREFACE

The *South Australian Year Book* is the major reference work produced by the South Australian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. It provides the historical and geographical background and a comprehensive statistical profile of the social, demographic and economic development of this State and presents a picture of South Australia today. The *South Australian Year Book* is also illustrative of the wide range of social and economic data which is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Most of the statistics contained in this volume relate to the years ended December 1988 or June 1989. More detailed, and in most cases more recent, statistics are available in other ABS publications. The more significant of these publications are listed at the end of the relevant chapters of the Year Book, while the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) lists all current publications of the ABS.

To make this, the twenty-fourth issue more attractive to the readers there are illustrations in colour depicting various aspects of life in this State. Soft cover has also been adopted in order to contain increase in costs without reducing the amount of information provided.

I am grateful for the efforts of the contributors who gave valuable assistance in updating the text and tables, to the staff in this office who worked on this edition and to the Editor, Mr M. Kamenjarin B. Ec.

RUSSEL ROGERS
*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist*

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Adelaide
July 1990

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols Used

n.a.	not collected
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	figures not yet available
p	preliminary
..	not applicable
-	nil or less than half the final digit shown
_____	break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figure)

Other Forms of Usage

Yearly periods shown as *e.g.* 1989 refer to the year ended 31 December 1989; those shown as *e.g.* 1988-89 refer to the year ended 30 June 1989. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

In general, statistics in this volume relate to South Australia. A few tables, which are appropriately footnoted, include details for the Northern Territory.

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

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

Citation of Acts

Acts of the South Australian Parliament are cited in italics *e.g.* *Lifts and Cranes Act 1960*.

Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament are cited in italics immediately followed by jurisdiction (abbreviated) in roman type and in parentheses *e.g.* *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth).

Services Provided by ABS

A comprehensive range of statistics is made available to the clients in published form. Some statistics, including those which are not published, may also be available in the form of microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulation, floppy disk, magnetic tape and compact disk. A wide range of statistics can also be accessed electronically.

The *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0), which is available free of charge on request, shows the range of ABS products. These products are available for sale from the ABS bookshop. The library holds copies of ABS publications and is open to the public.

The ABS has a publication subscription service. Readers are encouraged to subscribe to ABS publications to ensure they receive them on a regular and timely basis.

The Information Consultancy Service, which operates on a fee for service basis, has specialist staff to assist and advise clients with their statistical inquiries.

For more information about these services telephone Information Officer on Adelaide (08) 237 7100 or call at the ABS, 41 Currie Street or write to Information Services, ABS, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide 5001.

Chapter 1

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.1 DESCRIPTION

Size and Location

The State of South Australia has the Southern Ocean to the south and is flanked on the other sides by land. It lies south of the 26th parallel of south latitude and has as a western boundary the 129th meridian of east longitude. The eastern boundary, north of the River Murray, corresponds with the 141st meridian, while to the south, between the river and the sea, the boundary lies approximately three kilometres to the west of this meridian.

The State is approximately 1,201 kilometres from east to west at the northern boundary and 1,139 kilometres at the head of the Great Australian Bight; from north to south it varies from 630 kilometres near the western extremity to approximately 1,336 kilometres near the eastern boundary; its coastline, excluding islands, measures approximately 3,700 kilometres. South Australia covers a total area of 984,377 square kilometres (one-eighth of the area of the Australian continent); however, approximately one-third of this area has no significant economic use and over one-half is devoted to extensive pastoral pursuits. Approximately 99 per cent of the population live south of the 32nd parallel.

A comparison of the areas, length of coastline and standard time of the various States and Territories is shown in the following table. The areas and length of coastline were determined by the Survey and Land Information Group by manually digitising these features from the 1:250,000 map series of Australia. This means that only features of measurable size at this scale were considered. About 60,000 points were digitised at an approximate spacing of 0.5 kilometres. These points were joined by chords as the basis for calculation of areas and coastline lengths by computer.

Area, Coastline and Standard Times, Australia

State or Territory	Estimated area (a)		Length of coastline (a) km	Standard time	
	Total '000 km ²	Percentage of total area		Meridian selected	Ahead of GMT hours
New South Wales	802	10.43	1,900	150° E	(b)10.0
Victoria	228	2.96	1,800	150° E	(b)10.0
Queensland	1,727	22.48	7,400	150° E	10.0
Western Australia	2,526	32.87	12,500	120° E	8.0
South Australia	984	12.81	3,700	142°30'E	(b) 9.5
Tasmania	68	0.88	3,200	150° E	(b)10.0
Northern Territory	1,346	17.52	6,200	142°30'E	9.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.03	35	150° E	(b)10.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>7,682</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>36,735</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>

(a) As determined by the Survey and Land Information Group.

(b) Because of 'daylight saving' an hour should be added from late October to early March.

**Distances Between Adelaide and Other Capital Cities
(Kilometres)**

<i>Method of travel</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
Road (a)	1,202	1,424	730	2,056	2,716	..	3,042
Rail	1,620	1,656	777	2,643	2,655	..	..
Sea . . . . .	..	1,833	949	2,761	(b)2,509	1,436	(c)5,799
Air	988	1,196	660	1,967	2,216	1,283	2,766

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

Standard Time

In terms of the *Standard Time Act 1898* South Australia has used 'the mean time of the meridian of longitude 142.5 degrees east of Greenwich' as standard time since 1 May 1899. This time, known in Australia as Central Standard Time, is nine hours thirty minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, one hour thirty minutes ahead of Western Standard Time used in Western Australia and thirty minutes behind Eastern Standard Time used by States on the east coast of Australia.

The *Daylight Saving Act Amendment Act 1972*, provided for the observance of daylight saving in the summer of 1972-73, and in each summer since, from October to March.

A special article on the basis of time keeping and the determination of time standards was included on pages 4-5 of the *South Australian Year Book 1984*. An article on the determination of the time of sunrise and sunset was included on pages 6-7 of the same issue.

Physical Features

South Australia is a land of generally low relief, the inland area being largely covered by featureless plains, or sand and gibber deserts. Approximately 50 per cent of the State is less than 150 metres above sea level and over 80 per cent is less than 300 metres. Even the dominant mountains, the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system, nowhere exceed 1,200 metres and have at no point proved difficult barriers to communications.

Kangaroo Island, approximately 480 kilometres in circumference and covering 4,350 square kilometres, is the predominant island off the South Australian coastline. There are, however, approximately 100 islands in all, relatively few of which are utilised.

The most important mountains are the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system. Kangaroo Island structurally belongs to these ranges which, together with parallel subsidiary ranges, extend north from Cape Jervis some 800 kilometres to the northern end of Lake Torrens. In the south the rounded hills of the Mount Lofty Ranges are of comparatively low altitude with Mount Lofty, the highest peak, being 727 metres. The western side of these ranges presents steep scarps to the Adelaide Plains while on the eastern side more gentle slopes merge into the Murray Basin.

To the north the Flinders Ranges are of greater height and sharper outline than their southern counterpart. St Mary Peak of 1,166 metres is the highest point. North of Peterborough there is a divergence from the main range which stretches *via* the Olary Ridges to the Barrier Range and Broken Hill. In the far north the ranges again diverge; one spur circling the northern end of Lake Torrens and the other ending north of Lake Frome. The Flinders Ranges contain some unusual basins of which Wilpena Pound is perhaps the best known.

The western half of the State is largely occupied by a low plateau over which an intermittent series of low ranges, including the Warburton, Stuart, Denison, Peake, and Everard Ranges, stretch from the Flinders to the somewhat higher Musgrave Ranges in the far north-west. Mount Woodroffe (1,435 metres), the highest point in the State, is located in the Musgrave Ranges.

The comparatively low hills of the Gawler Ranges form the northern side of the Eyre Peninsula triangle, and to the west of Whyalla lie the economically important Middleback Ranges. Isolated peaks of volcanic origin are found in the extreme south-east of the State.

The River Murray, which drains approximately one-seventh of Australia, enters the sea in South Australia and is the State's only major river. The fall of the Murray is very slight, dropping less than twenty-two metres over the 642 kilometres between the border and the sea. For the 216 kilometres to Overland Corner the river occupies a wide valley and then passes through a narrower steeper-sided valley to Lakes Alexandrina and Albert at its heavily silted mouth.

Surrounding the northern Flinders Ranges is a series of vast lakes which are in reality lakes only after particularly heavy rainfall, normally appearing as shallow depressions with a salt or clay encrusted surface. Lake Eyre, the largest of these, is fifteen metres below mean sea level and is fed by a series of intermittently flowing rivers, including the Finke, the Diamantina and Cooper Creek, which traverse the plains of the north-east, constituting one of the largest areas of internal drainage in the world. To the south of Lake Eyre are Lakes Gairdner, Frome and Torrens, the last named being 240 kilometres in length.

1.2 CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

In the Southern Hemisphere, because of the extensive ocean areas and the absence of a broad land mass connecting the Antarctic with the tropical regions, the southern continents are not subject to the same range of weather extremes that are experienced in northern countries at similar latitudes. The ameliorating effect of this land-sea distribution is particularly noticeable in southern South Australia.

Briefly, the basic features of the South Australian climate are hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool but not severe winters with most rainfall occurring during the months of May, June, July and August.

RAINFALL

Average Annual Rainfall

South Australia is by far the driest of the Australian States and Territories with just over four-fifths of the State receiving an average of less than 250 millimetres of rain annually. Over the southern half of South Australia the main source of rain is from showers associated with unstable moist westerly airstreams occurring fairly regularly during winter. The wettest part of the State is in the Mount Lofty Ranges, immediately east of Adelaide in the vicinity of Mount Lofty, where the average annual rainfall is about 1,200 millimetres.

Generally the highest annual average rainfalls occur along the ranges and southern parts of the coast. The rainfall decreases rapidly to less than 250 millimetres within 150 to 250 kilometres inland, and then more gradually to below 150 millimetres in the vicinity of Lake Eyre. This area is the driest part of Australia and there have been several periods when the annual totals were less than 75 millimetres during consecutive years.

Mean monthly rainfalls at selected recording stations are shown in the table below.

Mean Rainfall and Days of Rain : Selected Stations, South Australia

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
MEAN RAINFALL (a) (millimetres)													
Adelaide													
(West Tee)	20	21	24	44	68	72	66	61	51	44	31	26	528
Ceduna	10	17	18	21	41	34	39	36	29	26	23	18	312
Clare	26	25	25	48	75	80	81	78	72	58	36	29	633
Kingscote	15	17	18	36	59	73	77	64	46	36	24	19	484
Kyancutta	13	18	13	20	37	40	42	41	33	27	24	19	327

Mean Rainfall and Days of Rain : Selected Stations, South Australia (continued)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
MEAN RAINFALL (a) (millimetres)													
Maitland	17	22	21	44	62	69	66	62	50	43	29	22	507
Mount Gambier	25	31	33	60	72	78	100	90	69	64	49	37	708
Oodnadatta	23	28	14	12	16	12	11	10	11	13	11	14	175
Port Augusta	15	17	17	19	26	27	20	23	22	23	18	16	243
Port Lincoln	13	15	19	37	58	75	77	67	49	35	22	18	485
Port Pirie	18	19	17	29	40	41	33	35	35	33	23	21	344
Stirling	39	37	44	96	143	183	161	156	124	99	61	48	1,191
Taillem Bend	18	23	21	29	41	39	38	40	39	39	29	26	382
Whyalla	19	25	16	19	28	25	22	25	25	27	22	20	273
Yongala	21	21	16	26	37	41	39	44	39	34	28	24	370
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS OF RAIN (b)													
Adelaide (West Tce)	4	4	5	9	13	15	16	16	13	11	8	6	120
Ceduna	4	4	4	7	11	10	13	12	11	8	6	4	94
Clare	4	4	5	8	13	14	16	15	13	11	7	6	116
Kingscote	3	4	5	9	13	16	18	16	13	10	6	5	118
Kyancutta	3	3	3	6	11	10	13	13	11	7	5	5	90
Maitland	4	4	5	9	12	14	15	15	12	10	7	5	112
Mount Gambier	8	9	11	15	18	18	22	21	18	18	14	12	184
Oodnadatta	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	33
Port Augusta	2	2	3	4	6	8	8	8	6	6	4	3	60
Port Lincoln	4	4	5	10	14	16	18	17	13	11	7	6	125
Port Pirie	3	3	3	5	8	10	10	10	8	7	5	4	76
Stirling	6	6	7	12	15	17	19	18	15	14	10	8	147
Taillem Bend	4	4	4	7	11	11	13	13	11	9	7	6	100
Whyalla	3	3	3	5	7	7	8	8	7	6	4	4	65
Yongala	4	4	4	6	10	12	13	13	10	8	6	5	95

(a) For all years of record to end of 1982 except for Adelaide. (b) Days receiving 0.2 millimetres or more.

Rainfall Intensity

Long sustained periods of intense rainfall are rare in South Australia. However, occasionally there are very intense falls lasting only a few minutes – for example in Adelaide several falls at a rate of more than 100 millimetres an hour over a five-minute period have been recorded. These were thunderstorm rains, and intense falls can cause considerable damage to crops and to light or freshly worked soils.

The most notable falls of rain which have been recorded by official rainfall observers within a period of 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. were at:

Stansbury (18 February 1946)	222 mm
Stirling (17 April 1889)	208 mm
Ardrossan (18 February 1946)	206 mm
Oodnadatta (9 February 1976)	200 mm
Carpa, 25 km SW of Cowell (18 February 1946)	199 mm
Innaminka Station (28 January 1974)	189 mm

Several other exceptional rainfalls have been recorded by private observers including 228 millimetres in four hours at Dutton (near Truro) on 2 March 1983 (during this storm a fall in excess of 300 millimetres occurred at a nearby property), 226 millimetres in 24 hours at Spring Mount on 26 January 1941 and 191 millimetres near Buckleboo on 26 January 1981.

TEMPERATURE

Seasonal Temperature Conditions

Air temperature is normally recorded under standard conditions in a Stevenson Screen. Monthly mean maximum and minimum temperatures at seventeen selected recording stations within the State are shown in the following tables. These are based as nearly as possible on a standard period except for the figures for Adelaide (Kent Town) which are estimates based on a comparison of readings taken between 1977 and 1979 at the Kent Town and West Terrace observation sites.

**Mean Maximum Temperatures : Selected Stations, South Australia
(° Celsius)**

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Adelaide (Kent Town).....	28.8	28.8	26.2	22.1	18.5	15.6	14.9	16.1	18.4	21.5	24.7	27.2	21.9
Berri.....	31.2	30.2	28.2	22.6	18.9	15.9	15.4	17.2	20.7	23.5	26.9	29.6	23.4
Ceduna.....	28.4	27.9	26.5	24.0	20.5	18.1	17.2	18.3	21.0	23.5	25.7	27.1	23.2
Clare.....	29.4	29.1	26.2	21.3	16.9	13.8	12.9	14.5	17.3	20.8	24.6	27.5	21.2
Keith.....	29.9	29.5	26.9	22.2	18.0	15.5	14.8	15.9	18.4	21.3	24.4	27.4	22.1
Kingscote.....	23.5	23.3	22.0	19.6	17.2	15.2	14.4	14.8	16.3	18.3	20.4	22.3	18.9
Kyancutta.....	32.8	32.0	30.0	25.0	21.0	17.7	17.0	18.1	21.6	25.0	28.3	30.8	24.9
Maitland.....	28.5	28.2	25.5	21.9	17.7	15.3	14.2	15.1	17.2	20.9	23.9	25.9	21.2
Mount Gambier.....	25.1	24.6	22.7	19.0	15.7	13.7	13.0	13.9	15.6	17.6	19.8	22.5	18.6
Oodnadatta.....	37.3	36.2	33.6	28.0	22.9	19.7	19.5	21.6	26.0	30.1	33.4	36.1	28.7
Port Augusta.....	32.0	31.8	29.6	25.2	21.1	17.5	17.0	19.0	22.4	25.6	28.6	30.8	25.0
Port Lincoln.....	25.3	24.9	23.9	21.4	18.8	16.4	15.8	16.5	18.1	20.0	21.9	23.7	20.6
Port Pirie.....	31.7	31.4	29.4	24.6	20.2	17.1	16.3	17.9	20.7	24.4	27.4	29.9	24.3
Stirling.....	24.9	24.3	22.8	18.0	14.4	11.6	10.6	11.8	14.6	16.9	19.9	22.6	17.7
Tailem Bend.....	29.5	28.7	26.9	23.1	18.9	16.2	15.6	16.6	19.8	22.4	24.8	27.0	22.4
Whyalla.....	28.6	28.3	25.7	23.0	20.0	17.6	16.4	17.7	20.2	22.4	25.5	26.7	22.7
Yongala.....	29.9	29.6	26.6	21.3	16.7	13.1	12.3	14.0	17.3	21.4	25.4	28.4	21.3

**Mean Minimum Temperatures : Selected Stations, South Australia
(° Celsius)**

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Adelaide (Kent Town).....	15.9	16.2	14.5	11.9	9.5	7.5	6.5	7.1	8.4	10.5	12.7	14.8	11.3
Berri.....	15.3	14.9	13.4	10.2	7.8	6.1	5.3	6.0	7.8	10.0	12.2	14.1	10.3
Ceduna.....	14.9	14.9	13.1	10.7	8.4	6.5	5.7	6.1	7.7	9.7	12.0	13.7	10.3
Clare.....	13.7	13.8	11.5	8.3	5.8	4.3	3.3	3.9	5.1	7.4	9.9	12.1	8.3
Keith.....	12.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.5	6.4	8.1	9.6	11.5	8.8
Kingscote.....	14.6	15.2	14.1	12.3	10.6	9.2	8.3	8.1	8.9	10.2	11.7	13.3	11.4
Kyancutta.....	15.7	14.0	12.2	9.3	7.2	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.1	8.1	10.4	12.6	9.1
Maitland.....	15.1	15.5	14.2	12.1	9.6	7.6	6.8	6.9	7.9	9.8	11.5	13.5	10.9
Mount Gambier.....	10.7	11.4	10.1	8.4	7.0	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.8	6.9	7.9	9.6	7.8
Oodnadatta.....	22.5	22.0	19.2	14.1	9.6	6.7	5.7	7.1	10.9	15.0	18.1	20.9	14.4
Port Augusta.....	18.6	18.9	16.8	13.3	10.1	7.8	6.7	7.7	9.8	12.6	15.3	17.5	12.9
Port Lincoln.....	15.2	15.5	14.6	12.7	10.9	9.2	8.3	8.2	9.0	10.4	12.1	13.8	11.7
Port Pirie.....	17.2	17.4	15.8	12.8	10.3	8.2	7.5	7.9	9.4	11.6	13.9	15.9	12.3
Stirling.....	11.5	11.6	10.6	8.6	6.8	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.9	7.1	8.7	10.2	7.9
Tailem Bend.....	13.8	13.9	12.3	10.2	8.3	6.0	5.5	5.9	7.2	8.8	10.7	12.4	9.5
Whyalla.....	18.1	18.9	17.2	13.6	10.7	8.5	7.4	8.1	9.9	12.6	14.7	16.6	13.1
Yongala.....	13.2	13.4	10.8	7.3	4.7	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.0	6.2	9.2	11.7	7.4

The highest temperature recorded in South Australia was 50.7°C at Oodnadatta on 2 January 1960, and the lowest -8.2°C at Yongala on 20 July 1976.

CLIMATE OF ADELAIDE

The longest continuous series of weather observations in the Southern Hemisphere started in Adelaide in November 1836 when Sir George Kingston commenced rain gauge readings at his property on the corner of Grote Street and West Terrace. Unfortunately, the earliest figures were mislaid and records are available only from the beginning of 1839. No other regular observations were made until Sir Charles Todd arrived to fill the post of Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer in 1856.

In May 1860 the Observatory on West Terrace was completed and the instruments were moved to that site. For over 100 years the observation site at Adelaide remained practically unchanged. In February 1977, the Adelaide Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology moved from West Terrace to College Road, Kent Town. Although a new observation site was set up at Kent Town, observations continued at West Terrace until February 1979 in order to compare the two sites.

Statistics derived from the long-standing West Terrace site, now demolished, serve as a valuable basis for describing the climate of the City of Adelaide and will continue to be useful guides to the future conditions – figures for West Terrace are therefore shown.

Temperature records at Adelaide date from 1857, when readings were first taken from a thermometer placed in a screen known as a Greenwich Stand which failed to protect the thermometer fully from reflected radiation. In 1887 a new series of readings using a standard Stevenson Screen was introduced and this showed maximum temperatures during the warmer months to be 1° to 1.5°C lower on average. Other temperatures were not significantly affected. Both screens were in continuous operation until 1947 when use of the Greenwich Stand was discontinued. However, the Greenwich Stand readings remained the official record until 1947, thus there is a slight discontinuity in the temperature records in that year and means are weighted towards the Greenwich Standard method of measurement.

Adelaide is the driest of Australia's capital cities, having less rainfall and a lower relative humidity than any other capital. Summer maximum temperatures are high and the record of 47.6°C in the Greenwich Stand on 12 January 1939 is the highest recorded in any of the capital cities.

Temperature

In the summer months, Adelaide maximum temperatures frequently exceed 30°C and from time to time 'heat waves', with readings at or near 35°C for several consecutive days, are experienced. The outstanding heat wave was in January 1939 when fourteen days out of fifteen exceeded 30°C and of those fourteen days thirteen exceeded 35°C and six exceeded 40°C. During this heat wave the record temperature of 46.8°C recorded on 26 January 1858 was exceeded, first on 10 January 1939 when the temperature reached 47.2°C and then two days later on 12 January when the highest ever temperature of 47.6°C (46.1°C in the Stevenson Screen) was recorded.

July is usually the coldest month, when the mean maximum is 15°C. However, the extreme lowest minimum recorded is -0.4°C on 8 June 1982. August is only slightly warmer than July, but after August steadily rising temperatures are experienced.

Climatological Data, West Terrace, Adelaide

(1) Temperature and Rainfall based on a composite record of Greenwich Stand and Stevenson Screen observations

Month	Temperature					Rainfall			
	Maximum		Minimum		Mean	Highest monthly and yearly total	Highest in one day	Mean days of rain (a)	
	Mean	Highest recorded	Mean	Lowest recorded	Mean				
Years of record	122	122	122	122	122	140	140	140	140
	° Celsius	° Celsius	° Celsius	° Celsius	° Celsius	mm	mm	mm	No.
January	29.5	47.6	16.4	7.3	23.0	20	84	58	4
February	29.3	45.3	16.6	7.5	23.0	21	155	141	4
March	26.8	43.6	15.1	6.6	21.0	24	117	89	5
April	22.7	37.0	12.6	4.2	17.7	44	154	80	9
May	18.7	31.9	10.3	2.7	14.5	68	197	70	13
June	15.8	25.6	8.3	0.3	12.1	72	218	54	15
July	15.0	26.6	7.3	0.0	11.1	66	138	44	16
August	16.4	29.4	7.8	0.2	12.1	61	157	57	15
September	18.9	35.1	9.0	0.4	13.9	51	148	40	13
October	22.0	39.4	10.9	2.3	16.5	44	133	57	11
November	25.1	45.3	12.9	4.9	19.1	31	113	75	8
December	27.7	45.9	15.0	6.1	21.3	26	101	61	6
Year	22.3	47.6	11.9	0.0	17.1	528	786	141	119

Climatological Data, West Terrace, Adelaide (continued)
(2) Other Conditions

Month	Mean daily sunshine	Clear days (b)	Mean amount of cloud (c)	Days of fog	Days of lightning	Amount of evaporation (d)	Vapour pressure 9 a.m.	Mean barometric pressure (e)
Years of record	95	58	107	77	105	12	108	121
	<i>hours</i>	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>mb</i>	<i>mb</i>
January	10.0	12.4	3.1	0.0	2.0	254	11.9	1,013.2
February	9.3	10.9	3.3	0.0	1.7	216	12.5	1,014.3
March	7.9	10.9	3.5	0.0	1.7	176	12.0	1,017.2
April	6.0	6.6	4.5	0.0	1.4	120	11.5	1,019.9
May	4.8	4.6	5.1	0.4	1.5	79	10.8	1,020.1
June	4.2	4.0	5.3	1.1	1.5	56	10.0	1,019.9
July	4.3	3.6	5.2	1.3	1.4	60	9.5	1,020.0
August	5.3	4.9	4.9	0.6	1.7	78	9.7	1,019.0
September	6.2	5.7	4.6	0.2	1.7	110	10.0	1,017.7
October	7.2	5.7	4.5	0.0	2.6	164	10.2	1,016.0
November	8.6	6.6	4.2	0.0	3.0	196	10.5	1,015.0
December	9.4	9.0	3.7	0.0	2.2	241	11.3	1,013.3
Year	6.9	85.0	4.3	3.6	22.4	1,751	10.8	1,017.1

(a) Days receiving 0.2 mm or more of rain. (b) With less than two-eighths cloud. (c) Scale 0 (clear) to 8 (overcast) at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily. (d) From Class A Pan (period 1967-1977). (e) Mean of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings corrected to sea level.

Rainfall

Adelaide's summer rainfall is light and unreliable. The average monthly fall of January, February and March is under 25 millimetres and completely rainless months in this period are common. In fact, each of the five months December to April has at some time been recorded as completely dry, and in the period January to March 1893 there were sixty-nine consecutive rainless days. However, heavy rain is occasionally experienced at this time of the year and on 7 February 1925 rainfall was 141 millimetres - a record for one day.

Each month from May to September rainfall averages over 50 millimetres and in this period the rain is fairly reliable. June is the wettest month but the average is still under 75 millimetres for the month. The 140 year annual rainfall average is 528 millimetres, and annual totals have ranged from a low of 257 millimetres in 1967 to a high of 786 millimetres in 1851.

1.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

FLORA

A broad division of vegetation types is formed by Goyder's Line which represents approximately the 250 millimetre annual isohyet. To the north of the Line, in the Eremaean Province, lies about 80 per cent of the State, experiencing arid to desert conditions where short, erratic growing seasons prevail. Areas to the south, in the temperate region, have climates with an equable seasonal cycle of winter rainfall and summer drought.

Eremaean Areas

These vast areas of inland South Australia are not well known botanically. Vegetation ranges structurally from low layered woodland, through shrub savannah, to exceedingly sparse vegetation of very low stature (shrub steppe). As in arid situations elsewhere throughout

world, therophytes are well represented and after rain these may transform the scene with prolific but transient herbage. The woody perennial vegetation is of genera adapted to the dry conditions. Predominant trees and shrubs are frequently species of *Acacia* (mulga, myall, ironwood) *Cassia*, *Grevillea* etc. but other genera (*Hakea*, *Myoporum*, *Casuarina*, and less frequently *Eucalyptus*) are often found. Some species such as the desert oak achieve a stature comparable with large temperate zone trees. Chenopod shrubs (bluebush, saltbush) are often prominent in the shrub stratum, and *Triodia* (porcupine grass) is the herbaceous cover, but there is considerable diversity in the Eremaean flora. The development of cattle and sheep grazing industries and overstocking for long periods, especially in times of drought, has led to the depletion of, and alteration to, much of the vegetation of this area.

Temperate Areas

In general, vegetation characteristics of the temperate zone of South Australia succeed each other in a fairly predictable sequence from the highest to the lowest rainfalls. Under the high and intermediate rainfalls (about 750–1,000 millimetres) dry sclerophyll forest is well developed, particularly in the Mount Lofty Ranges, where it constitutes a western outlier of the dry sclerophyll forest system occurring in eastern Australia. *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus baxteri* predominate, but other species such as *Eucalyptus rubida* (candlebark) are sometimes prominent. Such forest is replete with lesser trees such as *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood) at a lower canopy level and a rich array of sclerophyllous shrubs and sub-shrubs beneath. Lower rainfall areas down to about 400 millimetres per annum support mainly savannah woodlands and layered woodlands with South Australian blue gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) and peppermint gum (*Eucalyptus odorata*) as predominant trees. Associated trees include river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) especially along river and creek frontages, she-oak (*Casuarina* spp.), and manna gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*). In these vegetations the grass stratum is expressed and the shrub stratum rather suppressed. These vegetations are now almost entirely replaced by agricultural areas.

The simple division of the State into Eremaean and temperate areas needs qualifying on two counts:

(i) *Heath*. Certain higher rainfall temperate areas such as Coonalpyn Downs do not support the expected vegetation as a consequence of limiting soil fertility.

(ii) *Mallee*. Intercalated between the Eremaean and temperate systems proper, there is developed in South Australia extensive mallee vegetation, dominated by eucalyptus, the various stems of which all rise from underground lignotubers. The term 'mallee' refers both to eucalypt species exhibiting this growth habit, and to vegetation dominated by such species. Mallee vegetation is associated in its temperate reaches with heath, and in its Eremaean extensions with various vegetation types.

A more detailed description of the vegetation was included on pages 26–37 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1967.

FAUNA

South Australia, centrally situated and sharing borders with every other mainland State, is in a sense the zoological crossroads of the continent. A number of typically western, eastern, and northern species extend to some point within the State, which has few species that are uniquely South Australian.

The land mammals of South Australia at the time of European settlement numbered about 90 species – some 38 per cent of the total Australian mammal fauna. The two monotremes have survived; the spiny ant-eater is wide-spread but nowhere common, while the platypus (once found in the River Onkaparinga as well as in the River Murray) is extremely rare except where it has been introduced in Flinders Chase. The marsupials have been affected most severely; more than a quarter of the fifty or so species are now extinct in South Australia although a number of these survive beyond the State. Originally the marsupial fauna was relatively rich with some 45 per cent of the total number of Australian species represented.

Marsupials that are still common are the brushtailed possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) and the western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*). In the dry interior the red kangaroo (*Megaleia rufa*) at times greatly increases in number, probably because of changes caused by livestock grazing and the provision of extra water. Today South Australia is almost the sole custodian of the hairy-nosed wombat (*Lasiorhinus latifrons*) which is still numerous in the far west of the State, but elsewhere the species has been reduced to a few small isolated colonies.

Of the native placental mammals possibly one of the fifteen or so species of bats and three or four of the eighteen rodents have become extinct.

A special article on the mammals of South Australia was included on pages 42-9 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1970.

About 400 of the 700 species of Australian birds have been recorded in the State, a number that includes 40 or more vagrants and non-breeding visitors. Many species have declined greatly since settlement but probably not more than two have become extinct. The diminutive Kangaroo Island emu disappeared soon after the European settlement and the night or spinifex parrot (*Geopsittacus occidentalis*) is almost extinct in South Australia.

Many species of birds can be observed close to Adelaide in the Mount Lofty Ranges and on Kangaroo Island. Mallee areas with their lower rainfall are moderately rich in bird life although the removal of native flora has caused the disappearance of many in certain districts. Within the State may be found the boundaries between numerous western and eastern species and sub-species of birds.

A special article on the birds of South Australia was included on pages 28-40 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1972.

Well over 100 species of reptiles have been recorded. Of the few that are peculiar to the State, the white dragon lizard (*Amphibolurus maculosus*) found on the salt-encrusted margins of Lake Eyre and other inland playas is of particular interest. Undescribed species of lizards are known to occur in the Flinders Ranges. A special article on the reptiles of South Australia was included on pages 32-42 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1973. A species list and overview of snakes in South Australia appears on pages 32-39 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1985.

The nineteen species of frogs include one that is restricted to the State. This number is only 16 per cent of the Australian frog fauna (123 species) and reflects, in large degree, the predominantly arid nature of the State.

Marine and freshwater fishes number about 390 species - not a very rich fauna for a State with a coastline of nearly 4,000 kilometres. There is, however, an abundance of certain species of economic importance. A special article on the freshwater fish of South Australia was included on pages 27-34 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1971.

Among insect groups that are prominent elsewhere in Australia but are scarce in this State are butterflies and cicadas, while insects that depend on permanent streams or swamps, such as dragonflies and caddisflies, are rather poorly represented. Similarly, few species of freshwater crustaceans occur.

Among the restricted range of insects of the arid interior are a number of interesting forms. Of these certain desert-adapted grasshoppers (*Acridiidae*) are notable. Other groups with specialised species are lacewings (*Neuroptera*) and beetles and moths. Some are never abundant but the populations of others may fluctuate enormously. Moths can prolong the pupal stage to survive dry periods and may emerge in great numbers after heavy rain.

A special article on the insects of South Australian homes and gardens was included on pages 32-42 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1976.

Chapter 2

EXPLORATION AND COLONISATION

PRE-HISTORY

Man entered the Australian continent from South-East Asia during the last glaciation at least 40,000 years ago, when sea levels were lower than in recent times. Nevertheless, these first migrations would have entailed sea voyages of at least some sixty kilometres. Settlement was well established at least 25,000 to 30,000 years ago, and by 20,000 years ago almost all the continent was inhabited.

The original Australians lived as hunters and gatherers, using tools of wood, bone and stone. The archaeological evidence indicates that originally there was a simple, pan-continental toolmaking tradition characterised by stone core tools and scrapers used to make further tools of wood. This tradition persisted until 5,000 to 6,000 years ago, when a series of new influences became apparent. A range of more specialised and sophisticated small tools was added to the old technology. The dingo, the only animal domesticated by the Aborigines, also entered the continent at this time. These new influences never reached Tasmania, isolated for some 12,000 years by the post-glacial rising seas, where a few thousand Tasmanian Aborigines maintained the culture of the late Pleistocene period until the European settlement of the island.

The Aborigines probably achieved maximum exploitation of local resources within the limits of their technology. Population balance had apparently been attained long before European settlement, and anthropologists accept that there were at least some 250,000 to 300,000 Aborigines in Australia in 1788. They were divided into some 500 small groups, speaking a variety of languages and dialects. These 'tribes' were further divided into 'bands' – families or clusters of family groups – which formed the basic self-sufficient economic unit and ranged within territorial limits.

The physical barriers of distance and aridity within Australia itself were cause, in part, of the cultural isolation and linguistic diversity of its people. European exploration and settlement was for most Aboriginal societies their first contact with an outside culture. The impact of this settlement rapidly led to the disappearance of the traditional Aboriginal way of life in those areas where the colonists established themselves most successfully.

At the time of European settlement of South Australia in 1836 there were about 12,000 Aborigines in South Australia.

EXPLORATION BEFORE COLONISATION

The first recorded sighting of the South Australian coast by Europeans was made in 1627 when the Dutch ship *Gulden Zeepaard* examined the coastline from Cape Leeuwin to the islands of St Francis and St Peter in the far west of South Australia.

As the South Australian coast presented no evidence of prospects for trade, it was 165 years before the next recorded sighting of South Australia was made, and this was by a French explorer. Rear-Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, who had been searching all around Australia for the lost French explorer La Perouse, sighted land south of Cape Leeuwin in December 1792 and examined the cliffs of the Great Australian Bight before sailing south for Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

Lieutenant James Grant was the first British explorer to sail along the South Australian coast, sighting the extreme easterly shores of South Australia about 1800. He named Cape Banks, Cape Northumberland, Mount Schank and Mount Gambier.

The first notable British contribution to the exploration of the South Australian coast came, however, with the voyages of Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator*. On his voyage of

circumnavigation of the Australian continent he thoroughly explored the coast of South Australia between January and April 1802. In addition he discovered the Gulfs and Central Highlands, thus solving the question of whether a north-south strait divided the Australian land mass in two. More important was the fact that Flinders reported very promising country for settlement. Many places along the coast carry the names given by Flinders. Flinders was in fact the first man to explore South Australian waters between Nuyts Archipelago and Encounter Bay. It was at Encounter Bay on 8 April 1802 that he met Captain Nicholas Baudin, the French explorer, heading along the coast from the east in *Le Geographe*. Baudin was the original explorer of only a small section between Cape Banks and Encounter Bay, as most of the South Australian mainland coast was discovered before him by Grant and Flinders.

Although these discoveries on the South Australian coast did not lead to any immediate colonisation, there began an increasing series of visits by sealing vessels to Kangaroo Island.

In the period between 1804 and 1836 a number of further discoveries took place at various parts of the South Australian coastline by Captains Dillon (1815-16), Goold (1827-28), Hart (1831-33), and Jones (1833-34), together with the discovery of Lake Alexandrina by a group of sealers in 1828. Reports of this period were marked by contradictions regarding the suitability of South Australia for settlement. However contradictory as were these accounts reaching England, they managed to convince the founders of South Australia even before 1830 that the available fertile land was more than adequate for the founding of a colony.

The most significant exploration of the period immediately before colonisation was that of Captain Charles Sturt, who explored the River Murray from New South Wales down to its mouth; traversed Lake Alexandrina and located the Goolwa channel, reaching the western shore of the Murray mouth on 12 February 1830. His discoveries opened up 3,200 kilometres of navigable inland waterway and gave to Gulf St Vincent, which lay so near the mouth of the Murray, a new significance. It was the age of canal building in Europe and of the development of the Mississippi in America, so that navigable water was considered of prime importance. The exuberance felt by everyone interested in South Australia at such a discovery is typified by the Wakefield theorists who believed that the entire produce of eastern Australia would eventually be shipped from this area. In fact, the Murray became the grand attraction of the scheme.

Interested people in England were so obsessed with the geographical fact of the great Murray waterway opening up the centre of Australia that they barely registered the unfavourable accounts of its egress to the sea - the Murray lacked a sufficiently safe navigable mouth.

Probably the greatest encouragement for the settlement of South Australia came from Charles Sturt himself who, after his return to Sydney in May 1830, wrote *Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia* (published in 1833), in which he said: 'My eye never fell on a country of more promising aspect, or more favourable position, than that which occupies the country between the lake and the ranges of St Vincent's Gulf, and continuing northward from Mount Barker, stretches away without visible boundary'. This glowing report, together with that of Barker's expedition, was welcomed by those in England seeking a suitable site to establish a colony where the principles of the Wakefield Plan could be applied without restriction. Sturt spared no efforts in converting opinion to the potentialities of South Australia and, as well as his *Two Expeditions*, he wrote a private letter to the Colonial Office on 17 February 1834. Sturt actually marked the present position of the Outer Harbor at Port Adelaide as the proper and natural site for the capital.

Colonel William Light, who had been appointed Surveyor-General of the new colony, sailed from England in the *Rapid* on 4 May 1836 with instructions to select a site for the capital of the colony. After visiting numerous locations he decided that the most suitable site for Adelaide was on the banks of the small, but centrally situated, River Torrens.

COLONISATION

The colonisation of South Australia was in itself an experiment involving certain new principles and was to represent a turning point in British colonial policy. The period was conducive to colonisation as in Britain there was wide-spread unemployment and poverty, the popular remedy for which was emigration. Nevertheless the somewhat revolutionary nature of

the plans was to result in seven years of negotiation and considerable modification of early ideas before the colonisation of South Australia was finally approved.

The theoretician was Edward Gibbon Wakefield, whose ideas were contained in a number of writings including the now famous *A Letter from Sydney* series, written in 1829 while he was imprisoned in Newgate Gaol. Wakefield's plans involved three broad principles; the sale of land: the use of the receipts for sponsoring emigrants; and the granting of some measure of self-government. Drawing on developments in New South Wales, Wakefield argued that the then current system of giving away vast tracts of land to settlers resulted in an imbalance between land and labour. It was therefore desirable to restrict land distribution and increase the labour supply, and this could be done by selling land at a suitably high price to prevent all labourers becoming landowners and by devoting the proceeds to free passage for a carefully selected labour force.

The South Australian Colonization Act (4 & 5 William IV. Cap. 95) was assented to on 15 August 1834; the persistent efforts of Gouger, Torrens, and many others for a settlement in South Australia had finally borne fruit, and at least some of the ideas of Wakefield were to be tried. The territory allotted under the Act embraced 802,508 square kilometres, with the western boundary the 132nd meridian of east longitude and the other boundaries virtually as they are today. The colony was to be opened to settlement by British subjects, but under no condition were convicts to be admitted, making South Australia the only State to be settled entirely by free persons.

The first Governor of the colony, Captain John Hindmarsh RN, arrived at Holdfast Bay on 28 December 1836 and the new colony was officially proclaimed on the same day. By this time some 300 colonists were already in residence.

By 1844 the colony was producing wheat in excess of its needs and when Major Robe succeeded Grey as Lieutenant-Governor in 1845, South Australia finally became self-supporting. Moreover prosperity was on the doorstep; copper had been located at Kapunda in 1843 and a major find was made at Burra in 1845. Heavy immigration followed these discoveries and continued until the Victorian gold rush. Copper soon became the principal export, with wool providing a complementary cargo. In addition, the repeal of the Imperial Corn Laws in 1846 and the Navigation Acts in 1849 strengthened the export trade in grain.

The discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851 had a two-fold influence on the development of South Australia. In the first place it drained off a large proportion of the skilled artisans and forced the closing of the copper mines. Secondly it gave great impetus to agriculture when the price of wheat rose sharply – the feeding of the miners became as attractive a proposition as was the actual mining. Four years later, when the miners returned, many of the more fortunate purchased land with their winnings.

At the same time political changes were taking place and in 1856 South Australia attained self-government.

EXPLORATION AFTER COLONISATION

Only a minor portion of the area proclaimed as South Australia was to prove economically viable, but extensive exploration with its accompanying hardships was necessary to establish this fact. Post-colonisation exploration was of two forms; the first being the continuous process of discovery as settlers sought grazing and crop lands and sometimes mineral resources, and the second the more deliberate activities of the professional explorers as they sought to cover vast distances through unknown terrain.

Some of the more important explorations were made by Joseph Hawdon and Charles Bonney, Edward John Eyre, Captain Charles Sturt, G.W. Goyder, John McDouall Stuart and William Ernest Giles.

A number of persons other than those mentioned contributed to the exploration of the State. The inhospitable nature of the country meant that many areas had to await the coming of the aeroplane before an accurate physical description could be recorded. One such expedition was that led by Donald Mackay in 1935 when the western half of the State north of the east-west railway line was aerielly surveyed.

Chapter 3

GOVERNMENT

3.1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

South Australia is one of the six Australian States (originally constituted by Acts of the Imperial Parliament) which at Federation in 1901 ceded many of their powers on matters of national importance (e.g. international affairs and defence) to the Commonwealth of Australia. From time to time other powers on matters of local importance have been delegated to local governing bodies. As a result the people of South Australia are subject to the laws of a three-tier system of government. In addition statutory powers within specified fields are exercised by certain public corporations such as the State Bank of South Australia, the Electricity Trust of South Australia, the South Australian Housing Trust and the South Australian Meat Corporation.

Both the Commonwealth and the South Australian Parliaments are bicameral; in each the leader of the Government (the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premier of South Australia) is seated in the Lower House and in each the Upper House has restricted powers concerning money Bills.

Cabinet and Executive Government

Both in the Commonwealth and in South Australia, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the eighteenth century and which is generally known as 'cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its main principles are that the head of the State, Her Majesty the Queen (or her representative, the Governor-General or Governor, acting on her behalf) should perform governmental acts on the advice of her ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of government at all. The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General and that of South Australia by the Governor, each being advised by an executive council which only meets for formal purposes. The whole policy of a Ministry is in practice determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Cabinet

As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls not only the general legislative program of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. In summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet through the Prime Minister or Premier, although legally the discretion is vested in the Governor-General or Governor himself.

Executive Council

The Executive Council is usually presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members holding office during his pleasure. All Ministers of State must be members of the Executive Council. Commonwealth Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on

leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings, for it is an essential feature of the cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day.

Appointment of Ministers

Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor, but in practice the discretion of the Queen's representative in the choice of Ministers is limited by the conventions on which the Cabinet system rests. When a Ministry resigns the Crown's custom is to send for the leader of the party which commands, or is likely to be able to command, a majority in the popular House and to commission him, as Prime Minister or Premier, to 'form a Ministry' – that is, to nominate other persons to be appointed as Ministers of State and to serve as his colleagues in the Cabinet.

3.2 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Federation

The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed on 1 January 1901 in 'An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia', a statute of the Imperial Parliament, which received Royal Assent in July 1900. The draft Constitution, which was enacted with only minor amendment, had been prepared at intercolonial conferences during 1897, 1898, and 1899, and was accepted at referendums during 1899 by South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, and in 1900 by Western Australia.

Separation of Powers

The Constitution provides, in Sections 52, 69, 86, 90 and 115, for certain powers to be vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Government and, in Section 51, for certain specified fields of interest to be common to both the Commonwealth and State Governments until amendment is made to the Constitution Act or until the State Parliaments cede particular powers.

Financial Resources

Since Federation the distribution of financial resources between the Commonwealth and State Governments has been an almost constant problem. Under the original terms of the Constitution three-quarters of the net revenues from the duties of customs and excise, for ten years, was returned to the States; provision also existed for general and particular grants to the States. Significant changes have been made in the distribution of financial resources since 1910. These are reviewed in some detail in Chapter 15 Public Finance.

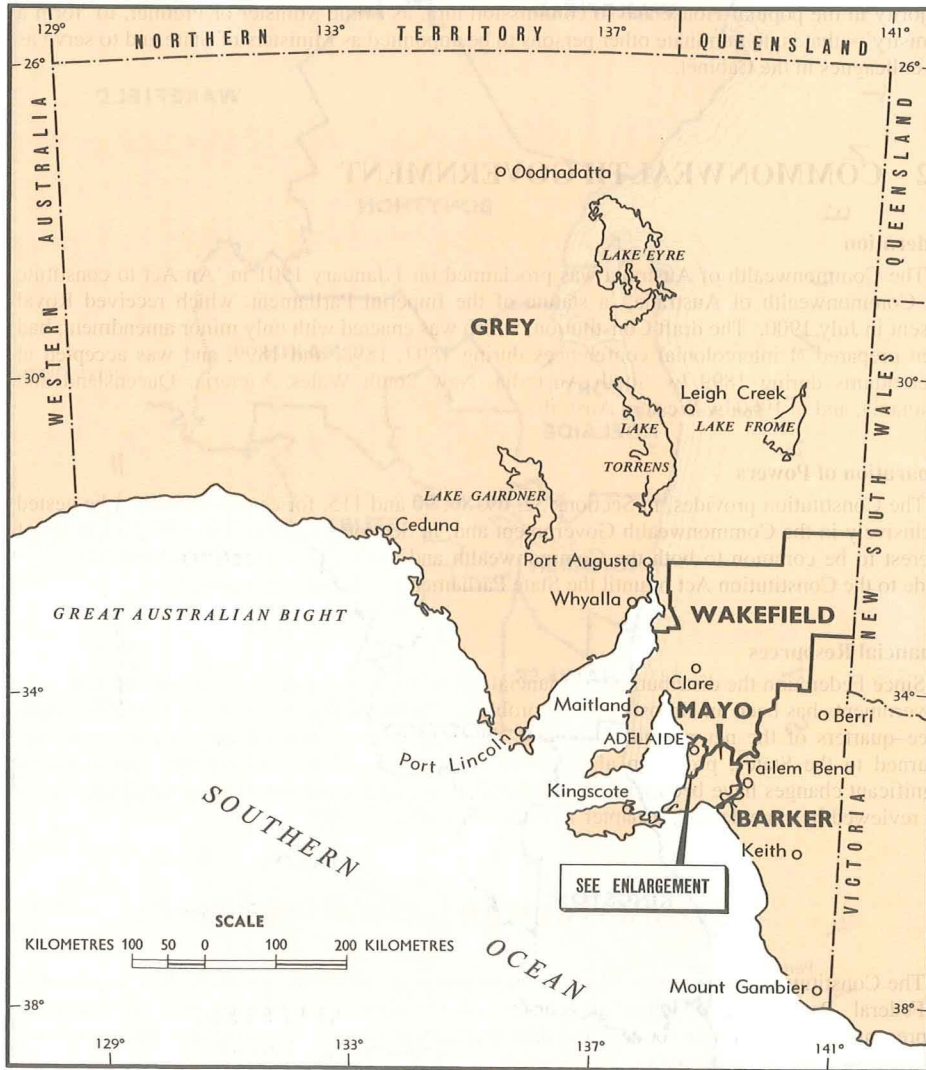
COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Constitution provides that 'the legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives'. Provision for constitutional amendment includes a requirement that a proposed amendment must be submitted to a referendum.

Franchise

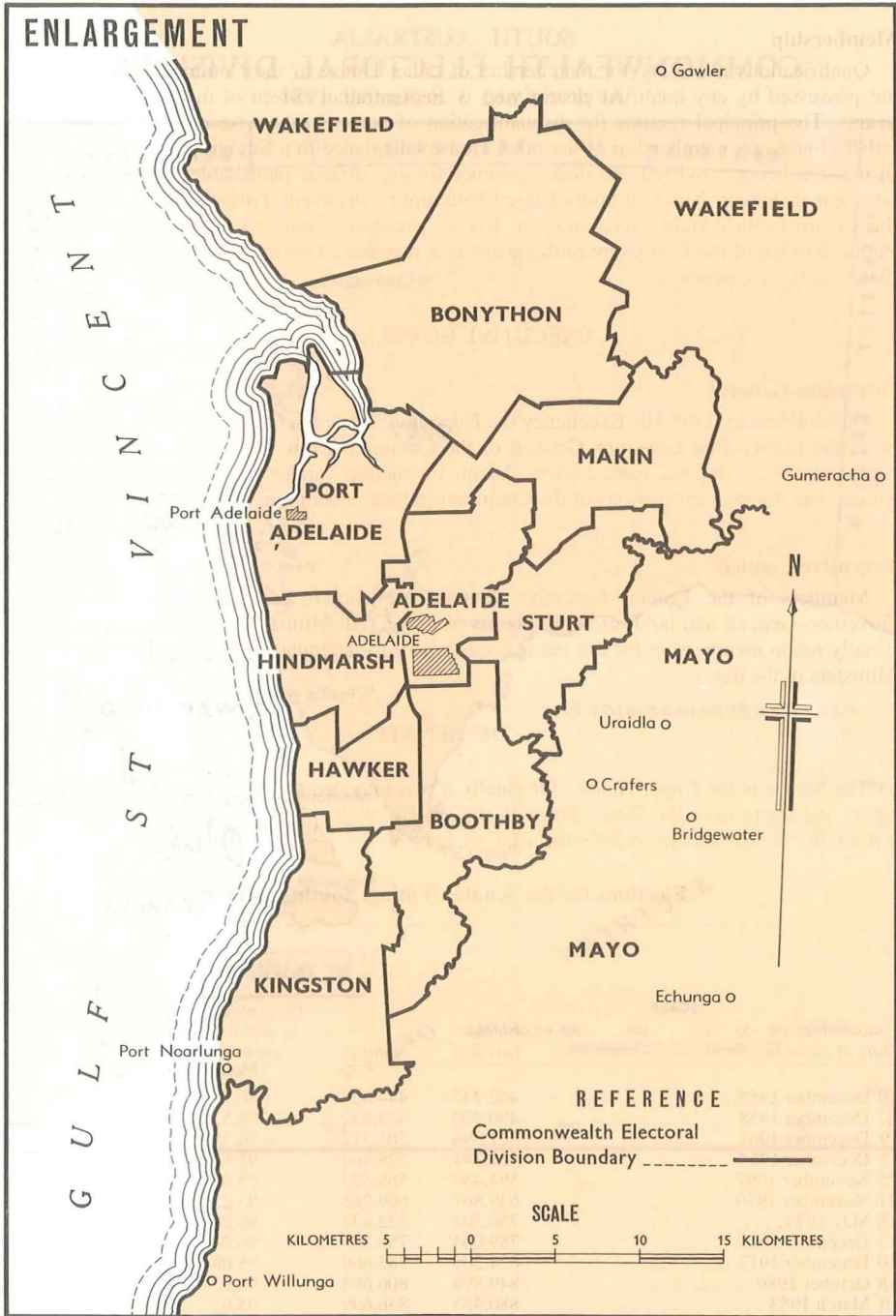
Qualifications for franchise are possessed by any Australian citizen or any British subject who on 25 January 1984 was enrolled on a Commonwealth electoral roll. The person must be not under eighteen years of age and not disqualified on other grounds. Residence in a subdivision for a period of one month before enrolment, is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory although compulsory enrolment provisions did not apply to Aborigines before 21 February 1984.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS**
As proclaimed 3 September 1984



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

As proclaimed 3 September 1984



Persons of unsound mind, or convicted of treason or treachery and not pardoned, or convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for five years or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act 1958* (Cwth) or are prohibited non-citizens under that Act are excluded from the franchise.

Membership

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any qualified elector who is an Australian citizen of the full age of eighteen years. The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either House are; membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General

On 16 February 1989 His Excellency the Honourable William George Hayden, AC was sworn in as the twenty-first Governor-General of the Commonwealth. His authority as the Queen's representative is derived from Letters Patent, instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and the relevant sections of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Executive Council

Members of the Federal Executive Council are chosen, summoned and sworn by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. All Ministers are members. Councillors usually retain membership for life but it is customary for attendance at meetings to be limited to Ministers of the day.

THE SENATE

The Senate is the Upper House. Originally it was intended that this House should protect the rights and interests of the States, but with the growth of the parliamentary system of party-line voting, its role has become mainly that of a house of review.

Elections for the Senate : Voting, South Australia

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
10 December 1955	462,747	444,827	96.13	39,802	8.95
22 December 1958	490,930	473,832	96.52	36,677	7.74
9 December 1961	521,396	501,312	96.15	28,284	5.64
5 December 1964	551,341	528,464	95.85	39,421	7.46
25 November 1967	594,480	568,823	95.68	32,864	5.78
21 November 1970	639,807	609,268	95.23	42,306	6.94
18 May 1974	750,308	722,434	96.28	82,191	11.38
13 December 1975	789,004	759,369	96.24	75,540	9.95
10 December 1977	824,205	783,669	95.08	81,451	10.39
18 October 1980	849,899	806,695	94.92	70,359	8.72
5 March 1983	880,455	836,699	95.03	73,350	8.77
1 December 1984	906,278	862,369	95.16	46,399	5.38
11 July 1987	942,880	890,556	94.45	33,514	3.76

Representation

At present the Senate consists of seventy-six members – twelve from each State, two from the Australian Capital Territory and two from the Northern Territory. The original provision was that each State, voting as a single electorate, should elect six Senators but by the Representation Act of 1983, which was effective for the 1984 elections, the number was raised to twelve. By the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* (Cwlth), two Senators were added from both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Territories were represented in the Senate for the first time following the general election of 13 December 1975. Except in extraordinary circumstances each Senator is elected for a term of six years. Six Senators from each State and all Territory Senators retire every three years.

The members representing South Australia in the Senate are:

To Retire 30 June 1990:

Hill, Robert Murray (LP)
Crowley, Rosemary Anne (ALP)
Chapman, Grant (LP)
Schacht, Chris (ALP)
Teague, Baden (LP)
Coulter, John (AD)

To Retire 30 June 1993:

Foreman, Dominic (ALP)
Messner, Tony (LP)
Haines, Janine (AD)
Bolkus, Nick (ALP)
Vanstone, Amanda (LP)
Maguire, Graham (ALP)

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Representation

The members of the House of Representatives (the Lower House) are elected in single-member electorates. The number of electorates into which a State is divided is determined by the proportion that the population of the State bears to the population of the Commonwealth as a whole. Section 24 of the Constitution provides that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as possible twice the number of Senators and prescribes the formula to be used, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides', for allocating to each State its share of the available seats but stipulates that no original State shall have less than five members in the House. In addition one member is elected from the Northern Territory and two members are elected from the Australian Capital Territory. Preferential voting is used for elections for the House of Representatives.

Elections for the House of Representatives : Voting, South Australia

<i>Date of election</i>	<i>Electors enrolled</i>	<i>Votes recorded</i>		<i>Informal votes</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of electors enrolled</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage of votes recorded</i>
10 December 1955	462,747	444,827	96.13	18,050	4.06
22 December 1958	490,930	473,832	96.52	15,619	3.30
9 December 1961	521,396	501,312	96.15	15,629	3.12
30 November 1963	541,536	523,135	96.60	13,963	2.67
26 November 1966	585,465	563,341	96.22	16,220	2.88
25 October 1969	624,626	599,719	96.01	20,562	3.43
2 December 1972	671,081	644,211	96.00	16,845	2.61
18 May 1974	750,308	722,434	96.28	20,311	2.81
13 December 1975	789,004	759,369	96.24	18,201	2.40
10 December 1977	824,205	783,669	95.08	26,461	3.38
18 October 1980	849,899	806,695	94.92	22,491	2.79
5 March 1983	880,455	836,699	95.03	22,380	2.67
1 December 1984	906,278	859,629	94.85	74,719	8.69
11 July 1987	942,880	884,418	93.80	60,536	6.84

**House of Representatives, 1987 Election
Voting and Party Representation in South Australian Electorates**

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Electors on roll</i>	<i>Electors voting</i>	<i>Successful candidates</i>		<i>First preference votes</i>
			<i>Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	
Adelaide	75,488	69,882	Hurford, C.J.	ALP	31,572
Barker	71,839	68,244	Porter, J.R.	LP	33,296
Bonython	72,287	67,910	Blewett, N.	ALP	38,150
Boothby	73,174	68,069	Hall, R.S.	LP	35,150
Grey	70,645	65,715	O'Neil, L.R.T.	ALP	32,005
Hawker	72,702	68,028	Harvey, E.	ALP	29,560
Hindmarsh	73,693	68,701	Scott, J.L.	ALP	30,782
Kingston	70,078	66,598	Bilney, G.N.	ALP	30,138
Makin	70,106	66,447	Duncan, P.	ALP	29,361
Mayo	73,697	69,011	Downer, A.J.G.	LP	35,040
Port Adelaide	73,195	68,576	Young, M.J.	ALP	38,196
Sturt	72,077	67,437	Wilson, I.B.C.	LP	32,262
Wakefield	73,899	69,800	Andrew, J.N.	LP	36,503

3.3 GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The *Constitution Act 1855*, which inaugurated the system of responsible government in South Australia, was passed and came into force on 24 October 1856. A summary of early constitutional history and the introduction of responsible government was included on pages 60-2 of the *South Australian Year Book 1971*.

VICE-REGAL REPRESENTATION

Lt-General Sir Donald Beaumont Dunstan, KBE, CB, was sworn in as the Queen's representative in South Australia on 23 April 1982.

The title of the vice-regal representative has been varied from time to time. The first three holders of the Office were styled 'Governor and Commander-in-Chief', the next two, 'Lieutenant-Governor', and the following two, 'Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief'. The title then reverted to its original form until Federation in 1901. Since then, because of the appointment of a 'Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth', the holder of the State office has been described simply as 'Governor', and this title is used in the following table, which lists occupants of the office since the foundation of South Australia.

As titular head of the Government of South Australia the Governor exercises powers, duties, and functions, similar to those of a constitutional sovereign. On the one hand he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and on the other hand he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, who take the responsibility for their advice. Nevertheless, the Governor retains important spheres of discretionary action and is thus enabled to maintain something of a safeguard against malpractice and injustice, particularly in extreme circumstances. To ensure continuity of services, the Governor has power to appropriate up to one per cent of the total amount appropriated from the State's general revenue by the Appropriation Acts for public service without specific Parliamentary authority. The amount appropriated from Consolidated Revenue for the Governor's salary and allowances for 1988-89 was \$137,800. The *Governors' Pensions Act 1976* provides for a pension to be paid to former Governors and to the spouses of deceased Governors.

Governors of South Australia

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>	
Captain John Hindmarsh, RN, KH	28 December 1836	16 July 1838
Lt-Col George Gawler, KH	17 October 1838	15 May 1841
George Grey	15 May 1841	25 October 1845
Lt-Col Frederick Holt Robe	25 October 1845	2 August 1848
Sir Henry E.F. Young	2 August 1848	20 December 1854
Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, CB	8 June 1855	4 March 1862
Sir Dominick Daly	4 March 1862	19 February 1868
Rt Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart	16 February 1869	18 April 1873
Sir Anthony Musgrave, KCMG	9 June 1873	29 January 1877
Lt-Gen. Sir Wm F.D. Jervois, GCMG, CB	2 October 1877	9 January 1883
Sir Wm C.F. Robinson, GCMG	19 February 1883	5 March 1889
Rt Hon. the Earl of Kintore, PC, GCMG	11 April 1889	10 April 1895
Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Bart, GCMG	29 October 1895	29 March 1899
Rt Hon. the Lord Tennyson, KCMG	10 April 1899	17 July 1902
Sir George R. Le Hunte, KCMG	1 July 1903	18 February 1909
Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, GCVO, KCB	18 February 1909	22 March 1914
Lt-Col Sir Henry L. Galway, KCMG, DSO	18 April 1914	30 April 1920
Lt-Col Sir Wm E.G. Archibald Weigall, KCMG	9 June 1920	30 May 1922
Lt-Gen. Sir George T.M. Bridges, KCB, KCMG, DSO	4 December 1922	4 December 1927
Brig.-Gen. the Hon Sir A.G.A. Hore-Ruthven, VC, KCMG, CB, DSO	14 May 1928	26 April 1934
Maj.-Gen. Sir W.J. Dugan, KCMG, CB, DSO	28 July 1934	23 February 1939
Sir Charles M. Barclay-Harvey, KCMG	12 August 1939	26 April 1944
Lt-Gen. Sir C.W.M. Norrie, KCMG, CB, DSO, MC	19 December 1944	19 June 1952
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert A. George, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB, MC	23 February 1953	7 March 1960
Lt-Gen. Sir Edric M. Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	4 April 1961	1 June 1968
Maj.-Gen. Sir James W. Harrison, KCMG, CB, CBE	4 December 1968	16 September 1971
Sir Mark L. Oliphant, KBE	1 December 1971	30 November 1976
Sir Douglas R. Nicholls, KCVO, OBE	1 December 1976	30 April 1977
Sir Keith D. Seaman, KCVO, OBE	1 September 1977	28 March 1982
Lt-Gen. Sir Donald B. Dunstan, KBE, CB	23 April 1982	

A Governor is normally appointed for a term of five years, but can be reappointed for one or more subsequent terms.

In the absence or prolonged illness of a Governor other persons have been appointed to administer the government of the State. These persons have been variously styled 'Lieutenant-Governor', 'Deputy-Governor', 'Deputy Lieutenant-Governor', and 'Administrator', and several of them have held office more than once.

CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

In South Australia all Ministers are members of the Cabinet and all Ministers are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council. Although the Governor may, subject to any law enacted by the Legislature, appoint other persons to the Executive Council, membership is in practice limited to Ministers of the day.

The Constitution Act of 1855 provided that every Minister must be a member of either the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly or become a member within three months of appointment. However, in 1873 an amendment was made to the Act authorising the Governor to appoint an Attorney-General from outside Parliament; this provision was retained until 1953 and four Attorneys-General were so appointed.

The maximum of Ministers has been varied from time to time. In 1856 the number was five; in 1873, six; 1901, four; 1908, six; 1953, eight; 1965, nine; 1970, ten; 1973, eleven; 1975, twelve and 1978, thirteen. In 1908 it was specified that no more than four Ministers were to be in the House of Assembly, but in 1953 this limit was increased to five, in 1965 to six, in 1970 to seven

and in 1973 to eight. This restriction on the number of Ministers from the Lower House was removed by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1975* and now it is permissible for all Ministers to be selected from the House of Assembly.

Cabinet, as such, has no legal powers. Some Cabinet decisions result in the initiation and subsequent enactment of legislation; other decisions become legally binding through ratification by Executive Council or through powers vested in individual Ministers for the administration and control of their respective departments of government. In addition to government departments, statutory authorities also come under some degree of ministerial or parliamentary oversight.

Premiers

Since 1856 the following thirty-nine persons have held the office of Premier.

Premiers of South Australia

Names	Dates of office	Total period in office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Boyle T. Finnis	24/10/1856 – 21/8/1857	–	301
Hon. John Baker	21/8/1857 – 1/9/1857	–	11
Hon. Robert R. Torrens	1/9/1857 – 30/9/1857	–	29
Hon. Richard D. Hanson	30/9/1857 – 9/5/1860	2	222
Hon. Thomas Reynolds	9/5/1860 – 8/10/1861	1	152
Hon. G.M. Waterhouse	8/10/1861 – 4/7/1863	1	269
Hon. Francis S. Dutton	4/7/1863 – 15/7/1863; 22/3/1865 – 20/9/1865	–	193
Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, KCMG	15/7/1863 – 4/8/1864; 20/9/1865 – 23/10/1865; 3/5/1867 – 24/9/1868; 13/10/1868 – 3/11/1868;		
Hon. Arthur Blyth	22/1/1872 – 22/7/1873 4/8/1864 – 22/3/1865; 10/11/1871 – 22/1/1872;	4	35
Hon. John Hart, CMG	22/7/1873 – 3/6/1875 23/10/1865 – 28/3/1866; 24/9/1868 – 13/10/1868;	2	254
Hon. James P. Boucaut, QC	30/5/1870 – 10/11/1871 28/3/1866 – 3/5/1867; 3/6/1875 – 6/6/1876;	1	339
Hon. H.B. Strangways	26/10/1877 – 27/9/1878	3	11
Hon. John Colton	3/11/1868 – 30/5/1870 6/6/1876 – 26/10/1877;	1	208
Hon. William Morgan	16/6/1884 – 16/6/1885;	2	142
Hon. John C. Bray	27/9/1878 – 24/6/1881	2	270
Hon. Sir J.W. Downer, KCMG, QC	24/6/1881 – 16/6/1884 16/6/1885 – 11/6/1887;	2	358
Hon. Thomas Playford	15/10/1892 – 16/6/1893 11/6/1887 – 27/6/1889; 19/8/1890 – 21/6/1892	2	239
Hon. J.A. Cockburn	27/6/1889 – 19/8/1890	3	323
Hon. F.W. Holder	21/6/1892 – 15/10/1892; 8/12/1899 – 15/5/1901	1	53
Rt Hon. C.C. Kingston, QC	16/6/1893 – 1/12/1899	6	274
Hon. V.L. Solomon	1/12/1899 – 8/12/1899	–	168
Hon. J.G. Jenkins	15/5/1901 – 1/3/1905	–	7
Hon. Richard Butler	1/3/1905 – 26/7/1905	3	290
Hon. Thomas Price	26/7/1905 – 5/6/1909	–	147
Hon. A.H. Peake	5/6/1909 – 3/6/1910; 17/2/1912 – 3/4/1915;	3	314
Hon. John Verran	3/6/1910 – 17/12/1912	1	259
Hon. Crawford Vaughan	3/4/1915 – 14/7/1917	2	102
Hon. Sir H.N. Barwell, KCMG	8/4/1920 – 16/4/1924	4	8
Hon. John Gunn	16/4/1924 – 28/8/1926	2	134

Premiers of South Australia (continued)

Names	Dates of office	Total period in office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Lionel L. Hill	28/8/1926 – 8/4/1927; 17/4/1930 – 13/2/1933	3	160
Hon. R.L. Butler	8/4/1927 – 17/4/1930; 18/4/1933 – 5/11/1938	8	210
Hon. R.S. Richards	13/2/1933 – 18/4/1933	–	64
Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, GCMG	5/11/1938 – 10/3/1965	26	125
Hon. F.H. Walsh	10/3/1965 – 1/6/1967	2	83
Hon. D.A. Dunstan, QC	1/6/1967 – 17/4/1968; 2/6/1970 – 15/2/1979	9	210
Hon. R.S. Hall	17/4/1968 – 2/6/1970	2	47
Hon. J.D. Corcoran	15/2/1979 – 18/9/1979	–	216
Hon. D.O. Tonkin	18/9/1979 – 6/11/1982	3	49
Hon. J.C. Bannon	6/11/1982 –		

PARLIAMENT

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved, by proclamation issued by the Governor. The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the House of Assembly (Lower House). The following table gives the dates and the number of House of Assembly sitting days for Parliamentary sessions in recent years.

Parliamentary session	Period	House of Assembly sitting days
1978–79	13/7/78 – 1/3/79	55
1979	24/5/79 – 22/8/79	11
1979–80	11/10/79 – 12/6/80	35
1980–81	31/7/80 – 11/6/81	56
1981–82	16/7/81 – 18/6/82	68
1982	20/7/82 – 14/10/82	27
1982–83	8/12/82 – 2/6/83	26
1983–84	4/8/83 – 10/5/84	56
1984–85	2/8/84 – 16/5/85	60
1985	1/8/85 – 7/11/85	31
1986	11/2/86 – 25/3/86	12
1986–87	31/7/86 – 14/4/87	57
1987–88 (incomplete session)	6/8/87 – 14/4/88	55
1988–89	4/8/88 – 13/4/89	48
1989	3/8/89 – 26/10/89	24

Voting System

Members for both Houses are elected by secret ballot; the preferential system of voting is used. In filling the vacancy for each House of Assembly district the candidate who has received the largest number of first preference votes is elected if this number constitutes an absolute majority (*i.e.* greater than one-half of the total formal votes). If no candidate has received an absolute majority of first preference votes a second count is made in which the second preferences of the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes are distributed. This distribution of second preferences of the successive candidate with the fewest votes is repeated until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes.

The members of the Legislative Council are elected through a system of proportional representation with the whole of the State as a single multi-member electoral district.

Members, Qualifications, and Privileges

Certain requirements must be met before a person qualifies for membership of the South Australian Parliament. The following persons are not eligible for membership of either House; Judges, persons under the age of eighteen, aliens, members of the Commonwealth Parliament, persons who are not residents of South Australia, holders of contracts for the Public Service, occupants of offices of profit under the Crown, persons of unsound mind, persons attainted of treason, undischarged bankrupts and insolvent persons, and, amongst others, persons under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for at least a year. Other requirements applicable only to one House or the other are mentioned on pages 25 and 28. Each member is required to take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance to the Crown before being permitted to sit or vote in Parliament. All members of the Parliament are entitled to such privileges, immunities, and powers as were held by members of the House of Commons on 24 October 1856, the date on which the Constitution Act came into force.

Franchise

The franchises for the separate Houses are shown on page 25. South Australia was the first, at the general election of 25 April 1896, of the Australian States to give voting rights to women, and the existence of this provision in this State contributed to the decision to include full adult franchise in proposals for Federation. For the first eighty-five years of responsible government voting for both Houses of Parliament was voluntary but the Electoral Act Amendment Act of 1942 made voting for the House of Assembly compulsory for persons whose names appear on the House of Assembly Electoral Roll.

Numbers of Members and Electorates

Alterations made to the number of members and number of electorates for each of the two Houses are shown in the following table.

Members and Electorates, South Australia

<i>Date</i>	<i>Legislative Council</i>		<i>House of Assembly</i>	
	<i>Members</i>	<i>Electorates</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Electorates</i>
1856.....	18	1	36	17
1863.....	18	1	36	18
1875.....	18	1	46	22
1882.....	24	4	46	22
1884 (a).....	24	4	52	26
1890.....	24	4	54	27
1902.....	18	4	42	13
1912 (b).....	18	4	40	12
1915.....	20	5	46	19
1938.....	20	5	39	39
1970.....	20	5	47	47
1975.....	21	1	47	47
1979.....	22	1	47	47

(a) Separate representation for Northern Territory.

(b) Cession of Northern Territory to Commonwealth Government control.

Functions of Parliament

The function of Parliament is to legislate for the peace, order, and good government of the State. Principal among the tasks of Parliament is the raising of revenue and the appropriation of funds for the development and maintenance of the State through its public services.

Legislation may be initiated by any member in either House except that money Bills must be initiated by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Assembly; the Legislative Council may suggest amendments to money Bills although it may not effect such amendments itself. Most Bills are initiated by the Government as a result of the deliberations of Cabinet. The Opposition and independent members usually confine their activities to examination, criticism, and amendment, of Government measures. Legislation, other than to amend the Constitution, may be passed by a simple majority of the votes of the members present.

Constitutional Amendment

Alteration to the Constitution Act is in the hands of the Parliament. An alteration to the Constitution requires at the second and third readings of the Bill acceptance by a majority of all the members (not only those present or voting) of each House voting separately.

Deadlocks

A deadlock results from the refusal by the Upper House to pass the same (or substantially the same) Bill during two consecutive Parliaments, provided that a general election for the Lower House has been held between the refusals and that on the second occasion an absolute majority of all the members of the Lower House voted in favour of the Bill at its second and third readings. In the event of a deadlock between the Houses, provision is made for the dissolution of both Houses.

Life of Parliament

Term of office of each Parliament is four years from the day on which it first meets for the dispatch of business but it may be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor before the expiration of this period.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

The following table shows, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the parliamentary system in South Australia, comprising the Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, House of Assembly and electoral activities.

Cost of Parliamentary Government, South Australia
(**\$'000**)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Governor's establishment	806	1,008	917	1,138	1,019
Ministry	1,014	1,107	1,187	1,196	1,293
Parliament:					
Legislative Council (a)	1,419	1,790	1,879	2,210	3,056
House of Assembly (a)	2,844	3,635	3,787	4,548	6,066
Other (b)	7,744	9,158	9,942	10,920	8,350
<i>Total Parliament</i>	<i>12,007</i>	<i>14,583</i>	<i>15,608</i>	<i>20,013</i>	<i>19,783</i>
Electoral	651	940	2,921	961	1,519
Royal Commissions, Select Committees etc. . . .	119	128	128	159	231
Total	14,895	19,748	18,832	21,147	21,532

(a) Allowances to members, travelling and other expenses.

(b) Government contribution to members' superannuation funds, printing, reporting staff, library etc.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members and Electorates

The *Constitution and Electoral Acts Amendment Act 1973*, assented to on 22 November 1973, increased the number of members in the Legislative Council from twenty to twenty-two and reduced the number of electorates to one with the whole State becoming a single electorate with members elected on a proportional representation basis. This amendment did not become fully effective for two general elections as only half the Legislative Councillors retire at each election and eleven members (not ten as previously) are now elected at each general Legislative Council election. At the general election of 15 September 1979, eleven members were elected to the Legislative Council and at present there are twenty-two members in this House. In future casual vacancies will be filled by a person chosen at a joint sitting of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Franchise

Under the *Constitution and Electoral Acts Amendment Act 1973*, all names which appear on the House of Assembly Electoral Roll are included on the Legislative Council Electoral Roll. Qualifications for House of Assembly electors are discussed below.

President

At the first meeting of the Council in each Parliament the members choose one from among their number to fill the position of President. The person so selected is then entitled to a casting vote only.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Seat of Government

The House of Assembly can be regarded as the more important Chamber in that the Government of the day holds its position as such only so long as it controls a majority in this House. When it no longer controls such a majority in vital issues, particularly 'money Bills', the Government must resign or go to the polls. Once defeated in the Lower House on a 'money Bill', the Government is unable to finance the administration of the State.

Franchise

An Australian citizen, or a British subject who on 25 January 1984 was enrolled on a Commonwealth electoral roll and/or at some time between 26 October 1983 and 25 January 1984 was enrolled on an electoral roll for a South Australian Assembly district or a Commonwealth electoral roll in any State, and at least eighteen years of age who:

- (i) has lived continuously in Australia for at least six months, and in South Australia for at least three months, and in a Subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of his or her claim for enrolment; or
- (ii) is or has been (as qualified by the Constitution Act) a member of the Commonwealth Naval, Military or Air Force, or a member of the Mercantile Marine, during any war in which the Commonwealth is or has been engaged;

is entitled to vote at an election for a Member of the House of Assembly if, at the time of the election, he or she is enrolled on the electoral roll for a Subdivision of the Assembly District in which the election is held, and is not of unsound mind.

Persons convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for one year or more and persons attainted of treason are entitled to the same voting rights as ordinary citizens under the provisions of the *Constitutional Act Amendment Act 1976*.

Enrolment for the House of Assembly is not compulsory but in practice, as a consequence of the operation of the Commonwealth and House of Assembly Joint Electoral Rolls, most persons enrolling for the Commonwealth Electoral Roll are also enrolled for the House of Assembly.

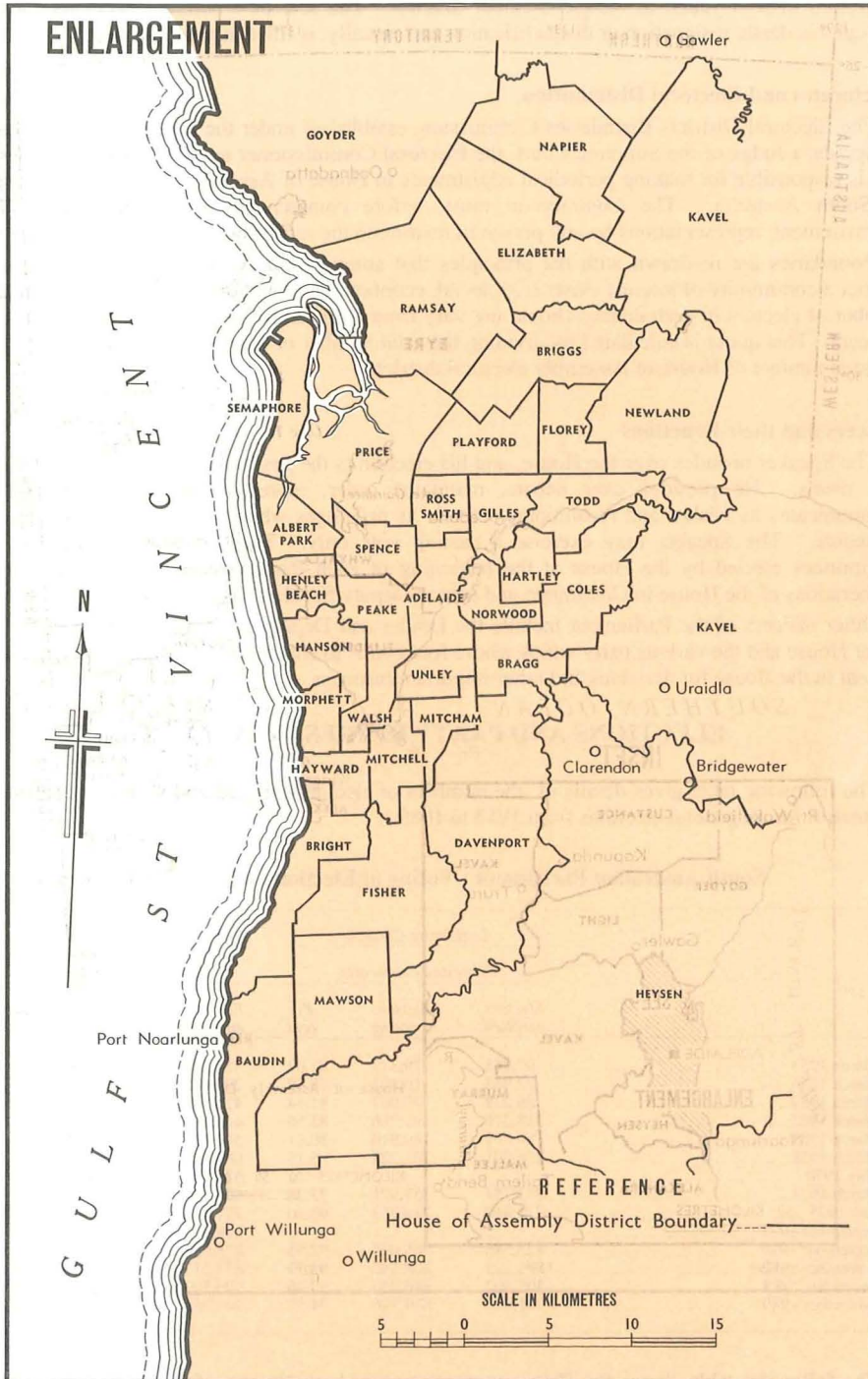
SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

Operative from 22 September 1983



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

Operative from 22 September 1983



Membership

Subject to the exclusions mentioned on page 23 election to the House of Assembly is open to those eligible to vote in an election for the House. Members of this House are elected for a maximum of four years, for single-member districts. The seat of a member becomes vacant through his death, resignation or disqualification and, usually, is filled at a by-election.

Electorates and Electoral Distribution

The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission, established under the *Constitution Act 1934*, comprises a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General and is responsible for making periodical adjustments to House of Assembly electoral boundaries in South Australia. The Commission must, before commencing proceedings invite, by advertisement, representations by any person in relation to the redistribution of boundaries.

Boundaries are re-drawn with the principles that amongst the population of each electoral district a community of interest exists (*e.g.* social, economic, regional or other kind) and, that the number of electors in each district should not vary from a predetermined quota by more than ten per cent. This quota is calculated by dividing the total number of electors in South Australia by the total number of House of Assembly electoral districts.

Officers and their Functions

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

Other officers of the Parliament include the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in either House and the various party whips whose function is to ensure that their party members are present in the House for divisions and other important business.

ELECTIONS AND PARTY REPRESENTATION

The following table gives details of the numbers of electors enrolled and voting in contested electorates for all general elections from 1953 to 1989.

South Australian Parliament : Voting at Elections, 1953 to 1989

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	Contested electorates			Contested electorates		
	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	Per cent	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	Per cent
7 March 1953	97,968	79,373	81.02	354,273	336,529	95.00
3 March 1956	22,963	16,002	69.69	299,048	280,811	93.90
7 March 1959	86,278	70,007	81.14	426,340	400,531	93.95
3 March 1962	118,218	98,786	83.56	444,197	417,462	93.98
6 March 1965	186,899	149,910	80.21	542,436	513,064	94.59
2 March 1968	275,701	262,328	95.15	609,626	575,948	94.48
30 May 1970	..	..	..	635,533	603,952	95.03
10 March 1973	383,758	357,971	93.28	696,290	655,937	94.20
12 July 1975	771,414	719,753	93.30	771,414	721,770	93.56
17 September 1977	..	..	..	818,335	764,072	93.37
15 September 1979	826,586	765,033	92.55	826,586	768,985	93.03
6 November 1982	871,215	808,363	92.79	871,215	811,758	93.18
7 December 1985	905,507	846,250	93.46	905,507	846,289	93.46
25 November 1989	941,368	889,896	94.53	941,368	888,918	94.43

The following table shows the Party representation in both Houses of the South Australian Parliament resulting from each general election from 1953.

South Australian Parliament : Party Representation at Elections, 1953 to 1989

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	ALP	LP	Other	ALP	LP	Other
7 March 1953	4	16	—	14	21	4
3 March 1956	4	16	—	15	21	3
7 March 1959	4	16	—	17	20	2
3 March 1962	4	16	—	19	18	2
6 March 1965	4	16	—	21	17	1
2 March 1968	4	16	—	19	19	1
30 May 1970	4	16	—	27	20	—
10 March 1973	6	13	1	26	18	3
12 July 1975	10	9	2	23	20	4
17 September 1977	10	11	—	27	18	2
15 September 1979	10	11	1	19	25	3
6 November 1982	9	11	2	24	21	2
7 December 1985	10	10	2	27	16	4
25 November 1989	10	10	(a)2	22	22	(b)3

(a) Australian Democrats (b) 1 National Party, 2 Independents
 ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia

At the general election held on 25 November 1989 there were forty-seven electorates represented in the House of Assembly. The table which follows shows the electoral returns for that general election.

House of Assembly : Party Representation, 1989

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Name	Successful candidate	
				Party	First preference votes
Adelaide	18,802	17,393	Armitage, M.	LP	8,290
Albert Park	21,304	20,190	Hamilton, K.	ALP	10,572
Alexandra	22,125	21,055	Chapman, T.	LP	12,200
Baudin	22,364	21,009	Hopgood, D.	ALP	9,809
Bragg	19,907	18,473	Ingerson, G.	LP	11,585
Briggs	19,817	18,770	Rann, M.	ALP	10,112
Bright	21,192	20,304	Matthew, W.	LP	8,911
Chaffey	20,465	18,821	Arnold, P.	LP	10,716
Coles	18,639	17,753	Cashmore, J.	LP	9,851
Custance	18,461	17,545	Olsen, J.	LP	10,525
Davenport	19,508	18,460	Evans, S.	LP	10,146
Elizabeth	16,299	15,337	Evans, M.	IND	5,884
Eyre	18,106	16,141	Gunn, G.	LP	9,745
Fisher	26,817	25,674	Such, B.	LP	11,653
Flinders	18,316	17,338	Blacker, P.	NP	8,241
Florey	23,348	22,327	Gregory, B.	ALP	9,591
Gilles	17,834	16,993	McKee, C.	ALP	8,177
Goyder	21,774	20,823	Meier, J.	LP	12,641
Hanson	18,977	17,847	Becker, H.	LP	9,130
Hartley	19,281	18,204	Groom, T.	ALP	8,371
Hayward	17,920	17,099	Brindal, M.	LP	7,266
Henley Beach	20,334	19,316	Ferguson, D.	ALP	9,040
Heysen	21,163	19,961	Wotton, D.	LP	11,162
Kavel	22,164	21,179	Goldsworthy, R.	LP	11,560
Light	21,909	21,012	Eastick, R.	LP	10,912
Mawson	22,884	21,710	Lenehan, S.	ALP	10,484
Mitcham	19,537	18,212	Baker, S.	LP	9,883
Mitchell	18,576	17,570	Holloway, P.	ALP	8,187
Morphett	18,509	17,323	Oswald, J.	LP	9,364

House of Assembly : Party Representation, 1989 (continued)

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Name	Successful candidate	
				Party	First preference votes
Mount Gambier	19,685	18,673	Allison, H.	LP	12,394
Murray Mallee	19,977	18,987	Lewis, P.	LP	11,774
Napier	19,075	17,858	Hemmings, T.	ALP	10,300
Newland	22,208	21,295	Kotz, D.	LP	8,989
Norwood	18,772	17,476	Crafter, G.	ALP	7,499
Peake	19,533	18,267	Heron, V.	ALP	8,965
Playford	19,626	18,609	Quirke, J.	ALP	9,244
Price	19,836	18,701	De Laine, M.	ALP	10,813
Ramsay	24,328	22,988	Arnold, L.	ALP	13,369
Ross Smith	18,354	17,327	Bannon, J.	ALP	9,902
Semaphore	19,603	18,525	Peterson, N.	IND	7,210
Spence	19,985	18,762	Atkinson, M.	ALP	9,762
Stuart	19,153	18,007	Hutchison, C.	ALP	8,573
Todd	20,293	19,428	Klunder, J.	ALP	8,822
Unley	19,254	17,858	Mayer, K.	ALP	7,662
Victoria	20,125	19,061	Baker, D.	LP	12,892
Walsh	18,480	17,461	Trainer, J.	ALP	8,520
Whyalla	16,749	15,748	Blevins, F.	ALP	7,806

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia NP National Party IND Independent

The members of the Legislative Council at 15 January 1990 were as follows:

Bruce, Hon. G.L. (ALP)	Laidlaw, Hon. D.V. (LP)
Burdett, Hon. J.C. (LP)	Levy, Hon. J.A.W. (ALP)
Cameron, Hon. M.B. (LP)	Lucas, Hon. R.I. (LP)
Crothers, Hon. T. (ALP)	Pickles, Hon. C.A. (ALP)
Davis, Hon. L.H. (LP)	Ritson, Hon. R.J. (LP)
Dunn, Hon. H.P.K. (LP)	Roberts, Hon. R.R. (ALP)
Elliott, Hon. M.J. (AD)	Roberts, Hon. T.G. (ALP)
Feleppa, Hon. M.S. (ALP)	Stefani, Hon. J.F. (LP)
Gilfillan, Hon. I. (AD)	Sumner, Hon. C.J. (ALP)
Griffin, Hon. K.T. (LP)	Weatherill, Hon. G. (ALP)
Irwin, Hon. J.C. (ALP)	Wiese, Hon. B.J. (ALP)

REFERENDUMS

Since the inception of responsible government in South Australia in 1856 eight referendums have been held – the first in 1896 and subsequent ones in 1898, 1899, 1911, 1915, 1965, 1970 and 1982 – and eleven proposals have been submitted.

Three proposals related to education (1896) of which only one was approved; three were constitutional (1898 and 1899) – all approved; one related to Parliamentary salaries (1911) – not approved; one related to bar-room closing hours (1915) – favoured 6 p.m. closing; one related to the establishment of a lottery (1965) – approved; one related to extended shopping hours in the metropolitan area (1970) – not approved; and one related to daylight saving (1982) – approved. The last referendum, held on 6 November 1982, asked House of Assembly electors ‘Are you in favour of daylight saving?’. Of the 811,288 who voted, 568,635 voted ‘Yes’ and 225,310 voted ‘No’.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

South Australia is represented in London by the Agent-General for South Australia, at South Australia House, 50 Strand, London. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close cooperation with the High Commissioner for Australia; to keep the State Government informed of political and economic developments overseas; to promote industrial development and investment in South Australia; to encourage immigration to the State and to foster trade with the United Kingdom and other countries.

STATE EMBLEMS

The State Coat of Arms gazetted on 19 April 1984 replaced an earlier Coat of Arms conferred by King George V in 1936.

The State Flag, which is flown from Government buildings, comprises the Blue Ensign with the State Badge in the fly. The State Badge is a drawing of a Piping Shrike or White Backed Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen leuconota*) standing on a staff of a gum tree.

On 23 November 1964, the Government adopted Sturt's Desert Pea (*Clianthus formosus*) as the Floral Emblem of South Australia and Hairy-Nosed or Plains Wombat (*Lasiiorhinus latifrons*) was adopted as a faunal emblem of the State on 27 August 1970.

Opal was adopted as the gemstone emblem on 15 August 1985.

The official colours of South Australia are Red, Blue and Gold.

3.4 PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

A public corporation is defined, for statistical purposes, as a body (other than a local government authority or body whose receipts and payments are included in the public accounts of the Commonwealth, a State, or a Territory) created by or under legislation to carry out an activity or activities on behalf of a government, or a body in which a government has a controlling interest.

Some authorities, such as marketing boards which are set up by Acts of Parliament are not regarded as public corporations because their activities are carried out on behalf of industries rather than on behalf of any government. Most public corporations have independent powers for the recruitment of staff. All possess greater administrative and financial autonomy than government departments but there is a wide variation in the degree of autonomy accorded, in various aspects, to different authorities.

Activities carried out by public corporations include tertiary education, hospital services, power supply, public transport, banking services, fire control, irrigation and drainage in rural areas, control and regulation of milk supply, slaughtering of animals for human consumption, housing development, off-course totalisators and lotteries, and investigation of problems relating to the development of mineral resources.

In appropriate parts of this Year Book reference is made to the activities of most of the public corporations which operate in South Australia.

3.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Number, Size and Status

At 1 January 1990, there were 121 local government authorities in South Australia. Each local government area is controlled by a Council consisting of members elected by residents and property owners and exercising powers under the *Local Government Act 1934*.

While around 99 per cent of the State's population resides within the 121 incorporated areas, only 15 per cent of the State is covered by them – the remaining parts are served by the Outback Areas Community Development Trust.

Boundaries

Local government areas are defined by proclaimed boundaries. The *Local Government Act 1934* stipulates that a change to boundaries can be made in the form of a proposal initiated by the Minister of Local Government, a Council or 20 per cent of the electors in the area or portion of the area affected by the proposal. The proposal is reviewed by the Local Government Advisory Commission which undertakes enquiries and hearings into the subject and makes recommendations to the Minister. The major boundary of concern to local government bodies involves wards which are also defined by proclamation and all except 18 local government areas contain wards which are primarily electoral districts. The ward boundary is subject to a periodical review within a time constraint of seven years to ensure that electors are adequately and fairly represented.

Functions

The *Local Government Act 1934* prescribes most of the powers and authorities which each council exercises in the management of the affairs of its area, but some functions devolve from other Acts. To enable it to sue and be sued and to participate in transactions involving the purchase and sale of land and other property each council is constituted as a corporate body.

The functions performed by councils vary with the area concerned, but there are general functions which are common to them all *e.g.* road construction and maintenance, health services and Local Boards of Health, libraries, provision of street lighting, the maintenance of cemeteries, foreshores and jetties, the control of the location of industries, the prevention of fires within certain areas, and the policing of provisions relating to vermin and weeds.

Membership

The Local Government electorate is represented by a membership which comprises a mayor or chairman, aldermen and councillors. The mayor or chairman is the principal member of the Council. A mayor is elected by the area as a whole while the chairman is chosen from among the members of the council. The mayor of the City of Adelaide is entitled to be called Lord Mayor. Aldermen are the representatives of the area as a whole and there may not be more aldermen than half the number of councillors. Councillors are elected by the electors of the area as representatives of the area as a whole where there are no wards and in the case where wards exist, by the electors of those individual wards as ward representatives. No ward may have more than four councillors.

A person is eligible to nominate for local government office if he is an elector for the area, provided that he is not an undischarged bankrupt, liable to imprisonment, disqualified from holding public office, or an officer or employee of the council. Furthermore, members of other councils and persons who have nominated for offices in other councils are ineligible. A person elected to the office of mayor or alderman must have been a member of a council for at least twelve months.

A member of a council receives an annual allowance for expenses and reimbursement of other prescribed expenses. The allowances are fixed at the first meeting after an election and may not be less than \$300 per annum or more than \$1,200 per annum.

A person, of or above the age of majority, may vote if he is an elector in the area for the House of Assembly, he lives in the area and has lodged a declaration with the council, or he is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner or occupier of rateable property. A body corporate may be enrolled as an elector if it is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner of rateable property.

A council must hold at least one ordinary meeting in each month. The meeting in a municipality must not be held before 5 p.m. unless the council resolves unanimously to meet before that time.

Chapter 4

POPULATION

4.1 POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

Methods of estimating the population in a given area depend on the use to which such measures are to be put and the availability of information on which to base those estimates. Before 1971, the main measure of the population of South Australia was the census count. Since 1971, figures have been compiled on the basis of the estimated resident population (ERP) of the State at certain times. The estimated resident population for Census dates is derived by adding estimates of Australians temporarily overseas and estimates of census under-enumeration to the count of persons at their usual place of residence.

Measures of the estimated mean (average) resident population for a period are generally used when calculating rates (*e.g.* crude birth rates) for a period. Projections of estimates of future populations are based on sets of assumptions about population trends, and are important in forecasting and planning.

The count of persons in South Australia (excluding Aborigines) had reached 17,366 persons at the first census on 26 February 1844. In 1861, twenty-five years after the first settlers arrived, the count was 126,830 and this figure had more than doubled by the Census in 1881. By 1921 the census counted almost half a million persons and the population of South Australia was estimated to have reached a million persons in January 1963. The population at 30 June 1986 was estimated to be 1,382,550 persons. Population projections indicate that South Australia's population will reach one and a half million in the early to mid-1990s.

The following table shows the number of persons in South Australia as counted by censuses to 1966 and ERP at census dates from 1971.

Population^(a), South Australia

Census date	Males	Females	Persons	Average annual increase	
				Number	Per cent
1844 26 February	9,686	7,680	17,366	..	..
1846 26 February	12,670	9,720	22,390	2,512	14.47
1851 1 January	35,302	28,398	63,700	8,262	36.90
1855 31 March	43,720	42,101	85,821	5,530	8.68
1861 8 April	65,048	61,782	126,830	6,835	7.96
1866 26 March	85,334	78,118	163,452	7,324	5.78
1871 2 April	95,236	90,189	185,425	4,395	2.69
1876 26 March	109,841	102,687	212,528	5,421	2.92
1881 3 April	145,113	130,231	275,344	12,563	5.91
1891 5 April	161,920	153,292	315,212	3,987	1.45
1901 31 March	180,485	177,861	358,346	4,313	1.37
1911 3 April	207,358	201,200	408,558	5,021	1.40
1921 4 April	248,267	246,893	495,160	8,660	2.12
1933 30 June	290,962	289,987	580,949	7,149	1.44
1947 30 June	320,031	326,042	646,073	4,652	0.80
1954 30 June	403,903	393,191	797,094	21,574	3.34
1961 30 June	490,225	479,115	969,340	24,607	3.09
1966 30 June	550,196	544,788	1,094,984	25,129	2.59

Population^(a), South Australia (continued)

Census date	Males	Females	Persons	Average annual increase	
				Number	Per cent
1971 30 June (b)	597,572	602,542	1,200,114	..	..
1976 30 June	635,152	638,918	1,274,070	14,791	1.23
1981 30 June	653,940	664,829	1,318,769	8,940	0.70
1986 30 June	687,764	694,786	1,382,550	12,756	0.97

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before the 1966 Census. (b) Estimated resident population from 1971.

Between population censuses ERP is estimated by adding to the Census ERP the recorded natural increase, net overseas migration gain and interstate movement involving a change in usual residence. ERP for South Australia at 30 June 1989 was 708,300 males, 715,100 females and 1,423,300 persons.

Increases in the Estimated Resident Population, South Australia

Year ended 30 June	Males	Females	Persons	Natural increase	Total increase	Rate of growth
1983	667,900	677,800	1,345,800	9,106	15,195	1.10
1984	675,200	684,800	1,360,000	10,319	14,841	1.06
1985	681,200	690,000	1,371,200	9,697	11,709	0.82
1986	687,800	694,800	1,382,600	9,230	12,897	0.83
1987	693,700	700,400	1,394,200	9,035	11,604	0.84
1988	700,600	707,600	1,408,300	8,490	14,101	1.01
1989 p	708,300	715,100	1,423,300	8,633	15,082	1.07

The estimated mean resident population for South Australia is calculated from ERP for the years ended 30 June and 31 December. Estimates for the last seven years are shown below.

Estimated Mean Resident Population, South Australia

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1983	663,900	674,300	1,338,100	667,900	677,900	1,345,800
1984	671,700	681,400	1,353,000	675,100	684,500	1,359,600
1985	678,200	687,400	1,365,600	681,100	689,900	1,371,100
1986	684,400	692,400	1,376,800	687,800	695,000	1,382,700
1987	690,700	697,600	1,388,300	693,800	700,700	1,394,500
1988	697,200	704,200	1,401,400	p700,700	p707,800	p1,408,500
1989	p704,500	p711,400	p1,416,000	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

The following table of intercensal population growth rates shows the effects of some important aspects of the development of the State, namely:

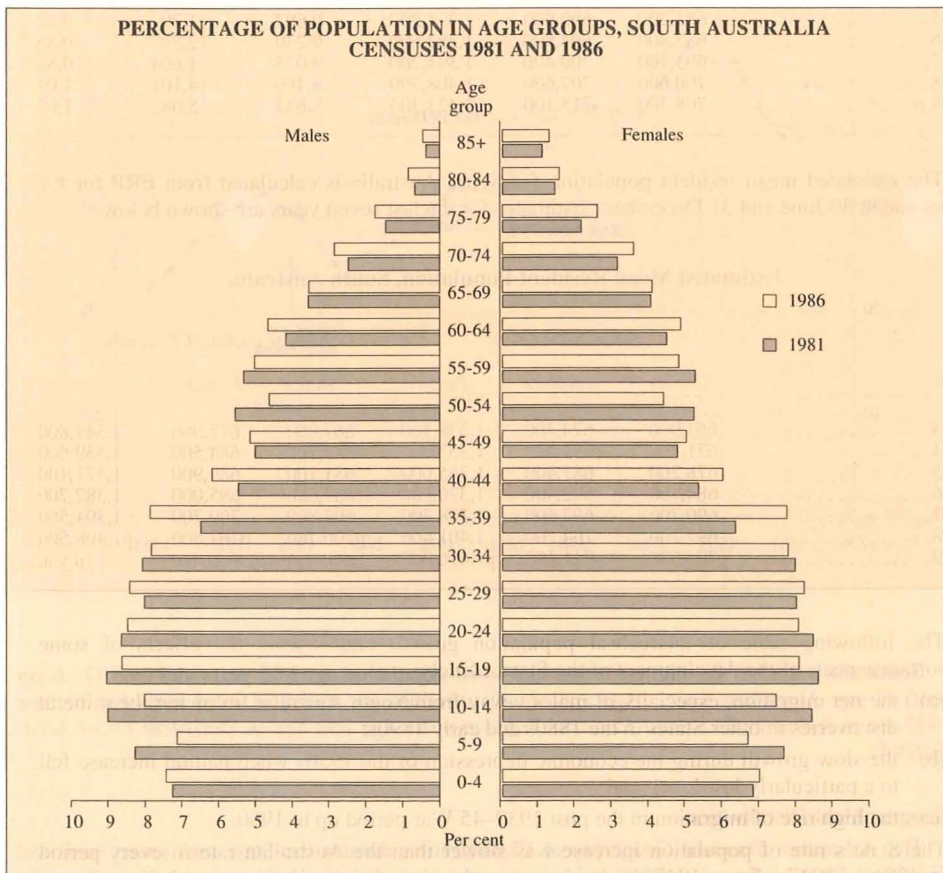
- the net migration, especially of males, away from South Australia following the mineral discoveries in other States in the 1880s and early 1890s;
- the slow growth during the economic depression of the 1930s when natural increase fell to a particularly low level; and
- the high rate of migration in the post 1939-45 War period up to 1960.

The State's rate of population increase was slower than the Australian rate in every period from 1881 to 1947. From 1947 the steep rise in the rate of net migration enabled an above-

average growth rate to be achieved and this was maintained until 1966. Since 1966 however, the State's growth rate has been generally below the Australian rate.

**Intercensal Compound Annual Population Growth Rates
South Australia and Australia, 1861-1986**

Period	Per cent growth rate per annum	
	South Australia	Australia
1861-71.....	3.72	3.70
1871-81.....	4.25	3.08
1881-91.....	1.25	3.51
1891-1901.....	1.02	1.80
1901-11.....	1.55	1.63
1911-21.....	1.81	2.03
1921-33.....	0.76	1.85
1933-47.....	0.76	0.85
1947-54.....	3.05	2.46
1954-61.....	2.83	2.26
1961-66.....	2.42	1.91
1966-71.....	1.35	1.86
1971-76.....	1.18	1.21
1976-81.....	0.64	1.47
1981-86.....	0.93	1.37



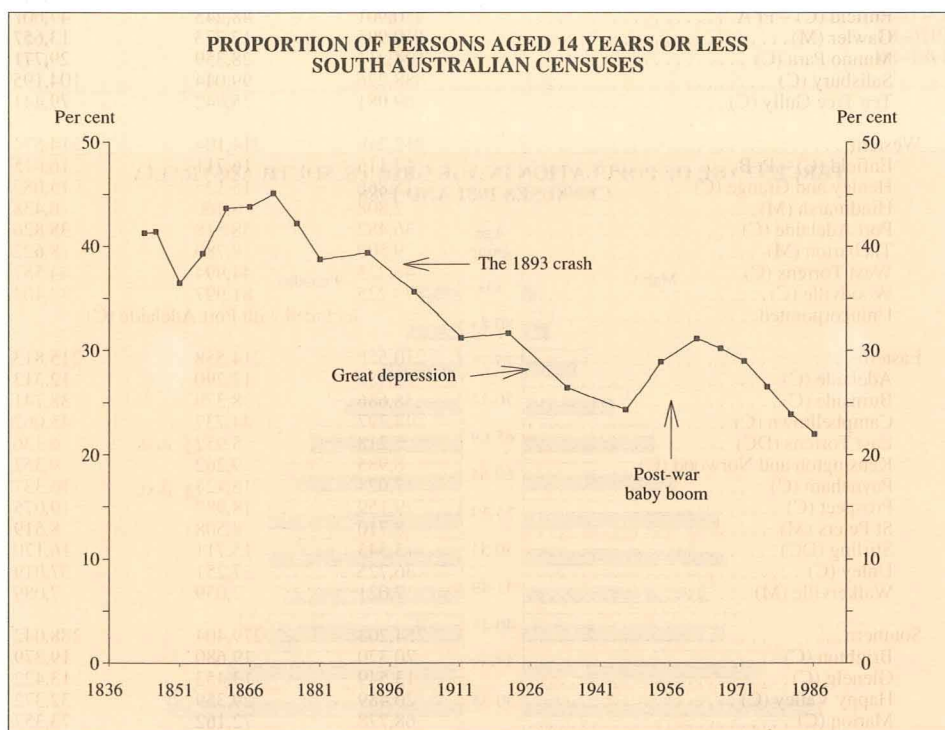
Age Distribution

Details of the age distribution of the population are of particular importance because they reveal changes which have occurred in the age structure over time and supply basic material for the calculation of fertility rates, mortality rates, annuity rates and probabilities of survival.

Changes in the age distributions of the estimated resident population between 1981 and 1986 Census dates are shown in the diagram on the previous page. Large absolute changes in population between 1981 and 1986 ERP at census date occurred in the age groups 35–39, 40–44 and 60–64 which increased by 23,994, 13,821 and 9,264 respectively, as well as in the age group 5–9 which fell by 9,571.

The median age (*i.e.* the age at which exactly half the population are younger and half older) of the resident population of South Australia at the 1971 Census was 27.5 years, rising to 28.7 years at 30 June 1976. The figure for 30 June 1986 is estimated to be 32.0 years (males 31.1 and females 32.9), the highest of any Australian State.

The next diagram shows the fluctuations over time in the population aged 14 years or less in South Australia.



South Australia has the highest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over (11.6 per cent) of any Australian State. Age and sex distributions for statistical local areas for 30 June 1987 are included in *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas* (3204.4).

Geographical Distribution

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification divides the State into seven statistical divisions. Each of these is further divided into several statistical subdivisions which consist of a

number of statistical local areas. In South Australia the statistical local areas are the same as local government areas with the exception of the local government area of Enfield which is divided into two statistical local areas. Estimated resident populations for these areas are prepared annually.

Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Adelaide Statistical Division^(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at 30 June		
	1981	1986	1988
ADELAIDE	953,696	1,003,802	1,023,717
Northern	276,719	295,736	305,288
Elizabeth (C)	33,305	31,473	30,617
Enfield (C) - Pt A	50,901	48,245	47,607
Gawler (M)	10,995	12,773	13,657
Munno Para (C)	24,211	28,359	29,771
Salisbury (C)	88,226	99,044	104,195
Tea Tree Gully (C)	69,081	75,842	79,441
Western	212,219	214,104	214,574
Enfield (C) - Pt B	17,115	16,711	16,615
Henley and Grange (C)	15,866	15,135	15,082
Hindmarsh (M)	7,808	8,160	8,438
Port Adelaide (C)	36,482	38,318	38,826
Thebarton (M)	9,500	8,789	8,622
West Torrens (C)	46,223	44,994	44,587
Woodville (C)	79,225	81,997	82,404
Unincorporated		Included with Port Adelaide (C)	
Eastern	210,555	214,558	215,813
Adelaide (C)	11,185	12,290	12,313
Burnside (C)	38,686	38,379	38,741
Campbelltown (C)	44,297	44,737	45,062
East Torrens (DC)	5,218	5,952	6,136
Kensington and Norwood (C)	8,985	9,262	9,352
Payneham (C)	17,024	16,427	16,337
Prospect (C)	19,159	18,982	19,075
St Peters (M)	8,710	8,508	8,519
Stirling (DC)	13,545	15,711	16,170
Unley (C)	36,725	37,251	37,019
Walkerville (M)	7,021	7,059	7,089
Southern	254,203	279,404	288,042
Brighton (C)	20,320	19,680	19,379
Glenelg (C)	13,549	13,453	13,422
Happy Valley (C)	20,489	29,359	32,372
Marion (C)	68,778	72,162	73,357
Mitcham (C)	61,687	62,949	63,151
Noarlunga (C)	62,474	71,601	75,277
Willunga (DC)	6,906	10,200	11,084

(a) Estimates for 1986 and 1988 are for boundaries existing at 30 June 1988.

(C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

The estimated resident populations of statistical divisions and subdivisions at 30 June 1981, 1986 and 1988 are shown in the following table.

Estimated Resident Population of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions, South Australia

<i>Statistical Division and Subdivision</i>	<i>Persons at 30 June</i>		
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1988</i>
Adelaide:			
Northern	276,720	295,740	305,290
Western	212,220	214,100	214,570
Eastern	210,560	214,560	215,810
Southern	254,200	279,400	288,040
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	<i>953,700</i>	<i>1,003,800</i>	<i>1,023,720</i>
Outer Adelaide:			
Barossa	29,330	33,570	35,440
Kangaroo Island	3,720	4,200	4,250
Onkaparinga	19,230	22,810	24,060
Fleurieu	17,560	21,320	22,380
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	<i>69,840</i>	<i>81,890</i>	<i>86,140</i>
Yorke and Lower North:			
Yorke	22,200	23,740	23,930
Lower North	19,520	19,850	19,980
<i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i>	<i>41,720</i>	<i>43,590</i>	<i>43,910</i>
Murray Lands:			
Riverland	32,780	34,090	34,980
Murray Mallee	30,480	31,430	31,800
<i>Total Murray Lands</i>	<i>63,270</i>	<i>65,520</i>	<i>66,770</i>
South East:			
Upper South East	19,570	19,670	19,440
Lower South East	42,060	43,220	43,410
<i>Total South East</i>	<i>61,630</i>	<i>62,890</i>	<i>62,850</i>
Eyre			
Lincoln	27,410	28,050	27,810
West Coast	7,040	6,880	6,770
<i>Total Eyre</i>	<i>34,450</i>	<i>34,940</i>	<i>34,580</i>
Northern:			
Whyalla	31,820	28,180	27,320
Lake Gilles	840	640	590
Pirie	29,130	27,990	27,850
Flinders Ranges	24,200	24,400	24,450
Far North	8,180	8,700	10,090
<i>Total Northern</i>	<i>94,160</i>	<i>89,910</i>	<i>90,290</i>
Total State	1,318,770	1,382,550	1,408,260

Urban Centres and Rural Localities

Census counts are available for urban centres and rural localities. These consist of one or more adjoining Census collection districts with urban characteristics (based on *Linge* criteria). Urban centres are defined as population clusters of 1,000 or more people (including known holiday resorts of smaller size) and rural localities are defined as population clusters of between 200 and 999 people.

Persons in Urban and Rural Areas, South Australia^(a)

Census	Urban						Total (including migratory)
	Adelaide (b)		Other (c)		Rural		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
1947.....	382,454	59.20	65,911	10.20	196,007	30.34	646,073
1954.....	483,508	60.66	110,107	13.82	201,133	25.23	797,094
1961.....	587,957	60.66	177,380	18.30	200,065	20.64	969,340
1966.....	728,279	66.51	174,964	15.98	190,167	17.37	1,094,984
1971.....	809,482	68.97	183,187	15.61	179,148	15.26	1,173,707
1976.....	857,196	68.85	198,777	15.97	187,546	15.07	1,244,756
1981.....	882,520	68.68	207,934	16.18	193,628	15.07	1,285,033
1986.....	917,000	68.13	221,036	16.42	205,625	15.28	1,345,945

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before the 1966 Census.

(b) Urban Adelaide is a subset of the Adelaide Statistical Division (see the definition of an urban centre).

(c) 'Other Urban' up to the 1947 Census comprised all municipalities outside Urban Adelaide. For the 1954 and 1961 Censuses non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more persons were also included, but in 1961 municipalities of less than 1,000 persons were excluded. From 1966 onwards the figures comprise clusters of 1,000 or more persons and a small number of holiday resorts which are regarded as urban on a dwelling density basis.

Population in Other Urban Centres

Only a relatively small proportion (16 per cent) of South Australia's population is located in urban centres outside of the capital city compared with the three eastern States, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Whereas, in each of these States, there are at least six centres outside the capital city with a population in excess of 20,000, Whyalla and Mount Gambier are the only such centres in South Australia.

Persons in Urban Centres, South Australia^(a)

Urban centre	1981	1986	Urban centre	1981	1986
Adelaide	882,520	917,000	Kingston (SE)	1,325	1,367
Aldinga Beach	2,021	3,041	Leigh Creek	1,635	1,967
Angaston	1,753	1,823	Lobethal	1,522	1,580
Balaklava	1,306	1,365	Loxton	3,100	3,372
Barmera	2,014	1,912	Maitland	1,085	1,103
Berri	3,419	3,502	Mannum	1,984	2,056
Bordertown	2,138	2,318	McLaren Vale	735	1,196
Burra	1,222	1,187	Millicent	5,255	5,075
Ceduna	2,794	2,877	Moonta	1,924	2,199
Clare	2,381	2,591	Mount Barker	4,190	5,370
Coober Pedy	2,078	2,103	Mount Gambier	19,880	20,813
Crafers-Bridgewater	9,764	11,222	Murray Bridge	8,664	11,893
Crystal Brook	1,240	1,294	Naracoorte	4,758	4,636
Gawler	9,433	11,354	Nuriootpa	2,851	3,209
Goolwa	1,624	2,359	Penola	1,205	1,222
Hahndorf	1,274	1,688	Peterborough	2,575	2,239
Jamestown	1,384	1,372	Port Augusta	15,254	15,291
Kadina	2,943	3,263	Port Elliot	773	1,050
Kapunda	1,340	1,622	Port Lincoln	10,675	11,552
Keith	1,147	1,189	Port Pirie	14,695	13,960
Kingscote	1,236	1,403	Quorn	1,049	1,079

Persons in Urban Centres, South Australia ^(a) (continued)

Urban centre	1981	1986	Urban centre	1981	1986
Renmark	3,475	3,489	Waikerie	1,629	1,593
Strathalbyn	1,756	1,924	Walleroo	2,043	2,224
Tailem Bend	1,677	1,542	Whyalla	29,962	26,900
Tanunda	2,621	2,856	Woomera	1,658	1,805
Victor Harbor	4,555	5,318			

(a) See text for definition of 'urban'. The figures are census counts.

Between 1981 and 1986 most urban centres beyond the Adelaide Statistical Division experienced population growth. This was most evident in towns within 100 kilometres of Adelaide. In the 'Iron Triangle' Port Augusta continued to expand whereas Port Pirie and Whyalla declined.

PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

Population projections have been prepared using the cohort-component method, *i.e.* a base population in single years of age is brought forward year by year by applying assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and migration.

The assumptions used are summarised for South Australia as follows.

Series A:

Fertility – Total fertility rates are assumed to decrease from 1,762 in 1987 to 1,710 by 2005 and remain at this level until 2031.

Mortality – Mortality rates are assumed to decline for the period of the projections. The projected life expectancies at birth in 1991 and 2021 respectively are 74.7 and 76.7 years for males, and 80.0 and 83.2 years for females. In 1985–86, the expectation of life at birth was 73.3 years for males and 79.4 years for females.

Overseas Migration – For Australia, net migration will rise from a level of 140,100 for 1987–88 to 142,600 for 1992–93, then 140,000 annually to end of projection period. SA share fluctuates around 8,000 per annum.

Interstate Migration – Net outflow of 1,000 for each year of the projection period.

Series B:

Fertility – As for Series A.

Mortality – As for Series A.

Overseas Migration – As for Series A.

Interstate Migration – Net outflow of 2,000 annually.

Series C:

Fertility – Total fertility rates are assumed to decrease from 1,739 in 1987 to 1,520 by 1996 and remain at this level to the end of the projection period.

Mortality – As for Series A.

Overseas Migration – As for Series A.

Interstate Migration – As for Series B.

Series D:

Fertility – As for Series C.

Mortality – As for Series A.

Overseas Migration – For Australia, net migration will rise from a level of 140,100 for 1987–88 to 142,600 for 1992–93, then decline linearly to 80,000 for 1997–98 and remain at this level to the end of the projection period. SA share fluctuates around 8,000 per annum until 1993, falls to 4,500 per annum by 1998 and then remains constant.

Interstate Migration – As for Series A.

These assumptions lead to a range of projections for the State, *e.g.* under Series A the population is projected to reach 1,901,300 by 2031, under Series D 1,637,700.

Projected Population (Including Migration), South Australia^(a)
(^{'000})

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Series A</i>	<i>Series B</i>	<i>Series C</i>	<i>Series D</i>
1991.....	1,459.3	1,455.2	1,451.6	1,455.7
1996.....	1,538.4	1,528.6	1,514.5	1,520.2
2001.....	1,607.6	1,591.7	1,565.6	1,559.5
2006.....	1,666.9	1,644.5	1,608.0	1,588.6
2011.....	1,720.9	1,691.8	1,644.5	1,611.4
2016.....	1,773.0	1,736.8	1,677.0	1,629.5
2021.....	1,822.6	1,779.0	1,703.8	1,641.4
2026.....	1,866.4	1,815.3	1,722.4	1,644.5
2031.....	1,901.3	1,842.4	1,731.5	1,637.7

(a) Based on final estimated resident population at 30 June 1987.

The following table indicates that for all series the proportion of the population aged under 15 is projected to decrease significantly while the proportion 65 and over increases.

Projected Age Group Proportions (Including Migration), South Australia
(Per cent)

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Series A</i>	<i>Series B</i>	<i>Series C</i>	<i>Series D</i>
0-14	1991.....	20.68	20.66	20.46	20.48
	2011.....	17.76	17.64	16.13	15.88
	2031.....	16.39	16.25	14.31	13.91
15-64	1991.....	66.42	66.41	66.58	66.59
	2011.....	67.73	67.66	68.75	68.85
	2031.....	62.24	61.96	62.50	62.02
65 and over	1991.....	12.90	12.93	12.96	12.93
	2011.....	14.51	14.70	15.12	15.27
	2031.....	21.37	21.79	23.19	24.07

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 2466.0 *Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and Urban Centres, South Australia*
- 2474.0 *Profile of Legal Local Government Areas, South Australia*
- 3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics*
- 3201.4 *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*
- 3204.4 *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*
- 3222.0 *Projections of the Population of Australian States and Territories 1987-2031*
- 4102.4 *Accommodation for the Aged, South Australia, 1985*

4.2 THE CENSUS

Early 'musters'

Population returns in one form or another have existed from a very early period in the history of Australia. The earliest enumerations were known as 'musters', and although the actual results of very few of them have been preserved, it is probable that during the early days of colonisation they were of frequent occurrence. The first official 'muster' was taken in 1788 soon after the settlement of Sydney Cove.

Development of the Census

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and included the population of Moreton Bay (in what is now Queensland) and details of the names, ages and civil conditions of the inhabitants were sought. The first recognised census in South Australia was taken in 1844. The 1881 Census was the first simultaneous census taken in Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, 'Census and Statistics' became Commonwealth Government functions and with the passing of the empowering legislation, the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth), all censuses of Australia have been taken under the authority of this Act. The first Australian census collected under the Act was that of 1911; subsequent censuses were taken in 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

Scope of the Census

The census is intended to count all people and dwellings in Australia. In 1986, for the first time, the census was extended to include people in Australia's external territories: Cocos (Keeling), Christmas and Norfolk Islands.

Diplomatic representatives of other governments and their staff and families having diplomatic immunity in accordance with international practice are excluded from censuses. Up to and including the 1966 Census, full-blood Aborigines were also excluded under the provisions of Section 127 of the Constitution, but following the results of a referendum held in 1967 this was repealed and full-blood Aborigines have been included in Censuses since 1971.

The census is taken using a household form delivered to every private dwelling seeking information about all inhabitants and the dwelling. The census count includes babies born at or before midnight on Census day and excludes persons dying before midnight on Census day. Private dwellings include houses, flats, maisonettes, and townhouses. Census forms are also delivered to ships in port or which will be travelling between Australian ports on Census day; and to non-private dwellings such as boarding schools, gaols, hotels and motels, hospitals and nursing homes.

Census collectors are responsible for recording, from personal observations or inquiry, particulars of dwellings which are unoccupied on Census day, including those temporarily unoccupied or those used for 'holiday purposes'. Dwellings excluded from census results are those occupied by accredited persons having diplomatic immunity. Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines also were excluded at censuses before 1971.

The 1986 Census

The 1986 Census Household Form contained forty questions, of which thirty-four related to personal characteristics and six to dwelling characteristics. Of these questions, thirty-eight were answered by householders (requiring up to forty-six responses), and two questions were answered by the collector. This form was distributed to all private dwellings and caravan parks prior to Census night. All persons not in private dwellings on Census night received a Personal Form which contained only the questions on personal characteristics. Questions on demographic topics (sex, age, marital status, relationship and fertility) and ethnicity topics (birthplace, ancestry, language, citizenship and year of arrival) constituted half of the personal questions. The remaining personal questions concerned education, income, usual residence and internal migration, religion, and employment status and labour force activity. The six dwelling questions concerned the number of bedrooms and motor vehicles, rent and mortgage details, persons temporarily absent from the dwelling, dwelling structure and whether the dwelling was occupied. The latter two questions were completed by census collectors.

For the first time in a census, questions on each person's ancestry and language other than English spoken at home were included to improve census data collected on the ethnic composition of the Australian population. Family data were also improved and the new question on usual residents temporarily absent corrects the over-statement of the number of single parent families. Over-statements previously occurred where the spouse was away from the household

on Census night. Also, the question on relationship was altered to provide statistics on *de facto* living arrangements and children in blended families.

Census counts are available on two conceptual bases; place of enumeration (where people were on Census night), and place of usual residence (where people usually live).

4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The following section provides brief, summary information on characteristics of the population obtained from the most recent censuses. Full listings of tables produced from each census are contained in the relevant Catalogue of Census Tables. The data in this section are Census counts at place of enumeration *i.e.* where people were on Census night.

Marital Status

The marital status of the population was ascertained at the censuses, with each person enumerated being classified as either never married, married, separated but not divorced, widowed, or divorced.

In 1986 the number of persons who stated to have never married represented 43.0 per cent of all persons, a lower proportion than in 1981. Married persons in 1986 represented 46.0 per cent of the total compared with 46.8 per cent in 1981.

At the 1986 Census, 82.8 per cent of widowed persons were females.

Marital Status of Persons, South Australia

Marital status	Census 30 June 1981				Census 30 June 1986			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Never married:								
Under 15 years of age	157,161	24.7	149,416	23.0	151,575	22.8	144,511	21.3
15 years of age and over	139,271	21.9	109,241	16.8	158,634	23.8	124,023	18.2
Total never married	296,432	46.6	258,657	39.8	310,209	46.6	268,534	39.5
Married	300,669	47.3	300,654	46.3	309,308	46.5	309,909	45.6
Married but permanently separated	11,171	1.8	13,244	2.0	12,174	1.8	14,286	2.1
Widowed	11,705	1.8	55,879	8.6	12,155	1.8	58,564	8.6
Divorced	15,719	2.5	20,903	3.2	22,114	3.3	28,692	4.2
Total	635,696	100.0	649,337	100.0	665,960	100.0	679,985	100.0

The Aboriginal Population

Statistics of the total Aboriginal population should be treated with caution as comparisons between numbers obtained from one census to another can be affected by changes in social attitudes, changes made to the wording of the question relating to aboriginality in an attempt to improve coverage and reporting, and changes to the collection and processing procedures.

There were 14,291 Aborigines counted in South Australia at the 1986 Census, an increase of 4,446 (45.3 per cent) since 1981. Aborigines comprise a little over one per cent of the State's total population.

The following table shows the major locations of Aborigines within South Australia at the 1981 and 1986 Censuses.

Location of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, South Australia

Locality	Census count		Locality	Census count	
	1981	1986		1981	1986
Adelaide	3,217	5,692	Pipalyatjara	64	102
Amata	180	277	Point McLeay	98	114
Aparawatatja (Fregon)	203	268	Point Pearce	214	182
Berri	45	93	Port Augusta	1,120	1,415
Ceduna	312	402	Port Lincoln	348	394
Cooper Pedy	70	244	Port Pirie	78	124
Gerard	125	136	Pukatja (Ernabella)	322	365
Indulkana	301	238	Quorn	69	82
Koonibba	119	96	Umoona	110	86
Mimili (Everard Park)	132	145	Whyalla	320	515
Mount Gambier	60	131	Yalata	281	221
Murray Bridge	178	298	Remainder of State	1,667	2,367
Nepabunna	92	91			
Oak Valley	(a)	118			
Oodnadatta	100	94	<i>Total</i>	9,825	14,291

(a) Included with remainder of State.

The age distribution of the Aboriginal population differs quite markedly from that of the total South Australian population. Over sixty per cent of Aborigines were aged less than 25 years, whereas less than forty per cent of the total population were under 25. Only 2.8 per cent of Aborigines were aged 65 years and over, while 11.6 per cent of the total population were in this age group.

Further information about Aborigines is contained in *Census 86 - Aborigines in South Australia* (2201.4).

Country of Birth

Of the persons in South Australia at the 1911 Census, 85.7 per cent were Australian born, increasing to 93.3 per cent in 1947. Overseas migration had lowered the proportion of Australian born persons to 86.1 per cent by 1954, and in 1986 the proportion was 76.5 per cent. The proportion of persons in South Australia born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) fell from 11.0 per cent in 1911 to 5.1 per cent in 1947, rose to 12.7 per cent in 1976 and was 10.9 per cent in 1986. The proportion of persons born in Asia has increased from 0.7 per cent in 1981 to 2.0 per cent in 1986.

Country of Birth of Persons, South Australia

Country of birth	Census 30 June 1981		Census 30 June 1986		Increase Persons
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	979,675	505,422	524,048	1,029,470	49,795
New Zealand	6,618	4,196	4,091	8,287	1,669
Europe:					
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ..	152,087	72,312	74,092	146,404	-5,683
Germany	14,755	7,093	7,571	14,664	-91
Greece	14,206	6,985	6,471	13,456	-750
Italy	31,323	15,842	13,765	29,607	-1,716
Netherlands	10,646	5,263	4,935	10,198	-448
Poland	6,786	4,341	3,595	7,936	1,150
Yugoslavia	9,066	4,928	3,846	8,774	-292
Other	20,831	11,160	9,664	20,824	-7
<i>Total Europe</i>	259,700	127,924	123,939	251,863	-7,837

Country of Birth of Persons, South Australia (continued)

Country of birth	Census	Census		Increase	
	30 June 1981	30 June 1986		Persons	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Asia					
India	2,485	1,309	1,333	2,642	157
Malaysia	1,959	1,486	1,569	3,055	1,096
Vietnam	3,845	3,967	3,019	6,986	3,141
Other	9,743	6,937	7,793	14,730	4,987
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>18,032</i>	<i>13,699</i>	<i>13,714</i>	<i>27,413</i>	<i>9,381</i>
Other countries	10,152	6,166	6,015	12,181	2,029
<i>Total born outside Australia</i>	<i>294,502</i>	<i>151,985</i>	<i>147,759</i>	<i>299,744</i>	<i>5,242</i>
Total (including not stated)	1,285,033	665,960	679,986	1,345,945	60,912

Religion

Answers to the only non-compulsory Census question, that about religion, have revealed some marked changes over the past three Censuses. The proportion indicating no religion has risen from 11.3 per cent in 1976 to 13.9 per cent in 1981 and 16.9 per cent in 1986. Over the same period those not stating any religion grew from 9.6 per cent to 10.6 per cent and 12.1 per cent.

This has been consistent with the decline in the number of persons reporting adherence to Christian denominations from 78.3 per cent in 1976 to 69.6 per cent in 1986.

The number of adherents of non-Christian religions, while still not great, grew from 4,894 (0.4 per cent) to 13,843 (1.0 per cent) between 1976 and 1986.

Religion, South Australia

Religious denomination	Census 1976		Census 1981		Census 1986	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Christian -						
Anglican	275,337	22.1	260,919	20.3	242,722	18.0
Baptist	22,004	1.8	22,287	1.7	21,415	1.6
Brethren	1,147	0.1	1,099	0.1	1,398	0.1
Catholic (a)	247,571	19.9	255,332	19.9	267,137	19.8
Church of Christ	20,260	1.6	18,657	1.5	16,629	1.2
Congregational	11,503	0.9	2,834	0.2	1,524	0.1
Jehovah's Witnesses	4,824	0.4	5,461	0.4	6,539	0.5
Latter Day Saints/Mormons	(b)	(b)	3,617	0.3	3,515	0.3
Lutheran	62,344	5.0	63,860	5.0	64,851	4.8
Methodist - including Wesleyan	195,890	15.7	85,935	6.7	(c)	(c)
Orthodox	34,829	2.8	36,423	2.8	37,149	2.8
Pentecostal	6,103	0.5	11,232	0.9	14,997	1.1
Presbyterian	34,778	2.8	21,725	1.7	18,566	1.4
Salvation Army	7,991	0.6	8,079	0.6	8,268	0.6
Seventh Day Adventist	2,914	0.2	3,139	0.2	2,944	0.2
Uniting Church	(d)	(d)	108,857	8.5	(e)176,980	13.1
Protestant	21,536	1.7	22,063	1.7	18,906	1.4
Christian n.e.i.	25,346	2.0	25,751	2.0	33,328	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>974,378</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>957,270</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>936,868</i>	<i>69.6</i>
Buddhist	(f)	(f)	2,229	0.2	5,847	0.4
Hindu	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1,171	0.1
Jewish	1,072	0.1	1,114	0.1	1,144	0.1
Muslim	1,031	0.1	1,456	0.1	2,486	0.2
Non-Christian n.e.i.	2,746	0.2	2,329	0.2	3,195	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,849</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>7,128</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>13,843</i>	<i>1.0</i>

Religion, South Australia (continued)

Religious denomination	Census 1976		Census 1981		Census 1986	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Non-Theistic	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	289	—
Inadequately described	5,528	0.4	6,529	0.5	5,458	0.4
No religion (so described)	140,070	11.3	178,136	13.9	227,275	16.9
Not stated	119,930	9.6	135,970	10.6	162,212	12.1
Total	1,244,754	100.0	1,285,033	100.0	1,345,945	100.0

(a) Includes 'Roman Catholic' and 'Catholic'.

(b) Included with Christian n.e.i.

(c) Included with Uniting Church.

(d) Formed in 1977.

(e) Includes Methodist.

(f) Included in Non-Christian n.e.i.

(g) Not available.

Educational Qualifications

The table below shows data for the highest level of educational qualifications obtained as reported in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses.

Educational Qualification : Highest Level Obtained, Persons 15 Years of Age and Over South Australia

Level of qualification	Census 1981				Census 1986			
	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent
Higher degree	3,207	819	4,026	0.4	3,712	1,071	4,783	0.5
Graduate diploma	3,984	2,880	6,864	0.7	3,911	3,239	7,150	0.7
Bachelor degree	16,879	8,315	25,194	2.6	22,326	13,333	35,659	3.4
Diploma	15,208	20,228	35,436	3.6	16,008	20,005	36,013	3.4
Trade certificate	82,973	9,863	92,836	9.5	92,211	11,761	103,972	9.9
Other certificate	25,881	32,726	58,607	6.0	28,710	42,810	71,520	6.8
Other	919	1,359	2,278	0.2	20,863	18,257	39,120	3.7
No qualification	299,636	388,095	687,731	70.3	285,964	375,019	660,983	63.0
Not stated	29,848	35,636	65,484	6.7	40,680	49,979	90,659	8.6
Total	478,535	499,921	978,456	100.0	514,385	535,474	1,049,859	100.0

The data highlight significant differences in the distribution of highest level qualification obtained by males and females. Males have obtained more Bachelor and higher degrees and Trade certificates, with females having gained a larger number of Diploma and Other certificates. The rate of growth in obtaining qualifications was higher for females than for males for all levels of qualification obtained except for Diploma.

The major increases in qualifications obtained over the five year period occurred for Bachelor degrees 10,465 (up 41.5 per cent), Other certificates 12,913 (up 22.1 per cent) and Trade certificates 11,136 (up 12.0 per cent).

Family Structures

The 1986 Census included questions to identify family composition. For Census purposes a family is defined on the basis of blood, marriage or *de facto* relationships. A household may contain more than one family and the family from which the most detailed information is available is classified as the primary family with all other families treated as secondary.

At the 1986 Census, 1,345,945 persons were counted in South Australia and of these 1,156,095 (almost 86 per cent) were in families. A further 14,974 adult boarders and other persons who were not family members were in households with families. The remainder of the

population constituted 40,291 persons in group households, 93,486 in lone person households and 41,099 in non-private dwellings.

There were 370,907 families counted in South Australia at the 1986 Census. Of these 155,496 (41.9 per cent) were couples with dependent children; 42,704 (11.5 per cent) were couples with adult family members and no dependent children; 122,743 (33.1 per cent), were couples; 28,231 (7.6 per cent) were single parents with dependent children; and 21,633 (5.8 per cent) consisted of other related adults.

The following table shows details of single parent and couple families with dependent children.

**Family Types by Number of Dependent Children
South Australia, Census 1986**

Family type	Number of dependent children					Total
	1	2	3	4	5 and more	
Single parent	15,279	9,430	2,702	648	172	28,231
Couple	53,858	67,996	25,950	6,157	1,535	155,496
<i>Total families with dependent children</i>	<i>69,137</i>	<i>77,426</i>	<i>28,652</i>	<i>6,805</i>	<i>1,707</i>	<i>183,727</i>

These data show that of the 183,727 families with dependent children, 15.4 per cent were single parent families and 84.6 per cent were couples.

More than one-half of single parent families with dependent children contained one dependent child, while less than 3 per cent contained four or more dependent children. Of the couples with dependent children 121,854 (78.4 per cent) contained one or two children while only 7,692 (4.9 per cent) contained four or more children.

In the Census, 320,943 couples were counted and of these 17,533 (5.5 per cent) were living in a *de facto* relationship. The following table shows the family composition of couples by type of union.

Couples by Type of Union, South Australia, Census 1986

Family composition	Married	De facto	Total
Couple only	112,385	10,358	122,743
Couple with dependent children	120,263	5,389	125,652
Couple with adult family members	41,714	990	42,704
Couple with dependent children and adult family members	29,048	796	29,844
<i>Total couples</i>	<i>303,410</i>	<i>17,533</i>	<i>320,943</i>

Of the 155,496 couples with dependent children 6,185 (4.0 per cent) were living in a *de facto* relationship, compared to 11,348 (6.9 per cent) of the remaining 165,447 couples.

About 99 per cent (1,141,934 persons) of people counted in families were in one-family households. This and the size of families are shown in the following table.

**Number of Persons by Number in Family
South Australia, Census 1986**

<i>Size of family (persons)</i>	<i>In primary families</i>	<i>In secondary families</i>	<i>Total</i>
2.....	290,399	8,949	299,348
3.....	230,911	3,009	233,920
4.....	347,414	1,537	348,951
5.....	187,957	438	188,395
6.....	61,388	144	61,532
7 and over	23,865	84	23,949
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,141,934</i>	<i>14,161</i>	<i>1,156,095</i>

Over three-quarters (76.3 per cent) of persons in families were members of families of four persons or less and 7.4 per cent of persons were in families of 6 persons or more.

4.4 MIGRATION

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth makes laws governing migration. Persons wishing to enter Australia as permanent settlers must either:

- (a) have a spouse or fiancé, or parents, children, brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles legally resident in Australia who can sponsor them;
- (b) be refugees or in other special humanitarian need; or
- (c) have skills or personal qualities which will benefit Australia.

New Zealanders may enter Australia without prior authority if they hold a valid passport.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures

The following table gives details for 1988 of overseas arrivals who gave South Australia as their State of intended residence and people leaving for overseas who gave South Australia as their State of residence. Long-term refers to an intended stay of more than twelve months, and short-term as less than twelve months.

**Overseas Arrivals and Departures : Category of Traveller
State of Residence, South Australia, 1988**

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
ARRIVALS			
Permanent settlers	3,356	3,411	6,767
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1,557	1,718	3,275
Overseas visitors	1,105	956	2,061
<i>Total permanent and long-term</i>	<i>6,018</i>	<i>6,085</i>	<i>12,103</i>
Short term:			
Australian residents	46,854	43,377	90,231
Overseas visitors	27,853	24,374	52,227
<i>Total arrivals</i>	<i>80,726</i>	<i>73,835</i>	<i>154,561</i>

**Overseas Arrivals and Departures : Category of Traveller
State of Residence, South Australia, 1988 (continued)**

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	571	645	1,216
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1,587	1,648	3,235
Overseas visitors	902	725	1,627
<i>Total permanent and long-term</i>	<i>3,060</i>	<i>3,018</i>	<i>6,078</i>
Short term:			
Australian residents	47,571	44,253	91,824
Overseas visitors	31,508	27,778	59,286
Total departures	82,138	75,050	157,188

Visitors

People are allowed to visit Australia for short periods for tourism, business, to see relatives or friends, or for pre-arranged medical treatment. Visitors are not to undertake a job or formal study while in Australia, and must leave at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Overseas Students

As part of its aid program, Australia accepts foreign students and trainees to enable them to acquire skills and qualifications of benefit both to themselves and their countries. Some are sponsored by their governments while the rest are private students.

Temporary Residents

Permanent residents are given first priority for employment, but temporary residence may be granted to people from overseas, who possess expertise not available here, so that they can engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons seeking temporary residence for longer than twelve months are required to meet the health and character requirements which apply to permanent settlers.

Citizenship

The status of 'Australian Citizen' was created under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* (Cwlth), which came into force on 26 January 1949. The relevant Act is now the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* (Cwlth) and under its provision all migrants, regardless of origin, are required to satisfy uniform requirements for the granting of citizenship. Citizenship is normally conferred at ceremonies conducted by local government authorities throughout the State.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

3401.0	<i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly)</i>
3402.0	<i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Quarterly)</i>
3404.0	<i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Annual)</i>
3408.0	<i>Internal Migration, Australia</i>

4.5 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Current legislation on compulsory registration of births and deaths is contained in the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1966* which came into operation on 1 January 1968. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The Principal Registrar maintains a register of all live births and of all deaths registered in the State. The current legislation does not require still births to be registered, but it provides for a 'Medical Certificate of Cause of Perinatal Death' to be filled in and forwarded to the Principal Registrar by the attending medical practitioner in respect of a 'child not born alive of at least twenty weeks gestation or four hundred grams weight'. The 'perinatal' certificates are also required from attending medical practitioners for children dying within twenty-eight days of birth.

The birth of each live-born child is required to be registered by a parent within sixty days of the date of birth. Registration of a live birth after the expiration of sixty days following the date of birth requires the payment of a fee and a declaration in a form prescribed by the Act.

A death must be registered within fourteen days of the date of death by the occupier of the building or place in which the death occurred. Special provisions and penalties exist for the late registration of a death. A body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a 'Notice of signing of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death' signed by a medical practitioner or of an order by a coroner for burial, and the undertaker is required within seven days of the disposal of the body to notify the Principal Registrar of such disposal.

In accordance with international practice, statistics for a period are on the basis of the births and deaths which were registered during that period. However, numbers registered in a period usually differ from the number of occurrences in the same period and, mainly because of the longer period allowed for registration, such variations generally are more apparent in birth than in death figures.

In this section, unless otherwise stated, details of births are on the basis of State of usual residence of the mother and details of deaths are on the basis of State of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the event occurred.

In the following tables births to mothers usually resident in South Australia which took place overseas are excluded, while births to mothers usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. Similarly, deaths of South Australian residents which occurred overseas are excluded, and deaths of persons usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included.

The South Australian crude birth rate (number of births per thousand of mean estimated resident population) during 1988 was 13.6 compared with the Australian rate of 14.9, and is the lowest ever recorded in South Australia.

Live Births, South Australia

Year	Total live births occurred (a)	Live births registered				Sex ratio(c)
		Total	Rate (b)	Males	Females	
1983	19,840	19,830	14.8	10,211	9,619	106.2
1984	20,034	20,052	14.8	10,276	9,776	105.1
1985	19,623	19,790	14.5	10,147	9,643	105.2
1986	19,570	19,741	14.4	9,930	9,811	101.2
1987	18,083	19,235	13.8	9,896	9,339	106.0
1988	18,006	19,155	13.6	9,917	9,238	107.4

(a) Figures are subject to the addition of late registrations, particularly 1988. (b) Number per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. (c) Number of male births per 100 female births.

Age-specific Birth Rates

Age-specific birth rates are the live births registered during the year according to age of mother per 1,000 of the female resident population. From the following table it can be seen that there has been a decline in age-specific birth rates for women aged under 30 years and in total fertility since 1961. Age-specific birth rates for women aged 30 years and over decreased from 1961 until the late 1970s but have since increased slightly. These figures reflect the tendency to smaller families and the later median age of first nuptial confinements.

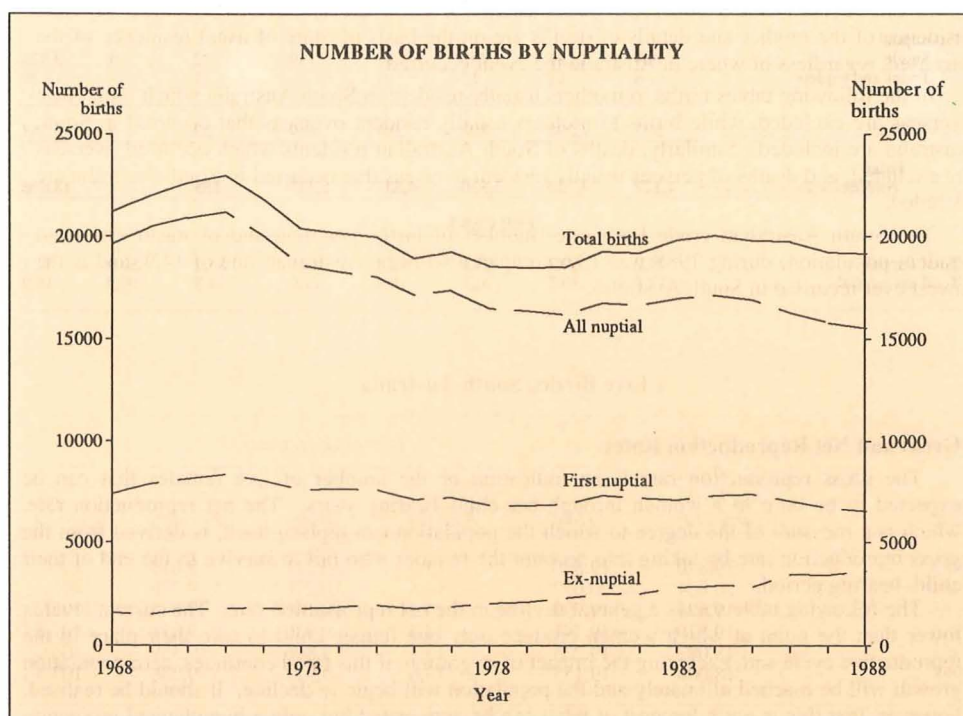
Age-specific Birth Rates and Total Fertility, South Australia^(a)

Year	Age group (years)							Total fertility (b)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1961 (c)	46.7	246.1	235.3	135.5	65.0	19.5	1.5	3,748
1966 (c)	44.4	178.7	181.6	99.3	49.3	14.6	0.8	2,844
1971 (c)	46.7	179.0	186.7	82.7	37.1	8.7	0.6	2,707
1976 (c)	29.6	126.5	137.4	59.2	17.3	4.2	0.3	1,886
1981 (c)	26.3	104.2	139.6	65.0	18.8	3.1	0.2	1,785
1984	23.1	96.4	143.2	74.2	21.4	3.3	0.2	1,810
1985	21.4	94.5	137.9	77.8	20.4	2.9	0.2	1,775
1986 (c)	21.3	90.1	136.5	79.6	21.5	3.4	0.2	1,763
1987	19.9	81.9	134.0	80.4	22.8	3.7	0.1	1,714
1988	20.1	76.8	130.1	83.1	25.3	3.1	0.2	1,693

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aboriginals before 1966. (b) The number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experience the rates of the year shown. (c) Census year.

Confinements and Nuptiality

Confinements are the number of pregnancies resulting in at least one live birth. Multiple confinements are those resulting in two or more births, at least one of which is live born.



Live births are identified as nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during pregnancy. Confinements and children of Aboriginal mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as ex-nuptial whether or not the parents were living together at the time of birth and whether or not the child may subsequently have been legitimised or adopted.

Since 1960 there has been a marked increase in the number and rate of ex-nuptial births. For the previous forty years, the rate remained relatively steady at about three per hundred live births, but in recent years the rate has increased sharply, reaching a record level of 18.8 per hundred live births in 1988.

The next table shows the number of single and multiple confinements in 1988 by nuptiality and age group of mother.

**Confinements : Nuptiality and Plurality by Age Group of Mother
South Australia, 1988**

Particulars	Age of mother (years)						Not stated	Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over		
NUMBER								
Nuptial:								
Single	248	2,890	6,629	4,075	1,155	130	1	15,128
Twins	2	31	79	62	22	2	-	198
Triplets and quads	-	1	5	2	1	-	-	9
Total	250	2,922	6,713	4,139	1,178	132	1	15,335
Ex-nuptial:								
Single	869	1,287	795	391	159	22	1	3,524
Twins and triplets	8	11	12	7	-	1	-	39
Total	877	1,298	807	398	159	23	1	3,563
Total confinements	1,127	4,220	7,520	4,537	1,337	155	2	18,898
PER CENT								
Total nuptial	22.2	69.2	89.3	91.2	88.1	85.2	50.0	81.1
Total ex-nuptial	77.8	30.8	10.7	8.8	11.9	14.8	50.0	18.9

Gross and Net Reproduction Rates

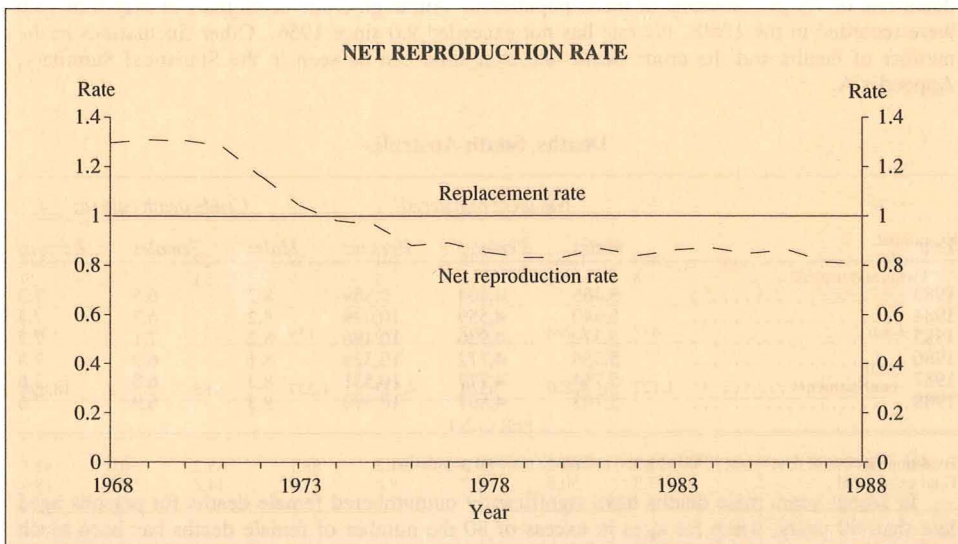
The gross reproduction rate is an indication of the number of live females that can be expected to be born to a woman through her child-bearing years. The net reproduction rate, which is a measure of the degree to which the population can replace itself, is derived from the gross reproduction rate by taking into account the females who fail to survive to the end of their child-bearing period.

The following table shows a general decline in the net reproduction rate. The current level is lower than the point at which women produce only one female child to take their place in the reproductive cycle and, excluding the impact of migration, if this trend continues, zero population growth will be reached ultimately and the population will begin to decline. It should be realised, however, that this is not a forecast of what can be anticipated but only a hypothetical projection of what will happen if the given conditions upon which it has been based continue to apply.

Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, South Australia

Year	Gross reproduction rate	Net reproduction rate	
		Rate	Mortality experience on which rate is based
1961 (a)	1.841	1.781	1960-1962
1966 (a)	1.368	1.323	1965-1967
1971 (a)	<u>1.318</u>	<u>1.281</u>	1970-1972
1976 (a)	0.900	0.880	1975-1977
1981 (a)	0.880	0.866	1981
1983	0.876	0.861	1983
1984	0.882	0.870	1984
1985	0.865	0.848	1985
1986 (a)	0.876	0.862	1986
1987	0.825	0.812	1987
1988	0.817	0.805	1988

(a) Census year.



Age of Parents and Duration of Marriage

For more than twenty years the median age of parents and the duration of marriage for all first nuptial confinements has shown an increasing trend.

The median age of mother for first nuptial confinements increased from 22.9 years in 1968 to 27.2 years in 1988, while the median age of mother for all confinements rose from 25.4 years to 27.7 years. The median age of father for all nuptial confinements increased from 28.7 years to 30.7 years in the same period. In 1968 the median duration of marriage for first nuptial confinements was 1.52 years, but in 1988 it had risen to 2.78 years.

For ex-nuptial confinements the median age of mother fell from 21.1 years in 1968 to 20.5 years in 1973 but since then has shown an upward trend to 23.2 years in 1988.

**Median Age and Duration of Marriage, South Australia
(Years)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
Median age of mother:						
Nuptial first confinements	25.63	25.94	26.18	26.58	26.98	27.19
All nuptial confinements	27.08	27.31	27.44	27.74	28.08	28.37
Ex-nuptial confinements	22.39	22.64	22.91	23.02	23.40	23.23
<i>All confinements</i>	<i>26.61</i>	<i>26.85</i>	<i>26.98</i>	<i>27.16</i>	<i>27.51</i>	<i>27.74</i>
Median age of father, nuptial confinements	29.59	29.78	29.84	30.14	30.41	30.65
Median duration of marriage: Nuptial first confinements	2.56	2.59	2.70	2.73	2.77	2.78

DEATHS

The 10,690 deaths of South Australian residents registered during 1988 represented a crude death rate of 7.6 per thousand of mean population. Although crude death rates in excess of 16.0 were recorded in the 1860s, the rate has not exceeded 9.0 since 1956. Other fluctuations in the number of deaths and the crude death rate over time can be seen in the Statistical Summary, Appendix A.

Deaths, South Australia

<i>Year</i>	<i>Numbers registered</i>			<i>Crude death rate (a)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1983	5,465	4,404	9,869	8.2	6.5	7.3
1984	5,540	4,559	10,099	8.2	6.7	7.4
1985	5,570	4,926	10,496	8.2	7.1	7.7
1986	5,556	4,772	10,328	8.1	6.9	7.5
1987	5,754	4,777	10,531	8.3	6.8	7.6
1988	5,793	4,897	10,690	8.3	6.9	7.6

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

In recent years male deaths have significantly outnumbered female deaths for persons aged less than 80 years, while for ages in excess of 80 the number of female deaths has been much higher. This is a reflection of the age and sex distribution of the population which has resulted mainly from the greater longevity experienced by females in the population. The following table shows deaths by sex and age group for the years 1986 to 1988.

Age at Death, South Australia

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>Persons</i>		
	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
Under 1	90	101	96	56	64	56	146	165	152
1-4	22	21	17	13	23	11	35	44	28
5-9	8	9	10	9	4	10	17	13	20
10-14	13	13	16	12	7	4	25	20	20
15-19	65	83	72	31	22	25	96	105	97

Age at Death, South Australia (continued)

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
20-24	77	75	83	27	22	26	104	97	109
25-29	76	64	78	33	22	22	109	86	100
30-34	73	58	69	29	33	19	102	91	88
35-39	77	70	63	42	42	43	119	112	106
40-44	105	80	98	53	56	47	158	136	145
45-49	109	121	125	60	74	67	169	195	192
50-54	193	180	185	100	108	80	293	288	265
55-59	375	376	310	188	157	178	563	533	488
60-64	539	516	604	296	254	303	835	770	907
65-69	658	733	742	392	448	401	1,050	1,181	1,143
70-74	860	917	878	620	566	576	1,480	1,483	1,454
75-79	872	914	968	744	744	739	1,616	1,658	1,707
80 and over	1,344	1,423	1,379	2,067	2,131	2,290	3,411	3,554	3,669
<i>All ages</i>	<i>5,556</i>	<i>5,754</i>	<i>5,793</i>	<i>4,772</i>	<i>4,777</i>	<i>4,897</i>	<i>10,328</i>	<i>10,531</i>	<i>10,690</i>

The following tables show that age-specific death rates, *i.e.* deaths in each age group expressed as a rate per 1,000 of population in that age group, have fallen in all age groups for both males and females over the last 65 years. This is particularly noticeable in the 0-4 age group in which the decrease is mainly attributable to the remarkable fall in infant mortality rates over the period, from more than 60 deaths per 1,000 live births to around 10. Because age composition of the population is known accurately only at censuses, the periods shown are those with a census date as their centre.

Age-specific Death Rates : Males, South Australia^(a)

Age group (years)	Death rate (b)								
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87
0-4	19.98	9.90	8.09	5.82	4.58	4.66	3.20	2.76	2.33
5-9	2.33	1.18	1.00	0.50	0.44	0.43	0.36	0.33	0.23
10-14	1.55	1.08	0.68	0.46	0.55	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.22
15-19	2.41	1.69	1.42	1.08	1.19	1.48	1.51	1.27	1.23
20-24	3.47	2.35	1.44	1.37	1.33	1.55	1.56	1.25	1.36
25-29	3.67	2.51	1.59	1.59	1.34	1.12	1.27	1.19	1.20
30-34	3.97	2.51	1.88	1.62	1.13	1.41	1.23	1.07	1.16
35-39	5.12	3.23	2.41	2.08	2.23	2.04	1.72	1.57	1.32
40-44	6.10	4.73	3.63	3.43	3.27	3.15	2.60	2.29	2.20
45-49	8.37	6.82	6.12	5.44	5.71	5.49	5.05	4.16	3.17
50-54	11.58	9.82	10.74	9.24	9.59	9.37	8.15	7.47	5.72
55-59	18.99	15.11	16.28	15.75	15.92	16.01	13.22	12.76	10.87
60-64	26.02	24.98	26.08	24.39	26.69	25.10	22.33	19.52	16.09
65-69	41.62	36.14	40.08	37.84	40.55	41.00	36.05	31.09	27.54
70-74	62.49	57.07	60.79	59.47	63.86	64.42	54.08	49.09	43.45
75-79	105.50	92.60	97.69	88.56	90.71	96.09	87.50	78.54	70.14
80-84	158.90	147.86	145.56	135.85	138.50	142.39	132.63	117.92	112.19
85 and over	269.50	257.03	248.89	227.39	228.91	230.02	211.49	201.85	187.97
<i>All ages</i>	<i>10.75</i>	<i>9.29</i>	<i>10.87</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>9.17</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>8.52</i>	<i>8.36</i>	<i>8.18</i>

(a) Deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (b) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Age-specific Death Rates : Females, South Australia^(a)

Age group (years)	Death rate (b)								
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87
0-4	16.29	8.29	7.12	3.93	3.47	3.39	2.49	2.00	1.84
5-9	2.30	1.04	0.54	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.35	0.14	0.17
10-14	1.32	0.88	0.38	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.17	0.17
15-19	2.71	1.25	0.75	0.37	0.44	0.65	0.55	0.45	0.45
20-24	2.91	2.36	1.04	0.58	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.52
25-29	3.95	2.73	1.65	0.70	0.53	0.60	0.42	0.36	0.51
30-34	4.18	2.66	1.91	0.96	0.87	0.91	0.66	0.42	0.58
35-39	5.27	3.85	2.03	1.33	1.14	1.18	0.91	0.85	0.70
40-44	4.99	4.10	3.48	1.80	2.13	1.86	1.83	1.44	1.22
45-49	6.42	5.80	4.59	3.03	3.29	2.95	2.73	2.12	2.19
50-54	9.18	8.06	7.09	5.22	4.99	4.60	4.32	3.39	3.54
55-59	10.65	11.24	10.33	7.82	7.59	7.41	6.48	5.31	4.97
60-64	18.07	17.68	14.97	12.74	12.82	12.16	10.45	8.53	7.82
65-69	33.15	27.16	25.22	21.05	20.39	20.32	16.53	14.61	13.61
70-74	46.20	42.19	42.17	35.52	35.36	33.42	28.77	24.95	24.02
75-79	83.56	75.53	72.07	58.28	60.81	57.60	51.55	42.39	40.69
80-84	131.63	121.15	121.57	108.61	100.52	99.42	84.68	75.39	68.88
85 and over	232.84	233.59	214.35	199.38	183.88	186.55	176.26	163.02	146.38
All ages	9.00	8.23	9.19	7.38	7.42	7.50	7.03	6.69	6.94

(a) Deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (b) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate, *i.e.* the number of deaths of children under one year to every 1,000 live births, has declined markedly in the last century. Rates around 200 were not uncommon in the 1850s and 1860s but by the early 1900s the rate was less than half this. Further rapid declines have been evident throughout this century with the 1988 rate being 7.9. The number of infant deaths and infant death rates for selected years since 1851 are shown in the Statistical Summary, Appendix A.

Infant Mortality : Age at Death, South Australia

Year	Under 1 day	1 day	1 week	4 weeks	3 months	6 months	Total under 12 months	
		and under 1 week	and under 4 weeks	and under 3 months	and under 6 months	and under 12 months	Number	Rate (a)
MALES								
1984	24	17	12	16	15	9	93	9.1
1985	29	14	12	16	17	5	93	9.2
1986	28	10	11	15	14	12	90	9.1
1987	20	22	8	16	19	16	101	10.2
1988	30	17	10	15	17	7	96	9.7
FEMALES								
1984	17	6	3	17	9	7	59	6.0
1985	33	11	14	12	11	14	95	9.9
1986	19	8	6	9	9	5	56	5.7
1987	22	11	8	14	8	1	64	6.9
1988	22	9	7	8	5	5	56	6.1
TOTAL								
1984	41	23	15	33	24	16	152	7.6
1985	62	25	26	28	28	19	188	9.6
1986	47	18	17	24	23	17	146	7.4
1987	42	33	16	30	27	17	165	8.6
1988	52	26	17	23	22	12	152	7.9

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births.

The fall in infant mortality is attributable to many factors, including better pre-natal care and obstetric management, which have led to safer births, and to the neonatal intensive care units at major maternity hospitals which have brought about a high survival rate for small and immature infants.

Statistics of infant mortality shown in the table above include the neonatal segment of perinatal deaths which are discussed in the following paragraph.

Perinatal Deaths

Perinatal deaths comprise fetal deaths (stillbirths) and neonatal deaths (deaths within twenty-eight days of birth), of children weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least twenty-two weeks gestation.

Live Births and Perinatal Deaths, South Australia

Year	Live births (a) Number	Perinatal deaths					
		Fetal		Neonatal		Total perinatal	
		Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)
1985	19,790	145	7.3	103	5.2	248	12.4
1986	19,741	124	6.2	76	3.8	200	10.1
1987	19,235	89	4.6	81	4.2	170	8.8
1988	19,155	109	5.7	84	4.4	193	10.0

(a) Includes a very small number of live births that do not meet the definition of a perinatal death. These have been excluded from the denominator used to calculate the perinatal death rates.

(b) Fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 of relevant births registered plus fetal deaths. Neonatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered. Perinatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered plus fetal deaths.

Expectation of Life

Based on the mortality conditions prevailing in South Australia during 1988, the life expectancy at birth for males was 73.6 years and for females 80.3 years (*see* Part 5.3).

Further References

More detailed information on life expectancy, perinatal deaths and causes of death in South Australia are included in Part 5.3 Health, and additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

3301.0	<i>Births, Australia</i>	
3301.4	<i>Births, South Australia</i>	
3302.0	<i>Deaths, Australia</i>	
3302.4	<i>Deaths, South Australia</i>	
3303.0	<i>Causes of Death, Australia</i>	
3303.4	<i>Causes of Death, South Australia</i>	
3304.0	<i>Perinatal Deaths, Australia</i>	

4.6 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

MARRIAGES

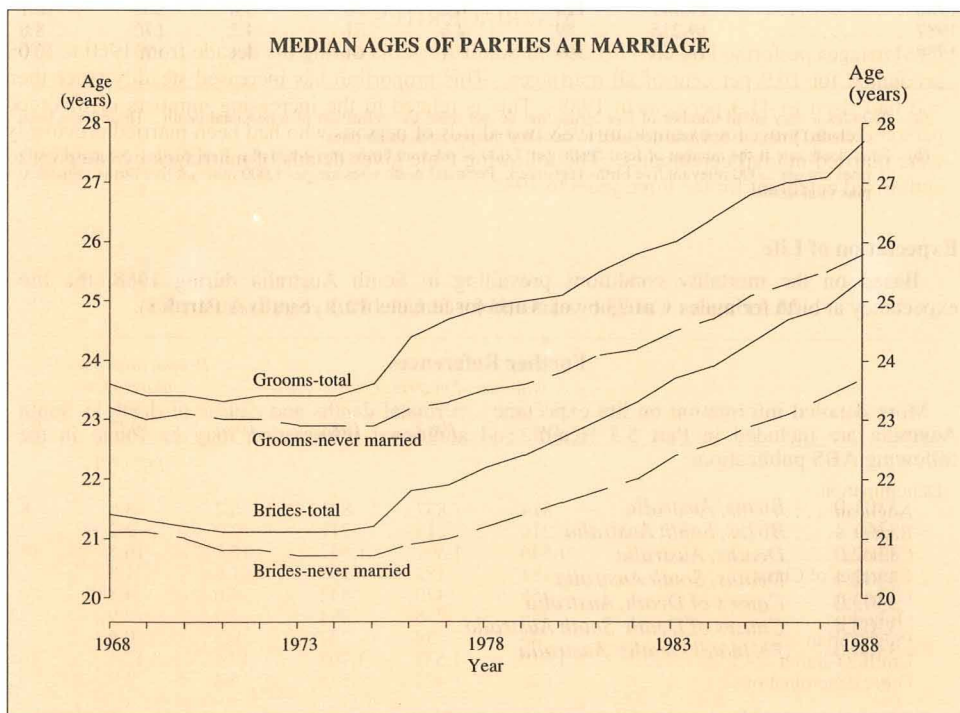
The current legislation relating to marriages in Australia is the *Marriage Act 1961* (Cwlth) and in South Australia this is administered by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Details of persons marrying classified by previous marital status for the five years to 1988 are given in the following table.

Previous Marital Status of Persons Marrying, South Australia

Year	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages	Rate (a)
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
1984	7,911	277	2,455	8,019	344	2,280	10,643	7.87
1985	7,462	280	2,406	7,565	334	2,249	10,148	7.43
1986	7,303	301	2,274	7,382	348	2,148	9,878	7.17
1987	7,241	270	2,184	7,295	308	2,092	9,695	6.95
1988	7,444	260	2,424	7,550	326	2,252	10,128	7.20

(a) Per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

Marriage numbers and rates for selected years from 1846 are shown in the Statistical Summary, Appendix A. The crude marriage rate rose throughout the sixties from 6.99 in 1960 to 9.38 in 1970, gradually declined to a level of 8.67 in 1974 and fell substantially to 7.78 in 1975. The 1976 rate of 8.55 coincided with the introduction of the Family Law Act and a significant increase in the number of divorced persons remarrying. The rate has declined since then even though the proportion of persons marrying who have been divorced has been consistently above 20 per cent.



During 1988 the median age of persons marrying for the first time was 25.8 years for males and 23.7 years for females, a difference of 2.1 years.

The median age of both bridegrooms and brides has shown an upward trend for more than ten years. This trend is apparent for both persons who are marrying for the first time and those who have been married previously.

Median Age at Marriage and Previous Marital Status, South Australia^(a)

Year	Median age of bridegrooms (years)				Median age of brides (years)			
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1984	24.7	60.1	36.5	26.4	22.6	53.3	33.7	23.9
1985	25.1	60.9	37.4	26.8	22.9	52.7	34.2	24.3
1986	25.3	61.3	38.2	27.0	23.1	55.3	34.7	24.7
1987	25.5	60.8	38.5	27.1	23.4	53.1	35.1	24.9
1988	25.8	61.3	38.6	27.7	23.7	54.5	35.2	25.4

(a) The term 'median age' refers to that age which divides total age distribution into two parts of equal magnitude.

In 1987, slightly less than two-thirds of marriages (64.5 per cent) involved partners both of whom had never been married; one partner had been married previously in 19.1 per cent of marriages, and a remarriage for both partners took place in 16.4 per cent of ceremonies.

MARRIAGE RITES

Marriages performed by civil officers in South Australia during the decade from 1960 to 1969 accounted for 10.9 per cent of all marriages. This proportion has increased steadily since then and had risen to 41.3 per cent in 1988. This is related to the increasing numbers of divorced persons remarrying, for example in 1988 two-thirds of persons who had been married previously were married in civil ceremonies. The following table gives details of marriages by category of authorised celebrant for the three years to 1988.

Marriages : Category of Authorised Celebrant, South Australia

Rites	Number of marriages			Proportion of total marriages		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
				<i>per cent</i>		
Denomination:						
Anglican	814	837	881	8.2	8.6	8.7
Baptist	216	216	211	2.2	2.2	2.1
Catholic	1,546	1,597	1,642	15.7	16.5	16.2
Churches of Christ	181	182	195	1.8	1.9	1.9
Lutheran	455	470	442	4.6	4.8	4.4
Orthodox	249	278	294	2.5	2.9	2.9
Presbyterian	48	38	37	0.5	0.4	0.4
Uniting Church	1,719	1,687	1,708	17.4	17.4	16.9
Other denominations	526	473	535	5.3	4.9	5.3
Total	5,754	5,778	5,945	58.3	59.6	58.7
Civil ceremonies by:						
Official registrars	1,852	1,647	1,620	18.7	17.0	16.0
Other civil celebrants	2,272	2,270	2,563	23.0	23.4	25.3
Total	9,878	9,695	10,128	100.0	100.0	100.0

DIVORCES

The South Australian Registry of the Family Court of Australia has had exclusive jurisdiction over divorces since 31 May 1976, under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth). This Act repealed the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* (Cwlth) which had granted jurisdiction to hear and determine divorces to the Supreme Courts of the States and Territories.

Under the provisions of the Family Law Act the sole ground for dissolution of marriage is irretrievable breakdown, established by twelve months separation. Prospective applicants are encouraged to seek help from marriage counsellors attached to the Family Court or from voluntary marriage guidance organisations.

In 1976, the first year of operation of the Family Law Act, there were 6,142 divorces granted in South Australia; 4,740 of these were granted under the new legislation and the remainder under the Matrimonial Causes Act which was repealed in that year. Since that year the highest number of divorces granted in a year was in 1982 when it was 4,526. The next table gives details of divorces granted for the years 1984 to 1988.

Divorces, South Australia

Particulars	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Divorces granted	No.	4,114	4,216	3,776	4,050	4,031
Crude divorce rate (a)	Per cent	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
Median duration of marriage	Years	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation	Years	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6
Divorces involving children:						
Number	No.	2,535	2,500	2,303	2,433	2,413
Percentage of total	Per cent	61.6	59.3	61.0	60.1	59.9
Average issue	No.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8

(a) The crude divorce rate is the number of divorces granted per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

Details of the relative ages at marriage of husbands and wives for divorces granted in 1988 are contained in the following table. The median age at marriage for husbands was 24.2 years and for wives 21.7 years.

Divorces : Ages of Parties at Time of Marriage, South Australia, 1988

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)									Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	209	61	5	2	1	-	-	-	1	279
20-24	757	1,115	102	14	6	1	-	1	2	1,998
25-29	127	503	195	48	21	6	2	-	1	903
30-34	17	130	103	68	27	6	1	1	-	353
35-39	9	39	52	48	28	19	1	2	1	199
40-44	3	13	24	21	19	23	6	4	2	115
45-49	-	5	2	12	9	19	10	9	-	66
50 and over	-	4	5	10	10	14	13	54	-	110
Not stated	5	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
Total	1,127	1,871	488	223	123	88	33	71	7	4,031

The proportion of persons granted divorces who were divorced at the time of their marriage has been increasing steadily in recent years. The following table gives details of marital status at the time of the marriage for divorces granted in the years 1984 to 1988.

Divorces : Marital Status at Time of Marriage, South Australia

<i>Marital status at marriage</i>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
HUSBANDS					
Never married	3,521	3,530	3,159	3,383	3,284
Widowed	61	69	50	35	33
Divorced	532	617	567	632	714
WIVES					
Never married	3,536	3,589	3,213	3,412	3,329
Widowed	63	73	56	38	36
Divorced	515	554	507	600	666

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 3304.4 *Marriages, South Australia*
- 3305.4 *Divorces, South Australia*
- 3306.0 *Marriages, Australia*
- 3307.0 *Divorces, Australia*

Chapter 5

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

The law in force in South Australia consists of:

- so much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1836;
- Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of South Australia, together with regulations, rules, orders etc. made thereunder;
- Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders etc. made thereunder;
- Imperial law binding South Australia as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of Australia or as a State – subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster (this relates mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern); and
- Case law (this consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in South Australia).

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth government powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

- The role of the Attorney-General's Department is the provision of efficient legal and associated services to the Attorney-General, other Ministers of the Crown, Government departments and to specified public authorities.

The Attorney-General, who is a member of State Parliament and a Minister of the Crown, is the first law officer of the Crown in South Australia. The Attorney-General initiates and defends certain proceedings by and against the State as *parens patriae*, and is responsible for the laying of information in cases of indictable offences. The Attorney-General also administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, coroners, land titles, registration of companies and business names, and the Electoral Commission.

The Solicitor-General, at the request of the Attorney-General acts as counsel for the Crown as well as providing formal legal advice to the Attorney-General, the Premier and to the State Government and its agencies. In February 1989, the State Government approved the separation of the roles of the Crown Solicitor and the Chief Executive Officer. Under the new arrangements, the Chief Executive Officer has special responsibility for policy advice and development in the areas of responsibility of the Attorney-General's portfolio. The Crown Solicitor remains responsible for the Crown's professional legal practice and for the management of the Crown Solicitor's Office.

The Parliamentary Counsel is responsible to the Government for the preparation of all legislation initiated by the Government.

COURTS

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the superior court of record in and for the State and is constituted by the Chief Justice and puisne judges and the masters appointed under the *Supreme Court Act 1935*. The Supreme Court is a court of law and equity and is vested with jurisdiction in civil, criminal, testamentary, land and valuation, admiralty and appellate causes or matters. The Supreme Court Rules made by the Judges under the power contained in the Act regulate the practice and procedure of the Court.

The Supreme Court has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of Commonwealth Courts which may, under recent legislation, transfer matters in appropriate cases to the Supreme Court.

Persons charged on information must be tried before a jury except where an accused person has elected to be tried before a judge alone.

In its appellate jurisdiction the Court corrects errors of the lower courts and interprets and expounds the law. Subject to leave being granted, appeals lie from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia.

The Supreme Court in its testamentary causes jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State.

District Courts

The District Court (also referred to as the Local Court of Full Jurisdiction) is an intermediate court and is constituted by a senior judge and other judges appointed under the Local and District Criminal Courts Act. Two of the judges sit in the Children's Court, two judges sit in the Appeal Tribunals Jurisdiction and one in the Commercial Tribunal. The District Court in its civil and criminal jurisdictions sits in Adelaide. It also holds civil circuits at Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, the Riverland, Mount Gambier and Whyalla and criminal circuits at Mount Gambier and Port Augusta.

Supreme and District Courts : Matters Finalised and Proven, South Australia

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>1986</i>		<i>1987</i>	
	<i>Finalised</i>	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Finalised</i>	<i>Proven</i>
Homicide	69	32	61	31
Assault (excluding sexual)	268	134	314	165
Sexual assaults and offences	480	288	524	278
Other offences against the person	47	32	70	39
Robbery and extortion	103	78	146	109
Fraud and misappropriation	1,218	832	1,292	1,194
Breaking and entering	290	246	350	281
Drug offences	588	463	471	385
Other offences	580	444	810	614
<i>Total offences</i>	<i>3,643</i>	<i>2,549</i>	<i>4,038</i>	<i>3,096</i>

The civil jurisdictional limit of the District Court is \$150,000 in actions relating to injury, damage or loss caused by, or arising out of, the use of a motor vehicle and in any other case \$100,000. The criminal jurisdictional limit of the District Court is fifteen years imprisonment. Crimes prosecuted by information laid in the District Court must be tried before a jury.

Local Courts

Local Courts were first established in South Australia by an ordinance of 1850 and originally had criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. They are divided into three areas; Limited Jurisdiction,

Special Jurisdiction and Small Claims. The courts vested with all jurisdictions are the Local Courts of Adelaide, South East (Mount Gambier), Lincoln (Port Lincoln), Pirie (Port Pirie), Riverland (Berri) and Whyalla. These courts may hear and determine actions for amounts up to \$20,000 with special provisions for hearing 'small claims' as defined for a pecuniary sum not exceeding \$2,000. Courts of Special Jurisdiction may hear and determine any unsatisfied judgment summons whatever the amount of the judgment.

A magistrate exercises limited jurisdiction including small claims, and special jurisdiction; two justices of the peace sitting together or one special justice sitting alone may only exercise special jurisdiction.

Children's Court

Proceedings in the Children's Court are regulated by the *Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act 1979* which relates to persons who are less than 18 years of age. A screening panel decides whether a young offender who has admitted an allegation appears before a non-judicial tribunal, called the Children's Aid Panel, or a Children's Court. Most first offenders are referred to an Aid Panel.

Juvenile Offenders, Matters Heard^(a)

Major offence type	Children's Court		Children's Aid Panels		Total matters	
	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
Homicide	2	5	-	-	2	5
Assault	371	372	172	159	543	531
Rape	12	13	1	1	13	14
Other sexual offences	44	35	41	29	85	64
Robbery	56	37	4	-	60	37
Break and enter	1,286	1,013	651	563	1,937	1,576
Vehicle theft	956	928	390	318	1,346	1,246
Other theft	1,366	1,264	3,125	2,376	4,491	3,640
Wilful damage	561	543	462	454	1,023	997
Receiving	193	198	117	117	310	315
Fraud	259	167	205	188	464	355
Drug offences (other than alcohol)	533	605	572	516	1,105	1,121
Liquor	488	397	622	450	1,110	847
Unlawfully on premises	204	188	207	180	411	368
Driving and traffic (major offences)	880	685	518	419	1,398	1,104
Disorderly behaviour	886	682	357	313	1,243	995
Other offences	797	709	559	504	1,356	1,213
Total matters heard	8,894	7,841	8,003	6,587	16,897	14,428
Total alleged offenders (b)	2,405	2,173	5,008	4,031	7,413	6,204

(a) Excludes breaches of recognizance; most minor traffic offences, and truancy.

(b) An alleged offender may appear in court on more than one occasion for the same offence, and/or may appear in order to answer more than one count of the same offence.

The Children's Court may not try homicide offences. In cases of very serious offences or persistent serious offending, an order for the child to be tried in an adult court may be obtained. A child may elect to be tried as an adult and, if found guilty, be subject to the penalties set by the Children's Court.

The Children's Court also deals with neglected children where the Chief Executive Officer of Department for Family and Community Services applies for a declaration that a child is in need of care and should be placed under the guardianship of the Minister of Family and Community Services.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction are held in all major towns to hear criminal cases. In offences of dishonesty their jurisdiction is confined to cases where the property value is not more than \$2,000, and the limit of their jurisdiction as to penalty is imprisonment for two years.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction : Criminal Matters Finalised and Outcome, Selected Offences, South Australia, 1987

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>Finalised</i>	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Acquitted or dismissed</i>	<i>Referred to a higher court</i>	<i>Other</i>
Homicide	57	—	18	38	1
Assault (excl. sexual assault)	2,956	1,732	893	134	197
Sexual assaults and offences	402	2	168	225	7
Other offences against the person	92	4	46	41	1
Robbery and extortion	223	2	97	120	4
Breaking and entering, fraud and other theft	12,356	9,448	1,746	575	587
Property damage and environmental offences	1,215	932	73	21	189
Offences against good order					
Drug offences (excl. theft of drugs)	8,789	7,229	340	57	1,163
Driving, motor vehicle, traffic and related offences	9,471	7,858	123	6	1,484
Other offences	267	133	48	63	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>39,535</i>	<i>30,235</i>	<i>3,843</i>	<i>1,529</i>	<i>3,928</i>

Coroners Court

The principal function of the office of Coroner is the detection and deterrence of secret homicide. The Coroner performs an investigative role into both natural and unnatural deaths, and examines deaths related to civil matters, *e.g.* workers compensation. Although from time to time the Coroner has been given a criminal jurisdiction, this is not currently the case.

The Coroner also inquires into the causes and origins of all fires causing damage to persons or property and into the disappearance from or within the State of any person.

JURY SYSTEM

The procedure in relation to juries is governed by the *Juries Act 1927*. Indictable offences are tried before a judge and twelve jurors sitting in the criminal jurisdiction of either the Supreme Court or District Court, depending on the gravity of the offence.

From 1985 the Juries Act provides that an accused may elect, in accordance with the rule of court, to be tried by a judge alone.

Jury districts for the metropolitan and certain country areas are fixed by proclamation pursuant to the Juries Act and a jury list is compiled annually for each jury district. The names of persons included in the list are selected by computer process from the appropriate House of Assembly electoral rolls at the direction of the Sheriff. The jurors summoned to hear and determine an issue are later selected by ballot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge three jurors without assigning reasons.

LIQUOR LICENSING AUTHORITY

The licensing of hotels and other outlets to sell liquor is governed by the *Liquor Licensing Act 1985*, which came into effect on 1 July 1985 under which is constituted a licensing authority, consisting of a Licensing Court Judge and a Liquor Licensing Commissioner. Licences are divided into two categories as follows:

Category A

- hotel licence
- retail liquor merchant's licence
- wholesale liquor merchant's licence
- entertainment venue licence
- general facility licence

Category B

- club licence
- producer's licence
- residential licence
- restaurant licence
- limited licence

All matters concerning Category B licences, and some matters relating to Category A licences, are determined by the Liquor Licensing Commissioner. The Licensing Court Judge determines the remaining matters relating to Category A licences and any applications for review of a decision of the Commissioner, who is also responsible for the administration of the Act.

Licence fees, except for limited licences, are assessed as a percentage of the value of liquor purchases (or in some cases sales) during the previous twelve months.

The main categories of licences operative at 30 June 1989 are listed below.

Selected Liquor Licences Current, 30 June 1989

Hotel	623
Retail Liquor Merchant's	151
Unrestricted Club	319
Restricted Club	844
Entertainment Venues	35
Residential	125
Wholesale Liquor Merchants	112
Producer's	200
Restaurant	576
B.Y.O. Restaurant	41
General Facility	124

BANKRUPTCY

Since 1928 bankruptcy has been under Commonwealth Government jurisdiction. Under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cwlth) South Australia is a bankruptcy 'district' and jurisdiction is exercised by the Federal Court of Australia. Bankruptcy proceedings can be instituted either by a debtor filing his own petition or by a creditor issuing a creditor's petition whereupon the Federal Court may make a sequestration order against that debtor's estate. A bankrupt is entitled to an automatic discharge from bankruptcy on the expiration of three years unless discharged by the Court before that date, or an objection has been filed with the Registrar in Bankruptcy.

In 1988-89 there were 1,326 bankruptcies declared, a decrease of 169 over the previous year, and 27 less than the number of bankruptcies declared in 1986-87.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Consumer protection in South Australia, in common with the other States, is a responsibility divided between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The major arm of Commonwealth responsibility is the Trade Practices Commission and the relevant State agency is the Office of Fair Trading, a division of the Department of Public and Consumer Affairs.

Consumer law in South Australia has recently been consolidated and rationalised to provide a greater range of sanctions against unfair trading practices, and to place greater emphasis on the promotion of fair trading. Commonwealth provisions dealing with misleading and deceptive conduct have been incorporated into South Australian legislation, and extended to cover all businesses.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

The Commissioner administers:

- *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*
- *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Cwlth)
- *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cwlth)

The objectives of the Equal Opportunity Commission are as follows:

- To promote equality of opportunity and an understanding of its principles and practices among the citizens of South Australia.
- To foster and encourage informed and unprejudiced attitudes in the community with a view to eliminating discrimination on the ground of sex, sexuality, marital status, pregnancy, race and physical or intellectual impairments.
- To provide effective redress for unlawful discrimination on the grounds of sex, sexuality, marital status, pregnancy, race and physical impairment; and for sexual harassment.
- To encourage the application of equal opportunity and human rights principles and practices in employment, education, the conferral of qualifications, the provision of goods and services, accommodation, advertising, the disposal of land, clubs and associations and in sport.

The Commissioner handles complaints of discrimination on the basis of sex, sexuality, marital status, pregnancy, physical impairment and race.

LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION

The Legal Services Commission, constituted under the provisions of the *Legal Services Commission Act 1977*, is responsible for the provision of legal assistance in South Australia.

The Commission is an independent statutory body with representation from a variety of groups in the community. The staff of the Commission provide legal advice in any matter. More extensive legal representation is provided by the private legal profession on assignment, as well as by staff. Legal assistance of a substantive nature is subject to a means test and to other guidelines laid down from time to time. However, legal advice in the form of a short interview is free.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Office of Public Trustee was established in 1881 and is regulated by the *Administration and Probate Act 1919*. The Public Trustee provides a service to the public by preparing wills, administering estates, and protecting infants and absentee beneficiaries in estates administered by private administrators. A person may appoint the Public Trustee to be the executor and trustee of a will or the trustee of any disposition of property creating a trust.

Trust Funds have grown from \$2,800 (£1,400) in 1881 to \$200 million at 30 June 1989.

Wills which appoint the Public Trustee as executor and which are held in safe custody number more than 150,000. Approximately one-third of all deceased estates in South Australia are administered by the Public Trustee.

POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

The Australian Federal Police (AFP), established in 1979, is the major law enforcement agency of the Commonwealth Government. It investigates breaches of Commonwealth law and also has the responsibility for all policing in the Australian Capital Territory. Its priority areas are investigation into drug trafficking, all organised crime, major fraud and specific references from the Government (e.g. organised crime). It assists Royal Commissions as well as participating in joint State Police Force and/or other law enforcement agency task forces. Its members are stationed in every State/Territory, as well as in many overseas locations. Other functions include the security of the Family Courts and the policing of major airports throughout Australia.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POLICE FORCE

The police force was first established in South Australia in 1838 and has been administered by a Commissioner of Police since 1840. Since that time the Force has grown to such an extent that a Deputy Commissioner, four Assistant Commissioners and a Director have been introduced. Each Assistant Commissioner has control of one of four major areas of the Force which have been designated Operations, Personnel, Crime and Services. The Director has control of the fifth major area of the force designated as Administration and Finance.

**Police Personnel, South Australia
At 30 June**

<i>Personnel</i>	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Executive officers (a)	48	48	46	47	45
Inspectors	74	74	77	77	77
Sergeants	504	516	504	509	565
Constables (b)	2,747	2,854	3,034	2,940	2,878
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,373</i>	<i>3,492</i>	<i>3,661</i>	<i>3,573</i>	<i>3,565</i>

(a) Includes superintendents.

(b) Includes trainees, cadets, probationary constables and police aides.

The objectives of the South Australian Police Force include the preservation of civil order; the protection of persons and property; the prevention or reduction of the incidence of crime; the provision of assistance to the community on general police matters; the provision for the general security of the State, and the provision of emergency services in disaster situations.

Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police

The following crime statistics are compiled from Criminal Offence Reports which were made out for offences which became known to the police during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 and should be regarded only as an indication of changing levels of criminality.

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police
South Australia, 1987-88 and 1988-89**

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>Number of offences</i>		<i>Number of known offences cleared 1988-89</i>	<i>Number of offenders involved in cleared offences 1988-89</i>
	1987-88	1988-89		
Homicide	71	98	89	90
Assault (excluding sexual assault)	8,906	9,590	6,778	4,412
Sexual offences	2,165	1,852	1,017	583
Other offences against the person	675	709	353	199
<i>Total offences against the person</i>	<i>11,817</i>	<i>12,249</i>	<i>8,237</i>	<i>5,284</i>
Break and enter	38,273	38,602	2,945	3,093
Fraud, forgery, and misappropriation	6,428	7,045	4,595	1,245
Receiving and unlawful possession	1,775	1,729	1,693	1,354
Motor vehicle theft	10,166	11,886	1,496	1,539
Larceny from a motor vehicle	15,186	14,634	967	858
Larceny of bicycles	6,045	5,769	412	197
Shop theft (shoplifting)	6,939	6,363	5,765	5,195
Other theft	31,471	30,928	3,059	1,632
<i>Total break and enter, fraud, and other offences involving theft</i>	<i>116,283</i>	<i>116,956</i>	<i>20,932</i>	<i>15,113</i>

**Selected Offences Reported or Becoming Known to the Police
South Australia, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (continued)**

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>Number of offences</i>		<i>Number of known offences cleared</i>	<i>Number of offenders involved in cleared offences</i>
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Robbery and extortion	711	727	224	255
Property damage and environmental offences	19,680	21,239	3,722	3,382
Offences against public order	22,230	22,990	16,156	15,102
Drug offences	2,504	2,736	2,680	2,312
Drink driving and related offences	9,076	9,103	9,101	9,099
Other offences	2,330	1,794	1,251	882
All offences	184,631	187,794	62,303	51,429

Crime Prevention

As a Crime Prevention initiative the Police School Education program continued to expand within high schools and at 30 June 1989, 22 programs were operating.

Blue Light activities for youth also increased. Thirty-three disco branches located throughout the State conducted 140 discos, with 37,000 youths attending. A new night club conducted by Blue Light started at Whyalla and Blue Light youth camps will soon commence in the State. In addition a Police Deputy Club is planned for primary school aged children.

The demand for Neighbourhood Watch continued and at 30 June 1989, there were 155 Neighbourhood Watch areas in the State, with a further 201 areas awaiting establishment. Fifty-seven new Neighbourhood Watch areas and two Rural Watch areas were introduced during the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Prisons

There are nine gaols and prisons administered by the South Australian Department of Correctional Services. Adelaide Gaol, a holding centre for remand and short-term sentenced prisoners closed during February 1988. Adelaide Remand Centre was opened in 1987 to cater for persons on remand. Yatala Labour Prison provides for long-term male prisoners under maximum and medium security ratings in addition to providing a reception facility for all male sentenced prisoners in the city. Port Augusta Gaol, Port Lincoln Prison, Mount Gambier Gaol and Mobilong Prison are medium security prisons which accommodate male and female prisoners. Cadell Training Centre is a dual purpose institution which operates as a pre-release centre for long-term prisoners as well as accommodating minimum security short-term prisoners. The Northfield Prison Complex is a multi-purpose prison. It accommodates high, medium and low security female prisoners and, in a separate area, low security male prisoners in ten separate dwelling units each shared by four prisoners.

In addition, police prisons situated mainly in the more remote country areas serve as short-term detention centres for both males and females on behalf of the Department of Correctional Services. James Nash House, situated in the grounds of Hillcrest Hospital, accommodates the criminally insane and those undergoing short-term psychiatric care and assessment. This hospital is administered by the Department of Correctional Services and staffed by trained medical personnel from the South Australian Health Commission and provides specialised treatment programs for both males and females.

A Home Detention Scheme was introduced in 1987. This allows selected prisoners to complete up to six months of their sentences at home. Prisoners involved in this scheme are kept under close surveillance and may only leave their homes for employment or health reasons.

Prisons : Numbers of Sentenced Persons Received by Major Offence Type

<i>Major offence type</i>	<i>1986-87</i>		<i>1987-88</i>		<i>1988-89</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Homicide	15	0.4	17	0.5	18	0.6
Assault	292	8.7	276	7.6	237	7.6
Sexual assault	61	1.8	45	1.2	47	1.5
Robbery and extortion	46	1.4	61	1.7	55	1.8
Fraud and forgery	170	5.1	142	3.9	86	2.8
Theft, break and enter	600	17.9	481	13.2	482	15.5
Property damage	77	2.3	73	2.0	62	2.0
Driving and related offences ...	690	20.6	978	26.8	828	26.6
Drink driving	349	10.4	444	12.2	347	11.1
Drugs	153	4.6	162	4.4	159	5.1
Against good order	279	8.3	345	9.4	279	9.0
Offensive behaviour	236	7.0	226	6.2	162	5.2
Breach of recognizance, suspended sentence, parole ...	352	10.5	338	9.3	283	9.1
Other	36	1.1	61	1.7	72	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,356</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,649</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,117</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Community Corrections

The Community Corrections Division is responsible for providing supervision and social casework services to probationers and parolees. Probation officers provide a professional social work service, including a wide range of treatment and management alternatives for offenders. The Community Service Order Scheme, initiated and administered by the Division, provides participating courts with a further alternative to imprisonment. A Fine Option Scheme allows offenders, who have been fined and are unable to pay, to work out the amount of the fine in community service work as an alternative to prison.

PUBLIC SAFETY**STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE**

The South Australian State Emergency Service (SES), formerly the Civil Defence Organisation, was established in 1961 to provide protection for the public against the effects of wartime hostilities. As the threat of war has diminished, the emphasis has shifted progressively towards involvement in counter-disaster measures. The SES is identified as a functional service under the State Disaster Plan.

A Director, who is also a member and Executive Officer of the State Disaster Committee, leads the Service, and is supported by a small permanent staff at State Headquarters in Thebarton, and ten Divisional Offices. Permanent officers are involved in the preparation of counter-disaster plans at all levels, while volunteer members respond to emergency situations on a day-to-day basis throughout the State. These volunteers undertake training to develop their counter-disaster skills. In the main, the courses are conducted by permanent SES staff in the State, but some selected persons attend courses conducted at the Australian Counter Disaster College, Mount Macedon, Victoria.

ROAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION

In September 1989, the Highways Department and the Motor Registration and Road Safety Divisions of the Department of Transport were amalgamated to form the Department of Road Transport. This new department is charged with responsibility for the development of road safety policy through one of its organisational units, the Office of Road Safety.

In addition, a Road Safety Management and Coordination Group was established comprising chief executives from Road Transport, Education, and Police Departments, SA Health Commission, Office of Transport Policy and Planning and a nominee of the Local Government Association to coordinate a government-wide effort in road safety.

The Road Safety Advisory Council has remained as an advisory body to the Minister of Transport.

Road safety programs are implemented by the Department of Road Transport, local government authorities, Police and Education Departments, South Australian Health Commission, and the National Health and Medical Research Council's Road Accident Research Unit.

FIRE SERVICES

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Provision for the establishment and maintenance of fire brigades in South Australia under the control and management of the Fire Brigades Board was first instituted in 1882. In 1981, the Fire Brigades Board was dissolved and the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Corporation was established.

The Corporation maintains suitably equipped fire brigades in proclaimed fire districts in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area and in country towns. At 30 June 1989 there were forty fire brigade stations of which twenty-one were metropolitan and nineteen were country. During 1988-89 these brigades received 12,153 calls. Some of these brigades are staffed by permanent personnel and others by auxiliary firefighters.

The expenses and maintenance of brigades are financed in the proportions, three-quarters by insurance companies, one-eighth by the State Treasury and one-eighth by the municipalities and district councils serviced. In 1988-89 the respective amounts provided by these bodies were \$27.0 million, \$4.5 million and \$4.5 million.

South Australian Country Fire Services

The South Australian Country Fire Services (CFS) is an organisation established under the *Country Fires Act 1989* to protect life and property by providing a service for the protection from, and the prevention and suppression of, fire and other emergencies.

CFS services an area of 886,000 square kilometres, or approximately 90 per cent of South Australia.

Volunteer members in 519 registered brigades report through a Group and Regional command structure.

South Australian Country Fire Services

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
Strength of service at 30 June:				
Affiliated organisations	490	510	519	519
Volunteer members	19,000	19,000	19,600	20,000
Fires attended in year ended				
30 June:				
Structural/vehicle	412	520	583	647
Rural	1,649	2,286	2,839	2,223
Area destroyed in bushfires (ha)	177,811	349,450	1,768,200	71,300
Financial losses (\$);				
Structural/vehicle	7,200,846	15,400,000	34,000,000	14,620,000
Rural	5,095,135	11,000,000	42,000,000	11,000,000
Total brigade callouts	3,154	4,352	5,526	5,004

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA SA DIVISION LIMITED

The National Safety Council of Australia SA Division Limited is a not-for-profit, non-government, independent, tripartite organisation. Its activities are controlled by a Board of Directors representative of industry, unions, government and the community.

The Council's objectives are to encourage and work for the spread of safety awareness practices throughout Australia, and to be an authoritative source of information, opinion and advice to industry, unions, governments, media and the community.

The Council provides services on a fee-for-service basis in all areas of Health and Safety Consultancy and Training. Training programs and seminars are offered and the sale of posters, publications and materials covering all facets of safety are available. Additionally, the Council offers the NSCA Diploma in Occupational Health & Safety Management.

Finance is derived from membership fees, and the sale of consultancy and training services to members. The Community Safety Department receives a small grant from the SA State Government to assist in Community Safety projects.

WATER SAFETY AND LIFE SAVING

Royal Life Saving Society

The South Australia Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society—Australia was established in 1909. In 1952 an agreement was made with the Surf Life Saving Association whereby the Surf Life Saving Association undertook responsibility for life saving on ocean beaches, and the Royal Life Saving Society retained responsibility for all inland areas of activity.

The voluntary work of the Society is financed mainly by grants made by the Government, by donations, and by the Society's own fund-raising activities.

Surf Life Saving Association

The South Australian State Centre of the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia was formed in 1952, with the prime objective of supplying a public service of surveillance and rescue patrols at Adelaide's beaches.

The Association has eighteen affiliated clubs with a membership joining age of 7 years. The gaining of the Surf Bronze Medallion at 15 years allows men and women the opportunity of serving the community as patrolling members at their respective beaches during the summer season, which is normally from the beginning of November until the end of March.

The Association is assisted with funding for administration and equipment from the three tiers of Government.

'Learn to Swim' Campaign

Vacation swimming classes organised by the Education Department were first established in their present form in January 1956. In January each year instruction is provided at more than 250 centres at swimming pools and beaches throughout the State for a period of nine days. Classes are attended by more than 40,000 children from 5 to 18 years of age. The major aim of the program is to impart water safety knowledge, teach survival and safe swimming and to enable children to assist with a rescue by the safest and quickest method available.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 4502.4 *Higher Courts: Criminal Matters, South Australia*
- 4504.4 *Crime and Prevention of Crime in the Community, South Australia*
- 4505.4 *Lower Courts: Criminal Matters, South Australia*
- 4506.0 *Crime Victims Survey, Australia*



Glendi, festival of Greek food and folklore.

Australian Formula One Grand Prix racing, Adelaide.

Photos: *Tourism South Australia*





One of the floats in the John Martin/State Bank Christmas Pageant.

Photo: *Tourism South Australia*

Scene from Kathakali, pantomime dance-drama of Kerala shown at 1990 Adelaide Festival.

Photo: *Adelaide Festival*





Ground floor action, Adelaide Casino.
Vintage Queens, Barossa Vintage Festival.

Photos: *Tourism South Australia*





Carols by Candlelight held every year in Elder Park.

Kernewek Lowender, Cornish Festival, held in Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo.

Photos: *Tourism South Australia*



5.2 CULTURE AND RECREATION

THE PERFORMING ARTS

Adelaide Festival Centre

The Adelaide Festival Centre is South Australia's major performing arts complex and a major tourist attraction.

Completed in 1973 it contains a 2000-seat auditorium (complete with hydraulic lift organ), a versatile drama theatre, an experimental theatre, an Amphitheatre, an art collection, restaurants and piano bar.

The Centre is also the home of the biennial Festival of Arts and The Performing Arts Collection of South Australia.

A special article on the Festival Centre was included on pages 245-9 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1975.

Adelaide Festival of Arts

In 1958, a small group of Adelaide citizens developed plans for the first Adelaide Festival of Arts, which was held in 1960. Further Festivals have been held in March in years of even number since 1962.

The completion of the Adelaide Festival Centre and the resultant increase in on-going cultural activity shifted the emphasis of the Festival towards more developmental and innovative programming, including the commissioning of new works, the encouragement of local companies and artists, and the provision of a variety of programs to attract greater public interest and appreciation.

The Adelaide Festival has proved to be a major cultural event not only in South Australia, but Australia, and in 1988 attracted over 780,000 attendances to its three week program. It has been instrumental in bringing to Australia for the first time many notable overseas companies, performers and artists. It has seen the first performances of scores of major Australian productions and an increasing number of world premieres commissioned specially by or for the Festival.

Adelaide Festival Fringe Inc

The Festival Fringe began operations in the 1960s, providing at Festival of Arts time a forum for artists not included in the main Festival events. It existed for many years in various forms on a limited budget but, after incorporation in 1975, received assistance from the South Australian Department for the Arts. The Fringe has undergone spectacular growth in recent years, aided by financial support from a number of corporate sponsors.

Since 1984, the Fringe has operated from premises in the Living Arts Centre and this site has been the main focus of its Festival activities. The Fringe presents selections from all art forms: drama, dance, visual art, comedy, cabaret, music, multicultural arts and community events. During the 1988 Festival, the Fringe assisted 248 groups mount over 300 shows and exhibitions, with an estimated 550,000 attendances.

Come Out Festival

Every two years since 1975 South Australia has played host to a festival of arts for young people. Come Out 91 will be the ninth festival of the creative, performing and visual arts by, for and with young people at primary and secondary levels. The Festival's objectives of excellence, access and participation are well provided in each area of Aboriginal art, dance, literature, music, theatre and visual art/craft. Together with Community Come Out and country and metropolitan touring it is estimated that more than 400,000 South Australians take part in the festival.

Other Performing Arts

The State Theatre Company, established in 1965, became a statutory body in 1972. The Company, based at the Playhouse, Adelaide Festival Centre, is South Australia's leading drama

company presenting each year a major season of plays, including classics, modern drama, new works from overseas and new Australian writing. The Company tours country centres from time to time.

Magpie Theatre is the young people's section of the State Theatre Company, performing in schools and giving theatre performances at various venues. As well as performing in the metropolitan area, Magpie tours country areas, including remote and isolated areas in the far north of the State.

A wide range of professional and amateur theatre companies and dramatic societies operate in Adelaide and regional centres, performing original and established works.

The Adelaide based Australian Dance Theatre is South Australia's only professional dance company. Founded in 1965, it aims to develop contemporary dance in Australia and provides opportunities for developing artists in this field. The company performs regularly in Adelaide and South Australian regional areas and tours interstate and overseas. As is the case with dramatic theatre, several dance groups perform regularly in the State.

The State Opera of South Australia is one of the State's leading performing arts organisations. It was established in 1976 and receives State Government subsidies as well as private sponsorship. The company has pioneered many major works in Australia and also presents productions for the Adelaide Festival of Arts. The State Opera uses singers and designers of international renown and is supported musically by the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra.

Live performances of music catering to a range of tastes, from symphony, chamber and choral to ethnic, folk, jazz and pop, are to be heard throughout the year at a variety of venues.

Regional Trusts

The four Regional Centre Trusts (under the terms of the *Cultural Trusts Act 1984*) serve the cultural needs of their regions. Through the activities of the Trusts, theatres have been built at Mount Gambier, Port Pirie, Renmark and Whyalla. Community Arts Officers, who provide arts-related information and advisory services, have been appointed to serve a number of regional Cultural Centres. The Trusts have also ensured coordination between various arts organisations for touring exhibitions, specific creative projects, and assistance in establishing and developing locally based arts initiatives.

Carclew Youth Performing Arts Centre

Carclew provides a focus for all arts activities for young people, advises the government on youth arts policy, and, through the South Australian Youth Arts Board, allocates grants for companies and individuals working with or for young people.

It also has projects of its own, including *Lowdown*, the national youth arts magazine, Harlequin Recording and Sound Studio, dance and drama workshops, and seminars.

Carclew operates the State Young People's Theatre, the *Odeon* at Norwood, and promotes professional performances for children and young people.

Additionally, there is a comprehensive Youth Arts Library and Printery housed at Carclew to support all youth arts practitioners.

VISUAL ARTS

Art Gallery of South Australia

The Gallery's holdings include paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, photographs and decorative arts. The collections are broad and include a fine representative selection of Australian, European and Asian art, including one of the finest South-East Asian ceramic collections. Holdings have been enriched over time through bequests and gifts, while the State Government makes an annual grant to the Gallery for the purchase of works of art.

Works by established European and Australian artists are always on display as well as changing displays of contemporary art. South Australian art is well represented and is featured throughout the Gallery's displays. Besides its own exhibitions, the Gallery's programming includes major national and international touring exhibitions.

The Art Gallery of South Australia is a Division of the South Australian Department for the Arts. Its operations are assisted by the Art Gallery of South Australia Foundation, which helps raise substantial funds towards major acquisitions, and by the Friends of the Art Gallery of South Australia.

The Gallery's conservation requirements are serviced by the State Conservation Centre located adjacent to the Gallery. A special article on conservation in the Art Gallery was included on pages 39-45 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1983.

Other Visual Arts Venues

Other galleries are operated by a number of organisations and individual proprietors in both metropolitan and country areas including in Adelaide, for example, the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, the Royal South Australian Society of Arts, the Contemporary Arts Centre and the Experimental Art Foundation.

The Jam Factory Craft Centre comprises five interrelated activity areas for the development and support of the crafts in South Australia. These are: training workshops (in hot blown glass, ceramics, leather and knitted textiles); low-rental tenant workshops; a retail craft shop; exhibition galleries; and, craft information services, which are shared with the Crafts Council of South Australia (an independent tenant agency).

The aims of the Jam Factory Workshops Inc. are: to maintain hand processing traditions and skills; craft 'training through production' leading to the trainees establishing their own viable small businesses; promotion of public appreciation of the crafts; and market development for the crafts in South Australia.

MEDIA

FILM

South Australian Film Corporation

The South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC) was constituted under the *South Australian Film Corporation Act 1972*. The SAFC has the sole right to produce or arrange production of films for, or on behalf of, the State Government. It can also produce films on its own behalf, for other organisations or through co-production and investment arrangements with other producers.

Feature films for cinema and television release which have been produced by the SAFC have received critical acclaim in Australia and overseas. The SAFC has also produced many short films for commercial sponsors and State Government departments and instrumentalities, many of which have won Australian and international awards.

SAFC operations and staff are centred at Hendon in a complex which comprises complete film production facilities of a fully professional standard and the SA Film and Video Centre. To encourage the industry in South Australia, the SAFC is able to use its facilities in local and interstate productions.

Other Film Production and Festivals

A number of independent film production houses exist in Adelaide and produce material ranging from advertising videos to feature films.

Frames: Festival of Film and Video held its inaugural season as part of the 1984 Adelaide Festival Fringe. Since then it has grown into a major event to become Australia's leading Festival for Australian independent film and video. It is now organised by the Media Resource Centre, a non-profit cultural body devoted to the development of an active film culture.

BROADCASTING

Radio

The following table provides a summary of radio stations operating in South Australia at 30 June 1989.

Radio Stations : Type and Location, South Australia, at 30 June 1989

Operator	Amplitude Modulation (AM)		Frequency Modulation (FM)	
	Metropolitan Adelaide	Country	Metropolitan Adelaide	Country
Commercial	4	6	1	—
Public	1	—	3	4
Australian Broadcasting Corporation	3	8	1	13
<i>Total</i>	8	14	5	17

Television

The Adelaide area is served by an Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) station, a Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) station and three commercial television stations. Twenty ABC stations and three commercial television stations service regions outside the metropolitan area.

The following table shows the composition of television programs shown by the ABC and commercial stations in Adelaide during 1988–89.

Composition of Television Programs, Adelaide (VHF) Stations, 1988–89

Category	Commercial per cent (a)	National per cent (a)
Television drama	28.2	11.2
Cinema movies	14.4	0.9
Children's	15.9	23.5
News	7.2	4.3
Current affairs	4.9	7.7
Documentaries	2.4	8.0
Education	(b)	14.4
The Arts	(b)	4.9
Religion	0.8	1.5
Information	1.8	1.7
Sport	10.3	12.3
Quiz, panel and games	3.6	0.4
Light entertainment	10.5	9.2
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0

(a) Percentage of transmission (6 a.m. to 12 midnight) in each category. (b) Less than 0.1%.

Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal

THE PRESS

Since the mid-1920s the present system of three major Adelaide newspapers – one morning daily, one evening daily and one weekend publication – has operated.

The Advertiser, published each morning except Sunday, was first issued in 1858 as *The South Australian Advertiser* and absorbed *The Register* in 1931. It is distributed throughout the State, with about 75 per cent of its circulation in the metropolitan area and 25 per cent in country districts.

The News, published each evening from Monday to Friday, was introduced in 1923 replacing two evening newspapers, *The Express & Telegraph* and *The Journal*, which traced back their origins to the 1860s. Eighty per cent of sales of *The News* are in the Adelaide metropolitan area.

The Sunday Mail, printed on Saturday evenings and distributed mainly on Sunday mornings, first appeared under this name in 1955 following a merger between *The Mail*, first printed in 1912, and the *Sunday Advertiser*, which was introduced in 1953. About 25 per cent of sales of the *Sunday Mail* are in country districts.

The *Stock Journal*, previously the *Adelaide Stock and Station Journal*, was established in 1904. It is published weekly and provides up-to-date information on stock and wool markets and the technical aspects of farming and property management.

There are about thirty newspapers operating in the State's country areas. Of those still existing *The Border Watch* (Mount Gambier) in 1861 and *The Bunyip* (Gawler) in 1863 were first to appear. District papers printed by Messenger Newspapers Pty Ltd, containing items of local interest, are circulated in a number of suburbs of Adelaide, and a number of community newspapers are published.

A literary monthly, the *Adelaide Review*, is available free of charge through various outlets and has an audited circulation of over 20,000.

LIBRARIES

STATE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State Library of South Australia is a division of the Department of Local Government and is of major significance in meeting the present and future information and reading needs. It does so by developing and maintaining its collections of library materials, promoting and supporting free library services, promoting cooperation between other libraries and information sources and identifying and promoting entrepreneurial library activities.

Bray Reference Library

The Bray Reference Library offers the public two main services. User Services provides a comprehensive reference and information service, utilising the State Reference Collection, inter-library loans and database searches, or referral to other agencies where appropriate. The State Reference Collection comprises 480,800 books and pamphlets, 17,200 newspaper and periodical titles and 86,400 maps.

Technical Services is responsible for the selection of appropriate library materials, acquisitions, cataloguing and classification, and the maintenance and preservation of the collections.

Lending Services

The Lending Services provide library services specifically designed to meet effectively the educational, informational, recreational and cultural needs of Adelaide residents and the commuting public. Special emphasis is placed on supporting individuals of all ages in pursuing a sustained program of learning independent of any educational provider, developing specialised multi-media and multi-lingual collections, and experimenting with new forms of information and technology.

Materials available for loan through the Lending Services include books and periodicals, audio-cassettes, compact discs and computers. Membership is free of charge. The Lending Services also accommodates the City desk of the South Australian Film and Video Library.

Mortlock Library

Since 1878, legislation has required that copies of all copyright items published in South Australia be deposited in the State Library. This material, including private archival records, forms the collection of the Mortlock Library.

The main objectives of the Mortlock Library are: to select, acquire, secure and preserve recorded information in a variety of formats to document the people, places, events and development of South Australia; and, to assist persons and agencies using the collection through the provision of an effective reference service.

A special article on conservation in the State Library of South Australia was included on pages 45-8 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1983.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Public Libraries Branch of the State Library supports the establishment and promotes the use of public libraries. It administers subsidies for public library operations by providing catalogued bookstock, other library materials and consultancy services on library operations. It also encourages cooperation between different information services. During 1988-89 the Branch assumed responsibility for the provision of community information through public libraries and independent centres.

In June 1989, 115 authorities were operating 137 public libraries, including 45 school/community libraries and 10 mobile libraries under the provisions of the *Libraries Act 1982*.

Local Public Libraries, South Australia

<i>Year</i>	<i>Libraries at end of year</i>	<i>Registered readers</i>	<i>Items loaned</i>	<i>Stocks at end of year</i>
1984-85.....	112	482,000	11,533,000	1,811,000
1985-86.....	124	527,700	12,035,000	1,982,000
1986-87.....	128	589,800	12,638,000	2,131,000
1987-88.....	132	601,000	13,015,951	2,280,000
1988-89.....	137	744,710	13,356,222	2,319,235

With the cooperation of the Institutes Association, the last remaining libraries in the Institutes subscription library system were closed by 30 June 1989. The Association will be dissolved by an amendment to the *Libraries Act* in the near future.

OTHER LIBRARIES

Significant specialist libraries are held by tertiary institutions. For example, the University of Adelaide has an extensive law library, while the University of Adelaide and Flinders University have branch libraries for medicine. Many organisations, both public and private, have specialist libraries catering for their particular interests. Parliament House is served by its own Parliamentary Library.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The Public Record Office of South Australia (formerly the State Archives) is a division of the Department of Local Government and is the official repository for the public records of South Australia. As well as its archival and public reference functions, it provides record storage and retrieval services to State and local governments and statutory authorities and is increasingly involved in assisting agencies with record management advice.

MUSEUMS

South Australian Museum

The South Australian Museum is a division of the South Australian Department for the Arts. The aim of the Museum is to increase knowledge and understanding of our natural and cultural heritage. The Museum collects and preserves appropriate specimens, artefacts, documents and other materials; undertakes research associated with the collections; and, interprets the collections for the public through exhibitions, educational activities and information services.

The Museum has a wide representation of disciplines, but its main work is in the fields of anthropology, natural history and geology. Therefore, the research of the scientific staff

primarily involves the study of Australian Aboriginal culture and the identification, classification, description and study of animals and minerals.

The Museum mounts permanent and temporary displays which are visited by more than 500,000 people each year. An Education Service and travelling education exhibitions ensure that children throughout the State have access to the Museum's resources. The Information Centre deals with public inquiries. The Friends of the South Australian Museum support the work of the Museum and have been responsible for notable additions to the collections.

Old Parliament House

Old Parliament House (formerly the Constitutional Museum) was established to highlight, preserve and interpret South Australia's political heritage. It is Australia's first political museum, and takes advantage of a variety of techniques to show the State as it was before the arrival of the first Europeans to the present. Old Parliament House is the former Legislative Council building, part of which dates from 1843. It has been restored to its 1875 condition.

In addition to its permanent audio-visual display, Old Parliament House mounts changing displays on political and historical themes.

Carrick Hill

Carrick Hill was bequeathed to the people of South Australia in 1983 by Sir Edward and Lady Hayward. Carrick Hill is a division of the South Australian Department for the Arts, and it opened to the general public in March 1986 as an art museum, botanic garden and park. The Tudor-style mansion houses a fine collection of twentieth century British art and sculpture. The gardens and surrounding park total 39 hectares and provide walks through English formal gardens, with sculpture, to an Australian bush setting that gives generous views of Adelaide.

The History Trust of South Australia

The History Trust of South Australia is a statutory authority, established in 1981, responsible for the management of several important museums, including the Birdwood Mill National Motor Museum, South Australian Maritime Museum, Old Parliament House, and the Migration Museum. The History Trust also oversaw the development of the Port Adelaide Railway Museum as a Bicentennial commemorative project.

The Trust formulates policy relating to local and specialist museums, provides policy advice and information on historical matters to all levels of Government and administers Museums Accreditation and Grants Program. The Museums Accreditation and Grants Program is intended to assist the development of local and specialist museums. A wide range of museums, often based on a particular theme or subject, can be found throughout the State – some are commercially run, others are the work of groups of dedicated volunteers.

The Trust also provides several information services, including advice on the location of historical source material, guidance on research techniques and contact addresses for historical societies and museums. There are over 300 museums, historical societies and National Trust branches in the State.

CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE

Natural Environment

The main authority responsible for the conservation of native vegetation and wildlife and the management of parks and reserves is the National Parks and Wildlife Service, a division of the Department of Environment and Planning. At the end of June 1989 the Service was responsible for more than 230 natural areas covering a total of nearly 11.1 million hectares, or 11.3 per cent of the total area of the State. Management plans set out the reasons for a park's existence, identify outstanding features and set out priorities for work programs, including pest control and fire management.

As part of its wildlife protection role, the Service administers a permit system to take, keep and trade native species; regulates hunting seasons and game quotas; and enforces the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. Scientific research projects and biological surveys also assist in the

protection of land, vegetation and wildlife. Public involvement in parks is encouraged and community groups throughout the State carry out voluntary work in parks and reserves.

The Department of Environment and Planning's Division of Conservation and Land Management conserves, protects and manages South Australia's native vegetation outside the parks and reserves system. Controls on clearance and assistance for landholders are provided for under the *Native Vegetation Management Act 1985* and are administered by the Native Vegetation Management Branch.

Volunteer organisations and tertiary institutions also make a significant contribution to the conservation and study of the natural environment in South Australia.

Aboriginal Heritage

On 1 March 1989 the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1989* was proclaimed in South Australia. This Act provides for the protection of sites and items of archaeological importance and cultural significance to Aboriginal people. Examples of Aboriginal heritage protected include prehistoric campsites, ceremonial grounds, cave paintings, rock engravings, ochre mines and canoe trees.

A Register of all known Aboriginal sites has been kept since 1967, and the Department of Environment and Planning's Aboriginal Heritage Branch consults extensively with Aboriginal people and communities in carrying out its responsibilities under the Act.

European Heritage

The State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning administers the Government's programs for conserving South Australia's European cultural heritage under the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978*; the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*; and sections of the *Planning Act 1982*. There were ten State heritage areas, thirty historic shipwrecks and 1,328 entries on the Register of State Heritage Items at the end of June 1989.

The branch identifies heritage items and recommends them for registration. Advice is also provided on changes to registered items and the development of heritage sites for public use. Other important tasks include heritage surveys, maritime archaeology research and promotion of the recreational and educational value of historic shipwrecks.

State Conservation Centre

The State Conservation Centre, a division of the Department for the Arts, was established in 1985 to preserve the moveable heritage of South Australia.

The State Conservation Centre contains a number of well equipped laboratories for the treatment of works on paper, books, paintings, objects and textiles, as well as a scientific analysis unit and one of the most sophisticated fumigation chambers in Australia.

The State Conservation Centre cares for the collections of the State cultural institutions of South Australia. The Commercial Branch of the Centre undertakes work on a fee-for-service basis for other organisations (government and private) and for private individuals.

BOTANIC GARDENS AND STATE HERBARIUM

The Botanic Gardens comprise the Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park in the City, the Wittunga Botanic Garden at Blackwood and the Mount Lofty Botanic Garden. The Botanic Gardens are also responsible for the heritage garden 'Beechwood' at Stirling, maintaining the grounds of Government House, and managing the Black Hill Flora Centre at Athelstone. There are also seven experimental plantations maintained in various parts of the State.

The Botanic Gardens fulfil important recreational, educational, information, advisory, and conservation and scientific roles, and the range of sites covered by the Gardens facilitates cultivation of a wide range of plants. Important features of the Adelaide Botanic Garden include native plants from dry regions, cacti and succulents, the class ground, glasshouse displays and the wistaria arbours.

The Adelaide Botanic Garden also houses the Museum of Economic Botany, a specialist library, the State Herbarium and the Bicentennial Conservatory, the largest glasshouse in the Southern Hemisphere. The Herbarium contains more than half a million specimens and is the centre of all significant research on native plants of South Australia. It carries out important work in the identification and naming of plants and recording information on plant distribution as well as liaising with other herbaria and scientific institutions.

Although primarily serving the State, the organisation has routine links with other Australian and overseas botanic gardens, being active in promotion of commercial use of plant products. Some 14,000 schoolchildren used the education service, 16,000 inquiries made of the advisory service and an estimated one million visitors went to all gardens in the system in 1987-88, including more than 600,000 to Adelaide Botanic Garden.

ADELAIDE ZOO

The Adelaide Zoo is administered by the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia and revenue for maintaining and developing the Zoo comes mainly from gate receipts and an annual State Government grant through the Department of Environment and Planning.

Adelaide Zoo, like most other Australian and overseas zoos, has as its major goals public education and recreation and contributes to the breeding and study of rare and endangered species. Although Adelaide Zoo is a small one, it contains an excellent collection of mammals, birds and reptiles. Two walk-through aviaries, a children's zoo, a nocturnal house and reptile house are important features, and the Zoo is progressively upgrading other animal enclosures.

At 30 June 1989, 1,500 specimens of 335 species were on display. About 385,000 people visited the Zoo during the year ending 30 June 1989.

The Society also operates a 200-hectare breeding and agistment centre at Monarto, 70 kilometres east of Adelaide, which is not open to the public.

RECREATION AND SPORT

Leisure Activities

In 1982-83, the Department of Recreation and Sport conducted a household survey of the leisure activities of South Australians aged 10 years and over. The following table shows the percentage of people aged 10 years and over taking part in the more popular leisure activities at home or away from home.

**Main Leisure Activities Undertaken in Previous Week, ^(a) South Australia
March 1982 to February 1983
(Per cent)**

Leisure activity	Persons undertaking activity per 100 of population			
	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer
Undertaken at home:				
Watching television	92.8	95.3	94.0	93.6
Reading for pleasure	54.7	54.5	52.3	54.5
Listening to music	50.6	50.0	46.3	45.3
Gardening for pleasure	33.5	30.3	36.8	34.8
Doing arts/crafts	24.2	24.9	20.2	16.8
Having picnics/barbecues	20.1	17.2	19.7	23.0
Playing indoor games	17.4	15.8	14.0	17.3
Exercising	12.8	12.4	12.0	9.9
Undertaken away from home:				
Visiting friends	58.1	56.6	57.4	61.7
Dining out	37.4	35.3	37.1	40.8
Driving for pleasure	30.2	30.4	29.4	30.3
Walking for pleasure	23.7	22.3	23.8	21.0
Playing sport	30.3	30.0	30.2	27.9

**Main Leisure Activities Undertaken in Previous Week,^(a) South Australia
March 1982 to February 1983 (continued)
(Per cent)**

<i>Leisure activity</i>	<i>Persons undertaking activity per 100 of population</i>			
	<i>Autumn</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Watching sport	24.8	25.8	16.0	13.2
Going to hotels/licensed clubs	20.2	19.6	19.3	19.7
Attending picnics/barbecues	12.6	9.0	14.5	15.7
Visiting libraries	13.1	12.9	13.2	10.9
Bicycle riding	12.1	10.3	11.1	11.9
Recreational swimming	6.4	1.5	11.1	26.1
Attending cinemas/drive-ins	10.2	8.6	7.1	10.8

(a) Persons aged 10 years or more.

NOTE: The above table refers to participants rather than participations; that is, persons who undertook a particular activity more than once in the week before interview are counted only once for that activity.

The following table shows the more commonly played sports in South Australia.

**Types of Sport Played in Previous Week, South Australia^(a)
March 1982 to February 1983**

<i>Type of sport</i>	<i>Average weekly number of participants</i>			
	<i>Autumn</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Australian football	51,300	61,400	18,900	3,400
Basketball	22,800	23,000	26,000	15,100
Cricket	23,200	7,900	43,900	79,400
Golf	40,100	44,100	44,700	39,100
Hockey	8,100	15,500	2,600	2,000
Indoor bowls	12,300	10,400	4,900	3,400
Lawn bowls	17,200	7,200	26,800	25,200
Netball	34,100	47,500	23,300	17,100
Snooker/billiards/pool	11,900	14,500	11,400	10,200
Soccer	22,300	37,800	13,400	11,100
Softball	7,500	3,700	14,600	8,300
Squash	42,100	40,400	37,200	25,900
Swimming	8,900	5,300	5,200	13,200
Table tennis	15,600	19,400	9,700	9,400
Ten-pin bowling	11,900	9,800	12,500	7,800
Volleyball	6,200	11,200	15,000	4,300

(a) Persons aged 10 years or more.

NOTE: Persons who played a particular sport more than once in the week before interview are counted only once for that sport.

Recreational Space and Facilities

The City of Adelaide is surrounded by 691 hectares of parklands with a variety of sporting facilities, including golf courses, an aquatic sports centre, a racecourse, ovals, playing fields and tennis courts. The parklands also provide venues for other leisure pursuits such as art displays, pop concerts, open-air festivals, picnics and barbecues. Facilities and open space for a wide range of sporting and leisure activities are located throughout the metropolitan area and most country towns have ovals and other sporting facilities.

Department of Recreation and Sport

The Department of Recreation and Sport was established to support community efforts to develop and promote recreation and sporting opportunities for all South Australians. Most of its community services are supplied through the South Australian Sports Institute and the South Australian Recreation Institute.

The Department administers the Racing Act and the Soccer Football Pools Act and provides office accommodation for State recreation and sport associations.

South Australian Sports Institute

The Sports Institute, established by the State Government in 1982, is located at the Underdale Campus of the SA College of Advanced Education. Its main aim is to provide sports people with the opportunity to achieve excellence in their chosen sport. The Institute's three major programs are the All Sports Coaching Program, the Sports Psychology Program and the Sports Physiology Program.

South Australian Recreation Institute

The Recreation Institute was created in 1988. It is responsible for the development of the Heysen Trail and other walking trails and for promoting other outdoor recreation activities such as cycle touring, fishing and canoeing. The Institute also focuses attention on playground development, recreational planning, professional development, program support to State recreation associations, fitness and public information including a library service.

GAMBLING

Legal gambling in South Australia is regulated by the Lottery and Gaming Act, the Soccer Football Pools Act, the Racing Act, the State Lotteries Act and the Casino Act.

At June 1989, there were 440 Lotteries Commission agents operating (mainly from shops) and total turnover of the Commission for the year was \$169.2 million. At 30 June 1989, there were 82 bookmakers and 867 clerks licensed with the Bookmaker Licensing Board operating on- and off-course betting on horse racing, harness racing, greyhound racing and foot running.

Totalisator betting takes place through the Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) and on-course totalisators operated by racing clubs. During the 1988-89 year, off-course betting was provided on galloping, harness racing and greyhound meetings. In addition, betting was provided on Australian Rules Football and the Australian Formula One Grand Prix.

The following table shows turnover in 1987-88 and 1988-89 for these forms of legal gambling in South Australia.

**Legal Gambling Turnover, South Australia
(\$ million)**

Type of gambling	Turnover	
	1987-88	1988-89
TAB:		
Racing codes	315.0	393.3
Other sporting events	1.3	1.6
<i>Total TAB</i>	<i>316.3</i>	<i>394.9</i>
On-course totalisator	56.1	65.9
Bookmakers:		
On-course	174.7	150.6
Off-course	10.8	9.3
<i>Total bookmakers</i>	<i>185.8</i>	<i>159.9</i>

Legal Gambling Turnover, South Australia (continued)
(\$ million)

<i>Type of gambling</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Lotteries Commission:		
Instant Money Game	38.4	44.5
Saturday Cross Lotto	65.7	82.0
Midweek Cross Lotto	35.9	35.8
Super 66	4.7	5.7
Lotteries	0.3	0.3
Lucky Dates	0.8	0.7
The Pools	-	0.2
<i>Total Lotteries Commission</i>	<i>145.8</i>	<i>169.2</i>
Small lotteries	73.9	77.3
Soccer football pools	2.2	1.3
Total	780.1	868.5

The Adelaide Casino, opened in December 1985, is part of the Adelaide Railway Station, within a restored building and the three levels of the Casino include one hundred gaming tables.

It is operated by a company appointed by the Lotteries Commission to establish and operate a casino on its behalf. The monies received by the Commission from the Casino operator representing unclaimed prizes, licence fees and 20 per cent of net gambling revenue are paid in the proportions of one per cent to the Housing Improvement Fund with the balance to the Consolidated Account. In the year ending 30 June 1989, the amount paid to the Commission was \$15.2 million.

SPORT, CULTURE AND RECREATION - MAJOR EVENTS

A large number of sporting, cultural and recreational events take place in South Australia on a regular basis, attracting local, interstate and overseas visitors.

A round of the World Formula One Grand Prix has been held in Adelaide each year since 1985. The event is staged on a street circuit in the eastern part of the City of Adelaide and surrounding parklands, with a lap distance of 3.78 kilometres. The Australian Formula One Grand Prix is seen by some 120,000 people on the track, and by a worldwide television audience.

Other major sporting events with more local appeal include the Oakbank Race Meeting at Easter, the Adelaide Cup in May and the South Australian National Football League Grand Final in October.

While arts companies present regular seasons in Adelaide every year, the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts and Festival Fringe attract a wide range of people to events ranging from opera, drama and comedy to music and writing.

Ethnic groups in South Australia contribute significantly to the State's cultural life through staging festivals, while the wine growing areas of the State hold various festivals based on the wine growing seasons and vintage, and regional centres have their own calendars of special events.

5.3 HEALTH

The Commonwealth, State and local governments, religious and semi-voluntary agencies and profit-making non-government organisations all play a role in health-related activity in the State.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth Government has a limited role in health care and is mainly concerned with the formulation of broad national policies, the provision of benefits and grants to individuals and organisations, and the regulation of health insurance. Direct services are provided through the Repatriation General Hospital system and the Department of Community Services and Health through its Rehabilitation Units and Hearing Centres.

The Commonwealth Government's health scheme, Medicare, has been in operation since 1984. Other health programs financed by the Commonwealth include:

- . health advancement programs designed to improve the general level of health by reducing the incidence of illnesses caused by unhealthy lifestyles;
- . programs to protect the Australian community from unsafe or ineffective drugs, vaccines and therapeutic devices, and to ensure that therapeutic goods conform to high standards;
- . the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

A more complete description of Medicare and other health-related activities of the Commonwealth Government is included in *Year Book Australia*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HEALTH COMMISSION

Primary responsibility for the planning and provision of health services lies with the State Government, although policy is influenced by financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, by South Australia's budget allocations and by arrangements with local governments and voluntary and private agencies.

The Health Commission maintains, operates and assists a wide range of health services including:

- . hospital services;
- . mental health services;
- . services for the intellectually disabled;
- . drug and alcohol services;
- . services for Aborigines, the aged, the physically disabled, and children and families;
- . community health and health promotion services;
- . public health and occupational health services.

The Public and Environmental Health Division is responsible for occupational and environmental health administration. Services which carry out these regulatory, inspectorial, licensing and monitoring functions include Epidemiology and Infectious Disease Control Services, Health Surveying Services, Occupational Health and Radiation Control Services, Pharmaceutical and Hazardous Chemical Control Services, and the licensing and inspection of private hospitals, nursing homes and rest homes.

Every local government authority is authorised under Health and Food legislation to maintain regulatory responsibility for public health in its area. The Health Commission has general responsibility for the public health of the entire State.

A detailed historical summary of health services was included on pages 241-42 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1984.

HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS

The control of hospitals in South Australia is vested in several authorities, including the South Australian Health Commission, the Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs, religious and charitable organisations, local community committees and private owners.

The following table shows the details of number of hospitals, hospital beds and separations from 1985-86 to 1987-88. Separations occur when inpatients leave hospital to return home,

transfer to another hospital or die at the hospital; for psychiatric hospitals, however, the figures refer to admissions.

Summary of Hospital Statistics

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Public:			
General;			
Recognised,			
Number	81	81	81
Average no. of beds available	5,832	5,740	5,653
Separations	242,365	245,957	249,199
Commonwealth;			
Number	2	2	2
Approved beds	326	285	350
Separations	8,231	7,647	9,300
Psychiatric;			
Number	2	2	2
Average no. of beds available	805	802	787
Separations	4,318	4,229	4,282
Private:			
General;			
Number	34	34	34
Approved beds	2,029	2,029	1,998
Separations	97,877	96,117	100,520
Psychiatric;			
Number	3	3	3
Approved beds	131	131	131
Separations	3,767	4,708	4,845
Total:			
Number	122	122	122
Separations	356,558	358,658	368,146
Separations per 1,000 of estimated resident population	257.9	260.6	261.5

Recognised Hospitals

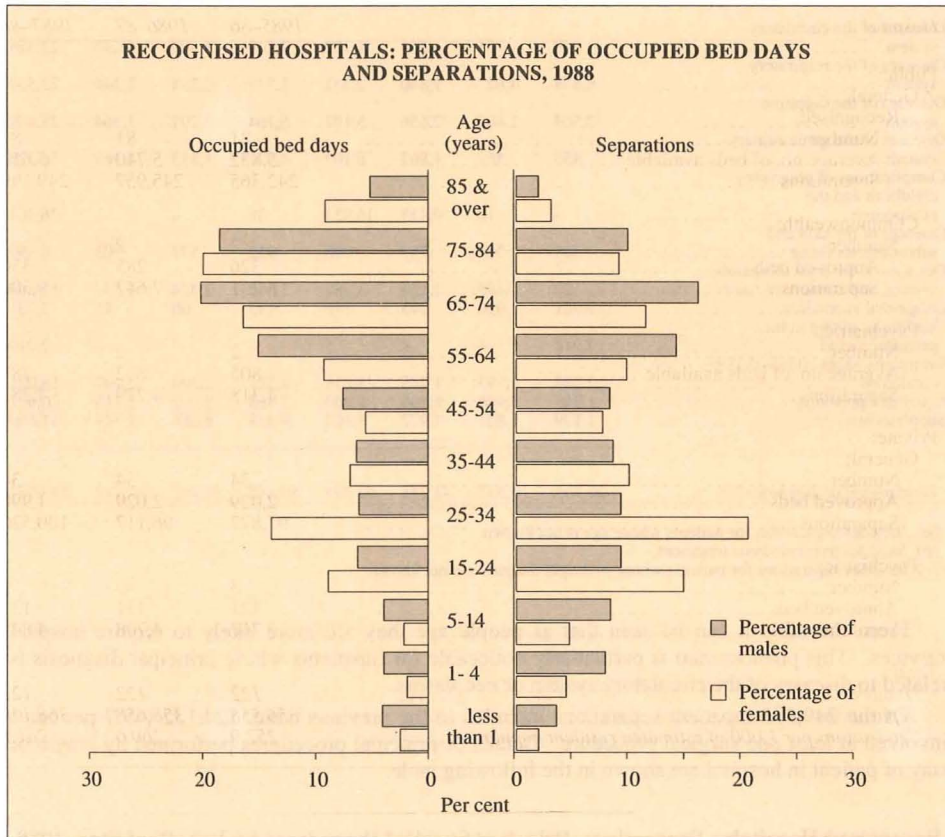
Recognised hospitals are those recognised under the Medicare agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to the provision of hospital services. The agreement provides for financial assistance towards comprehensive hospital care, including medical treatment for eligible persons.

At 30 June 1989 there were 79 recognised hospitals in South Australia with a total capacity of 5,734 beds. The following table shows selected staff and activity statistics for the these hospitals from 1985-86 to 1988-89.

Recognised Hospitals, Selected Staff and Activities

<i>Item</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Inpatient admissions:				
Same day	42,625	46,871	50,089	55,597
Other	198,815	197,674	199,175	201,708
Average staff employed	15,829	16,222	15,778	15,615
Occupied bed days ('000)	1,551	1,534	1,521	1,512
Bed occupancy rate (per cent)	73	73	74	76
Mean length of stay (days)	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9

Sixty-eight recognised hospitals are located outside the Adelaide Statistical Division, providing services to local communities from Mount Gambier in the south east, to Oodnadatta in the north, and as far west as Cook. An increasing number of these hospitals are providing services, including nursing home care, to local communities.



Of the 11 metropolitan hospitals, five are teaching hospitals through association with a university medical school. These hospitals offer the super-specialities traditionally located at only one or two hospitals in each State (e.g. intensive care, burns units, cardiac surgery and neonatal intensive care). Recognised hospitals also provide State-wide services for casualty patients.

Recognised Hospitals : Separations, Principal Diagnosis By Age, 1988

Principal diagnosis	Age (years)							Total (a)
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1,207	659	740	750	415	244	273	4,296
Neoplasms	217	350	380	1,706	3,878	3,045	2,689	12,277
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	222	243	322	559	778	607	529	3,269
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	55	153	257	303	364	408	633	2,185
Mental disorders	117	119	655	1,844	1,195	579	752	5,293
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1,805	1,472	714	1,653	1,652	1,534	1,738	10,596

Recognised Hospitals : Separations, Principal Diagnosis By Age, 1988 (continued)

Principal diagnosis	Age (years)							Total (a)
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	
Diseases of the circulatory system	40	51	216	1,782	7,249	6,502	6,643	22,564
Diseases of the respiratory system	6,474	4,621	1,840	2,352	2,729	2,234	2,240	22,533
Diseases of the digestive system	2,564	1,403	2,656	5,192	6,164	3,791	3,364	25,189
Diseases of the genitourinary system	453	567	1,867	6,102	4,030	1,813	1,465	16,320
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	10	9,475	16,823	38	-	-	26,361
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	331	384	757	990	912	577	703	4,659
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, and connective tissue	120	495	1,154	3,388	3,540	2,074	1,583	12,368
Congenital anomalies	1,031	496	243	196	113	60	41	2,181
Conditions arising in the perinatal period	2,918	4	8	5	-	-	-	2,940
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	2,257	1,193	1,785	3,836	4,397	2,304	2,197	18,001
Injury and poisoning	1,769	3,486	6,166	6,960	3,468	2,002	2,715	26,687
Supplementary (b)	1,179	807	1,977	8,302	9,358	6,668	3,349	31,660
Total principal diagnoses (c)	22,785	16,535	31,245	62,799	50,315	34,462	30,942	249,595

(a) Includes separations for patients whose age is not known.

(b) Includes haemodialysis treatment.

(c) Includes separations for patients whose principal diagnosis is not known.

From the table it can be seen that as people age they are more likely to require hospital services. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable for inpatients whose principal diagnosis is related to diseases of the circulatory system or neoplasms.

Of the 249,595 inpatient separations included in the previous table, 124,132 (49.7 per cent) involved at least one surgical procedure. Details of principal procedures performed by length of stay of patient in hospital are shown in the following table.

Recognised Hospitals : Separations, Principal Surgical Procedures by Length of Stay, 1988

Principal procedure	Length of stay							Total
	Same day discharge	1 to 2 days	3 to 4 days	5 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 35 days	Over 35 days	
Surgical procedures:								
Nervous system	1,220	1,112	463	408	531	342	112	4,188
Endocrine system	4	18	42	113	55	23	8	263
Eyes	790	673	1,032	369	273	94	9	3,240
Ear	1,173	627	347	60	25	14	5	2,251
Nose, mouth, pharynx	1,525	3,547	1,415	477	166	80	26	7,236
Respiratory system	178	745	351	326	534	354	91	2,579
Cardiovascular system	14,286	778	995	517	1,987	721	139	19,423
Haemic and lymphatic systems	202	165	112	117	168	137	44	945
Digestive systems	8,845	3,020	2,836	3,152	3,272	1,549	288	22,962
Urinary tract	426	1,968	650	560	691	314	50	4,659
Male genital organs	1,499	997	547	522	345	129	16	4,055
Female genital organs	3,077	5,331	813	1,288	1,327	174	16	12,026
Obstetric procedures	2,939	1,723	3,377	6,574	2,534	394	81	17,622
Musculoskeletal system	1,067	5,893	2,624	1,916	2,098	1,176	266	15,040
Breast	116	370	270	128	200	42	3	1,129
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1,696	2,243	821	552	607	456	139	6,514
Total	39,043	29,210	16,695	17,079	14,813	5,999	1,293	124,132

Apart from haemodialysis, which is included with procedures relating to the cardiovascular system, and for which a relatively small number of patients were admitted to hospitals many times during the year, the more frequent procedures included operations on the digestive system (18.5 per cent of total procedures); obstetric procedures (14.2 per cent); operations on the musculoskeletal system (12.1 per cent), and operations on the female genital organs (9.7 per cent).

The average length of stay, as measured by the mean, was 4.7 days. However, the median length of stay, which more closely approximates a typical case, was 3.0 days. The principal procedures which were associated with median stays in hospital of more than 5 days included operations on the respiratory system and on the endocrine system, and obstetric procedures.

Repatriation Hospitals

The Department of Veterans' Affairs maintains the Repatriation General Hospital, a Hospice Centre and Day Hospital at Daw Park. Medical, surgical and psychiatric in-patient and out-patient treatment is provided for eligible ex-service personnel, eligible dependants, serving members of the forces and, under certain conditions, for non-eligible ex-service personnel and civilians.

The Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, also at Daw Park, serves disabled members of the community under the Commonwealth Free Limbs Scheme.

Private Hospitals

At 30 April 1989 there were 37 private hospitals with 2,236 beds operating within South Australia, either as profit making ventures, or run by charitable or community organisations. Thirty of these hospitals are located within metropolitan Adelaide while the remaining seven are in country areas.

Four of the metropolitan hospitals provide psychiatric care, one specialising in the treatment of adolescents. The remaining are general hospitals and offer a range of medical, surgical and obstetric services.

NURSING HOMES

There are four State-funded nursing homes operating in South Australia, with the Julia Farr Centre at Fullarton being the largest of these. It provides accommodation and nursing care for those suffering from chronic disablement or disease.

A further 158 nursing homes run by non-government groups provide an additional 6,538 nursing home places throughout the State. These largely cater for aged care, however there are a number which offer care for disabled persons.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

In South Australia, mental health services are being integrated with the general health system. Hillcrest and Glenside Hospitals are specifically psychiatric hospitals, but four recognised hospitals (Royal Adelaide, Queen Elizabeth, Modbury and Flinders Medical Centre) also operate psychiatric units. Three private hospitals operate as psychiatric hospitals. Hillcrest and Glenside Hospitals provide in-patient, out-patient and day-patient services as well as crisis intervention.

Close relationships have been established between the psychiatric hospitals and the community mental health clinics and services. The work of the two community clinics – Carramar and Beaufort – has increased in volume and scope, with higher numbers of out-patient and day-patient attendances. The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service operates from the Adelaide Children's Hospital and Flinders Medical Centre.

SERVICES FOR THE INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED

The separation of services for the intellectually disabled from services for the mentally ill is well established in South Australia. The Intellectually Disabled Services Council, which is incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act, is responsible for planning and monitoring services for people with intellectual disabilities. Services are provided by Strathmont Centre, Minda Inc., Ru Rua Nursing Home and community services.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL SERVICES

Services for people experiencing drug and alcohol related problems are provided by the Drug and Alcohol Services Council (DASC). DASC is a State-wide organisation offering a range of preventative and treatment services and funds a number of non-government agencies to provide such services.

DASC undertakes community education programs on drug and alcohol issues and has a specialist library that is available to the general public. DASC's Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Unit provides statistical and research-based information on drug and alcohol use in the community and related issues.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Since the early 1970s there has been a shift towards community based health care and service provision. This has continued with programs and services based upon four key principles:

- . illness prevention and promotion of good health;
- . promotion of equity in health status and access to services;
- . coordination of local agencies; and
- . promotion of community participation in decision making on health service matters.

Community Health Services and Centres

There are in excess of 50 community health centres and services located within South Australia. They provide a range of services including counselling, health promotion and education, home nursing and dental services.

Most centres are concerned primarily with improving the health status of a specific local community or a target group through illness prevention and health education, however there are a number which provide general services to the South Australian Community.

Domiciliary Care Services

Domiciliary Care Services were originally started in this State with the Woodville Domiciliary Care Service (later Western Regional Domiciliary Care Service) in July 1971. In 1989, 4 metropolitan and 14 country services operated within South Australia. In addition, a number of health care units throughout the State provided home based health care services. These included hospitals (through their outreach services) and community health centres and services.

At 30 June 1989 the Domiciliary Care Services had over 23,000 active clients registered, and in 1988-89 616,000 client contacts were undertaken. The professional staff and paramedical aides offer the following range of services:

- . geriatric consultation
- . psychiatric consultation
- . personal care
- . home help
- . respite care and sitter services

- . artisans for minor home modifications
- . provision of equipment and aids
- . home dental care through the State Dental Service
- . home nursing and terminal care in cooperation with the Royal District Nursing Society.

The Geriatric Assessment Program of the Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health is funding the development of geriatric assessment teams which will undertake comprehensive, multi-disciplinary assessment of people requesting nursing home entry. In South Australia, these teams are associated with the Domiciliary Care Services, to ensure that people not approved for entry to a nursing home will receive the Domiciliary Care Services necessary to enable them to continue to live in their own private accommodation.

CHILD, ADOLESCENT AND FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES

The Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service (CAFS) is an incorporated unit of the South Australian Health Commission, and offers a State-wide health service for children and families. CAFS programs may be divided into three groups.

The first group consists of the universal, or primary programs which are direct services available to all children, and are staffed by nurses. This group includes the Telephone Advisory Service; Health Surveillance (0-4 years); Parent Education; School Entry Screening, and High School Screening programs.

The second group contains the targeted, or secondary programs, provided for a limited number of identified children or other clients, and staffed by employees from several disciplines. Such services as the Hearing Assessment Centre, and the Hills Childhood Development, Medical Assessment, Community Outreach, and Priority Schools programs are included in this group.

The third group is the Special Resource programs, which are available only to selected clients, are centrally located, and are staffed by specialist staff from many disciplines. Special Resource programs include Torrens House Inpatients, Child Health Resource Unit, and the Adolescent Health Resource Unit.

SERVICES FOR WOMEN

The South Australian Health Commission has established four Women's Health Centres in the metropolitan area. These Centres are involved in health education and promotion, self-help, and information dissemination, and offer a limited, alternative gynaecologically-based health service.

ABORIGINAL HEALTH

The Aboriginal Health Organisation (incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act) is responsible for health and related services for those Aboriginal people in South Australia who do not receive services from an autonomous, community-controlled Aboriginal health service. The Organisation also provides training for Aboriginal people in health promotion and prevention programs, with the aim of equipping them to meet the health needs of their people.

The Nganampa Health Council was the first State-supported independent medical service for Aboriginal people, and covers the Pitjantjatjara Homelands in the north west of South Australia. Pika Wiya Health Service Inc. is an independent medical service for Aboriginal people living in the Port Augusta-Davenport region.

DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Government funded dental services for school children, pensioners and disadvantaged persons are the responsibility of the South Australian Dental Service. The School Dental Service offers care to all pre-school, primary, and secondary school children in the State, up to and including the year in which they turn sixteen.

The Adelaide Dental Hospital, which is the only dental teaching hospital in the State, is a major public facility for the treatment of pensioners and other social welfare beneficiaries. General dental care for pensioners and beneficiaries is also available from public dental clinics throughout the metropolitan area and in major country centres.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

A number of independent organisations provide important health services in South Australia, and many of these organisations receive major support in the form of government grants.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects and processes blood at the Service's centre in Adelaide, through a mobile unit which visits metropolitan and country centres, and at regional centres. Blood donations collected by the Service are used for emergency and routine needs and stored at major and subsidiary bloodbanks at metropolitan hospitals and regional blood transfusion centres. All donor blood is tested, including screening for the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) associated viral antibody HIV-1.

Home Nursing

The Royal District Nursing Society (RDNS) provides comprehensive home nursing care, and has the equivalent of 270 full-time registered nurses, backed by another 100 who work for the Society on a casual basis.

Services include care for and reassurance of the sick, aged, frail and disabled, and the provision of advice to carers. During 1988-89 the Society made a total of 440,180 home visits (15 per cent more than in the previous year), with a monthly average of 4,600 clients. It operates 188 motor vehicles.

From May 1989 Commonwealth funding through Medicare has enabled the RDNS to provide 24-hour care for particular categories of clients, including the terminally ill.

The RDNS has its administrative headquarters in Adelaide and operates regional and district centres in metropolitan and country areas. Its main source of funding is through the Home and Community Care Program, with additional grants from the Medicare Agreement and the South Australian Health Commission. Donations from clients and the community, and the financial contribution by RDNS branch committees, service clubs and local government provide additional funds to support the Society's services.

Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia

The Royal Flying Doctor Service operates in its Central Section over an area of about 2,124,000 square kilometres in South Australia and Northern Territory and administers a control station at Port Augusta. Its main function is to provide an aerial medical service on a routine and emergency basis to remote areas, but it also provides important communications links through radio, radio-phone and telegram. Its services are provided free of charge to all who live, work or tour in the outback.

St John Ambulance Australia South Australia Inc.

St John Ambulance Australia South Australia Inc. provides the ambulance service for the State operating from bases throughout the metropolitan and country areas, as well as operating air ambulances.

St John also provides voluntary first aid services at numerous functions throughout the State, and performs important first aid training to the general public and industry.

Other Health Services

Important services are also provided by other independent health-related organisations such as the National Heart Foundation, the Anti-Cancer Foundation, and the Family Planning Association.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public and Environmental Health Division of the South Australian Health Commission provides leadership in and advocates the pursuit of better health of South Australians through the prevention and control of disease, illness and injury, and the promotion of health. The service is comprised of a number of specialist operational units which monitor health status, plan and deliver programs to reduce illness and injury, and monitor and control environmental and other factors affecting health.

Environmental Health Branch

This branch is concerned with such aspects of public health as water and food supply, shelter, disease vectors, hazardous substances and waste disposal. It also administers legislation and provides education and advice on drugs of addiction; medicinal, domestic, industrial and agricultural poisons; and therapeutic substances and devices.

Occupational Health and Radiation Control Branch

This branch provides a consultancy and advisory service, carries out education and training and conducts research and promotion in occupational health and radiation control matters. It administers the Radiation Protection and Control Act, and Regulations under the Controlled Substances Act pertaining to the licensing of pest controllers.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Services

This service has, in addition to clinical and epidemiological surveillance and analytical roles, responsibility for prevention and education with regard to sexually transmitted diseases.

Epidemiology Branch

In broad terms the Epidemiology Branch is responsible for delivering and facilitating the delivery of services to improve health, giving priority to:

- . immunisation;
- . responding to outbreaks or clusters of infectious diseases, cancers, birth defects, fetal deaths and other outcomes of pregnancy;
- . injury prevention;
- . cancer prevention, screening for early detection and providing support services to improve treatment and palliative care;
- . advancing the antenatal, neonatal, and postnatal health of SA babies, especially with respect to Aboriginal people, home births and other births potentially at risk;
- . preventing smoking-related diseases;
- . controlling hypertension and preventing asthma deaths;
- . supporting mammography and cervical screening projects.

Infectious and Notifiable Diseases : Cases Notified^(a)
South Australia

Diseases	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^p
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (b)	1	4	11	18	24
Amoebiasis	10	14	17	38	29
Ankylostomiasis	27	26	34	17	17
Arbovirus infection	1	1	2	8	115
Atypical mycobacterium infections	21	30	19	23	40
Bacterial meningitis	(c)	(c)	28	43	41
Brucellosis	—	—	1	1	1
Campylobacter infection	1,241	1,454	1,642	1,560	1,501
Chlamydia trachomatis	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,546
Congenital rubella	2	—	1	—	—
Crimean-longo haemorrhagic fever	(c)	(c)	(c)	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	1	10	15
Giardiasis	734	825	887	967	972
Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—
Gonorrhoea	631	680	546	267	200
Hepatitis A	141	510	145	101	36
Hepatitis B	182	122	76	43	48
Hepatitis unspecified	2	23	15	11	4
Hydatid disease	—	4	3	2	3
Legionnaires disease	4	28	5	26	12
Leprosy	1	—	—	1	—
Leptospirosis	9	5	4	6	5
Malaria	46	33	45	30	34
Measles	(c)	(c)	37	14	16
Meningococcal infection	9	7	17	29	27
Ornithosis	7	25	8	7	18
Pertussis (whooping cough)	136	164	61	57	136
Q-fever	53	49	18	21	21
Rabies	(c)	(c)	—	—	—
Rubella	328	270	387	216	858
Salmonella infections	391	361	343	398	531
Shigella infections	84	71	61	53	75
Syphilis	223	141	102	92	55
Tetanus	4	1	1	2	—
Trachoma	—	—	62	130	62
Tuberculosis	98	78	75	72	83
Typhoid	—	1	2	—	5
Typhus	—	—	—	1	—
Vibrio Parahaemolyticus infection	—	1	—	—	2
Yersinia infections	10	12	10	44	125

(a) Cases notified may not reflect the actual number of occurrences of the disease in the population.

(b) Data for AIDS pertain to clinical disease in Category A. Data for AIDS - Related Complex and Lymphadenopathy Syndrome are not included.

(c) Not notifiable.

Termination of Pregnancy

In South Australia, legal termination of pregnancy for specified medical and related conditions requires certification of the grounds for termination usually from two legally qualified medical practitioners, one of whom performs the operation. All such operations are required to be performed in hospitals prescribed for this purpose. Terminations are notified to the Health Commission, and the following table shows the number of terminations by age group for the years 1983-1987.

Terminations of Pregnancy Notified : Age Distribution, South Australia

Age groups (years)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Under 15	25	37	26	27	20
15-19	1,084	1,085	993	1,101	1,008
20-24	1,219	1,269	1,243	1,328	1,341
25-29	823	794	877	873	877
30-34	483	504	514	577	596
35-39	288	308	331	319	294
40-44	99	86	88	90	86
45 and over	13	8	9	8	5
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,034	4,091	4,081	4,323	4,227

DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS

An ABS survey conducted in 1988 collected information about disabled and handicapped persons in Australia. The survey defined a disabled person as one who had a disability or impairment which had lasted or was likely to last for six months or more. Some examples of disabilities and impairments included in the survey are: loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses); loss of hearing; blackouts and fits; slowness at learning or understanding; incomplete use of arms or legs; and restrictions in engaging in physical activities. A handicapped person was defined as a disabled person who was limited in his/her ability to perform certain tasks. These were tasks associated with:

- self-care (showering, bathing, eating, dressing);
- mobility (difficulties in using public transport, moving about at home, walking 200 metres, climbing stairs);
- verbal communication (difficulties in understanding a person or being understood);
- schooling (attending a special school, having difficulties at school because of a disabling condition etc.); and
- employment (permanently unable to work, restricted in the type of work, often needed time off work etc).

The survey showed that there were 215,000 disabled persons in South Australia, of whom 188,700 (87.8 per cent) were also handicapped. Less than 10 per cent of these persons lived in health establishments.

The most common disabilities were mental disorders, hearing loss, circulatory diseases (about half being heart disease), and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (over 80 per cent being arthritis and disorders of the back).

Of those aged five years or more who were handicapped about four-fifths had a mobility problem. Over two-fifths had a self-care handicap while a similar proportion were limited in the type of employment they could undertake.

**Disabled and Handicapped Persons : Summary Characteristics
South Australia, 1988p**

Particulars	In households	In health establishments	Total	
			Number	Per cent (a)
DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED				
Sex:				
Males	85,600	5,500	91,200	13.1
Females	85,800	11,700	97,500	13.9

**Disabled and Handicapped Persons : Summary Characteristics,
South Australia, 1988p (continued)**

Particulars	In households	In health establishments	Total	
			Number	Per cent (a)
DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED				
Age (years):				
0-4	4,600	*	4,600	4.6
5-14	9,500	*	9,700	5.0
15-44	44,600	1,800	46,400	7.1
45-64	54,900	1,300	56,200	20.4
65 and over	57,900	14,000	71,800	42.0
Location:				
Adelaide Statistical Division	128,800	15,100	143,900	14.2
Rest of State	42,700	2,100	44,800	11.7
<i>Total handicapped persons</i>	<i>171,500</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>188,700</i>	<i>13.5</i>
Area of handicap (b):				
Self-care	66,300	14,900	81,300	6.3
Mobility	130,900	17,000	147,900	11.4
Communication	23,900	9,700	33,600	2.6
Schooling	10,200	600	10,800	0.8
Employment	85,700	..	85,700	6.6
TOTAL DISABLED				
Sex:				
Males	98,700	6,000	104,700	15.1
Females	98,300	12,000	110,300	15.7
Age (years):				
0-4	4,600	*	4,600	4.6
5-14	10,700	*	10,900	5.6
15-44	54,200	1,900	56,100	8.6
45-64	60,700	1,700	62,300	22.7
65 and over	66,900	14,200	81,100	47.4
Location:				
Adelaide Statistical Division	144,900	15,500	160,400	15.8
Rest of State	52,100	2,500	54,600	14.2
<i>Total disabled persons</i>	<i>197,100</i>	<i>18,000</i>	<i>215,000</i>	<i>15.4</i>
Type of primary disabling condition (c):				
Mental disorders	20,700	6,400	27,000	1.9
Sight loss	9,400	800	10,200	0.7
Hearing loss	23,300	500	23,700	1.7
Nervous system diseases	12,000	2,400	14,400	1.0
Circulatory diseases	22,600	2,000	24,500	1.8
Respiratory diseases	15,500	700	16,300	1.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue ..	61,600	3,000	64,600	4.6
All other diseases and conditions	33,500	2,700	36,200	2.6

(a) Per cent of total population in same group.

(b) Only collected for handicapped persons aged five years or more.

(c) For persons with multiple conditions, this is the condition causing the most problems. However, persons with both a mental disorder and a physical condition are counted twice.

MORTALITY

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of death in South Australia are classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD9). Figures for deaths in this section are based on the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased and relate to the date of registration of death, not the date of occurrence. Australian residents who die overseas are excluded from the figures, but deaths of persons usually resident overseas are included in the figures of the State or Territory where the death occurred.

Causes of Death^(a), South Australia, 1988

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b)	Proportion of total deaths
	Males	Females	Persons		
				persons	per cent
Infectious and parasitic diseases:	31	26	57	4.1	0.5
Intestinal infectious diseases	—	1	1	0.1	—
Tuberculosis	1	—	1	0.1	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia	19	12	31	2.2	0.3
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	11	13	24	1.7	0.2
Malignant neoplasms:	1,460	1,171	2,631	187.7	24.6
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	78	50	128	9.1	1.2
Malignant neoplasm of colon	97	121	218	15.6	2.0
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	66	51	117	8.3	1.1
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	401	127	528	37.7	4.9
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	—	225	225	16.1	2.1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	21	21	1.5	0.2
Leukaemia	53	47	100	7.1	0.9
All other malignant neoplasms	765	529	1,294	92.3	12.1
Diabetes mellitus	86	102	188	13.4	1.8
Nutritional marasmus	—	2	2	0.1	—
Other protein-calorie malnutrition	3	4	7	0.5	0.1
Anaemias	7	16	23	1.6	0.2
Meningitis	2	1	3	0.2	—
Diseases of the circulatory system:	2,687	2,544	5,231	373.3	48.9
Acute rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	12	26	38	2.7	0.4
Hypertensive disease	47	68	115	8.2	1.1
Ischaemic heart disease;	1,735	1,331	3,066	218.8	28.7
Acute myocardial infarction	1,319	953	2,272	162.1	21.3
Other ischaemic heart disease	416	378	794	56.7	7.4
Cerebrovascular disease	474	659	1,133	80.8	10.6
Atherosclerosis	50	72	122	8.7	1.1
All other diseases of the circulatory system	369	388	757	54.0	7.1
Pneumonia	102	124	226	16.1	2.1
Influenza	2	2	4	0.3	—
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	107	49	156	11.1	1.5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	40	39	79	5.6	0.7
Appendicitis	—	1	1	0.1	—
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	72	26	98	7.0	0.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	44	51	95	6.8	0.9
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	—	8	0.6	0.1
Direct obstetric deaths	—	1	1	0.1	—
Congenital anomalies	42	17	59	4.2	0.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period:	35	29	64	4.6	0.6
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	11	9	20	1.4	0.2
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	24	20	44	3.1	0.4

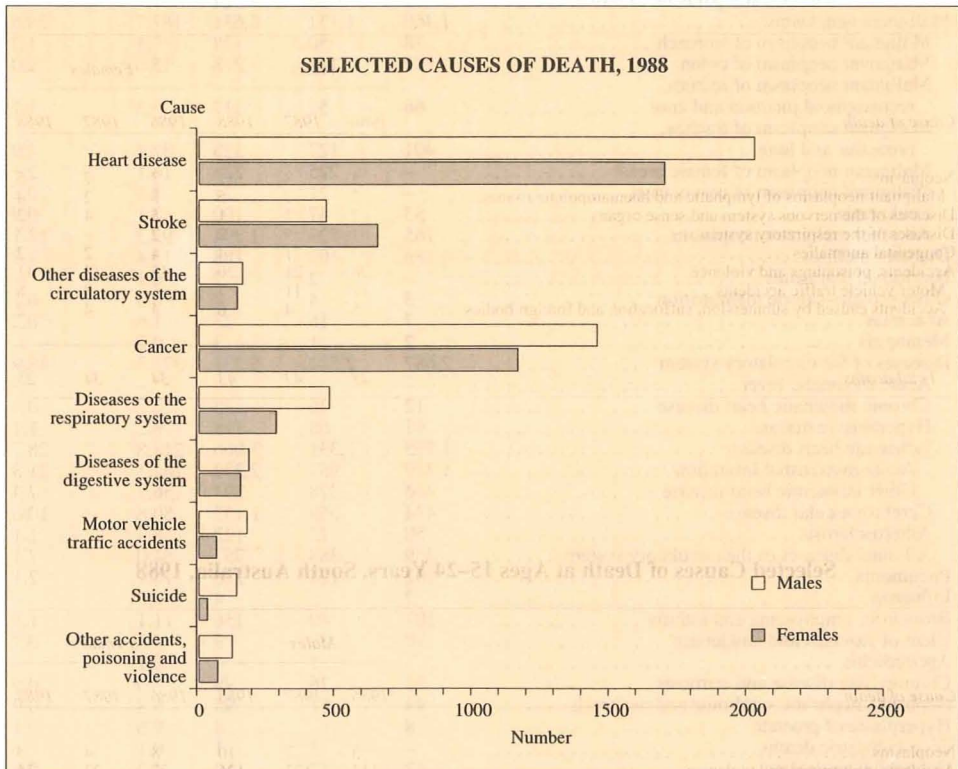
Causes of Death^(a), South Australia, 1988 (continued)

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b)	Proportion of total deaths
	Males	Females	Persons		
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	32	29	61	4.4	0.6
All other conditions	574	479	1,053	74.9	9.9
Accidents and adverse affects:	298	139	437	31.2	4.1
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	184	71	255	18.2	2.4
Accidental falls	22	34	56	4.0	0.5
All other accidents	92	34	126	9.0	1.2
Suicide	145	39	184	13.1	1.7
Homicide	16	8	24	1.7	0.2
All other external causes	—	1	1	0.1	—
<i>All causes</i>	<i>5,793</i>	<i>4,897</i>	<i>10,690</i>	<i>762.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) The classification uses the *Mortality List of Fifty Causes* recommended by ICD 9.

(b) The number of deaths by specified cause per 100,000 of mean resident population.

NOTE: There were no deaths recorded in 1988 caused by whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox, measles, malaria, abortion or birth trauma.



In 1988, the three leading causes of death were ischaemic heart disease, malignant neoplasms (cancer) and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). The proportions of deaths from the various causes are related to the age composition of the population, and there are marked differences in main causes of death by age and sex, as is shown in the following tables.

Selected Causes of Death at Ages Under 1 Year, South Australia, 1988

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Congenital anomalies:	19	24	29	14	21	11
Congenital anomalies of nervous system	5	2	2	2	6	1
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system	9	7	6	4	7	1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period:	35	33	35	26	23	29
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	13	7	11	6	11	11
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	15	16	11	14	7	9
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions:	33	33	22	12	14	9
Sudden death, cause unknown	33	33	22	12	14	9
<i>Total deaths</i>	90	101	96	56	64	56

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 1-14 Years, South Australia, 1988

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Neoplasms:	5	8	12	7	7	5
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	2	2	5	3	2	4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2	3	1	5	4	2
Diseases of the respiratory system	1	5	2	2	-	2
Congenital anomalies	3	1	4	4	2	2
Accidents, poisonings and violence:	26	21	20	15	15	11
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	17	11	7	6	8	8
Accidents caused by submersion, suffocation and foreign bodies	5	4	6	4	4	2
<i>Total deaths</i>	43	43	43	34	34	25

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 15-24 Years, South Australia, 1988

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Neoplasms	5	7	10	8	4	3
Accidents, poisonings and violence:	114	133	126	37	27	36
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	75	76	64	25	18	21
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	23	35	38	6	6	6
<i>Total deaths</i>	142	158	155	58	44	51

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 25–44 Years, South Australia, 1988

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Neoplasms:	53	51	37	68	61	51
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast	7	9	11	27	23	14
Diseases of the circulatory system:	56	39	56	15	21	15
Ischaemic heart disease	39	23	37	4	8	2
Other heart disease	12	4	11	6	4	3
Accidents, poisonings and violence:	178	138	156	47	40	35
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	81	64	67	20	10	15
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	60	39	51	16	22	13
<i>Total deaths</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>131</i>

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 45–64, South Australia, 1987

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Neoplasms:	395	404	410	328	272	312
Malignant neoplasm of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	13	8	14	4	1	1
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum	118	135	113	79	64	76
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	135	144	148	36	33	40
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast	19	13	18	98	71	101
Malignant neoplasm of genito-urinary organs	42	30	44	55	48	36
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	39	38	46	30	30	31
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	27	35	27	24	24	25
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders:	28	20	25	12	25	17
Diabetes mellitus	18	14	18	10	20	13
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	13	20	18	13	11	10
Diseases of the circulatory system:	554	526	538	199	193	185
Ischaemic heart disease	419	390	399	123	121	104
Other heart disease	64	58	64	23	22	33
Cerebrovascular disease	51	57	56	41	40	37
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	16	15	16	6	5	7
Diseases of the respiratory system:	49	59	65	22	26	29
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	28	39	49	17	16	21
Diseases of the digestive system:	56	49	62	20	19	26
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	42	35	40	9	10	13
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	7	6	5	10	3	4
Accidents, poisonings and violence:	92	89	80	23	27	36
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	29	23	29	7	15	15
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	35	41	34	8	5	12
<i>Total deaths</i>	<i>1,216</i>	<i>1,193</i>	<i>1,224</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>628</i>

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 65–74, South Australia, 1988

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Neoplasms:	449	487	460	326	333	344
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum	143	130	130	104	115	105
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	130	170	155	53	49	52
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast	14	12	16	60	64	63
Malignant neoplasm of genito-urinary organs	69	77	74	43	44	45
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	43	44	36	32	31	38
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	39	38	37	26	24	39
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders:	22	37	33	24	35	22
Diabetes mellitus	20	35	29	20	31	21

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 65-74, South Australia, 1988 (continued)

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	10	25	21	19	20	17
Diseases of the circulatory system:	772	865	844	511	489	448
Ischaemic heart disease	544	580	595	318	340	290
Other heart disease	60	86	61	45	36	56
Cerebrovascular disease	117	120	132	122	91	84
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	42	63	48	15	15	11
Diseases of the respiratory system:	125	117	140	39	45	53
Pneumonia and influenza	27	14	20	9	14	14
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	89	94	109	27	28	36
Diseases of the digestive system	58	42	41	24	30	21
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	14	14	14	23	12	16
Accidents, poisonings and violence	37	33	33	20	23	24
Total deaths	1,518	1,650	1,620	1,012	1,014	977

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 75 Years and Over, South Australia, 1988

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Neoplasms:	455	501	536	385	388	461
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum	128	163	148	148	149	175
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	111	95	134	20	37	39
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast	10	13	11	72	61	79
Malignant neoplasm of genito-urinary organs	125	126	152	51	41	53
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	36	42	41	39	48	60
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	36	48	37	47	45	46
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders:	40	55	47	66	67	84
Diabetes mellitus	36	45	35	52	58	66
Mental disorders:	37	27	29	59	52	61
Organic psychotic conditions	32	25	28	57	51	57
Diseases of the circulatory system:	1,260	1,250	1,242	1,821	1,847	1,892
Ischaemic heart disease	717	719	704	876	902	935
Other heart disease	165	164	155	299	289	281
Cerebrovascular disease	269	277	277	522	518	527
Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	88	82	96	102	111	123
Diseases of the respiratory system:	235	267	265	177	194	199
Pneumonia and influenza	71	76	68	109	112	100
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	146	177	182	50	67	78
Diseases of the digestive system	64	66	74	102	107	105
Diseases of the genito-urinary system:	31	56	41	46	68	70
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	17	32	28	29	46	39
Accidents, poisonings and violence:	36	52	39	51	43	42
Accidental falls	13	18	13	30	23	28
Total deaths	2,216	2,337	2,347	2,811	2,875	3,029

PERINATAL DEATHS

Perinatal deaths comprise *fetal deaths* (any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life) and *neonatal deaths* (any child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, who was born alive and died within 28 days of birth).

**Causes of Perinatal Deaths : Condition in Child by Condition in Mother
South Australia, 1988**

Condition in child	Condition in mother					Total
	Maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy	Maternal complications of pregnancy	Complications of placenta, cord and membranes	Other complications of labour and delivery	No condition reported	
Slow fetal growth, fetal malnutrition and immaturity	2	11	5	—	5	23
Birth trauma	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	2	1	8	2	11	24
Respiratory distress syndrome	1	1	1	—	5	8
Other respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn	1	—	—	—	3	4
Fetal and neonatal haemorrhage ..	1	—	7	—	8	16
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	9	5	16	—	41	71
Congenital anomalies	—	2	2	—	41	45
All other causes	—	—	—	—	2	2
<i>Total perinatal deaths</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>193</i>

Further information on death statistics is included in Part 4.5 Births and Deaths.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is the expected years of life remaining to a person of specified age if present patterns of mortality do not change during that lifetime. Life expectancy tables provide a useful indicator of long-term changes in health status.

Expectation of Life^(a), South Australia, 1983 to 1988

Period	At age (years)								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALES									
1983	72.46	63.49	53.92	44.65	35.13	26.03	17.95	11.24	6.46
1984	72.95	63.87	54.22	44.81	35.36	26.14	18.05	11.34	6.58
1985	73.14	64.12	54.53	45.22	35.72	26.54	18.33	11.64	6.66
1986	73.45	64.33	54.72	45.36	35.94	26.79	18.57	11.68	6.52
1987	73.47	64.43	54.87	45.50	35.95	26.73	18.50	11.62	6.55
1988	73.59	64.50	54.94	45.61	36.12	26.94	18.54	11.84	6.88
FEMALES									
1983	79.52	70.38	60.56	50.81	41.15	31.73	22.90	14.88	8.51
1984	79.79	70.50	60.66	50.87	41.16	31.75	22.87	14.99	8.39
1985	79.08	70.07	60.25	50.59	40.86	31.55	22.70	14.56	8.25
1986	79.81	70.44	60.69	50.98	41.29	31.83	22.98	15.00	8.64
1987	80.04	70.81	60.97	51.19	41.52	32.13	23.17	15.19	8.67
1988	80.27	70.92	61.09	51.32	41.58	32.09	23.14	15.17	8.48

(a) Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician. Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuations which may not be indicative of a longer term trend.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

LEGISLATION

The provisions of the *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986* apply to all workers in South Australia, with the exception of Commonwealth Government employees who are provided for under the separate Commonwealth legislation. The Act sets out the rights and responsibilities of employers and employees, and is designed to encourage their involvement in achieving and maintaining a safe and healthy workplace. The South Australian Occupational Health and Safety Commission was established as a statutory, tripartite body under the Act.

The Commission provides a forum for representatives of employers, unions and Government organisations to develop occupational health and safety standards, formulate policies and strategies, promote awareness of occupational health and safety and to report and make recommendations to the Minister about the administration of the Act and other legislation relating to occupational health, safety and welfare.

The legislation emphasises the elimination of hazards at their source; establishes clearly the duties of employers, manufacturers and designers, self-employed and employees; provides for workers elected health and safety representatives with statutory powers and functions and for joint health and safety committees; extends the powers of inspectors and establishes procedures for the resolution of health and safety issues in the workplace. Other legislation governing health and safety includes the *Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1968*, the *Dangerous Substances Act 1979*, the *Mines and Works Inspection Act 1920*, the *Explosives Act 1936*, the *Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982*, and the *Controlled Substances Act 1984*.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

The *Workers Compensation Act 1971* was repealed by the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986* which established a new authority – the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Corporation, 'WorkCover'. The Act, which came into operation on 1 October 1987, covers all persons employed under a contract of service, or who work for other persons under a contract arrangement or understanding in prescribed work of a prescribed class. The Crown is the presumptive employer of persons who voluntarily perform work of a prescribed class that is of benefit to the State.

The Act does not cover Commonwealth Government employees, who are provided for under the *Compensation (Commonwealth Government Employees) Act 1971* (Cwlth), or persons sustaining injuries from certain sporting or athletic events. Because of the provisions of the 1986 Act, it is expected that claims under common law in respect of loss of earnings will be reduced compared with levels which occurred under the previous Act.

The Act places strong emphasis on rehabilitation as well as providing entitlement to weekly payments for workers who sustain a compensable disability resulting in incapacity for work. Death benefits are payable in the event of fatal accidents or diseases. Compensation payments are calculated on the basis of the worker's average weekly earnings as defined in the Act, and compensation payments are 100 per cent of this amount in the first year, reducing to 80 per cent in the following years. The employer pays an injured worker for the first week's absence in each calendar year.

Compensation is funded by a levy on all employers based on percentages of the aggregate remuneration paid to the employer's workers; ten levels set by the Act ranging from a minimum of 0.5 per cent to a maximum of 4.5 per cent. Exempt employers are self-funded. The percentage levied depends on the predominant class of industry in which the employer is engaged, but this percentage may be adjusted in the future, depending on the employer's record with regard to health and safety, under a Bonus/Penalty scheme.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

The figures presented in this section are for accidents and diseases which occurred during 1986-87, before Workcover commenced operations. The figures were compiled from reports of workers compensation claims submitted through the South Australian Department of Labour by insurance companies, self-insurers and State Government departments. The figures include only claims within the coverage of the *Workers Compensation Act 1971*, which resulted in death, permanent total disability, or absence from work of one week or more. They will be the last of a series which commenced with 1980-81 data, since statistics for 1987-88 onwards will not be comparable due to the introduction of new legislation.

An *industrial accident* is defined as an event following an isolated and sudden exposure to a hazard and resulting in a compensable work injury. An *industrial disease* is a compensable condition with at least one of the following characteristics:

- the slow and protracted nature of its cause
- its ascribability to repeated or continuous action of a mechanical, physical or chemical nature
- the indeterminateness of the time of its beginning
- possible individual predisposition as a factor in the development of the condition.

Industrial Accidents and Diseases by Industry Group, South Australia, 1986-87

Industry group	Accidents				Diseases			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Average time lost (a)	Average amount paid (b)	Fatal	Non-fatal	Average time lost (a)	Average amount paid (b)
	No.	No.	weeks	\$	No.	No.	weeks	\$
MALES								
Agriculture, forestry fishing and hunting .	1	445	5.9	6,062	1	55	6.8	6,119
Mining	1	166	5.3	5,757	-	5	10.5	8,755
Manufacturing	3	3,163	7.1	8,107	1	178	12.2	12,350
Electricity, gas and water	1	383	4.6	2,813	1	22	7.4	8,408
Construction	2	947	9.7	12,111	-	32	11.9	12,671
Wholesale trade	1	582	7.0	7,802	-	20	13.3	21,128
Retail trade	-	633	7.3	8,990	-	27	8.4	11,744
Transport, storage and communication . . .	1	513	6.8	7,606	-	15	5.6	7,707
Finance, property and business services . .	-	204	9.7	15,051	1	13	14.2	14,689
Public administration	1	480	5.0	8,598	-	17	6.5	10,185
Community services	-	648	7.6	8,385	-	85	18.2	16,935
Recreation, personal and other services . .	-	242	7.0	7,461	-	12	11.5	13,585
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8,406</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8,376</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>12,438</i>
FEMALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .	-	42	12.9	6,859	-	8	2.4	) 3,329
Mining	-	7	7.4	3,757	-	2	6.5	
Manufacturing	-	578	11.1	11,671	-	60	18.4	) 17,850
Electricity, gas and water	-	8	2.2	1,355	-	3	4.0	
Construction	-	15	11.8	7,563	-	5	9.1	) 7,868
Wholesale trade	-	56	16.0	16,498	-	8	13.0	
Retail trade	-	317	10.2	8,837	-	18	18.1	) 16,460
Transport, storage and communication . . .	-	34	5.9	6,062	-	1	1.4	
Finance, property and business services	-	90	11.3	10,802	-	13	17.2	) 16,275
Public administration	-	55	8.4	15,109	-	5	8.3	
Community services	-	1,049	11.2	12,083	-	138	15.1	) 14,205
Recreation, personal and other services . .	1	221	8.1	8,613	-	19	9.0	
<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2,472</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11,123</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>14,560</i>

(a) Time lost applies only to cases of permanent partial and temporary disability, and excludes fatal accidents and those resulting in permanent total disability.

(b) Compensation for wages lost, hospital and medical expenses and lump sum settlements.

Industrial Diseases : Nature of Disease, South Australia, 1986-87

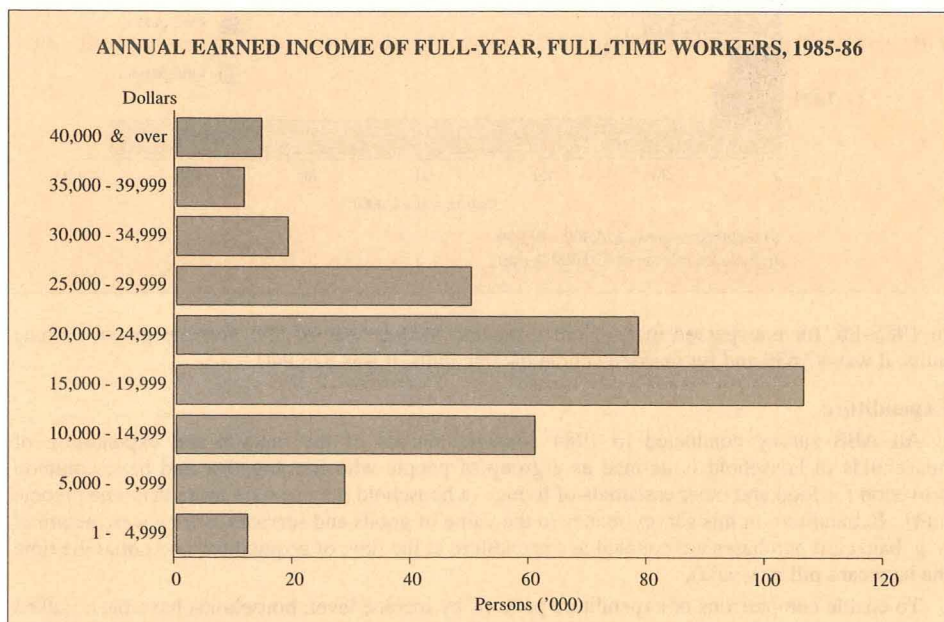
Nature of disease	Males		Females	
	Number	Proportion of total per cent	Number	Proportion of total per cent
Infectious and parasitic diseases	29	6.0	26	9.3
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs . . .	24	4.9	26	9.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	13	2.7	2	0.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	11	2.3	4	1.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	64	13.2	35	12.5
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	230	47.4	121	43.2
Other diseases	114	23.5	66	23.6
Total	485	100.0	280	100.0

5.4 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income

Access to goods and services is determined to a large extent by income which may be either earned (income from wages, salary, business, trade or profession) or unearned (government pensions and benefits, superannuation, interest, rent, dividends, maintenance etc).

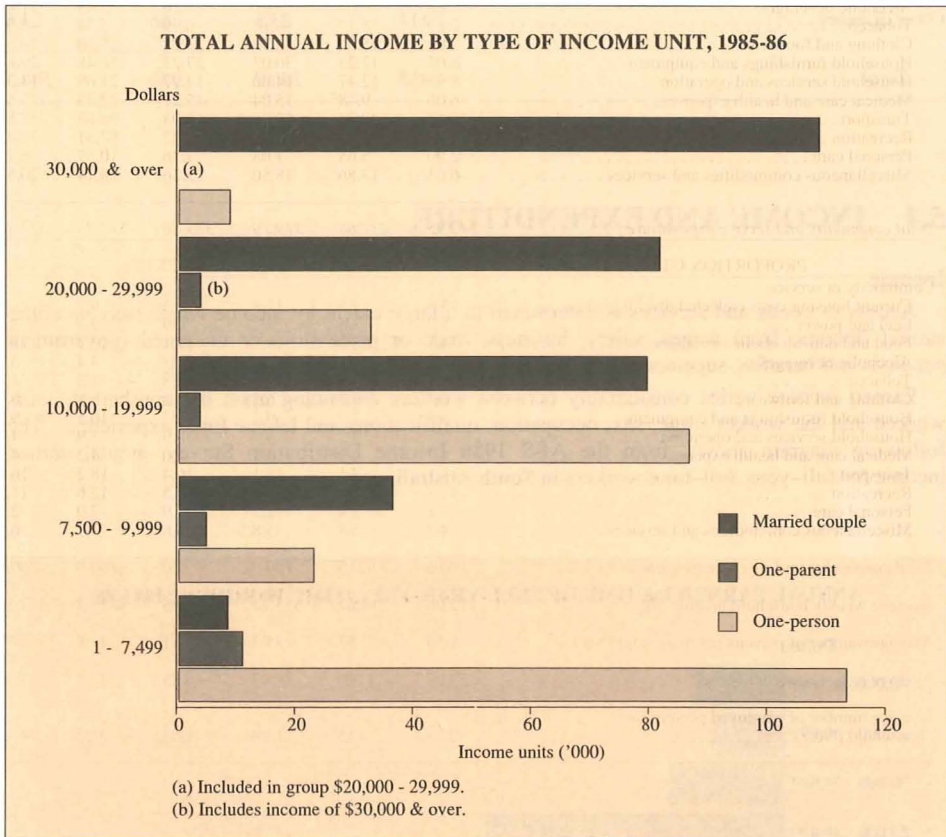
Earned income varies considerably between workers depending upon the number of hours worked and the worker's age, sex, occupation, qualifications and labour force experience. The following diagram shows, from the ABS 1986 Income Distribution Survey, annual earned income for full-year, full-time workers in South Australia.



The median earned income in 1985–86 for full–year full–time workers was \$20,000 for males and \$16,680 for females.

An individual's income does not necessarily indicate the standard of living that is enjoyed as other factors (*e.g.* the wealth of the individual, the number of persons among which the income is shared, and whether the accommodation lived in is owned or rented), also have an impact on living standards.

The following diagram shows the income distribution of income units in 1985–86 (an income unit is defined as a group of people who live together and form a single spending unit). The distribution evident for one–person income units to a large extent reflects labour force participation – most of the persons in the income group \$1–7,500 would not be employed and would be receiving government pensions or benefits while most of those with incomes in excess of \$10,000 would be employed.



In 1985–86, for one–person income units, median income was \$9,530, for one–parent income units, it was \$7,830 and for married couple income units, it was \$23,940.

Expenditure

An ABS survey conducted in 1984 collected details of the income and expenditure of households (a household is defined as a group of people who live together and have common provision for food and other essentials of living – a household may contain more than one income unit). Expenditure in this survey relates to the value of goods and services as they were acquired (*e.g.* bankcard purchases are counted as expenditure at the time of acquisition, and not at the time the bankcard bill was paid).

To enable comparisons of expenditure patterns by income level, households have been ranked according to their income, and then divided into five groups of equal size, called quintiles.

**Household Expenditure Survey : Household Expenditure and Characteristics
by Income Quintile Group, South Australia, 1984**

Expenditure group and household characteristics	Weekly household gross income (\$)					All house- holds
	0- 158	159- 291	292- 430	431- 616	617 or more	
	Lowest 20%	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20%	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	19.29	29.68	37.77	47.33	49.00	36.63
Fuel and power	7.04	8.65	11.93	11.19	14.77	10.72
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	33.90	49.56	61.64	73.41	95.25	62.79
Alcoholic beverages	3.80	7.05	8.81	14.26	23.48	11.49
Tobacco	2.89	5.19	6.10	6.99	6.34	5.50
Clothing and footwear	9.09	15.05	20.19	23.28	35.60	20.66
Household furnishings and equipment	8.07	17.23	30.03	37.23	56.48	29.84
Household services and operation	8.93	12.47	14.00	14.97	21.09	14.30
Medical care and health expenses	6.06	9.48	15.04	15.22	22.33	13.64
Transport	15.67	40.72	57.96	63.03	96.83	54.89
Recreation	16.68	23.06	30.74	44.23	67.51	36.47
Personal care	2.90	5.68	7.08	7.36	10.57	6.72
Miscellaneous commodities and services	6.63	13.86	18.50	25.36	38.14	20.52
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	<i>140.95</i>	<i>237.68</i>	<i>319.79</i>	<i>383.86</i>	<i>537.38</i>	<i>324.18</i>
PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (%)						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwellings)	13.7	12.5	11.8	12.3	9.1	11.3
Fuel and power	5.0	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	24.1	20.9	19.3	19.1	17.7	19.4
Alcoholic beverages	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.4	3.5
Tobacco	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.7
Clothing and footwear	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.4
Household furnishings and equipment	5.7	7.2	9.4	9.7	10.5	9.2
Household services and operation	6.3	5.2	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Medical care and health expenses	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.2
Transport	11.1	17.1	18.1	16.4	18.2	16.9
Recreation	11.8	9.7	9.6	11.5	12.6	11.2
Personal care	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1
Miscellaneous commodities and services	4.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.1	6.3
<i>Total commodity and service expenditure</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Average weekly household income (\$)	112.06	214.67	355.24	515.75	885.54	417.13
Average number of persons per household (No.)	1.56	2.53	3.07	3.11	3.38	2.73
Average age of household head (years)	59.00	50.00	44.47	40.85	43.32	47.52
Average number of employed persons in household (No.)	0.23	0.55	1.18	1.61	2.22	1.16

5.5 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Commonwealth, State and local Governments and a large number of voluntary agencies provide social welfare services for South Australians. The Commonwealth Government is concerned largely with providing income maintenance in the form of pensions, benefits and allowances, and repatriation services. It also provides, either directly or through State and local government authorities and voluntary agencies, for a wide range of welfare services for people with special needs. The Department for Family and Community Services is the main State agency and operates in the field of child and family welfare and distributes emergency financial assistance in certain circumstances. Local government and voluntary agencies, many of which receive government funding, also provide a range of welfare-related services.

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SECURITY

The Department of Social Security is responsible under the *Social Security Act 1985* (Cwlth) for social security entitlements and related services.

Pensions

The Department of Social Security pays the following pensions subject to income and assets tests and certain residential requirements:

- . age pension
- . invalid pension
- . wife's pension
- . carer's pension
- . widow's pension
- . sole parent's pension and sheltered employment and rehabilitation allowances (under conditions similar to those applying to pensions).

Eligible recipients of these payments may receive additional amounts for each dependent child, or for rent assistance or an allowance for remote areas. Pension rates are subject to twice-yearly indexation in accordance with increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Pension Recipients, South Australia

Type of pension	At 30 June			
	1986	1987	1988(a)	1989
Age pension	133,750	133,621	136,663	137,922
Invalid pension	28,184	29,610	31,187	32,037
Wife's/carer's pension	11,911	12,564	13,123	13,371
Widow's pension (b)	14,332	14,213	13,567	7,235
Supporting parent's benefit (b)	15,835	16,104	16,646	—
Sole parent's pension (b)	—	—	—	22,856
Sheltered employment allowance	961	940	1,007	959
Rehabilitation allowance	309	291	297	132

(a) From 1987-88 includes figures for Broken Hill Region (NSW).

(b) The sole parent's pension was introduced on 1 March 1989. All recipients of the supporting parent's benefit and some recipients of the widow's pension now receive the sole parent's pension.

Benefits

The Department of Social Security pays the following benefits to eligible persons subject to an income test:

- . unemployment benefit
- . sickness benefit
- . special benefit (payable in circumstances of special need to persons not eligible for other pensions or benefits).

Average Number of Benefit Recipients, South Australia

Type of benefit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88(a)	1988-89
Unemployment benefit	52,083	56,138	52,795	47,879
Sickness benefit	5,571	5,966	6,934	6,732
Special benefit	1,375	1,349	1,549	1,657

(a) From 1987-88 includes figures for Broken Hill Region (NSW).

As for pensions, eligible recipients may receive additional payments for children, rent assistance and remote area allowance, and benefit rates are indexed to the Consumer Price Index.

Allowances

The Department of Social Security pays the following allowances to assist families, subject to eligibility requirements:

- . family allowance (payable per dependent child, with additional payments for families with children from multiple births)
- . child disability allowance
- . double orphan's pension
- . family allowance supplement (for certain low income families)

Allowances Paid, South Australia

Type of pension	At 30 June			
	1986	1987	1988(a)	1989
Number of children and students for whom Family Allowance paid	335,214	329,955	316,147	313,068
Number of children for whom Child Disability Allowance paid (b)	3,246	3,309	3,839	4,061
Number of orphans for whom Double Orphan's Pension paid	434	315	233	193
Family Allowance Supplement recipients (c)	2,357	3,008	13,621	16,210

(a) From 1987-88 includes Broken Hill Region (NSW).

(b) Handicapped Child's Allowance before 15 November 1987.

(c) Family Income Supplement before 17 December 1987.

REPATRIATION BENEFITS

The Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible under the provisions of the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986* (Cwlth) for providing assistance, including medical care, income support and compensation, to veterans and their dependants. Details on health services provided to veterans are included in Part 5.3 Health.

Income support in the form of Service Pensions and compensation in the form of Disability Pensions are provided to eligible veterans and their dependants. Fringe benefits are also payable, subject to income and assets testing. The major repatriation pensions are paid at similar rates to Social Security pensions and benefits and are similarly linked to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Repatriation Pensions by Type, South Australia (Number)

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1987	1988	1989
Disability Pension payable to:			
Incapacitated veterans	14,947	14,651	14,343
Dependants of incapacitated veterans	12,391	12,006	11,421
Dependants of deceased veterans	6,135	6,301	6,410
Total Disability Pensions payable	33,473	32,958	32,174

Repatriation Pensions by Type, South Australia (continued)
(Number)

<i>Type of pension</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>		
	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
Service Pensions payable to:			
Veterans	23,853	23,778	23,110
Wives and widows of veterans	17,618	17,596	17,109
<i>Total Service Pensions payable</i>	<i>41,471</i>	<i>41,374</i>	<i>40,219</i>

COMMUNITY WELFARE

The South Australian Department for Family and Community Services is responsible for promoting the welfare of individuals, families, groups and the community, with priority being given to those most disadvantaged in the community. It encourages the community to develop its own welfare services by promoting the coordination and collaboration of government and non-government welfare services, and through direct service delivery.

Welfare services provided by the Department include:

- . funding to other welfare organisations;
- . individual and family support through general counselling, custody and access counselling, advice and counselling on family maintenance, budgeting advice and crisis care services;
- . emergency financial assistance;
- . administering concession schemes for electricity, burial assistance, council, water and sewerage rates and public transport;
- . child protection;
- . substitute family care for children including foster care, residential care and adoptions;
- . assisting young offenders through screening panels, Children's Aid Panels, services to Children's Courts, secure and non-secure residential care and supervision in the community.

The following table provides a summary of selected major activities by the Department.

Department for Family and Community Services, Selected Services

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Financial Counselling Service, new clients counselled	3,793	3,360	3,130
Family maintenance advice and counselling cases	3,795	4,544	5,000
Crisis Care Service, home visit assistance	2,342	2,452	2,967
Emergency Financial Assistance, successful applicants	44,759	49,282	39,816
Child protection incidents	4,027	3,898	3,213
Children's Aid Panel appearances, number of offenders	5,328	5,008	4,031
Children's Court appearances, number of offenders	2,618	2,405	2,173
Number of children placed on bonds with supervision	634	582	518
Psychological services, number of client referrals	812	647	689

Adoptions

There are four types of adoptions in respect of which adoption orders are granted. Placement adoptions (Australian, Inter-country or Special Needs) are those where an Australian child, or one from another country, is adopted by new adoptive parents. Special Needs adoptions find permanent placement for children with physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities.

Adoption Orders Granted, South Australia

Type of adoption order granted	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Placement adoption:				
Australian	48	36	31	26
Inter-country	67	55	87	67
Special needs	-	5	5	7
Particular child adoption:				
Australian	232	243	115	126
Inter-country	-	7	6	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>229</i>

In 1988-89, 26 Australian, 67 Inter-country and 7 Special Needs children were placed through adoptions of these types. Particular child adoptions (Australian *or* Inter-country) are those by a near relative, by foster parents who have cared for the child for some time, or the adoption of a child by a natural parent and his or her spouse who is not the other natural parent. This latter type of adoption is the most commonly granted in South Australia.

OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

The South Australian Housing Trust and Emergency Housing Office provide a number of housing-related services directed towards pensioners, beneficiaries, low income recipients and other disadvantaged groups. Details of services provided are in Part 9.1 Building.

A considerable number of non-government agencies and community groups provide welfare related services in South Australia, and many receive funding through Family and Community Development Grants. These grants are administered by the Non-Government Welfare Unit of the Department for Community Welfare, and a total of \$4,532,655 was made available to 227 agencies in 1988-89. In 1988-89, a total of \$8,457,872 was provided to agencies under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program.

Details of organisations concerned with social welfare are contained in the *Directory of Social Welfare Resources* published jointly by the South Australian Council of Social Services and the Citizens Advice Bureau. The Citizens Advice Bureau advises those in need on how best to use the wide range of services provided by government and non-government bodies.

5.6 SOCIAL SERVICES

A considerable number of social services, many of which are directed towards individuals and groups with special needs, are provided through government agencies, traditional service organisations and community and self-help groups. The Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health has a major role in the drawing together, support and co-ordination of these services.

COMMONWEALTH COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Department of Community Services and Health is responsible for programs to assist: families with children, people with disabilities, aged persons, homeless people and others in special need and has the following major administrative functions with regard to Community Services (and excluding its Health functions):

- . community programs, including Home and Community Care, disability services and Supported Accommodation Assistance;
- . child care services;
- . rehabilitation services;
- . residential programs, including the recurrent funding of nursing homes, payment of Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits and ensuring the maintenance of adequate standards of care in residential facilities;
- . the provision of grants-in-aid towards the operating costs of national organisations representing the welfare interests of people who are clients of the Department.

The following table shows for 1986-87 selected Departmental funding by type to organisations in South Australia.

Department of Community Services and Health : Funding to Organisations by Type of Program, South Australia, 1986-87
(\$'000)

Type of program	Type of funding (a)		Total
	Capital (b)	Recurrent (c)	
Residential care for the aged:			
Nursing homes	16,130	130,701	146,831
Hostels	—	8,539	8,539
Home and community care	43	12,541	12,584
Disability services	1,006	16,955	17,961
Rehabilitation services	—	454	454
Children's services	1,683	15,204	16,887
Supported accommodation assistance	(d)	4,649	4,649
Total	18,862	189,043	207,905

(a) Payments approved during the financial year.

(b) Capital expenditure includes the construction or acquisition of sites and buildings, the purchase of equipment over \$50,000 and the construction of new structures to existing buildings.

(c) Recurrent expenditure covers normal operational expenses such as salaries, administrative expenses, office equipment and furniture, minor equipment (*i.e.* less than \$50,000) maintenance etc.

(d) Incurred by the Department of Housing and Construction.

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

The Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs advises the Government on all matters concerning Aboriginal people, formulates policy and develops and implements and/or coordinates programs directed towards the advancement of the Aboriginal people. Consultation with Aboriginal people is mandatory in carrying out these functions.

The Department's Heritage Division is responsible for the development, review and administration of Commonwealth legislation concerning Aboriginal land and heritage matters. The Program Development Division is responsible for the development of national policies and strategies for Aboriginal people in the areas of employment and training, health, sport and recreation, community housing and services, communications and transport, legal matters and issues associated with the special needs of children, youth, the aged and women. The Communications and Special Services Division's areas of responsibility include information and public awareness, promotion of the arts and culture, Aboriginal broadcasting and telecommunications and liaison with the Aboriginal Development Commission, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies and Aboriginal Hostels Ltd.

In 1988-89, for South Australia, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs provided \$17.55 million in direct grants to Aboriginal organisations, and a further \$5.73 million was provided in

State's Grants. Main areas of funding were education, health and community management and services. Community Development Employment Programs, which were introduced in 1987-88, received \$10.51 million in 1988-89.

SOCIAL JUSTICE STRATEGY

In 1987 the South Australian Government announced its Social Justice Strategy. The strategy is based on the principles that: all members of society have rights and obligations and should enjoy equal opportunities to realise their needs and aspirations; all members of society should have opportunities to participate in decision-making which affects their lives; and priority of care should be given to those with greatest need.

The Strategy requires all government agencies to incorporate these principles in their planning, decision making and resource allocation. Government agencies are required to deliver services fairly and equitably according to the needs of the whole community and to take into account the social impact of their policies and programs. All State services including transport, water sanitation, energy supply, health, employment, education and training are involved in this approach.

The administrative base for the Strategy lies with the Social Justice Unit in the Cabinet Office of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The Unit is responsible for providing direction and focus, and assisting agencies in implementing the Strategy. The Unit also provides executive support to the Social Justice Advisory Committee which is a consultative body with wide representation from all sectors of the community.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE AGEING

South Australia's first Commissioner for the Ageing (also the first Commissioner for the Ageing in Australia) began his appointment in February 1985.

The Office of the Commissioner for Ageing operates under the *Commissioner for the Ageing Act 1984*. The objectives of the Act are oriented to the enhancement of the quality of life of elderly people and the reciprocal enrichment of the community in which elderly people live.

The functions of the Commissioner include: advising the South Australian Government on the implementation of programs and services for or affecting the ageing (including special needs groups within the population of the ageing) in consultation with the aged; monitoring the effects on the ageing of legislation and practices at all levels of government; and, to compile, analyse and disseminate information concerning the ageing.

Chapter 6

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

6.1 EDUCATION

In South Australia attendance at school is compulsory for children from six to fifteen years of age. No child may be enrolled for the first time at a government school, other than a child/parent centre, before the age of five years. The admission of children aged five is provided for in all junior primary, primary and area schools at the beginning of each school term, but schools are encouraged to receive intakes more frequently.

Education at the primary and secondary level is available at government schools controlled by the Education Department and at non-government schools, which are required to be registered with the Non-government Schools Registration Board. Some non-government schools provide boarding facilities. In both government and non-government schools there has been a trend towards co-education in recent years. The term 'Year' is used to denote class level in both primary and secondary schools. Primary classes are designated Reception, then Year 1 through to Year 7, and secondary classes Year 8 to Year 12. The present system of government schools and of compulsory education dates from the *Education Act 1875*.

A historical summary of education in South Australia was included on pages 153-4 of the *South Australian Year Book 1969*.

At the tertiary level the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University of South Australia and the colleges of advanced education are independently controlled but are financially dependent on government grants. Facilities for adult education are provided by the Department of Employment and Technical and Further Education and other organisations.

EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES

Established on 1 July 1985, the Children's Services Office (CSO) is an organisation which coordinates a range of early childhood services. This involves the provision of pre-school education, child care, family day care, outside school hours care, vacation care, playgroups and toy libraries, and liaison with and assistance to other bodies which also provide these services. CSO has also, the responsibility for licensing of child care centres in South Australia.

In 1989, 317 CSO pre-school centres provided 15,607 eligible children with sessional pre-school programs and 3,019 children participated in other early childhood programs. These centres were staffed by the equivalent of 676 full-time staff (including teachers and pre-school assistants).

The CSO provides support to children with special needs and employs special education teachers, psychologists, speech pathologists and social workers.

The Education Department is involved also in the provision of pre-school education. In 1989 there were 102 child/parent centres integrated into junior primary, primary or area schools, fifty-one of them located in rural areas, twelve of these being in Aboriginal schools. One centre served severely handicapped children with staff visiting both homes and schools in an effort to integrate these children into local schools. They were staffed by the full-time equivalent of 104 teachers and fifty-six ancillary staff, with three central support staff. These child/parent centres catered for 3,440 enrolled four year old children and provided for 2,500 additional children in playgroup or other family related activities.

Pre-School Education and Child Care Services, 1989

Age last birthday (years)	Pre-school children			Child care children		
	Pre-school centres	Child/ parent centres	Total	Subsidised child care centres	Family day care	Total
Under 3	88	940	1,028	3,763	2,010	5,773
3.....	1,576	1,403	2,979	2,026	1,013	3,039
4.....	16,887	3,358	20,245	1,482	880	2,362
5.....	77	86	163	175	519	694
6.....	-	-	-	46	417	463
7.....	-	-	-	23	394	417
8.....	-	-	-	22	306	328
9 and over	-	-	-	22	812	834
Total	18,628	5,787	24,415	7,559	6,351	13,910

In addition there were forty-three privately-owned centres which provided child care services during 1989.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In July 1989 there were 891 schools operating in South Australia; of these 632 were primary schools, 120 were secondary schools, 110 primary and secondary combined schools and 29 special schools. The Government, through the Education Department, operated 708 schools while 183 were operated by non-government authorities.

Enrolments in recent years, classified by government and non-government schools and by age of the students are given in the following tables.

Full-time Students by Level of Study and Category of School, South Australia
At or about 1 July

Students	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Primary:					
Government	117,099	115,388	112,311	112,349	117,266
Non-government	28,042	28,586	28,983	29,770	30,976
Total	145,141	143,974	141,294	142,119	148,242
Secondary:					
Government	77,758	75,686	73,670	71,108	67,259
Non-government	23,061	24,059	24,834	25,333	25,236
Total	100,819	99,745	98,504	96,441	92,495
Special (a):					
Government	1,379	1,415	1,407	1,309	1,244
Non-government	143	143	142	142	151
Total	1,522	1,558	1,549	1,451	1,395
Total students	247,482	245,277	241,347	240,001	242,132

(a) All students in special schools.

**Full-time Students : Age of Students and Category of School
South Australia, 1989**

Age at 1 July (years)	Government schools	Non-government schools			Total non- government	All schools
		Anglican	Catholic	Other (a)		
Under 6	16,808	319	2,862	1,203	4,384	21,192
6	16,044	291	2,677	1,061	4,029	20,073
7	15,651	309	2,544	1,071	3,924	19,575
8	15,635	329	2,508	1,072	3,909	19,544
9	14,913	345	2,536	1,097	3,978	18,891
10	14,935	330	2,564	1,137	4,031	18,966
11	14,858	421	2,499	1,199	4,119	18,977
12	14,735	639	2,860	1,472	4,971	19,706
13	14,619	790	2,852	1,491	5,133	19,752
14	14,730	746	2,914	1,610	5,270	20,000
15	13,883	705	2,942	1,581	5,228	19,111
16	11,594	624	2,515	1,520	4,659	16,253
17	5,464	284	1,238	714	2,236	7,700
18	1,206	35	225	87	347	1,553
19 and over (b)	694	10	82	53	145	839
Total students	185,769	6,177	33,818	16,368	56,363	242,132

(a) Includes inter-denominational and non-denominational schools and schools with no religious affiliation.
 (b) Includes students of unknown age at time of census.

The following table gives details of teaching staff employed in government and non-government schools in 1989.

Teaching Staff,^(a) South Australia, 1989

Area of activity	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Primary	2,161.0	4,885.2	454.0	1,406.2	8,906.4
Secondary	3,466.3	2,600.1	1,035.0	1,086.8	8,188.2
Special	81.3	181.7	6.0	31.0	300.0
Total	5,708.6	7,667.0	1,495.0	2,524.0	17,394.6

(a) Figures in this table are in full-time equivalent (FTE) units which include full-time teachers plus the FTE of part-time teachers.

Primary Education

Children normally begin their schooling at the age of five years when they enrol for primary education at either a government or non-government school. Primary education involves a seven to eight year course.

In primary education at government schools the emphasis is on the child's active involvement in learning. The curricula are designed to extend children's experience of their environment through social studies, science and mathematics. They provide for the development of all language skills, especially fluency in speech, writing and reading, and for creative activities in movement, music, art, drama and writing.

There is a program in religious education and an increasing provision is being made for the study of additional subjects, such as foreign languages, dance, instrumental music and aquatics.

Non-government primary schools largely follow the government schools in their curricula, but the Education Department exercises no formal authority over these schools beyond requiring them to submit certain statistical returns relating to compulsory attendance.

Secondary Education

Children who have completed their primary schooling are required to attend a secondary school, either government or non-government, until their fifteenth birthday.

Students living in urban areas usually attend their local high schools. In country areas, secondary education is provided by area schools or high schools depending on the size of the population being served. Area schools cater for both primary and secondary students. Because of their smaller size the secondary curricula offered may not be as varied as that of high schools but a similar breadth and balance is sought.

During the first three years of education at government secondary schools, students are introduced to as wide a range of subjects as possible. Each school is free to develop its own combination of subjects and to determine the amount of time spent on each, within departmental guidelines.

Specialisation increases in Years 11 and 12 when students tend to identify more clearly their vocational goals. The proportion of students of post-compulsory ages staying on at school has increased significantly in recent years. Partly in response to this trend the curriculum has broadened to include more non-tertiary oriented senior school studies, particularly through the development of various initiatives aimed at assisting students in their changeover to employment or vocational studies.

Secondary education is also provided by non-government schools; these schools, for the most part, are identified with various religious denominations. Non-government secondary schools usually charge fees, but a limited number of internal scholarships are available. In addition to normal day attendance some non-government schools offer boarding facilities for country students. Non-government schools provide, where appropriate, courses in technical education, business and commercial education and general education together with academic courses for those seeking admission to tertiary education after Year 12.

Typing, shorthand and certain academic courses are provided at privately owned business colleges.

The similarity between courses in government and non-government secondary schools has resulted from the influence of the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA) which is responsible for certification of Year 12 courses.

Correspondence School

Children who are unable to attend primary and secondary schools, *e.g.* children living in remote areas, or who are physically or emotionally handicapped, may receive education through the Education Department's Correspondence School. Lessons are forwarded to cover academic, commercial and art subjects up to Year 12 standard. Courses are supplied to students in schools who wish to do a specific subject which is not available because of the size of the school; the largest single group in the Correspondence School at present is comprised of students attending other schools. The service also reaches itinerant families and those travelling overseas.

Port Augusta School of the Air supplements the work of the Correspondence School. It provides two-way radio contact and various other services to facilitate personal interaction for Reception to Year 7 students.

Special Education

The Education Department provides Special Education for children with disabilities in a variety of educational settings. The management of Special Education is the responsibility of Area Directorates with central advice and policy support. The general policy is that children should be educated in the most regular situation possible and that a range of options should be

available. Options provided include special schools, special classes, and support teachers within non-special schools helping children and teachers in regular classes.

Special education is available also within the Catholic Education system and there are three non-denominational special schools.

Migrant Education

'English as a second language' programs for children of non-English speaking background conducted in Education Department schools are supported primarily by Commonwealth funding to employ teachers specially trained in this area. Oversight for these programs is provided by officers at the Languages and Multicultural Centre.

Aboriginal Education

The Aboriginal Education Section of the Education Department has two main areas of responsibility – educational outcomes for Aboriginal students, and Aboriginal studies for all students. It provides primary and secondary education services to Aboriginal and Anunga (Pitjantjatjara word meaning 'traditional Aboriginal') Schools, support services for Aboriginal students in mainstream schools and support for Aboriginal studies development and implementation. Particular features are bilingual programs for Anunga communities, action research into how Aboriginal students learn, the development of policy, the training of staff and the writing of curriculum.

Public Assessment at the Year 12 Level

In 1984 the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA) took responsibility for syllabuses and assessment in the twelfth year of schooling. Publicly examined subjects are assessed by 50 per cent school assessment and 50 per cent public examination, the results of the examinations being used to moderate the school assessments. For school-assessed subjects, 100 per cent school assessment is moderated by visits from SSABSA moderators to ensure adherence to SSABSA State-wide standards. Results are recorded on the SSABSA Year 12 Certificate of Achievement.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

The Office of Tertiary Education was established in 1987 under the *Government Management and Employment Act 1985*. The purpose of the Office is to foster the State's objectives for higher education by ensuring that the resources provided by the Commonwealth and the State for tertiary education are adequate for the State's needs and are used in a cost effective way by the higher education sector. The Office coordinates and manages adult education in South Australia and is responsible for the development of overseas markets for education.

The State's five higher education institutions have established the South Australian Tertiary Admissions Centre to which all students wishing to enrol in any of the institutions must apply for admission. Admission is subject to selection within the quota and is based on academic merit although for some courses other considerations apply such as the results of an audition.

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

University of Adelaide

The University of Adelaide was established in 1874 by Act of Parliament and the academic work of the University began in March 1876. Courses in Law were introduced in 1883 and Medicine in 1885.

In 1989 there were eleven faculties at the University: Agricultural Science, Architecture and Planning, Arts, Dentistry, Economics, Engineering, Law, Mathematical Science, Medicine, Music and Science. Higher degrees are provided in all faculties and post-graduate diploma courses are provided in applied psychology, psychotherapy, environmental studies, computer science, applied statistics, clinical dentistry, clinical science, economics, education and law.

The University places strong emphasis on research and has set growth of graduate education as a major strategic objective. The research activities of the University attract considerable outside funding in addition to Commonwealth recurrent funding for teaching and research. Grants totalling \$5,986,100 have been awarded to the University for 1990, including \$5.45 million from the Australian Research Council and \$536,100 from the National Health and Medical Research Council.

University of Adelaide : Student Course Enrolments, 1989^(a)

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Level of course</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Bachelor degree</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Agricultural Science	116	160	4	280
Architecture	15	221	—	236
Arts	253	2,319	485	3,057
Dentistry	24	173	1	198
Economics	160	952	44	1,156
Engineering	60	778	1	839
Law	59	661	28	748
Mathematical Sciences	23	637	63	723
Medicine	142	653	1	796
Music	24	181	153	358
Science	208	1,169	14	1,391
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,084</i>	<i>7,904</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>9,782</i>

(a) Includes multiple course enrolments.

Unique features of the University's work include: extensive research conducted by the University's Australian Centre for Gene Technology, the Centre for Aboriginal Studies in Music, the National Centre for Petroleum Geology and Geophysics, the Research Centre for Women's Studies, The Centre for Gallium Arsenide Technology, the Centre for Asian Studies, the Centre for South Australian Economic Studies (with Flinders University) and the Corporate and Business Law Centre. Further education programs are conducted through the University's radio station 5UV and the Office of Continuing Education.

Students at the University of Adelaide are provided with an extensive network of support services and the range of facilities which cater for their needs include the Barr Smith Library, sporting and recreational clubs, accommodation and a health service.

Waite Agricultural Research Institute

The Waite Agricultural Research Institute was established as part of the University in 1924, and is located on a separate campus at Urrbrae. In 1927 it took on teaching responsibilities in addition to its research function.

There are seven departments covering the full range of the agricultural sciences (agricultural, biochemistry, agronomy, animal sciences, entomology, plant pathology, plant physiology and soil science) plus a biometry section.

The third and final years of the University's Agricultural Science degree are taught at the Institute, involving about 100 undergraduates.

About 130 post-graduate students are undertaking Master's or Doctor of Philosophy studies at the Institute. In recent years post-graduate students have been accepted from more than thirty countries, with almost half the current number coming from overseas.

Further details are included on page 130.

Flinders University

Initially planned as an extension of the University of Adelaide, on a site eleven kilometres from the centre of Adelaide, 'The Flinders University of South Australia' was given full autonomy by the South Australian Government in 1965. A more detailed history of the Flinders University was included on pages 163–8 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1967.

Academic Organisation

The academic organisation of the University is based on 'Schools' instead of faculties or departments. The School is the basic academic and administrative unit and one of the academic staff of each school is appointed to act as the Dean of the School for a period of three years.

At present there are eight schools: biological sciences; earth sciences; education; humanities; mathematical sciences; medicine; physical sciences and social sciences. In 1980 the University established a Board of Studies in Theology.

Enrolments

The University offers tuition in courses leading up to nine different Bachelor degrees and twelve Master degrees. In addition the University confers Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Science degrees, and also offers seven post-graduate diplomas and three second bachelor degrees.

Flinders University : Student Enrolments, 1989

Field of study	Level of course			Total
	Higher degree	Bachelor degree	Other	
Arts	240	2,568	251	3,059
Economics/Commerce	12	932	109	1,053
Education	226	38	75	339
Medicine	72	402	13	487
Science	92	1,236	21	1,349
Total	642	5,176	469	6,287

Research Activities

Considerable research activities are conducted at the University by staff in the Schools of Biological Sciences, Earth Sciences, Education, Humanities, Mathematical Sciences, Medicine, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences and in the following specialised research centres: the Flinders Institute for Atmospheric and Marine Science, the Institute for Atomic Studies, the Institute for Australasian Geodynamics, the Centre for Neuroscience, the Cancer Research Unit, the National Institute of Labour Studies, the Centre for Research in the New Literatures in English, the Centre for Development Studies, the Electronic Structure of Materials Centre, the Centre for Groundwater Studies, the Centre for Multicultural Studies, the Centre for South Australian Economic Studies and the National Centre for Petroleum Geology and Geophysics. These are shown in greater detail on page 133.

South Australian College of Advanced Education

The South Australian College of Advanced Education (SACAE) was formed on 1 January 1982 by the merger of Hartley, Salisbury and Sturt Colleges of Advanced Education, and Adelaide College of the Arts and Education. By virtue of this amalgamation, the College has a heritage extending back more than a century, to the earliest days of teacher training in Australia.

The College operates on five metropolitan campuses located at Salisbury in the northern suburbs, Sturt to the south, Magill to the east, Underdale to the west, and at Kintore Avenue in

the centre of Adelaide, where the College administration is based. Through external studies the college also provides an educational service to regional areas.

The SACAE offers a range of courses at associate diploma, diploma, degree and post-graduate levels. The majority of courses can be taken in either full-time or part-time mode, while there are a number of courses which are available also in the external mode. The College provides courses in Aboriginal studies, art, business studies, dance, design, developmental disabilities, exercise and sports science, home economics, interpreting and translating, journalism, nursing studies, recreation, speech pathology, transport studies, wildlife and park management, and women's studies. In teacher education, SACAE offers a range from pre-school, through primary and secondary (with specialisations) to technical and further education courses. Teacher education courses are available at diploma, degree and post-graduate levels.

All courses are accredited to national standards and draw upon the advice and expertise of the community and professions in their development. The College offers nineteen associate diploma, twenty-one diploma, sixty bachelor, twenty-six graduate diploma and three masters courses. Entry into courses is competitive and admission is subject to selection based on academic merit. Normally, applicants must have satisfactorily completed Year 12 or have met mature age entry requirements.

South Australian College of Advanced Education : Student Enrolments, 1989

Field of study	Internal		External	Total
	Full-time	Part-time		
Agriculture, animal husbandry	75	38	16	129
Architecture, building	163	8	-	171
Arts, humanities and social sciences	1,336	786	322	2,444
Business administration, economics	267	503	393	1,163
Education	3,154	1,337	1,847	6,338
Health	1,241	828	227	2,296
Science	113	63	-	176
Miscellaneous	1	24	2	27
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,350</i>	<i>3,587</i>	<i>2,807</i>	<i>12,744</i>

The *South Australia College of Advanced Education Act 1982* gives the institution responsibility for the 'provision of consultative and research services for the benefit of the community and the development of educational and cultural activity'. Each campus has its own consultancy organisation, and these are coordinated by a central college research and development office. The work undertaken ranges from management workshops to a physical fitness program for the Metropolitan Fire Service, to the development of a wheelchair ergometer.

South Australian Institute of Technology

The South Australian Institute of Technology, which adopted its present name in 1960, was established in 1889 as the South Australian School of Mines and Industries. The South Australian Institute of Technology Act was amended in 1972 to empower the Institute to grant its own degrees.

In addition to its campuses at North Terrace, Adelaide, and The Levels the Institute operates a campus at Whyalla teaching at both professional and semi-professional levels. In 1989 the Institute taught approximately 2,100 subjects.

A wide range of courses and subjects to various levels is offered. The thirty-five professional degree and diploma courses presented by the Institute are accredited by the Australian Council on Tertiary Awards. At post-graduate level the Institute offers a Master of Arts degree in Accountancy, a Master of Applied Science in Project Management, a Master of Business Administration and a Masters degree (Research) which is available in eighteen areas. There are also thirty accredited graduate diploma courses including a General Graduate Diploma offering programs in Applied Science, Social Science, Engineering and Health Science.

South Australian Institute of Technology : Student Enrolments, 1989

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Full-time study</i>	<i>Part-time study</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Architecture, building	366	195	3	564
Arts, humanities, social science	466	357	5	828
Business, administration, economics	1,283	1,359	26	2,668
Education	6	115	1	122
Engineering, surveying	986	514	2	1,502
Health	900	564	15	1,479
Law, legal studies, general	93	35	—	128
Non-award courses	—	—	2	2
Science	580	473	5	1,058
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,680</i>	<i>3,612</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>8,351</i>

For a number of years the Institute has also offered courses which lead, by various periods of study, to a level of qualification below that of the full professional. These courses provide for those employed in the broad area between the tradesperson and the professional. In addition to seven Technician Certificate courses, the Institute also offers thirteen Associate Diploma courses which may be entered after completion of a Technician Certificate or twelve years of schooling.

Roseworthy Agricultural College

Roseworthy Agricultural College, situated approximately fifty kilometres north of Adelaide, was established in 1883 as the first agricultural college in Australia. Since that time the College has made significant contributions to agricultural education and farm production in Australia. In March 1974 the College became a college of advanced education governed by a Council appointed under the *Roseworthy Agricultural College Act 1973*. The Council includes elected representatives of staff and students.

Roseworthy Agricultural College : Student Enrolments, 1989

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Internal</i>		<i>External</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>		
Agriculture	240	17	37	294
Natural resources	136	17	12	165
Wine science	148	16	118	282
<i>Total</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>741</i>

OTHER EDUCATION

Department of Employment and Technical and Further Education

The Department of Employment and Technical and Further Education (ETA FE) is responsible for a wide range of post-secondary educational activities conducted by twenty colleges of technical and further education in all areas of the State. Much of the educational development is directed towards an improvement in vocational competence. This includes the provision of courses for the employment sectors of industry, commerce and government. These courses are provided at many levels from basic trade (apprentice) to post-trade certificate, technician, para-professional and to some extent diploma level. Also associated with this vocational orientation are foundation (preparatory courses providing access to other courses) community and adult education courses. The Department is also concerned with policy development and program delivery in youth affairs and employment. The Department offers more than 350 multi-subject

courses and 5,500 subjects which can be taken as part of a course or individually. There were over 100,000 students throughout South Australia in 1988.

Technical and Further Education : Student Enrolments by Program, South Australia

<i>Program</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
Vocational	58,939	58,708
Foundation	27,558	22,813
Community and adult education	28,829	24,348
<i>Total</i>	<i>115,326</i>	<i>105,869</i>
<i>Reconciled total (a)</i>	<i>110,521</i>	<i>100,931</i>

(a) Reconciled total takes into account students who are enrolled across program areas.

The Department of Employment and Technical and Further Education, provides staff to undertake training supervisory duties throughout the State for the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission. These officers advise on training programs, report on the suitability of training facilities and standards, and supervise contracts of training agreements.

Migrant Education

The State Adult Migrant Education Service, funded through the Commonwealth Adult Migrant Education Program is part of the Department of Employment and Technical and Further Education. It provides a range of English language learning opportunities predominantly for newly-arrived migrants and refugees. Activities include day and evening classes, individual self-access arrangements, courses in the workplace, correspondence courses and a volunteer home tutor scheme.

The Adult Migrant Education Program also provides for multilingual information officers to present information about living in Australia to newly-arrived migrants and refugees.

Industrial and Commercial Training Commission

Legislation governing vocational training in South Australia is contained in the *Industrial and Commercial Training Act 1981* which is administered by the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission. The Commission's broad function is to evaluate training already being provided; determine training programs for trades and other declared vocations; develop trainee schemes and courses of pre-vocational training; examine the training needs of special groups; coordinate training resources; organise and supervise contracts of training; promote training programs; encourage skills centres for off-the-job training; and advise the Minister of Employment and Technical and Further Education on training matters.

A major part of the Training Commission's work concerns the administration and supervision of apprenticeships and traineeships. Although the Commission does not provide training or technical education it has the statutory responsibility to determine the training and courses of instruction to be undertaken by apprentices and other trainees. It is also required to approve the training providers in both the public and private employment sectors.

Apprenticeships, South Australia

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
New apprenticeships commenced	3,421	3,612	3,674	3,923
Indentures completed	2,414	1,905	2,772	2,930
Indentures cancelled	501	513	495	415
Apprentices employed	10,396	11,236	11,477	11,812

Traineeships, South Australia

<i>Particulars (a)</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
No. in training	237	727	745

(a) At 30 June.

Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET)

The Commonwealth Government has a number of functionally separate programs and schemes related to education and training. They are designed to meet the needs of different groups and are administered by DEET as components of the Department's Education and Labour Market programs.

Industry Labour Adjustment Assistance Programs

These programs provide a range of labour market measures under the auspices of the Office of Labour Market Adjustment (OLMA). The measures cover varied forms of assistance directed to particular industries undergoing structural change and to workers losing employment as a result of structural adjustment or specific government decisions.

Jobtrain

The JOBTRAIN program provides opportunities for the long-term unemployed or other especially disadvantaged adult and young job seekers to receive vocational training based on opportunities in the local labour market. The program aims to improve the employment prospects of these job seekers.

Jobstart

JOBSTART is a scheme, which places emphasis on equity of access to employment for long-term unemployed and disadvantaged groups. Wage subsidies are available to employers in the private sector who engage and improve the employment prospects of these disadvantaged job seekers. Subsidy is paid for a maximum of twenty weeks and rates are geared to the age and relative disadvantage of the job seeker.

Innovative Rural Education and Training Program

This program is designed to increase the participation of people involved in rurally based industries in further education and training. It is achieved through innovative programs and improved arrangements for the delivery of education and training to rural people; encouraging post-compulsory education institutions in regional areas to work closely with industry; and increasing the range of courses available by developing short course modules which can be given credit in longer, more formal courses and which are relevant to the specific needs of regional industries.

Industry Training Support

The Industry Training Support program encourages improvements in the level and flexibility of industry training, and expands the training infrastructure within Australia to underpin structural adjustment and improved industry efficiency. Assistance is provided through:

- packages of direct financial support to industry and firms to upgrade workforce skills to meet structural and technological change;
- assistance with the development and expansion of industry skill centres;
- encouragement of the development of innovative industry approaches to improved workforce training;

- assistance for the Industry Training Committee Network of National and State/Territory tripartite committees and industry organisations to develop improved training in Australian industry; and
- provision of a range of trainer training courses through the National Trainer Training Service.

Job Search Training

This program is designed to enhance the job search activity and improve the job attainment rate of job seekers. The program incorporates Job Clubs which provide an intensive three week training course with practical experience in job search for unemployed people and Job Search Training Courses involving shorter term job search training (20—22 hours) provided through various community organisations.

SkillShare

SkillShare enables long-term unemployed people, particularly those unemployed for 12 months or more, and other most disadvantaged unemployed people to obtain and retain employment or to proceed to further education or training through the provision of skills training, employment-related assistance (including personal support and referral) and enterprise activities by groups in the community with demonstrated capacity to deliver such services.

Australian Trade Union Training Authority

The Trade Union Training Authority (TUTA) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1975. It is a statutory authority under the Australian Trade Union Authority Act.

The South Australian Centre conducts more than 150 courses for nearly 3,500 trade unionists each year. The courses consider the rights and responsibilities of the shop steward, grievance handling, communication skills, consultative and negotiating skills, award restructuring, basic economics, workers compensation, occupational health and safety, equal opportunities and industrial advocacy. The Centre is an accredited provider of Health and Safety Representative training to the South Australian Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

Workers' Educational Association of South Australia

The Workers' Educational Association of South Australia Incorporated (WEA) was established in 1913. Originally patterned on the English WEA, it is a voluntary adult education organisation which works in close cooperation with other adult education organisations and the trade union movement.

Activities include a comprehensive day and evening class program, postal courses for trade unionists throughout Australia and an extensive program of advice and educational assistance for all types of community groups. The WEA has become increasingly involved in helping a range of community organisations to conduct their own courses and in training adult education tutors.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

EDUCATION ASSISTANCE

Primary and Secondary and Tertiary

The Commonwealth Government, the State Government and various private benefactors provide assistance to various categories of primary, secondary and tertiary students. The Commonwealth Government provides a Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children, and through AUSTUDY provides income tested assistance to secondary and tertiary students aged sixteen years or more. The AUSTUDY scheme gives assistance to secondary and tertiary Aboriginal students. The State Government provides a School Support Grant to all Government schools on a per head basis. A Book and Materials Grant and a per head grant are provided for children attending registered non-government schools.

Other

AUSTUDY also provides assistance for persons aged sixteen or more who are undertaking English as a second language course or who re-enter full-time education. Assistance for post-graduate students is provided under the Post Graduate Awards and Research Grants scheme.

**Commonwealth Grants Received for Education Purposes, South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Current grants:				
Primary and secondary	93.5	102.8	108.4	114.0
Tertiary;				
University	96.9	107.3	109.0	110.8
Other higher	72.8	80.3	81.5	84.6
Technical and further	15.0	15.5	15.4	12.4
Other	6.2	4.5	2.6	2.8
<i>Total current grants</i>	<i>284.4</i>	<i>310.4</i>	<i>317.0</i>	<i>324.5</i>
Capital grants:				
Primary and secondary	19.2	17.6	17.5	18.3
Tertiary;				
University	5.6	6.0	8.1	7.9
Other higher	4.0	4.4	7.6	5.3
Technical and further	16.1	8.9	16.6	11.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
<i>Total capital grants</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>42.9</i>
Total grants	329.4	347.3	366.9	367.4

**State and Local Government : Outlay on Education, South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Current outlay:				
Primary and secondary	614.7	660.5	701.1	715.8
Tertiary;				
University	95.9	108.0	109.5	116.6
Other higher	71.5	78.2	87.4	92.2
Technical and further	77.0	88.0	93.7	103.2
Tertiary n.e.c.	-	0.1	4.4	3.5
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	40.2	40.8	44.8	54.6
Transportation of students	19.2	21.3	23.9	22.2
Other	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.3
<i>Total current outlay</i>	<i>919.6</i>	<i>997.8</i>	<i>1,065.8</i>	<i>1,110.4</i>
Capital outlay:				
Primary and secondary education	26.2	29.0	34.5	39.5
Tertiary education:				
University	5.6	5.9	8.1	9.3
Other higher	4.9	4.8	9.5	12.7
Technical and further	23.3	16.0	20.2	12.3
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	0.4	-0.4	0.4	1.8
Transportation of students	-	3.2	3.6	4.1
Other	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Total capital outlay</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>79.8</i>

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

- 4203.4 *Participation in Non-Formal Adult Education, South Australia*
- 4218.0 *Tertiary Education, Australia*
- 4221.0 *Schools, Australia*
- 4221.4 *Schools, South Australia*
- 4402.0 *Child Care Arrangements, Australia*
- 4414.0 *Commercial Long Day Child Care, Australia*
- 5510.0 *Expenditure on Education, Australia*

6.2 SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Research Organization (CSIRO) is the largest research organisation in Australia. It was established as an independent statutory corporation by the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949* (Cwlth) and succeeded the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

The main role of the Organization is to carry out strategic research on behalf of the Commonwealth for the benefit of Australian industry and the community. The research is mainly in the physical and biological sciences with the principal aim being the transfer of research results into commercial use or other beneficial applications.

The research work of the Organization is carried out in Institutes which are groupings of Divisions and Units with related research. The Divisions of Horticulture, Human Nutrition and Soils have their headquarters in South Australia. The Divisions of Manufacturing Technology, Building, Construction and Engineering, Applied Physics, Mathematics and Statistics and Water Resources have branch laboratories in Adelaide and the Division of Forestry and Forest Products has a Plantation Forest Research Centre at Mount Gambier.

Division of Horticulture

The Division of Horticulture, a member of the Institute of Plant Production and Processing, has a headquarters laboratory in Adelaide and laboratories at Merbein (Victoria), Sydney, Brisbane and Darwin. The Division is concerned with the improvement of woody perennial horticultural crops, including a range of grapevines and subtropical and tropical fruit and nut species, with the aim of increasing the competitiveness and profitability of Australian horticulture. Emphasis is placed on the development of techniques for the selection and breeding of improved horticultural crops, on understanding the complex interaction between plant performance and environment, on understanding factors limiting the shelf-life of horticultural crops and on developing improved post-harvest handling techniques.

Division of Human Nutrition

The Division of Human Nutrition, a member of the Institute of Animal Production and Processing, has its headquarters and main laboratories in the grounds of Adelaide University. It also has facilities at its 'Glenthorne' property at O'Halloran Hill.

The principal aims of the Division are: to study those nutrition-related disorders that account for the greatest morbidity and mortality within the Australian community; to define the factors that lead to optimal growth and development through studies on the relations between nutrients and human health; to develop techniques for assessing community attitudes to nutrition and the

means for influencing behavioural change; and to inform and encourage the food industry to produce novel and healthy foods. The results of this research have implications for the food industry, agriculture, the education system, and community education.

The Division carries out research into the nutritional factors involved in heart disease, high blood pressure, cancer, and obesity. There are also major programs in growth-promoting factors, dietary fats, and dietary fibre. Surveys are carried out into people's eating habits and their nutritional knowledge and beliefs, and special projects provide information for the food industry, agriculture, and community education.

Division of Soils

The Division of Soils, a member of the Institute of Plant Production and Processing has its headquarters in Adelaide and laboratories in Canberra and Townsville.

The Division's aim is to apply and increase knowledge of the properties, behaviour and distribution of Australian soils and to promote their profitable and conservative management. This will benefit the agricultural, pastoral and horticultural industries and aid land and water conservation, urban development and mine waste disposal.

Division of Manufacturing Technology

The Division of Manufacturing Technology, a constituent division of the Organization's Institute of Industrial Technologies, has its headquarters in Preston (Victoria) with laboratories at Preston, Woodville North, Lindfield (NSW) and St Lucia (Qld).

The objectives of the Division are, through research, collaboration, consultation and advice to:

- develop new and improved methods and processes which will increase the competitiveness of the Australian metals and related engineering industries, particularly those which are export oriented; and
- develop and apply integrated manufacturing technologies for enhanced productivity in the manufacturing sector.

The Division's Adelaide laboratory conducts research in projects relating to:

- welding electrode development;
- high-productivity welding process technology;
- surfacing, including wear resistant materials;
- metal-ceramic bonding and cast-bonding of composite materials;
- tooling materials and processes; and
- manufacturing information systems and simulation.

Division of Applied Physics

The Division of Applied Physics has its headquarters at the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney, with branches in Adelaide, Melbourne and Lucas Heights (N.S.W.). It performs research on problems of importance to Australian industry and the community, and collaborates with industrial and other organisations to exploit its research results. It establishes, maintains and disseminates the Australian legal standards of measurement of basic physical quantities and promotes their use. The Division is divided into five broad programs: Electro-technology; Applied Electricity and Magnetism; Acoustics and Mechanics; Optical Technology; and Plasmas, Thin-films and Thermometry.

The Adelaide Branch provides a local calibration service in the fields of temperature, electricity, mass, density and thermal conductivity. It also conducts research projects in some of these areas. It promotes the services of the Division to local industry, research bodies and the community generally.

DEFENCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION SALISBURY

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation Laboratory complex at Salisbury (DSTOS) is Australia's largest research and development centre and prime electronics originating source. DSTOS contains more than half the total Australian Defence Science and Technology Organisation. The role of the DSTO Laboratories is broadly to provide scientific and technical advice on defence policy matters, to maintain a technology base in support of the Australian Defence Force, the Department of Defence and defence industry, and to carry out initial development of selected equipment to meet operational defence needs.

DSTOS houses three autonomous laboratories – the Surveillance Research Laboratory, the Electronics Research Laboratory and the Weapons Systems Research Laboratory, together with a component of the Aeronautical Research Laboratory which has its headquarters at Fishermans Bend, Victoria. An article on DSTOS, then called Defence Research Centre Salisbury appeared in the *South Australian Year Book* 1986.

Surveillance Research Laboratory

The Surveillance Research Laboratory function is to enhance Australian defence capabilities in surveillance. The areas of research and development are: systems and devices operating in the optical and infrared frequencies; and microwave and high frequency radars. Specific areas of work include single and multi-spectral sensors and systems, electro-optic materials, thin films, lasers, signal processing, target recognition and signature reduction, and radar performance enhancement.

Electronics Research Laboratory

The Electronics Research Laboratory conducts research and development for Australian defence in the fields of Command and Control, Communications and Intelligence, and Electronic Warfare; it establishes and maintains scientific and technological skills in the fields of:

- information technology
- communications, including satellite and terrestrial systems, and networks
- cryptologic research, including signals intelligence
- tactical electronic warfare in communications, radar, and information systems.

Weapons Systems Research Laboratory

The Weapons Systems Research Laboratory is dedicated to maximising the effectiveness of Australian Defence capability through research and development in weapons, tactical combat systems, acoustic detection and underwater reconnaissance and surveillance. It also provides support to the indigenous production of weapons, munitions and underwater detection systems.

Aeronautical Research Laboratory

The Aeronautical Research Laboratory at Salisbury, a newly formed component of ARL Fishermans Bend, comprises research groups carrying out research, design and development work in aerodynamics, aircraft/store interaction, air systems engineering, and avionic engineering, as well as the civilian engineering staff of the RAAF Aircraft Research and Development Unit. The work includes avionics, wind tunnel testing and airborne systems technology development and research, and flight testing and clearance of military airborne equipment and stores.

Woomera

The Woomera Range was established in 1947 as a site for testing experimental ballistic and guided weapons. The major activity in Woomera now centres around the Australia/United States Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar. This facility employs some 500 persons and is part of the US

Defence Support Program which provides ballistic missile early warning and other information related to missile launches, surveillance and the detonation of nuclear weapons. Fairey Australasia Limited provides extensive technical, administrative and domestic support services on the Nurrungar installation.

WAITE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Waite Institute was established as a research institute at Urrbrae in 1924, through the generous benefaction of Mr Peter Waite.

Among the many research programs currently being undertaken at the Institute are breeding programs for wheat, barley and faba beans, investigations of mechanisms of drought tolerance in cereals, soil chemistry, biological control of insects, pasture management, beef cattle metabolism, investigations into plant viruses, animal reproduction and many other projects of vital importance to agriculture in Australia and overseas. In addition to the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the CSIRO Divisions of Soils, Horticulture, and Mathematics and Statistics, the Australian Wine Research Institute and elements of the South Australian Department of Agriculture are located on the Waite Institute campus, making it one of the most important centres of research in Australia.

Further details relating to the Waite Institute may be found in Part 6.1 Education.

THE AUSTRALIAN WINE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Australian Wine Research Institute, established in 1955 from a small research unit formed within The University of Adelaide in 1934, promotes research and other scientific work for the Australian wine industry.

The Institute is administered by a nine-member council consisting of representatives from the Australian wine industry, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, The University of Adelaide, with the Director of the Institute an ex officio member. It is funded by the Grape and Wine Research Council, income from a Trust Fund, and commercial activities.

At its laboratories situated at Urrbrae, the Institute conducts applied research into the microbiology and chemistry of the production of wine and brandy. Extension services assist commercial winemakers with technical problems, provide tested yeast and bacterial cultures for wine fermentation and communicate research developments to the wine industry. Analytical services are also offered, for a fee.

The John Fornachon Memorial Library maintained by the Institute is a specialised library of technical literature on wine and grapes.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Technology Development Corporation is a specialised industrial development agency of the South Australian Government established under an Act of Parliament in 1982. The Corporation's prime objective is to encourage the establishment and growth of new technology based industries and effect the transfer of appropriate new technologies to existing industry.

Technology Park Adelaide occupies an 85 hectare site adjacent to the Levels campus of the South Australian Institute of Technology. The Park has been developed specifically to provide a supportive environment for the research and development and the commercialisation of new technology.

Innovation House, Innovation House West and Endeavour House, the Corporations multi-tenant buildings, are an integral part of the complex and provide approximately 13,000 square metres of flexible lease accommodation. Both office and workshop space are provided, and tenants have access to a wide range of communal facilities.

Science Park Adelaide, currently under construction adjacent to the Flinders University and Flinders Medical Centre, will expand the technology support network in South Australia. With a site of 30 hectares, activities on the Park will emphasise biomedical and biotechnological research and development.

The Adelaide Microelectronics Centre facilitates industry access to and promotes greater industry awareness and application of microelectronics technology.

OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Amdel Limited

Amdel Limited is an unlisted public company engaged in analysis and testing services for industry and government in the fields of minerals and materials both in Australia and overseas. Operations are based in Adelaide (at Frewville and Thebarton) with branch laboratories located in Perth, Kalgoorlie, Meekatharra, Melbourne, Sydney, Townsville and Darwin.

At present Amdel Limited employs about 200 people in Adelaide within Amdel, and its wholly owned subsidiary company, Classic Laboratories Ltd. A further sixty people are employed at branch laboratories. The range of services offered includes chemical and mineral analysis, mineralogy, petrology, bench and pilot scale testing of ores, mineral separation, geochronology, gemmology, source rock and core analysis, fuel chemistry, mineral and chemical engineering, metallurgy, process design and control, plant evaluation and commissioning, materials science and engineering, mechanical testing, computer techniques, process instrumentation and control, environmental studies and occupational health monitoring. A range of high technology instrumentation developed by Amdel Limited is sold to customers worldwide.

Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science

The Institute, which is subject to control and direction of the Minister of Health under the *Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science Act 1982*, provides diagnostic facilities in all branches of laboratory medicine for the Royal Adelaide Hospital and other metropolitan and country hospitals, public health authorities, industry, and private practitioners. It undertakes some work in veterinary pathology for the Department of Agriculture. Research is conducted into selected problems connected with human disease. The staff of the Institute take part in the teaching of the medical sciences to graduates, students and technicians.

At the Royal Adelaide Hospital the Institute operates a Blood Transfusion Service, and undertakes all required autopsies. Institute medical staff also take an active part in patient care by providing the clinical requirements of certain wards of the Royal Adelaide Hospital. To meet the need for laboratory services and blood transfusions in rural areas, the Institute operates eleven regional laboratories.

Medvet Science Pty Ltd is the associated private company set up to market the intellectual property of the medical and scientific staff of the IMVS.

The Institute's research and development projects are assisted by the National Health and Medical Research Council, other research-funding bodies, certain private firms and benefactors.

Universities

The University of Adelaide

The University's Waite Agricultural Research Institute is one of Australia's leading Centre's with a wide range of collaborative agricultural research programmes in Australia and overseas, focusing on agricultural biochemistry, plant breeding and weed science, animal science, cereal technology, entomology and the biological control of insects, plant pathology and physiology and soil science and water quality.

Research into inclusion complexes, gas phase ion-molecule chemistry and chemical synthesis and mechanisms is conducted in the University's Departments of Organic and Physical and Inorganic Chemistry.

The National Centre for Petroleum Geology and Geophysics works closely with the CSIRO and the mining industry. Its research effort is focused in sedimentology and basin analysis and petrology. The Centre also collaborates with SAIT and Flinders University.

Research in engineering and applied science is conducted in the faculties of Engineering and Mathematical Sciences including the University's Consortium for Telecommunications Studies (with SAIT) and the Teletraffic Research Centre, the Centre for Gallium Arsenide VLSI Technology and the Centre for Computer Systems and Software Engineering. Areas of research investigation in applied mathematics include hydrodynamics, solid mechanics and applied probability.

The research in the Humanities and Social Sciences involve many interdisciplinary research centres focusing on particular regions or concerns. These include the Centre for Asian Studies, the Corporate and Business Law Centre, the Graduate Centre for Environmental Studies, the Research Centre for South-East Asian Ceramics, the Centre for International Economic Studies, the Research Centre for Women's Studies and the South Australian Centre for Economic Research (with Flinders University).

Major areas of research in physics include: theoretical nuclear and particle physics and models of nuclear structure; experimental studies of high energy astrophysical processes; cosmology; ultra-violet molecular physics and physical archcometry. In pure mathematics the focus is in harmonic analysis, differential geometry and operator algebras, number theory and discrete mathematics.

The National Health and Medical Research Council funded Road Accident Research Unit is one of many major programmes in the medical sciences. Others involve collaborative research with scientists in the teaching hospitals, the IMVS, the SAIT and the Division of Human Nutrition of CSIRO and include projects investigating road trauma, hypertension, carcinogenesis and oncology, and occupational and environmental health.

Dental health services, craniofacial growth and function, oral disease and dental materials and clinical research are major areas of research activity in dental science.

To encourage technology transfer from the University to the Market place Luminis Pty Ltd was established by the University of Adelaide in 1984. Luminis seeks out new opportunities for contract research and consulting. It has been involved in the establishment of a range of high technology companies including Bresatec, Integrated Silicon Design, Transponder Australia, Repromed Pty Ltd and Repromed (Singapore) Pty Ltd. Luminis is wholly owned by the University of Adelaide.

In July, 1986 the University established the Centre for Multicultural Studies. The Board of Management is composed of representatives from institutions of higher education and from the government. The Centre's objectives include research on economic, social, legal and medical issues; the Centre also supports language studies and publishes *Papers in Multicultural Studies*.

The Centre for Groundwater Studies was formed in 1988 with seed funding from the Australian Water Research Advisory Council. It was established as a Consortium between the CSIRO Divisions of Water Resources Research and Soils; the South Australian Engineering and Water Supply Department; and the South Australian Department of Mines and Energy. Facilities of all the institutions involved in the Centre are available for Centre activities. The Centre is a focus of research, expert advice and training for the water industry in Australia, on the behaviour of water and associated contaminants, beneath the soil surface, and on evapotranspiration. Postgraduate students play an important part in the Centre's research.

The National Centre for Petroleum Geology and Geophysics is composed of a core of staff, combined with the School of Earth Sciences at Flinders University, the Department of Geology and Geophysics at Adelaide University, and the School of Applied Geology at SAIT. It is funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments, as well as by industry. Its aim is to train professional geoscientists for the petroleum exploration industry. Research work is also undertaken.

The Electronic Structure of Materials Centre in the School of Physical Sciences is a Special Research Centre set up to observe directly the motion of electrons in materials, particularly semi-conductors, superconductors, metals and surface molecular layers. The method used is electron momentum spectroscopy, which was pioneered and developed at Flinders University for gaseous

atoms and molecules. Since the characteristic properties of materials are due to the motion of their electrons, direct observation of the motion gives a completely new dimension of understanding.

Flinders University

The Institute for Atmospheric and Marine Sciences was established in 1972 to ensure that the University's academic and technological capabilities in atmospheric and marine sciences are made known to such government instrumentalities and private sectors of industry as may make use of them to the mutual benefit of both the outside group and the University. The Institute's Tidal laboratory is now designated as 'The National Tidal Laboratory' and specialised meteorological data libraries, instrumental facilities and field stations on the Coorong and Cape du Couedic as well as a series of publications are maintained. Major facilities include a specialised research aircraft.

The Flinders Institute for Atomic Studies was formed in 1976 to act as a focus for the interaction of scientists and graduate students and for the dissemination of reports of research involving the structure and interaction of microscopic quantum systems. Present members, within the disciplines of physics and chemistry, are pursuing fundamental research in the fields of experimental and theoretical atomic collision physics, electronic structure of materials, low and intermediate energy nuclear theory, quantum field theory, statistical physics, electron transport phenomena and quantum and surface chemistry.

In 1976, the Council of the Flinders University approved the formation of the Institute for Australasian Geodynamics, to provide a focus for geodynamic research within the School of Earth Sciences. It also aims to foster cooperative studies and facilitate the training of Asian and Australian researchers in the geodynamics of Australasia, including research coordination, publication of reports and the maintenance of an information data bank.

The Centre for Neuroscience was established to foster the interests in the neurosciences that existed within the Schools of Medicine, Biological Sciences and Social Sciences and in the Flinders Medical Centre. The Centre also acts as a State-wide resource for the neurosciences. At present there are fifty-two members and twenty-one associates.

The Cancer Research Unit was established in 1977 as a joint development between the School of Medicine and the School of Biological Sciences. Members of both Schools are investigating various aspects of cancer as their major research interest. Interests range from the theoretical (*e.g.* DNA structure, control of cell proliferation) to the practical (*e.g.* treatment). The Unit was established not only to encourage collaborative research projects but also to facilitate the acquisition of major items of equipment which could not be justified by a single user.

The Centre for South Australian Economic Studies was established in 1982 with the support of the South Australian Government as a joint research institution of the Flinders University of South Australia and the University of Adelaide, to focus specifically upon the South Australian economy. From an initial membership of eight private organisations who sponsor the work of the Centre, it now has more than forty Corporate Members. Three times a year it presents a detailed report on the South Australian economy at a briefing for Corporate Members and the Government. The report considers national and international economic trends and how they are likely to impact upon South Australian industries. It also undertakes consulting projects and produces Occasional Papers for its members.

The National Institute of Labour Studies in the School of Social Sciences encourages graduate study, research and publication in the areas of industrial relations, labour economics, industrial psychology and sociology, and labour history. It publishes a quarterly review of labour events, *The Australian Bulletin of Labour*, a working paper series, and books.

The Centre for Research in the New Literatures in English (CRNLE) aims to promote research in its field by providing a specialist library collection developing and supervising post-graduate research programs; facilitating more effective teaching of under-graduate courses; and sponsoring research investigations that involve cultural and social questions and are based on cross-cultural, comparative and inter-disciplinary approaches to the study of the literatures and societies concerned.

The Centre for Development Studies, established in 1980, is a multi-disciplinary centre whose research activities and post-graduate teaching programme focuses on the development needs of Third World countries. It holds an annual conference and publishes a discussion paper series

Other

Department of Fisheries

The South Australian Department of Fisheries conducts research programs on the rock lobster, prawn, marine scalefish, abalone, and inland waters' Fisheries which includes tagging, stock sampling, and market measuring work. The Department also undertakes research into the development of aquaculture in South Australia. In encouraging fisheries research, the *Fisheries Act 1982* provides for 100 per cent of all licence fees levied under the Act to be placed in the Department's Research and Development Fund. In addition, the Commonwealth has established the Fishing Industry Research and Development Committee which provides significant funding for fisheries related research throughout Australia. The latter makes available from Commonwealth revenue an amount equal to that collected from the fishing industry by the State Fisheries Authorities or 1 per cent of the gross value of production for fisheries in Australia, whichever is the lesser. These funds are used to finance research programmes in a wide variety of disciplines.

Woods and Forests Department

The virtual dependence of the South Australian forestry industry on a single species necessitates continued research into the maintenance and improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources, as well as into forestry in general.

The Woods and Forests Department maintains its own research facilities and works very closely with the South Australian Regional Station of the Division of Forest Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) at Mount Gambier. Certain aspects of forestry research are also undertaken by the Soils Division of CSIRO, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, The University of Adelaide, the Flinders University and the Department of Forestry of the Australian National University. Joint research is being carried out into tree breeding through the Southern Tree Breeding Association. Members of the Association are the Woods and Forests Department, CGR Softwoods, SEAS SAPFOR, Colac Pines (Victoria), APM Forests, Victree Forests, SCI Forests, WA Department of Conservation and Land Management, A.N.M. Forests and A.P.P.M. Forests. The Association is producing seed of improved quality to grow seedlings for planting in radiata pine forest areas. Research activities aim to increase the productivity of forest lands through competition control, maintenance of soil organic matter, nutrient management, genetic improvement of planting stock and effective management of pests and diseases. Research is also being undertaken into the use of tree crops for effluent disposal, broadscale direct seeding of eucalypt species and use of species other than *Pinus radiata* for pulpwood production.

Utilisation research centres on seasoning technology, preservative treatments and reconstituted products.

Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology

The recently established Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology, based on the Royal Adelaide Hospital, is Australia's first national centre for applications, training and research, and development of medical lasers. A range of activities will be carried out, including basic research through to product development and assessment. The Centre will facilitate joint work between Adelaide's four major teaching hospitals, the South Australian Institute of Technology, the Defence Science and Technology Organisation and South Australian companies.

Chapter 7

LABOUR

7.1 EMPLOYMENT

THE LABOUR FORCE

Particulars of the number of persons who constitute the labour force in South Australia are available from periodic population censuses. For the 1986 Census the definition of the labour force was revised to accord with the recommendations of the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982), and the revised approach has been adopted for the monthly labour force survey.

Labour Force Survey

In addition to complete census counts, estimates of the civilian labour force are prepared from the results of surveys based on a sample of dwellings throughout Australia. These surveys began in 1960 on a quarterly basis and were initially confined to the six State capital cities, but in 1964 were extended to include non-metropolitan urban and rural areas, thereby enabling derivation of estimates of the total civilian labour force in Australia. From February 1978, the surveys have been conducted on a monthly basis. The proportion of the population included in the surveys varies from State to State (0.87 per cent in South Australia) but in aggregate about 0.58 per cent of the Australian population is included.

Statistics obtained from the surveys include numbers employed and unemployed; labour force participation and unemployment rates; duration of unemployment; analyses of reasons for working less than thirty-five hours per week; as well as age, sex, birthplace, family status, occupation and industry characteristics.

Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over South Australia

August	Employed	Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Un-employment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES ('000)									
1982	342.6	26.9	(c) 1.7	28.7	371.3	126.7	498.0	7.7	74.6
1983	335.4	38.5	2.3	40.8	376.2	128.3	504.5	10.8	74.6
1984	348.8	34.0	2.0	36.0	384.9	131.1	516.0	9.4	74.6
1985	350.0	31.8	1.9	33.7	383.7	139.8	523.5	8.8	73.3
1986 (d)	358.3	32.4	2.2	34.6	392.9	139.3	532.1	8.8	73.8
1987	360.9	33.4	2.4	35.8	396.7	142.8	539.5	9.0	73.5
1988	364.9	31.9	(c) 1.4	33.3	398.3	148.8	547.1	8.4	72.8
1989	384.2	25.7	2.2	27.8	412.0	143.1	555.1	6.8	74.2
FEMALES ('000)									
1982	207.3	16.0	5.9	21.9	229.2	290.9	520.1	9.6	44.1
1983	202.5	18.8	4.3	23.1	225.6	301.3	527.0	10.3	42.8
1984	214.7	18.5	4.6	23.1	237.8	298.6	536.4	9.7	44.3
1985	223.9	15.9	4.8	20.7	244.6	298.3	542.9	8.5	45.1
1986 (d)	238.6	16.9	5.4	22.3	260.9	288.9	549.8	8.6	47.5
1987	239.5	19.3	6.9	26.2	265.7	291.2	556.9	9.9	47.7
1988	252.9	17.7	6.6	24.2	277.2	287.3	564.5	8.7	49.1
1989	271.2	13.4	5.0	18.4	289.7	281.7	571.3	6.4	50.7

**Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over
South Australia (continued)**

August	Employed	Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Un-employment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
PERSONS ('000)									
1982	549.9	42.9	7.7	50.6	600.5	417.6	1,018.1	8.4	59.0
1983	537.9	57.3	6.6	63.9	601.8	429.7	1,031.5	10.6	58.3
1984	563.6	52.5	6.6	59.1	622.7	429.7	1,052.4	9.5	59.2
1985	573.9	47.7	6.7	54.4	628.3	438.0	1,066.4	8.7	58.9
1986 (d)	596.9	49.2	7.7	56.9	653.8	428.1	1,081.9	8.7	60.4
1987	600.4	52.7	9.3	62.1	662.4	434.0	1,096.4	9.4	60.4
1988	617.9	49.6	8.0	57.6	675.4	436.1	1,111.6	8.5	60.8
1989	655.4	39.1	7.2	46.3	701.7	424.7	1,126.4	6.6	62.3

- (a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.
 (b) The labour force participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
 (c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most reasonable uses.
 (d) Estimates for periods before April 1986 are based on the old definition of employed persons.

In the labour force survey, a revised definition of employed persons, which conforms closely to the international standard definition specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), was introduced from April 1986. It includes all persons aged 15 years and over who during the survey week worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers), whereas, before April 1986, only those working 15 hours or more in the survey week were included. This is reflected in the following table, in which employed persons are classified by status of worker.

**Employed Persons : Status of Worker, South Australia
('000)**

August	Wage and salary earners			Employers and self-employed			Total (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1984	280.2	185.2	465.4	67.7	28.2	95.8	348.8	214.7	563.6
1985	281.3	194.2	475.6	67.6	28.8	96.4	350.0	223.9	573.9
1986 (b)	289.3	203.8	493.1	66.4	30.7	97.1	358.3	238.6	596.9
1987	286.1	202.4	488.5	72.7	33.7	106.4	360.9	239.5	600.4
1988	291.9	213.7	505.6	69.7	35.3	105.0	364.9	252.9	617.9
1989	312.8	235.0	547.8	69.4	34.0	103.5	384.2	271.2	655.4

- (a) Includes unpaid family helpers.
 (b) Estimates for periods before April 1986 are based on the old definition of employed persons.

The following table shows employed persons classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), which was introduced in the August 1986 Labour Force Survey. The structure of ASCO is based on the kind of work performed and is defined primarily in terms of the level and specialisation of skill required to satisfactorily perform primary tasks as its classificatory variable, and is therefore significantly different from the previous classification. The classification is broken down into major group, minor group, unit group and individual occupation levels.

Employed Persons : Occupation Major Group, South Australia, August 1989

Occupation major group (a)	Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Managers and administrators	60.7	23.3	84.0	12.8
Professionals	45.9	28.3	74.2	11.3
Para-professionals	23.8	18.2	42.0	6.4
Tradespersons	98.8	12.6	111.4	17.0
Clerks	22.4	79.4	101.8	15.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	32.6	58.0	90.6	13.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	41.4	10.1	51.5	7.9
Labourers and related workers	58.6	41.3	99.9	15.2
Total	384.2	271.2	655.4	100.0

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

'Industry' refers to the branch of productive activity, trade or service in which an individual works or carries out an occupation. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), designed primarily as a system for classifying establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops etc.) by industry, is used to classify persons in the labour force survey by the industry in which they are employed, as shown in the following table.

Employed Persons : Industry, South Australia, August 1989

Industry	Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.	31.8	15.2	47.1	7.2
Mining	5.2	(a)0.1	5.3	0.8
Manufacturing	88.9	31.1	120.0	18.3
Electricity, gas and water	9.0	(a)1.4	10.4	1.6
Construction	33.6	4.5	38.1	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	75.1	59.8	134.8	20.6
Transport and storage	22.1	5.8	27.9	4.3
Communication	9.2	3.3	12.5	1.9
Finance, business services etc.	32.4	30.4	62.8	9.6
Public administration, defence	14.5	8.9	23.5	3.6
Community services	47.5	85.1	132.7	20.2
Recreation, personal services etc.	14.9	25.4	40.3	6.1
Total	384.2	271.2	655.4	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most reasonable uses.

Civilian Labour Force : Age Group, South Australia, August 1989

Age group (years)	Number ('000)			Participation rate (a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-19	35.8	35.1	70.9	61.4	63.2	62.3
20-24	53.0	42.3	95.2	91.2	76.2	83.9
25-34	112.4	76.6	189.0	94.7	66.5	80.8

Civilian Labour Force : Age Group, South Australia, August 1989 (continued)

Age group (years)	Number ('000)			Participation rate (a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
35-44.....	99.9	76.4	176.3	94.5	72.8	83.7
45-54.....	63.5	43.1	106.6	86.8	60.1	73.6
55-59.....	23.7	10.9	34.7	73.4	34.6	54.2
60-64.....	17.8	3.9	21.7	53.1	11.2	32.0
65 and over	6.0	(b)1.4	7.4	7.9	(b)1.4	4.1
<i>Total labour force</i>	<i>412.0</i>	<i>289.7</i>	<i>701.7</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>62.3</i>

(a) The participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most reasonable uses.

Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). In addition, *Labour Force, South Australia* (6201.4) contains detailed figures for South Australia.

Special Studies

The sample of dwellings referred to in respect of the labour force survey has provided the framework for a number of special studies. During April 1989 a survey was conducted of persons employed at home. Information was collected on industry, occupation, age, birthplace, family status, number of hours usually worked and employment conditions (e.g. superannuation, union membership, sick leave etc.).

In South Australia in April 1989 there were 652,900 employed persons aged 15 years and over and this included 19,600 (3.0 per cent) employed at home. Of these, 12,700 (64.8 per cent) were females. About 70 per cent of females employed at home were aged 25 to 44, while about 60 per cent had dependent children aged 0 to 14 years. Over 60 per cent of the latter group usually worked less than 20 hours per week at home. By contrast, about one-third of males employed at home usually worked 40 hours or more per week at home.

Summary of Persons Employed at Home, South Australia, April 1989
(**'000**)

Labour force status	Males	Females	Persons
Employed:	382.8	270.2	652.9
Worked no hours at home	277.1	210.2	487.3
Worked some hours at home (a);	105.7	59.9	165.6
Usually worked less hours at home than elsewhere	73.4	33.7	107.2
Persons employed at home,	6.9	12.7	19.6
Employees employed at home,	(b)1.6	2.4	4.0
Casual employees	(b)0.8	(b)1.5	2.3

(a) Includes farmers who worked more hours at home than away in their main job, unpaid voluntary workers, and persons who worked less than one hour at home.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most reasonable uses.

Further details may be found in the bulletin *Persons Employed at Home, Australia, April 1989* (6275.0).

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

In the September quarter of 1983 a quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings was introduced to obtain from employers information on the numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. (The earnings data is input into the estimates of national income for the quarterly Australian National Accounts.) The series provides a measure of occupied jobs with no adjustment for multiple job holding.

The survey covers a sample of private employers and government units. Not all employers are covered; the principal exclusions are private employers engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households and the permanent defence forces. The series differs from estimates of employed wage and salary earners provided by the Labour Force Survey. For further information see *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, South Australia
(*000)

May	Industry				Sector					
	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Community services	Other	Government					
					Common- wealth	State	Total	Private	Total	
MALES										
1984	73.5	45.8	37.4	105.0	28.0	55.4	89.8	171.9	261.7	
1985	72.3	50.6	37.1	110.0	27.7	55.4	89.2	180.8	270.0	
1986	73.4	47.9	38.6	110.1	27.1	55.5	88.7	181.2	270.0	
1987	72.9	47.1	43.1	108.3	26.7	56.0	88.5	182.8	271.4	
1988	73.2	53.7	42.2	113.0	25.9	55.0	86.9	195.2	282.1	
1989	76.7	56.7	41.0	113.6	23.3	55.3	84.4	203.6	287.9	
FEMALES										
1984	23.1	38.9	70.5	53.7	9.0	48.8	59.6	126.6	186.2	
1985	21.7	40.4	69.6	57.9	9.6	48.6	60.3	129.3	189.6	
1986	22.4	40.1	70.6	62.9	9.7	50.8	62.8	133.2	196.0	
1987	24.4	40.2	73.5	68.1	9.5	51.6	63.4	142.8	206.2	
1988	24.2	46.9	73.2	66.2	9.5	52.1	64.1	146.4	210.6	
1989	26.6	54.0	77.0	67.4	9.6	52.8	64.9	160.0	225.0	
PERSONS										
1984	96.7	84.8	107.9	158.5	37.0	104.1	149.3	298.5	447.8	
1985	94.0	91.0	106.6	168.0	37.3	103.9	149.5	310.1	459.6	
1986	95.8	88.0	109.2	172.9	36.8	106.2	151.5	314.4	465.9	
1987	97.2	87.3	116.5	176.5	36.2	107.5	151.9	325.6	477.5	
1988	97.4	100.6	115.4	179.2	35.4	107.1	151.0	341.7	492.7	
1989	103.2	110.7	118.0	181.0	33.0	108.1	149.3	363.6	512.9	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Labour Force Surveys

For the purpose of the survey, unemployed persons are those aged fifteen years and over who were not employed during the survey week and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and;
- (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (*i.e.* lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week);
- or
- (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or

- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed Persons, South Australia

August	Number ('000)					Unemployment rate (per cent) (a)				
	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work	Total
	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total			Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total		
1984	15.9	36.6	52.5	6.6	59.1	29.0	8.2	10.5	5.5	9.5
1985	11.2	36.5	47.7	6.7	54.4	22.5	8.0	9.5	5.4	8.7
1986 (b)	10.7	38.5	49.2	7.7	56.9	22.5	8.2	9.5	5.6	8.7
1987	14.0	38.7	52.7	9.3	62.1	29.8	8.2	10.2	6.4	9.4
1988	11.2	38.4	49.6	8.0	57.6	24.6	7.9	9.4	5.5	8.5
1989	8.1	31.0	39.1	7.2	46.3	18.2	6.3	7.2	4.4	6.6

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

(b) Estimates for periods before April 1986 are related to the old definition of employed persons.

Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). In addition, *Labour Force, South Australia* (6201.4) contains detailed figures for South Australia.

JOB VACANCIES

Estimates of the number of job vacancies are derived from quarterly sample surveys of employers conducted by telephone.

Job Vacancies, South Australia

August	Manufac- turing(a)	Other industries(b)	Total vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1984	0.5	2.3	2.7	0.6
1985	0.7	3.0	3.7	0.7
1986	(c)0.8	(c)3.5	(c)4.3	0.8
1987	(c)1.0	2.1	3.1	0.7
1988	(c)0.9	1.8	2.7	0.6
1989	1.8	2.1	3.9	0.8

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) Division C.

(b) ASIC Division A-L excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Subdivision 01, 02 (Agriculture etc.), 94 (Private Households Employing Staff) and defence forces.

(c) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent.

Further information to May 1989 may be found in the bulletin *Job Vacancies, Australia* (6231.0). From August 1989, information is contained in a new bulletin *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Commonwealth Employment Services (CES), administered by the Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET), assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications and assists employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work. The DEET has a wide range of labour market and training programs which have been developed to meet these objectives.

The State Government is also involved directly in employment and training programs designed to alleviate unemployment. The Special Employment Initiatives Unit of the Office of Employment and Training is responsible for developing and administering these schemes.

There are also a number of private employment agencies, all of which are required to register with the Department of Labour.

7.2 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In Australia a unique system of conciliation and arbitration by Government tribunals has been developed, with the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments each passing their own industrial legislation. Under Section 51 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws in relation to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* (Cwlth) is binding only on the parties to a dispute and decisions need not be of general application to an industry.

Employees not specifically covered by Federal awards are subject to State industrial jurisdiction, but where an award or determination of a State industrial tribunal is inconsistent with an award of a Federal tribunal, the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Industrial Tribunals

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission makes determinations on standard hours, national wage cases, the minimum wage, equal pay principles, annual leave and long service leave.

The South Australian legislation governing State intervention in industrial relations is the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1972*, which provides for an Industrial Court, an Industrial Commission and Conciliation Committees.

Proceedings before the Industrial Commission may be commenced by an application submitted by:

- (a) the Minister of Labour;
- (b) an employer, or employers, of not less than twenty employees or 75 per cent of the employees within an industry, whichever is the lesser;
- (c) not less than twenty employees or 75 per cent of the employees within an industry, whichever is the lesser;
- (d) a registered association of employers, the members of which employ not less than twenty employees or not less than 75 per cent of the employees within an industry whichever is the lesser; or
- (e) a registered association of employees, of which association not less than twenty members, all employees within an industry, or not less than 75 per cent of the employees within an industry are members, whichever is the lesser.

The Commission will not entertain an application under (b) or (c) unless it is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so.

Employer or employee associations may apply for registration which confers a legal corporate status and allows ready access to the Commission.

Further details regarding State industrial tribunals may be found in the *South Australian Year Book 1977* and in the Annual Report of the Industrial Court and Commission.

Employee Associations

At 30 June 1989 there were 135 separate unions, with a total membership of 297,900, operating in South Australia. Although a number of unions exist only in this State, branches of interstate or federated unions account for the majority of total membership. Some of these are bound under a system of unification with centralised control while others are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond existing only for limited specified purposes. The central labour organisation for the State is the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia, founded in 1884.

Trade Unions, South Australia

Year	Separate unions	Members			Proportion of members to total employees		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000			per cent		
31 December –							
1983	141	174.3	83.5	257.8	62	46	56
1984	142	171.5	87.0	258.4	60	46	55
30 June –							
1985	143	183.2	89.9	273.1	65	46	57
1986	144	178.7	89.7	268.5	63	45	55
1987	137	184.3	86.6	270.9	66	41	55
1988	136	183.9	95.3	279.2	63	41	55
1989	135	187.3	110.6	297.9	63	48	57

Details of the break in continuity of the series are contained in the bulletin *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0).

A historical summary of the growth of the trade union movement in South Australia was included on pages 280–1 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1969.

Employer Associations

At the end of December 1988 there were 17 associations of employers, with a total membership of 5,910, registered with the South Australian Industrial Commission. In industrial matters four are dominant:

- (a) the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SA) Inc. has individual members who subscribe directly to the Chamber for the industrial and other services provided. Where appropriate, members are grouped into trade associations. The Chamber's industrial advocates represent members in the making and variation of awards, and assist members in the settlement of disputes. The Chamber monitors Bills presented to the Parliaments and, where appropriate, makes representations on behalf of its members seeking amendments to legislation;
- (b) the Metal Industries Association, South Australia, represents the varied interests of the State's metal and engineering industry in all facets of industrial relations, education and training (including a group apprenticeship scheme), trade, economic and legislative matters;
- (c) the South Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce Inc. is an industrial organisation aimed at presenting the interests of employers in the motor industry, both in the retail sector and in the distribution and manufacturing sectors; and
- (d) the South Australian Employers' Federation is an industrial relations-oriented employer body which provides advice and representation to employers engaged in all facets of South Australian industry.

Industrial Disputes

Estimates of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from employers, trade unions and government authorities. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials are excluded. Details of the total number and extent of industrial disputes occurring in South Australia are shown in the following table.

Industrial Disputes, South Australia

Year ended 31 December	Disputes No.	Workers involved '000	Working days lost	
			Total	Per thousand employees
			'000	No.
1982	98	34.7	45.5	101
1983	81	15.8	50.6	115
1984	80	15.5	25.5	56
1985	88	14.5	22.5	48
1986	111	58.9	46.3	95
1987	102	41.4	44.6	91
1988	87	39.9	47.0	93

Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included in the annual figures. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and of workers involved in the disputes which commenced in any year, and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years. Working days lost are included in the appropriate year. Workers involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted once for each dispute. Workers laid off at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute are included.

Prior to 1984 estimates of working days lost per thousand employees have been calculated using estimates of employees from the labour force survey excluding those employed in agriculture and in private households. From 1984, estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings combined with estimates of employees in agriculture and in private households obtained from the Labour Force survey have been used to derive the denominator. Because of difficulties in identifying all participants in each dispute the statistics should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of work stoppages.

Further details may be found in the bulletin *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

7.3 WAGES, HOURS AND LABOUR COSTS

WAGES

Wage Fixation

Legal minimum rates of pay for some 90 per cent of Australian wage and salary earners are prescribed in awards and determinations of Federal and State industrial tribunals or in collective agreements registered with them. The dominant industrial tribunal in the area of wage fixation in Australia is the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. It has the power to make awards or to certify agreements and to make provisions for or to alter rates of pay in those Federal awards under its jurisdiction. From 1975 a system of wage indexation based on quarterly increases in the Consumer Price Index was introduced to vary rates of pay in Federal awards. This arrangement terminated in July 1981 and then followed a period to December 1982 when claims were dealt with on a claim by claim basis after which a pause was imposed on

improvements in wages and conditions. A return to a system of wage indexation came in September 1983 and continued until the last indexation decision was announced in June 1986. A two tier system commenced from March 1987, the first tier involving a general wage increase for all wage and salary earners. Justification of increases under the second tier were on grounds of measures to increase efficiency by changes to work practices and to management practices and other initiatives such as reduction of demarcation barriers. The two tier concept continued until 7 August 1989 when the Australian Industrial Relations Commission recast the National Wage Case Principles, setting the framework for wage fixing for the following twelve months or so.

The Commission expected employers and unions to negotiate and reach agreement on award restructuring and, if the agreements were acceptable to the Commission, wage increases of \$10 to \$15 per week or 3 per cent (whichever is higher) would be granted. A second increase of the same order may follow no less than six months later. It will not be automatic but subject to application and only available if the Commission is satisfied that the principle has been properly implemented and will continue to be implemented effectively. The decision also provides that, to gain the envisaged pay increase, unions will need to give a commitment that they will not pursue any claims outside of National Wage Case principles. Pay increases, apart from those available under the above principle, will be strictly limited. For further details and history of wage adjustment in Australia, see Chapter 9 of *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0) and the *Year Book Australia*.

The Industrial Commission of South Australia has for many years granted flow-ons of the National Wage determination to State awards, largely using the Australian Commission guidelines but with special provisions to allow for South Australian situations. Some details for recent years may be found in the annual report of the Industrial Court and Commission of South Australia and for earlier years on pages 302-3 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1984.

Award Rates of Pay indexes are produced for full-time adult wage and salary earners whose minimum rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations and collective agreements. The indexes are constructed for males and females separately and are based on minimum weekly and hourly award rates. They measure only the relative trends in award rates and have a base of 100.0 at June 1985. Thus they do not reflect any subsequent effects of compositional changes in the labour force or in industry structure. Excluded from the indexes are serving members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and in private households.

**Index of Weekly Award Rates of Pay : Wage and Salary Earners, Industry
South Australia at 30 June
(Base of Index: June 1985 = 100.0)**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
ADULT MALES		
Mining	114.3	112.2
Manufacturing:	115.0	124.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	114.3	123.3
Metal products, machinery and equipment	115.1	123.8
Transport equipment	114.1	122.1
Other manufacturing (a)	114.9	125.1
Electricity, gas and water	115.0	120.5
Construction	116.0	123.4
Wholesale trade	113.4	123.6
Retail trade	112.8	123.3
Transport and storage	115.1	125.0
Communication	115.9	122.4
Finance, property and business services	112.1	116.0
Public administration and defence (b)	112.8	119.5
Community services	113.5	118.0
Recreation, personal and other services	112.3	121.3
All industries (c)	114.2	121.9

**Index of Weekly Award Rates of Pay : Wage and Salary Earners, Industry
South Australia at 30 June (continued)
(Base of Index: June 1985 = 100.0)**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
ADULT FEMALES		
Manufacturing:	114.2	125.1
Food, beverages and tobacco	112.5	122.6
Metal products, machinery and equipment	115.5	126.8
Other manufacturing	113.7	123.4
Wholesale trade	112.2	123.5
Retail trade	112.2	122.2
Transport and storage	114.5	123.5
Communication	117.5	124.3
Finance, property and business services	112.5	120.4
Public administration and defence (b)	114.9	120.1
Community services	115.4	120.8
Recreation, personal and other services	112.5	123.8
All industries (c)	114.2	122.2

(a) Includes wood, wood products and furniture, non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

(b) Excludes members of the permanent defence forces.

(c) Excludes employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and in private households.

Further details may be found in the bulletin *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0).

EARNINGS

Various measures of earnings of employees are available, the principal of which is the quarterly average weekly earnings series. A sample survey of employers collects information on earnings in respect of a specified pay week generally at or about the middle of each quarter. Data are sought at a finer level of disaggregation in each December quarter survey. Average weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions and includes over award and penalty pay, shift and other allowances, commissions and retainers and other payments such as bonuses related to the reference period. Weekly total earnings is weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings. Changes in the average may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the composition of the labour force such as variations in the proportion of part-time or junior employees and in the occupational distribution.

Average Weekly Earnings of Employees, South Australia (Dollars)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	<i>Full-time adults</i>			<i>Full-time adults</i>		
	<i>Ordinary time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>All males</i>	<i>Ordinary time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>All females</i>
May 1988	466.40	493.90	444.30	404.90	413.40	299.90
August	469.10	500.30	451.90	409.00	418.90	305.80
November	479.40	516.10	476.30	421.10	432.20	314.40
February 1989	483.10	521.00	480.50	424.60	434.90	318.20
May	494.20	533.00	484.70	442.50	454.30	321.80
August	501.90	538.10	494.10	448.30	460.10	328.40

For more information, see *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (6302.0).

A second measure of average weekly earnings is obtained from the employer based survey of Employee Earnings and Hours which has been conducted in May of each year since 1974, except in 1982 and 1984.

Distribution of Average Weekly Earnings of Employees, South Australia

Weekly earnings	Males			Females		
	May 1986	May 1987	May 1988	May 1986	May 1987	May 1988
	<i>per cent</i>					
Under \$60	3.2	3.2	2.3	9.7	7.2	6.5
\$60 and under \$140	3.2	4.5	4.2	14.2	12.0	12.6
\$140 and under \$220	6.2	4.6	5.0	14.9	17.1	15.2
\$220 and under \$300	12.5	9.2	7.0	22.0	18.4	19.7
\$300 and under \$380	25.8	28.0	20.2	22.4	24.3	18.5
\$380 and under \$460	18.7	18.9	21.0	8.2	10.5	14.2
\$460 and under \$540	12.8	12.8	14.1	5.2	7.2	6.4
\$540 and under \$620	6.9	8.6	9.5	1.9	2.4	4.4
\$620 and over	10.9	10.3	16.6	1.5	1.0	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	<i>dollars</i>					
Median weekly earnings	377.90	396.90	420.30	268.00	286.00	287.00
Mean weekly earnings	399.00	420.70	444.50	258.30	276.80	292.20

For details of the standard errors involved and for more information on the survey, see *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, Australia* (6306.0)

The survey provides a measure of the size of and movements in the various components of earnings (*i.e.* award and over award pay, overtime pay and payment by measured result) and in earnings by occupation. It also produces median earnings (the level where half of recipients receive less and half receive more) for many different groupings of employees as well as data on average hourly earnings and a distribution of employees by levels of earnings.

A third source of data on average weekly earnings of employed wage and salary earners is an annual household based survey conducted each August in conjunction with the labour force survey. It is also a second source of a distribution of earnings, distributions by variables such as age and industry being available. However, weekly earnings refer to the amount of 'last total pay' (or weekly equivalent) prior to the interview with no adjustment being made for any back pay or prepayment. For more information, see *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0).

HOURS OF WORK

Estimates of the weighted average standard weekly hours of work are calculated in the process of compiling the Award Rates of Pay Indexes. These estimates relate to the number of hours per week prescribed in awards etc. for full-time adult workers but exclude those salary earners where standard hours are not specified in awards etc. At June 1976 the weighted average for wage and salary earners combined was 39.53. By June 1989, these figures had reduced to 38.32.

The following table shows the relative distribution of employed civilian wage and salary earners in South Australia according to the number of hours worked in a specified week, as recorded in the August labour force surveys. The distribution is based on actual hours worked in all jobs, including overtime, rather than hours paid for, and is therefore affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism, temporary absence from work because of sickness, accident and industrial disputes, and work stoppages caused by plant breakdowns and weather.

Employed Wage and Salary Earners : Hours Worked, South Australia^(a)

August	Proportion who worked the following hours in the specified week							Total
	0	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over	
1985	4.9	21.0	7.7	21.6	21.5	13.6	9.7	100.0
1986 (b)	4.8	20.6	8.3	21.7	21.4	12.6	10.7	100.0
1987	4.7	21.6	7.0	22.7	19.7	13.3	11.1	100.0
1988	5.3	21.5	8.6	21.5	17.6	13.7	11.7	100.0
1989	5.1	22.2	8.7	21.3	17.5	13.9	11.3	100.0

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

(b) From April 1986 employed persons include those who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week as unpaid family helpers.

Overtime

Information about overtime hours worked is obtained from a quarterly sample survey of employers. For the purposes of the survey, 'overtime' is time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managers, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid at penalty rates. Overtime hours represent the number of hours of overtime paid for.

Overtime, South Australia

August	Average weekly overtime hours				Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey		Per employee working overtime		Per cent	Standard error
	Hours	Standard error	Hours	Standard error		
1985	1.22	0.09	6.40	0.37	19.03	1.09
1986	1.08	0.10	5.67	0.14	19.09	1.96
1987	0.94	0.07	6.06	0.31	15.48	0.82
1988	1.03	0.07	6.44	0.28	16.02	1.01
1989	1.28	0.08	7.41	0.23	17.26	0.86

For further information to May 1989 see *Overtime, Australia* (6330.0). From August 1989, information is contained in a new bulletin *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

LABOUR COSTS

A comprehensive Survey of Labour Costs was conducted by the ABS for the first time in respect of 1986-87. The two-part survey of employers measured costs incurred by employers in employing labour and amounts paid for time not worked as well as those paid for time worked.

The first part of the survey measured the 'major labour costs' to employers of gross wages and salaries, payroll tax, workers' compensation payments, contributions for superannuation and fringe benefits tax. This part of the survey has been conducted annually and results for two years are shown in the following tables.

Major Labour Costs South Australia

Type of cost	Costs per employee				Costs as a percentage of major labour costs			
	1986-87		1987-88		1986-87		1987-88	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
	\$	\$	\$	\$	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Gross wages and salaries	16,800	21,796	18,687	23,583	89.0	87.2	89.1	86.0
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	242	295	258	482	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8
Other labour costs:	1,830	2,917	2,035	3,362	9.7	11.7	9.7	12.3
Payroll tax	517	617	578	654	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.4
Superannuation	558	1,631	657	1,810	3.0	6.5	3.1	6.6
Workers compensation	675	630	684	826	3.6	2.5	3.3	3.0
Fringe benefits tax	80	39	116	72	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3
Major labour costs	18,872	25,008	20,980	27,428	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Superannuation Costs, South Australia^(a)

Particulars	1986-87		1987-88	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
Cost per employee covered (\$)	1,937	3,864	1,793	4,052
Percentage of employees covered	28.8	42.2	36.7	44.7

(a) For further information see *Major Labour Costs, Australia* (6348.0).

Note: Public and private sector superannuation costs are not directly comparable because these sectors meet their superannuation liabilities in different ways.

The second part measured 'wage costs' dissected into payments for time worked and payments for time not worked, using the same sample of employers as for the first part. Included are details of annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, infrequent bonuses, public holidays and total hours paid for. This enables costs per hour worked to be calculated as well as costs per hour paid. Some summary results are shown below.

Total Labour Costs, South Australia, 1986-87^(a)

Type of cost	Average costs per hour worked (Dollars)		
	Private	Public	Private and public
Earnings	11.39	14.72	12.43
Gross wages and salaries;	11.23	14.52	12.26
Payments for time worked	10.16	12.26	10.81
Annual leave	0.62	1.29	0.83
Other leave and bonuses	0.46	0.97	0.62
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	0.16	0.20	0.17
Other labour costs	1.22	1.94	1.45
Payroll tax	0.35	0.41	0.37
Superannuation	0.37	1.09	0.60
Workers compensation	0.45	0.42	0.44
Fringe benefits tax	0.05	0.03	0.04
Total labour costs	12.62	16.66	13.88
Payments for time worked	10.16	12.26	10.81
On costs	2.46	4.40	3.07

(a) For further information see *Labour Costs, Australia* (6349.0).

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

Public Holidays

A number of days are observed each year throughout the State as public holidays and additional days may be proclaimed either on a State-wide basis or applicable to particular localities. Authorised public holidays are:

- New Year's Day (1 January or the following Monday if that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday),
- Australia Day (first Monday after 25 January),
- Good Friday,
- Easter Saturday,
- Easter Monday,
- Anzac Day (25 April or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Sunday),
- Adelaide Cup Day (third Monday in May),
- Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June),
- Labour Day (second Monday in October),
- Christmas Day (25 December or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Saturday or Sunday),
and
- Proclamation Day (28 December or the following Monday if 28 falls on a Saturday or Sunday).

Annual Leave

Under Federal awards generally, four weeks paid annual leave is granted to employees who have completed twelve months continuous service. Under State awards the Commonwealth standard of four weeks annual leave has generally been adopted. Certain employees in special occupations or where regular shift work is involved e.g. police officers, nurses etc. are entitled to annual leave in excess of four weeks. In 1973 the South Australian Industrial Commission handed down a decision which enabled part-time workers, when taking annual leave, to be paid the normal weekly wage that they would have received had they been at work.

Payment in lieu of annual leave or proportionate leave on termination of employment must be made to all employees, whether subject to an award or not, irrespective of the reason for, or manner of, termination of the employment.

Sick Leave

The *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1972* provides that all full-time employees whether bound by an award or not, shall be eligible to receive annually not less than ten days cumulative sick leave on full pay. The Act was amended from February 1982 to enable employees to take sick leave when ill for more than three consecutive days during annual leave. Most Federal awards provide for two weeks sick leave a year.

Long Service Leave

The South Australian *Long Service Leave Act 1967* entitles employees in respect of continuous service after 1 January 1972, to thirteen weeks leave for each ten years service. The obligation to grant leave is imposed on all employers in South Australia, except in regard to employees entitled to long service leave pursuant to an award of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Industrial Commission has the power to exempt an employer from the provisions of the Act where the employees involved have access to benefits not less favourable than those prescribed by the Act.

Entitlement to long service leave also applies to casual employees, provided that the service with the employer is continuous within the meaning of the Long Service Leave Act.

State and local government employees are in general entitled to ninety calendar days leave after ten years service which equates to nine days leave per year. However, from 1 July 1975, State public servants with over fifteen years continuous service accumulate long service leave benefits at the rate of fifteen days leave per year for each year of service after the fifteenth. Australian government employees are entitled to three months after ten years of service, while those covered by other Federal awards or agreements generally receive at least 13 weeks leave after 15 years of service.

The various long service leave arrangements provide for additional *pro rata* periods of leave for service in excess of the minimum, and for *pro rata* payments for employees who have completed a specified term of service but who, through the termination of their services or through death, do not complete the full entitlement period.

Maternity Leave

Maternity leave provisions are inserted in most South Australian awards. The South Australian provisions are based on those granted in March 1979 by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for Federal awards. The provisions allow full-time or part-time employees with not less than twelve months continuous service, to take a minimum of six weeks or a maximum of fifty-two weeks maternity leave without pay. Seasonal and casual workers are not eligible.

Chapter 8

LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 LAND TENURE

IDENTIFICATION OF LAND AND REGISTRATION OF TITLES

To facilitate the identification of land, the southern portion of the State encompassing all the arable land and certain pastoral areas has been subdivided into counties and these in turn have been generally subdivided into smaller units known as hundreds.

There are currently forty-nine counties (covering 23 per cent of the State), the last of these being declared in 1933. The counties have an average size of 463,000 hectares, varying from County Light, north of Adelaide, with 217,470 hectares to County Jervois on Eyre Peninsula with 959,000 hectares.

Counties are generally subdivided into hundreds, although four northern counties remain undivided and a number of others are only partly subdivided. There is considerable variation in the size of hundreds, while the number of hundreds in a completely subdivided county varies from eight in Counties Alfred and Kintore to thirty-four in County Jervois. New hundreds are created occasionally, the present total being 536. Hundreds are further subdivided into sections which in turn may be divided into allotments or occasionally blocks.

Land is therefore, for the purposes of title, identified by the county, hundred, and section, and, where appropriate, block or allotment within which it falls. Land in towns and in proclaimed irrigation areas may further be identified as falling within that town or area.

Torrens System of Land Registration

Land transactions in South Australia are conducted under the Torrens System of land registration as provided by the *Real Property Act 1886*. This system, first introduced by the *Real Property Act 1858*, was named after its author, Sir Robert Torrens, who was at that time Registrar-General of the Colony.

The Torrens System provides that the matter of title to land shall be a government responsibility. Each piece of land is represented by a certificate of title which, with very few (and in practice unimportant) exceptions, is guaranteed by the State. Retrospective examination which is necessary with general law title is eliminated and the costs and time involved in conveyancing can thus be kept to a minimum.

An amendment to the Real Property Act in 1967 provided for the creation of interests in land by a three-dimensional division of the land into strata units by means of strata plans. Under its provisions, a strata plan creates individual private rights (as well as common entitlements in the property depicted in the plan).

CURRENT TENURE

In the table below, land in South Australia is classified according to its present form of tenure. Land sold, dedicated and under agreement to purchase does not represent the accumulated total of all alienated lands as certain alienated lands repurchased by the Crown are currently held under leases.

Land and Reserves Tenure, South Australia, 30 June 1989

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Land sold and dedicated	25,998,251	26.41
Land held under agreement to purchase	75,952	0.07
Land held under lease	49,014,983	49.80
Freshwater lakes	90,973	0.09
Salt water lakes and lagoons	3,107,986	3.16
National parks (including Flinders Chase)	10,351,478	10.52
Aboriginal reserves	778,992	0.79
Unleased, vacant land etc.....	9,019,063	9.16
<i>Total</i>	<i>98,437,678</i>	<i>100.00</i>

In 1901 the area sold, dedicated and held under lease and agreement to purchase, *i.e.* the area occupied, was 37,934,751 hectares, increasing to 57,472,548 in 1924, but falling to 52,370,744 in 1931 because of decreased areas under pastoral lease.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

Approximately sixty-three per cent of the State comprises Crown Tenures controlled by the Department of Lands. The other thirty-seven per cent is freehold, National Park or Aboriginal reserve.

There is very limited allocation of Crown land to private individuals and this is usually arranged by competitive process including auctions. This land can be allocated to private individuals either as a separate lease (pastoral or miscellaneous), freehold or added to an existing perpetual lease. Sale of freehold from the Crown is for cash or by Agreement to Purchase.

Pastoral land is held under forty-two year leases which may be extended after fourteen years to a maximum of forty-two years dependent on good land management. Rent is based on fair market rent for the stock levels carried.

Perpetual leases cover approximately eight per cent of the State. No new lands are released in this tenure. In the safe agricultural areas these leases may be converted to freehold.

Land used for public purposes is dedicated as a reserve for a particular purpose and allocated to an agency or group for their control. This includes national parks, forest and Aboriginal reserves.

Aboriginal freehold land has been granted to the Pitjantjatjara and Maralinga peoples. This freehold is inalienable from the Aboriginal people.

8.2 LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNED SERVICE PERSONNEL

1914-18 WAR

Following the 1914-18 War, the State Minister for Repatriation was authorised to acquire land for the purpose of re-settling discharged servicemen. Such land could be purchased by agreement or acquired compulsorily, whether held in fee simple or under Crown lease. Crown land could also be set apart for this purpose. The land acquired was subdivided where appropriate and offered under agreement to purchase, perpetual lease or a term lease. Provision

was also made for the discharging of existing mortgages on freehold properties already held by ex-servicemen, with fresh mortgages in favour of the Minister of Repatriation.

In all 3,801 ex-servicemen were settled, with 3,008 settling in 'dry lands' and 793 in irrigation areas.

1939-45 WAR AND KOREA-MALAYA OPERATIONS

War Service Land Settlement

Under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, provision was made for the settlement on rural holdings of certain ex-servicemen from the 1939-45 War and Korea and Malaya operations.

Suitable Crown land was made available and other land was acquired. This land was subdivided and developed to a stage where it could be brought into production by the individual settler within a reasonable time. Basic structural improvements were provided and it was then offered to eligible settlers on perpetual leases. Credit facilities are available to these settlers for working capital, the purchase of stock and equipment, and for the effecting of further improvements.

During the first year after allotment in the case of 'dry lands' settlers, and the first year after an irrigation holding became self-supporting the settler was granted a living allowance and was exempted from the payment of rent or interest in respect of the holding, and of payments on account of principal or interest in respect of advances, other than advances for working capital. Provisions exist for a settler on 'dry lands' to convert property to freehold after a period of ten years by the payment of a fixed purchase price and the repayment of all advances. There is no provision for freeholding in government irrigation areas.

The Department of Lands administers the War Service Land Settlement Scheme on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Government provides the funds and meets the costs of the scheme with the exception of administration costs and two-fifths of any losses, which are met by the South Australian Government.

All large scale development operations under the scheme have been completed. The principal areas settled are in the South East, on Kangaroo Island, Eyre Peninsula, and in irrigation areas along the River Murray.

8.3 TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

There are many competing demands on South Australia's resources and as the population grows, so do the demands for housing, community facilities, industry, transport, recreation and conservation. Careful planning is needed to meet the changing needs of the community in a way that encourages development while safeguarding the quality of the State's environment.

In South Australia, development is controlled under the *Planning Act 1982*. The Act is designed to plan for and encourage development throughout the State while at the same time protecting the natural and built environment.

Planning policies, which provide the basis for the control of development, are consolidated in one overall plan known as the Development Plan. Local government authorities and the State Government use this plan, together with a common set of administrative procedures, known as the Development Control Regulations, to consider development applications. These regulations apply throughout the State except for the Adelaide City Council which has its own planning controls.

In most instances local government authorities are responsible for preparing planning policies which define what sort of activities are allowed in different parts of their local area. Any changes to these policies are placed on public display to give people the opportunity to comment and determine the future of their area.

The majority of planning decisions are made by local government authorities, but where proposals affect areas or places of State significance, applications are sent to the South Australian Planning Commission for decision. Generally, a person wishing to undertake a development, including land division, should first approach the relevant local government authorities. If a project is highly controversial or likely to have a major social, economic or environmental significance, an environmental impact statement may be required by the Minister for Environment and Planning. The Planning Act integrates environmental impact assessment with planning controls to ensure that the environmental effects of proposed developments are fully considered. The Governor also has powers to intervene and make final decisions on major development proposals.

The South Australian Planning Commission advises the Minister for Environment and Planning on matters relating to the development of land. It also coordinates comments from various State government agencies on certain development applications and advises relevant local government authorities.

The Minister for Environment and Planning also receives advice from the Advisory Committee on Planning on urban and regional planning, and in particular, on proposed changes to planning policies in the Development Plan. People can also challenge decisions made by councils or the South Australian Planning Commission by applying to an independent body known as the Planning Appeal Tribunal.

Planning also involves protecting the fabric of South Australia's history. Heritage is reflected in buildings and places where activities and historic events took place – city buildings, churches, workmen's cottages, geological monuments and mining towns to name a few. Various landscapes and trees also provide important reminders of the State's natural history.

The State Government has a program to conserve the State's non-Aboriginal heritage. This is achieved primarily through the South Australian *Heritage Act 1978* and is managed by the State Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Planning. A register of significant heritage properties known as the Register of State Heritage has been set up to protect important sites and places. Eighty-five items were entered on the Register during 1988-89 and a further seventy-nine items were placed on the Interim List of State Heritage Items.

Owners of heritage properties are required to seek approval from their local councils for any changes they wish to make to items on the Register. During 1988-89, 483 applications for development of heritage items were processed.

A State Heritage Fund has been set up to encourage the conservation of registered properties by providing loans and grants to owners of registered properties. The Department provides them with technical advice about various ways of conserving and adapting old buildings.

The conservation and restoration of shipwrecks is also encouraged under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*. Ten shipwrecks have been declared and formally protected.

Coast Protection

South Australia has a coastline of 4,000 kilometres from the Great Australian Bight to the South East. A Coast Protection Board has been established to protect the coast from erosion, storm damage, pollution and misuse. The Board also has the power to develop and improve the coast for the use and enjoyment of the community.

The coastline has been divided into seven coast protection districts to enable the Board to manage its work program. Management plans have been prepared for most districts and these plans set out the measures needed to carefully protect and develop the coast.

The Board makes grants to councils to assist them with protective works and conservation and rehabilitation projects. During 1988-89 over \$400,000 was spent on these activities. The Board also initiates scientific and engineering studies to provide a sound basis for future development and protection.

The sand dunes along Adelaide's coastline have been removed or covered with houses and their natural function of cushioning storms has been reduced. As a result, some of Adelaide's metropolitan beaches are losing sand and the Board operates a beach replenishment program to restore the foreshore. Over \$1,600,000 was spent on this major program in 1988-89 with most of the sand being obtained from Torrens Island and off-shore at North Haven.

8.4 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

WATER SUPPLY

The *Waterworks Act 1932* gives the Minister of Water Resources power to divert and impound the water from any streams or springs and take the water found in or under any lands for the purpose of constructing, completing, extending or maintaining any waterworks or for supplying water to or in any water district. The Act also gives the Minister power to declare any district, place or town a water district. The function of exploiting water resources is performed through the Engineering and Water Supply Department.

The *Water Resources Act 1976* provides for the assessment, conservation, development and management of the water resources of the State by the Minister of Water Resources and for the control and management of their utilisation, quality and other purposes.

Its provisions include the establishment of a South Australian Water Resources Council, Regional Water Resources Advisory Committees, the Water Resources Appeal Tribunal and Well Drillers' Examination Committees. Nine Regional Water Resources Advisory Committees: River Murray, Padthaway, Northern Adelaide Plains, Arid Areas, North Para, Angas-Bremer, Upper South East, Mallee and Eyre have been established.

The *Water Conservation Act 1936* provides for the control of small reservoirs, bores, tanks etc. established in certain remote areas as emergency water supplies or to assist local development.

The aggregate storage capacity at 30 June 1989 for Adelaide Metropolitan reservoirs was 202,040 megalitres and 32,678 megalitres for country reservoirs.

It should be noted that storage includes service reservoirs and that both natural intake and River Murray water are stored in Northern and Metropolitan reservoirs. The total length of water mains at 30 June 1989 was 23,792 kilometres.

Water Filtration

Adelaide's first water filtration plant at Hope Valley began supplying filtered water to the Metropolitan Distribution System in November 1977. Since then, plants have been commissioned at Anstey Hill, Barossa and Little Para and Morgan. Construction is underway on a plant at Happy Valley. This will be completed in two stages; in November 1989 and mid-1991 respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER RESOURCES

Drainage Systems

In agreement with the States, the Australian Water Resources Council has divided Australia into twelve surface water drainage divisions. The divisions which constitute major surface water resources for South Australia are the South Australian Gulf Drainage Division, which lies wholly within the State and in which are located all important State reservoirs, and the Murray-Darling Division, of which only a part is located in South Australia, and the waters of which are allocated between this State, Victoria, and New South Wales in accordance with the terms of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement (see page 156).

Part of the large Lake Eyre Drainage Division covers the northern and eastern areas of the State, but, although streams in the area may flood extensively on occasions, they are generally unreliable and significant only to the local pastoral industry. The section of the South-East Coast Drainage Division which intrudes into the south-east corner of South Australia has no good dam sites but a high rainfall in the area provides a good underground water resource of considerable importance to the State. Underground resources on the seaward edge of the Western Plateau Division, which covers the south-western part of the State, are recharged also from local rainfall.

South Australian Gulf Drainage Division

The eastern boundary of this Division is formed partly by the Mount Lofty Ranges, which rise to a maximum of 727 metres east of Adelaide and to over 1,000 metres north of Burra, and further north it follows the Flinders Ranges which reach a height of 1,166 metres at St Mary Peak. The boundary then rounds Lake Torrens and, further south, the western boundary is formed by a discontinuous line of hills on Eyre Peninsula. Kangaroo Island is also included, so that in all, the Division covers the whole perimeter of the South Australian gulfs. The individual river basins in this Division are all very small. Most of the South Australian reservoirs are situated in this Division.

Major Reservoirs, South Australia, 30 June 1989

<i>Reservoir</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Area at full supply level</i>	<i>Catchment area</i>
	<i>megalitres</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>km²</i>
South Para	51,300	444	221
Mount Bold	45,900	308	388
Myponga	26,800	280	124
Little Para Dam	20,800	150	82
Kangaroo Creek	19,000	104	290
Millbrook	16,500	178	(a)
Happy Valley	12,700	188	(a)
Tod River	11,300	134	(a)
Bundaleer	6,370	80	(a)
Baroota	6,120	63	136
Warren	4,770	105	119

(a) Offstream reservoir. Water is largely diverted from other catchments.

Rainfall in excess of 750 millimetres a year occurs only on a very small area in the Mount Lofty Ranges, while in the north-west of the Division the annual average is less than 150 millimetres. In the southern parts of the Division, average precipitation generally exceeds potential evaporation only from May to August, and over most of the Division monthly evaporation rates exceed rainfall throughout the year.

After the major dam sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges had been developed because of the small size of the individual catchments in the Division, and the relatively low run-off and its high variability, it was found more economical to provide additional water to Adelaide and other high demand centres *via* pipelines from the River Murray. No further reservoirs or major pipelines for metropolitan Adelaide will need to be built this century. When augmentation of the water supply system is necessary in the first part of the next century it is likely that the supply source will be the River Murray, possibly by way of another pipeline plus a new reservoir in the Mount Lofty Ranges to act as a balancing storage for River Murray water.

The present average annual extraction of water by the Engineering and Water Supply Department from the Gulf Drainage Division is about 138,000 megalitres from surface and groundwater; private diversion may take a further 98,000 megalitres.

River Murray

The River Murray is the most important source of water supply for South Australia. Under the terms of the *Murray-Darling Basin Act 1983* (see page 160), South Australia is entitled to 1,850,000 megalitres of water annually, subject to the declaration of restriction by the Murray-Darling Basin Commission. Losses by evaporation and seepage account for about 800,000 megalitres per annum. In recent years, irrigation diversions have averaged 420,000 megalitres per annum and town, domestic, industrial and stock supplies have averaged 150,000 megalitres per annum. Town, domestic, industrial and stock supplies have been as high as 234,000 megalitres per annum.

Adelaide metropolitan water supplies are supplemented by River Murray water through the Mannum-Adelaide (67 kilometres) and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga (48 kilometres) pipelines. The Morgan-Whyalla (359 kilometres), Swan Reach-Stockwell (53 kilometres) and Taillem Bend-Keith (143 kilometres) pipelines provide the water supply for extensive country areas or augment local resources in these areas.

Metropolitan Water Supply

In the following table, details of metropolitan services as well as revenue and expenditure are given for the metropolitan water supply district for the last five years.

Adelaide Metropolitan Waterworks,^(a) South Australia

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89(b)
Length of mains (kilometres)	7,832	7,893	8,024	8,106	8,180
Number of services	342,568	349,687	355,169	360,818	365,954
			\$'000		
Revenue:					
Rates and other services	93,765	99,805	109,666	125,604	137,458
Expenditure:					
Working expenses	42,044	46,677	45,088	50,108	59,375
Interest	32,832	35,174	41,779	45,759	44,630
<i>Total</i>	<i>74,876</i>	<i>81,851</i>	<i>86,867</i>	<i>95,86</i>	<i>104,005</i>
Surplus	18,889	17,954	22,799	29,757	33,453

(a) Includes particulars relating to near country areas supplied by extensions of the Metropolitan distribution system.

(b) Because of new financial reporting methods used for 1988-89, the financial results are not comparable with those of previous years.

Water Consumption

The following table gives details of water used during the year and storage capacity of major reservoirs at the end of the year for metropolitan and country districts for the last five years. The quantity of water pumped from the River Murray through the major pipelines is also shown.

Water Storage and Consumption, South Australia (Megalitres)

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Capacity of major storages (at end of year):					
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (a)	202,070	202,040	202,040	202,040	202,040
Country water supply	33,380	32,678	32,678	32,678	32,678
Water Consumption:					
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (b)	169,420	172,000	162,000	180,000	183,000
Country water supply (c)	83,180	84,000	77,000	85,000	82,000
Pumped from River Murray:					
Mannum-Adelaide Pipeline	50,740	50,200	29,500	33,900	38,000
Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipeline	15,540	39,800	7,800	21,600	21,600
Morgan-Whyalla Pipeline	25,710	24,300	23,400	28,500	28,000
Other supply systems	15,150	22,700	14,300	13,600	12,700

(a) Includes storages on the Mannum-Adelaide and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipelines.

(b) Consumption within the Adelaide Statistical Division

(c) Includes consumption in various areas outside of the Adelaide Statistical Division supplied from the Metropolitan distribution system.

Other Water Resources

Underground basins, augmented to a small degree by water pumped from the River Tod, provide most of the water supply on Eyre Peninsula. In contrast, the South East is well endowed with natural spring waters. The Blue Lake provides about 4,000 megalitres annually to Mount Gambier. There are also considerable underground water resources in the region.

Many other areas of the State are dependent on underground supplies, particularly for stock drinking water. The aquifers of the Northern Adelaide Plains provide the major source of water for market gardens and related irrigation, but the demand level has been found to be beyond the permanent capability of the area and usage is subject to controls by a licensing system and metering of wells.

SEWERAGE

ADMINISTRATION

Sewerage of cities and towns in South Australia is undertaken by the State Government under the authority of the *Sewerage Act 1929*. The Act is administered by the Engineering and Water Supply Department for the Minister of Water Resources and provides for water borne sanitary sewerage schemes within proclaimed drainage areas. As a general rule the Government sewerage schemes are provided only in densely populated cities and towns where they are essential for public health, or in areas where it is necessary to protect surface or underground water resources from pollution by domestic or industrial wastes.

Local government authorities are empowered under the *Local Government Act 1934* to provide sanitary drainage schemes and since 1962 these authorities have installed common effluent drainage schemes in 84 townships providing more than 40,000 connections throughout the State.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE

Sewerage for Adelaide was first authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1878. Construction began in 1879 and by 1881 sewage from the city and inner suburbs was admitted to a sewage farm at Islington. Since then continual expansion of sewerage systems has kept pace with development of the metropolitan area as far as physical and financial factors permit and Adelaide is now the most completely sewered of the Australian capital cities.

Metropolitan Sewers, South Australia

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89(a)
Adelaide drainage area (km ²) ..	697	698	699	700	700	700
Length of sewers (km)	5,318	5,402	5,438	5,635	5,663	5,722
Number of connections	352,236	359,626	364,597	374,876	380,680	386,478
	\$'000					
Revenue:						
Rates and other services	55,293	62,894	65,905	72,345	78,238	85,617
Expenditure:						
Working expenses	25,562	24,949	27,672	28,057	29,695	37,874
Interest	21,417	27,309	27,210	30,624	32,070	27,940
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,979</i>	<i>52,258</i>	<i>54,882</i>	<i>58,681</i>	<i>61,765</i>	<i>65,814</i>
Surplus	8,314	10,636	11,023	13,644	16,473	19,803

(a) Because of new financial reporting methods used for 1988-89, the financial results are not comparable with those of previous years.

A large number of common effluent drainage systems have been installed in fringe areas by local government authorities and some of these have been, or are planned to be, connected to the sewerage systems. A charge for each house connected is levied against local government authorities whose common effluent drainage systems discharge to sewer mains. Property owners pay an annual rate for the service to the local government authority concerned.

COUNTRY SEWERAGE

At 30 June 1989 the drainage areas of country sewerage schemes constructed and operated by the Engineering and Water Supply Department totalled 140 square kilometres; the length of sewers laid was 949 kilometres and the number of connections totalled 44,369. Sewerage schemes are located at Angaston, Balhannah, Gumeracha, Hahndorf, Lobethal, Mannum, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Myponga, Naracoorte, Oakbank, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Stirling, Victor Harbor and Whyalla.

8.5 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

IRRIGATION

Since 1978 the administrative authority for irrigation areas has been the Engineering and Water Supply Department and the constructing authority was the Minister of Water Resources.

A more detailed historical discussion of irrigation in South Australia was included on pages 314-6 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1970.

Irrigation areas are confined almost exclusively to the Murray Valley and can be classified into two groups; highland areas requiring the pumping of water, and reclaimed lands watered by gravitation. During 1988-89, 445,000 megalitres of water were diverted from the River Murray in South Australia for irrigation purposes.

Highland Areas

With the major exception of the Mypolonga Irrigation Area, highland irrigation is located in the hot and dry zone along the River Murray between Morgan and the Victorian border.

These areas are largely devoted to vineyards and citrus and stone fruit orchards which are irrigated by water pumped and distributed *via* open concrete-lined channels or low pressure piped mains. The Government is currently engaged in a major program of rehabilitating those areas still using channels, which are being replaced by sealed pipe mains and metered connections to each property in the Government irrigation areas.

Landholders on Government controlled areas and on private lands constituted under special Parliamentary Acts, pay an annual rate for irrigation and a charge is made for additional water, either on a measurement basis where meters have been installed, or on an hourly basis where channels are still utilised. The Renmark Irrigation Trust also supplies water on a volume basis to landholders in its district.

Irrigation systems must also provide for the removal of surplus water which accumulates beneath the surface of the land. Holdings have internal drainage systems leading to comprehensive drainage systems which convey the water to evaporation basins.

Reclaimed Areas

On the lower Murray between Mannum and Wellington, a series of swamp and overflow areas have been reclaimed by Government and private agencies.

Approximately 526 hectares of highlands adjacent to reclaimed areas have also been developed for the production of fodder crops through the use of spray irrigation and there are 327 hectares at Mypolonga used for horticulture.

**Areas Irrigated, South Australia
(Hectares)**

<i>Areas irrigated</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Government controlled:			
Highland	13,000	13,000	13,000
Reclaimed swamp lands	4,000	4,000	4,000
Non-government:			
Highland	24,000	24,000	24,000
Reclaimed swamp lands	1,900	1,900	1,900

MURRAY-DARLING BASIN AGREEMENT

The *River Murray Waters Act Amending Act 1987*, ratified the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement of October 1987. It also amended the previous *River Murray Waters Act 1983* (Cwlth) to unite this Agreement and the existing *River Murray Waters Agreement 1982* (Cwlth) as the agreed basis between the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Commonwealth for managing the natural resources of the Murray-Darling Basin, and changed the title of the River Murray Waters Act to the Murray-Darling Basin Act.

The Act provides for constitution of the Murray-Darling Basin Ministerial Council, the Murray-Darling Basin Commission and a Community Advisory Committee as the institutional foundation for joint government and community action.

The new Commission encompasses the regulatory responsibilities previously provided for under the River Murray Waters Agreement as well as responsibilities for land, environmental and water matters not covered in that Agreement.

RURAL DRAINAGE

With the exception of the reclaimed areas along the lower Murray and certain works associated with metropolitan development, drainage schemes in South Australia are confined to the south-east corner of the State.

Approximately 1,855 kilometres of drains and 1,226 associated structures, *e.g.* bridges, weirs etc., have been constructed over the past 125 years. These drains vary considerably in size from only a few metres to over 90 metres bottom width.

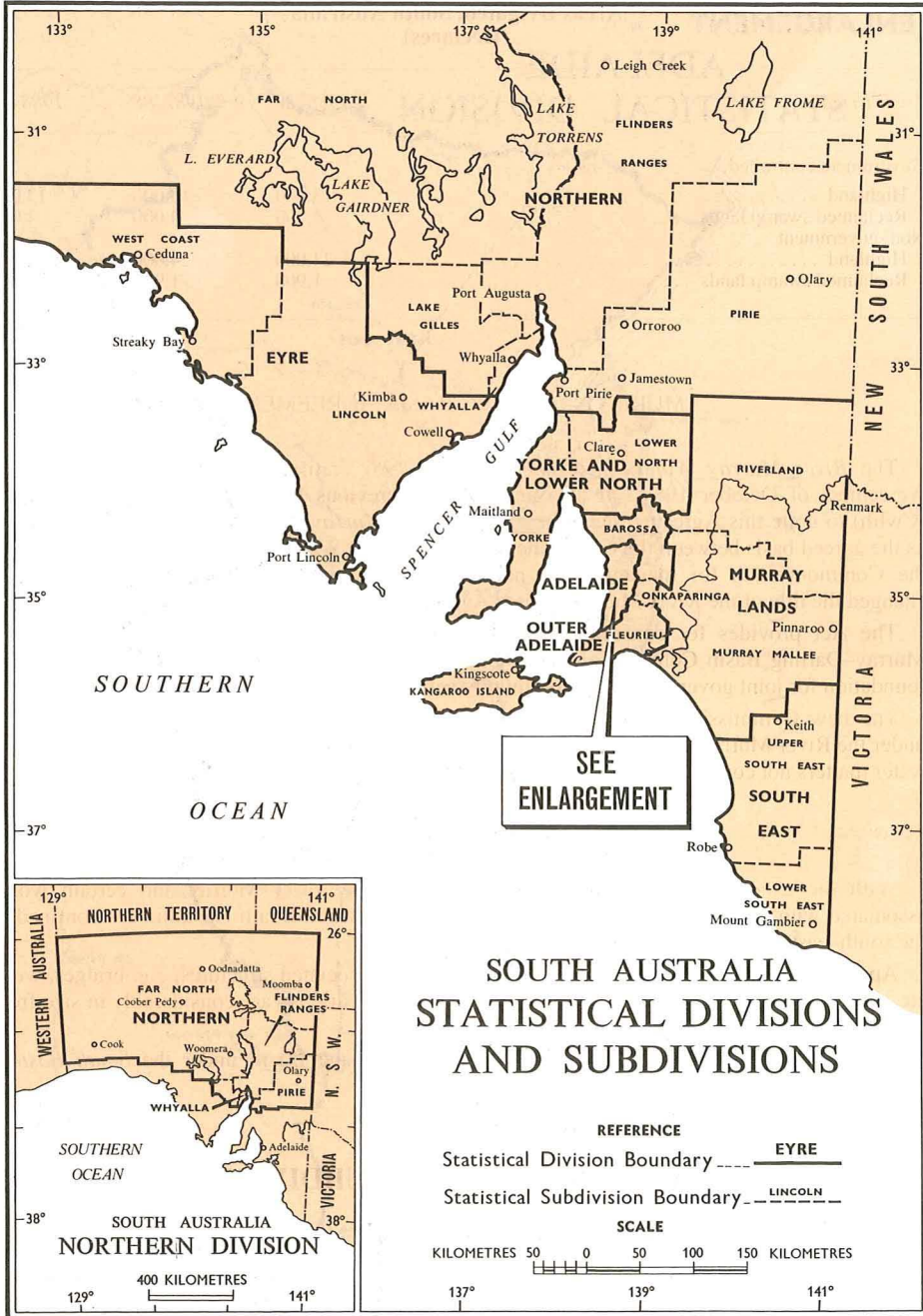
The system is controlled by the South-Eastern Drainage Board under the *South-Eastern Drainage Act 1931*.

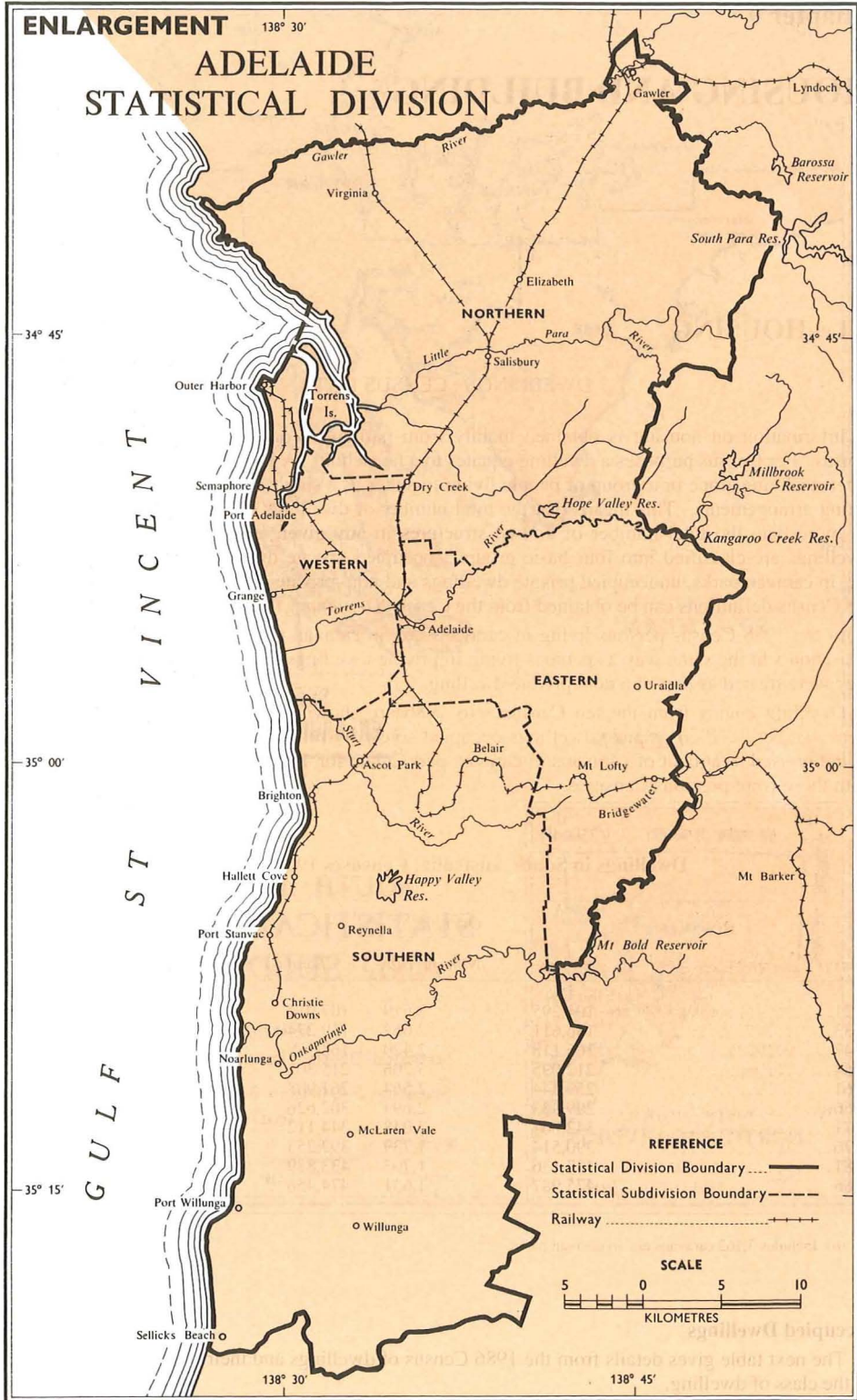
8.6 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

For the purpose of presenting the statistical series of South Australia, the State is divided into a number of areas which are entitled statistical divisions. Although boundaries should remain unchanged over time so as to enable comparisons to be made of constant areas, growth in some areas, together with the adoption of the Adelaide Statistical Division for the 1966 Census, made it desirable to review the boundaries and to select a new group of statistical divisions.

The new divisions were designed to represent closely allied and meaningful areas of production and community interest and where areas smaller than divisions were considered to be important, subdivisions were introduced.

Maps showing statistical divisions and subdivisions are shown on pages 161 and 162. A more detailed article together with descriptions of the divisions and subdivisions was included on pages 135-43 of the *South Australian Year Book 1977*.





Chapter 9

HOUSING AND BUILDING

9.1 HOUSING

DWELLINGS : CENSUS DATA

Information on housing is obtained mainly from particulars of dwellings collected at each census. For Census purposes a dwelling equates to a household. A household is defined as either a person living alone or a group of people living together as a single domestic unit with common eating arrangements. This means that the total number of dwellings counted in the Census may be more than the total number of known structures in any given area. For the 1986 Census dwellings are classified into four basic groups: occupied private dwellings, occupied caravans etc. in caravan parks, unoccupied private dwellings and non-private dwellings. Further details of the Census definitions can be obtained from the *Census Dictionary* (2174.0).

In the 1986 Census persons living in caravans etc. in caravan parks were treated as separate households in the same way as persons living in private dwellings whereas in previous Censuses they were treated as part of a non-private dwelling.

Dwelling counts from the ten Censuses to 1986 are shown in the next table. Figures for Censuses before 1966 exclude dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines and because of the revised treatment of caravans in caravan parks, data for 1986 are not directly comparable with those from previous Censuses.

Dwellings in South Australia, Censuses 1921 to 1986

Census	Occupied			Unoccupied	Total dwellings
	Private	Non-private	Total		
1921.....	104,295	3,619	107,914	4,431	112,345
1933.....	136,611	2,663	139,274	5,353	144,627
1947.....	166,118	2,420	168,538	3,547	172,085
1954.....	212,095	3,206	215,301	8,524	223,825
1961.....	259,344	2,564	261,908	17,061	278,969
1966.....	299,933	2,693	302,626	25,110	327,736
1971.....	342,064	2,048	344,112	30,553	374,665
1976.....	390,514	1,739	392,253	39,768	432,021
1981.....	432,136	1,703	433,839	42,407	476,246
1986.....	(a)475,987	1,631	474,456	48,546	526,164

(a) Includes 3,162 caravans etc. in caravan parks.

Occupied Dwellings

The next table gives details from the 1986 Census of dwellings and their occupants, according to the class of dwelling.

**Dwellings and Number of Persons by Structure of Dwelling, South Australia
Census 1986**

Structure	Dwellings		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of total	Number	Proportion of total
Separate house	367,423	69.8	1,083,816	80.5
Semi-detached house	32,689	6.2	85,342	6.3
Row or terrace house	3,122	0.6	5,322	0.4
Other medium density	57,738	11.0	95,492	7.1
Flats over three storeys	2,106	0.4	3,534	0.3
Caravan etc. in caravan park	3,162	0.6	5,881	0.4
Other caravan, houseboat etc.	988	0.2	1,977	0.2
Improvised dwelling	606	0.1	1,656	0.1
House or flat attached to shop or office	2,520	0.5	7,137	0.5
Not stated	5,633	1.1	14,689	1.1
<i>Total occupied private dwellings</i>	<i>475,987</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>1,304,846</i>	<i>97.0</i>
<i>Non-private dwellings</i>	<i>1,631</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>41,099</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>Total occupied dwellings</i>	<i>477,618</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>1,345,945</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Unoccupied private dwellings</i>	<i>48,546</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Total dwellings and persons	526,164	100.0	1,345,945	100.0

The following table shows nature of occupancy for each of the last three Censuses.

**Occupied Private Dwellings^(a) : Nature of Occupancy
South Australia, Censuses 1976, 1981 and 1986**

Nature of occupancy	Dwellings					
	1976		1981		1986	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Owned	114,710	29.4	140,051	32.4	179,564	38.0
Being purchased	148,352	38.0	152,957	35.4	147,911	31.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>(b)264,176</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>(b)299,258</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>327,475</i>	<i>69.3</i>
Rented:						
S.A. Housing Trust	36,224	9.3	41,487	9.6	52,299	11.1
Other government	(c)	(c)	7,599	1.8	6,874	1.5
Private and not stated	66,598	17.1	61,016	14.1	67,988	14.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>102,822</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>110,102</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>127,161</i>	<i>26.9</i>
Other (d)	23,516	6.0	22,780	5.3	18,189	3.8
Total	390,514	100.0	432,140	100.0	472,825	100.0

(a) Excluding caravans etc. in caravan parks. (b) Includes owner/purchaser undefined. (c) Included in private and not stated. (d) Includes nature of occupancy not stated.

The data show that while the proportion of dwellings owned or being purchased has remained similar over the last three Censuses there have been significant changes in the components of this total. In 1976 and 1981 there were more dwellings being purchased than were owned. In 1986 that situation has reversed.

For rented occupancies there has been a change in the number and proportion of dwellings being rented from different sources. The number and proportion of dwellings rented from the South Australian Housing Trust increased by 26.1 per cent over the 1981 level to reach 52,299 in 1986. This represents 41.1 per cent of all households renting accommodation.

Occupied Private Dwellings : Number of Bedrooms by Structure of Dwelling South Australia, Censuses 1981 and 1986

Number of bedrooms per dwelling	1981		1986					Total
	Total	Separate house	Semi- detached house	Row or terrace house	Other medium density	Flats over three storeys	Other including not stated	
Nil	90	29	4	3	27	—	17	80
One	26,962	7,520	2,043	985	13,793	407	1,421	26,169
Two	113,971	72,770	8,665	1,552	35,428	1,455	2,413	122,283
Three	243,923	237,198	20,141	428	6,069	155	3,524	267,515
Four or more	43,203	46,775	1,403	56	297	11	911	49,453
Not stated	3,985	3,131	433	98	2,124	78	1,461	7,325
Total	432,134	367,423	32,689	3,122	57,738	2,106	9,747	472,825

During the five year period from 1981 to 1986 there was a greater rate of increase in the number of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms (14.4 per cent) compared with the increase in the number of all dwellings (9.4 per cent).

At each Census since 1966 each householder was asked to state the number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles, scooters and tractors) used by members of that household which were garaged or parked at or near that dwelling on Census night. Data were obtained only for occupied private dwellings.

Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Motor Vehicles, South Australia Censuses 1976, 1981 and 1986

Number of vehicles	1976		1981		1986 (a)	
	Dwellings	Proportion of total per cent	Dwellings	Proportion of total per cent	Dwellings	Proportion of total per cent
Nil	52,306	13.4	55,431	12.8	56,315	11.8
One	184,214	47.2	196,862	45.6	202,001	42.4
Two	108,262	27.7	125,806	29.1	151,848	31.9
Three or more vehicles	36,528	9.4	44,754	10.4	54,150	11.4
Not stated	9,204	2.4	9,283	2.1	11,673	2.5
Total	390,514	100.0	432,136	100.0	475,987	100.0

(a) Includes caravans etc. in caravan parks.

The trends apparent from these data are that fewer households lack a motor vehicle, and that multiple vehicle ownership is increasing.

9.2 BUILDING

BUILDING CONTROL

The *Building Act 1971* gives local government authorities power to control building operations within their municipality or district. Persons wishing to erect or alter buildings on land within an area to which the Building Act applies are required to submit to the local

government authority technical details, plans, drawings and specifications of the work proposed and to receive written approval before commencing operations. Authorities are concerned with such things as the materials used, the height of ceilings and the provision of ventilation and drainage. Following approval, local government building inspectors normally visit the construction site to inspect footings and foundations and may visit the site at other times to check that the requirements of the regulations are being complied with.

Builders are licensed and regulated by the Commercial Tribunal under the *Builders Licensing Act 1986*.

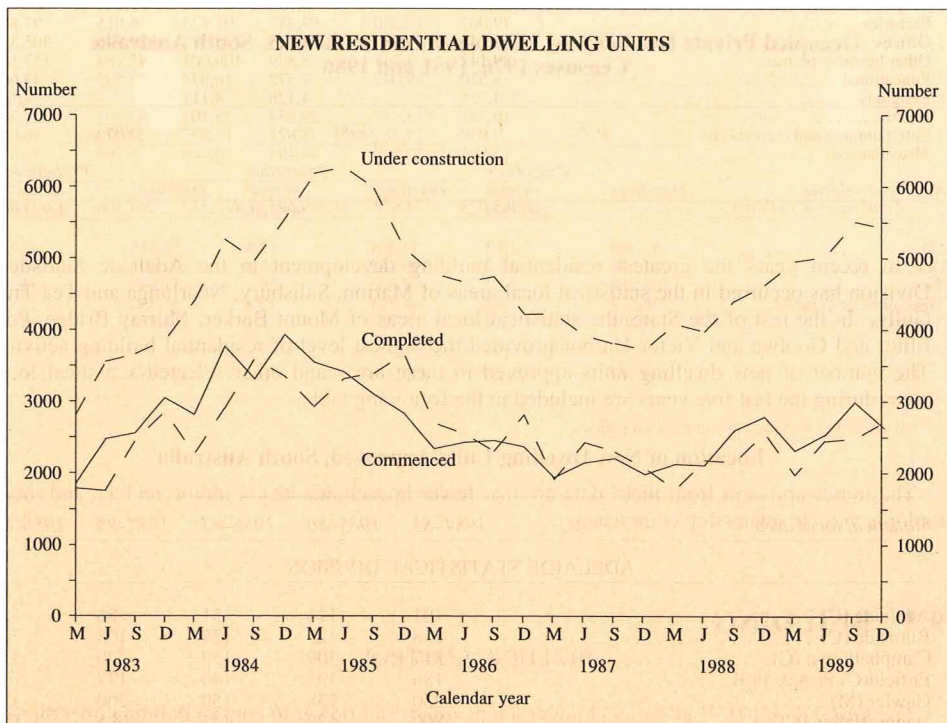
BUILDING STATISTICS

These statistics relate to building activity which includes construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.) is excluded.

In relation to work carried out on existing buildings, the statistics include details of non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and the installation of integral building fixtures for which building approval was obtained.

The statistics were compiled from information supplied by local and other government authorities, builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity.

The *ownership of a building* is classified as either *Public Sector or Private Sector* according to the sector of the intended owner of the completed building as evident at the time of approval. Residential buildings being constructed by private sector builders under government housing authority schemes whereby the authority has contracted, or intends to contract, to purchase the buildings on or before completion, are classified as public sector.



Building Approvals

Statistics of building work approved were compiled from: (a) permits issued by local or other government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; and (b) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities. Major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. buildings on remote mine sites) is also included.

From July 1988, the statistics cover all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$5,000 or more (previously all new residential building jobs were included regardless of value); approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more (unchanged); all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$30,000 or more (previously \$10,000 or more). These changes do not have a statistically significant effect on broad building approvals aggregate data. However, care should be taken in interpreting data for specific classes of non-residential building.

In using approvals as an indicator of building activity it should be noted that certain projects may be cancelled, delayed or altered and resubmitted for approval, that large projects may be spread over a number of years, and that building costs may vary over the period of construction.

Building Approvals, South Australia (\$'000)

Type of building	1987-88			1988-89		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
New houses	380,399	29,902	410,302	504,907	22,231	527,138
New other residential buildings	51,296	35,773	87,069	119,410	43,780	163,190
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	90,020	3,499	93,519	106,382	2,135	108,517
Hotels etc.	44,389	720	45,109	64,861	767	65,628
Shops	90,697	430	91,127	81,461	2,984	84,445
Factories	79,007	18,380	97,387	91,823	6,015	97,838
Offices	188,145	33,280	221,425	275,573	29,946	305,518
Other business premises	89,142	9,747	98,889	109,001	43,184	152,184
Educational	8,530	69,042	77,572	16,077	27,592	43,669
Religious	4,126	-	4,126	4,111	-	4,111
Health	16,337	13,517	29,854	26,105	52,597	78,702
Entertainment and recreational	9,038	29,783	38,821	18,977	27,070	46,047
Miscellaneous	13,896	30,599	44,495	10,669	6,208	16,877
<i>Total value of building</i>	<i>1,065,023</i>	<i>274,672</i>	<i>1,339,695</i>	<i>1,429,357</i>	<i>264,506</i>	<i>1,693,863</i>

In recent years the greatest residential building development in the Adelaide Statistical Division has occurred in the statistical local areas of Marion, Salisbury, Noarlunga and Tea Tree Gully. In the rest of the State, the statistical local areas of Mount Barker, Murray Bridge, Port Elliot and Goolwa and Victor Harbor provided the highest level of residential building activity. The number of new dwelling units approved in these areas and other selected statistical local areas during the last five years are included in the following table.

Location of New Dwelling Units Approved, South Australia

Statistical local area	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Adelaide (C)	191	114	51	83	122
Burnside (C)	258	127	129	108	210
Campbelltown (C)	317	309	159	220	352
Enfield(C) Pt A & Pt B	186	195	140	177	190
Gawler (M)	230	138	150	200	331
Happy Valley (C)	800	629	445	395	554
Hindmarsh (M)	189	103	115	65	100

Location of New Dwelling Units Approved, South Australia (continued)

Statistical local area	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION (continued)					
Marion (C)	670	551	564	735	922
Mitcham (C)	383	159	204	175	238
Munno Para (C) (a)	594	383	319	289	415
Noarlunga (C)	1,212	827	955	778	1,001
Port Adelaide (C)	490	265	237	160	245
Salisbury (C)	2,038	1,389	925	959	1,008
Stirling (DC)	211	104	87	91	117
Tea Tree Gully (C)	694	616	791	1,107	1,340
Unley (C)	147	78	67	53	81
West Torrens (C)	169	171	78	120	194
Willunga (DC)	371	279	176	185	247
Woodville (C)	577	353	208	305	374
Other	769	519	350	305	569
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,496</i>	<i>7,309</i>	<i>6,150</i>	<i>6,510</i>	<i>8,610</i>
REST OF STATE					
Mallala (DC)	115	78	100	94	96
Mount Barker (DC)	351	256	165	137	218
Mount Gambier (C)	169	136	104	121	99
Murray Bridge (DC)	252	241	169	131	133
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	155	106	57	63	46
Port Augusta (C)	109	86	109	38	62
Port Elliot and Goolwa (DC)	291	210	161	119	113
Port Lincoln (C)	196	163	85	69	64
Port Pirie (C)	108	160	100	72	43
Roxby Downs (M)	-	-	294	66	64
Strathalbyn (DC)	156	102	92	70	109
Victor Harbor (DC)	292	188	81	70	188
Other	2,363	1,905	1,452	1,292	1,317
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,619</i>	<i>4,557</i>	<i>3,631</i>	<i>2,432</i>	<i>2,552</i>
South Australia	13,490	15,053	10,940	8,942	11,162

(a) On 13 March 1985, Gawler (M) annexed portions of Munno Para (C), Barossa (DC) and Light (DC).
 (C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

Note: On 1 July 1985, there were several changes to South Australia's statistical area boundaries (including the boundary of the Adelaide Statistical Division). For comparability, the statistics in this table are presented using the new boundaries.

Building Activity Survey

Building activity data is collected quarterly from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. It consists of two components:

- (a) a sample survey of private sector house building activity involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- (b) a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$30,000 or more.

From the data collected in the survey, a considerable amount of information about the building industry in South Australia can be derived. This includes statistics about building work commenced, work done and completed in each period as outlined in the following paragraphs.

All values shown exclude the value of land and unless otherwise stated represent the anticipated or actual value of buildings upon completion.

A building is regarded as having been commenced when expenditure on building work is first reported. Commencement data for the last five years are shown in the following table.

Buildings Commenced, South Australia^(a)

Type of building	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
New houses:					
Number (b)	9,640	7,270	6,460	6,390	7,580
Value \$m	463.9	393.6	370.8	378.3	504.4
New other residential buildings:					
Number of dwelling units	4,564	3,438	2,455	2,055	2,653
Value \$m	196.4	164.9	104.9	94.6	138.0
Alterations and additions to			\$ million		
residential buildings	66.0	80.9	75.3	92.2	103.7
Hotels etc.	15.3	67.8	18.5	47.5	71.3
Shops	56.5	62.6	84.4	99.4	96.3
Factories	47.4	43.7	41.3	101.6	92.1
Offices	184.6	182.3	284.1	197.1	353.5
Other business premises	45.5	89.7	68.5	87.8	129.2
Educational	42.1	46.6	43.5	76.3	52.9
Religious	5.2	5.9	5.7	3.9	3.7
Health	34.7	25.4	82.1	35.0	77.5
Entertainment and recreational	25.4	33.3	21.2	41.0	54.9
Miscellaneous	52.9	45.1	25.0	29.3	32.7
Total non-residential buildings ..	509.6	602.4	674.8	718.8	964.1
Total building	1,235.9	1,241.8	1,225.4	1,283.9	1,710.1

(a) Anticipated completion value.

(b) Rounded to the nearest ten units.

Another measure of building activity is that of value of work done, *i.e.* of work actually carried out on buildings during the period. Details of value of work done for the last five years are given in the following table.

Buildings : Value of Work Done, South Australia (\$ million)

Type of building	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
New houses	456.3	411.5	364.8	381.1	469.3
New other residential buildings ...	170.3	173.5	127.4	86.7	127.8
Alterations and additions to					
residential buildings	65.6	78.7	78.4	88.2	104.1
Hotels etc.	13.2	30.0	35.8	64.2	50.3
Shops	53.9	66.1	77.8	107.3	97.1
Factories	36.3	52.8	41.7	77.8	92.9
Offices	121.5	183.1	226.7	288.7	345.2
Other business premises	59.6	87.4	69.7	78.8	119.1
Educational	55.2	37.8	45.5	62.7	65.4
Religious	3.6	6.9	6.2	4.4	3.9
Health	27.5	32.6	58.8	60.4	57.8
Entertainment and recreational	24.9	41.4	36.2	40.5	38.7
Miscellaneous	37.8	51.7	46.9	26.3	31.7
Total non-residential buildings ..	433.4	589.7	645.2	811.2	902.2
Total building	1,125.7	1,253.4	1,215.8	1,367.1	1,603.4

Details of buildings completed in the last five years are given in the next table.

Buildings Completed, South Australia

Type of building	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
New houses:					
Number (a)	9,510	8,120	6,310	6,300	6,710
Value \$m	441.6	424.9	352.6	375.7	425.2
New other residential buildings:					
Number	3,670	4,191	3,164	2,033	244.8
Value \$m	145.1	185.0	149.9	88.3	111.8
			\$ million		
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	62.9	76.4	76.4	81.5	96.9
Hotels etc.	16.4	22.8	15.7	13.5	89.5
Shops	35.1	57.3	64.6	85.9	156.8
Factories	25.0	54.4	45.4	57.3	80.5
Offices	95.2	135.2	147.4	279.3	363.8
Other business premises	39.3	89.6	62.7	92.2	104.3
Educational	49.3	55.1	36.8	65.3	52.3
Religious	3.0	4.2	8.0	5.6	4.1
Health	19.7	29.1	34.3	48.1	80.5
Entertainment and recreational	18.6	36.5	27.4	47.5	34.0
Miscellaneous	29.3	44.8	38.9	48.8	29.3
Total non-residential buildings .	330.7	529.0	481.3	743.4	995.2
Total building	980.4	1,215.3	1,060.2	1,288.9	1,629.1

(a) Rounded to the nearest ten units.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST

The South Australian Housing Trust was established under the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1936*. In 1940, when the Housing Improvement Act was assented to, the Trust became the housing authority to administer the Act and the Trust's powers were extended.

Founded to provide housing for those in need, at a price within their capacity to pay and near to places of employment, the Trust has developed and changed its policies to meet changing needs. In the late 1940s the Trust's prime concern was the alleviation of the housing shortage. In the 1950s and early 1960s the Trust was a total development authority, fostering both industrial development and new areas of residential settlement. More recently, the Trust has adopted the following objectives:

- meet as much housing need as possible through an integrated range of programs and products targeted to both lift people out of housing related poverty and to prevent them from falling into it;
- ensure that the limited resources available are allocated to programs on a basis which takes account of priorities of need;
- ensure that the quality of housing and housing related services is driven by the needs of customers and takes account of community expectations;
- facilitate industrial development and support the growth of employment in the State;
- promote a challenging, rewarding and supportive working environment for all employees;
- be responsive and accountable to government, parliament and the community;
- utilise efficiently all available resources and ensure the long-term financial viability of the Trust.

The Trust's funds come from loans and grants by the Commonwealth and State Governments, funds raised on the capital market, rents and other payments by tenants, repayments under mortgage and the proceeds from the sale of its houses and other assets.

Rental Dwellings

At 30 June 1989 the Trust rental stock comprised 62,339 rental dwellings, an increase from 60,655 in the previous year.

During 1988-89, the Trust received 16,175 applications for rental housing, a decrease of 1.0 per cent compared with the previous year. In the same period, 9,019 households were allocated public housing, an increase of 4.3 per cent.

The total waiting list at 30 June 1989 was 42,143. The majority of these applicants are people experiencing a combination of financial hardship and social disadvantages.

To assist those who have difficulty in meeting the rent required, the Trust has developed a rent reduction scheme. At 30 June 1989, 67.4 per cent of the Trust's tenants were paying reduced rents related to their income.

Relief and Assistance Programs

In addition to the rent reduction scheme offered by the Trust to some of its tenants, the Trust provides assistance to other disadvantaged members of the community in several ways:

Mortgage Relief

The scheme began in August 1982 for the purpose of helping low income earners experiencing difficulty in meeting their mortgage commitments.

Assistance is provided in weekly amounts in the form of a secured interest-free loan and is paid direct to the lender. Once relief is discontinued, repayment terms are negotiated.

Rental Purchase Scheme

Until August 1989 the Trust administered a Rental Purchase Scheme in conjunction with the State Bank. During 1988-89, 138 sales took place making a total of 1,245 sales since the scheme's inception in 1983. In September 1989 the scheme was superseded by the State Government's Homestart Scheme (see Part 9.3).

Rent Relief Scheme

The Rent Relief Scheme, commenced in September 1982 with funds made available by both the Commonwealth and State Governments, provides assistance to persons or families on low incomes who face genuine hardship in meeting private rental commitments.

Emergency Housing Office

The Emergency Housing Office provides counselling, advice and advocacy in locating and negotiating private sector tenancies, and can offer financial assistance in the form of bonds, rent-in-advance and removal expenses. It also provides short-term tenancies for low-income households in emergency dwellings.

Sub-standard Housing

To regulate the rents for sub-standard housing the *Housing Improvement Act 1940* vests in the South Australian Housing Trust power to declare a house sub-standard, and fix a maximum rent on it for such time as the declaration remains in force.

During 1988-89 the Trust issued 386 notices of intention for sub-standard housing under the Act; 316 houses were declared to be sub-standard; rents were fixed or revised in respect of 245 houses, and 221 houses were released from control of the Act as a result of repairs and renovations.

Dwelling Construction Program

All Trust dwellings are built by private building contractors. The Trust designs the dwellings, tenders the work out and then provides architectural supervision to the successful tenderer until

completion. In recent years the concept of 'design and construct' had also been used in the Trust's building program whereby private builders offered dwellings of their own design to be constructed on their own or the Trust's land. This scheme ceased operation in 1987-88.

Details of dwellings completed by the Trust, both for rental and sale, are given in the following table.

South Australian Housing Trust, Number of Dwellings Completed

<i>Period</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Attached houses</i>	<i>Cottage flats</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Total</i>
1983-84.....	962	549	785	15	2,311
1984-85.....	993	561	521	25	2,100
1985-86.....	1,011	801	605	46	2,463
1986-87.....	1,225	893	530	32	2,680
1987-88.....	738	573	429	48	1,788
1988-89.....	410	676	330	98	1,514

Industrial and Commercial Properties

In conjunction with the Department of State Development, the Trust provides a substantial contribution to the Government's program for the establishment of new industry and the expansion of existing industry within South Australia. This support takes the form of developing and making available industrial land for sale and lease and the provision of resources for the establishment of factory premises through the Trust's Factory Construction Scheme.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 8731.0 *Building Approvals, Australia*
- 8731.4 *Building Approvals, South Australia*
- 8733.4 *Building Approvals in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*
- 8740.4 *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, South Australia, Preliminary*
- 8741.4 *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, South Australia*
- 8745.0 *Building Activity, Australia*
- 8750.0 *Building Activity: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary, Australia*
- 8752.4 *Building Activity, South Australia*

9.3 HOUSING FINANCE

Information on secured finance commitments to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation is provided by major lenders. These lenders include banks, permanent building societies, credit unions, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and general government enterprises.

In the following tables, values shown for 'construction of dwellings' represent commitments made to individuals to fund, by way of progress payments, the erection of dwellings which they will occupy. Values for 'purchase of newly erected dwellings' represent the purchase of dwellings which have been completed within a period of twelve months preceding lodgment of the loan application where the applicant is, or will be, the first occupant. 'Purchase of established

dwelling's' refers to those completed for a period greater than twelve months preceding the lodgment of the loan application or, if purchased within twelve months, the applicant is not the original occupant.

Number of Dwelling Units for which Loans were Approved to Individuals by Type of Lender, South Australia

Period	Banks		Building societies	Finance companies	Government	Other	Total
	Savings	Trading					
1986-87	16,437	713	2,972	104	1,152	280	21,658
1987-88	18,939	781	5,475	63	1,015	303	26,576
1988-89	21,263	1,311	6,246	48	679	393	29,940

**Value of Lending Commitments to Individuals for Construction or Purchase of Dwellings by Type of Lender, South Australia(a)
(\$'000)**

Period	Banks		Building societies	Finance companies	Government	Other	Total
	Savings	Trading					
1986-87	723,856	40,344	141,903	7,013	37,101	15,284	965,501
1987-88	882,263	55,788	276,869	4,863	31,166	15,374	1,266,323
1988-89	1,132,714	60,296	329,820	4,321	23,021	20,659	1,570,831

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Lending Commitments to Individuals for Construction or Purchase of Dwellings, All Lenders, South Australia(a)

Period	For construction of dwellings		For purchase of newly erected dwellings		For purchase of established dwellings		Total	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1986-87	3,956	171,536	802	37,187	16,900	756,778	21,658	965,501
1987-88	4,770	211,510	746	33,505	21,060	1,021,308	26,576	1,266,323
1988-89	6,237	299,911	839	41,381	22,864	1,229,539	29,940	1,570,831

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

HOMESTART LOAN SCHEME

State Government has introduced a Homestart Loan Scheme in 1989 designed to provide housing finance to people who are not currently home owners and is aimed primarily at low to moderate income earners. The main features of the scheme are the low deposit and affordable mortgage payments.

Payments are set at 25 per cent of the initial household income and increase every year in line with the increases in the Consumer Price Index. In the early years of the loan, mortgage payments do not cover all the interest due; unpaid interest is added to the outstanding loan balance and paid later as the borrowers income and payments increase.

The maximum amount of the loan depends on the borrowers assessed household income.

The maximum term of the loan is initially 27 years but this may be altered later to meet the changing needs of the borrower.

Chapter 10

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

10.1 RURAL INDUSTRIES

The principal source of statistics relating to the rural sector is the Integrated Agricultural Commodity Census, which is conducted throughout Australia at 31 March each year. Data are collected from those establishments engaged in agricultural activity, regardless of the main activity of the establishment. Where harvesting of some crops (mainly fruit and vegetables) has not been completed by 31 March, growers are asked to estimate production or provide details at a later date *via* supplementary collections (*e.g.* main crop potatoes and grapes). For the purpose of this Census an establishment comprises the operations from a single physical location. However, a single location can comprise non-contiguous pieces of land (*i.e.* parcels of land which are not next to each other) provided that they are under the same management (operator), function as a single unit and are, generally, within the same local government area or county. The composite Census return thus supplied has production attributed to the district in which the main holding is situated. In other circumstances, where an owner or occupier operates more than one location or holding, each location is treated as a separate establishment, depending on proximity and size. Beekeepers without a fixed land base have been allocated to the area from which they operate.

Those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the Census. The scope of the Census was varied, from 1986–87, to include only those establishments having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 (previously \$2,500) or more. In those cases where time-series tables include data from the 1984–85 Census, information from both the \$2,500 and \$20,000 bases for 1985–86 have been included to assist users in making comparisons. For the 1988–89 season the Agricultural Census included 14,565 establishments operating on 58,029,000 hectares of land or 58.9 per cent of the total area of the State.

From 1986–87, as an adjunct to the Census, some basic data have been collected for a limited range of commodities from establishments having an EVAO of between \$5,000 and \$19,999.

Rural Establishments : Statistical Divisions, South Australia

Statistical Division	Establishments			Area of establishments		
	1986–87 number	1987–88 number	1988–89 number	1986–87 '000 ha	1987–88 '000 ha	1988–89 '000 ha
Adelaide	820	790	747	41	38	40
Outer Adelaide	2,760	2,534	2,529	797	764	775
Yorke and Lower North	2,372	2,308	2,190	1,709	1,712	1,667
Murray Lands	3,770	3,621	3,552	3,677	3,712	3,650
South East	2,516	2,442	2,442	1,689	1,693	1,713
Eyre	1,779	1,770	1,731	5,826	5,283	5,234
Northern	1,352	1,303	1,374	45,730	46,757	44,950
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,369</i>	<i>14,768</i>	<i>14,565</i>	<i>59,471</i>	<i>59,958</i>	<i>58,029</i>

**Agricultural Establishments : Industry and Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
South Australia, 1988-89**

<i>Industry of establishment</i>	<i>Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)</i>							<i>200 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-39</i>	<i>40-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>	<i>80-99</i>	<i>100-149</i>	<i>150-199</i>		
Poultry for meat	-	1	3	3	4	16	4	26	57
Poultry for eggs	1	1	3	-	6	8	3	33	55
Grapes	20	168	265	228	124	146	46	53	1,050
Orchard fruit	84	238	227	191	90	137	64	107	1,138
Potatoes	2	4	7	7	3	24	6	50	103
Vegetables	44	100	59	36	23	35	29	130	456
Cereals	43	128	104	100	94	222	134	209	1,034
Sheep-cereal grain	35	360	583	687	725	1,241	713	743	5,087
Meat cattle-cereal grain	2	8	7	11	15	14	9	8	74
Sheep-meat cattle	23	82	85	85	67	131	86	176	735
Sheep	99	294	341	251	266	491	291	459	2,492
Meat cattle	65	99	34	24	28	27	22	57	356
Milk cattle	25	113	149	171	141	243	80	62	984
Pigs	6	24	27	23	16	55	45	74	270
Nurseries	11	47	25	21	16	26	21	25	192
Agriculture n.e.c.	39	101	54	31	15	16	13	34	303
Total agriculture	499	1,768	1,973	1,869	1,633	2,832	1,566	2,246	14,386
Other industries	76	26	25	12	7	19	3	11	179
Total all industries	575	1,794	1,998	1,881	1,640	2,851	1,569	2,257	14,565

Agricultural Finance Survey

Statistics on the financial performance of the rural sector are obtained from the Agricultural Finance Survey, which has been conducted periodically by the ABS since 1976-77. This survey, which provides estimates of turnover, expenditure, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure and indebtedness has been conducted on an annual basis from 1986-87. Detailed definitions and explanatory notes relating to this Survey are published in *Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia, 1987-88 (7507.0)*.

Financial Estimates of Agricultural Enterprises, South Australia, 1987-88

<i>Items</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
Sale of crops	695.8
Sales of livestock	365.1
Sales of livestock products	573.2
Turnover	1,696.3
Purchases and selected expenses	790.3
Value added	955.3
Adjusted value added	855.6
Gross operating surplus	695.8
Cash operating surplus	517.9
Total net capital expenditure	140.6
Gross indebtedness	1,088.8

LAND UTILISATION

The pattern of land use attributed to agricultural establishments included in the annual Integrated Agricultural Commodity Census indicates that vast tracts of land, 72.7 per cent of the total area of rural establishments in 1988-89, have no attributed land use. These include areas of saltbush, scrub, native vegetation, non-arable land and land not utilised during the particular census period.

Cereal crops were sown to 2.7 million hectares of land during the 1988-89 season, a slightly lesser area than for the previous three years. Climatic conditions, particularly the relatively low winter rainfall and the dry hot summer, favour cereal growing, one advantage being the low incidence of stem rust, a serious disease in the moist areas of the Australian wheat belt.

Pastures and grasses accounted for 12.9 million hectares of land at 31 March 1989. The pattern of agricultural land use in South Australia over the past four years is apparent from the following table.

**Land Utilisation of Rural Establishments, South Australia
(Hectares)**

<i>Land use during the season</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Crops:				
Cereal	2,826,274	2,848,009	2,709,423	2,660,819
Other crops	126,189	170,663	233,035	251,445
Pasture and grasses (a)	10,435,726	12,067,308	12,514,148	12,888,812
Nurseries including turf etc.	474	444	587	852
Fruit:				
Vineyards (a)	24,523	23,103	23,033	23,274
Orchard	15,069	15,635	15,861	16,365
Other	90	96	106	90
Vegetables	7,537	7,400	7,957	8,007
Other n.e.c.	44,417,851	44,338,109	44,454,181	42,178,979
<i>Total area of holdings</i>	<i>57,853,733</i>	<i>59,470,767</i>	<i>59,958,331</i>	<i>58,028,643</i>

(a) Area at 31 March.

The following table shows the area of all irrigated culture in South Australia for selected seasons from 1975-76 to 1986-87. Of the areas shown below, about 47 per cent of orchards and about 31 per cent of vineyards are in the River Murray irrigation areas.

**Area Under Irrigated Culture, South Australia^(a)
(Hectares)**

<i>Season</i>	<i>Orchards</i>	<i>Vineyards</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>	<i>Other crops</i>	<i>Pasture</i>	<i>Total</i>
1975-76	13,132	18,387	5,601	2,205	38,569	77,894
1978-79	12,338	18,892	6,409	4,571	36,176	78,386
1980-81	12,627	20,253	5,676	2,028	38,890	79,474
1983-84	12,807	16,512	6,413	4,644	46,578	86,954
1986-87	11,865	16,417	6,244	5,666	51,573	91,765

(a) Irrigation details collected on an irregular basis.

The most important irrigation areas are those located in the Murray Valley. A description of the development and types of irrigation schemes along the River Murray is given in Part 8.2.

The main crops in the Upper Murray irrigation areas are grapes, citrus fruit and stone fruit while the reclaimed swamp areas of the Lower Murray irrigation areas are used mainly for pastures.

The following table shows the area of pasture and area and production of vineyards and orchards in the River Murray irrigation area for 1988-89.

River Murray Irrigation Areas : Area of Sown Pasture, and Area and Production of Vineyards and Orchards, 1988-89 (a)

Irrigation area	Area			Production			
	Sown pasture hectares	Vineyards hectares	Orchards hectares	Vineyards		Orchards	
				Total grapes produced tonnes	Grapes used for wine tonnes	Oranges tonnes	Peaches tonnes
Upper Murray:							
Berri	3	1,420	939	27,451	23,262	8,243	722
Cadell	-	81	212	1,061	703	1,200	95
Cobdogla	23	474	41	10,294	9,094	327	-
Cooltong	18	108	351	2,207	2,155	5,869	44
Golden Heights	-	24	417	516	515	10,280	1
Holder	-	83	93	1,907	1,859	1,234	14
Loveday	56	632	150	13,645	12,077	1,822	7
Loxton	6	1,183	1,030	23,290	21,736	17,981	120
Moorook	23	136	170	2,407	2,111	1,789	25
Nookamka	33	471	61	11,454	10,225	593	8
Ral Ral	14	236	154	3,973	3,383	312	347
Renmark	201	1,083	1,547	17,216	13,556	12,182	2,857
Sunlands	-	30	565	839	839	15,047	8
Waikerie	-	428	924	9,031	8,413	13,327	307
Other	-	286	537	5,490	4,971	4,265	230
<i>Total Upper Murray</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>6,675</i>	<i>7,190</i>	<i>130,777</i>	<i>114,989</i>	<i>94,470</i>	<i>4,787</i>
Lower Murray:							
Cowirra	398	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jervois	2,053	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monteith	546	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mypolonga	705	-	338	-	-	4,754	70
Neeta	417	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pompoota	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	825	-	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Total Lower Murray</i>	<i>5,117</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,754</i>	<i>70</i>
Total	5,495	6,675	7,530	130,777	114,898	99,224	4,857

(a) Excludes areas and yields of crops grown by irrigation on the River Murray and elsewhere not in the above irrigation areas.

FERTILISERS

Nearly all soils in the agricultural areas of South Australia are deficient in phosphorus, and superphosphate is used on both crops and pastures in large quantities to overcome this deficiency. In some areas trace elements (manganese, copper, zinc and molybdenum) are added to the superphosphate to rectify the chronic shortage of these elements.

Principal Crops and Pasture Fertilised, South Australia, 1988-89

Type of crop	Area fertilised '000 ha	Fertiliser used			Per hectare kg
		Super-phosphate tonnes	Other tonnes	Total tonnes	
Wheat	1,434	81,629	55,719	137,348	95.77
Pasture	2,006	222,626	19,155	241,781	120.52
All other crops	1,023	74,874	62,240	137,114	134.03
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,463</i>	<i>379,129</i>	<i>137,114</i>	<i>516,243</i>	<i>115.67</i>

Use of Artificial Fertilisers : Statistical Divisions, South Australia, 1988-89

Statistical Division	Wheat			Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Proportion of total	Fertiliser used	Area fertilised	Fertiliser used
		sown area fertilised			
'000 ha	per cent	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes	
Adelaide	1	86.6	151	8	1,291
Outer Adelaide	35	91.4	4,455	293	42,788
Yorke and Lower North	244	94.1	29,303	162	17,813
Murray Lands	230	93.6	19,749	305	36,060
South East	18	87.4	2,549	1,035	124,953
Eyre	737	93.3	63,683	143	12,554
Northern	169	93.4	17,460	60	6,322
Total	1,434	93.4	137,348	2,006	241,781

Use of Artificial Fertilisers, South Australia

Year	Wheat			Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Proportion of total	Fertiliser used	Area fertilised	Fertiliser used
		sown area fertilised			
'000 ha	per cent	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes	
1985-86	1,261	87.5	132,603	1,551	185,219
1986-87	1,471	90.3	140,858	1,522	180,961
1987-88	1,484	94.8	136,218	1,722	208,992
1988-89	1,434	93.4	137,348	2,006	241,781

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

CEREALS

WHEAT

The area sown to wheat for grain in South Australia during the 1988-89 season was 1,520,012 hectares which yielded 1,361,138 tonnes. This represented 17.0 per cent and 9.8 per cent of the Australian total respectively. Unfavourable climatic conditions, including drought on the Eyre Peninsula, strong winds and inclement reaping weather, had an adverse effect on yields.

In the past twenty years a feature of the industry has been that average yields have fluctuated about a higher level mainly because of improved farming practices, including the adoption of nitrogen-building legumes in the rotation. The average yield per hectare for the 1988-89 season was 0.90 tonnes, down from 1.16 tonnes in 1987-88.

Wheatgrowing Districts

Wheatgrowing in South Australia is virtually restricted to the belt between the 200 millimetre and 450 millimetre rainfall isohyets for the period April-November inclusive. The principal wheat producing districts are in the Eyre, Yorke and Lower North, Murray Lands and Northern Statistical Divisions. These districts accounted for about 96 per cent of the area sown in 1988-89.

Wheat Grown in South Australia

Use and geographical area	Area			Production		
	1986-87 '000 ha	1987-88 '000 ha	1988-89 '000 ha	1986-87 '000 tonnes	1987-88 '000 tonnes	1988-89 '000 tonnes
For grain						
Statistical Division:						
Adelaide	1	1	1	3	2	3
Outer Adelaide	38	35	36	76	60	63
Yorke and Lower North ...	268	265	256	496	477	384
Murray Lands	259	249	244	319	255	254
South East	37	26	21	73	46	43
Eyre	841	801	783	975	667	383
Northern	172	177	179	312	296	231
Total	1,616	1,556	1,520	2,255	1,803	1,361
For hay	10	9	13	30	24	22
Fed off or cut for green feed or silage	2	1	3	..	..	..
Total all wheat	1,628	1,566	1,536	..	..	..

Varieties

In each of the Australian States a committee examines and recommends the wheat varieties which should be grown by farmers. The South Australian Advisory Committee on Wheat Quality was established in 1962. Dividing the State into eight zones, recommendations of wheat varieties are decided each year by bringing together relevant available information on breeding, testing, commercial production, handling and end use of wheat and more particularly of specific varieties. Protein content and potential yield are key factors in these recommendations.

The South Australian Department of Agriculture and the Australian Wheat Board encourage growers to produce wheat with uniform characteristics in both the Hard class and Australian Standard White (ASW) class and this can be done more successfully if only a few of the better varieties are grown by farmers.

Marketing

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board was formed on 21 September 1939 and given powers to run the domestic and export marketing of Australia's wheat crop. Under the *Wheat Marketing Act 1989* (Cwlth), all sales of wheat within Australia were deregulated from 1 July 1989. The Australian Wheat Board has retained full control of wheat sold for export from Australia. The Board will continue to buy on the domestic market along with other buyers who can now engage in such operations. The new legislation also permits the Board to trade in other grains on both the domestic and export markets.

**Deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board
('000 tonnes)**

Season	South Australia	Australia
1979-80	2,232	15,328
1980-81	1,533	10,059
1981-82	1,581	15,545

Deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board (continued)
(^{'000 tonnes})

<i>Season</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>
1982-83	588	7,887
1983-84	2,715	21,067
1984-85	1,921	17,546
1985-86	1,773	15,099
1986-87	2,377	15,310
1987-88	1,823	10,740
1988-89	1,318	12,953

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

Bulk Handling

South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd is the sole bulk grain handling authority in this State, and is owned, financed and controlled by the growers.

Bulk Handling Capacity, South Australia, 30 September 1989

<i>Division</i>	<i>Number of sites</i>	<i>Total permanent storage tonnes</i>
Adrossan	1	283,400
Port Adelaide	55	1,303,200
Port Giles	1	239,100
Port Lincoln	25	1,107,300
Port Pirie	15	563,400
Thevenard	11	483,630
Walleroo	9	407,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>4,387,730</i>

Source: South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd.

Prices

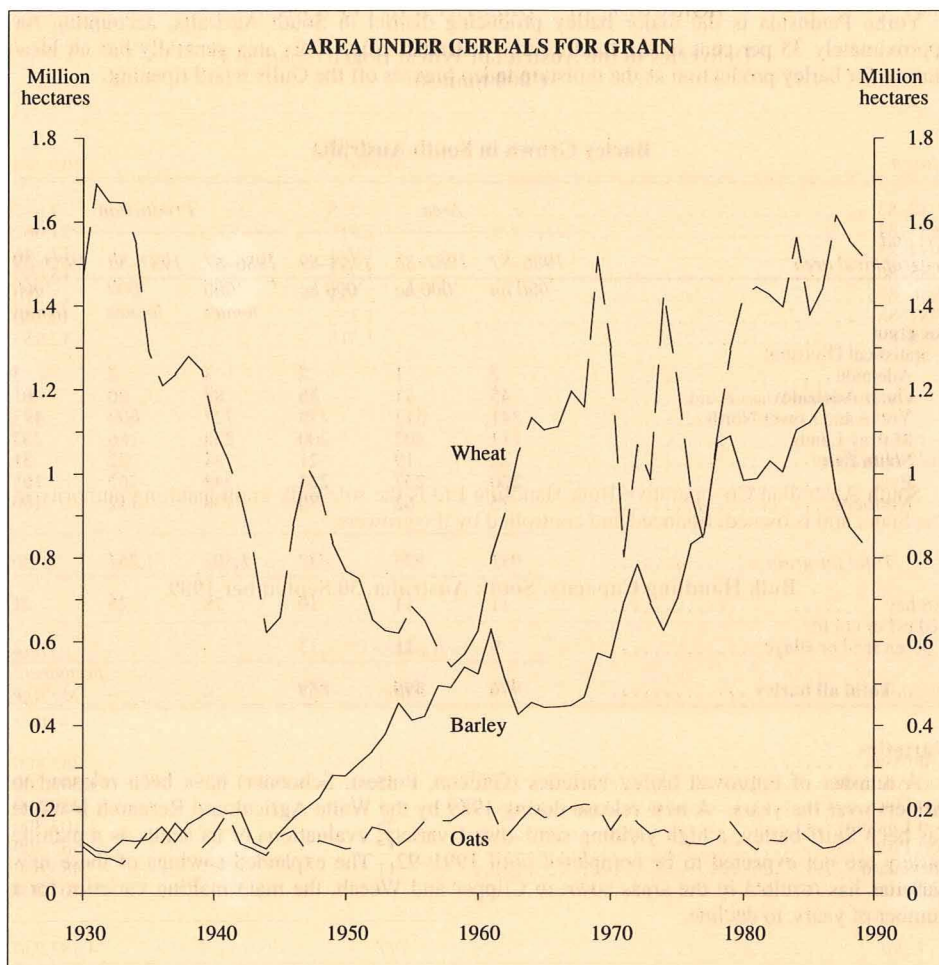
The following table shows the trend in export and domestic prices of Australian wheat for the years 1984-85 to 1988-89. The export prices shown in the table are the basic selling prices for ASW bulk wheat f.o.b. terminal ports. The average quoted price for export has been in US Dollars from 12 December 1983 but are shown in \$A values.

**Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat
(Dollars)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export price per tonne (a)</i>	<i>Home price per tonne</i>
1984-85	145.32	210.73
1985-86	187.19	213.89
1986-87	161.78	188.92
1987-88	174.75	193.46
1988-89	217.45	221.07

(a) Based on the average daily quoted price for each year ended September 30.

Source: Australian Wheat Board.



BARLEY

Production

South Australia is the major producing region for barley in Australia. It is grown principally as a grain crop, although in some areas it is used as a fodder crop for grazing with grain being subsequently harvested if conditions are suitable. During the 1988–89 season 859,456 hectares of land were sown to barley in South Australia, 37.5 per cent of the Australian total. Barley is used for stockfeed purposes and, on a small scale, for human consumption. A relatively large quantity is used to produce malt.

The area sown to barley for grain in South Australia during the 1988–89 season was 836,641 hectares which yielded a production of 1,035,927 tonnes. This represented 38.2 per cent and 32.0 per cent of the Australian total respectively. The Yorke and Lower North Statistical Division, which includes the Yorke Peninsula, accounted for 443,000 tonnes or 42.8 per cent of the State's production during this period. As with wheat, unfavourable climatic conditions including drought, strong winds and inclement reaping weather had an adverse effect on yields in some areas of the State.

The ideal malting barley has a dry, plump, undamaged grain with a low protein content. Production of malting barley requires an area of dependable rainfall and a ripening period somewhat prolonged by cool conditions without high temperatures and drying winds.

Yorke Peninsula is the major barley producing district in South Australia, accounting for approximately 35 per cent of the total South Australian crop. This area generally has an ideal climate for barley production as the moisture laden breezes off the Gulfs retard ripening.

Barley Grown in South Australia

Use and geographical area	Area			Production		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
For grain						
Statistical Division:						
Adelaide	2	1	2	3	2	3
Outer Adelaide	45	41	36	88	66	61
Yorke and Lower North	341	313	279	727	609	443
Murray Lands	211	202	200	258	186	233
South East	22	19	21	34	22	31
Eyre	260	237	228	344	263	165
Northern	75	62	70	138	112	100
<i>Total for grain</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>1,261</i>	<i>1,036</i>
For hay	11	11	10	28	25	21
Fed off or cut for green feed or silage	9	11	13	..	..	..
Total all barley	976	899	859	..	..	..

Varieties

A number of improved barley varieties (Galleon, Forrest, Schooner) have been released to farmers over the years. A new release during 1989 by the Waite Agricultural Research Institute has been Skiff barley, a high yielding semi-dwarf variety; evaluations of its status as a malting variety are not expected to be completed until 1991-92. The expanded sowings of these new varieties has resulted in the areas sown to Clipper and Weeah, the main malting varieties for a number of years, to decline.

Percentage of Area Planted to Barley Varieties, South Australia

Variety	Type	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Schooner	Malting	18.1	22.1	33.9	38.5	32.1
Clipper	Malting	6.8	4.0	2.6	1.9	1.0
Weeah	Malting	5.9	3.1	1.7	0.9	0.8
Galleon	Feed	40.0	46.0	46.1	47.6	56.0
Forrest	Feed	26.5	23.1	13.9	9.4	8.3
Other	Feed	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.8

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Marketing

The Australian Barley Board, which commenced operations in 1939, is the statutory marketing authority for barley and oats grown in South Australia and for barley grown in Victoria. The Board classifies barley on sample at the time of delivery for marketing purposes. Classification is made by both variety and quality. This system segregates low protein barley for use by the malting and brewing industries, while the higher protein barley is identified as either a No. 3 or No. 4 grade. The price of malting barley is determined on an agreed formula in consultation with the malting and brewing industry. The prices for feed purposes are determined monthly.

**Australian Barley Board Receipts, South Australia
(Tonnes)**

Season	Malting	No. 3	No. 4	Total
1986-87.....	278,118	1,209,005	24,929	1,512,502
1987-88.....	217,978	876,968	23,317	1,118,263
1988-89.....	126,940	725,564	17,427	869,931

Source: Australian Barley Board.

The home consumption prices determined by the Board for barley for the seasons 1985-86 to 1987-88 are shown below.

**Payments to Barley Growers
(Dollars per tonne)**

Particulars	Two-row				Six-row		
	Malting	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Feed
Pool payment option:							
1985-86.....	121.10	(a)	(a)	116.10	111.10	106.10	103.10
1986-87.....	129.91	(a)	(a)	104.91	99.91	-	91.91
1987-88.....	144.50	(a)	(a)	106.50	101.50	-	93.50
Discount payment option:							
1985-86.....	115.50	(a)	(a)	110.50	105.00	100.50	97.50
1986-87.....	124.00	(a)	(a)	99.00	94.00	-	86.00
1987-88.....	136.50	(a)	(a)	98.50	93.50	-	85.50

(a) Grades 1 and 2 are handled as one malting grade from 1985-86.

OATS

Oats is an extremely versatile crop, providing not only valuable winter grazing when pastures are dormant but also a grain which is a valuable cereal food for both livestock and human consumption. The majority of the crop is used locally for animal fodder with only a small proportion being exported. Some of the area sown for grain and hay is grazed until June or July, then allowed to re-grow to produce a crop which is subsequently cut for hay or harvested.

In 1977 the Australian Barley Board was appointed as the statutory marketing authority for oats grown in South Australia.

Oats, South Australia

Season	Area				Production	
	Grain '000 ha	Hay '000 ha	Forage '000 ha	Total '000 ha	Grain '000 tonnes	Hay '000 tonnes
1986-87.....	113	46	32	191	149	147
1987-88.....	132	46	32	210	135	131
1988-89.....	156	49	28	233	131	112

The main oat growing regions in South Australia are on Eyre Peninsula the mid-North and the Upper South East regions. During the 1988-89 season 232,648 hectares of land were sown to oats in South Australia; 10.5 per cent of the Australian total.

Oats Grown in South Australia

Use and geographical area	Area			Production		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
For grain						
Statistical Division:						
Adelaide	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Outer Adelaide	12.4	12.7	15.1	24.0	21.3	24.2
Yorke and Lower North	16.2	19.9	21.4	24.9	29.6	28.2
Murray Lands	13.6	16.5	19.4	14.0	12.8	18.2
South East	14.5	15.9	15.6	29.5	27.5	26.4
Eyre	48.5	58.8	73.6	46.4	33.5	23.2
Northern	7.3	7.7	10.2	9.9	9.6	10.8
<i>Total for grain</i>	<i>112.6</i>	<i>131.8</i>	<i>155.5</i>	<i>149.1</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>131.4</i>
For hay	46.1	46.0	48.6	146.8	131.3	112.4
Fed off or cut for green feed or silage	32.0	32.2	28.4	..	..	..
Total all oats	190.8	210.0	232.6	..	..	..

RYE

Rye is a minor crop, but it is used to control sand drift and particularly to stabilise the light soils of the Murray Mallee. Because the sands are deficient in two main nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), a mixed superphosphate-ammonia fertiliser is sown with the rye seed early in the season. The rapid early growth of the rye while the ground is still warm and before the strong winds of winter cause sandblast, is at present the most effective form of controlling drifting sand.

Rye provides early greenfeed while some grain is produced on a number of farms. Although most grain is used for stockfeed, varying quantities are exported in different years for milling. Rye hay is of poor nutritional quality and only a few hundred tonnes are produced each year.

In 1988-89, 18,929 hectares of rye for grain yielded 6,369 tonnes.

PASTURES

The area reported as being under various types of pasture for the past four years, is shown in the following table.

Area Under Pasture in South Australia at 31 March
(Hectares)

Type of pasture	1986	1987	1988	1989
Pure lucerne	94,202	103,060	106,162	110,913
Clovers and/or medics	1,076,456	1,109,307	1,001,710	940,817
Sown grasses only	132,455	112,877	120,058	154,146
Mixtures of grasses, legumes etc.	2,092,334	2,261,204	2,472,124	2,509,330
Native pasture	7,040,279	8,480,860	8,814,094	9,173,606
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,435,726</i>	<i>12,067,308</i>	<i>12,514,148</i>	<i>12,888,812</i>

The Murray Mallee and Eyre Peninsula have been transformed from unstable farming districts to productive areas through the sowing of improved pastures. The South East Statistical Division has more improved pastures than any other statistical division within the State.

**Pastures Other Than Native Pasture : South Australia at 31 March
(^{'000} hectares)**

<i>Statistical division</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
Adelaide	10	12	10	12
Outer Adelaide	357	365	365	377
Yorke and Lower North	299	303	311	306
Murray Lands	738	819	861	855
South East	1,243	1,281	1,314	1,359
Eyre	642	698	729	668
Northern	106	109	110	138
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,395</i>	<i>3,586</i>	<i>3,700</i>	<i>3,715</i>

The following table shows the area and production of pastures cut for hay, as well as the area cut for green feed or silage, over the past three years.

Production of Hay and Green Feed from Pastures, South Australia

<i>Use and geographical area</i>	<i>Area</i>			<i>Production</i>		
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Pure lucerne:						
Cut for hay	19,103	16,827	17,465	89,097	79,122	75,585
Cut for green feed or silage	1,207	1,368	1,202	..	..	..
Other than pure lucerne (whether sown or native):						
Cut for hay	110,312	93,685	102,922	336,703	273,472	294,835
Cut for green feed or silage	3,717	3,480	3,146	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>134,340</i>	<i>115,360</i>	<i>124,735</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>

PASTURE SEEDS

Sown pastures form the basis for efficient farming in the cereal and high rainfall zones of the State. Legumes (clovers and medics) maintain or increase soil fertility by harbouring rhizobial bacteria which convert nitrogen from the atmosphere. Legumes generally have high nutritive value as livestock feed, and by decaying, or returned as manure, increase soil nitrogen which can be utilised by cereals or other pasture grasses.

Pasture and Grass Harvested for Seed : Area and Production, South Australia

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area</i>			<i>Production</i>		
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Lucerne	12,201	13,993	12,242	2,822	3,504	3,813
Clovers:						
Rose, Shaftal	1,145	395	526	437	108	96
Strawberry	436	252	203	81	40	29
Subterranean	3,056	3,222	4,505	1,790	1,855	2,526
White	1,694	1,549	1,064	513	435	268
Other	1,124	616	782	439	150	237

Pasture and Grass Harvested for Seed : Area and Production, South Australia (continued)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Area</i>			<i>Production</i>		
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Cocksfoot	62	81	87	10	19	24
Fescue	28	64	194	25	23	122
Medics:						
Barrel	4,703	2,475	3,244	1,986	523	659
Paragosa	60	—	12	18	—	5
Snail	238	274	251	131	121	64
Other	24	30	40	12	5	10
<i>Phalaris tuberosa</i>	898	1,028	1,381	242	233	380
Other n.e.i.	1,143	759	1,457	110	82	152
<i>Total</i>	<i>26,812</i>	<i>24,737</i>	<i>25,988</i>	<i>8,616</i>	<i>7,099</i>	<i>8,386</i>

The seed industry has pioneered many overseas markets for legumes. While many crops are grown each year the industry quickly adapts to fill special demands; this accounts for some of the fluctuations shown in the table below. Lucerne is the most important perennial legume in South Australia and growers in this State supplied approximately 88 per cent of national production in 1988-89.

OILSEEDS

In recent years there has been a significant variation in the area sown to oilseeds. These prove an alternative to wheat, wool and meat production and are mainly grown under contract to processors and stockfeed manufacturers. The seed is crushed to yield oils which have domestic and industrial applications and the high protein meal by-product is used for the manufacture of stockfeeds. Details of area and production of selected oilseeds are shown in the following table.

Selected Oilseed Crops : Area and Production, South Australia

<i>Season</i>	<i>Linseed</i>	<i>Rapeseed</i>	<i>Safflower</i>	<i>Sunflower</i>
AREA (Hectares)				
1986-87	1,203	5,085	1,720	1,469
1987-88	1,290	4,789	3,201	789
1988-89	248	4,271	3,319	551
PRODUCTION (Tonnes)				
1986-87	1,426	8,341	1,386	1,740
1987-88	1,073	7,412	2,979	1,194
1988-89	145	7,277	2,797	808

VEGETABLES

The market garden industry in South Australia is characterised by a large number of growers, most of whom cultivate only a few hectares. Many of the gardens form part of a larger holding. Much of the production of the industry comes from properties with easy access to the Adelaide market. Of the total area of approximately 8,000 hectares devoted to market gardens, districts adjacent to Adelaide account for 3,732 hectares producing all types of vegetables, including large quantities of celery and early tomatoes for export.

Principal Vegetables for Human Consumption, South Australia

Vegetable	Area			Production		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Broccoli	143	191	188	958	1,191	1,347
Brussels sprouts	125	138	109	2,607	3,051	2,129
Cabbages (incl. Chinese cabbages)	181	186	222	7,860	6,544	7,750
Carrots	374	419	429	12,121	12,644	13,223
Cauliflowers	251	256	278	13,013	12,515	11,723
Celery	129	117	105	6,748	5,736	3,829
Cucumbers	55	60	55	2,343	2,922	2,320
Lettuce	289	337	348	6,372	5,764	6,101
Melons, rock and cantaloupe	213	231	288	5,838	6,070	6,155
Melons, water	66	66	47	1,708	1,490	1,241
Mushrooms	4	4	6	1,189	1,143	1,390
Onions	1,083	1,017	1,114	48,378	44,457	48,207
Peas	42	41	24	92	90	44
Potatoes	3,402	3,911	3,861	105,438	122,848	119,147
Pumpkins	436	388	344	8,085	7,098	6,041
Sweet corn	92	63	84	816	737	1,370
Tomatoes	203	203	187	6,795	6,049	6,348
Turnips	25	24	15	504	353	294
Other	287	305	303	..	..	..
Total	7,400	7,957	8,007	..	..	..

About 1,850 hectares are cultivated in the South East Division, with approximately 1,340 hectares being potatoes. An area of some 25 hectares in Northern Division (mainly on the coastal plains near Port Pirie) is used for the production of peas, potatoes and early tomatoes for Adelaide and Melbourne markets. A substantial area along the River Murray is devoted to production of potatoes, pumpkin and melons for the Adelaide market, tomatoes for local markets and small areas of most other vegetables.

The bulk of the potato production comes from the central and southern Adelaide Hills and from the Mount Gambier area. The 1988-89 average yield was 31 tonnes per hectare.

The Adelaide Plains produce most of the South Australian tomatoes which are grown in glasshouses. Significant quantities, mostly for canning and juice production in local factories, are now grown in the Upper Murray irrigation areas.

GRAPES

Approximately 40 per cent of Australia's vineyard area is located in South Australia where the bulk of the grapes are used for winemaking. In 1988-89 South Australia produced 259 million litres of wine and 3,404 tonnes of dried vine fruit representing 52 per cent and 6 per cent respectively of total Australian production.

Area and Production of Vineyards, South Australia

Season	Vines		Production of grapes for		
	Bearing	Not yet bearing	Wine	Table	Drying
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1985-86	23,310	1,213	280,420	3,046	32,870
1986-87	22,024	1,079	283,721	2,860	24,901
1987-88	21,903	1,130	247,413	2,531	22,077
1988-89	21,791	1,482	310,427	2,572	14,546

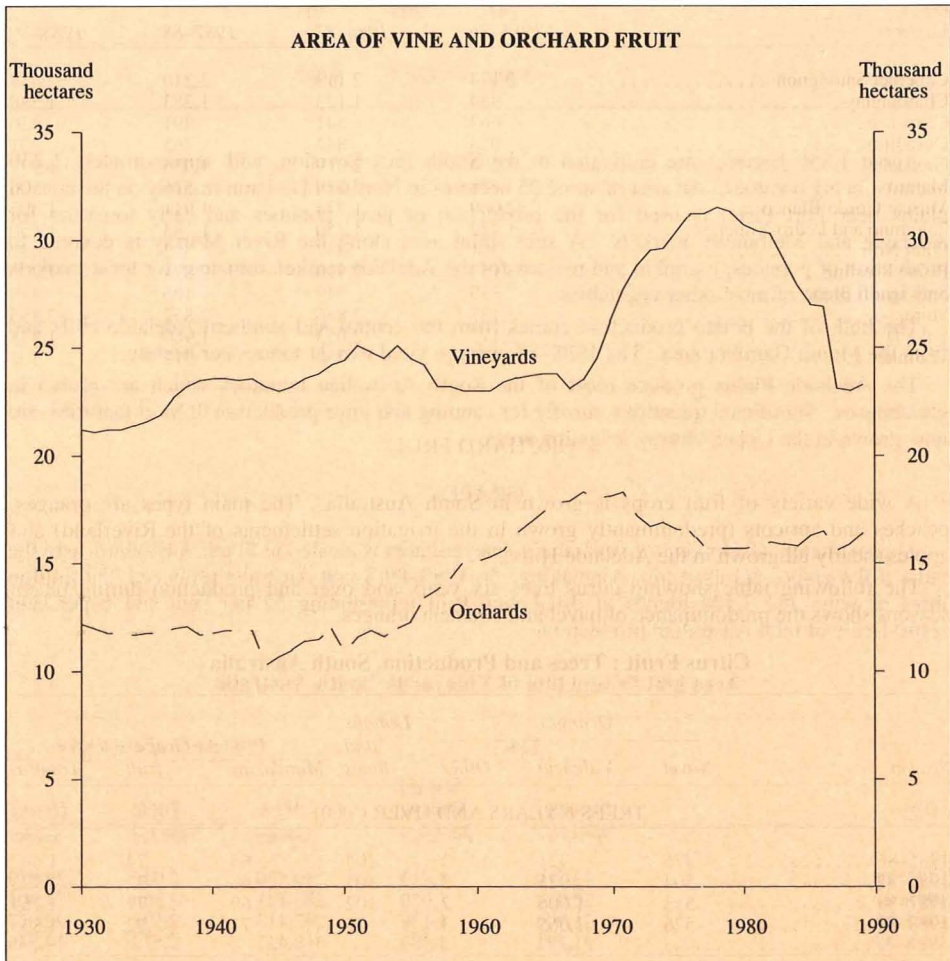
The area planted to vines at harvest 1989 was 23,274 hectares and total production 327,545 tonnes. Grubbings in 1988-89 totalled 367 hectares.

Area, Production and Utilisation of Grapes, South Australia

Season	Area of vines hectares	Total grape production (fresh) tonnes	Wine production (a) '000 litres	Dried fruit production (b)		
				Currants tonnes	Sultanas tonnes	Raisins tonnes
1985-86.....	24,523	316,336	220,591	1,910	5,058	775
1986-87.....	23,103	311,482	223,744	1,671	3,596	642
1987-88.....	23,033	272,021	210,359	1,363	3,600	152
1988-89.....	23,274	327,545	259,127	1,363	1,873	168

(a) Excludes grape spirit added. (b) Dried weight.

A steady decline in the area of vineyards over the past ten years has now been reversed with the South East substantially increasing its acreage. The decline was greatest in 1985-86, when the Vine Pull Scheme was in operation.



Grape Growing Districts

The grape growing districts of South Australia are subject to substantial variety in geographical location, climatic variations and soil conditions and can be divided into seven easily recognisable regions ranging from the Clare-Watervale district in the north to the southern limit of the grape growing area at Coonawarra in the south-east of the State and bounded by the irrigated areas of the River Murray to the east.

Supplementary irrigation is carried out in some grape growing districts which have not been officially designated as irrigation areas, especially Langhorne Creek and Coonawarra where approximately 50 to 60 per cent of all vines are under irrigation. The other areas are mainly dependent on winter rainfall stored in the sub-soil by careful dry-farming methods, to be used during the summer growing season of the vine - the yields in the non-irrigated districts are more variable than the Upper Murray irrigation areas.

Grape Varieties

Premium varieties, including Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Sauvignon Blanc and Merlot have recorded large increases in area, whilst areas of other varieties such as Grenache, Mataro and Doradillo declined.

**Principal Varieties of Vine, South Australia
(Hectares)**

Variety	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Cabernet Sauvignon	2,174	2,113	2,210	2,437
Chardonnay	984	1,123	1,283	1,588
Crouchen	663	541	491	426
Doradillo	923	844	765	731
Grenache	2,294	2,019	1,956	1,927
Mataro	658	539	516	506
Muscat Gordo Blanco	2,009	1,974	1,911	1,805
Palomino and Pedro Ximenez	1,422	1,250	1,183	1,150
Pinot Noir	301	337	392	458
Rhine Riesling	3,153	2,910	2,874	2,796
Sauvignon Blanc	339	349	406	419
Shiraz	3,137	2,856	2,852	2,855
Sultana	2,172	2,053	1,960	1,878
Traminer	371	350	312	302

ORCHARD FRUIT

A wide variety of fruit crops is grown in South Australia. The main types are oranges, peaches and apricots (predominantly grown in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland) and apples (nearly all grown in the Adelaide Hills).

The following table showing citrus trees six years and over and production during recent seasons shows the predominance of navel and valencia oranges.

Citrus Fruit : Trees and Production, South Australia

Season	Oranges			Lemons and limes	Mandarins	Grape- fruit	Total(a)
	Navel	Valencia	Other				
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)							
1985-86	475	921	3	104	63	74	1,642
1986-87	504	975	3	101	66	72	1,723
1987-88	513	1,006	2	102	69	71	1,764
1988-89	526	1,065	3	95	71	72	1,835

Citrus Fruit : Trees and Production, South Australia (continued)

Season	Oranges			Lemons and limes	Mandarins	Grape- fruit	Total(a)
	Navel	Valencia	Other				
PRODUCTION (Tonnes)							
1985-86.....	61,348	122,600	299	15,003	5,575	12,292	217,204
1986-87.....	68,158	133,390	307	16,241	6,529	11,180	235,934
1987-88.....	63,207	121,398	272	12,044	5,720	12,127	214,860
1988-89.....	47,321	97,415	260	12,018	6,551	10,311	173,969

(a) Includes other citrus.

Citrus growing is concentrated in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland. Approximately 68 per cent of the total orange crop is produced in the River Murray irrigation areas. The industry has shown great expansion in the last decade.

Apple growing is the principal non-citrus fruit industry and is concentrated in the Adelaide Hills where approximately 13,700 tonnes were produced in 1988-89.

The stone fruits industry became important following development of the irrigation schemes. South Australia is the major apricot-producing State, with the greater part of the crop being dried.

A large proportion of Australia's almonds are produced in South Australia, mainly in the Willunga and Riverland areas. In 1988-89, 1,380 tonnes were produced from 420,107 trees of bearing age.

Cherries, pears, plums and prunes, and strawberries are the most important of the remaining crops.

The Upper Murray irrigation areas and the Barossa Valley of South Australia account for almost the entire Australian production of dried apricots, peaches, pears and nectarines. A small proportion of the Australian production of dried prunes is produced in the Barossa Valley and in the Noarlunga district.

Non-citrus Orchard Fruit : Trees and Production, South Australia

Season	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)						
1985-86.....	344	255	30	120	78	48
1986-87.....	344	255	29	116	75	46
1987-88.....	339	266	32	115	76	43
1988-89.....	321	293	31	114	71	50
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
1985-86.....	17,803	16,553	455	8,388	6,752	1,856
1986-87.....	21,045	17,402	375	8,607	6,398	1,981
1987-88.....	19,592	16,173	330	8,056	6,628	864
1988-89.....	18,317	17,054	330	6,850	6,312	975

OTHER CROPS

Of the other crops cultivated in South Australia such as field peas, canary seed, triticale, lupins, vegetable seeds and coriander, the field peas and lupins are the most important.

In 1988–89, 140,340 hectares of field peas were grown for grain yielding 152,976 tonnes; virtually all of this area is located in the cereal growing districts north of Adelaide. Field peas are grown mainly as a livestock fodder or for processing into split peas.

Lupin grain is used mainly in stockfeed, as a protein source for poultry and pigs and also to some extent as a protein supplement for ruminants. In 1988–89, 39,702 tonnes of lupins were grown for grain from 46,145 hectares – approximately 78 per cent being produced in the Murray Lands and South East.

A considerable portion of the area devoted to nurseries is found in the vicinity of Adelaide and there are several fruit tree nurseries in the horticultural districts of the River Murray.

Establishments which undertake propagation, cultivation or growing-on of nursery produce for sale provide information about their operations triennially. Latest figures for the 1988–89 season show that the area used for nurseries (including flower growing) and cultivated turf production was 852 hectares for those nurseries within the scope of the 1988–89 Census.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The value of agricultural production may be expressed in terms of gross value and local value. Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in principal markets. Where products are absorbed at a local point or become raw material for a secondary industry the value in each case is presumed to be the value of the principal market. Local value equals the gross value of production less marketing costs.

VALUE AND PRICES OF CROPS

The gross value of crops (including pastures) for South Australia in the 1988–89 season was estimated at \$1,052.2 million.

In the following table gross values of principal crops for the seasons 1986–87 to 1988–89 are shown.

Gross Value of Principal Crops, South Australia (\$'000)

Commodity	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89
Cereals:			
Wheat	335,337	304,150	285,724
Barley	183,761	153,171	169,070
Oats	15,618	18,930	21,611
Rye	2,955	971	1,222
Crops for hay	16,871	15,214	17,140
Lupins for grain	6,963	6,095	8,406
Rapeseed	1,962	1,816	2,199
Sunflower	449	348	261
Field peas	26,581	37,512	32,189
Field beans	11,027	14,470	7,821
Fruit (excluding grapes):			
Citrus	52,554	54,787	57,711
Apples	24,536	18,965	17,923
Apricots	18,541	22,603	26,003
Peaches	3,751	3,994	3,707
Other	20,807	19,630	23,602

Gross Value of Principal Crops, South Australia (continued)
(\$'000)

Commodity	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Vine fruit:			
Wine grapes	69,675	95,542	141,423
Table grapes	2,206	2,676	3,272
Dried currants, raisins, etc.	10,122	10,122	6,510
Vegetables:			
Potatoes	22,386	29,724	42,976
Tomatoes	7,352	5,581	7,605
Onions	19,065	17,308	29,858
Other	50,014	53,308	66,644
Other crops	25,632	32,310	39,682
<i>Total crops (excluding pastures)</i>	<i>928,164</i>	<i>919,227</i>	<i>1,012,559</i>
Pastures:			
Pasture seed	15,243	14,957	12,121
Pastures cut for hay	32,647	29,579	27,526
<i>Total pastures</i>	<i>47,890</i>	<i>44,536</i>	<i>39,646</i>
Gross value of crops	976,054	963,763	1,052,205

Market prices of principal crops grown in South Australia for the years 1983-84 to 1988-89 are set out in the following table.

Prices of Principal Crops, South Australia
(Dollars per tonne)

Commodity	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Cereals:						
Wheat (a)	164.86	173.72	170.63	149.69	169.07	207.12
Barley (a)	153.95	136.06	122.58	115.85	123.36	165.74
Oats	130.55	116.66	118.85	118.41	147.34	188.60
Rye	131.73	147.65	188.65	135.63	149.53	190.00
Fruit:						
Apples	759.33	910.67	848.00	1,157.33	1,008.67	1,239.92
Apricots	1,018.00	900.00	1,010.00	1,200.00	1,431.00	1,367.00
Peaches	1,229.00	1,170.00	910.00	1,031.48	1,150.00	1,700.00
Pears	692.77	674.44	730.00	880.00	929.57	986.30
Oranges;						
Navel (a)	272.75	272.93	281.57	262.44	291.30	400.00
Other (a)	212.03	233.55	217.59	205.32	234.15	309.84
Grapes;						
Table	961.00	821.00	1,013.00	1,141.00	1,153.00	1,422.00
Wine (b)	228.64	238.29	212.31	235.61	363.48	435.00
Vegetables:						
Potatoes (a)	328.77	174.39	183.75	212.00	232.47	353.71
Onions	465.30	275.72	268.14	400.40	381.93	668.00
Tomatoes;						
Glasshouse	1,080.00	1,549.00	1,311.00	1,463.00	1,460.00	1,690.00
Other	582.00	732.00	798.00	789.00	1,123.00	1,270.00

(a) Average price realised. (b) Weighted averaged price at winery.

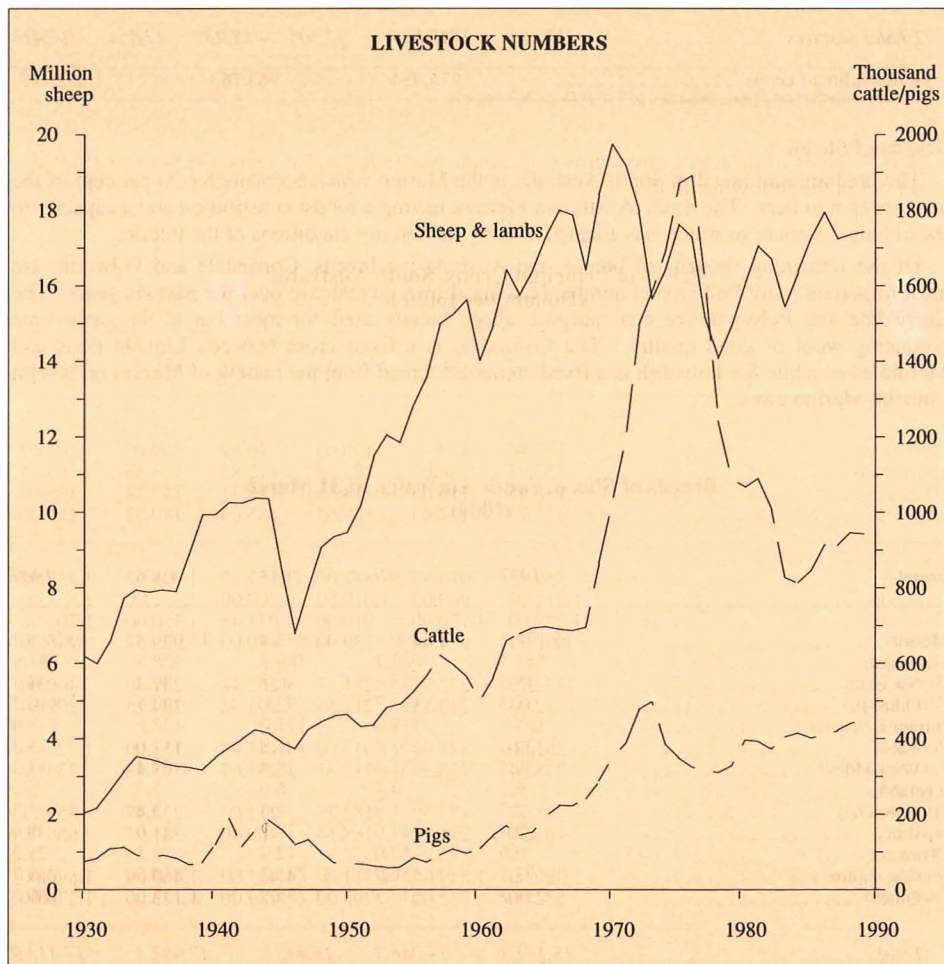
PASTORAL AND DAIRYING

Pastoral activities, with sheep grazing predominant, are widespread in South Australia under widely varying climatic conditions from the arid saltbush plains in the Far North through to the lush, well-watered pastures of the South East.

South Australia has approximately 11 per cent of the nation's sheep and 4 per cent of cattle.

The Dog Fence

This fence is an unbroken barrier of wire netting about two metres high extending for more than 8,000 kilometres through South Australia, along the South Australia–New South Wales and the New South Wales–Queensland borders and through part of Queensland. It has been erected to protect the sheep lands of these States from dingoes.



SHEEP

Numbers and Distribution

At 31 March 1989 sheep in South Australia numbered 17,413,880.

The next table shows the total number of sheep in statistical divisions at 31 March for the years 1985 to 1989.

**Sheep Numbers : Statistical Divisions, South Australia, at 31 March
(*000)**

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1986(a)</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
Adelaide	66	61	49	41	39	37
Outer Adelaide	2,196	2,304	2,153	2,152	2,099	2,166
Yorke and Lower North	2,304	2,325	2,275	2,160	2,206	2,145
Murray Lands	2,307	2,505	2,457	2,443	2,484	2,488
South East	5,233	5,358	5,255	5,184	5,018	5,216
Eyre	2,410	2,502	2,472	2,417	2,518	2,294
Northern	2,747	2,884	2,846	2,836	2,989	3,068
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,263</i>	<i>17,938</i>	<i>17,506</i>	<i>17,234</i>	<i>17,352</i>	<i>17,414</i>

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

Breeds of Sheep

The predominant breed in South Australia is the Merino which accounts for 90 per cent of the total sheep numbers. The South Australian Merino, having a robust constitution and a capacity to travel long distances to water, has adapted well to the hot, dry conditions of the interior.

Of the remaining recognised breeds, the Australasian breeds, Corriedale and Polwarth, are most important, with Poll Dorset numbers having shown an increase over the past six years. The Corriedale and Polwarth are dual purpose sheep breeds used for meat but at the same time producing wool of good quality. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes while the Polwarth is a fixed comeback breed from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

**Breeds of Sheep, South Australia, at 31 March
(*000)**

<i>Breed</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1989</i>
Merino	13,174.3	13,590.9	12,873.4	15,089.0	15,713.2
Corriedale	557.1	607.2	560.3	438.8	281.9
Dorset Horn	45.6	95.4	40.7	30.2	34.7
Poll Dorset	58.3	132.7	95.0	100.5	110.2
Border Leicester	108.8	119.0	115.0	128.5	113.9
Polwarth	120.0	131.3	103.8	111.0	73.7
Romney Marsh	18.4	31.4	28.8	21.4	17.3
Ryeland	6.2	4.2	6.0	5.3	5.6
Southdown	2.3	1.9	4.6	3.8	3.3
Suffolk	23.9	41.0	37.1	33.0	38.4
Other	9.6	17.0	12.9	28.1	25.2
Merino-Comeback	73.5	156.9	285.2	813.5	215.7
Crossbred	934.2	1,117.3	1,285.2	1,135.3	780.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,132.3</i>	<i>16,046.3</i>	<i>15,448.0</i>	<i>17,938.4</i>	<i>17,413.9</i>

British longwools (Border Leicester, Cheviot and Romney Marsh) are used for mating with the Merino or crossbred ewes to produce fat lambs, but useful types of comeback and crossbred wools are also yielded. British shortwools (Dorset Horn, Ryeland, Suffolk, Southdown and Shropshire) are used principally for production of export lambs.

The following table shows the composition of the sheep flock in South Australia at 31 March from 1986 to 1989.

Composition of the Sheep Flock, South Australia, at 31 March ('000)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rams</i>	<i>Breeding ewes</i>	<i>Maiden ewes</i>	<i>Other ewes</i>	<i>Wethers</i>	<i>Lambs and hoggets (under one year)</i>	<i>Total sheep</i>
1985.....	231	8,494	(a)	701	3,530	4,307	17,263
1986.....	238	8,366	(a)	889	4,123	4,324	17,938
1986 (b)....	232	8,168	(a)	857	4,002	4,248	17,506
1987.....	228	7,655	1,011	417	4,095	3,829	17,234
1988.....	226	7,227	1,251	433	4,083	4,132	17,352
1989.....	223	7,200	1,342	465	4,259	3,925	17,414

(a) Previously included in breeding ewes.

(b) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

Lambing

In 1989, 7,428,271 ewes were mated and the number of lambs marked totalled 6,151,201. Details of lambs marked and the lambing percentage in each statistical division in 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the next table.

Lambing : Statistical Divisions, South Australia

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Lambs marked</i>		<i>Lambing percentage (a)</i>	
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Adelaide	17	16	89.47	82.12
Outer Adelaide	708	688	83.21	82.86
Yorke and Lower North	818	766	83.14	81.88
Murray Lands	1,069	1,066	84.44	84.79
South East	1,903	1,814	89.31	88.83
Eyre	784	709	78.46	72.28
Northern	1,157	1,093	83.90	80.15
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,454</i>	<i>6,151</i>	<i>84.63</i>	<i>82.81</i>

(a) Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated.

Sheep Shearing and Wool-clip

In the agricultural areas of the State most shearing takes place during the late winter and spring months, August to November. Shearing in the South East Division occurs somewhat later, with most of the wool-clip being obtained in the periods October-November, February-March and August-September.

Approximately 92 per cent of the total wool is obtained from adult sheep. The average fleeceweight in South Australia for 1988-89 was 5.78 kg a head for adult sheep, with a record

6.55 kg a head being achieved in 1983-84. This is significantly higher than the yield obtained in other States, and is primarily because of the larger size of the South Australian Merino, its broader wool quality and longer thicker-stapled fleece.

The next table gives details of sheep and lambs shorn, wool-clip and average fleeceweight in South Australia for the years 1984-85 to 1988-89.

Sheep and Lambs Shorn : Wool-clip and Average Fleeceweight, South Australia

Classification	1984-85	1985-86	1985-86(a)	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
NUMBER SHORN ('000)						
Sheep	15,214	15,720	15,232	15,649	15,732	16,019
Lambs	4,905	4,674	4,571	4,375	4,737	4,483
<i>Total</i>	<i>20,119</i>	<i>20,394</i>	<i>19,803</i>	<i>20,024</i>	<i>20,469</i>	<i>20,503</i>
WOOL-CLIP ('000 kg)						
Sheep	88,998	91,242	84,098	85,591	87,873	88,293
Lambs	9,267	8,857	8,238	7,756	8,645	8,358
Crutchings	4,476	4,604	4,251	4,255	4,335	4,354
<i>Total</i>	<i>102,741</i>	<i>104,704</i>	<i>96,587</i>	<i>97,601</i>	<i>100,854</i>	<i>101,005</i>
AVERAGE FLEECEWEIGHT (kg)(b)						
Sheep	6.14	6.10	5.80	5.74	5.86	5.78
Sheep and lambs	5.11	5.13	4.88	4.87	4.93	4.93

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off. (b) Includes crutchings.

A breakdown of the figures for 1988-89 by statistical divisions is given in the next table. This shows the high average fleeceweight obtained in the northern pastoral areas. The relatively light average fleece obtained in the South East Division is explained partly by the lower proportion of Merino sheep, but more importantly by the lighter wool quality of the smaller framed sheep in this area.

Sheep and Lambs Shorn : Wool-clip and Average Fleeceweight, Statistical Divisions South Australia, 1988-89

Statistical Division	Number shorn			Wool-clip			Average fleeceweight(a)	
	Sheep	Lambs	Total	Sheep (a)	Lambs	Total (a)	Sheep	Sheep and lambs
	'000	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
Adelaide	76	4	80	180	7	188	2.37	2.35
Outer Adelaide	2,040	460	2,500	11,150	808	11,957	5.47	4.78
Yorke and Lower North	1,963	556	2,519	11,493	989	12,482	5.85	4.95
Murray Lands	2,264	746	3,009	14,003	1,345	15,349	6.19	5.10
South East	4,685	1,355	6,040	26,458	2,571	29,029	5.65	4.81
Eyre	2,281	533	2,814	12,930	826	13,756	5.67	4.88
Northern	2,711	829	3,540	16,432	1,812	18,244	6.06	5.15
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,019</i>	<i>4,483</i>	<i>20,503</i>	<i>92,646</i>	<i>8,358</i>	<i>101,005</i>	<i>5.78</i>	<i>4.93</i>

(a) Includes crutchings.

WOOL INDUSTRY

Production of Wool

Total wool production consists of shorn wool (including crutchings) plus dead wool and wool exported on skins. Dead wool is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep. The next table shows wool production and value from 1986-87 to 1988-89. The gross value of production has risen strongly to \$623.2 million due largely to high wool prices.

Wool Production and Value, South Australia

Year	Production			Value of wool production \$'000
	Receivals of shorn wool (a)	Other(b)	Total	
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	
1986-87.....	107,354	8,452	115,805	389,279
1987-88.....	114,169	8,251	122,420	575,348
1988-89.....	113,744	6,856	120,600	623,247

(a) Source: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia and ABS Dealers Collection.

(b) Includes fellmongered wool, dead wool, and wool exported on skins.

Wool Quality and Marketing

Most of the wool grown in South Australia is sold through the auction system. Of the South Australian wool passing through the auction system approximately 80 per cent is received by the Adelaide selling centre with the remainder, predominantly of South East origin, going to Victorian selling centres. A similar inflow of wool occurs from western New South Wales, and to a lesser extent from western Victoria.

Adelaide Wool Sales

Year	Wool sold (scoured and greasy)		Amount realised \$'000	Average price per kg (greasy) cents	In store at 30 June bales
	Bales	Weight			
	number	'000 kg			
1986-87.....	513,708	89,111	306,047	343.44	13,618
1987-88.....	545,260	95,004	468,397	493.03	17,022
1988-89.....	526,877	92,064	497,709	540.61	29,394

Source: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia.

Wool Prices

Prices paid for wool sold in South Australia tend to be on average less than prices realised in other States, this being partly attributable to the large proportion of medium to broad quality wools grown in South Australia and in western New South Wales.

CATTLE

In comparison with other States, cattle grazing is not a major industry in South Australia. Of the cattle in Australia at 31 March 1989 4 per cent of those used mainly for meat production and about 6 per cent of those for milk production were in South Australia. At 31 March 1989 the total number of cattle was 942,504.

**Cattle Numbers : Statistical Divisions, South Australia, at 31 March 1989
(*000)**

Classification	Statistical Division							Total
	Adelaide	Outer Adelaide	Yorke and Lower North	Murray Lands	South East	Eyre	Northern	
Cattle for milk production:								
Bulls (a)	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	-	1.5
Cows	3.9	41.4	2.5	25.2	17.3	0.6	0.8	91.7
Heifers	1.3	12.4	0.8	8.0	5.0	0.2	0.2	27.9
Calves under one year	1.0	9.2	0.6	6.4	4.4	0.2	0.2	22.0
House cows	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3
Total	6.3	63.8	4.3	40.0	27.4	1.3	1.4	144.4
Cattle for meat production:								
Bulls (a)	0.1	1.9	0.9	1.6	11.0	0.5	4.6	20.6
Cows and heifers	2.8	34.5	14.2	39.8	217.2	10.3	110.5	429.3
Calves under one year	1.7	18.2	9.1	26.8	94.7	6.5	52.2	209.4
Other cattle	0.7	11.0	3.3	8.6	70.4	1.0	43.7	138.7
Total	5.3	65.6	27.6	76.9	393.3	18.4	211.0	798.1
Total cattle	11.6	129.5	31.9	116.9	420.7	19.7	212.3	942.5

(a) Used or intended for service.

Cattle for Meat Production

Numbers of cattle for meat production have increased steadily in South Australia and at 31 March 1989 there were 798,088 cattle for meat production recorded. At 31 March 1988 there were 794,272 cattle for meat production.

In the northern pastoral areas, Shorthorns are the predominant breed and there are lesser numbers of Herefords; in the South East, Herefords and Shorthorns are the main breeds and there are substantial numbers of Aberdeen Angus while near Adelaide, where a number of studs are located, several breeds are well represented. In recent years several European breeds have been introduced, most notably the Charolais.

Cattle for Milk Production

There has been a steady decline in the total number of cattle for milk production over the last decade or so. The total number at March 1989 was 144,416 compared with 152,966 the previous year.

Properties in South Australia on which dairying is the main activity are situated mainly in the areas where high rainfall or irrigation permits the growing of sown pastures, but many of the mixed farms in the better cereal growing areas carry herds used mainly for milk production. Dairy production on these farms is almost entirely in the form of cream for butter making, whereas the properties in the sown pasture areas mainly market whole milk, either for consumption in the Adelaide area or for cheese making.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Milk

Total milk production in any one year is not known precisely. However, as details are known of two major components of total milk utilisation in South Australia, namely the amount consumed by factories in the production of milk, cheese, butter and other milk products and home consumption in the Metropolitan Milk Board area, an estimate can be made.

The following table shows the estimated production of whole milk and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes in 1988-89 and earlier seasons.

**Production and Utilisation of Milk, South Australia
(^{'000} litres)**

Year	Total milk produced	Milk used for		
		Factory cheese (a)	Home consumption	
			Milk Board area	Outside Milk Board area
1986-87.....	373,642	211,075	115,546	26,999
1987-88.....	377,062	197,025	119,614	24,368
1988-89.....	369,528	190,075	121,327	26,407

(a) Factory production accounts for virtually all cheese produced. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

PIGS

In past years pigs were kept in South Australia as a sideline on mixed farms or in conjunction with dairy cattle, but now there is a trend towards specialising in pigs. At 31 March 1989 there were 449,893 pigs, of which approximately 47 per cent were in Outer Adelaide and the Yorke and Lower North Divisions. The principal breeds in South Australia are Large White, Berkshire, Landrace and Tamworth.

Pig Numbers, South Australia, at 31 March

Description	1987	1988	1989
Pigs:			
Boars	3,495	3,573	3,470
Breeding sows	45,641	47,954	47,460
Gilts	6,455	5,317	6,060
Other pigs	366,794	384,172	392,903
Total	422,385	441,016	449,893

MEAT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

South Australia is a relatively small meat producer, providing approximately eight per cent of total Australian production. The following table shows the number of livestock slaughtered for human consumption (including exports) and the production of meat during the last six years. Slaughtering and meat production on rural establishments are included in these figures.

Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Produced, South Australia

Year	Livestock slaughtered for human consumption			Meat production (carcass weight)			
	Cattle and calves '000	Sheep and lambs '000	Pigs '000	Beef and veal tonnes	Mutton and lamb tonnes	Pigmeat tonnes	Total tonnes
1983-84.....	447	2,845	551	83,227	54,872	34,740	172,839
1984-85.....	434	3,428	589	80,672	65,936	36,508	183,116
1985-86.....	429	3,856	588	79,313	72,992	37,432	189,736

Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Produced, South Australia (continued)

Year	Livestock slaughtered for human consumption			Meat production (carcass weight)			
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total
	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1986-87.....	461	4,009	643	91,478	76,527	40,761	208,766
1987-88.....	453	4,154	602	92,818	79,896	36,671	209,386
1988-89.....	408	3,961	659	89,126	78,359	40,537	208,022

The table below shows average market prices of some of the principal classes of livestock, for the years 1984 to 1989.

Livestock, Average Prices at Adelaide Market
(Dollars)

Class of stock	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Fat cattle:						
Bullocks and steers;						
Young, 120-160 kg medium	302.85	297.40	291.29	291.16	315.04	350.63
Steers, 250-300 kg medium	464.25	511.08	517.92	535.98	550.98	567.33
Bullocks, 300-350 kg medium	525.37	560.85	579.93	608.61	621.78	619.92
Cows;						
160-250 kg medium	342.50	334.50	352.84	388.31	410.84	408.65
Calves;						
Prime vealers	222.02	212.68	231.84	256.10	265.73	329.10
Good	155.55	142.37	143.53	158.97	153.21	198.44
Fat sheep:						
Wethers;						
Over 22 kg medium	23.34	13.39	16.36	21.63	22.93	18.92
Ewes;						
Under 22 kg medium	13.24	10.41	12.00	17.15	17.05	16.76
Lambs;						
16-19 kg medium	22.07	20.33	25.68	31.49	28.19	24.90
Young						
16-19 kg medium	24.20	21.49	26.60	33.39	30.86	31.61
Pigs:						
Choppers	170.71	192.34	193.21	190.66	206.12	225.94
Baconers	104.94	107.08	112.86	117.54	133.89	146.84
Porkers	69.64	75.52	76.69	76.71	79.07	89.13

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND SLAUGHTERINGS

Gross value is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in principal markets. The following table shows for the past four years the gross value of livestock products, and livestock slaughterings and disposals.

**Gross Value of Livestock Products and Livestock Slaughterings and Disposals
South Australia**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89p</i>
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (\$'000)				
Wool	330,150	389,279	575,348	623,247
Whole milk intake by factories:				
Manufactured	32,364	35,001	38,998	39,679
Market sales (a)	42,165	45,757	48,498	53,775
Eggs	21,287	22,844	22,873	23,745
Honey and beeswax	3,966	3,844	4,854	3,106
<i>Total livestock products</i>	<i>429,932</i>	<i>496,724</i>	<i>690,570</i>	<i>743,552</i>
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS (\$'000)				
Cattle and calves	103,036	122,790	138,483	142,130
Sheep and lambs	73,867	105,594	138,854	144,985
Pigs	53,166	63,142	62,301	80,045
Poultry	48,158	48,493	55,871	50,812
<i>Total livestock slaughterings and disposals</i>	<i>278,226</i>	<i>340,019</i>	<i>395,508</i>	<i>417,972</i>

(a) Market sales include white, flavoured, high and low fat milk, and UHT milk.

OTHER RURAL INDUSTRIES

Poultry Farming

Poultry farming is a specialised and distinct industry and it is from the specialised hatcheries and chicken-raising establishments that the bulk of commercial production is obtained. The industry can be divided into two categories; the production of eggs, and the raising of poultry for meat. Chickens, scientifically bred for rapid weight gain and known as 'broilers', account for over 97 per cent of total poultry slaughtered.

The main production centres for both categories of this industry are located within an 80 kilometre radius of Adelaide, near the processing works and main consumption outlets. Particular concentrations of growers are at Murray Bridge and Gawler, with some broiler growers established in the Adelaide Hills.

The trend in the egg industry in South Australia is towards a reduction in the total number of poultry farms, but an increase in average flock size. Housing of birds for commercial purposes is largely planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or single and multiple bird cage units. Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbreed between the White Leghorn and Australian breeds.

**Poultry Numbers and Egg Production : South Australia, at 31 March^(a)
(*000)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1986(b)</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
Hens and pullets	1,148	1,150	1,141	1,124	1,023	1,043
Other fowls and chickens	3,911	3,245	3,236	3,229	3,437	3,764
Ducks	5	3	3	2	2	1
Turkeys	18	29	29	29	33	15
Egg production (c)	164,946	156,558	156,558	155,805	161,855	150,760

(a) Excludes poultry kept in backyards. (b) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.
(c) Recorded by the South Australian Egg Board. Year ended 30 June.

Egg production in 1988–89, as reported by the South Australian Egg Board, totalled approximately 12.5 million dozen. However, these figures do not take into account small producers and the movement of eggs interstate independent of the Egg Board, which may represent a significant proportion of total egg production.

Broiler Industry

The following table shows details of poultry slaughtered for human consumption for the last five years.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption South Australia^(a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Chickens (broilers, fryers or roasters)</i>	<i>Hens and stags</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED ('000)				
1984–85.....	30,952	359	72	31,383
1985–86.....	29,159	298	76	29,533
1986–87.....	28,524	242	104	28,870
1987–88.....	28,641	294	95	29,029
1988–89.....	25,548	359	99	26,008
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (tonnes) ^(b)				
1984–85.....	35,882	584	332	36,799
1985–86.....	34,235	444	405	35,084
1986–87.....	33,776	396	526	34,699
1987–88.....	34,907	561	506	35,966
1988–89.....	32,946	570	548	34,069

(a) Excludes geese slaughtered.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets as reported by producers.

The broiler industry in South Australia has grown rapidly during the past 25 years. Broilers are specially bred meat strain birds of either sex, that are slaughtered between eight and ten weeks of age at a live weight of approximately 1.5 kg. This rapid growth and efficient conversion of feed to meat has been achieved by extensive breeding programs; the use of specially prepared high protein and energy value poultry feeds; growth promotion and disease control drugs; and broiler houses, with controlled temperature, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

Beekeeping

Beekeeping in South Australia is a small industry – in 1988–89 there were 103 beekeepers with forty or more hives. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, following the flowering of the various species of honey flora. The production of honey and beeswax fluctuates considerably from year to year, depending upon seasonal conditions.

10.2 FORESTRY

There are an estimated six million hectares of land classified as wooded in South Australia, but much of this is too small or scattered to be of current economic value for wood production or is better retained in its present form for environmental protection. Some 780,000 hectares carry forest or forest woodland, a decreasing part of which is still exploited for minor quantities of timber and fencing or firewood materials. Many of the forested or wooded areas are of

considerable value for soil conservation, watershed protection, shelter, shade and conservation of indigenous plants and animals.

The plantation forest estate is of particular economic significance in South Australia, which because of climatic factors is very deficient in natural timber resources.

Of the State's forest reserve totalling 135,830 hectares, 69,442 hectares is currently under pine plantation (mainly *Pinus radiata*). It is estimated an additional 22,000 hectares are under plantation by private forestry organisations and individuals.

Indigenous Forests

The natural forests of South Australia consist of eucalypt hardwoods restricted principally to the Mount Lofty Ranges, the lower Flinders Ranges, the southern portion of Eyre Peninsula, and the South East. A few species are of commercial value and these are used to a very limited extent for the production of poles, posts, rails and sleepers.

Since the 1983 bushfire damage of forest plantations in the South East and Central regions, an extensive replanting program has been undertaken. So far, a total of 14,000 hectares, 70 per cent of the affected area, has been re-established and it is planned that the remaining 30 per cent be planted by 1993. Only a small percentage of the salvaged logs remain under water storage and tests have shown that retrieved logs suffered no significant deterioration in strength or durability.

The majority of the planted forest is in the Lower South East. The 625 mm rainfall line roughly divides the South East in two; the Lower South East, with an annual rainfall in excess of 625 mm is quite suitable for commercial forestry, but the Upper South East is not.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

State Forests

State forests are administered by the Woods and Forests Department which is responsible for the establishment, maintenance and exploitation of State Forests, including the management of forest reserves and operation of mills for processing timber produced by those forests. The Forest Reserves are organised into Districts and are under the charge of professional foresters. The Department is also the major timber producer in South Australia and operates three sawmills, three wood preservation plants and a timber engineering plant through its Commercial Division.

**State Forests, South Australia^(a)
(Hectares)**

Location	Planted during 1988			Plantations at 30 June 1989		
	Softwoods			Softwoods		
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Other <i>Pinus</i>	Hard-woods	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Other <i>Pinus</i>	Hard-woods
Northern Region:						
Bundaleer	—	—	—	1,337.7	19.9	353.0
Wirrabara	30.5	—	—	1,950.0	55.8	44.0
Other Forests	—	—	—	—	—	146.6
<i>Total Northern</i>	30.5	—	—	3,287.7	75.7	543.6
Central Region:						
Mount Crawford	100.4	—	1.2	4,652.0	261.7	40.4
Kuitpo	147.2	4.5	—	1,690.1	248.8	145.8
Second Valley	35.6	—	0.2	2,172.6	165.6	11.8
<i>Total Central</i>	283.2	4.5	1.4	8,514.7	676.1	198.0

State Forests, South Australia^(a) (continued)
(Hectares)

Location	Planted during 1988			Plantations at 30 June 1989		
	Softwoods			Softwoods		
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Other Pinus</i>	Hard-woods	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Other Pinus</i>	Hard-woods
South Eastern Region:						
Penola	1,087.4	—	28.0	9,277.9	502.1	29.2
Comaum	—	—	—	2,948.5	282.3	6.4
Mount Burr	1,079.2	—	36.4	13,789.6	840.2	124.4
Noolook	125.1	—	—	4,509.1	4.0	—
Mount Gambier	—	—	29.6	9,325.1	466.2	37.4
Kongorong	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myora	159.9	—	19.6	13,140.7	433.2	19.6
Cave Range	—	—	—	206.9	105.2	—
<i>Total South Eastern</i>	<i>2,451.6</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>113.6</i>	<i>53,197.8</i>	<i>2,633.2</i>	<i>217.0</i>
Western Region:						
Wanilla	—	—	—	47.9	29.2	377.9
Waterworks reserves	—	—	—	856.9	122.5	3.5
Total State forests	2,765.3	4.5	115.0	65,905.0	3,536.7	1,340.0

(a) Source: South Australian Woods and Forests Department.

PRODUCTION

Log production is met from final felling and thinning operations, and planned forest management ensures that the amount of timber cut each year does not exceed new growth.

The logging system used is from stump direct to mill. The Woods and Forests Department also supplies logs to private processing plants in South Australia.

CSR Softwoods and SEAS Sapfor Ltd are major wood processors based in the south east of the State. CSR Softwoods operates the only particle board plants in South Australia and its three sawmills at Kuitpo, Mount Gambier and Jamestown have been progressively updated. SEAS Sapfor operates mills at Tarpeena and Kalangadoo.

Forest Log Production, South Australia^(a)
(Cubic metres)

Year	Softwood
1984-85	581,648
1985-86	531,755
1986-87	521,854
1987-88	709,268
1988-89	763,173

(a) Source: South Australian Woods and Forests Department. Does not include production by the larger private forest growers, estimated at 185,902 cubic metres in 1988-89.

Production of Sawn Wood, South Australia^(a)

Year	Cubic metres	Proportion of Australian total (per cent)
1984-85	239,036	7.9
1985-86	226,094	7.5
1986-87	202,769	6.9
1987-88	254,453	8.1
1988-89	302,190	9.5

(a) Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Includes sawn equivalent of plywood and veneer, but excludes railway sleepers.

Total log production from State forests for Departmental sawmills and private industry deliveries includes logs for sawlog, preservation, peeler log and pulpwood. As at 30 June 1989, 71,283 cubic metres were still under water storage.

EMPLOYMENT

The number of employees directly employed by the Woods and Forests Department was 1,367 at 30 June 1989, and included 858 people employed directly in milling activities.

RESEARCH AND ADVISORY SERVICES

The virtual dependence of the South Australian forestry industry on a single species necessitates continued research into the maintenance and improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources, as well as into forestry in general.

The Woods and Forests Department maintains its own research facilities and works very closely with the South Australian Regional Station of the Division of Forest Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) at Mount Gambier. Certain aspects of forestry research are also undertaken by the Soils Division of CSIRO, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University and the Department of Forestry of the Australian National University.

Joint research is being carried out into tree breeding through the Southern Tree Breeding Association whose South Australian members are the Woods and Forests Department, CSR Softwoods and SEAS Sapfor Ltd.

The Association is producing seed of improved quality to grow seedlings for planting in radiata pine forest areas.

Research activities aimed at an expansion of forestry production include the development of fertiliser use, both to stimulate growth and to bring into production land previously considered unsuitable, and the improvement of planting stock through selective breeding. Silvicultural research is concerned with the maintenance of soil fertility and with combating various diseases and pests. Permanent sample plots are maintained in departmental forests for research into various aspects of forest yield and management.

The Woods and Forests Department provides an advisory service in arboriculture and distributes, through its outlets at Murray Bridge, Belair, Cavan, Berri and Bundaleer, a wide variety of Australian trees and shrubs suitable for planting in various climatic and soil conditions.

FOREST PROTECTION

The Woods and Forests Department has developed an extensive forest protection network, including the development of specialised off-road 4 wheel drive fire fighting and support vehicles.

The clearing of undergrowth, the maintenance of fire-breaks, the staffing of observation towers and the constant readiness of fire fighting units are all an integral part of forestry practice.

Other protective measures include spraying to prevent plant disorders, measures to control insect pests in the forest, and the eradication of the various weeds and pests which threaten young plants.

A large outbreak of the *Sirex* wood wasp occurred in forest regions throughout the South East following the summer of 1986–87. The Woods and Forests Department undertook the world's largest inoculation program to combat the destructive *Sirex*. More than 120,000 trees were inoculated with a nematode which sterilises *Sirex* eggs. It is expected that *Sirex* numbers will be reduced to insignificant levels by 1990–91.

10.3 FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is undertaken along the entire South Australian coastline. In the sheltered waters of the Gulfs and the West Coast bays, operators take prawns or various marine scale fish species, while in offshore waters southern bluefin tuna and shark are sought.

Rock lobster is taken along the more exposed parts of the coast, while abalone is dived for in most areas. A small quantity of freshwater fish is caught in the River Murray and associated lakes.

The most commercially valuable species are rock lobster and prawns, with tuna, abalone, shark and whiting also making significant contributions. The general marine scale fishery supports the greatest number of fishermen, both amateur and professional.

The total value of fisheries produce landed commercially in South Australia in 1988–89 was \$109.4 million.

There were 1,201 licensed fishermen operating in South Australian waters at 30 June 1989. The number of licence holders in each of the fisheries was; general marine 667, rock lobster 281, prawn 53, Lakes and Coorong 42, Reach (River Murray) 39, abalone 35, and miscellaneous 41. There are approximately 20 Commonwealth licensed fishermen fishing for tuna in South Australia. In addition, there is an average of one employee fisherman engaged in the industry for each licensed fishing operation, although the number of employees on each vessel varies according to the fishing operation.

Administration

The exploitation of fish resources adjacent to South Australia is controlled by three Acts, the South Australian *Fisheries Act 1982*, the Commonwealth *Fisheries Act 1952* (Cwlth) and the *Continental Shelf (Living and Natural Resources) Act 1968* (Cwlth). The *Fisheries Act 1982* was proclaimed and regulations gazetted in June 1984.

Under the State Act, which is administered by the Department of Fisheries, provision is made for the licensing of fishermen and the registration of boats and gear. Control of fishing activity is maintained by licensing, zoning and seasonal closures, the establishment of size limits, bag limits and closed areas, the regulation of amount and type of gear, the prohibition of the use of explosive or noxious substances in any waters and the establishment of aquatic reserves. Controls of this nature are considered necessary for the orderly and efficient use of fish resources, which are in effect 'common property' resources.

Finfish

The major marine species of finfish taken in South Australian waters are tuna, shark, Australian salmon, whiting, garfish and snapper.

Finfish : Production by Major Species, South Australia
(^{'000} kg)

<i>Species</i>	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Marine:				
Australian salmon	650	606	669	422
Garfish	439	389	381	463
Leatherjacket	180	332	664	(a)90
Mullet	390	390	239	283
Mulloway	40	44	26	33
Oceanjacket .....	..	..	..	(b)887
Orange roughy .....	..	..	..	(c)3,001
Tommy ruff	306	440	499	489
Shark	1,977	2,123	2,494	2,564
Snook	71	76	72	99
Snapper	455	405	333	447
Tuna	12,075	10,040	9,785	4,872
Whiting (King George)	656	589	589	620
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>17,370</i>	<i>15,877</i>	<i>(d)19,123</i>	<i>(d)16,584</i>
Freshwater:				
Golden perch (Callop)	63	64	63	96
Murray cod	6	8	8	8
Bony bream	706	855	998	985
European carp	366	346	485	437
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>1,232</i>	<i>1,462</i>	<i>1,701</i>	<i>1,706</i>
Total finfish production	18,602	17,339	20,824	18,289

(a) Excludes Oceanjacket. (b) Previously included in Leatherjacket. (c) Not available before 1988-89. (d) Includes catches made in the new Great Australian Bight and South East Trawl Fisheries.

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries

Tuna are taken in the waters west and south of Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. Occasional catches are taken beyond the continental shelf. The use of spotting aircraft has increased the efficiency of fishing operations. Traditionally most tuna have been landed at Port Lincoln or Streaky Bay although in recent years a significant proportion of the catch has been offloaded onto Japanese 'carrier' freezer vessels for direct shipment to the Japanese markets. For 1988-89 the tuna fishery operated with an Australian quota of 6,250 tonnes.

Shark fishing extends along the entire coastline. The main ports of landing are Port Lincoln, Robe, Thevenard/Ceduna, Victor Harbor, Port Adelaide and the south east rock lobster ports. The two most important species, namely school and gummy sharks, are mainly taken with large mesh gill nets and, to a lesser extent, with long-lines. The Commonwealth Government has prepared a management plan for the southern shark fishery to control the total effort in the fishery.

Operators using purse-seine nets take Australian salmon in waters adjacent to the moderately exposed coastline of southern Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, Kangaroo Island and the West Coast. A total catch quota of 1,100 tonnes for South Australia has been imposed as emigrants from the South Australian stock are an important component of the Western Australian fishery. The main species of whiting taken is King George whiting which is captured commercially in Spencer and St Vincent Gulfs, Investigator Strait and the West Coast bays. Of the other species garfish, mulloway, black bream and snapper are regarded highly as table fish. Mulloway and black bream are netted mainly in the Coorong and waters adjacent to the River Murray Mouth area.

Snapper are mainly taken by hand-line throughout State waters. In recent years the catches being made by long-lines have increased.

**Finfish : Gross Value of Production by Major Species, South Australia
(\$'000)**

<i>Species</i>	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Orange roughy .....	..	..	..	..	(a)7,777
Tuna	12,550	11,736	15,509	15,749	10,053
Whiting	3,348	4,245	3,591	3,679	4,793
Snapper	1,141	1,208	1,321	1,205	1,715
Garfish	1,090	1,157	1,136	1,376	1,543
Australian salmon	371	516	621	662	411
Shark	2,637	3,395	4,327	6,780	6,272
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>21,642</i>	<i>24,558</i>	<i>29,548</i>	<i>(b)38,717</i>	<i>(b)41,137</i>

(a) Not available before 1988-89.

(b) Includes catches made in the new Great Australian Bight and South East Trawl Fisheries.

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

The River Murray, Lakes area and Coorong are the only commercial sources of fresh water fish in the State because of the general lack of permanent streams and lakes. The River Murray has been sectioned into 'reaches' and 'reserves' for fishing purposes and each commercial river fisherman is issued with a permit to fish a separate reach.

Crustaceans

Prawn trawling is undertaken in Spencer and St Vincent Gulfs, Investigator Strait and on the West Coast of the State. Management of the prawn fisheries has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of permanent and seasonal closures designed to protect small and reproducing prawns. This in turn, maximises the value of the catch by directing fishing to periods when prawns are larger and of higher quality.

Prawn Production, South Australia

<i>Particulars</i>		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	2,007	1,908	1,393	1,862	1,984
Value	\$'000	16,083	17,925	16,077	20,778	23,026

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

Pots by which southern rock lobster are taken are positioned from the shore to the edge of the continental shelf. The south-east coast between Kingston and the Victorian border is the main fishing area. Good catches are also taken from grounds around Kangaroo Island, near Althorpe Islands and Port Lincoln, and along the West Coast.

Rock Lobster Production, South Australia

<i>Particulars</i>		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	2,216	2,206	2,208	2,468	2,275
Value	\$'000	23,549	24,298	32,049	37,979	26,891

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

To prevent over exploitation, almost all South Australian fisheries are 'limited entry' fisheries with constraints being placed on the number and size of vessels that may fish and the type or number of units of gear that may be used.

Although prawns and rock lobsters are the principal species of crustaceans fished in South Australia, there has been a recent increase in commercial fishing for blue crabs and sand crabs.

Molluscs

Abalone is by far the most important mollusc taken in South Australia and is found in greatest numbers at depths of 12 to 30 metres on the extensive reef substrata off the shores of western Eyre Peninsula. Smaller numbers are taken in Spencer Gulf, around Kangaroo Island and off the South East coast. The two species exploited are greenlip and blacklip.

The abalone fishery is also subject to licence limitation with each diver required to have an authority to take abalone on his commercial fishing licence.

Abalone Production, South Australia

Particulars		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Gross (in shell) weight	'000 kg	1,007	877	911	1,037	973
Value	\$'000	4,399	7,507	10,953	13,219	14,542

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries.

Other molluscs taken in South Australian waters include squid (valued at \$1,016,000 in 1988-89), cockles (\$621,000), octopus (\$449,000), and oysters valued at \$22,000.

MARKETING AND PROCESSING

Marketing and processing arrangements vary according to the species. Traditionally, most of the tuna landed in South Australia is canned (not necessarily in South Australia) for domestic consumption. With the introduction of Individual Transferable Quotas and subsequent restructuring of the industry, the higher valued *sashimi* (raw fish) market in Japan is being examined. Southern rock lobster are tailed and frozen for export at most of the main ports, but some are cooked for local consumption. Some prawns are cooked and sold locally but most are frozen and exported. Abalone are either canned or frozen for export. Shark are gutted and headed at sea and are frozen at the port of landing for interstate markets. Other fish are generally iced for dispatch to the Adelaide market or are scaled, filleted and frozen for general distribution. A proportion of the prime species landed in South Australia are sold for Australian east coast markets.

RESEARCH

Continuing research is important for effective fisheries management. The State Fisheries Department conducts rock lobster, prawn, yabbie, blue crab, Australian salmon, abalone, freshwater fish, squid, whiting, snapper and oyster research programs including tagging, stock sampling, and market measuring. The Department also undertakes research into aspects of its fisheries management programs.

Conservation

The State Department of Fisheries has pioneered, in Australia, the concept of marine national parks and has created thirteen aquatic reserves with a total area of 14,971 hectares. Seal colonies, mangrove communities and areas of scientific and educational interest have been protected. Mangrove communities and allied samphire flats have received particular attention because of their recognised contribution to the productivity of the near-shore marine environment. All mangroves in South Australia are fully protected.

Chapter 11

MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

For the year ended June 1969, the Censuses of Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas Establishments were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As well as this change in the method of obtaining information on economic activities, different criteria were used to define manufacturing and this resulted in a significant fall in the number of establishments. In particular, service establishments such as dry cleaners and motor repair workshops were no longer classified as manufacturing. In addition to the changes in industry classification, information is now collected for all activities (including such things as installation work or wholesaling) undertaken by manufacturing establishments.

Thus, manufacturing industry statistics collected for the 1968–69 Census and subsequent censuses are not comparable with figures from previous censuses. A more detailed explanation of these changes was included on pages 440–4 of the *South Australian Year Book 1972*.

Also, from 1974–75, detailed statistics have not been collected from single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons as their contribution to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments is only marginal. In 1987–88 there were 1,095 establishments employing fewer than four persons.

Prior to the 1987–88 Census, full-scale Manufacturing Censuses were conducted for each year with the exception of 1970–71 and 1985–86. In future, these full-scale censuses will be conducted on a triennial basis, with small-scale censuses being conducted in each of the intervening years. For these small-scale censuses, businesses are requested to provide details relating to employment at end of June, wages and salaries paid and turnover.

STRUCTURE AND LOCATION OF SECONDARY INDUSTRY

To a considerable extent, industrialisation since the 1939–45 War, has evolved around three major industrial groups. The motor vehicle, the electrical goods and the household appliance industries together with their peripheral suppliers of components and services, have accounted for much of the post-war expansion. These industries are located in, or near Adelaide. In fact the tendency for manufacturing industries, particularly those supplying consumer goods, to congregate near their market, has resulted in a heavy concentration of South Australian secondary industries in or near Adelaide. The following tables show this concentration of manufacturing activity in the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD).

Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Operations, Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia, 1987–88

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Adelaide Statistical Division</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>ASD as percentage of SA</i>
Establishments at 30 June	Number	2,012	2,505	80
Employment at 30 June:				
Males	Number	57,147	71,660	80
Females	Number	19,585	23,508	83
Wages and salaries	\$'000	1,598,814	2,003,400	80
Turnover	\$'000	8,591,724	11,085,475	78

**Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Manufacturing Operations by
Statistical Division, South Australia, 1987-88**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June number</i>	<i>Employ- ment at 30 June number</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$'000</i>	<i>Turnover \$'000</i>
Adelaide	2,012	76,732	1,598,814	8,591,724
Outer Adelaide	144	4,302	83,185	513,027
Yorke and Lower North	52	616	10,000	75,422
Murray Lands	97	2,649	51,492	440,220
South East	95	4,379	97,544	490,542
Eyre	38	524	8,004	65,206
Northern	67	5,966	154,362	909,334
<i>Total State</i>	<i>2,505</i>	<i>95,168</i>	<i>2,003,400</i>	<i>11,085,475</i>

Generally, industrial plants outside the Adelaide Statistical Division are located near the sources of supply of raw materials. These include the sawmills and paper pulp industries of the South East, the fruit processing plants of the Riverland, the wineries and distilleries of the Barossa Valley and the Riverland and various dairy produce, meat slaughtering, fish processing and cement manufacturing plants. The two most important manufacturing undertakings beyond the vicinity of Adelaide are the iron and steel complex at Whyalla and the silver-lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie. The sites of these undertakings together with the power station at Port Augusta are related to the location of mineral resources.

There are exceptions, where industrial plants are not located near their sources of raw materials. These include an agricultural machinery plant at Mannum, a woollen mill at Lobethal, clothing production at Mount Gambier and heavy engineering at Whyalla. Wallaroo and Port Lincoln, being central to their markets, are the sites of chemical fertiliser production.

A summary of manufacturing operations by industry subdivision within the Adelaide Statistical Division is detailed below and the distribution of activity between this Division and the rest of the State can be seen by comparing this and the subsequent table.

**Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision
Adelaide Statistical Division, 1987-88**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June number</i>	<i>Employ- ment at 30 June number</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$'000</i>	<i>Turnover \$'000</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	204	9,415	184,811	1,182,147
Textiles	40	2,263	n.p.	n.p.
Clothing and footwear	90	3,854	61,345	234,283
Wood, wood products and furniture	324	4,866	82,535	355,752
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	188	5,955	129,864	574,355
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	39	2,148	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral products	99	3,115	77,805	414,803
Basic metal products	42	2,203	n.p.	n.p.
Fabricated metal products	336	7,508	141,865	638,949
Transport equipment	120	14,998	353,112	2,234,651
Other machinery and equipment	320	12,999	262,314	1,090,766
Miscellaneous manufacturing	210	7,408	154,325	728,104
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>76,732</i>	<i>1,598,814</i>	<i>8,591,724</i>

The number of manufacturing establishments in South Australia employing four or more persons increased from 2,267 in 1986-87 to 2,505 in 1987-88, an increase of 10.5 per cent. Employment at 30 June 1988 was 95,168, an increase of 5.4 per cent from the 30 June 1987 figure of 90,258. The industry groups basic metal products, fabricated metal products and textiles recorded the largest percentage increases.

**Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision
South Australia, 1987-88**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June number</i>	<i>Employ- ment at 30 June number</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$'000</i>	<i>Turnover \$'000</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	387	15,816	312,105	2,157,345
Textiles	45	2,659	52,240	406,958
Clothing and footwear	95	4,118	65,480	240,592
Wood, wood products and furniture	377	7,147	129,363	599,416
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	231	7,566	170,031	732,193
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	47	2,356	57,378	447,099
Non-metallic mineral products	150	3,542	86,730	476,249
Basic metal products	48	6,736	177,893	1,168,018
Fabricated metal products	404	8,268	155,655	708,573
Transport equipment	138	15,735	366,637	2,260,299
Other machinery and equipment	358	13,625	271,802	1,131,336
Miscellaneous manufacturing	225	7,600	158,087	757,397
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>2,505</i>	<i>95,168</i>	<i>2,003,400</i>	<i>11,085,475</i>

The importance of manufacturing industry in South Australia relative to Australia as a whole can be gauged from the following comparison.

**Manufacturing Establishments : Summary of Operations, South Australia
and Australia, 1987-88**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>South Australia as a percentage of Australia</i>
Establishments at 30 June	Number	2,505	31,606	7.9
Employment at 30 June:				
Males	Number	71,660	775,177	9.2
Females	Number	23,508	288,615	8.1
Wages and salaries	\$m	2,003.4	23,949.8	8.4
Turnover	\$m	11,085.5	133,819.6	8.3

Although there were 2,505 establishments operating at 30 June 1988 only 183 or 7.3 per cent had an employment in excess of 100 persons while 1,754 establishments, or 70.0 per cent of the total, employed less than 20 persons. The 25 largest establishments employed 26,328 persons or 27.9 per cent of the total.

In the following table manufacturing establishments are grouped according to the number of persons employed.

**Manufacturing Establishments : Selected Variables by Size of Establishment
South Australia, 30 June 1988**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Size of establishment (average employment)</i>	<i>Establish- ments number</i>	<i>Persons employed number</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$'000</i>	<i>Turnover \$'000</i>
Fewer than 20	1 754	13,829	213,283	1,106,772
20 but fewer than 50	429	13,355	253,020	1,357,775
50 but fewer than 100	139	9,594	192,793	1,166,188
100 but fewer than 200	99	13,740	285,335	1,546,067
200 but fewer than 500	59	17,434	399,011	2,577,308
500 or more	25	26,328	621,402	3,263,584

Details of persons employed and distribution of employment in manufacturing establishments for 1987-88 are given in the following tables. Females constituted 24.7 per cent of the total employment, but industries traditionally associated with female employment had a much higher component; textiles, clothing and footwear industries, in particular, employ a high proportion of females.

Manufacturing Establishments : Employment, 30 June 1988, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage of total employment</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	10,895	4,921	15,816	16.6
Textiles	1,521	1,138	2,659	2.8
Clothing and footwear	1,139	2,979	4,118	4.3
Wood, wood products and furniture	6,136	1,011	7,147	7.5
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	5,174	2,392	7,566	8.0
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1,810	546	2,356	2.5
Non-metallic mineral products	3,184	358	3,542	3.7
Basic metal products	6,233	503	6,736	7.1
Fabricated metal products	6,863	1,405	8,268	8.7
Transport equipment	13,481	2,254	15,735	16.5
Other machinery and equipment	10,220	3,405	13,625	14.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5,004	2,596	7,600	8.0
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>71,660</i>	<i>23,508</i>	<i>95,168</i>	<i>100.0</i>

**Manufacturing Establishments : Employment, 30 June 1988, by Type of Employment
South Australia**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Working proprietors</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	215	15,601	15,816
Textiles	21	2,638	2,659
Clothing and footwear	40	4,078	4,118
Wood, wood products and furniture	255	6,892	7,147
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	62	7,504	7,566
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	4	2,352	2,356
Non-metallic mineral products	24	3,518	3,542
Basic metal products	13	6,723	6,736

**Manufacturing Establishments : Employment, 30 June 1988, by Type of Employment
South Australia (continued)**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Working proprietors</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fabricated metal products	189	8,079	8,268
Transport equipment	44	15,691	15,735
Other machinery and equipment	104	13,521	13,625
Miscellaneous manufacturing	88	7,512	7,600
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>1,059</i>	<i>94,109</i>	<i>95,168</i>

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES

In this section details are given of major South Australian secondary industries. However, in order to maintain confidentiality of details for individual businesses, statistics relating to a number of important industries are not published. The classification used is based on the 1983 edition of ASIC.

Meat and Abattoir By-products

Most of the abattoirs in South Australia are located in country areas. Details of country butchers who slaughter livestock mainly for sale in their own retail shops are not included in the following table.

Meat and Abattoir By-products, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establishments</i>		<i>Employment at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Purchases, etc.</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Value added</i>
	<i>Adelaide Statistical Division number</i>	<i>Other number</i>					
1983-84	12	28	2,732	40,785	179,490	233,333	58,663
1984-85	13	29	2,584	42,156	238,178	302,776	64,998
1986-87	9	27	2,764	51,328	224,777	300,384	78,999
1987-88	13	25	2,565	53,397	n.a.	331,768	n.a.

Wine and Brandy

South Australia is the leading State in wine and brandy production. For 1987-88, 38 per cent of Australian establishments classified to this industry were located in this State and their contribution to national totals was 48 per cent of employment, 52 per cent of wages and salaries and 52 per cent of turnover.

Wine and Brandy, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establishments</i>		<i>Employment at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Purchases, etc.</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Value added</i>
	<i>Adelaide Statistical Division number</i>	<i>Other number</i>					
1983-84	22	45	2,446	37,288	187,614	303,729	132,081
1984-85	24	43	2,475	39,306	195,026	281,129	119,491
1986-87	25	50	2,659	50,857	257,853	371,499	135,372
1987-88	25	51	2,575	54,213	n.a.	425,476	n.a.

Wood and Wood Products

The major activities in this sector of manufacturing are log sawmilling, resawn and dressed timber and joinery and wooden structural fittings industries.

Wood and Wood Products, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June number	Wages and salaries \$'000	Purchases, etc. \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Value added \$'000
	Adelaide Statistical Division number	Other number					
1983-84	130	34	4,517	68,039	192,830	322,972	135,108
1984-85	126	39	4,694	79,586	221,720	373,266	154,460
1986-87	137	36	4,411	80,451	233,959	382,079	159,515
1987-88	144	36	4,068	79,830	n.a.	396,300	n.a.

Printing and Allied Industries

There are two large establishments producing daily newspapers in Adelaide. Newspaper printing offices are also located in most large towns, and a number of these produce newspapers for more than one locality. Particulars of general printing establishments, including the activities of the Stateprint of the Department of State Services, are also incorporated in the following table.

Printing and Allied Industries, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June number	Wages and salaries \$'000	Purchases, etc. \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Value added \$'000
	Adelaide Statistical Division number	Other number					
1983-84	146	33	5,661	86,145	128,471	296,206	170,021
1984-85	161	37	5,856	94,099	142,885	356,291	219,276
1986-87	157	40	5,692	120,950	181,066	421,005	243,509
1987-88	168	40	5,547	118,643	n.a.	481,110	n.a.

Cement and Concrete Products

Only one firm produces cement in South Australia, its two manufacturing plants being at Birkenhead and Angaston. The Angaston plant, based on the limestone deposits, is an example of a manufacturing location being established near the source of the raw material. Thirty-two of the sixty-four plants producing ready-mixed concrete in 1987-88 were located in the Adelaide Statistical Division. Concrete pipes are produced at only two separate locations, both in the Adelaide Statistical Division.

Cement and Concrete Products, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June number	Wages and salaries \$'000	Purchases, etc. \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Value added \$'000
	Adelaide Statistical Division number	Other number					
1983-84	49	37	1,561	30,720	129,267	215,176	83,856
1984-85	54	40	1,830	35,724	156,286	251,917	96,966
1986-87	59	35	1,990	50,157	158,439	285,129	129,319
1987-88	61	40	2,033	50,486	n.a.	302,834	n.a.

Basic Iron and Steel

In 1941 a blast furnace was installed at Whyalla to utilise iron ore from the Middleback Ranges. This ore is transported by rail a distance of fifty-five kilometres to Whyalla. Before 1965 Whyalla was the major source of Australia's foundry iron but this changed in 1965 when the Basic Oxygen Steelmaking plant began producing steel. The main items of production are structural steel sections (such as girders and beams) and rails. In 1987-88, the 29 establishments in South Australia, classified to this industry group, reported total employment at 30 June 1988 of 4,642; wages and salaries \$124,272,000 and turnover \$703,920,000.

Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Parts)

The largest single industry in South Australia and a major contributor to industrial growth since 1945 is the motor vehicle industry. However, as there are only a few firms engaged in motor vehicle production, confidentiality reasons prevent publication of detailed figures.

In 1987-88 establishments mainly engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles and parts contributed 14.3 per cent of South Australia's total manufacturing employment. It should be noted that this figure understates the importance of the motor vehicle industry to South Australia as some firms involved in the manufacture of components and accessories are classified to other industries. (For example, firms making rubber components for the motor industry are considered to be in the rubber industry.)

Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Parts), South Australia (Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June number	Wages and salaries \$'000	Purchases, etc. \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Value added \$'000
	Adelaide Statistical Division number	Other number					
1983-84	81	5	13,480	227,339	640,754	1,086,543	396,455
1984-85	86	6	14,129	272,341	894,531	1,321,531	439,513
1986-87	93	3	13,275	296,463	1,092,242	1,653,310	549,164
1987-88	95	7	13,627	322,621	n.a.	1,807,932	n.a.

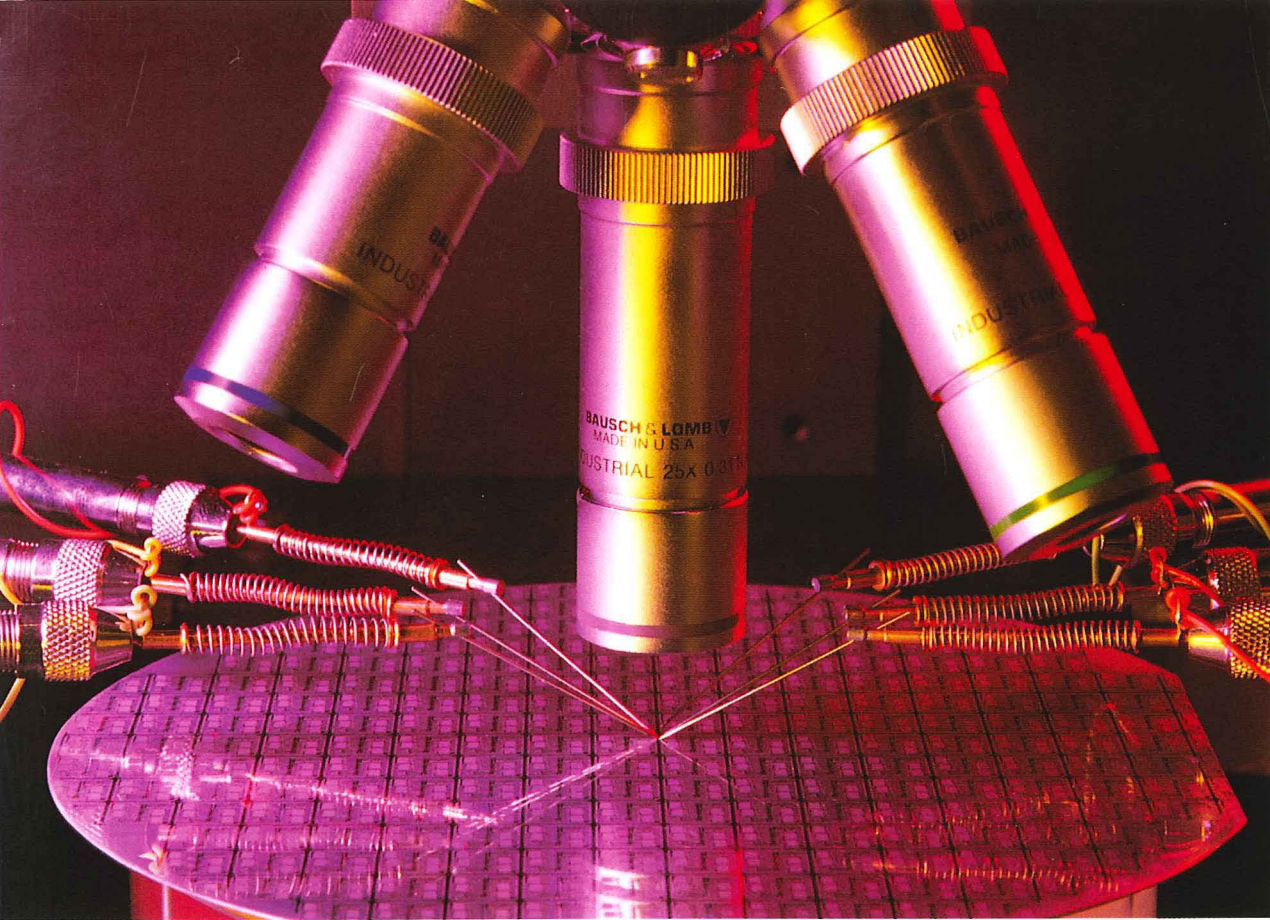
Appliances and Electrical Equipment

For many years South Australia has been one of the leading States in the production of the larger household appliances, including refrigerators, washing machines, cooking stoves and ranges. These items constitute a significant part of the total activity shown in the next table. Also represented are manufacturers of radio and television components, water-heating systems, batteries and other electrical machinery and equipment.

This group of industries is the second most important in the State and in 1987-88 accounted for 8.7 per cent of total manufacturing employment in South Australia.

Appliances and Electrical Equipment, South Australia (Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Employment at 30 June number	Wages and salaries \$'000	Purchases, etc. \$'000	Turnover \$'000	Value added \$'000
	Adelaide Statistical Division number	Other number					
1983-84	79	3	7,510	119,580	260,139	487,738	230,245
1984-85	83	3	7,358	126,305	253,604	486,571	231,223
1986-87	85	3	7,687	143,082	340,254	639,024	305,488
1987-88	94	2	8,269	163,014	n.a.	742,325	n.a.



A Micromanipulator probing a silicon wafer containing multiple copies of high speed desk top computer circuits in order to verify correct manufacture.

Photo: *Austec Microsystems*

Port Bonython where hydrocarbon liquids from the Cooper Basin are processed into propane, butane and crude oil for local and export markets.

Photo: *Department of Industry, Trade and Technology*





General Motors–Holden’s Automotive plant at Elizabeth.

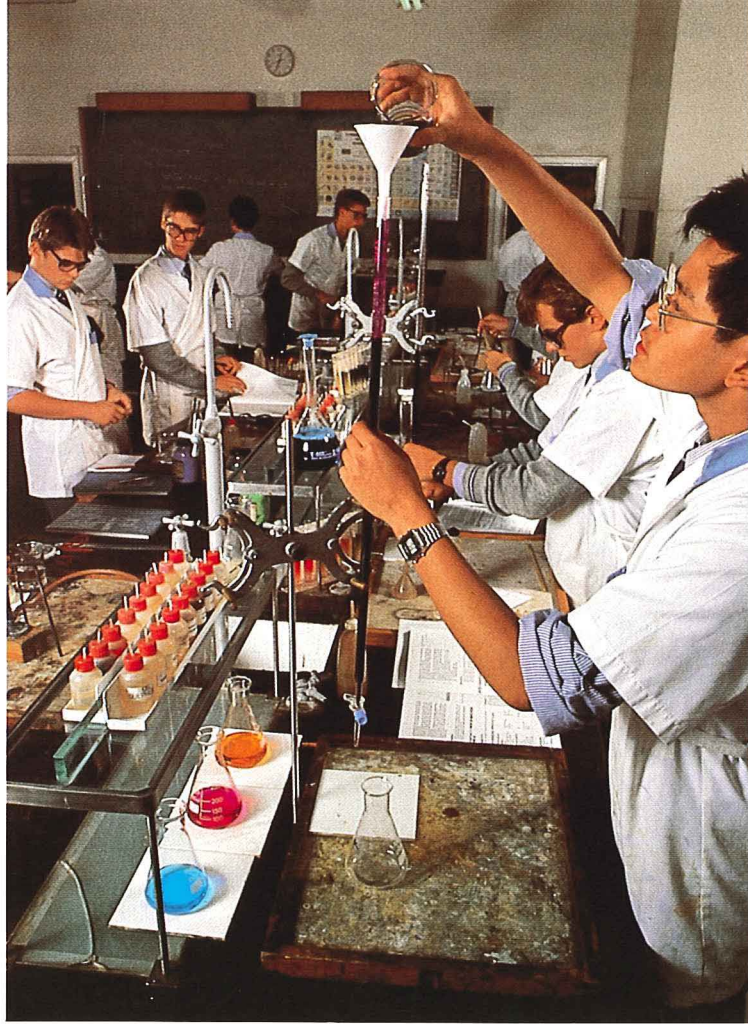
Photos: Department of Industry, Trade and Technology

Freezing sheep semen for artificial insemination at Collingwood Stud, the leading Australian merino stud using artificial breeding techniques to export frozen semen from its champion rams.



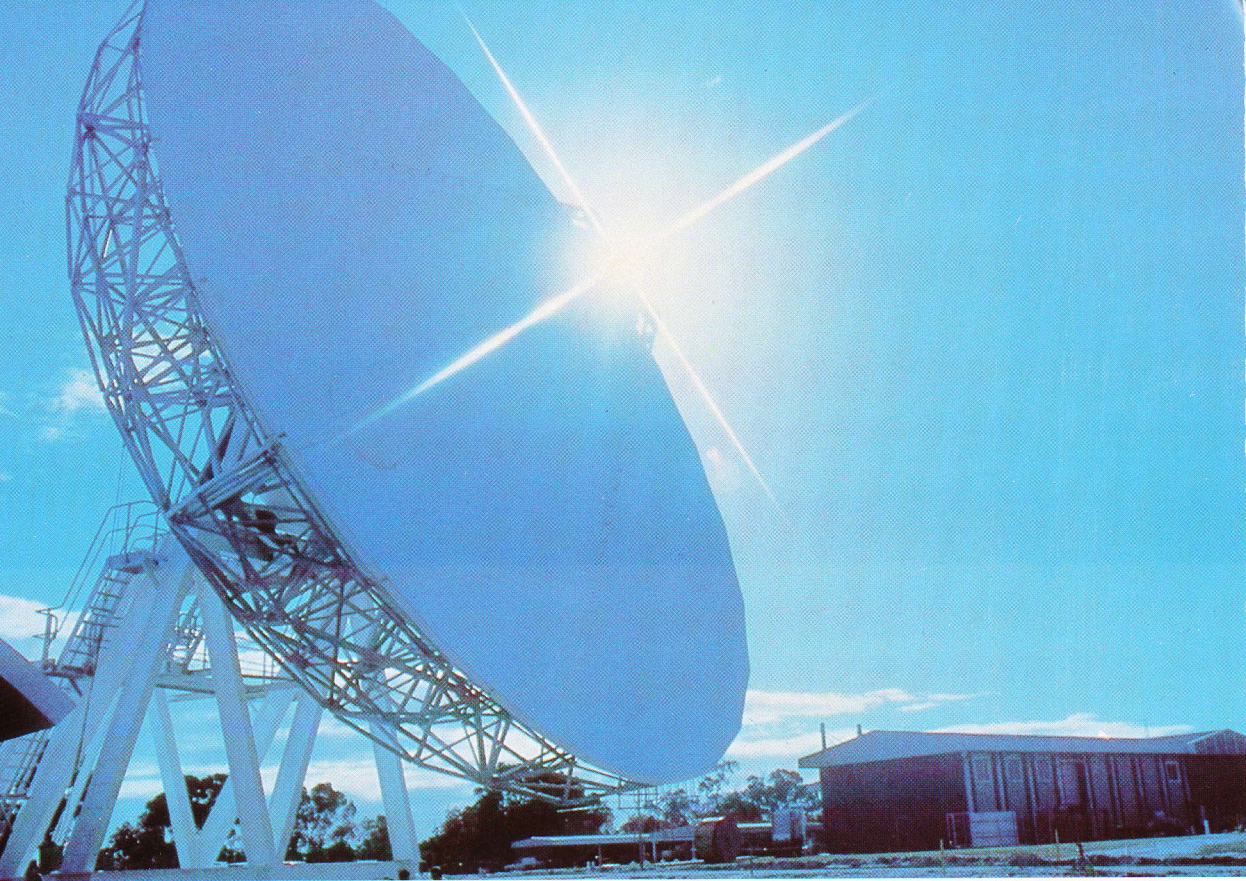
Secondary school students experimenting in the school laboratory.

Photos: *Department of Industry, Trade and Technology*



Royal Australian Navy survey motor launch, designed and manufactured by Eglo Engineering.





One of three 18 metre diameter antennae supplied to the Overseas Telecommunication Commission (OTC) by Perry Engineering.
Olympic Dam, the world's biggest copper/uranium mine.

Photos: *Department of Industry, Trade and Technology*



Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 8202.0 *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Australia*
- 8209.4 *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry, South Australia*
- 8203.0 *Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia*
- 8204.0 *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size, Australia*
- 8303.0 *Manufacturing Commodities: Principal Articles Produced, Australia*

Chapter 12

MINING AND ENERGY

12.1 MINING

South Australia has a well developed mineral industry and in recent years crude oil and natural gas have surpassed coal and iron ore as the major products. The State also has important resources of industrial minerals which make up a significant proportion of the total annual value of mineral production.

MINING ADMINISTRATION

The *Mining Act 1971* reserves all minerals to the Crown and regulates and controls all mining operations in South Australia.

The state and conditions of the mine, machinery, ventilation, and all other matters relating to the safety, health and well-being of the employees and general public are regulated by the *Mines and Works Inspection Act 1920*. The *Petroleum Act 1940*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*, *Cooper Basin (Ratification) Act 1975*, *Stony Point (Liquids Project) Ratification Act 1981* and the *Petroleum Shortages Act 1980* provide for the control of petroleum exploration and the production, conservation and distribution of petroleum by pipeline. The administration of these Acts is the responsibility of the Minister of Mines and Energy and the Director-General, Department of Mines and Energy.

MINING CLAIMS, LEASES AND LICENCES

Legislation

The granting of leases and licences and the pegging of new claims is governed by the *Mining Act 1971*. A total of 280 private mines was current at 30 June 1989. Mineral royalties received by the Department of Mines and Energy during 1988-89 amounted to \$33,879,000.

The following table shows tenements held under the *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum Act 1940* for the last six years.

Tenements Held Under Mining and Petroleum Acts, South Australia

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Mineral claims	105	122	91	163	103	133
Precious stones claims	964	927	1,130	1,771	2,170	2,285
Leases	1,612	1,606	1,657	1,607	1,625	1,665
Exploration licences	203	175	163	150	129	138
Petroleum exploration and production licences and permits	28	39	49	50	49	52

Minerals Resumed

The mineral rights on private land were resumed by the Crown in July 1972 so that all minerals are the property of the Crown.

A royalty of 2.5 per cent (5 per cent for extractive minerals) of the value of the minerals, realised upon their sale, is payable to the Minister of Mines and Energy on all minerals (except precious stones) recovered and sold or used for commercial purposes. No royalty is payable on precious stones.

Extractive Minerals

Extractive minerals are defined as sand, gravel, stone, shell, shale or clay but this does not include any such minerals that are mined for a prescribed purpose, nor fire-clay, bentonite or kaolin.

The royalties collected from the mining of extractive minerals are paid into the Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund to be used in rehabilitating land disturbed by mining operations. The Fund may also be used for research into methods of mining engineering and practice with a view to reducing environmental damage or impairment.

General Conditions

A current miners right or, in the case of precious stones, a precious stones prospecting permit must be held by every prospector to authorise the pegging of the appropriate class of claim.

At least three weeks notice of entry for prospecting or mining purposes must be given to the landholder if the land is freehold or held on perpetual lease. Three weeks notice must also be given to any landholder before 'declared equipment' can be used on his land. In either case the landholder may lodge an objection with the Warden's Court.

A claim (other than a precious stones claim) has a maximum term of twelve months, is not transferable and must be converted to a lease before minerals can be removed for sale or used for commercial purposes.

Exploration licences have a maximum term of five years and a maximum area of 2,500 square kilometres and are subject to the terms agreed. Twenty-eight days notice must be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette* before an exploration licence is granted.

MINERAL INDUSTRY STATISTICS

A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in an activity specified in Division B of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The ASIC defines 'mining' as including the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas.

Statistics on the operations of establishments in Division B are collected each year in the mining census, which since 1968-69 has been conducted on an integrated basis with other economic censuses.

Mining Establishments : Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision South Australia, 1987-88

Industry Subdivision	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1987	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries \$ million	Turnover \$ million	Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses \$ million	Value added \$ million
Metallic minerals	5)					
Coal	1)	2,998	99.5	949.2	262.0	711.5
Crude petroleum)					
including natural gas	2)					
Construction materials	61	486	11.7	62.6	22.6	39.8
Other non-metallic minerals	41	300	7.0	61.6	25.0	37.2
<i>Total mining, excluding services to mining</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>3,784</i>	<i>118.2</i>	<i>1,073.4</i>	<i>309.6</i>	<i>788.6</i>

(a) At 30 June 1988; includes working proprietors.

MINERAL COMMODITY STATISTICS

Mineral commodity statistics published in the *South Australian Year Book* are those recorded by the Director-General of Mines and Energy.

Mining and Quarrying Production, South Australia^(a)

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value(b)	
		1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
				\$'000	\$'000
Metallic:					
Copper	'000 tonnes	2	17	2,904	57,683
Iron ore(c)	'000 tonnes	1,975	2,346	17,779	21,117
Uranium oxide	'000 tonnes	-	645	-	50,533
Other	..	..	..	4,115	1,630
Non-metallic:					
Barite	'000 tonnes	10	10	421	438
Coal(d)	'000 tonnes	2,557	2,675	84,382	82,813
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	779	944	3,204	4,447
Gypsum	'000 tonnes	1,200	1,399	3,879	3,970
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	6	7	468	579
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,876	1,918	7,948	9,484
Opal (e)	..	..	..	55,890	61,700
Salt	'000 tonnes	817	857	4,346	3,910
Talc	'000 tonnes	20	14	1,566	986
Other	..	..	..	1,835	1,808
Construction material, quarrying	'000 tonnes	10,704	12,108	57,305	68,715
Natural sand products	'000 tonnes	3,344	3,195	15,768	18,997
Natural clay products	'000 tonnes	605	721	1,568	2,255
Natural gas(f)	Millions of m ³	4,747	4,827	270,545	318,087
Condensates	Kilolitres	860,365	752,287	109,892	92,449
Crude oil	Kilolitres	1,308,893	1,650,657	208,500	206,411
Liquified petroleum gas	'000 tonnes	523	579	97,382	72,802
Total	..	..	..	949,698	1,080,816

(a) Quantities disposed of as recorded by the Department of Mines and Energy. (b) Ex-mine site.

(c) Includes jaspilite. (d) Value of coal production was provided by ETSA.

(e) Estimated. (f) Value of gas ex-Moomba plant includes value of CO₂ from Caroline No. 1 well and also value of ethane.

Iron Ore

Iron ore is mined in the Middleback Ranges on upper Eyre Peninsula. These ranges lie to the west of Whyalla, a coastal port with a steelworks, and extend discontinuously from Iron Knob in the north to Iron Duke nearly 65 kilometres to the south. In excess of 182 million tonnes of ore have been mined since 1900. Production for 1988 was more than 2 million tonnes. Following development of the South Middleback Ranges, the Iron Duke mine will replace the Iron Baron operation 30 kilometres to the north, with production to commence early in 1990.

Copper

Copper mining was very important in the early days of the settlement of South Australia. The rich discoveries at Kapunda in 1842, Burra in 1845, and Wallaroo-Moonta in 1859-60 came at a time when the colony's development was stagnating and severe financial difficulties were being encountered.

Copper production fluctuated over the years but renewed interest in copper during the 1960s led to the discovery of new, but lower grade, ore bodies at the old copper fields of Kanmantoo and Mount Gunson, and to the working of remnant low-grade ore at Burra. Cupric oxide is produced at Burra for the manufacture of timber preservatives, catalysts, friction materials for

brakes and clutches, copper chemicals and as a trace element in agriculture. Raw materials are now being derived from Mount Gunson by heap leaching and cementation of remnant oxidised copper ores and 3,771 tonnes of copper (as copper cement) were produced during 1988. When these are exhausted, mining operations will be transferred to the Northern Flinders Ranges.

The Olympic Dam deposit at Roxby Downs, which has an area of twenty square kilometres, has indicated ore reserves of at least 2,000 million tonnes averaging 1.6 per cent copper, 0.6 kg/tonne uranium oxide, 0.6 gm/tonne gold and 4gm/tonne silver. Detailed infill drilling has indicated a higher grade zone of ore reserves. The joint venture partners (Western Mining Corporation Ltd and the BP Group) commenced production of this \$850 million project in mid 1988. It is proposed that, initially, 1.4 million tonnes of ore will be milled annually for the production of 43,000 tonnes of copper cathode, 1,500 tonnes of uranium oxide, 800 kilograms of gold and 16,000 kilograms of silver. Expansion beyond initial project levels is dependent on future market requirements for copper and uranium. In the latter part of 1988, 4,678 tonnes of refined cathode were produced together with approximately 124,000 kilograms of uranium oxide (yellow cake).

Gypsum

The largest part of Australian reserves of gypsum are located in South Australia. The deposits have in general formed in coastal basins, the largest of these occurring at Lake MacDonnell. Other deposits are found at Streaky Bay, Lake Fowler, Cooke Plains and the Morgan-Blanchetown area.

These deposits have been worked extensively over the past fifty years to provide the bulk of Australasian requirements for the plaster industry and for Portland cement manufacture. Approximately 1.3 million tonnes were produced in 1988.

Salt

Conditions in South Australia are ideal for the production of salt from sea water by solar evaporation. Large solar salt works are located at Dry Creek (near Adelaide), Port Price (Gulf St Vincent), and Whyalla. Salt is also harvested from several saline lakes, in particular Lake Bumbunga and Lake MacDonnell. Production for 1988 was approximately 876,600 tonnes.

Opal

The opal fields at Coober Pedy, Mintabie and Andamooka supply most of the world's precious opal. The estimated value of raw opal production in South Australia was \$63.6 million in 1988. Most of this is exported to Hong Kong, Japan, USA and Germany.

Coal

Several large coalfields have been discovered in South Australia but only the Leigh Creek coalfield operated by the Electricity Trust of South Australia is being mined. To date more than 44 million tonnes of coal has been delivered to the power stations at Port Augusta. Production was approximately 2.5 million tonnes during 1988.

Oil and Natural Gas

The \$1.5 billion Cooper Basin Liquids Project, completed in September 1984, is the largest onshore petroleum development in Australia.

Production during 1988 amounted to 9.2 million barrels of crude oil, 4.6 million barrels of condensate, 520,000 tonnes of liquefied petroleum gas and approximately 4,700 million cubic metres of natural gas. Thus, the South Australian portion of the Cooper Basin contributed 7.3 per cent of the nation's crude oil and condensate production, 25 per cent of its LPG output and satisfied 31 per cent of natural gas requirements.

Limestone and Dolomite

Principal deposits include dolomite at Ardrossan for the steel industry; limestone at Penrice, near Angaston, for the chemical and cement industries; and limestone at Klein Point and Rapid Bay for the cement industry. During 1988 approximate production of limestone was 1.9 million tonnes and of dolomite 808,000 tonnes.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS

In the South Australian portion of the Cooper/Eromanga basins petroleum province, located in the far northeast of the State, seventy-nine oil and gas fields were on production at the beginning of 1989, out of a total of 150 fields discovered in the area since petroleum was first found at Gidgealpa Field in 1962. Most fields now onstream have preliminary fluid treatment facilities plus a network of separate gas and oil flowlines and trunklines laid to bring all production in to the central Moomba treatment plant for final processing.

At Moomba, the incoming raw gas stream initially has water and carbon dioxide removed. Next, the liquids recovery plant extracts the valuable condensate and LPG from the gas stream. The resultant sales gas is then pipelined to Sydney and Adelaide markets. The separated gas liquids plus the stabilised crude oil from oil fields are finally put into the liquids pipeline leading to the fractionation plant at Port Bonython on Spencers Gulf.

At Port Bonython, located at Stony Point near Whyalla, the liquids pipeline terminal includes an LPG fractionation plant to remove propane and butane from the incoming liquid stream, as well as four crude oil/condensate storage tanks each of 250,000 barrels capacity, two refrigerated butane storage tanks each of 175,000 barrels capacity, two refrigerated propane storage tanks each of 250,000 barrels capacity, skim oil, ballast water and fire water storage tanks. Tankers berthed at the 2.4 kilometre-long jetty can be loaded at almost 50,000 barrels per hour.

SANTOS Ltd is the operator and principal partner in the production of Cooper Basin oil and gas, and acts as marketing agent for all Port Bonython crude oil. The other producers are Delhi Petroleum Pty Ltd, Bridge Oil Ltd, SAGASCO Resources Ltd, Crusader Ltd, Basin Oil NL, Comada Energy Ltd, Hartogen Energy Ltd and Vamgas Ltd (a subsidiary of SANTOS Ltd).

On 28 June 1989 the Cooper Basin Producers celebrated the export of the 100 millionth barrel of petroleum liquids from the Cooper/Eromanga province via Port Bonython, as part of a 600,000 barrel crude oil shipment bound for Hawaii. This event marks a significant milestone in the history of the petroleum industry in South Australia, and owes its existence to the construction of the Cooper Basin Liquids Scheme processing facilities at Moomba and Port Bonython in 1983 at a cost of \$1.5 billion. Since that time these facilities have generated over 600 permanent jobs in the State and accrued more than \$2.5 billion in sales revenue to the producers plus \$100 million in royalty payments to the South Australian Government. Later in 1989 the Cooper Basin Producers will also celebrate 20 years of continuous natural gas supply to the Adelaide market.

At Olympic Dam mine, underground openings extend for 30 kilometres, connecting with the 500 metre deep Whenan Shaft and a service decline. The mine commenced full production in mid-1988. Conventional mining methods are being used; these comprise sub-level open stoping, post-pillar and cut-and-fill. Coupled with the use of mobile heavy duty diesel equipment, this provides a basis for high productivity. Primary crushing of ore is undertaken underground, then it is hoisted to the surface through Whenan Shaft and transferred overland by conveyor for fine grindings and classification. A high-grade copper concentrate is produced by conventional flotation methods and is fed to the smelter. Extraction and recovery of uranium as yellowcake is achieved from the flotation tailings through solvent extraction and precipitation in the hydro-metallurgical plant. In the flash furnace, copper concentrates are smelted to yield an upgraded product of 'blister' containing 99.5 per cent copper. This is taken to the electrolytic copper refinery to produce copper cathodes as well as gold and silver bullion.

BHP has embarked on a new mining development at the Iron Duke deposit in the Middleback Range at a cost of \$40 million. Scheduled production of 1¹/₂ million tonnes annually will supplant that now being derived from six pits currently operating in the Iron Baron locality and which are nearing exhaustion. Overburden removal, bench development and construction of roads, workshops, crusher and tramway are scheduled for completion by late 1989.

As future power generation in South Australia will require an increase in the use of coal, deposits at Lochiel, Sedan, Weedina, Kingston and Wintinna are being evaluated.

**Private Mineral Exploration (Other than Petroleum)
Expenditure by Type of Mineral Sought, South Australia
(\$ million)**

Type of mineral	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt . . .	45.7	48.7	3.7	2.9	7.9
Gold	1.1	1.7	4.2	2.2	5.0
Iron ore	-	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Mineral sands	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.7	0.5
Tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram	n.p.	-	n.p.	-	n.p.
Uranium	1.2	1.2	37.2	0.9	2.0
Other metallic (a)	0.1	0.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Coal	1.0	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.2
Construction materials (b)	n.p.	n.p.	-	n.p.	n.p.
Diamonds	3.7	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.9
Other non-metallic (c)	n.p.	n.p.	0.3	n.p.	0.6
Total	54.4	57.6	48.9	11.0	18.9

(a) Includes precious metals other than gold and silver. (b) Comprises aggregate, sand, gravel and all stone used for construction purposes. (c) Includes gemstones other than diamonds.

The Department of Mines and Energy spent approximately \$27.5 million in 1986-87 on geological and other investigations, drilling and mineral research work to assist the State's mineral industry.

Details of private petroleum exploration and development for South Australia are shown in the following table for the years 1985-1988.

Private Petroleum Exploration and Development, South Australia^(a)

Particulars	Unit	1985	1986	1987	1988
Wells drilled (b):					
Exploration	No.	51	40	56	71
Development	No.	33	6	24	10
Depth drilled:					
Exploration	'000m	117.4	95.2	129.6	170.8
Development	'000m	78.4	14.1	50.5	27.1
Expenditure:					
Private sources;					
Exploration	\$'000	108,690	68,287	57,829	80,386
Development	\$'000	106,136	53,047	25,674	178,875

(a) Source: Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics. (b) Number of wells reaching total depth during year.

12.2 ENERGY

South Australia's Energy Resources

Although South Australia has a reasonably varied energy resource base, the State depends almost entirely on non-renewable fossil fuels for its energy needs. Details of these resources, namely coal, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), crude oil and condensate and some others, are given below.

Coal

South Australia, by comparison with the eastern States, has no known high rank readily exploitable coals even though bituminous coals have been intersected at depth in the Cooper and Pedirka Basins. There are, however, an abundance of near-surface deposits of low rank coal occurring throughout the State in basins of Permian, Triassic, Jurassic and Tertiary age; measured and indicated resources exceed 10 billion tonnes. These low rank coals are of variable quality, often having high moisture, sodium, chlorine, sulphur and ash contents. It is probable that the best of these coals will be used for power generation next century.

South Australia has one operating coal mine, located 550 kilometres north of Adelaide at Leigh Creek. It is expected that coal mining will continue at Leigh Creek until the year 2025, supplying coal to both the present 240 megawatts (MW) Thomas Playford B Power Station and the adjoining new 2 x 250 MW Northern Power Station, as well as a planned third 250 MW unit.

Approximately 2.7 million tonnes of Leigh Creek coal is used to generate approximately 40 per cent of the State's electricity, the remainder being generated from gas.

A significant quantity of high rank bituminous coal is imported into South Australia from the eastern States for the production of coke in the iron and steel industry at Whyalla, and also for use in the lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie.

A number of longer term energy scenarios for the State have indicated that the proportion of electricity generated from coal may increase during the next century. To plan for this event the State has been examining the feasibility of using local low grade coals which are in abundant supply.

A detailed study of the Lochiel and Sedan Coalfields was completed during 1988-89. This evaluation was the culmination of many years of work and included a detailed technical and economic assessment, together with an estimation of electricity cost from a 500 MW pulverised fuel power station.

Natural Gas

Over the last twenty years natural gas (largely methane) has become a vital part of South Australia's energy consumption pattern. In 1987-88, natural gas supplied 28.7 per cent of the State's primary energy and was utilised as follows; electricity generation 61 per cent, industrial 29 per cent, domestic 7 per cent, commercial 3 per cent.

This State was one of the earliest users of natural gas in Australia with first supplies arriving in Adelaide from the Cooper Basin in November 1969. More than half this gas is presently consumed in electric power generation at the Electricity Trust of South Australia power stations at Torrens Island, Dry Creek and Mintaro. The Trust's use of natural gas provided the economic justification for the construction of the 790 kilometre pipeline needed to deliver the gas to Adelaide, Peterborough, Port Pirie, Mintaro and Angaston. The remainder is reticulated to homes, industry and commercial premises for use directly in heating and drying applications. In early 1989 the existing gas pipeline spur to Port Pirie township and smelters was extended across Spencer Gulf to supply Whyalla's blast furnace and the Port Bonython plant, plus local domestic users.

At the end of 1987, natural gas was discovered at Katnook No. 1, approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Penola in the Otway Basin. Although the initial proven gas discovery was small, further exploration and appraisal drilling carried out nearby at Ladbroke Grove No. 1 and Katnook No. 2 during early 1989, has indicated a probable gas reserve of sufficient size to supply the State's South East commercial and domestic users presently relying on electricity or fuel oil for their primary heating requirements.

Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Recoverable LPG reserves in the Cooper Basin are about 9.3 million tonnes. LPG (propane and butane) is recognised as an important substitute for petrol in South Australia. LPG is used in the production of synthetic natural gas, which is reticulated as town gas in Mount Gambier and Roxby Downs.

The Cooper Basin producers have constructed an LPG storage and loading terminal at Port Bonython, near Whyalla, which is connected to the Moomba processing facilities by a liquids pipeline. The bulk of South Australia's LPG requirements are now supplied from this facility, although the Port Stanvac refinery will continue to supply small amounts to the local market. Sales of commercial LPG commenced in June 1984 with the first overseas exports taking place in August 1984.

Crude Oil and Condensate

Oil is an extremely convenient energy source because of its ease of handling and storage, high energy value per unit volume and broad range of uses. It is one of the most widely used fuels in this State and currently satisfies about 43 per cent of energy demand. While Australia is better off than many other countries in terms of having a local source of oil, in 1987-88 this State imported 56.7 per cent of its feedstock requirements from overseas. The remainder came from Barrow Island and the Gippsland and Cooper Basin oilfields to meet the needs of the refinery and the lubricating oil plant at Port Stanvac.

Information provided by the South Australian Department of Mines and Energy indicates that discovered fields in the South Australian segment of the Cooper and Eromanga Basins contain 40.9 million barrels of recoverable crude oil and 36.5 million barrels of condensate (liquids recoverable from gas wells).

Wood

Approximately 4 per cent of this State's annual energy demand is met by wood. Its main use is in the domestic sector as a heating fuel, although some (largely wood waste) is used in industry, particularly in the forestry industry and for generating some electricity in the south east of the State. Currently, most wood supplies come from the State's forestry areas in the South East and from the Riverland mallee scrub.

Solar

South Australia, because of its latitude and dry climate has a significant potential for utilising direct or radiant solar energy. Solar hot water systems for domestic applications and for swimming pools are already in use and offer the potential for significant cost savings. Appropriate building design can utilise available solar radiant energy in winter to offset heating requirements. The full potential of solar energy applications will only be realised with advances in technology and improvements in relative cost; there is already increasing scope for the use of photo-voltaic cells to generate electricity in remote areas for specialised purposes such as telecommunications.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ENERGY AUTHORITIES AND ORGANISATIONS

In South Australia, there are several authorities and organisations concerned with the extraction, processing, distribution and monitoring of the State's energy resources *e.g.* the Pipelines Authority of South Australia and the South Australian Energy Council. Information about these bodies is contained in pages 384-6 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1983.

ELECTRICITY

In 1946 the Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA), a public corporation, acquired the assets of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company and since then the Trust has been responsible for electricity generation and distribution throughout most of the State. The Trust is an autonomous body, which reports to Parliament through the Minister of Mines and Energy. It is responsible for its own finances (including loan raising) and pays all normal State taxes such as payroll tax,

land tax and local government rates. Over the years indigenous fuels – coal from Leigh Creek and natural gas from the north-east of the State – have largely supplanted imported fuels. A detailed description of the development of electricity supply was included on pages 278–81 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1966.

Power Generation

There are eight power stations in South Australia controlled by ETSA. Torrens Island Power Station, with a generating capacity of 1,280 MW, is the largest, while the Northern Power Station, commissioned in 1985, has a generating capacity of 500 MW. The Electricity Trust's total capacity at 30 June 1989 was 2,380 MW.

To meet future demands, a third 250 MW unit at the Northern Power Station is planned for commissioning in 1996.

Fuels

The Trust relies on natural gas as its main fuel with 60 per cent of its total generation in 1988-89 coming from this source. Gas has been used at the Torrens Island Power Station since 1969, at the Dry Creek Power Station since 1973, and at Mintaro since 1984.

As there is no assurance of sufficient quantities of natural gas being available for electricity generation in the 1990s, the Trust has investigated a range of alternatives. The preferred option for electricity generation is development of several local lignite coal sources.

Leigh Creek coal is used exclusively in the Thomas Playford Power Station and the Northern Power Station at Port Augusta.

Transmission and Distribution

In the first ten years of the Trust's operations the length of transmission and distribution lines rose from 4,400 kilometres to 12,800 kilometres. Expansion over the next ten years was equally as active primarily because of the construction of 13,600 kilometres of the single wire earth return system. This system allows supply in country areas where consumers are so scattered that supply by conventional methods would be impracticable. Most of the settled areas of the State are now covered by the Trust's system and expansion in recent years has been to meet the increased load on the system.

A 500 MW capacity interconnection with the Victorian–New South Wales systems is being constructed and is scheduled for commissioning in 1990.

About 90 per cent of new housing subdivisions are underground mains areas. In these subdivisions 11 KV and low voltage lines are installed underground and developers pay a contribution towards ETSA's costs. The Electricity Trust and local government authorities share the costs of conversion schemes from overhead to underground reticulation in areas where aesthetic benefits to the general public are possible.

Electricity Trust of South Australia, Sales of Electricity (MWh)

Particulars	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Residential	2,747,679	2,752,141	2,830,006	2,948,226	2,961,526
Industrial	2,215,570	2,276,453	2,264,780	2,360,053	2,514,526
General purpose	1,446,075	1,501,054	1,558,615	1,684,572	1,752,535
Bulk supply	94,580	86,399	58,210	56,932	167,363
Public lighting	55,759	57,456	58,476	59,476	60,602
Pumping for major water pipelines	177,636	215,800	122,202	148,127	150,543
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,737,299</i>	<i>6,889,303</i>	<i>6,892,289</i>	<i>7,257,386</i>	<i>7,607,095</i>

At 30 June 1989 the Trust supplied 650,000 customers accounting for over 99 per cent of all electricity consumers in the State. Following the acquisition by the Trust during 1986-87 of seven District Council electricity undertakings on Eyre Peninsula, the Trust is now responsible for supplying only 318 consumers indirectly through a bulk supply operated by one customer. Approximately 4,130 additional consumers are supplied by small independent electricity undertakings operating mainly diesel generating plant in remote areas of the State.

GAS

The South Australian Gas Company (SAGASCO), was a privately owned company incorporated and regulated by an 1861 Act of Parliament to supply gas to Adelaide and surrounding villages. The first gas was produced at Brompton in 1863 and subsequent plants were opened at Port Adelaide in 1866 and Glenelg in 1875. Gas was first produced at Port Pirie in 1892.

In June 1988 SAGASCO merged with the Government owned South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation (SAOG) to form a new company, SAGASCO Holdings Ltd. The utility is now known as South Australian Gas Company Limited and SAOG has been renamed SAGASCO Resources Ltd.

Since the 1950s a considerable expansion of the distribution system has taken place. This is evident from the following table which gives details of number of consumers and length of mains at 30 June in selected years and at 31 December 1989.

South Australian Gas Company Limited, Consumers and Mains

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>				<i>At 31</i>
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>December</i>
Number of consumers (a)	84,629	121,720	186,670	250,545	301,900
Length of mains (km)	1,677	2,525	3,603	4,967	5,811

(a) Includes 37,500 consumers of bottled gas.

Natural gas became available in 1969. By 1971, all appliances in the Adelaide metropolitan area had been converted to natural gas, and all coal carbonising and carburetted water gas making plants were shut down.

Natural gas is reticulated through most of the Adelaide metropolitan area, as well as Port Pirie (since 1976), Angaston (since 1983), Peterborough (since 1987) and Whyalla (since 1988). Liquefied petroleum gas is used in the production of synthetic natural gas, which is reticulated as town gas at Mount Gambier and Roxby Downs.

The Company places great emphasis on promoting natural gas with both the domestic and commercial/industrial markets as a cheap and non-polluting fuel.

Chapter 13

COMMERCE

13.1 INTERNAL TRADE

RETAIL TRADE

A Census of the Retail Industry was conducted for the year ended 30 June 1986 (1985-86 Retail Census). The scope of the Census included all establishments classified to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 Edition (ASIC) Subdivision 48 (Retail Trade). Also included were establishments classified to ASIC 4728, Builders Hardware Dealers n.e.c. Excluded from the collection were establishments classified to ASIC classes 4846 (Shoe Repairers) and 4857 (Electrical Appliance Repairers n.e.c.).

The aim of the census was, in general, to include all retail establishments that operated at any time during the year ended 30 June 1986. Seasonal businesses which normally operate during certain periods of the year are included as far as possible even if they were not operating at 30 June 1986. However, in general, establishments which ceased operations during the year or commenced operations during the last two months of the year are included in census results only if their contribution to statistical aggregates is significant.

Retail Industry : Summary of Operations by Industry Class South Australia, 1985-86

Industry class	Establishments at 30 June number	Persons employed at 30 June (a)		Wages and salaries \$'000	Turnover (b) \$'000
		Males number	Females number		
Retail establishments:					
Department and general stores;					
Department stores	37	2,398	7,549	108,619	828,357
General stores	19	55	104	1,621	11,057
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores;					
Men's and boys' wear stores	218	476	336	8,506	64,510
Women's and girls' wear stores	878	305	2,485	22,015	175,196
Footwear stores	252	290	738	9,631	71,199
Fabrics and household textile stores	349	245	842	7,599	58,104
Floor coverings stores	80	277	149	6,758	60,631
Furniture stores	252	842	458	18,943	150,583
Household appliance and hardware stores;					
Domestic hardware stores	418	536	660	8,177	74,750
Watchmakers and jewellers	248	339	634	8,494	60,073
Music stores	113	201	189	3,824	40,564
Household appliance stores	565	1,355	899	25,053	279,188
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers;					
New motor vehicle dealers	1,335	6,661	1,459	105,736	1,532,849
Used motor vehicle dealers	376	1,258	289	19,165	336,315
Service stations (c)	797	3,266	1,728	37,776	596,857
Smash repairers	577	2,027	374	21,121	85,644
Motor cycle dealers	105	297	74	4,772	68,541
Boat and caravan dealers	105	310	103	4,764	51,927
Tyre and battery retailers	165	731	104	13,350	97,720
Food stores;					
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists					
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists	1,319	6,783	10,248	137,869	1,497,220
Butchers	635	1,501	498	16,106	135,394
Fruit and vegetable stores	323	536	576	4,644	62,601
Liquor stores	101	288	114	4,873	79,015
Bread and cake stores	193	296	630	5,953	27,301
Fish shops, take away food and milk bars	2,315	4,005	5,798	37,117	363,519

Retail Industry : Summary of Operations by Industry Class
South Australia, 1985-86 (continued)

Industry class	Establishments at 30 June number	Persons employed at 30 June (a)		Wages and salaries \$'000	Turnover (b) \$'000
		Males number	Females number		
Other retailers;					
Pharmacies	487	736	1,949	26,348	182,675
Photographic equipment stores	77	94	178	2,790	22,727
Sports and toy stores	348	622	396	7,323	75,138
Newsagents, stationers and booksellers	537	816	1,213	13,009	118,137
Secondhand goods dealers	407	427	389	2,995	29,681
Nurserymen and florists	348	404	798	7,074	43,899
Retailing n.e.c.	408	354	570	3,983	35,944
Total retail establishments	14,387	38,731	42,531	706,006	7,317,316

(a) Includes working proprietors.

(b) Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

(c) The turnover figure for this industry does not reflect sales of petrol on commission.

Surveys of Retail Establishments

Prior to June 1988, estimates of the value of retail sales of goods were calculated from monthly returns received from a sample of retail and selected service establishments.

From June 1988 the series is based on a new survey of retail and selected service establishments. The main changes introduced are the reporting of 'turnover' of retail establishments rather than the narrower 'retail sales' and the re-basing of the survey on the results of the 1985-86 Retail Census.

The following table shows the estimates of the value of turnover of retail and selected service establishments at current prices by industry for the years 1985-86 to 1988-89. Data for periods prior to June 1988 have been converted to the new basis.

Turnover of Retail Establishments at Current Prices by Industry, ^(a) South Australia (\$ million)

Industry	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	1,565.8	1,678.4	1,745.3	1,837.0
Butchers	147.1	134.2	114.4	147.3
Other food stores	350.6	378.9	421.1	424.0
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	623.9	644.1	705.6	729.2
Cafes and restaurants	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	263.6
Clothing and fabric stores	340.3	333.1	343.5	384.6
Department and general stores	855.3	896.1	923.3	933.3
Footwear stores	58.1	60.2	74.7	79.7
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	82.1	81.9	106.6	136.9
Electrical goods stores	368.4	348.5	403.5	416.1
Furniture stores	198.2	173.6	149.1	170.9
Floor coverings stores	43.6	49.5	47.9	52.1
Pharmacies	140.6	161.0	174.9	199.5
Newsagents	134.6	129.3	128.6	143.0
Other stores (b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	256.8
Total	5,291.1	5,488.5	5,795.6	6,174.0

(a) Retail sales before June 1988 have been adjusted to a turnover basis. See the Explanatory Notes of *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0). (b) Includes photographic stores, sports and toy stores, secondhand goods dealers, nurserymen and florists, retailers n.e.c. and hairdressers and beauty salons.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The 1986-87 Service Industries Survey covered ten personal and travel related industries. Seven of these were also part of the 1979-80 Census of Retail and Selected Services Industries, therefore allowing some comparisons between the two periods. (These industries are motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, hotels (mainly drinking places), accommodation, licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and hairdressers and beauty salons.) Data for motor vehicle hire, travel agency services and photography services have been collected for the first time.

The 1987-88 Service Industries Survey covered twelve professional and business related industries. The industries included in the 1986-88 Survey have not previously been surveyed in this detail by ABS so there are no earlier statistics available to which they can be compared.

A brief summary of details of the 1986-87 and 1987-88 Survey is contained in the following table.

Selected Service Industries : Summary of Operations
South Australia, 1986-87 and 1987-88

ASIC Class	Enterprises	Persons	Wages	Turnover	Gross	Net
	operating at end June	employed at end June	and salaries (a)		product	operating surplus
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<i>1986-87 -</i>						
5711 Motor vehicle hire	24	186	3	19	n.a.	n.a.
5741 Travel agency services (b)	106	619	9	20	n.a.	n.a.
9133 Motion picture theatres	22	441	5	20	8	3
9231 Cafes and restaurants	636	6,400	47	179	65	13
9232 Hotels (mainly drinking places)	558	9,282	93	497	125	21
9233 Accommodation	280	3,367	38	121	57	15
9241-3 Licensed clubs	432	2,742	21	85	32	7
9340 Laundries and dry cleaners (c)	142	1,062	10	36	18	5
9351-2 Hairdressers and beauty salons	1,016	3,796	27	75	41	11
9361 Photography services	127	357	2	12	5	2
<i>1987-88 -</i>						
6310 Real estate agents	674	3,174	72	152	93	15
6334 Architectural services	267	832	16	57	28	10
6335 Surveying services	47	330	8	20	10	-
6336 Engineering and technical services (d)	286	1,824	43	108	61	11
6371 Legal services	323	3,147	40	178	83	39
6372 Accounting services	503	3,764	37	153	76	35
6381 Computing services	221	958	20	57	29	5
6382 Advertising services	165	1,017	20	259	36	14
6385 Debt collecting and credit reporting services	22	168	3	8	4	1
6386 Pest control services	37	249	4	14	8	3
6387 Cleaning services (e)	266	5,447	37	58	45	5
6388-9 Security/protection and business services n.e.c.(f)	63	1,028	16	37	23	6

- (a) Gross earnings of all employees before taxation and other deductions. Drawings of working proprietors and partners are excluded. (b) Includes the travel agency divisions of the major financial institutions (mainly banks). (c) Excludes carpet cleaning services. (d) Includes quantity surveyors. (e) Includes carpet cleaning services. (f) Excludes quantity surveyors.

INTERSTATE TRADE

Although a wide range of statistics of production, domestic sales and overseas trade in goods has been prepared for many years, knowledge of trading patterns in the South Australian economy was deficient because of the absence of statistics of the interstate trade in this State. Surveys of interstate trade in merchandise were undertaken for the years ended 30 June 1979, 1982, 1985 and 1988.

Results from the 1987-88 survey are shown in the following table.

**Value of Interstate Trade by Commodity, South Australia
1987-88(a)**

Commodity group	Exports		Imports	
	\$m	SE%	\$m	SE%
Livestock, food, animal and vegetable oils and fats	624.0	3.7	746.3	10.0
Australian wine and brandy	257.9	4.9	34.0	0.4
Other beverages	85.7	0.2	n.p.	n.p.
Tobacco and tobacco products	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	465.6	0.2	366.5	7.8
Chemicals and chemical products	171.8	3.1	735.9	9.7
Other crude materials (inedible)	187.0	15.0	185.3	1.3
Leather, rubber, wood and paper products	n.p.	n.p.	508.7	10.3
Clothing and footwear	178.9	4.5	398.7	11.7
Textile yarn, fabrics and related products n.e.c.	102.8	5.5	228.2	19.0
Metal products	805.2	2.1	690.6	6.8
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,778.2	2.6	708.8	5.4
Other transport equipment	44.2	29.5	28.1	37.8
Domestic appliances and equipment	321.1	15.3	271.9	33.3
Other machinery and equipment	503.6	4.5	932.8	20.4
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, lighting equipment and furniture	135.8	11.6	120.9	7.8
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	93.2	12.9	84.2	8.1
Other manufactured goods	313.2	10.4	535.1	17.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,546.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>6,655.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>

(a) The relative standard errors associated with the estimates for exports (\$6,546.8 million with a standard error of 1.4%) and imports \$6,655.6 million with a standard error of 4.1% indicate that no statistical inference can be drawn about South Australia being a net importer or exporter of goods.

TOURISM

The ABS introduced a series of tourist accommodation surveys in September quarter 1975 to provide an indication of the utilisation of accommodation available by measuring occupancy rates. The surveys calculate occupancy rates as the proportion of guest rooms, sites or units occupied to the number of rooms, sites or units available for accommodating paying guests.

Establishments in the surveys are grouped into four categories – licensed hotels with facilities, *i.e.* bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms; licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels or guest houses with facilities; caravan parks with powered sites for caravans, and toilet, shower and laundry facilities available for guests; and self-contained holiday flats, units and houses. Caravan parks were included in the surveys from the September quarter 1977. Excluded at that time were licensed hotels, private hotels and guest houses without facilities.

Up to June quarter 1986 the surveys included establishments providing accommodation predominantly to short-term guests (*i.e.* guests staying for periods of less than 2 months).

Commencing with September quarter 1986 the surveys also included caravan parks which are predominantly occupied by long-term guests. A new survey was introduced in September quarter 1987: holiday flats and serviced apartments providing self-catering facilities were included. Establishments comprising at least 5 units providing short-term accommodation are surveyed.

The number of establishments identified in the survey is determined by the nature of the services and facilities provided, and 126 licensed hotels with facilities, 224 motels, 159 short-term caravan parks, 36 long-term caravan parks and 84 letting agents (with letting rights to at least 5 flats, units or houses) were included in September 1989.

Tourist Accommodation Survey, South Australia

Particulars	Unit	Quarter				
		Sept. 1988	Dec. 1988	Mar. 1989	June 1989	Sept. 1989
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES						
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	126	124	125	125	126
Guest rooms	Number	3,874	3,833	3,613	3,616	3,644
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	42.2	46.4	47.1	47.1	49.5
Takings	\$'000	9,649	11,572	10,469	11,148	11,398
MOTELS ETC. WITH FACILITIES						
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	221	220	224	225	224
Guest rooms	Number	5,628	5,689	5,725	5,780	5,801
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	48.0	53.7	60.0	53.0	52.5
Takings	\$'000	12,735	15,273	16,749	15,142	15,496
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS						
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	162	161	162	161	159
Sites (a)	Number	18,907	18,917	19,323	19,195	19,021
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	12.7	16.9	25.3	15.1	13.9
Takings	\$'000	2,678	3,755	5,057	3,220	3,099
LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS						
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	36	36	36	36	36
Sites (a)	Number	3,292	3,350	3,525	3,403	3,439
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	38.0	39.4	44.2	41.4	38.5
Takings	\$'000	882	1,011	1,171	1,036	1,030
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES						
Letting entities	Number	79	77	84	83	84
Flats, units etc.	Number	1,096	1,107	1,193	1,171	1,191
Unit occupancy rate	Per cent	36.5	43.4	62.2	41.5	39.7
Takings	\$'000	1,805	2,326	3,370	2,292	2,326

(a) Includes on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats etc.

Tourist Accommodation Survey : Details by Statistical Division and Subdivision, 1988-89

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Licensed hotels, motels etc. with facilities			Short-term caravan parks		
	Establish- ments at 30 June 1989 number	Guest rooms at 30 June 1989 number	Average room occu- pancy rate 1988-89 per cent	Establish- ments at 30 June 1989 number	Sites (a) at 30 June 1989 number	Average site occupancy rate for 1988-89 per cent
Northern	23	425	46.1	5	1,109	45.0
Western	16	279	53.7			
Eastern	51	3,005	61.3			
Southern	27	689	50.0	7	722	34.7
<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>4,398</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1,831</i>	<i>40.2</i>
Barossa	18	274	44.8	14	2,271	15.3
Kangaroo Island	11	234	37.8			
Onkaparinga	4	513	41.6			
Fleurieu	19					
<i>Outer Adelaide</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>1,021</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>3,503</i>	<i>14.8</i>

**Tourist Accommodation Survey : Details by Statistical Division and Subdivision
1988-89 (continued)**

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Licensed hotels, motels etc. with facilities			Short-term caravan parks		
	Establish- ments at 30 June 1989	Guest rooms at 30 June 1989	Average room occu- pancy rate 1988-89	Establish- ments at 30 June 1989	Sites (a) at 30 June 1989	Average site occupancy rate for 1988-89
	number	number	per cent	number	number	per cent
Yorke	15	212	35.3	22	2,366	18.2
Lower North	9	117	48.8	7	408	18.2
<i>Yorke and Lower North</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>2,774</i>	<i>18.4</i>
Riverland	18	560	41.2	13	1,900	19.0
Murray Mallee	16	225	40.5	13	1,140	10.0
<i>Murray Lands</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>3,040</i>	<i>15.7</i>
Upper South East	21	385	46.8	10	1,108	11.9
Lower South East	32	725	50.8	10	1,390	10.6
<i>South East</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>2,498</i>	<i>11.4</i>
Lincoln	20	314	41.4	13	1,500	12.7
West Coast	8	249	43.7	9	1,024	15.1
<i>Eyre</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>2,524</i>	<i>13.7</i>
Whyalla	10)	258	48.7)	8	1,020	16.7
Lake Gilles	1))			
Far North	9)	464	45.3)			
Pirie	6))			
Flinders Ranges	16	468	44.1	13	1,458	16.3
<i>Northern</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>1,190</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>3,025</i>	<i>15.7</i>
South Australia	350	9,396	50.5	161	19,195	17.5

(a) Includes on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats etc.

**Tourist Accommodation Survey : Details by Size of Establishment, South Australia
June Quarter 1989**

Particulars	Unit	Size of establishment (number of rooms)					Total
		1-9	10-15	16-25	26-50	51 and over	
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES							
Establishments	Number	36	36	15	24	14	125
Guest rooms	Number	238	433	302	751	1,892	3,616
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	33.1	37.4	34.8	46.0	53.5	47.1
Takings	\$'000	235	506	33.1	1,574	8,501	11,148
MOTELS ETC. WITH FACILITIES							
Establishments	Number	39	53	47	66	20	225
Guest rooms	Number	239	677	978	2,394	1,492	5,780
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	30.4	44.1	49.0	54.5	61.0	53.0
Takings	\$'000	299	1,176	1,956	6,296	5,416	15,143

**Tourist Accommodation Survey : Details by Size of Establishment, South Australia
June Quarter 1989 (continued)**

Particulars	Unit	Size of establishment (number of sites)				301 and over	Total
		1-50	51-100	101-200	201-300		
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS							
Establishments	Number	37	51	52	12	9	161
Sites (a)	Number	1,330	3,785	7,353	3,022	3,705	19,195
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	11.1	15.7	17.1	14.7	12.3	15.1
Takings	\$'000	142	602	1,513	443	520	3,220
LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS							
Establishments	Number	11	9	15	1	-	36
Sites (a)	Number	340	718		2,345	-	3,403
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	25.0	36.0		45.4	-	41.4
Takings	\$'000	66	184		786	-	1,036

(a) Includes on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats etc.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 8501.0 *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (Monthly)
- 8502.4 *Interstate Trade, South Australia*
- 8503.0 *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (Quarterly)
- 8622.4 *Retail Census, Details of Operations, South Australia, 1985-86*
- 8623.4 *Retail Census, Small Area Statistics, South Australia, 1985-86*
- 8626.4 *Retail Census, Establishment Size Statistics, South Australia, 1985-86*
- 8635.0 *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Quarterly)
- 8635.4 *Tourist Accommodation, South Australia* (Quarterly)
- 3401.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Monthly)
- 3402.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Quarterly)

13.2 FOREIGN TRADE

Under the Constitution the Commonwealth Parliament is given the power to make laws on trade and customs. Existing laws in respect of trade mainly relate to customs matters, export controls and quarantine.

TRADE POLICY

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for overall trade policy advice. The Department of Primary Industries and Energy, the Department of Industry Technology and Commerce and the Australian Trade Commission also have responsibility in their specialist administrative areas of interest.

Australia is one of the original Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a multilateral trade agreement designed to facilitate trading and improve trading opportunities by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free exchange of goods, and providing rules for the conduct of international trade.

Australia maintains a substantial involvement in the GATT, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and various international bodies responsible for trade in particular commodities.

Representation on trade matters is maintained in all major markets and Australia has concluded trade agreements with a large number of countries with which it trades.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

The Australian Trade Commission (AUSTRADE) was formed in January 1986 to provide a wide range of services to assist exporters. The objectives of AUSTRADE are to improve export performance by motivating industry to become export orientated, to facilitate export marketing and to advocate an improved environment for export of both goods and services.

It has offices in all major cities in Australia and a large number of overseas countries.

Export Finance and Insurance

AUSTRADE provides loans and guarantees for export of goods and services and insurance services are provided to cover against non-payment, indemnities and political risks.

Export Incentives

AUSTRADE provides grants for market research, fares, representation, advertising and the cost of participating in overseas trade displays. Through the Export Market Development Grants Scheme AUSTRADE encourages exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets and in recognition of achievement AUSTRADE runs an annual program of export awards.

Overseas Projects and Services

AUSTRADE assists Australian businesses to obtain contracts associated with overseas projects and can undertake a project and finance packaging role for consortia of Australian companies in bidding for overseas projects.

Through its overseas network, AUSTRADE is able to channel trade information direct to Australian companies. The overseas offices also provide advice on agents, distribution systems, marketing techniques and economic conditions. Participation is arranged at trade fairs, exhibitions and displays throughout the world. Display rooms in a number of Trade Commissioner offices are available for use by exporters.

Trade missions for specific industries or groups of firms and survey missions designed to explore prospects in new or developing areas are arranged regularly. AUSTRADE also coordinates a program of visits to Australia by overseas buyers.

South Australian Trade and Investment Representatives

The functions of South Australia's Agent-General in London are to foster Australian trade, investment and tourism from the United Kingdom and Western Europe. There are also agencies with similar responsibilities in Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo.

The Government also has an Export Bridging Finance Scheme to assist South Australian exporters.

METHOD OF RECORDING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

Exports

From 1 July 1978 the ABS has changed the basis of recording State details in Australian export statistics from 'State of Lodgment' (of export documents) to 'State of Origin' (of

exported goods). State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Statistics in the following export tables are on a 'State of Origin' basis, and caution should be exercised when making comparisons with earlier periods.

A 'State of Loading' recording base has simultaneously been developed by ABS. The table on page 243 shows for comparative purposes, South Australian exports (principal commodity groups) by both 'State of Loading' and by 'State of Origin'.

Imports

Imports continue to be collected and published on a 'State of Lodgment of Import Documents' basis and there is no break in the series. Imports do not provide a record of the overseas goods used or consumed in South Australia as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and, more commonly, some goods imported through other States pass into South Australia.

Introduction of EXIT (Exports Integration)

On 12 December 1988 the Australian Customs Service (ACS) commenced the progressive implementation of EXIT, a new system for electronically processing and recording export information and for clearance of outward sea and air cargo manifests.

The EXIT system will lead to an improvement in the timeliness of exports data in foreign trade statistics. Presently, exports are recorded in foreign trade statistics in the month that the export documents are processed by ACS. Under EXIT, exports will be recorded in the month of shipment and consequently foreign trade export statistics will more accurately reflect actual shipments during that month.

Commodity Classification

From 1 July 1978, exports and imports were classified according to the revised Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) which were based on the United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC R2). This classification is closely related to the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) which was used as the basis for the Australian Customs Tariff.

From 1 January 1988, export and import statistics have been collected according to the Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification and the Harmonized Tariff which are based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (the Harmonized System). The Harmonized System is a new international classification for describing goods for Customs and other purposes and was adopted in January 1988 by most of the major trading nations of the world. To coincide with the introduction of the Harmonized System, a new international version of the Standard International Trade Classification (*i.e.* SITC R3) was introduced.

Valuation

Exports

Goods actually sold to overseas buyers before shipment are valued at the free-on-board (f.o.b.) (*i.e.* the charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods are excluded) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are dispatched for sale. The recorded value of exports includes the value of the outside package, other than international containers used for containerised cargo. Exporters who do not know the value of the goods at shipment and enter an appropriate value must subsequently submit an entry either confirming or revising the estimated return.

Imports

The recorded value of imports is the Customs value (formerly referred to as the value for duty). On 30 November 1981, Australia changed its system of valuation from the Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) to the GATT Agreement on Customs Valuation. The Agreement reflects one of a number of trade related codes of conduct established during the round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) concluded in 1979.

Under the Agreement the primary basis for establishing the Customs value is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important condition is that the buyer and seller must be independent of each other. If the conditions are not met the GATT Agreement offers a set of practical rules to determine the Customs value.

The recording of the value of imports remains on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value also continues to include the value of the outside package, other than international containers used for containerised cargo.

Exclusions

The following are not included in recorded import and export statistics:

- (a) direct transit trade, *i.e.* goods trans-shipped or moved through Australia for purposes of transport only;
- (b) migrants' and passengers' effects imported or exported and parcels post imports and exports of small value, for which Customs entries are not required;
- (c) certain materials under inter-governmental agreements for defence and similar projects for which Customs entries are not required;
- (d) ships and aircraft engaged in the transport of passengers or goods between Australia and other countries;
- (e) the sale or purchase of any ship intended for use on overseas routes;
- (f) the sale or purchase, prior to 1 July 1987, of any aircraft intended for use on overseas routes. From 1 July 1987, purchases of aircraft (and parts and components) intended for use on overseas routes are included in recorded import statistics. Sales of aircraft (and parts and components) which were imported into Australia on or after 1 July 1987 for use on overseas routes are included in recorded export statistics;
- (g) fish and other sea products landed abroad, or in Australia, directly from the high seas by Australian ships;
- (h) import entries lodged on informal clearance documents (ICD's) for values not exceeding \$250. In addition, from 21 October 1985 import entries lodged on ICD's for postal articles valued at between \$250 and \$1,000 are excluded;
- (i) for imports only, bunkers and stores supplied to ships and aircraft prior to arrival in Australia;
- (j) from July 1986, export consignments where the value of the goods in each transaction is less than \$500. Prior to that date the value level was \$250;
- (k) interstate trade; and
- (l) re-exports and re-imports of goods which were originally imported or exported on a temporary basis or for repair, alteration or renovation (in Australia or overseas) and subsequently re-exported or re-imported. From 1981-82 re-exports are excluded from export tables. In 1986-87 re-exports from South Australian ports were valued at \$7.70 million, in 1987-88, \$7.79 million and in 1988-89, \$8.62 million.

Ships' and Aircraft Stores

Prior to July 1982 bunkers and stores supplied to foreign owned vessels and aircraft prior to departure overseas were excluded from export statistics but were published separately as ships' and aircraft stores statistics. The United Nations Statistical Commission has recommended that such bunkers and stores be included in total export statistics. Accordingly, commencing with 1982-83 statistics, these commodities have been classified according to the appropriate export items.

Treatment of Confidential Data

To ensure that information about the activities of particular businesses is not disclosed it is sometimes necessary to restrict the release of statistics of a limited number of commodities. These restrictions do not affect total export or import figures but they can affect statistics at all levels in country and commodity tables.

Non-Merchandise Trade

From July 1985, non-merchandise trade has been excluded from import and export statistics. This is in accordance with UN recommendations and practices adopted by Australia's major trading partners. Further information can be obtained from ABS Foreign Trade publications.

Countries

'Country of origin' appearing in import tables should be taken to mean the country of production. 'Country of consignment' appearing in export tables means the country to which the goods were consigned so far as this can be determined at the time of export.

FOREIGN TRADE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

EXPORTS

The total value of exports of South Australian origin during 1988-89 was \$2,446.8 million.

This value is 8.1 per cent higher than 1987-88. The increase over the value of exports ten years ago was 165 per cent, while the increase in the Australian Export Price Index over the same period was 97 per cent, thus there has been an appreciable increase in South Australian foreign exports in real terms over this period.

Wheat and wool remained South Australia's most valuable export commodities during 1988-89. The income from exports of wine, petroleum products, lead and road vehicles continues to improve, as illustrated in the following table.

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Commodities

Commodity	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
QUANTITY					
Live sheep and lambs ('000)	1,738	1,466	1,178	1,878	2,164
Beef, veal, lamb and mutton (tonnes)	36,531	37,767	41,901	62,931	56,799
Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates (tonnes)	4,190	4,701	4,589	5,880	4,622
Wheat (tonnes)	2,158,477	1,583,070	2,140,608	1,877,100	1,358,751
Barley (tonnes)	1,457,531	1,902,898	1,638,465	868,678	934,153
Wine of fresh grapes (incl. fortified) ('000 litres)	6,179	8,129	15,850	28,562	28,656
Wool (a): Greasy (tonnes)	50,103	58,496	66,496	67,642	55,884
Other (tonnes)	8,341	6,606	4,477	4,769	4,918
Crude petroleum - incl. condensate ('000 litres)	261,385	134,166	39,938	48,678	241,648
Fuel oil ('000 litres)	227,619	226,591	349,853	253,790	340,805
Lubricating petroleum oils ('000 litres)	146,120	123,789	159,329	134,788	182,606
Iron and steel blooms, billets etc. (tonnes)	378,931	384,476	367,549	271,598	176,891
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought (tonnes)	-	-	-	-	10,764
Lead and lead alloys, unworked (tonnes)	118,866	143,432	106,293	102,307	142,066
VALUE (\$'000)					
Live sheep and lambs	51,623	39,498	35,208	61,708	71,733
Beef, veal, lamb and mutton	77,232	85,232	115,511	170,590	155,890
Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	68,669	91,722	105,767	134,670	91,043
Wheat	405,255	305,084	318,555	280,582	273,765
Barley	215,887	236,026	181,771	102,454	132,080
Wine of fresh grapes (incl. fortified)	10,550	13,623	28,346	56,180	70,362
Wool (a): Greasy	165,724	197,132	255,490	339,621	353,466
Other	36,187	33,801	25,942	37,993	41,391
Crude petroleum - incl. condensate	57,646	27,242	6,036	7,870	40,066
Fuel oil	53,550	58,505	45,356	42,634	63,185
Lubricating petroleum oils	76,035	74,674	82,505	63,866	70,976
Iron and steel blooms, billets, slabs etc.	84,175	92,673	92,745	63,660	44,141
Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought	-	-	-	2	42,012
Lead and lead alloys, unworked	61,087	80,563	73,419	94,222	115,793
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	28,986	31,605	69,692	92,901	120,659

(a) Wool of sheep and lambs, excluding wool tops.

**Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Commodity Groups
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Food and live animals:			
Live animals other than fish	41,009	64,933	74,814
Meat and meat preparations	135,793	195,919	179,653
Fish and fish preparations	117,509	138,107	93,752
Cereals and cereal preparations	530,406	418,564	466,503
Vegetables and fruit	74,871	75,222	63,626
Other	27,204	39,413	39,638
Beverages and tobacco	29,341	57,577	72,184
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):			
Textile fibres and their wastes	282,071	378,093	395,126
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	26,918	24,876	56,641
Other	35,490	42,233	38,554
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	161,667	130,149	194,145
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3,722	3,997	6,415
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.:			
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11,926	12,583	10,704
Other	3,506	9,825	12,081
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:			
Iron and steel	103,158	88,295	58,811
Non-ferrous metals	142,631	164,944	185,906
Other	33,005	47,713	64,741
Machinery and transport equipment:			
Power generating machinery and equipment	2,654	10,434	25,059
Machinery specialised for particular industries	15,610	22,909	28,643
Electrical machinery, appliances and parts	27,789	31,029	31,022
Transport equipment	71,567	99,577	124,955
Other	25,036	20,338	16,627
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:			
Professional and scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks	16,125	19,315	33,946
Other	9,538	19,409	25,610
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (a)	118,599	147,906	147,676
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,047,147</i>	<i>2,263,360</i>	<i>2,446,832</i>

(a) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a principal export commodity, but because of confidentiality restrictions, no details are available at the State level.

Although exports of manufactured goods have generally been increasing, the bulk of exports is still of goods usually classified as primary products. In 1988-89 the 'Crude materials, inedible' group accounted for \$490.3 million, or 20.0 per cent of exports (including wool \$394.9 million, 16.1 per cent), and the 'Food and live animals' group accounted for \$989.8 million or 40.5 per cent.

**Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Countries
(\$'000)**

<i>Country of consignment</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Canada	8,070	18,317	17,039	26,299	48,943
China	130,226	122,697	148,840	83,074	50,558
France	23,342	28,707	39,862	55,889	51,279
Germany, Federal Republic of	20,952	31,570	30,937	35,337	52,594
Hong Kong	35,332	28,765	31,427	33,832	65,877
India	45,059	77,195	38,415	75,345	58,846
Indonesia	15,887	28,907	34,960	27,813	24,808
Iran	36,927	39,728	61,478	95,774	110,576
Italy	25,029	22,890	34,062	46,886	52,162
Japan	251,663	357,125	301,255	393,189	384,165
Korea, Republic of	37,534	23,672	27,265	41,759	59,220
Malaysia	37,195	35,606	23,684	31,738	48,399
New Zealand	123,693	103,541	139,751	165,197	228,377
Oman	2,934	21,366	18,193	24,626	31,553
Philippines	10,862	8,813	13,700	20,977	25,509
Saudi Arabia	118,727	183,940	129,596	75,167	92,681

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Countries (continued)
(\$'000)

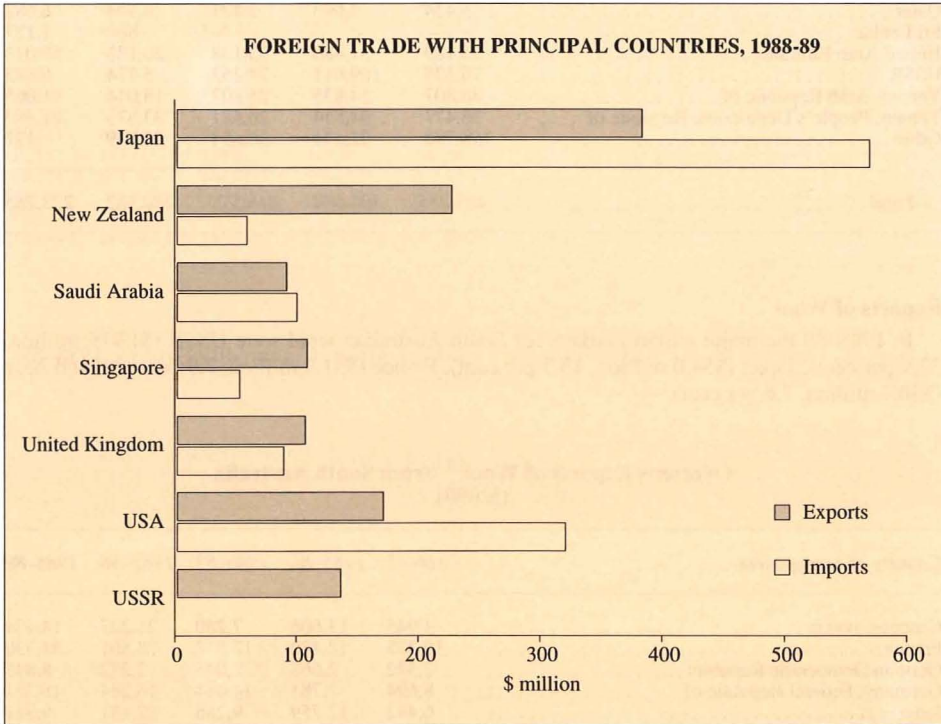
Country of consignment	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Singapore	75,506	85,790	75,646	89,344	109,472
Taiwan	37,454	42,340	59,623	64,774	77,848
Thailand	11,592	8,332	22,398	8,947	34,476
United Arab Emirates	41,187	44,614	48,417	43,732	79,734
United Kingdom	85,476	72,688	72,954	94,039	108,013
United States of America	160,936	135,867	192,530	215,572	171,774
USSR	161,262	150,520	142,170	83,946	136,926
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	36,682	44,841	26,581	33,381	21,580
Other	387,886	270,402	316,364	396,723	321,462
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,921,413</i>	<i>1,988,233</i>	<i>2,047,147</i>	<i>2,263,360</i>	<i>2,446,832</i>

Overseas Exports: South Australia to Principal Countries, Commodity Groups, 1988-89
(\$'000)

Commodity group	Japan	New Zealand	USA	USSR	Iran	Total (a)
Food and live animals:						
Live animals other than fish	-	585	2	70	-	74,814
Meat and meat preparations	48,569	2,515	59,057	-	-	179,653
Fish and fish preparations	62,341	213	10,517	-	-	93,752
Cereals and cereal preparations	47,467	15,842	766	6,885	64,714	466,503
Vegetables and fruit	3,661	7,502	919	-	-	63,626
Other	7,089	2,772	2,595	-	-	39,638
Beverages and tobacco	3,727	10,253	8,738	-	-	72,184
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):						
Textile fibres and their wastes	53,990	113	5,716	129,970	-	395,126
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	11,196	141	7,561	-	-	56,641
Other	6,493	3,542	808	-	-	38,554
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2	40,044	15,611	-	-	194,145
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	520	-	-	-	-	6,415
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.:						
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2	274	5,344	-	-	10,704
Other	56	2,228	251	-	-	12,081
Manufactured goods classified by material:						
Iron and steel	10,667	5,868	27	-	38,379	58,811
Non-ferrous metals	10,192	10,436	3,948	-	7,458	185,906
Other	11,653	12,308	11,029	-	-	64,741
Machinery and transport equipment:						
Power generating machinery and equipment	16,283	2,073	30	-	25	25,059
Machinery specialised for particular industries	221	2,221	4,464	-	-	28,643
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and parts	122	11,380	2,051	-	-	31,022
Transport equipment	9,025	81,262	10,889	-	-	124,955
Other	26	2,457	2,411	-	-	16,627
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:						
Professional and scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks	1,588	1,544	8,546	-	-	33,946
Other	1,761	10,539	6,048	-	-	25,610
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (b)	77,514	2,263	4,447	-	-	147,676
<i>Total</i>	<i>384,165</i>	<i>228,377</i>	<i>171,774</i>	<i>136,926</i>	<i>110,576</i>	<i>2,446,832</i>

(a) To all countries. (b) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

The tables on the previous page show the value of exports to principal countries. Japan replaced United Kingdom as South Australia's principal export market in 1966-67 and retained that position until 1978-79. For the next three years USSR was the principal export market, but from 1982-83 Japan is once again the country of consignment with the highest value of exports. In 1988-89 exports to Japan comprised 15.7 per cent of the total.



Exports of Wheat

In 1988-89, 1.36 million tonnes of South Australian wheat was exported overseas. The unit price of \$201 per tonne was an improvement on the extremely low price of \$149 per tonne in the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 and compared well with the 1985-86 unit price of \$193 per tonne. The value of wheat exported in 1988-89 was \$273.8 million, the main countries of consignment being Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and China.

Overseas Exports of Wheat from South Australia (\$'000)

Country of consignment	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Bangladesh	3,660	-	-	4,665	2,025
China	25,045	18,445	43,098	28,524	22,051
Egypt	-	-	31,239	27,947	12,603
India	-	-	-	-	6,605
Iran	20,459	16,677	27,496	63,171	64,714
Japan	-	-	-	-	3,799
Malaysia	3,199	8,195	664	-	17,359
New Zealand	13,622	12,409	6,907	9,733	14,923

Overseas Exports of Wheat from South Australia (continued)
(\$'000)

<i>Country of consignment</i>	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Oman	—	11,041	10,298	13,005	25,213
Qatar	5,434	5,083	2,421	6,794	6,682
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	800	1,127
United Arab Emirates	25,189	31,483	33,138	20,133	57,013
USSR	76,575	109,611	74,252	5,774	6,885
Yemen, Arab Republic of	36,807	14,835	25,807	18,014	11,065
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	36,477	44,814	26,581	33,373	21,580
Other	158,788	32,491	36,654	48,649	122
<i>Total</i>	<i>405,255</i>	<i>305,084</i>	<i>318,555</i>	<i>280,582</i>	<i>273,765</i>

Exports of Wool

In 1988-89 the major export markets for South Australian wool were USSR (\$130.0 million, 32.9 per cent), Japan (\$54.0 million, 13.7 per cent), France (\$31.3 million, 7.9 per cent) and Italy (\$30.1 million, 7.6 per cent).

Overseas Exports of Wool^(a) from South Australia
(\$'000)

<i>Country of consignment</i>	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Czechoslovakia	4,945	13,606	7,280	21,227	14,474
France	10,375	12,430	17,832	28,501	31,330
German Democratic Republic	2,322	2,662	2,045	2,272	8,845
Germany, Federal Republic of	8,694	7,781	14,084	16,284	18,377
India	6,442	12,759	9,286	22,431	9,911
Italy	17,261	14,720	17,988	20,524	30,111
Japan	27,049	31,558	45,051	66,598	53,990
Korea, Republic of	7,291	8,136	11,637	9,325	15,017
Poland	7,729	13,927	1,468	18,165	12,395
Taiwan	3,662	12,216	5,421	8,693	6,248
United Kingdom	4,945	3,926	7,651	9,890	8,820
USSR	45,676	40,494	67,910	74,443	129,970
Other	55,769	57,038	74,386	79,712	55,637
<i>Total</i>	<i>202,160</i>	<i>231,253</i>	<i>282,040</i>	<i>378,065</i>	<i>395,125</i>

(a) SITC 268. Wool and other animal hair (includes wool tops from 1/1/88).

Value of Exports by 'State of Loading' and by 'State of Origin'

The following table shows a comparison between the two methods of compiling State export statistics (refer to explanatory notes on pages 235-6). The net increases, within certain limitations, represent the excess of the value of South Australian produced commodities which are shipped for overseas export through ports in other States (principally the Port of Melbourne), over commodities produced in other States which are shipped through South Australian ports.

The value of commodities of South Australian origin loaded for export in ports in other States is as follows - New South Wales, \$59.7 million; Victoria, \$741.9 million; Queensland, \$12.1 million; Western Australia, \$22.5 million; other States and Territories, \$0.1 million; total \$836.3 million.

**Overseas Exports from South Australia : Principal Commodity Groups, 1988-89
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>State of origin - SA</i>	<i>State of loading - SA</i>	<i>Net difference</i>
Food and live animals:			
Live animals other than fish	74,814	63,107	11,707
Meat and meat preparations	179,653	44,115	139,538
Fish and fish preparations	93,752	46,087	47,665
Cereals and cereal preparations	466,503	458,499	8,004
Vegetables and fruit	63,626	42,384	21,242
Other	39,638	24,634	15,004
Beverages and tobacco	72,184	20,778	51,406
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):			
Textile fibres and their wastes	395,126	293,095	102,031
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	56,641	200,074	-143,433
Other	38,554	25,973	12,581
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	194,145	194,098	47
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	6,415	6,247	168
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.:			
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,704	2,682	8,022
Other	12,081	8,527	3,554
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:			
Iron and steel	58,811	57,182	1,629
Non-ferrous metals	185,906	139,259	46,647
Other	64,741	33,621	31,120
Machinery and transport equipment:			
Power generating machinery and equipment	25,059	14,529	10,530
Machinery specialised for particular industries	28,643	8,379	20,264
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and parts	31,022	10,350	20,672
Transport equipment	124,955	33,382	91,573
Other	16,627	6,167	10,460
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:			
Professional and scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks	33,946	7,672	26,274
Other	25,610	10,883	14,727
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (a)	147,676	107,706	39,970
Re-exports	-	8,624	-8,624
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,446,832</i>	<i>1,868,052</i>	<i>578,780</i>

(a) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

IMPORTS

The total value of overseas imports passing through Customs recording points in South Australia during 1988-89 was \$1,861.4 million, \$56.8 million more than in 1987-88.

The proportions of imports obtained from the major sources have changed considerably in the years since the 1939-45 War e.g. in 1953-54 Japan supplied only 0.5 per cent of the total value of imports into South Australia but in 1988-89 accounted for 30.6 per cent; the United Kingdom which supplied over half the imports in 1953-54 accounted for only 4.9 per cent in 1988-89. Japan was the major source of imports into South Australia in 1988-89 with \$570.0 million, the USA (\$321.0 million) and Saudi Arabia (\$101.2 million) were the second and third largest sources of imports.

The following table shows the overseas imports to South Australia by principal commodity groups.

Overseas Imports to South Australia, Principal Commodity Groups
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Food and live animals:			
Fish and fish preparations	16,813	15,518	15,149
Other	20,444	26,505	34,244
Beverages and tobacco	6,838	10,922	11,058
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):			
Cork and wood	22,707	26,825	35,533
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	22,323	18,720	31,546
Other	19,494	43,271	33,130
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	147,720	157,523	173,189
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	1,285	1,075	1,964
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.			
Organic chemicals	14,608	17,861	21,428
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	31,196	31,634	40,531
Plastics in non-primary forms	20,387	19,931	16,780
Other	40,218	52,215	61,494
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:			
Rubber manufactures n.e.c.	28,081	35,720	40,848
Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	23,247	36,748	33,271
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	38,249	45,544	49,582
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	49,756	54,802	47,603
Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.c.	26,911	34,267	39,843
Iron and steel	46,485	78,650	82,472
Manufactures of metal n.e.c.	64,236	72,352	43,076
Other	9,180	11,267	11,660
Machinery and transport equipment:			
Power generating machinery and equipment	142,722	213,389	44,403
Machinery specialised for particular industries	59,363	140,717	82,431
Metalworking machinery	35,273	21,286	19,278
General industrial machinery and equipment, and machine parts n.e.c.	61,469	76,884	121,005
Office machines and ADP machines	10,236	16,438	22,175
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	33,895	21,299	25,980
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and parts	63,184	71,701	89,406
Road vehicles	236,411	233,667	415,117
Other transport equipment	4,331	7,207	14,825
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:			
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks and watches	31,304	38,427	55,012
Other	78,478	90,331	105,473
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (a)	94,985	81,915	41,893
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,501,827</i>	<i>1,804,614</i>	<i>1,861,399</i>

(a) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

Overseas Imports to South Australia, Principal Countries
(\$'000)

<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
Austria	5,266	11,553	7,705	12,114	17,564
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,099	7,560	7,216	13,884	10,010
Canada	24,684	25,306	31,683	42,059	33,661
China	10,431	9,357	13,364	21,655	20,944
Denmark	6,991	8,919	9,791	11,813	18,734
France	23,231	29,656	30,448	33,529	36,638
Germany, Federal Republic of	61,911	81,168	74,273	84,704	92,447
Hong Kong	21,195	22,050	24,470	27,233	28,526
Indonesia	4,754	8,329	13,888	22,105	35,779
Italy	45,141	51,719	47,783	64,684	54,484
Japan	478,744	670,753	570,090	649,490	570,007
Korea, Republic of	14,298	11,126	20,374	23,327	30,578
Malaysia	19,579	15,869	24,339	20,311	28,276
Netherlands	9,738	27,831	12,035	13,814	14,159
New Zealand	25,667	30,251	30,089	45,325	60,028
Portugal	2,568	5,425	7,868	13,302	14,168
Saudi Arabia	285,275	146,764	98,044	104,368	101,223
Singapore, Republic of	62,809	35,339	27,440	26,087	53,406

Overseas Imports to South Australia, Principal Countries (continued)
(\$'000)

Country of origin	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Spain	5,205	7,974	7,486	14,653	11,145
Sweden	7,903	8,610	19,629	17,660	10,691
Taiwan	30,085	34,400	50,302	55,686	52,682
Thailand	9,451	13,736	16,712	21,755	20,160
United Arab Emirates	—	37,598	17,506	25,214	28,069
United Kingdom	75,552	81,867	67,065	120,248	90,357
United States of America	266,392	264,397	197,096	223,277	320,951
Other	101,271	89,200	75,131	96,317	106,712
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,603,240</i>	<i>1,736,757</i>	<i>1,501,827</i>	<i>1,804,614</i>	<i>1,861,399</i>

The following table shows for 1988-89 the imports from principal countries.

Overseas Imports to South Australia from Principal Countries, 1988-89
(\$'000)

Commodity group	Japan	USA	Saudi Arabia	Federal Republic of Germany	UK	Total (a)
Food and live animals:						
Fish and fish preparations	85	349	—	350	80	15,149
Other	143	5,570	—	1,105	1,692	34,244
Beverages and tobacco	3	171	—	81	1,923	11,058
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):						
Cork and wood	—	12,750	—	77	3	35,533
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	2,281	2,325	—	7	112	31,546
Other	366	3,600	—	296	165	33,130
Minerals fuels, lubricants and related materials	14	373	101,167	532	186	173,189
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	—	192	—	9	2	1,964
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.:						
Organic chemicals	3,394	4,694	—	370	2,472	21,428
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	—	29,281	—	7	80	40,531
Plastics in non-primary forms	2,491	7,756	—	264	623	16,780
Other	3,328	16,719	—	7,459	15,155	61,494
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:						
Rubber manufactures n.e.c.	19,165	4,301	—	2,385	1,824	40,848
Cork and wood manufactures (excl. furniture)	83	1,362	—	2,360	21	33,271
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	7,376	5,367	—	2,003	4,662	49,582
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	3,432	3,816	—	746	1,985	47,603
Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.c.	5,577	3,160	—	3,019	1,369	39,843
Iron and steel	63,292	3,029	—	1,650	1,490	82,472
Manufactures of metal n.e.c.	8,532	5,864	—	8,209	2,399	43,076
Other	372	701	—	1,131	940	11,660
Machinery and transport equipment:						
Power generating machinery and equipment	15,364	13,614	—	2,057	2,782	44,403
Machinery specialised for particular industries	15,961	21,393	—	15,769	3,263	82,431
Metalworking machinery	7,509	3,211	—	948	1,871	19,278
General industrial machinery and equipment and machine parts n.e.c.	30,188	20,380	—	15,521	5,650	121,005
Office machines and ADP machines	1,656	10,624	—	82	725	22,175
Telecommunications and sound recording, and reproducing apparatus and equipment	12,954	3,114	—	589	379	25,980
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and parts	23,982	12,355	—	4,721	3,972	89,406
Road vehicles	320,648	66,300	—	8,790	4,298	415,117
Other transport equipment	150	8,748	—	955	47	14,825
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:						
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks and watches	12,723	15,806	—	3,835	3,099	55,012
Other	5,703	17,825	—	5,427	22,776	105,473
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. (b)	3,235	16,202	56	1,693	4,310	41,893
<i>Total</i>	<i>570,007</i>	<i>320,951</i>	<i>101,223</i>	<i>92,447</i>	<i>90,357</i>	<i>1,861,399</i>

(a) From all sources. (b) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

13.3 PRICES

MEASUREMENTS OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

The prices of a wide range of commodities and services are recorded at regular intervals by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of compiling various price indexes and for publication of series showing actual price levels.

Price indexes aim to measure the degree of change in price levels, or more specifically the proportionate change in the aggregate price, of specified quantities and qualities of a list of selected items. These indexes measure changes through time and it is traditional for presentation purposes to select a certain year, known as the base year, to equate the average aggregate price (of the list of items) in that year to 100 or some other suitable number, and to adjust other years on a proportionate basis.

When index numbers for different places are compared (*e.g.* Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities) the only legitimate comparison is the relative change *i.e.* that prices increased or decreased more in one place than another. Even when a common base year is used the actual levels of prices, equated to 100 in each case, may differ substantially from place to place; in addition, selected items, qualities or weights may differ from place to place.

In constructing a price index it is necessary to limit attention to a selected list of items because it would be impossible to determine at regular intervals the price of all items entering into a given field of expenditure (*e.g.* household expenditure in the case of the Consumer Price Index). The list of items selected must be as representative as possible of the field to be covered and consist of items for which price variations can be ascertained accurately at regular intervals. Each item must be assigned a relative importance (weight) in approximate proportion to actual expenditures on that item within the total field of expenditure being considered. Particular care must be taken to detect, assess, and make allowance for changes in quality of selected items.

Over time it becomes necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of price movements in an effort to keep an index representative of current patterns of expenditure. These substitutions can normally be achieved without invalidating the index. From time to time major changes in the overall pattern of expenditure are noted, and in the past these have prompted the abandonment of an existing index in favour of a different index, the composition and weighting of which was more representative of expenditure at that time.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A brief historical review of early price indexes was included on page 494 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1970. Details of movements in the 'C' Series Index from 1901 to 1959 are shown in the Statistical Summary, Appendix A.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures price changes relating to the spending pattern of a large proportion of metropolitan employee households, where employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households.

The CPI is a chain of 'fixed weight aggregative' linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at regular short intervals. Links have been effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973 (a minor link at September quarter 1974), September quarter 1976, June quarter 1982 and March quarter 1987.

During each period between links the weighting pattern remains unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern is brought up-to-date and the content of the index is reviewed. Under this method, in effect, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the

series reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the old and new combinations and lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

The eleventh series of the index was introduced in March quarter 1987 with a weighting pattern derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1984 and a reference base 1980-81 = 100. There are 107 expenditure classes or groupings of like items within the index and each class has its own weight or measure of relative importance. In calculating the index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights.

The wide range of commodities and services in the Consumer Price Index are arranged in eight major groups, with index numbers compiled for each of these groups as well as a total for all items. Index numbers for Adelaide for these individual groups and for 'All Groups' are recorded in the next table.

Consumer Price Index, Adelaide
(Base Year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Quarter	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Trans- portation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recrea- tion Educa- tion (a)	All groups
1987:									
March	157.9	155.6	170.6	163.0	179.3	181.5	161.2	142.8	165.7
June	158.8	160.8	171.9	166.5	181.8	187.0	162.5	146.3	168.4
September	162.5	161.6	173.4	169.0	182.5	189.4	163.8	148.8	170.5
December	163.9	166.5	176.1	172.6	187.7	191.9	169.7	150.6	173.8
1988:									
March	165.0	166.7	175.2	174.0	192.0	195.5	177.1	155.7	176.3
June	170.0	173.1	175.8	176.8	191.4	200.6	180.8	158.6	179.2
September	176.0	174.5	180.0	180.1	195.2	205.2	182.8	158.3	182.7
December	177.4	180.3	185.0	182.5	199.6	206.9	182.7	161.6	185.7
1989:									
March	180.4	180.2	197.2	184.0	201.6	210.9	190.8	163.3	189.5
June	185.6	186.2	204.3	185.4	204.9	215.8	191.6	165.2	193.2
September	189.5	186.6	212.6	187.5	205.8	221.2	196.0	166.9	196.5
December	188.4	188.7	219.0	191.1	210.5	223.5	201.7	170.1	199.6

(a) Base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0.

Household Expenditure Surveys

During 1988-89, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. Household expenditure surveys had been conducted previously in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1984.

Household Expenditure Survey, South Australia, 1984

Particulars	Adelaide	South Australia
	Average weekly household expenditure (\$) (a)	
Commodity or service:		
Current housing costs	40.33	36.33
Fuel and power	10.37	10.72
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	64.55	62.79
Alcoholic beverages	12.06	11.49
Tobacco	5.82	5.50
Clothing and footwear	21.67	20.66
Household furnishings and equipment	30.86	29.84
Household services and operation	14.36	14.30
Medical care and health expenses	13.13	13.64
Transport	53.10	54.89
Recreation	37.68	36.47
Personal care	7.11	6.72
Miscellaneous commodities and services	20.96	20.52
<i>Total commodity or service expenditure</i>	<i>332.01</i>	<i>324.18</i>

Household Expenditure Survey, South Australia, 1984 (continued)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>South Australia</i>
<i>Average weekly household expenditure (\$) (a)</i>		
Selected other payments:		
Income tax	72.99	67.63
Mortgage payments	6.03	5.26
Other capital housing costs	13.70	9.36
Superannuation and life insurance	11.03	10.75
Average weekly household income (b)	427.94	417.13
Average weekly income per head (c)	174.83	171.38
Average weekly expenditure per head (c)	135.46	131.89
Average number of employed persons in household	1.12	1.16
Number of households in sample	863	1,049

(a) The average obtained when the total estimated expenditure for a particular broad expenditure group is divided by the estimated number of households. (b) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members. (c) Per head estimates of average weekly expenditure or income are derived by dividing the weekly expenditure or income, of all household members, by the number of household members irrespective of age.

The collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is important in providing information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index.

Data from the 1988-89 survey is not yet available. In 1984, the average weekly income of households in South Australia was \$417.13, while average weekly expenditure was \$324.18. Income tax payments (included in other payments) accounted for a large part of the difference between income and expenditure as defined. The larger items of average weekly household expenditure in 1984 were food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$62.79), transport (\$54.89), current housing costs (\$36.63) and recreation (\$36.47).

Further details on methodology and definitions may be obtained from the information paper *1984 Household Expenditure Survey* (6527.0).

Detailed information on the Household Expenditure Survey can be obtained from the bulletin *Household Expenditure Survey, Australian Summary of Results 1984* (6530.0).

OTHER PRICE INDEXES

At December 1989 the following indexes covering non-retail sectors of the economy had been prepared and published by the Australian Statistician:

- Export Price Index,
 - Import Price Index,
 - Price Index of Copper Materials,
 - Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry,
 - Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining,
 - Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry,
 - Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, and
 - Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building.
- House Price Indexes

Separate State figures are published for the last three indexes, and these are further explained below. Details of the other indexes are available in bulletins published by the Australian Statistician and a brief explanation of the Price Index of Articles produced by Manufacturing Industry was included in the *South Australian Year Book 1977*.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which is in accordance with the materials usage in building projects selected as representative for

the purpose. Such usage was derived from reported values of each material used in construction of buildings other than houses commenced in the six State capital cities in the three years ended June 1977. The reference base of the index is the year 1979-80 = 100.0.

Prices are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Index numbers for separate groups of materials and the 'All Groups' index for Adelaide are shown in the following table.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Adelaide
(Base of each Index: 1979-80 = 100.0)

<i>Group</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Structural timber	186.4	201.5	210.3
Clay bricks	201.2	212.4	224.6
Ready mixed concrete	173.8	172.4	187.8
Pre cast concrete products	192.0	204.0	221.5
Galvanised steel decking, cladding etc.	168.2	178.6	195.2
Structural steel	174.4	191.9	203.4
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	155.1	168.0	180.6
Aluminium windows	193.6	207.5	227.2
Steel windows, doors, louvres etc.	180.8	200.4	218.9
Builders hardware	202.2	216.5	231.3
Sand, aggregate and filling	172.7	176.9	188.1
Carpet	157.4	175.5	196.0
Paint	198.3	209.2	217.5
Non-ferrous pipes	129.1	140.1	184.6
Special purpose index (a)	175.5	187.2	202.6
All electrical materials	166.2	178.4	210.4
All mechanical services	176.7	196.9	211.7
All plumbing materials	166.7	181.3	204.4
<i>All groups</i>	<i>174.9</i>	<i>187.9</i>	<i>204.7</i>

(a) All groups excluding electrical installation materials and mechanical services components.

Further information on the method of compiling the index may be found in the publication *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building* (6407.0). A full description of the index is in *Labour Report No. 58, 1973*.

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses.

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Adelaide
(Base Year: 1985-86 = 100.0)

<i>Material</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
All groups	92.7	100.0	105.1	110.8

COMMODITY PRICES

Retail Prices of Food

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected food items in Adelaide during recent years. Items included are those which are considered identical or sufficiently comparable from place to place to warrant publication of comparative prices.

**Average Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, Adelaide
December Quarter
(Cents)**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Milk, bottled, delivered	2x600 mL	76	77	88	92	98
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500 g	234	194	212	221	242
Butter	500 g	160	148	154	161	164
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	81	85	91	91	94
Biscuits, dry	250 g	76	78	89	96	94
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500 g	120	135	153	168	175
Flour, self-raising	2 kg	121	134	160	167	178
Rice	1 g	74	73	77	94	94
Beef:						
Rib (without bone)	1 kg	458	491	517	513	515
Rump steak	1 kg	750	802	847	877	894
Corned silverside	1 kg	505	505	504	534	554
Sausages	1 kg	288	283	294	299	314
Lamb:						
Leg	1 kg	331	341	340	394	439
Loin chops	1 kg	382	415	397	504	547
Forequarter chops	1 kg	287	330	298	372	411
Pork:						
Leg	1 kg	481	489	514	544	521
Chops	1 kg	566	581	603	636	644
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	283	263	264	296	309
Bacon, middle rashers, pre-packed	250 g	195	190	216	234	241
Salmon, pink	220 g	132	146	179	(a)209	229
Potatoes	1 kg	87	58	70	95	80
Onions	1 kg	126	97	64	111	104
Peaches, canned	825 g	109	109	121	132	141
Peas, frozen	500 g	93	85	88	88	95
Eggs (55 grams)	doz.	186	178	195	204	188
Sugar	2 kg	125	130	132	144	155
Tea	250 g	109	141	149	139	146
Coffee, instant, jar	150 g	326	338	399	499	449
Tomato sauce	600 mL	104	100	102	106	119
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500 g	112	114	125	127	121

(a) 210 g

Other Commodity Prices

South Australian prices of agricultural products are shown in the table on page 192, and separate details of wheat, barley, wool and livestock are given under the appropriate headings in Part 10.1.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 6401.0 *Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6407.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, Australia*
- 6408.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Australia*
- 6440.0 *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6527.0 *1984 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia*
- 6530.0 *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 1984*

Chapter 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads in South Australia are officially classified as national highways, arterial roads, and local roads; these classifications have been determined by the Commonwealth Government in consultation with the South Australian Government.

The Highways Department is the road authority for South Australia. Its key objective is to ensure that the State has a road system consistent with community requirements. Responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads is shared between the Department and the various Local Government Authorities. The Department is responsible for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and improvement of the whole national highway network in the State (2,460 kilometres), nearly all of the arterial road network (9,754 kilometres) and 12.8 per cent (10,587 kilometres) of the local road network. Most of the local roads maintained by the Department are located in the unincorporated areas of the State.

The following table shows the length of roads according to class of road and type of surface at 30 June 1989.

**Length of Roads : Type of Surface, South Australia, 30 June 1989
(Kilometres)**

Class of road	Type of surface		Total
	Sealed	Unsealed	
National roads (a):			
National highways (b)	2,460	—	2,460
Arterial roads (c):			
Rural	8,248	593	8,841
Urban	951	—	951
Local roads (d):			
Rural	5,982	69,500	75,482
Urban	6,071	1,007	7,078
Total	23,712	71,100	94,812

(a) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be national highways or developmental roads under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985* (Cwlth).

(b) Selected roads linking Adelaide with other State capital cities including Darwin and Canberra.

(c) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be arterial roads under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985* (Cwlth).

(d) Roads not included in above categories.

The Highways Department maintains approximately 1,200 major bridges and culverts throughout the State. The River Murray in South Australia is bridged at five locations on two interstate routes and the Department provides free and continuous ferry services across the river at thirteen places. A free ferry service also operates across Cooper Creek, on the Birdsville Track in the far north of the State, when the creek is in flood. In addition the Department operates a shipping service between Port Adelaide and Kangaroo Island/Port Lincoln.

Road Finance

For South Australia, the main sources of funds for road works during 1987-88 were:

- (a) the net proceeds of fees imposed by the State Government for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers;
- (b) an allocation from the collection of motor fuel licence fees levied pursuant to the *Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act 1979*;
- (c) Commonwealth Government grants to the States and Northern Territory pursuant to the *Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985* (Cwlth);
- (d) Commonwealth Government grants to the States and Northern Territory pursuant to the *Australian Bicentennial Road Development Trust Fund Act 1982* (Cwlth);
- (e) Commonwealth Government grants to the States and Territories pursuant to the *Australian Centennial Roads Development Act 1988* (Cwlth);
- (f) Commonwealth Government grants to the States and Territories pursuant to the *Interstate Road Transport Act 1985* (Cwlth) and the *Interstate Road Transport Charges Act 1985* (Cwlth);
- (g) advances for capital purposes from the State Consolidated Account; and
- (h) property rates and other levies imposed by municipal and district councils.

RAILWAYS

Railway systems in South Australia are operated by both the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments. Management of the Australian National railways is vested in the Australian National Railways Commission (ANRC).

In August 1975 the State Government approved the transfer of non-urban railways to the Australian National Railways Commission, although the actual transfer did not become operative until 1 March 1978.

At 30 June 1988 ANRC operated 6,345 route kilometres of country rail track in South Australia. This included part of the 1,435 mm gauge Trans-Australia Railway from Kalgoorlie to Broken Hill; the 1,435 mm gauge Tarcoola to Alice Springs line; and other 1,600 mm and 1,067 mm gauge lines, including the isolated Eyre Peninsula system (1,067 mm gauge).

At 30 June 1988 the State Transport Authority (STA) operated 127 route kilometres of metropolitan (1,600 mm gauge) rail track in South Australia.

TRANSPORT CONTROL AND OPERATIONS**STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY**

The State Transport Authority is constituted as a body corporate under the *State Transport Authority Act 1974*.

The main role of the State Transport Authority set out in its corporate charter is:

- (a) to provide passenger transport services for the people of the Adelaide Metropolitan area, through an integrated network of bus, tram and rail routes which offers reasonable access, with emphasis on the large numbers of people who travel regularly and have similar destinations; and
- (b) in accordance with Government policy and with the resources available, the Authority will provide a level and standard of service, consistent with demand, in the most cost effective manner. It will actively plan and develop services and facilities required to serve the needs of its market.

From July 1975, by virtue of the *Railways (Transfer Agreement) Act 1975* and the *Railways Agreement (South Australia) Act 1975* (Cwth), the Australian National Railways Commission acquired the non-metropolitan portion of the South Australian Railways, *i.e.* the country and interstate passenger services and all freight services, subject to a number of conditions and controls exercised by the State. Facilities within the metropolitan area concerned with the handling of freight and the servicing and repair of rollingstock also became the property of the Commission.

The STA railway system extends generally from Adelaide to the extremities of the metropolitan area at Outer Harbor, Gawler Central, Belair and Noarlunga Centre and includes interconnecting loops and branch lines. Under the terms of the Act the Commission and the Authority have the right to run their rollingstock over the railways of each other.

State Transport Authority, Selected Non-financial Details

Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	'000				
Passenger journeys (a)	64,784	67,127	60,950	58,240	53,930
Traffic vehicle kilometres run:					
Bus	38,612	38,899	39,562	39,024	37,651
Tram	747	778	863	821	799
Rail	8,442	9,083	8,696	7,039	7,231
	Number				
Total route kilometres:					
Bus	977.4	1,021.9	1,022.1	1,020.1	1,020.1
Tram	11.38	11.38	11.38	11.38	11.38
Rail	152.77	152.77	148.97	127.39	127.39
Vehicle fleet at 30 June:					
Buses (b)	742	745	736	699	701
Tramcars	21	20	19	21	21
Rail cars	155	155	143	145	131
Number of employees at 30 June (c)	3,643	3,680	3,715	2,967	3,374

(a) From 1987-88 initial passenger boardings. (b) Includes charter and tour buses. (c) Includes staff made available by Australian National.

METROPOLITAN PRIVATE MOTOR BUS SERVICES

At 30 June 1988, there were two private bus services licensed to operate wholly within the Adelaide metropolitan area. A large number of private bus licensees operate a varied fleet of vehicles within the State, ranging from mini-buses to luxury coaches and provide services for the carriage of school children, charter groups and tours.

ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT CONTROL

Private Services

Legislation covering the regulation of private bus operations in South Australia is included in Part IVB of the *Road Traffic Act 1961*, and is enforced by the Department of Transport.

Private operations are regulated *via* a licensing system which includes the issuing of licences authorising route service, tour and charter, community bus, school children and other special categories. Route service licences have a currency of five years, with other licences having tenures of twelve months.

Country Town Bus Services

Commencing in May 1975, the State Government offered financial assistance through local government to urban bus services outside the metropolitan area. Under the arrangement, financial responsibility for the provision of bus services is vested in the local government authority, but the State Government contributes two-thirds of the operating loss.

Councils have the option of acquiring local bus fleets or arranging for a local bus proprietor to provide the bus service under contract. In the case of the contract system, the fare revenue is retained by the local government authority and the contractor is paid an agreed sum per kilometre to operate buses on routes and within specified timetables determined by a three-person management committee. The committee consists of an elected Council representative, the chief executive officer or his deputy, and a representative of the Minister of Transport.

Contract services are operated in Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier and Murray Bridge. In Whyalla the bus service is municipally owned and operated.

Interstate and Country Services

Regular interstate coach services and special charters and tours operate to all mainland States. In addition, a network of bus route services operates on radial routes from Adelaide to all parts of the State. These services are provided by thirteen private companies, under licences issued by the Office of Transport Policy and Planning. Most are operated from two adjacent terminals in Franklin Street, Adelaide.

Intrastate passenger route services on all routes are controlled by the Office of Transport Policy and Planning. Generally, pick-up and set-down rights on the routes are non-competitive with other route service operations. The Office of Transport Policy and Planning also regulates tour, charter and school children runs etc. within the State.

TAXI-CABS

The *Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act 1956*, administered by the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board, is the governing legislation providing for the control of taxi-cabs and hire cars within the Metropolitan Planning Area as defined by Section 5(1) of the *Planning and Development Act 1966*, together with the whole of the Municipality of Gawler and from 2 September 1982 the district council area of Mount Barker. The Board is responsible for the granting of licences or permits to operate taxi-cabs and the charging of permit fees.

Licences issued at 30 June 1989 include taxi-cabs 865; hire cars 64; and funeral cars 17. Drivers licences current totalled 3,700.

In areas not under the control of the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board, taxi licences are issued by local government authorities under the provisions of the Local Government Act.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Control of Road Traffic

Legislation covering the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers and third party insurance in South Australia is contained in the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*.

The present legislation for the control of road traffic in South Australia is set out in the *Road Traffic Act 1961* and the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*.

New Motor Vehicle Registrations

New motor vehicle registrations during the financial years 1984-85 to 1988-89 are shown in the following table.

New Motor Vehicle Registrations, South Australia^(a)

Type of vehicle	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Cars and station wagons	45,809	40,840	29,788	29,915	31,921
Utilities	4,103	3,503	2,438	2,214	2,649
Panel vans	3,661	2,584	1,491	1,223	1,462
Trucks	3,619	3,029	2,073	1,909	2,294
Other truck type vehicles (b)	195	250	197	221	247
Buses	217	254	231	208	162
Motor cycles	4,956	3,781	1,999	1,890	1,363
Total	62,560	54,241	38,217	37,580	40,098

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

(b) Includes truck type vehicles not designed for freight carrying, eg tow trucks, fire engines, ambulances and hearses.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

Under the provisions of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* all motor vehicles, unless specifically exempted, must be registered with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at the Motor Registration Division of the Department of Transport before being driven on any road.

Motor Vehicles on Register, South Australia, ^(a) at 30 June

Type of vehicle	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	'000				
Cars	530.3	543.0	543.8	552.1	562.3
Station wagons	104.5	108.6	110.4	114.0	118.0
Commercial vehicles	144.9	148.2	148.0	149.1	152.1
Motor cycles	37.2	36.1	32.7	31.1	30.1
Total on register	816.9	835.8	834.9	846.3	862.5
	Persons				
Population per vehicle	1.68	1.65	1.66	1.66	p1.64
	'000				
Tractors, plant, equipment	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0
Trailers and caravans	178.9	184.1	188.9	195.4	202.7
Traders plates	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

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

Drivers Licences

From 1 July 1989, the following classes of drivers licences have applied in South Australia:

Class 1 Any motor car, and any other motor vehicle, the Gross Vehicle Mass (G.V.M.) of which does not exceed 4.5 tonnes (except a motor omnibus capable of carrying more than 12 adult persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination or a motor cycle).

Class 2A Any motor vehicle the G.V.M. of which does not exceed 15 tonnes (except a motor omnibus capable of carrying more than 12 adult persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).

- Class 2 Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus capable of carrying more than 12 adult persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).
- Class 3A Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus capable of carrying more than 12 adult persons (including driver), an articulated vehicle the gross combination mass limit of which exceeds 24 tonnes, a heavy trailer combination the hauling unit of which has a gross combination mass limit exceeding 24 tonnes or a motor cycle).
- Class 3 Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus capable of carrying more than 12 adult persons (including the driver), a B Double a Road Train or a motor cycle).
- Class 3R Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus capable of carrying more than 12 persons (including the driver) or a motor cycle).
- Class 4A Any motor cycle which has an engine capacity not exceeding 250c.c.
- Class 4 Any motor cycle.
- Class 5A Any motor omnibus with a seating capacity not exceeding 30 adult persons including the driver.
- Class 5B Any motor omnibus the G.V.M. of which does not exceed 15 tonnes.
- Class 5 Any motor omnibus.
- Class 6 Any self-propelled wheelchair.

From 30 October 1989 the minimum age for the issue of a probationary driver's licence was raised from 16 years to 16 years 6 months. The minimum age for the issue of a learner's permit remained at 16 years. Applicants for a probationary driver's licence, who are aged under 18 years, are subject to probationary conditions until age 19, or in other cases, for a period of twelve months.

Drivers and riders licences current at 30 June 1989 totalled 882,176. The number in force first exceeded 100,000 in 1931, exceeded 300,000 by 1957, 500,000 by 1969, and had exceeded 700,000 by 1978.

Third Party (Bodily Injury) Insurance

Under the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* every motor vehicle driven on a road, unless specifically exempted, must be covered by an insurance policy. This policy insures the owner of the motor vehicle and any other person who at any time drives the vehicle in respect of all liability that may be incurred in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of the use of the vehicle in any part of Australia.

A person claiming damages in respect of death or bodily injury caused by negligence in the use of an uninsured motor vehicle on a road may bring an action for the recovery of those damages against the nominal defendant appointed by the Minister of Transport and published in Government Gazette. Payments made by the nominal defendant are recoverable from the driver of the motor vehicle or any person liable for the negligence of that driver.

Motor Vehicle Usage

A survey was conducted throughout Australia in late 1988 for the purpose of gathering information on the usage of motor vehicles. The period covered by the survey was for the twelve months ended 30 September 1988. Previous surveys were conducted in 1963, 1971, 1976, 1979, 1982 and 1985.

The survey population (motor vehicles on the register), from which the sample was drawn, was extracted from the registration systems of the Commonwealth Government and State motor vehicle registration authorities. It was then stratified according to body type and characteristics such as tare weight and age of vehicle.

Of the vehicles selected for the 1988 sample, 75 per cent were trucks, utilities, vans without rear seats and panel vans; 25 per cent cars, station wagons, vans with rear seats and motor cycles. The emphasis on 'commercial' vehicles was necessary because of the diverse usage characteristics of commercial vehicles and because a major interest of users is in road freight transport.

Additional details relating to South Australia and Australia are shown in the bulletins *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Twelve months Ended 30 September 1988* (9208.0) and *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Commercial Vehicle Usage, Australia, Twelve Months Ended 30 September 1988* (9209.0).

Motor Vehicle Usage : Average Annual Distance Travelled, South Australia, 1988

Type of vehicle	Average annual distance travelled		Average annual distance travelled for business purposes	
	'000km	SE%	'000km	SE%
Cars and station wagons	14.4	(2)	12.2	(5)
Motor cycles	5.2	(7)	3.5	(22)
Utilities and panel vans	18.1	(5)	18.3	(6)
Rigid trucks	15.3	(3)	15.1	(3)
Articulated trucks	83.7	(3)	83.6	(3)
Non-freight carrying trucks	7.7	(9)	7.6	(10)
Buses	44.7	(4)	44.4	(4)
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>(3)</i>

Motor Vehicle Usage : Average Rate of Fuel Consumption South Australia, 1988

Type of vehicle	Petrol		Diesel or distillate		LPG or dual fuel	
	Litres per 100 km	SE%	Litres per 100 km	SE%	Litres per 100 km	SE%
Cars and station wagons	11.8	(0)	12.7	(4)	16.3	(3)
Motor cycles	5.9	(4)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Utilities and panel vans	13.4	(3)	12.1	(3)	16.8	(12)
Rigid trucks	21.5	(3)	28.3	(2)	30.9	(15)
Articulated trucks	46.4	(4)	52.0	(1)	-	(-)
Non freight-carrying trucks	28.0	(9)	34.8	(7)	40.0	(0)
Buses	21.0	(13)	36.1	(1)	41.0	(15)
<i>Total</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>(4)</i>

Census of Motor Vehicles

A census of motor vehicles on the register in Australia at 30 September 1988 was completed during 1989.

The following table classifies motor vehicles on register by type of vehicle and year of manufacture at 30 September 1988 for South Australia.

**Motor Vehicles on Register : Type of Vehicle and Year of Manufacture, South Australia
30 September 1988^(a)
(^{'000})**

Year of manufacture	Type of vehicle						Total (a)
	Cars and station wagons	Utilities and panel vans	Rigid trucks	Articulated trucks	Non-freight carrying trucks	Buses	
Before 1971	70.4	8.9	9.7	0.4	1.2	0.3	90.9
1971-1974	97.9	11.8	6.3	0.6	1.4	0.3	118.3
1975-1978	148.9	19.5	9.8	1.1	2.0	0.6	181.9
1979-1982	154.6	20.8	10.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	188.3
1983	38.9	5.6	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	47.4
1984	43.9	6.8	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	54.3
1985	47.3	6.9	3.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	58.4
1986	31.7	4.5	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	38.9
1987	28.6	3.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	33.8
1988	19.2	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.5
Total	681.5	90.0	48.7	4.1	7.4	3.0	834.7

(a) Excludes motor cycles (34,371).

ROAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The Division of Road Safety of the Department of Transport was established in 1981 for the purpose of developing, coordinating and implementing road safety policy embracing education, enforcement and legislation, traffic regulation and vehicle design and safety.

There are a number of other Government organisations involved in the promotion of road safety in South Australia including the Road Traffic Board, the Motor Registration Division, and the Police, Highways and Education departments.

The primary role of the Division is to achieve greater coordination, consolidation and integration of the road safety effort in South Australia. Its administrative responsibilities presently extend to the promotion of road safety through media and publicity and instructional activity, centred on its Road Safety Centre at Oaklands Park and road safety policy and research.

By virtue of its road safety role the Division of Road Safety undertakes the majority of road safety research, investigation and evaluation in South Australia.

Road Traffic Accidents

Statistics of road traffic accidents are compiled from reports made to members of the South Australian Police Department by persons involved in such accidents.

For the purpose of the following statistics, only those casualty accidents which occurred because of the presence of a moving vehicle on a road or other public thoroughfare (e.g. public car park, beach) and which also involved a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons have been included. Thus the casualty statistics refer to:

- (a) the death of any person within a period of thirty days of the accident; or
- (b) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring hospitalisation.

The following table shows summary details of road traffic accidents for the years 1984 to 1988. During 1988 the total number of road traffic accidents decreased by 11.1 per cent (from 2,406 in 1987 to 2,140 in 1988). The number of accidents which resulted in fatalities decreased by 10.4 per cent (from 230 in 1987 to 206 in 1988).

Road Traffic Accidents, South Australia

Year	Total acci- dents(b)	Fatal acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Rate per 100 000 motor vehicles on register (a)			Rate per 100 000 of mean population		
					Total acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Total acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1984	2,587	205	232	3,100	327	29	392	190	17	228
1985	2,672	240	269	3,171	327	33	388	195	20	231
1986	2,569	259	288	2,968	307	34	355	186	21	215
1987	2,406	230	256	2,912	288	31	349	173	18	209
1988	2,140	206	233	2,590	253	26	306	152	16	184

(a) 'Motor vehicles on register' is the number recorded at 30 June; includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles; excludes tractors, trailers, plant, equipment and caravans.

(b) Includes only those accidents involving a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons.

Drivers (including motor cyclists) under twenty-one years of age, representing 9 per cent of licence holders at 30 June 1988, accounted for 22 per cent of drivers killed and 24 per cent of drivers injured during 1988. For drivers aged twenty-one to twenty-nine years deaths were 31 per cent and injuries 25 per cent while their representation in the driving population was 22 per cent. Pedestrians sixty years and over accounted for 16 per cent of pedestrians injured and 26 per cent of pedestrians killed.

In the following table, the types of road users killed and injured are shown according to age groups for 1988.

Road Traffic Accidents : Age Groups of Casualties, South Australia, 1988

Age group of casualty (years)	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Pass- engers (a)	Pedes- trians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
Under 5	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
5-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-16	-	-	1	4	5	-	10
17-20	16	8	-	13	6	-	43
21-25	15	9	1	12	7	-	44
26-29	12	4	2	6	1	-	25
30-39	16	5	-	4	4	2	31
40-49	11	2	-	1	2	-	16
50-59	7	-	-	2	7	1	17
60 and over	15	-	-	9	11	-	35
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	92	28	4	53	43	3	223
PERSONS INJURED							
Under 5	-	-	-	25	6	-	31
5-6	-	-	-	11	6	-	17
7-16	32	9	63	100	42	1	247
17-20	205	77	23	139	27	-	471
21-25	160	66	20	79	15	1	341
26-29	92	32	15	29	10	-	178
30-39	161	39	10	50	16	-	276
40-49	96	15	5	31	15	-	162
50-59	68	9	4	22	19	1	123
60 and over	113	4	9	67	36	-	229
Not stated	152	35	21	269	37	1	517
Total	1,079	286	170	822	229	4	2,590

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

The following table shows casualties by type of road user in each of the five years to 1988.

Road Traffic Accidents : Casualties, South Australia

Year	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Pass- engers	Pedes- trians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1984.....	80	25	8	77	42	-	232
1985.....	104	44	6	76	38	1	269
1986.....	118	38	10	72	50	-	288
1987.....	103	39	10	67	37	-	256
1988.....	92	28	4	53	43	3	223
PERSONS INJURED							
1984.....	1,162	545	173	955	262	3	3,100
1985.....	1,266	527	168	948	260	2	3,171
1986.....	1,177	489	148	863	284	7	2,968
1987.....	1,175	355	184	915	281	2	2,912
1988.....	1,079	286	170	822	229	4	2,590

14.2 SEA TRANSPORT

HARBOURS

The South Australian commercial ports system comprises the following ports:

- (a) State commercial deep sea ports
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| Port Adelaide | Port Pirie |
| Port Bonython | Thevenard |
| Port Giles | Walleroo |
| Port Lincoln | |
- (b) Privately operated commercial deep sea ports
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Whyalla | Port Stanvac |
| Ballast Head | Proper Bay |
| Arrossan | |

The Department of Marine and Harbours also maintains jetties and wharves for promenade and fishing purposes at many other minor ports no longer used by commercial vessels.

The control of all harbours (including the River Murray) is vested in the Minister of Marine; he is responsible for the control of navigation within harbours and for all harbour facilities including lights, buoys, beacons, bulk loading plants and fishing boat accommodation, and in addition for the control of the competency of masters and others in charge of intrastate vessels. Relevant legislation administered by the Department of Marine and Harbours includes the *Harbours Act 1936*, the *Marine Act 1936*, the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Act 1961* and the *Boating Act 1974*.

In 1988-89 the State-owned ports handled 11,202,000 tonnes of cargo or approximately 59.1 per cent of the total tonnage of 18,961,000 tonnes passing through all the ports in South Australia.

SHIPPING

Control of Shipping

The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered under the Constitution to make laws in respect of trade and commerce with other countries and among the States.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) which applies to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within Australia. Other shipping Acts under the trade and commerce power are the *Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1924* (Cwlth), the *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911* (Cwlth), the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowance Act 1940* (Cwlth), the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1966* (Cwlth), the *Australian Coastal Shipping Agreement Act 1956* (Cwlth) and the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956* (Cwlth).

Shipping in South Australia is controlled by the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) and, where this does not apply, by the *Harbors Act 1936* and the *Marine Act 1936*. Both of the State Acts are administered by the Department of Marine and Harbors.

Registration of Ships

The Australian Register of Ships was established in Canberra by the Commonwealth Government and became operative on 26 January 1982. It replaced the British Register of Ships, which had become inappropriate as a means of registering Australian ships.

Registration of a ship provides proof of nationality and ownership, and enables the registration of encumbrances over a ship.

Overseas Shipping

Overseas shipping cargo statistics are compiled from returns submitted by shipping companies, or their representatives, to Customs Houses at each port in South Australia. The statistics relate to overseas ships calling at or departing from South Australian ports for the purpose of carrying cargo from or to overseas ports. Excluded are naval ships, yachts and other craft used for pleasure, foreign fishing ships that neither load nor discharge cargo, geophysical, oceanographic research and seismic survey ships, offshore oil drilling rigs and related service ships, Australian registered fishing ships operating from Australian ports and all ships of 200 registered net tonnes and under.

Cargo statistics are recorded in gross weight tonnes. Gross weight is the total weight of cargo, excluding the weight of containers.

Shipping : Overseas Vessel Calls at South Australian Ports

Port	1987		1988	
	Vessel calls	Deadweight tonnage '000	Vessel calls	Deadweight tonnages '000
Port Adelaide	409	7,913	389	8,389
Port Pirie	72	1,677	59	1,266
Other	322	10,375	253	8,375
<i>Total</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>19,964</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>18,030</i>

Shipping : Overseas Cargo Discharged and Loaded in South Australia

Year	Discharged		Loaded	
	Gross weight '000 tonnes	Value \$'000	Gross weight '000 tonnes	Value \$'000
1987	1,806	979,198	6,492	1,526,808
1988	2,216	1,026,394	5,328	1,506,108

Cargo Handled at Major Ports

The South Australian Department of Marine and Harbors records details of cargo handled at the larger ports in this State and the following table shows details for each of the last five years.

Cargo Handled : Major Ports, South Australia
(**'000 tonnes**)

<i>Port</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i> <i>(a)</i>
Ardrossan	832	884	1,044	983	1,092
Ballast Head	50	74	39	115	132
Cape Jervis	11	20	-	-	-
Kingscote	145	130	120	103	101
Klein Point	301	831	791	730	834
Penneshaw	11	20	-	-	-
Port Adelaide	3,206	4,253	4,144	3,962	4,264
Port Bonython	1,735	2,216	2,022	1,982	2,236
Port Giles	214	233	230	179	387
Port Lincoln	993	961	1,329	913	764
Port Pirie	1,358	1,310	957	1,128	845
Port Stanvac	3,080	2,907	3,189	2,979	3,436
Proper Bay	-	30	16	33	39
Rapid Bay	51	149	309	194	145
Thevenard	1,175	1,017	1,452	1,182	1,260
Walleroo	484	448	526	500	367
Whyalla	2,427	2,495	2,681	2,592	3,059
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,075</i>	<i>17,979</i>	<i>18,849</i>	<i>17,575</i>	<i>18,961</i>

(a) Excludes 31,000 tonnes for 1988-89 between the ports of Cape Jervis and Penneshaw.

Distances to Overseas Ports

Distances in kilometres from Port Adelaide to principal overseas ports are shown in the following table. Distances by sea from Port Adelaide to the ports of other Australian capital cities are given on page 1.

Distances from Port Adelaide to Principal Overseas Ports

<i>Port Adelaide to:</i>	<i>Kilometres</i>	<i>Port Adelaide to:</i>	<i>Kilometres</i>
Africa;		North America;	
Cape Town	10,377	East Coast,	
Asia;		Baltimore	(a)23,135
Colombo	7,982	Montreal	(c)19,059
Djakarta	5,643	New York	(a)23,541
Hong Kong	8,856	San Francisco	(c)21,368
Singapore	6,510	Valparaiso	(a)22,961
Yokohama	9,780	West Coast,	
Europe;		San Francisco	13,653
Liverpool	(a)21,630	Vancouver	14,357
(b)19,774		Central America;	
London	(a)21,705	Panama	15,385
(b)19,839		South America;	
Marseilles	(a)21,144	East Coast,	
(b)16,688		Buenos Aires	(d)14,388
Naples	(a)21,663	Rio de Janeiro	(d)15,901
(b)15,940		West Coast,	
New Zealand;		Valparaiso	12,353
Auckland	3,769		
Wellington	3,482		

(a) Via Cape Town. (b) Via Suez Canal. (c) Via Panama Canal. (d) Via Cape Horn.

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

Control of Civil Aviation

In Australia, civil aviation is subject to the *Air Navigation Act 1920* (Cwlth) and to regulations made under the Act.

The present regulations, administered by the Department of Transport and Communications, the Civil Aviation Authority and the Federal Airports Corporation, cover the registration of aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, the licensing of aircraft services, aircraft operating crews, aerodromes, flying training schools, and the rules of the air. These authorities are responsible for the provision and operation of air traffic services and rescue and fire fighting services and have assumed responsibility for the coordination of search and rescue operations. They are also responsible for the prevention of undesirable effects of air traffic on the environment and of unlawful interference with aircraft and aviation facilities.

Aerodromes

There were thirty-six aerodromes used for civil aviation in South Australia at 30 June 1989.

The main airport in South Australia is the Adelaide Airport located six kilometres west of the city. The airport has both a domestic and an international terminal, the latter having scheduled services to Europe, the Far East and New Zealand.

Since the opening of the Adelaide Airport the aerodrome at Parafield, about eighteen kilometres north of Adelaide, has been restricted principally to use by light aircraft.

Adelaide and Parafield airports are owned and operated by the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC). The FAC was established on 1 January 1988 by the Commonwealth Government and is a statutory body designed to place the airports, with their terminals, runways and associated facilities on a proper commercial basis.

A further five airports, Ceduna, Gawler, Mount Gambier, Port Lincoln and Whyalla are operated by the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Communications.

There were twenty-eight licensed aerodromes, including twenty which are operated by local councils and participate in the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan.

In addition to the civil aerodromes there are two major aerodromes, one at Woomera controlled by the Department of Defence through the Defence Research Centre, and the other at Salisbury (Edinburgh Airfield), which are used by aircraft associated with trials operations. Edinburgh Airfield is also the base for two Royal Australian Air Force maritime squadrons.

Aircraft on Register

The following table shows figures for registered aircraft based in the South Australia-Northern Territory Region, classified by type of operation.

Aircraft Based in South Australia-Northern Territory Region, Type of Operation

Type of operation	At 30 June				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Regular public transport (a)	—	—	—	—	—
Private	484	484	486	448	495
Charter	206	223	233	244	260
Other (b)	122	128	147	130	156
Total	812	835	866	822	911

(a) Excludes major airlines servicing interstate routes.

(b) Includes agricultural work, ambulance, survey and pilot training functions.

General Air Services

International air services commenced through Adelaide on 2 November 1982. At December 1989, there were three international carriers, Qantas, British Airways and Singapore Airlines, providing international services to Adelaide. These services link Adelaide with major centres including Singapore, London and Auckland.

Domestic air services to South Australia are provided by Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Ltd, operating as Ansett Airlines of Australia, and Australian Airlines. At December 1989, the airlines provided direct services from Adelaide to the following major centres: Alice Springs, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney.

In addition, there were twelve commuter operators providing services in South Australia at December 1989. The term 'commuter services' generally refers to any scheduled passenger services conducted with an aircraft with a maximum seating capacity of 38 or a maximum payload of 4,200 kilograms. Commuters served thirty-eight South Australian ports at December 1989.

Principal Airports : Traffic Data, South Australia

Airport	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87(a)	1987-88	1988-89
PASSENGERS (b)					
Adelaide (a)	1,862,268	1,962,167	1,943,171	2,085,225	2,138,216
Adelaide International	105,991	118,559	139,555	144,262	138,153
Ceduna	5,185	3,379	2,917	4,446	4,670
Kingscote	57,505	53,692	40,406	41,712	44,392
Mount Gambier	45,180	34,467	36,112	45,469	48,763
Port Lincoln	85,272	88,725	70,982	65,960	74,510
Whyalla	50,387	52,970	41,461	37,617	39,356
FREIGHT-TONNES (b)					
Adelaide	18,448	18,675	15,030	16,472	15,731
Adelaide International	3,965	4,326	5,512	6,327	8,215
Ceduna	3	3	3	4	4
Kingscote	50	34	—	—	—
Mount Gambier	64	57	39	41	48
Port Lincoln	142	134	65	42	48
Whyalla	39	38	24	21	24
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS (b)					
Adelaide	43,923	51,050	48,920	46,041	47,647
Adelaide International	809	1,310	1,667	1,647	n.a.
Ceduna	489	298	383	637	604
Kingscote	9,256	11,921	9,049	7,287	6,605
Mount Gambier	4,986	4,327	4,629	5,353	6,040
Port Lincoln	5,672	8,499	7,371	5,237	6,638
Whyalla	3,330	4,685	4,736	3,113	3,127

(a) Airlines of South Australia ceased services in April 1986.

(b) Includes all services, International, Domestic and Commuter.

14.4 COMMUNICATION

POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Corporation, trading as Australia Post, provides the national postal services.

In addition to surface and airmail carriage of postal articles recent years have seen the introduction and expansion of electronic transmission of mail and development of 'speed services' such as Priority Paid, Express Courier and International Express Post.

Australia Post acts as an agent for many services of Commonwealth, State and local government departments and authorities, and for private sector principals.

Post office agencies are conducted by persons who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances this type of business is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

At 30 June 1989 there were 3,637 persons employed in postal services in South Australia and Northern Territory comprising 2,667 full time staff, 352 staff employed part-time, 525 post office agency staff and 220 mail contractors who held mail service contracts with Australia Post.

Postal Articles Handled

Details of articles handled by post offices in South Australia and the Northern Territory during the years 1984-85 to 1988-89 are shown in the following table.

Postal Articles Handled, South Australia and Northern Territory
(^{'000})

Year	Standard articles(a)	Non-standard articles(a)	Parcels (a)(b)	Security Post	All articles
Posted for delivery:					
Within Australia;					
1984-85	201,608	24,429	2,326	293	228,656
1985-86	211,466	25,358	2,495	295	239,614
1986-87	218,089	26,227	2,202	263	246,781
1987-88	231,622	27,751	1,948	267	261,588
1988-89	250,469	28,936	2,017	246	281,668
Beyond Australia;					
1984-85	8,326	775	86	67	9,254
1985-86	8,964	655	87	61	9,767
1986-87	7,970	776	102	55	8,903
1987-88	9,167	971	123	57	10,318
1988-89	10,393	1,223	130	56	11,802
Received from beyond					
Australia:					
1984-85	4,649	1,078	91	19	5,836
1985-86	4,962	1,127	119	22	6,230
1986-87	4,718	1,116	108	25	5,967
1987-88	4,863	1,154	115	16	6,148
1988-89	4,492	1,155	123	17	5,787

(a) Includes Certified and Messenger Delivery, Priority Paid mail and Express Courier.

(b) Includes registered parcels.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Established by the *Telecommunications Act 1975* (Cwlth), the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom Australia) has a responsibility for the provision, maintenance and operation of telecommunications services and is required to perform its functions in such a manner as will best meet the social, industrial and commercial needs of Australian people. It is required to make its services available throughout Australia so far as is reasonably practicable. Revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide not less than half of capital requirements. Services are to be kept up-to-date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

At 30 June 1988 Telecom Australia in South Australia and the Northern Territory employed 8,409 staff and in 1987-88 installed 50,780 new telephone services.

The following table shows telecommunication services in South Australia and the Northern Territory for the period 1984-85 to 1988-89.

Telecommunication Services and Calls Made, South Australia and Northern Territory

<i>Services</i>	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Telephone exchanges	583	571	568	526	516
Telephone services in operation	591,448	618,338	643,257	661,661	709,998
Telex services in operation	4,489	4,510	3,837	2,526	1,696
<i>Calls made (millions)</i>					
Local telephone	612	627	667	724	725
Manual trunk	3,431	3,096	2,917	2,773	2,713
Subscriber trunk dialling	85,584	93,342	104,037	116,845	127,715
Manual international (a)	0.316	0.380	0.368	0.284	0.351
International direct dialled (a)	1.047	1.489	1.993	2.744	3.301
Telex calls within Australia (b)	5.036	5.077	4.246	0.432	1.698
International telex	0.556	0.574	0.542	0.420	0.275

(a) Figures are for South Australia only. (b) Excludes official Telecom calls.

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

There are twenty medium frequency amplitude modulation (AM) services operating in South Australia. Of these, six are in Adelaide (two Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), three commercial and one public station). Six commercial and eight ABC stations service country areas.

Of twenty-eight frequency modulation (FM) services, seven are in Adelaide (two ABC, two commercial and three public stations) and four are in the country (all public stations); the ABC also operates seventeen translator stations.

The first television station, NWS-9, commenced operation in September 1959. The main television stations currently operating in South Australia are ABS-2 (national); SAS-7, NWS-9 and ADS-10 (commercial) and Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). There are three commercial and twenty-three ABC stations servicing country areas.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 9206.0 *Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia*
- 9208.0 *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Australia*
- 9211.0 *Shipping and Cargo, Australia*
- 9213.0 *Rail Transport, Australia*
- 9252.0 *Information Paper: Overseas Shipping and Air Cargo: an Overview, Australia*
- 9303.0 *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9304.0 *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9309.0 *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*
- 9401.0 *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia*
- 9405.0 *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals), Australia*

Chapter 15

PUBLIC FINANCE

15.1 STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection of public revenue and the expenditure of public money in South Australia are the responsibility of three groups of authorities: (i) Commonwealth Government; (ii) South Australian Government and State public corporations which together make up State Authorities; and (iii) local government.

The power to raise revenue from taxation is vested in the various governments and authorities by Acts of Parliament. Other revenue comes from the proceeds of the sale of goods and services to the public and to other governments and authorities. A major proportion of the revenue of the State Government, and a smaller proportion of the revenue of local government authorities and some public corporations is derived from grants from other levels of government. A further source of funds is the loan market; government securities are issued for loan raisings in Australia and overseas.

Commonwealth Government Transactions

Reference is made to the revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth Government only to the extent that it affects the finances of the State Government. As indicated in more detail below, not all of the transactions listed relate directly to the State Budget; many of the items are negotiated wholly through State Trust Funds. The transactions which are included represent only a small proportion of total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government within South Australia.

State Government Transactions

Statistics relating to the financial transactions of State Government Departments, Committees, Boards and Commissions are derived mainly from an analysis and classification of the transactions which are published in the Treasurer's public accounts, *i.e.* the Consolidated Account, Trust Fund Accounts and Deposit and Suspense Accounts.

State Government accounts are prepared on a cash basis, revenue not being brought to account until received nor expenditure until the actual disbursement is made.

Consolidated Account

The recurrent section of the account is credited with receipts from many items of State taxation, fees, licences and charges for services, recoveries of interest and sinking fund, personal income tax sharing arrangements (originally entitled financial assistance grants) and some other Commonwealth grants. This section is debited with the cost of revenue collection, legislative and administrative functions, interest and sinking fund on the public debt, provision of education, health, social security and welfare and other services, operation of business undertakings and development of State resources.

The capital section of the account records the capitalised payments for construction or acquisition of assets such as schools, reservoirs, hospitals, forests, plant and stores; advances to public authorities; and for primary production and housing. During recent years some capital grants (*e.g.* for housing) have also been made from loan funds.

State borrowing programs are subject to consideration and agreement at meetings of the Australian Loan Council. Funds are raised by the sale of Commonwealth securities on behalf of the State pursuant to the Financial Agreement which also provides for the redemption of such securities over specified periods from sinking funds contributed by the State and Commonwealth Governments to the National Debt Commission.

Trust Funds Accounts

These are principally moneys lodged with the Treasurer by public authorities and other bodies on current account; funds held for specific purposes pursuant to legislation, not necessarily expendable in any one year; contractors' and statutory deposits and unclaimed moneys. Section 35 of the Public Finance Act also authorises the State Treasurer to credit specific purpose Commonwealth grants to a suitable trust fund. At 30 June 1989 trust funds accounts showed a credit balance of \$195,246,146.

Deposit and Suspense Accounts

Although the main function of many of them is to facilitate the allocation of charges and recoups to various headings of receipts and payments within the State Budget, some contain substantial transactions which are not reflected in the Budget, *e.g.* the Woods and Forests Working Account which includes most of the transactions of forest operations in South Australia, and the Highways Fund through which a major proportion of the State's roads expenditure is transacted. Deposit and Suspense Accounts showed a credit balance of \$159,639,372 at 30 June 1989.

Public Corporations

A public corporation is defined as a body (other than a local government authority) created by or under legislation to carry out an activity or activities on behalf of a government, or a body in which a government has a controlling interest.

Activities carried out by public corporations include tertiary education, hospital services, power supply, public transport, banking services, fire control, irrigation and drainage in rural areas, control and regulation of milk supply, slaughtering of animals for human consumption, housing development, off-course totalisators and lotteries, and investigation of problems relating to the development of mineral resources.

The transactions of public corporations have been combined with State Government to provide a composite analysis of receipts and outlays of all State Authorities in South Australia.

Local Government Accounts

The information on local government authorities is prepared in a format similar to that used for the other public authorities. The original data are supplied by local councils in annual statements prepared in accordance with the 'Local Government Accounting Regulations, 1979' and subsequently are reclassified in a system which tabulates information on a uniform basis for all local authorities in Australia.

Consolidated State and Local Government Accounts

An analysis of financial transactions of the Government sector would be incomplete without a comprehensive consolidation of all levels and funds of Government.

The tables which follow show figures on a consolidated net basis for State and local government authorities in South Australia for the four years to 1987-88. Net figures are those for which expenditures within a given classification have been reduced to the extent of any relevant receipt (and vice versa); and consolidated figures are those for which inter-authority, inter-level and inter-fund transactions are eliminated on consolidation of those authorities, levels and funds.

**State and Local Government Authorities, South Australia
Receipts and Financing Transactions
(\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Revenue and grants received:				
Taxes, fees and fines	986.2	1,052.8	1,148.6	1,342.7
Net operating surpluses of trading enterprises;				
Operating revenue	1,416.2	1,535.1	1,604.6	1,838.1
Operating expenditure	1,158.3	1,217.3	1,280.5	1,451.7
Property income;				
Income from public financial enterprises	46.6	103.1	201.4	244.3
Interest received	109.6	144.4	120.7	140.2
Other property income	35.0	66.7	41.6	44.1
Other revenue	20.3	17.2	25.3	26.8
Grants received from the Commonwealth;				
For current purposes	1,698.0	1,812.9	1,957.9	2,065.0
For capital purposes	321.3	291.0	306.5	284.3
<i>Total revenue and grants received</i>	<i>3,474.8</i>	<i>3,805.9</i>	<i>4,126.0</i>	<i>4,533.7</i>
Financing transactions:				
Advances from the Commonwealth (net)	96.1	87.9	65.9	-110.8
Net borrowing;				
State public trading enterprises	34.9	230.1	31.7	-146.2
State general government	123.0	189.4	366.3	455.5
Local authorities	12.5	9.6	16.1	12.1
Deposits received (net)	35.6	-46.2	0.6	-0.7
Decrease in investments	51.5	9.2	15.8	9.1
Decrease in currency and deposits	-130.2	-60.7	-48.9	79.6
Increase in provisions	152.4	135.1	151.1	211.2
Other funds available	-31.0	-7.7	-2.9	-60.9
<i>Total financing items</i>	<i>344.7</i>	<i>546.7</i>	<i>595.7</i>	<i>448.8</i>
Total funds available	3,819.6	4,352.6	4,721.7	4,982.5

**State and Local Government Authorities : Outlay, South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Current outlay:				
Final consumption expenditure	2,185.2	2,403.6	2,606.0	2,801.4
Required current transfer payments;				
Interest payments to Commonwealth				
on advances	262.5	270.2	275.8	276.9
Other	237.7	356.7	430.0	538.7
Unrequited current transfer payments;				
Subsidies paid	102.6	134.4	135.4	170.2
Personal benefit payments	67.9	82.0	97.1	96.1
Grants to non-profit institutions	136.0	156.5	174.3	197.2
<i>Total current outlay</i>	<i>2,993.7</i>	<i>3,403.4</i>	<i>3,720.9</i>	<i>4,088.7</i>

State and Local Government Authorities : Outlay, South Australia (continued)
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Capital outlay:				
Gross fixed capital expenditure	743.7	829.0	838.9	787.4
Increase in stocks	3.9	-11.9	2.9	8.9
Expenditure on land and intangible assets	4.8	13.3	24.0	26.1
Capital transfer payments;				
Grants to private sector and public financial enterprises	26.8	26.9	12.8	19.2
Other capital transfer payments	1.5	-	-	-
Advances paid (net);				
To public financial enterprises	63.0	66.6	78.5	41.6
To the private sector	-17.9	25.3	43.8	10.5
<i>Total capital outlay</i>	<i>825.8</i>	<i>949.2</i>	<i>1,000.8</i>	<i>893.8</i>
Total outlay	3,819.5	4,352.5	4,721.7	4,982.5

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5501.4 *State Authorities Finance, South Australia*
- 5502.4 *Local Government Finance, South Australia*
- 5504.0 *State and Local Government Finance, Australia*

15.2 COMMONWEALTH-STATE GOVERNMENTS FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State and local government sectors comprise three broad types:

- (a) the provision of financial assistance in various forms which may be classified as:
 - . general purpose or specific purpose payments;
 - . payments for recurrent or capital purposes; and
 - . grants or advances
- (b) the Commonwealth undertaking borrowings of amounts determined by the Australian Loan Council on behalf of the States; and
- (c) the determination by Loan Council of the level of borrowings that can be undertaken each financial year by State semi-government and local authorities, government-owned companies and trusts.

The Commonwealth has made payments to the States since Federation. Before the 1939-45 War these payments had a relatively small impact on the overall finances of the States; they were confined in the main to special grants designed to assist the financially weaker States and to certain specific purpose grants, including assistance for roads and for debt charges.

During and after the 1939-45 War however, there was a marked increase in the amount and scope of assistance to the States. This reflected not only the introduction and continuation of uniform income tax, but also an increase in the range and variety of the activities of both Commonwealth and State governments and greater participation by the Commonwealth Government in matters which were previously considered to be the sole responsibility of the States.

Commonwealth financial assistance to the States is provided in three main forms namely:

- (1) *General revenue assistance* – these are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. This is the largest inter-government transfer, accounting for 52 per cent of Commonwealth payments to the six States and Northern Territory in 1988–89.
- (2) *General purpose capital payments* – these are untied payments to assist with State outlays for capital purposes. They comprise the proceeds of borrowings by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States along with grants from the Commonwealth provided in lieu of such borrowings. In addition, the States are permitted to nominate amounts from within the borrowing component of the program for public housing purposes. These latter amounts are provided as loans from the Commonwealth on concessional terms and conditions.
- (3) *Specific purpose payments* – these are payments to the States to meet expenditure the purpose of which is designated by the Commonwealth and/or as a condition of States agreeing to undertake particular actions. In 1988–89, approximately 76 per cent of the payments were for recurrent purposes and virtually all were provided as grants. Some of these payments are passed on by States to local government authorities.

GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE

General revenue grants have been paid by the Commonwealth to the States in one form or another since Federation, and to the Northern Territory since 1979–80; such grants were paid to the Australian Capital Territory for the first time in 1988–89. The purpose of these grants is to assist the States in the financing of their outlays. The States determine the allocation of these grants in accordance with their own budgetary priorities. Total payments fell in 1988–89 due to the termination of the identified health grants, which were absorbed into a new specific purpose program for funding hospitals.

The principal forms of general revenue assistance paid to the States are:

- . financial assistance grants, which replaced the tax sharing grants provided between 1976–77 and 1984–85; and
- . special revenue assistance to certain States.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Arrangements, agreed to at the 1988 Premiers Conference established a base level of financial assistance which would be adjusted up or down in line with the actual increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) over the relevant period. Grants paid in 1988–89 were considerably higher than this base figure due to the greater than expected increase in the CPI.

The distribution of financial assistance grants among the States is in accordance with the per capita relativities recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission following its 1989 Report which was based on data averaged over the three years to 1987–88 and saw a substantial redistribution of grants towards the less populous States. The aggregate entitlement of the six States and the Northern Territory for 1988–89 was \$12,405.0 million, of which South Australia received a basic grant of \$1,301.1 million.

SPECIAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE GRANTS

From time to time the Commonwealth has provided general revenue assistance to the States in addition to that payable under the personal income tax sharing entitlements or by way of special grants recommended by the Grants Commission.

In 1988–89 special revenue assistance was provided to some States and the Northern Territory to ease the reductions in general revenue assistance and the introduction of the distribution of the financial assistance grants.

SPECIAL GRANTS

Special grants have been paid to the States on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission since 1934–35. Under the *Commonwealth Grants Commission Act 1973* (Cwlth), the Commission is required, inter alia, to inquire into and report upon any application made by the State or Northern Territory for financial assistance for the purpose of making it possible for the State (or the Northern Territory), by reasonable effort, to function at a standard not appreciably below the standard of the other States.

Since 1982–83, however, the Commission's general reviews of State per capita relativities have fulfilled the function for the States formerly performed by the special grant process.

General Revenue Assistance, South Australia
\$'000

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984–85</i>	<i>1985–86</i>	<i>1986–87</i>	<i>1987–88</i>	<i>1988–89</i>
Financial assistance grants (a)	1,000,280	1,037,171	1,147,046	1,233,323	1,301,100
Identified health grants	182,326	195,890	216,817	233,695	(b)–
Special revenue assistance	–	34,200	17,996	2,954	14,897
<i>Total general revenue assistance</i>	<i>1,182,606</i>	<i>1,267,262</i>	<i>1,381,859</i>	<i>1,469,972</i>	<i>1,315,996</i>

(a) Before 1985–86 these grants were known as tax sharing grants.

(b) Now allocated under specific purpose payments.

GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL ASSISTANCE

General purpose capital assistance to the States is paid from the Commonwealth Budget under the State Governments' Loan Council programs. In recent years these programs have included a substantial grant component and a component provided as loans for public housing at concessional interest rates, as well as borrowings by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. In addition, State authorities, government-owned companies and trusts borrow funds directly from capital markets in accordance with annual global limits agreed by Loan Council.

General Purpose Capital Assistance, South Australia
\$'000

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984–85</i>	<i>1985–86</i>	<i>1986–87</i>	<i>1987–88</i>	<i>1988–89</i>
Loan Council borrowings:					
Housing nomination	135,923	131,166	100,943	51,779	39,585
Capital Grants	67,961	72,718	55,962	27,390	39,585

SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS

The Commonwealth provides financial assistance to the States and the Northern Territory subject to conditions for a wide range of Commonwealth programs. The conditions may include the Commonwealth specifying the purpose for which the assistance may be spent, the States agreeing to undertake particular actions, a requirement for the States to contribute some specified amount of their own funds to the program to qualify for assistance and, in the case of loans, interest and repayment obligations.

HOSPITAL FUNDING GRANTS

Hospital funding grants were introduced from 1 July 1988. They replaced identified health grants, which had been a component of general revenue assistance and Medicare compensation grants, as the main form of Commonwealth assistance to the States and Territories for health purposes. The grants totalled \$3,040.7 million in 1988-89 of which South Australia received \$276.7 million.

The following table shows specific purpose grants to South Australia classified by the government purpose classification used in the ABS government finance statistics system.

**Commonwealth Specific Purpose Grants by Purpose, South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
General public services	6.3	6.7	0.3	0.3	-
Public order and safety	0.1	5.6	6.5	7.4	9.2
Education:					
Primary and secondary	107.6	115.8	122.6	127.2	132.5
Tertiary:					
Universities	96.7	101.9	117.4	121.7	126.4
Other higher	70.7	77.0	84.8	89.1	95.0
Technical and further	25.9	28.4	23.3	32.2	21.1
Other	6.1	6.6	4.9	3.5	19.7
Health:					
Hospital and other institutional	182.9	116.7	110.3	115.3	127.8
Other	16.6	9.1	11.6	21.2	8.5
Social security and welfare	5.2	13.4	13.8	13.8	21.1
Housing and community amenities:					
Housing and community development	47.2	72.4	72.8	74.5	71.4
Other	8.8	26.7	6.7	19.6	2.4
Recreation and culture	2.2	2.5	8.1	1.3	6.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.4	4.3	8.2	20.1	10.6
Mining, manufacturing and construction	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transport and communications	93.8	95.6	94.6	94.7	93.1
Other economic affairs	38.6	32.5	24.3	20.6	12.1
Other purposes	-2.3	50.8	51.2	62.2	89.1
<i>Total specific purpose grants</i>	<i>711.8</i>	<i>766.0</i>	<i>761.5</i>	<i>824.3</i>	<i>847.1</i>

15.3 STATE AUTHORITY FINANCE

The system of public finance statistics has been designed to complement the various sectors included in Australian National Accounts. The statistics consolidate details of the transactions of public authorities so that their economic impact can be assessed and show the purposes being served by the individual functions or programs. Transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems are eliminated by consolidation of the various accounts to reflect the net transactions of the non-financial public sector with the rest of the economy. Public financial enterprises such as banks and insurance companies are excluded from the statistics on the ground that combining their income or outlay on capital transactions with equivalent transactions of the public trading enterprises and general government would provide a less meaningful account of the public sector activity.

Classification Schemes

The financial statistics for the public sector essentially are a reclassification of information published in accounting statements of the public authorities supplemented by additional dissections of the reported transactions. The two main transactions classifications used in the compilation of government finance statistics are the economic transactions framework (ETF) and government purpose classification (GPC).

The economic transactions framework categorises outlays, revenue and grants received and financing transactions according to their economic character to facilitate study of the macro-economic effect of government activity on the economy and to provide basic building blocks for grouping transactions to be incorporated into the Australian National Accounts.

The government purpose classification is used to group outlays with similar functions to facilitate study of the broad purposes of public sector spending and assessment of the effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives. To facilitate international comparisons the GPC classification closely follows the same classification principles as the United Nations 'Classifications of the Functions of Government (COFOG)'.

Details of definitions and classifications used in public finance statistics are given in *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0).

State Authorities Receipts and Outlay

Details of receipts and financing transactions of South Australian State authorities have been consolidated from the accounts of the State Government departments and corporations and are classified in the following table to show the major sources of funds. The classifications used in this and subsequent tables are in accord with those adopted by the United Nations in 'A System of National Accounts'. The Personal Income Tax Sharing Entitlement grants are the largest revenue source of State authorities.

State Authorities : Receipts and Financing Transactions, South Australia (\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Revenue and grants received:				
Taxes, fees and fines	788.1	834.9	908.2	1,076.6
Net operating surplus of trading enterprises;				
Operating revenue	1,408.2	1,527.4	1,598.5	1,835.9
Operating expenditure	1,150.9	1,209.5	1,274.9	1,450.1
Property income;				
Income from public financial enterprises	46.6	103.1	201.4	244.3
Interest received	95.7	123.7	99.8	124.7
Other	34.9	66.7	41.6	44.1
Other revenue	18.8	15.1	20.2	22.7
Grants received;				
From the Commonwealth,				
For current purposes	1,694.8	1,807.1	1,953.0	2,061.9
For capital purposes	319.5	288.9	304.9	284.2
From local authorities	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
<i>Total revenue and grants received</i>	<i>3,255.8</i>	<i>3,557.5</i>	<i>3,852.9</i>	<i>4,244.4</i>
Financing transactions:				
Advances from the Commonwealth (net)	96.0	87.9	65.9	-110.9
Net borrowing;				
General government	123.0	189.4	366.3	455.5
Public trading enterprises	34.9	230.1	31.7	-146.2
Deposits received (net)	35.6	-46.2	0.6	-0.7
Decrease in investments	51.5	9.2	15.8	9.1
Decrease in currency and deposits	-129.6	-70.3	-49.5	65.0
Increase in provisions	151.9	134.6	150.7	211.1
Other funds available	-31.1	-6.5	-2.8	-64.0
<i>Total financing transactions</i>	<i>332.2</i>	<i>528.1</i>	<i>578.7</i>	<i>418.8</i>
Total funds available	3,588.0	4,085.6	4,431.6	4,663.2

In the classification there are separate sections for current and capital outlays; the fundamental distinction between the two rests on whether the transactions are 'used up' over a period of one year or represent assets which generate a future stream of assets.

Final consumption expenditure is the expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public trading enterprises and consists essentially of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements plus purchase of goods and services from public trading enterprises and other sectors of the economy. Fees and charges for services rendered and sales of goods and services by general government authorities have been offset against gross expenditure to give final consumption expenditure. Because users of government finance statistics may be interested in the gross as well as the net value of general government outlays, both the payments and offsetting receipts are shown adjacent to each other in the table.

Current transfer payments do not involve goods or services but can be required or unrequited. Required transfers involve payment for property rights (*e.g.* interest payments) and unrequited transfers do not involve any goods, services or property rights in return for payments. Unrequited transfers include transfers to persons (*e.g.* age pensions), to enterprises (subsidies), to overseas (*e.g.* foreign aid), to non-profit institutions and to other governments.

Net advances paid are the only repayable transactions which are included in outlays and not in financing items. Advances are included in outlays because they are used as an instrument of government policy to fund other levels of government, or to direct expenditure towards particular purposes designed to achieve specific government purposes, and since they are transactions in financial assets they therefore appear in the capital account in national accounts.

Grants are voluntary, non-repayable, unrequited transfers for the purpose of financing the current operations of the recipient. Grants between State authorities have been eliminated on consolidation in the table below.

State Authorities : Outlay, South Australia
(**\$ million**)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Current outlay:				
Final consumption expenditure;				
Gross current expenditure	2,233.9	2,539.2	2,731.4	2,991.3
Offsetting receipts from sales	228.1	333.4	343.7	424.9
Required current transfer payments;				
Interest payments,				
To Commonwealth on				
advances	262.5	270.2	275.8	276.9
Other	213.5	329.9	401.4	507.4
Unrequited current transfer				
payments;				
Subsidies paid	102.6	134.4	135.4	170.2
Personal benefit payments	69.7	82.0	97.1	96.1
Current grants,				
To non-profit institutions	134.4	154.3	172.1	194.8
To local authorities	50.7	55.0	60.5	66.0
<i>Total current outlay</i>	<i>2,839.2</i>	<i>3,231.6</i>	<i>3,532.3</i>	<i>3,881.0</i>
Capital outlay:				
Gross fixed capital expenditure	620.5	697.6	712.3	650.5
Increase in stocks	3.8	-12.0	2.9	8.9
Expenditure on land and intangible				
assets	13.9	14.3	22.0	20.5
Capital transfer payments;				
Capital grants,				
To private sector and public				
financial enterprises	26.0	26.4	12.4	18.9
To local authorities	35.8	32.6	29.7	31.9

State Authorities : Outlay, South Australia *(continued)*
(\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Advances paid (net):				
To public financial enterprises	63.0	66.6	78.5	41.6
To private sector	-17.7	25.5	42.1	10.5
Other	2.0	3.1	-0.6	-0.7
<i>Total capital outlay</i>	<i>748.9</i>	<i>854.0</i>	<i>899.3</i>	<i>782.3</i>
Total outlay	3,588.1	4,085.6	4,431.6	4,663.3

The following table shows outlay of State authorities classified by purpose of public sector spending. Education accounted for 25.5 per cent of total outlay in 1987-88 and health for 17.4 per cent.

State Authorities : Outlay by Purpose, South Australia
(\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
General public services	123.0	139.4	159.9	174.5
Public order and safety	223.4	264.0	303.1	311.0
Education	980.3	1,056.4	1,142.2	1,190.2
Health	588.6	658.6	736.6	813.0
Social security and welfare	125.1	143.0	153.4	171.7
Housing and community amenities	309.7	351.0	369.6	297.6
Recreation and culture	116.3	128.8	131.5	142.3
Fuel and energy	131.4	113.6	101.6	158.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	72.7	91.5	116.4	80.4
Mining, manufacturing, construction	19.8	19.1	29.9	46.8
Transport and communications	325.8	399.4	399.7	377.7
Other economic affairs	50.9	64.4	63.1	61.5
Other purposes	521.0	656.6	724.6	837.9
<i>Total outlay</i>	<i>3,588.1</i>	<i>4,085.7</i>	<i>4,431.6</i>	<i>4,663.2</i>

State Taxation

Until the introduction of the uniform income tax scheme in 1942-43 with the Commonwealth being the sole levier of income tax, income tax was the major source of taxation receipts in South Australia. The major forms of taxation then left to the State were payroll tax, motor tax, succession and stamp duties, and land tax, but legislative changes in 1980 have subsequently reduced the levels of succession duties, land tax and gift duties. Stamp duty is payable on a wide range of instalment purchase, leasing and other lending transactions. Commencing in 1977-78, under the new personal income tax sharing arrangements, each State was given the right to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax in its State. Any State surcharges or rebates would be collected or paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. To date no State has imposed a surcharge or granted a rebate under the income tax sharing arrangements. Total taxation collected by the Commonwealth in South Australia far exceeds State taxation. Total Commonwealth taxation collected in South Australia in 1987-88 was \$4,539.8 million.

**State Authorities : Taxation, South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	205.0	215.0	223.7	249.2
Taxes on property:				
Land taxes	33.2	38.5	44.2	56.7
Taxes on immovable property n.e.c.	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9
Financial institutions transactions taxes	28.8	31.1	33.3	38.0
Stamp duties	128.4	115.5	121.4	176.1
Taxes on provision of goods and services:				
Excises;				
Agricultural production taxes	0.9	2.3	1.9	1.6
Levies on statutory corporations	25.7	28.2	29.1	32.6
Taxes on gambling:				
Taxes on government lotteries	28.1	33.9	43.8	49.8
Taxes on private lotteries	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.3
Casino taxes	—	5.2	10.5	11.5
Race betting taxes	19.8	21.8	23.3	26.9
Taxes on insurance;				
Insurance companies' contributions to fire brigades	23.1	26.1	28.6	30.0
Third party insurance taxes	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	39.3	46.3	50.4	43.1
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities:				
Motor vehicle taxes;				
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	55.2	60.7	72.4	85.9
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	39.4	43.2	43.0	47.8
Drivers licences	8.7	11.0	17.7	19.6
Road transport and maintenance taxes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Franchise taxes;				
Gas franchise taxes	4.0	4.8	5.2	5.2
Petroleum products franchise taxes	48.5	46.4	47.3	67.5
Tobacco franchise taxes	38.5	38.9	40.9	44.1
Liquor franchise taxes	28.0	30.2	33.2	36.1
Other taxes on use of goods etc	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Fees and fines:				
Fees from regulatory services	14.6	14.9	16.5	30.1
Fines	11.9	12.8	13.6	16.9
<i>Total taxation</i>	<i>788.1</i>	<i>834.9</i>	<i>908.2</i>	<i>1,076.6</i>

Public Trading Enterprises

Three government departments and a number of public corporations in South Australia are regarded, for statistical purposes, as public trading enterprises or business undertakings because they seek to cover a substantial part of their cost by selling goods and services to the public. The government departments concerned are Marine and Harbors, Engineering and Water Supply, and Woods and Forests while some of the larger public corporations similarly regarded as business undertakings are the Electricity Trust, Housing Trust, State Transport Authority, Pipelines Authority, TAB and the Lotteries Commission.

Particulars for all public trading enterprises during the last four years have been consolidated according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) in the next table to show operating revenue and expenditure and net operating surplus. Operating expenditure includes provisions such as depreciation, long service leave and superannuation but excludes interest paid on borrowings and appropriations to reserves, *e.g.* future plant replacement.

**State Authorities : Public Trading Enterprises, Operating Revenue and Expenditure
South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>ASIC Division</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Operating Revenue(a)				
Manufacturing	90.9	92.1	85.4	100.6
Electricity, gas and water	765.6	829.3	849.1	973.4
Transport and storage	335.1	345.0	350.5	395.8
Finance, property and business services	131.6	140.5	168.6	195.3
Recreation, personal and other services	84.7	106.2	125.1	149.7
Other industries	0.3	14.4	19.9	21.0
<i>Total operating revenue</i>	<i>1,408.2</i>	<i>1,527.4</i>	<i>1,598.5</i>	<i>1,835.9</i>
Operating Expenditure(b)				
Manufacturing	87.9	87.9	87.7	97.4
Electricity, gas and water	540.0	558.0	590.0	689.4
Transport and storage	346.1	329.5	322.0	345.0
Finance, property and business services	104.8	124.9	143.3	156.7
Recreation, personal and other services	71.4	94.1	113.2	130.2
Other industries	0.7	15.1	18.7	31.5
<i>Total operating expenditure</i>	<i>1,150.9</i>	<i>1,209.5</i>	<i>1,274.9</i>	<i>1,450.1</i>
Net Operating Surplus(b)				
Manufacturing	3.0	4.2	-2.3	3.2
Electricity, gas and water	225.6	271.3	259.1	284.0
Transport and storage	-11.0	15.5	28.5	50.8
Finance, property and business services	26.8	15.6	25.3	38.6
Recreation, personal and other services	13.3	12.1	11.9	19.6
Other industries	-0.4	-0.7	1.1	-10.5
Total net operating surplus	257.3	317.9	323.6	385.7

(a) Includes subsidies received on account of operating losses. (b) Excludes interest payments on borrowings.

LOAN RAISING

Australian Loan Council

The Financial Agreement of 1927 provides the basis of the Commonwealth's role in the supply of general purpose capital assistance to the State and local government sectors. Under the Agreement, State Governments have limited borrowing powers but provision is made for the Commonwealth to undertake borrowings on behalf of those Governments. The amount of such borrowings is determined each year by Loan Council which was established under the Financial Agreement to coordinate borrowings for the Commonwealth and State Governments. The Council consists of representatives of the Commonwealth and each State government.

Borrowings by State (and Commonwealth) authorities are not subject to the Financial Agreement. However, various agreements (the 'Gentlemen's Agreement') agreed to by the Commonwealth and State Governments over the years since 1936 have provided for Loan Council approval of annual borrowing programs for semi-government and local authorities.

In 1984, the Loan Council adopted on a trial basis a system of 'global' limits on Commonwealth and State authority borrowings. Under the new arrangements, borrowings in all forms (including 'conventional' borrowings, domestic deferred payments, overseas trade credits, financial leases, sale and leaseback arrangements, security deposits and other repayable front-end capital contributions and other means of financing capital programs) by Commonwealth and State authorities and government-owned companies would be limited. The Gentlemen's Agreement was terminated formally at the 1985 Loan Council meeting and the 'global approach' now forms the ongoing framework for Loan Council oversight of authority borrowings. The voluntary global limit agreed for 1987-89 was \$4,700.0 million of which South Australia's share was \$258.3 million.

South Australian Government Financing Authority

The South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA) was established under the *Government Financing Authority Act 1982*. The Authority's main function is to act as a central borrowing authority for the State's statutory authorities. With the approval of the Treasurer it may engage in a broad range of activities including the borrowing of moneys from within or outside Australia and the lending of moneys to statutory authorities.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5501.4 *State Authorities Finance, South Australia*
5504.0 *State and Local Government Finance, Australia*

15.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics, a local government authority is defined as:

- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent; or
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIX or Section 666(c) of the *Local Government Act 1934*).

Assessments

Assessments for property rating are based upon capital value or site value. Capital value means the capital amount that the land might reasonably be expected to realise upon sale; whereas site value means the capital amount the land might reasonably be expected to realise upon sale excluding any improvements on the land. For the purposes of this definition, 'improvements' means buildings and structures and trees planted for commercial purposes. A council may adopt the 'capital' valuations or the 'site' valuations of the State Valuer-General or may make its own valuation of properties. Most councils in South Australia have adopted the valuation of the Valuer-General.

Revenue Transactions

Rates are the principal source of revenue of local government authorities and represented 48.1 per cent of total receipts in 1987-88. Remissions are allowed on portions of the council rates levied on pensioners' and certain other properties but the value of remissions is refunded to the council by a State Government subsidy. Details of rates shown in this Part refer to total rates accrued during the year, *i.e.* net of all remissions and reductions but including penalties and subsidies. Some properties, *e.g.* those occupied by Commonwealth or State Government authorities, are exempt from rating but an *ex-gratia* payment may be made by such authorities in lieu of rates.

The *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* (Cwth) specified that 1.75 per cent of net personal income tax collections in 1979-80 increasing to 2.0 per cent in 1980-81,

be allocated to local government and that 30 per cent of this allocation be shared on a population basis with the remainder on a basis that ensures that each local governing body is able to function, by reasonable effort, at a standard not appreciably below the standards of other local governing bodies. These requirements are embodied in the South Australian *Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976* under which the State's allocation is distributed as per head and special grants. These grants totalled \$54.9 million in 1987-88 and are shown as general purpose government grants in the following table. Details of revenue from ordinary services, as distinct from business undertakings, and loan receipts during the five years to 1987-88 are as follows.

**Local Government Authorities : Ordinary Services, Revenue and Loan Receipts
South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Rates (including penalties)	167.6	187.1	206.9	228.3	252.1
Licences, fees and fines	8.8	10.9	11.1	12.0	13.9
Charges for services	32.9	36.2	42.3	49.1	54.8
Contributions and donations	4.2	4.0	4.9	7.9	6.8
Reimbursements received	13.7	12.7	14.0	11.5	13.5
Interest received	10.1	14.0	20.7	20.9	15.6
Sale of land and other fixed assets	10.9	17.6	12.4	15.6	20.4
Other	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.6
Government grants:					
General purpose	39.4	41.7	45.9	49.7	54.9
Specific purpose	43.0	58.4	58.0	49.1	53.8
<i>Total revenue</i>	<i>331.8</i>	<i>384.3</i>	<i>417.7</i>	<i>445.9</i>	<i>488.4</i>
Loan receipts	26.5	29.1	34.1	37.2	35.4
Total revenue and loan receipts	358.3	413.4	451.7	483.0	523.7

Selected revenue for 1987-88 is shown in a purpose classification in the following table; rates, licences and general purpose government grants are excluded because these items are not appropriate to a purpose classification.

**Local Government Authorities : Ordinary Services, Selected Revenue by Purpose
South Australia, 1987-88
(\$'000)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Charges for services</i>	<i>Contributions and donations</i>	<i>Reimburse- ments</i>	<i>Specific purpose government grants</i>	
				<i>Capital</i>	<i>Current</i>
General administration	3,306.2	34.0	373.6	45.3	30.8
Public order and safety	295.3	203.7	253.5	1,426.1	583.1
Health	2,773.0	443.1	136.4	68.1	4,833.5
Welfare	2,144.6	432.0	-	342.0	3,986.0
Housing and community amenities:					
Housing	1,154.9	48.0	-	9.6	-
Sanitary and garbage	2,127.3	-	63.8	-	-
Sewerage	2,404.4	27.3	28.9	2,082.4	-
Urban stormwater	-	1,980.4	-	2,151.2	0.5
Other	1,970.8	91.8	109.1	445.5	158.2
Recreation and culture	13,525.7	999.7	591.9	5,971.7	5,619.2
Agriculture and forestry	56.8	-	394.5	-	122.4
Building control	-	-	32.0	-	-
Mining and manufacturing	9.2	-	-	-	-
Transport:					
Roadworks	-	2,113.7	10,302.6	12,192.4	2,476.0
Parking	11,060.3	240.4	-	3.6	-
Other	916.5	79.2	31.9	1,831.8	748.6

**Local Government Authorities : Ordinary Services, Selected Revenue by Purpose
South Australia, 1987-88 (continued)
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Charges for services	Contributions and donations	Reimburse- ments	Specific purpose government grants	
				Capital	Current
Other economic affairs:					
Tourism and area promotion	5,226.5	34.8	36.0	51.6	72.8
Saleyards and markets	2,372.5	-	-	-	-
Other	192.3	-	62.7	(a)4,679.7	(a)3,871.4
Natural disaster relief	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes n.e.c.	5,250.6	117.9	1,038.6	-	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>54,786.7</i>	<i>6,846.1</i>	<i>13,455.7</i>	<i>31,301.1</i>	<i>22,502.7</i>

(a) Principally unemployment relief grants.

Loan Receipts

Loans raised by local government authorities during 1987-88 totalled \$35.4 million for ordinary services. Most of these loans were raised with the Local Government Finance Authority.

Outlay Transactions

A number of differences occur between the presentation of local government finance statistics and those of other levels of government. Public sector finance statistics generally are prepared on a net basis in which selected receipts are offset against relevant outlays, and vice versa, but in local government finance statistics transactions are shown as gross values and subsequently adjusted to the net basis when consolidated into the State and local government sector accounts. For this reason the tables which follow show 'current outlay on goods, services and land' rather than the net concept of final consumption expenditure.

A summary of ordinary services outlay of local government authorities during the five years to 1987-88 is shown in the next table.

**Local Government Authorities : Ordinary Services, Outlay, South Australia
(\$ million)**

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Outlay on goods, services and land:					
Capital;					
New fixed assets,					
Roadworks construction	44.8	56.3	57.9	54.7	60.1
Other	59.7	78.0	87.0	78.4	87.5
Land and other fixed assets	3.9	3.5	4.3	16.0	21.6
Current;					
General public services	39.8	45.0	52.1	64.8	70.9
Roadworks, maintenance	37.3	41.0	44.0	51.0	52.1
Other	121.0	135.4	151.1	157.8	173.7
<i>Total outlay on goods etc.</i>	<i>306.4</i>	<i>359.3</i>	<i>396.5</i>	<i>422.8</i>	<i>466.0</i>
Debt charges:					
Interest	21.9	23.9	26.5	28.5	31.4
Debt redemption	15.0	17.2	19.3	21.1	23.6
Levies paid to government	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.6
Donations paid	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.7
Other	1.1	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.1
<i>Total outlay</i>	<i>349.3</i>	<i>406.7</i>	<i>449.9</i>	<i>481.9</i>	<i>530.1</i>

Particulars of outlay from revenue and loan funds on goods, services and land for the year 1987-88 are classified by purpose in the following table. Construction and maintenance of roadworks accounted for 24.0 per cent of the outlay on goods, services and land.

**Local Government Authorities : Ordinary Services, Outlay on Goods, Services and Land
South Australia, 1987-88
(\$'000)**

Purpose	Outlay from revenue		Outlay from loans		Total
	Capital	Current	Capital	Current	
General public service	4,848	63,769	2,286	-	70,903
Public order and safety	3,526	5,022	364	-	8,912
Health	589	11,333	199	-	12,121
Welfare	952	10,349	121	-	11,422
Housing and community amenities:					
Sanitary and garbage	1,032	30,801	6,041	1	37,875
Sewerage	2,116	1,243	674	-	4,033
Urban stormwater	9,289	3,342	2,854	-	15,485
Other	6,523	25,808	2,230	-	34,561
Recreation and culture:					
Recreation and sport	14,309	47,183	4,226	50	65,768
Libraries	453	14,775	469	-	15,697
Other	5,445	2,952	329	-	8,726
Agriculture and forestry	13	2,219	-	-	2,232
Building control	174	5,915	4	-	6,093
Mining and manufacturing	23	4	-	-	27
Transport:					
Roadworks	51,817	51,331	8,261	784	112,193
Parking	1,756	9,819	99	-	11,674
Other	2,075	2,708	187	-	4,970
Other economic affairs:					
Tourism and area promotion	873	4,513	677	-	6,063
Saleyards and markets	289	1,494	38	-	1,821
Other	701	1,150	376	-	2,227
Other purposes n.e.c.	26,523	180	6,465	-	33,168
Total outlay	133,326	295,910	35,900	835	465,971

Electricity Undertakings

Two councils in the northern area of the State, Peterborough (M) and Hawker (DC) owned and operated electricity supply schemes during 1987-88, Cooper Pedy (DC) owns electricity supply equipment which the Cowell Electric Supply Co Ltd operates.

During this period the Electricity Trust of South Australia assumed control of the remaining Eyre Peninsula schemes with the associated \$4.7 million debt. Current outlay consisting of working expenses and interest paid on loans raised for the schemes totalled \$2.0 million, gross capital formation and debt redemption principal repayments totalled an additional \$0.3 million.

Electricity undertakings are classified as trading activities in local government finance statistics and details of the transactions are not included in the ordinary services of local government authorities.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5501.4 *State Authorities Finance, South Australia*
- 5502.4 *Local Government Finance, South Australia*
- 5504.0 *State and Local Government Finance, Australia*

15.5 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially of those that relate to the production and use of goods and services, and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy. Major interest is focused on the domestic production account and within that, gross domestic product (GDP).

Estimates of State Accounts have been prepared in recent years. These estimates are a dissection of the Australian National Accounts and in some cases have been built up using the same data sources as those used in the National Accounts; in others the dissections are based on a variety of sources ranging from those directly related, for example the economic censuses, to general indicators of activity such as population changes and household income.

A full presentation of Australian National Accounts is contained in the bulletins '*Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*' (5204.0) and '*Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia*' (5206.0) and the other publications in this series.

STATE ACCOUNTS

While national estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the United Nations *A System of National Accounts* (SNA) 1968, no such standard is available for sub-national (Regional/State) accounts. The national concepts generally are applicable to State Accounts but a number of conceptual and measurement issues which are important to State Accounts either do not apply or are insignificant at the national level. Most of the problems arise in the context of State gross product for the transport and communication industries where a number of conceptual views are possible. A detailed discussion of the issues surrounding the compilation of State accounts together with a description of the available data sources and the estimation methodology are contained in the *State Accounts, Australia: Issues and Experimental Estimates* (ABS Occasional Paper 1984/4).

The fundamental concepts of gross domestic product are:

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (usually referred to as Gross Domestic Product) is the total market value of goods and services produced, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the production process but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital (or depreciation allowances). In concept it is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied thereon), plus increases in their stocks, less the purchase of intermediate goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like general government, who do not generally sell their output, it includes output valued at cost instead of sales.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is that part of gross domestic product accounted for by gross payments to factors of production. It is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Household income is the total income, whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia. It includes both income received for productive activity (such as wages, salaries and supplements and income from unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons) and transfer incomes (such as social service benefits, interest, dividends).

Farm income is the income of companies and unincorporated enterprises which derives from production in agriculture and services to agriculture. It is measured as gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred. Included in costs are depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid.

Private final consumption expenditure is the expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by non-profit organisations serving households. It includes purchases of durable as well as non-durable goods. However it excludes expenditure by persons on the purchase of dwellings and expenditure of a capital nature by unincorporated enterprises.

Methodology

There are three distinct approaches which can be taken to measure gross domestic product namely:

- (1) the income approach;
- (2) the expenditure approach; and
- (3) the production approach

State gross domestic product shown in the following table is derived using the income approach as it was not possible to prepare an expenditure-based estimate using available data sources. For example, for some States interstate trade statistics are seriously incomplete for goods and virtually non-existent for services and data for Commonwealth government final expenditure by State is not available.

Gross domestic product at factor cost using the income approach was derived by summing factor income *i.e.* wages, salaries and supplements, and gross operating surplus.

The following table shows gross domestic product at factor cost for 1986-87 and four earlier years classified by industry.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, South Australia
(\$ million)

Industry	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	507	924	897	885	980
Mining	162	402	578	919	937
Manufacturing	2,298	2,643	2,801	3,114	3,270
Electricity, gas and water	421	464	498	589	575
Construction	800	869	1,012	1,108	1,202
Wholesale and retail trade	1,657	1,849	2,159	2,272	2,403
Transport, storage and communication	886	1,059	1,170	1,302	1,464
Finance, property and business services	619	919	1,035	1,012	1,187
Public administration, defence and community services	2,363	2,631	2,905	3,048	3,338
Recreation, personal and other services	418	468	520	587	675
Ownership of dwellings	944	1,087	1,244	1,456	1,605
General government	322	341	359	388	419
<i>Total all industries</i>	<i>11,397</i>	<i>13,656</i>	<i>15,178</i>	<i>16,680</i>	<i>18,055</i>
<i>Total per head of mean population</i>	<i>8,517</i>	<i>10,093</i>	<i>11,115</i>	<i>12,115</i>	<i>13,007</i>
<i>Total as a percentage of national Gross Domestic Product (per cent)</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>

The next three tables give details for South Australia of farm income, household income and private final consumption expenditure.

Farm Income, South Australia
(\$ million)

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Gross value of farm production:					
Wool (including skin wool)	289	297	332	389	588
Livestock slaughterings	193	280	253	327	393
Wheat	466	350	328	335	309
Other grain crops	299	266	222	204	168
Other crops	354	342	367	437	467
Other livestock products	105	99	101	107	113
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,706</i>	<i>1,634</i>	<i>1,603</i>	<i>1,799</i>	<i>2,038</i>

Farm Income, South Australia (continued)
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Subsidies not included in GVP	5	1	-	-	-
Less Production valuation adjustments ..	3	-20	-32	-7	41
Less Production costs:					
Marketing costs	207	182	182	197	184
Seed and fodder	164	169	174	208	221
Other costs	457	446	469	504	546
<i>Gross farm product at factor cost</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>858</i>	<i>810</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>1,046</i>
Indirect taxes less subsidies	46	50	43	37	69
<i>Gross farm product at market prices</i> ..	<i>926</i>	<i>908</i>	<i>853</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>1,115</i>
Less Depreciation	276	272	291	319	320
Wages, net rent and interest paid and third party insurance transfers	282	313	389	414	413
Indirect taxes less subsidies	46	50	43	37	69
Farm income	322	273	130	164	313

Household Income, South Australia
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Wages salaries and supplements	8,170	9,084	9,766	10,446	11,128
Unincorporated enterprise income:					
Farm	316	266	115	161	277
Non-farm	818	892	968	1,005	1,114
Income from dwellings	256	275	241	222	249
Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises	1,990	2,202	2,396	2,626	2,932
All other income	1,607	1,701	2,152	2,552	2,733
<i>Total household income</i>	<i>13,157</i>	<i>14,420</i>	<i>15,638</i>	<i>17,012</i>	<i>18,433</i>
Less Income tax paid	2,069	2,405	2,588	2,916	3,208
Other direct taxes, fees and fines	75	84	94	108	125
Consumer debt interest	244	277	339	413	405
Transfers overseas					
Household disposable income	10,769	11,654	12,617	13,575	14,695

Private Final Consumption Expenditure, South Australia
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Food	1,649	1,719	1,909	2,005	2,063
Cigarettes and tobacco	216	223	258	283	307
Alcoholic drinks	418	474	534	563	599
Clothing, footwear and drapery	725	760	839	876	947
Health	717	742	814	925	1,023
Dwelling rent	1,499	1,703	1,953	2,134	2,350
Gas, electricity and fuel	238	285	305	323	356
Household durables	786	869	910	887	1,005
Books, papers, artists goods	142	149	175	184	183
All other goods n.e.i.	461	524	577	650	690
Travel and communication	1,390	1,539	1,560	1,591	1,744
All other services	1,397	1,587	1,806	2,000	2,220
<i>Total</i>	<i>9,638</i>	<i>10,574</i>	<i>11,640</i>	<i>12,421</i>	<i>13,487</i>

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5204.0 *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*
- 5206.0 *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia*
- 5211.0 *Australian National Accounts, Gross Product by Industry*
- 5220.0 *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*

Chapter 16

PRIVATE FINANCE

16.1 BANKING AND CURRENCY

BANKING

The banking system in Australia in 1989 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia); twenty-nine trading banks (one owned by the Commonwealth Government, three by State Governments, and twenty-five privately owned); the Commonwealth Development Bank and the Australian Resources Development Bank Limited (specialist banks, owned respectively by the Commonwealth Government and a consortium of the four major trading banks); the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited; and seventeen savings banks of which one is owned by the Commonwealth Government and three by State Governments.

The Reserve Bank, sixteen trading banks and ten savings banks have branches in South Australia.

Additional historical information on banking is contained in the 1986 edition of the South Australian Year Book and the Year Book Australia.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Reserve Bank of Australia functions as a central bank, controls the Australian note issue and acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some of the States. The Rural Credits Department was wound up during 1988-89 after the last loan was repaid in January 1988.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* (Cwlth). It is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank is a supplementary source of finance for primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial undertakings and does not compete with conventional lenders, but provides financial help when finance is not otherwise available on suitable terms.

AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK LIMITED

This corporation was formed by the major trading banks with the support of the Reserve Bank and was given bank status by an amendment to the Banking Act in 1967. It provides finance for the development of Australia's natural resources mainly in the form of refinanced trading bank loans but also by direct lending and equity participation.

PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited was established under the authority of the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* (Cwlth). An unrestricted national banking authority was granted to the bank on 30 June 1987, and the Primary Industry Bank Act was repealed. The bank has since been able to expand its original objective of refinancing loans to primary producers to include new rural loans as well as commercial and property loans.

The Adelaide Branch opened in November 1987 giving the bank a presence in all mainland capital cities in Australia.

TRADING BANKS

For statistical purposes trading banks are often divided into two groups, 'major' and 'other'. Due to two mergers in 1982-83 there are now only three major private bank groups operating in Australia, and together with the Commonwealth Trading Bank they represent the 'major trading banks'. At June 1989 the major trading banks held approximately 72 per cent of all general trading bank assets in Australia.

Banks Originating in South Australia

With a subscribed capital of \$500,000 in 50,000 shares of \$10 each, the first trading bank promoted in South Australia was The Bank of Adelaide which was opened for business on 11 December 1865. The Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd effectively took over the operations of The Bank of Adelaide from 1 October 1980.

Pursuant to the State Advances Act of 1895 the State Bank of South Australia commenced business in 1896. The original Act directed that advances were to be made on first mortgage to farmers, other primary producers and local government authorities. The *State Bank Act 1925* repealed the State Advances Act, and enlarged the scope of the activities of the Bank by making provision for loans on overdraft and all business of general banking.

Branches and Agencies

Of the twenty-nine trading banks which operate in Australia, the sixteen banks listed below conduct business in South Australia:

Government banks;

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

State Bank of South Australia

Private banks;

Australia and New Zealand

Banking Group Limited

Westpac Banking Corporation

National Australia Bank Limited

Bankers Trust Australia Limited

Bank of New Zealand

Banque Nationale de Paris

Barclays Bank Australia Limited

Chase AMP Bank Limited

Citibank Limited

Lloyds Bank N.Z.A. Limited

National Mutual Royal Bank Limited

NatWest Australia Bank Limited

Standard Chartered Bank Australia

Limited

Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited

Trading Banks : Branches and Agencies at 30 June, South Australia

Bank	Branches			Agencies		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	76	76	76	22	22	18
State Bank of South Australia	173	175	176	373	354	335
Private banks	320	320	323	121	56	62
<i>Total - Metropolitan area (a)</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>185</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>230</i>
Total State	569	571	575	516	432	415

(a) As determined by individual banks for administrative purposes.

Deposits, Advances and Debits to Customers Accounts

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Deposits bearing interest include some deposits on current account but most are deposits for fixed terms ranging from three months to four years and for large amounts from thirty days to four years.

Debits to customers accounts generally represent the total of all cheques drawn by customers of the banks.

**Trading Banks : Balance of Deposits and Advances and Debits to Customers Accounts
South Australia (a)**

Year	Depositors balances			Loans, advances, and bills discounted (b)	Debits to customer accounts (c)	Proportion to total deposits	
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total			Deposits bearing interest	Loans advances, and bills discounted (b)
	\$ million					per cent	
1984	1,317	660	1,977	2,840	2,124	66.6	143.7
1985	2,314	589	2,903	3,430	2,699	79.7	118.2
1986	3,158	591	3,750	4,161	3,195	84.2	111.0
1987	3,173	611	3,784	4,625	3,425	83.8	122.2
1988	3,821	700	4,521	5,433	4,223	84.5	120.2
1989	5,006	722	5,728	6,536	4,215	87.3	114.1

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

(c) Includes the Australian Resources Development Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

Interest Rates

Bank interest rates are not formally determined under the Banking Act. Maximum rates are fixed after discussions between the Reserve Bank and the banks, and with the approval of the Treasurer. State Government banks, although not bound by rulings of the Reserve Bank, tend to conform to them.

SAVINGS BANKS**Development of Savings Banks**

The prime object of the foundation of savings banks in South Australia was the encouragement of thrift. Savings accounts had the advantages that deposits could be withdrawn on demand and that depositors received interest on their minimum monthly balance.

Savings bank facilities in South Australia are provided by the ten banks listed below:

Government;

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
State Bank of South Australia

Private;

Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited
Westpac Banking Corporation Savings Bank Limited
National Australia Savings Bank Limited
Advance Bank Australia Limited
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Limited
Challenge Bank Limited
Citibank Savings Limited
National Mutual Royal Savings Bank Limited Group

Banks Originating in South Australia

The Savings Bank of South Australia commenced operations on 11 March 1848 following the enactment of an ordinance in 1847. It merged with the State Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. At 30 June 1989 there were 176 branches, and 335 agencies within South Australia. The State Bank of South Australia has offices and branches both interstate and overseas.

Branches and Agencies

The number of branches of savings banks increased considerably during the period 1961–1970, due mainly to the increase in branches of private banks in the metropolitan area. From 1978 to 1985 there was a decline in the number of branches of private savings banks from 360 to 306. Several overseas banks established themselves in Australia during 1986 and private savings bank branches in South Australia increased to 321 in that year. In 1989, for the first time since 1968, the number of agencies of savings banks has increased rather than decreased.

Savings Banks : Branches and Agencies at 30 June, South Australia

Bank	Branches			Agencies		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia .	82	80	79	508	499	490
State Bank of South Australia	173	175	176	373	354	335
Private banks	317	316	319	171	105	197
<i>Total – Metropolitan area (a)</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>595</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>427</i>
Total State	572	571	574	1,052	958	1,022

(a) As determined by individual banks for administrative purposes.

Deposits

The amount of business conducted by savings banks in South Australia during the last three years is shown in the table below.

Movements in Savings Bank Deposits, South Australia (\$million)

Year	Amount on deposit at beginning of year	Deposits during year (a)	Withdrawals during year (a)	Interest added during year	Increase in depositors balances during year	Amount on deposit at end of year
1985–86 ...	3,113	9,415	9,810	253	–142	2,971
1986–87 ...	2,971	11,128	10,997	288	419	3,390
1987–88....	3,390	15,720	15,619	317	418	3,844
1988–89....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,596

(a) Includes inter-branch transfers.

School Banking

Special banking facilities for school children were introduced into South Australia with the inauguration of the School Banking Department of the Savings Bank of South Australia on 28 April 1908. The State Bank of South Australia assumed this role after merger with the Savings

Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia and some private banks provide similar services at some schools.

CURRENCY

The Commonwealth Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. Australian notes are printed by the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank in Melbourne, while their issue is controlled by the Note Issue Department of that bank. Notes in circulation are of the denominations \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. A plastic \$10 commemorative note was released in January 1988 to coincide with the Bicentennial. Coins in circulation are 1 cent and 2 cent (bronze) and 5, 10, 20, 50 cents (cupro-nickel), \$1 and \$2.

16.2 OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

STOCK EXCHANGE OF ADELAIDE LIMITED

The Stock Exchange of Adelaide was formed in 1887 by the amalgamation of the Adelaide Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange of South Australia.

The exchange operates under a set of rules which govern both the behaviour of companies, through the various listing requirements, and the conduct of members.

Further details are shown in the South Australian Year Book 1986.

NEW FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than in the agriculture, construction and community service industries. State dissections are achieved by allocating expenditure to the State where the assets have or will be used.

New fixed capital expenditure refers to expenditure on new fixed tangible assets including major improvements, alterations and additions.

Further details are available in the quarterly bulletin *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (5646.0).

New Fixed Capital Expenditure, South Australia (\$ million)

Period	Selected industry			Total	Type of asset	
	Manufac- turing	Finance, property and business services	Other selected industries		New building and structures (a)	Other new capital equipment
1986-87	494	300	615	1,409	472	937
1987-88	656	365	728	1,749	481	1,268
1988-89	628	429	583	1,640	562	1,078

(a) Includes mine development.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

The operations of building societies in South Australia are regulated by the *Building Societies Act 1975* which is administered by the Commissioner of Corporate Affairs, with whom they must be registered. There are two categories of building society in South Australia – permanent and

terminating (Starr-Bowkett) societies. Five Starr-Bowkett societies operate in South Australia and are expected to terminate by 1995.

A permanent building society is an organisation that has not by its rules any fixed date or certain event or result when it is to terminate; is authorised to accept money on deposit; and operates on a co-operative basis by borrowing predominantly from its members and providing finance to its members principally in the form of housing loans. More detailed statistics are available in the annual bulletin *Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure* (5632.0).

The statistics below summarise information collected from the five permanent building societies balancing within the 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years.

Permanent Building Societies : Liabilities and Assets
South Australia
(\$'000)

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Share capital and reserves:			Financial assets		
Share capital	1,081,776	1,178,266	Placements and deposits	233,026	263,585
Reserves	46,361	65,440	Bills, bonds and other securities	306,318	375,465
Borrowings	582,695	678,608	Loan outstandings	1,103,944	1,213,137
Other liabilities	27,014	25,837	Cash, accounts receivable and other financial assets ...	39,827	26,929
			Other assets	54,731	69,035
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>1,737,846</i>	<i>1,948,151</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>1,737,846</i>	<i>1,948,151</i>

Permanent Building Societies : Income and Expenditure
South Australia
(\$'000)

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
Interest on:			Income and interest from:		
Shares	126,507	127,086	Loans	167,041	160,908
Deposits	56,476	38,908	Deposits	19,211	19,820
Loans	9,594	7,790	Income from holdings of securities	52,090	12,392
Wages and salaries	19,090	20,870	Other income	15,456	26,872
Administrative expenses	15,681	18,659			
Other expenses	19,451	19,263	<i>Total income</i>	<i>253,798</i>	<i>253,897</i>
<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>246,799</i>	<i>232,576</i>			

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

Co-operative credit societies are registered under the *Credit Unions Act 1976* which is administered by the Commissioner of Corporate Affairs. These societies operate on a co-operative basis by predominantly borrowing from and providing finance to their own members.

The following table shows details of societies' assets and liabilities. The figures are aggregates of returns submitted by societies for their relevant accounting periods closing on various dates during the financial years shown.

Co-operative Credit Societies, South Australia

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
		Number	
Societies	23	20	20
Members at end of period	190,498	201,777	216,472
		\$'000	
Income:			
Interest on loans to members	75,159	87,675	96,618
Other	13,849	14,218	17,591
<i>Total</i>	89,008	101,893	114,210
Expenditure:			
Interest on deposits	54,840	63,967	65,447
Other	30,683	34,430	44,186
<i>Total</i>	85,523	98,397	109,633
Assets:			
Financial;			
Loan outstandings	453,887	516,659	546,000
Cash on hand	2,029	3,110	3,609
Placements and deposits	63,452	54,789	59,117
Securities	4,583	4,963	14,805
Other financial	13,010	13,911	19,624
Other	21,749	24,237	21,515
<i>Total</i>	558,710	617,669	664,671
Liabilities:			
Share capital and reserves;			
Paid up share capital	1,310	1,409	1,471
Reserves	16,846	20,249	24,747
Borrowings;			
Deposits	518,607	583,786	623,833
Other	17,616	7,786	9,170
Other	4,331	4,439	5,450
<i>Total</i>	558,710	617,669	664,671

FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Details of personal, commercial and lease finance are provided by banks, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and other financial corporations registered under the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth). Details of personal and lease finance are also provided by permanent building societies and co-operative credit societies.

Finance companies are incorporated companies mainly engaged in providing to the general public, personal loans, wholesale finance, factoring, other consumer and commercial loans, financial leasing of business plant and equipment and bills of exchange. A company is mainly engaged in providing these credit facilities if 50 per cent or more of its assets consist of balances outstanding with respect to these types of financing, or if 50 per cent or more of its income is derived from such types of financing.

Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are not included in personal, commercial and lease finance; refer page 172-3.

Personal Finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables; loans for the purchase of housing are excluded.

The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use. Finance commitments made by banks are not available prior to March 1987. Credit co-operatives accounted for \$240 million in total personal finance commitments during 1988-89.

Personal Finance Commitments, South Australia (\$ million)

Purpose of commitment	1987-88			1988-89		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Purchase of:						
Motor vehicles	121.3	159.6	70.4	161.5	197.2	81.0
Boats, caravans and trailers	8.5	4.8	4.1	8.7	4.0	4.9
Household and personal goods	12.2	7.3	14.6	10.0	8.5	16.0
Land and dwellings (a)	53.7	11.8	25.2	46.1	8.1	27.6
Travel and holidays	8.5	3.0	9.0	8.5	3.1	8.9
Debt consolidation	36.9	11.2	35.8	27.1	9.0	31.9
Refinancing	55.3	8.8	9.7	47.8	11.5	8.5
Other	111.9	26.5	44.5	126.3	20.7	59.4
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits	551.1	14.9	29.0	514.1	45.9	38.3
<i>Total personal finance commitments</i>	<i>959.4</i>	<i>247.9</i>	<i>242.3</i>	<i>950.1</i>	<i>308.0</i>	<i>276.5</i>

(a) Includes alterations and additions

Commercial Finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non-profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes.

Commitments under revolving credit facilities are distinctive in that a borrowing limit is set for a specific period and during that time, any amount may be borrowed up to that limit. Most importantly, any repayments of principal increase the amount of credit available. Finance companies accounted for over 90 per cent of the category 'Other lenders', \$1,000 million in 1988-89.

Commercial Finance Commitments, South Australia (\$ million)

Purpose of commitment	1987-88		1988-89	
	Banks	Other lenders	Banks	Other lenders
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:				
Erection of buildings	114.4	112.2	143.8	255.6
Purchase of real estate	218.4	129.2	334.4	199.8
Rural property	105.1	61.7	104.2	29.5
Wholesale finance	66.2	46.6	52.7	80.4
Purchase of plant and equipment	100.3	114.1	113.3	159.7
Refinancing	233.0	52.5	199.5	15.8
Other	587.8	174.5	830.2	286.1
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:				
New and increased credit limits	4,303.6	69.8	4,406.3	74.2
<i>Total commercial finance commitments</i>	<i>5,728.8</i>	<i>760.6</i>	<i>6,184.4</i>	<i>1,101.1</i>

Lease Finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

The following table shows lease finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises. Banks accounted for over 74 per cent of the category 'Other lenders', \$139 million in 1988-89.

**Value of Goods Under New Finance Lease Commitments
South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1987-88</i>		<i>1988-89</i>	
	<i>Finance companies</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Finance companies</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>
Motor cars	102.9	31.7	151.5	31.6
Other motor vehicles	47.9	18.4	61.5	34.0
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	16.9	12.8	18.6	12.1
Automatic data processing equipment and office machines	18.0	19.1	18.9	49.4
Shop and office furniture and equipment	22.0	19.2	24.1	13.5
Other	37.5	46.2	49.5	47.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>245.2</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>324.1</i>	<i>188.3</i>

MERCHANT BANKS

The first Australian merchant bank was formed in Melbourne in 1949, but it was not until the late 1960s that merchant banks established themselves in the Australian marketplace as a separately identifiable group. Recent years have seen a trend towards deregulation and a subsequent increase in the importance of merchant banks as part of the Australian finance scene.

In 1972, Australian merchant banks, with a common interest in the bill market, formed the Accepting Houses Association of Australia (AHA). This became the Australian Merchant Bankers Association in 1979 when the AHA merged with the Issuing Houses Association of Australia to represent the wider interests of merchant banks.

Merchant banks operate as intermediaries in the professional sector of the capital market and have been responsible for a number of important changes in the Australian financial system. These include the development of the commercial bill market and expansion of the market for promissory notes and certificates of deposit. They have also enabled the expansion of domestic activities through a more widespread access to overseas funds.

Merchant banks are strongly involved in the short term money market, being largely responsible for the unofficial market overtaking the official market in size during the early 1970s. Their dealings with the Stock Exchange include the underwriting of equity issues, management of investment portfolios and acting as principal in bonds.

Merchant banks also provide advice relating to mergers and takeovers, financial re-organisations and planning for expansion.

Merchant banks are predominantly regulated and supervised by the State Corporate Affairs Commission. The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth) requires them to be registered as Money Market Corporations. In addition they are required to be licensed under the Securities Industry Code in each State in order to deal in or advise on securities.

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ACT

The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth) enables the Reserve Bank to examine and regulate the business activities of non-bank financial intermediaries (finance companies, building societies, credit unions, etc) and large retailers which finance their sales by instalment credit schemes.

In order to perform its monitoring and control function, the Reserve Bank is empowered by the Act to collect monthly information from each of the larger financial corporations (assets in excess of \$5 million) and from the larger retailers (balances outstanding in excess of \$5 million on instalment credit for retail sales agreements). Other financial corporations with total assets in excess of \$1 million are also required to submit information at less frequent intervals.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5602.0 *Savings Banks, Australia*
- 5603.0 *Major Trading Banks, Australia*
- 5605.0 *Banking, Australia*
- 5609.0 *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia*
- 5616.0 *Finance Companies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia*
- 5618.0 *Credit Unions: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia*
- 5620.0 *General Insurance, Australia*
- 5625.0 *New Fixed Capital Expenditure by Private Enterprise in Selected Industries, Australia, Preliminary*
- 5626.0 *New Fixed Capital Expenditure by Private Enterprise in Selected Industries, Australia*
- 5642.0 *Personal Finance, Australia*
- 5643.0 *Commercial Finance, Australia*
- 5644.0 *Lease Finance, Australia*

Appendix A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

In the next twenty-one pages, a historical summary of some of the more important statistics relating to South Australia is shown. This is intended to present a general picture of the development of the State. Naturally the range of statistics available for the early years of the colony is very limited, and in addition it is not always possible to achieve perfect comparability in presenting details covering a period in excess of 150 years. Generally, all series on each page relate to either financial or calendar years but some financial year series have been included on pages which contain information shown in calendar years.

The first year shown on each page is the earliest for which any series on that page is available. Blanks at the top of some columns indicate that information relating to these particular series either was not collected or is not available for these early years, or is not available on a basis comparable to more recent statistics.

All major breaks in series are covered by footnotes, but minor changes are not so recorded, and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind. An example can be quoted from the table on deaths from principal causes where comparability is affected somewhat by changes in classification, particularly in 1950, but no footnote to this effect has been included.

The following standard symbols have been used throughout the summary:

- n.a. not collected
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
- .. not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- break in continuity of figures

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY^(a)

Year	Population estimate at 31 December			Annual population growth			
	Males	Females	Persons	Recorded natural increase (b)	Rate of natural increase (c)	Total increase	Rate of population growth
							%
1836.....	309	237	546			546	
1841.....	8,755	6,730	15,485			855	5.84
1846.....	14,711	11,182	25,893	577	22.29	3,433	15.29
1851.....	37,321	29,217	66,538	1,786	26.85	2,838	4.46
1856.....	56,264	51,622	107,886	3,341	30.97	10,499	10.78
1861.....	67,409	63,403	130,812	3,589	28.00	5,230	4.17
1866.....	88,024	80,883	168,907	4,029	24.39	7,430	4.60
1871.....	97,019	91,625	188,644	4,704	25.21	4,098	2.22
1876.....	116,894	107,666	224,560	4,674	21.81	14,484	6.89
1881.....	152,453	133,518	285,971	6,696	23.81	9,578	3.47
1886.....	160,814	145,896	306,710	6,943	22.54	-2,603	-0.84
1891.....	168,826	155,895	324,721	6,526	20.23	5,774	1.81
1896.....	179,024	173,043	352,067	5,974	16.95	99	0.03
1901.....	(d)180,440	(d)178,890	(d)359,330	(d)5,105	14.29	(d)2,080	0.58
1906.....	184,803	181,710	366,513	5,049	13.90	3,892	1.07
1911.....	214,061	205,331	419,392	7,019	17.05	12,530	3.08
1916(e).....	212,585	229,253	441,838	6,780	15.35	-4,147	-0.93
1921.....	251,170	250,572	501,742	6,992	14.07	10,736	2.19
1926.....	285,013	275,912	560,925	6,606	11.92	13,877	2.54
1931.....	289,397	287,682	577,079	4,191	7.28	2,612	0.45
1941(e).....	301,645	304,721	606,366	4,677	7.78	7,310	1.22
1946(e).....	317,238	323,180	640,418	9,352	14.72	9,536	1.51
1951.....	375,188	368,597	743,785	10,279	14.03	20,942	2.90
1956.....	436,807	425,145	861,952	11,371	13.40	27,291	3.27
1961.....	494,600	484,800	979,400	14,584	15.03	22,400	2.68
1964.....	529,100	522,900	1,052,000	12,002	11.57	29,600	2.89
1965.....	544,300	538,700	1,083,000	12,146	11.38	31,000	2.95
1966.....	554,000	549,800	1,103,700	11,017	10.07	20,700	1.92
1967.....	559,300	556,700	1,115,900	11,315	10.19	12,200	1.10
1968.....	566,700	565,400	1,132,100	11,291	10.06	16,200	1.45
1969.....	574,700	574,700	1,149,400	12,640	11.09	17,200	1.52
1970.....	584,400	585,900	1,170,200	12,479	10.77	20,900	1.81
1971.....	602,000	606,700	1,208,700	..	..	..	..
1972.....	608,800	613,400	1,222,100	12,020	9.89	13,400	1.10
1973.....	615,700	619,900	1,235,600	10,474	8.53	13,400	1.09
1974.....	627,700	632,000	1,259,800	9,906	7.97	(f)24,200	1.95
1975.....	633,200	637,500	1,270,700	9,958	7.87	10,900	0.86
1976.....	637,800	642,300	1,280,200	8,902	6.98	9,500	0.75
1977.....	643,200	649,100	1,292,300	9,406	7.31	12,100	0.94
1978.....	645,400	653,200	1,298,600	8,781	6.78	6,300	0.49
1979.....	648,200	656,400	1,304,600	8,753	6.73	6,000	0.46
1980.....	651,600	661,100	1,312,600	8,861	6.77	8,000	0.61
1981.....	657,000	668,200	1,325,200	9,550	7.24	12,600	0.96
1982.....	663,600	674,100	1,337,800	8,751	6.57	12,600	0.95
1983.....	671,700	681,500	1,353,200	9,961	7.40	15,400	1.15
1984.....	678,000	687,400	1,365,300	9,952	7.32	12,100	0.89
1985.....	684,400	692,400	1,376,800	9,295	6.78	11,500	0.84
1986.....	690,600	697,500	1,388,200	9,413	6.81	11,400	0.83
1987.....	697,100	704,200	1,401,400	8,704	6.24	13,200	0.95
1988 p.....	704,300	711,300	1,415,600	8,465	6.01	14,200	1.01

(a) Figures before January 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Figures from 1971 are compiled on the basis of estimated resident population. An information paper entitled *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0) provides details of the conceptual changes. (b) Births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registration, have been excluded from natural increase figures before 1 January 1962. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. From 1971 mean estimated resident population. (d) Includes Northern Territory before 1901. (e) During the 1914-18 War, defence personnel leaving the State were treated as departures, but during the 1939-45 War they were retained in the population, and troops of other States and countries were excluded. (f) Effect of Cyclone Tracy.

BIRTHS AND SOCIAL

Year	Live births			Adoptions (b)		Marriages		Divorces (c)	
	Number	Rate (a)	Ex-nuptial (%)	Number	Total	Rate (a)	Total	Rate (a)	
1846.....	937	36.2			220	8.5			
1851.....	2,759	41.5			189	2.8			
1856.....	4,488	41.6		57	1,171	10.9			
1861.....	5,551	43.3		49	1,158	9.0			
1866.....	6,782	41.1		43	1,299	7.9			
1871.....	7,082	38.0		67	1,250	6.7			
1876.....	8,224	37.8		93	1,852	8.5			
1881.....	10,708	38.1	2.3	84	2,308	8.2			
1886.....	11,177	36.3	2.4	82	1,976	6.4	10	0.0	
1891.....	10,737	33.4	2.9	63	2,315	7.2	5	0.0	
1896.....	10,012	28.4	3.5	76	2,183	6.2	6	0.0	
1901.....	9,079	25.4	4.0	67	2,304	6.5	6	0.0	
1906.....	8,921	24.6	4.0	85	2,679	7.4	3	0.0	
1911.....	11,057	28.9	4.2	60	4,036	9.8	20	0.0	
1916.....	11,857	26.9	3.8	104	3,602	8.2	14	0.0	
1921.....	11,974	24.1	3.1	111	4,383	8.8	88	0.2	
1926.....	11,483	20.7	3.1	216	4,503	8.1	71	0.1	
1931.....	9,079	15.8	3.3	241	3,069	5.3	138	0.2	
1936.....	8,911	15.2	3.1	297	5,182	8.8	213	0.4	
1941.....	10,965	18.2	2.8	319	6,855	11.4	273	0.5	
1946.....	15,813	24.9	3.2	371	6,700	10.6	654	1.0	
1947.....	16,317	25.2	3.1	389	6,668	10.3	695	1.1	
1948.....	15,870	24.0	3.1	404	6,704	10.1	630	0.9	
1949.....	16,042	23.6	3.0	427	6,247	9.2	590	0.9	
1950.....	17,306	24.4	2.8	389	6,585	9.3	661	0.9	
1951.....	17,463	23.8	2.9	399	6,646	9.1	637	0.9	
1952.....	17,884	23.7	2.8	398	6,241	8.3	581	0.8	
1953.....	18,156	23.4	3.3	411	6,149	7.9	628	0.8	
1954.....	18,227	22.9	3.1	469	6,190	7.8	594	0.7	
1955.....	18,494	22.6	3.3	374	6,226	7.6	624	0.8	
1956.....	18,964	22.4	3.4	402	6,277	7.4	567	0.7	
1957.....	19,536	22.4	3.3	470	6,581	7.5	529	0.6	
1958.....	20,047	22.4	3.7	472	6,505	7.3	483	0.5	
1959.....	20,372	22.1	3.7	575	6,614	7.2	503	0.5	
1960.....	20,966	22.2	4.0	571	6,607	7.0	610	0.6	
1961.....	22,399	23.1	4.6	594	6,804	7.0	718	0.7	
1962.....	21,361	21.7	4.8	591	7,021	7.1	685	0.7	
1963.....	21,367	21.2	5.0	644	7,302	7.2	765	0.8	
1964.....	20,866	20.2	5.9	619	7,765	7.5	887	0.9	
1965.....	20,891	19.6	6.3	717	8,680	8.2	852	0.8	
1966(d).....	20,362	18.6	6.8	783	9,051	8.3	1,069	1.0	
1967.....	20,386	18.4	6.7	839	9,434	8.5	929	0.8	
1968.....	21,207	18.9	7.4	780	9,652	8.6	915	0.8	
1969.....	21,977	19.3	6.9	797	10,599	9.3	963	0.8	
1970.....	22,617	19.5	7.6	834	10,864	9.4	939	0.8	
1971.....	22,996	19.4	7.8	879	10,833	9.2	1,264	1.1	
1972.....	21,844	18.2	8.3	776	10,829	9.1	1,235	1.0	
1973.....	20,407	16.8	8.8	649	10,806	9.0	1,582	1.3	
1974.....	20,181	16.3	9.3	558	10,769	8.8	1,561	1.3	
1975.....	19,986	16.0	9.7	551	9,843	8.0	1,812	1.4	
1976.....	18,947	14.9	9.4	549	10,902	8.6	(h)6,142	4.8	
1977.....	19,260	15.0	9.8	658	10,126	7.9	4,419	3.4	
1978.....	18,558	14.3	11.0	506	9,800	7.6	3,805	2.9	
1979.....	18,478	14.2	11.4	415	9,778	7.6	3,794	2.9	
1980.....	18,499	14.1	12.5	475	10,064	7.8	4,203	3.2	
1981.....	19,351	14.7	13.0	505	10,252	7.8	4,132	3.1	
1982.....	19,294	14.5	13.1	396	10,935	8.2	4,526	3.4	
1983.....	(e)19,830	14.8	14.3	424	10,550	7.9	4,431	3.3	
1984.....	20,052	14.8	14.5	438	10,643	7.9	4,114	3.0	
1985.....	19,790	14.5	14.6	222	10,148	7.4	4,216	3.1	
1986.....	19,741	14.4	17.5	347	9,878	7.2	3,776	2.8	
1987.....	19,235	13.8	17.8	346	9,695	7.0	4,050	2.9	
1988.....	19,155	13.6	18.8	244	10,128	7.2	4,031	2.9	

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Dissolutions made absolute. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration. (f) The Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth) repealing State legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

DEATHS

Year	Number	Rate (a)	Rates from principal causes (a)		Infant (b)	
			Diseases of the heart	Cancer	Number	Rate (c)
1841.....						
1846.....	360	14.0				
1851.....	973	14.6			539	195.4
1856.....	1,147	10.6		0.1	610	135.9
1861.....	1,962	15.3		0.1	1,064	191.7
1866.....	2,753	16.7		0.2	1,385	204.2
1871.....	2,378	12.7		0.2	851	120.2
1876.....	3,550	16.3		0.4	1,228	149.3
1881.....	4,012	14.3		0.3	1,364	127.4
1886.....	4,234	13.8		0.3	1,409	126.1
1891.....	4,211	13.1		0.5	976	90.8
1896.....	4,038	11.5		0.5	1,015	101.0
1901.....	3,974	11.1		0.6	909	100.1
1906.....	3,872	10.7		0.8	675	75.7
1911.....	4,038	9.8	1.0	0.7	670	60.6
1916.....	5,077	11.5	1.3	0.8	868	73.2
1921.....	4,982	10.0	1.1	0.9	784	65.5
1926.....	4,877	8.8	1.0	1.0	509	44.3
1931.....	4,888	8.5	1.4	1.2	330	36.4
1936.....	5,464	9.3	1.9	1.3	277	31.1
1941.....	6,288	10.5	2.6	1.3	356	32.5
1946.....	6,461	10.2	3.0	1.3	428	27.1
1947.....	6,215	9.6	2.9	1.3	396	24.3
1948.....	6,748	10.2	3.1	1.4	472	29.7
1949.....	6,373	9.4	2.9	1.2	444	27.7
1950.....	6,740	9.5	3.1	1.2	416	24.0
1951.....	7,184	9.8	3.2	1.2	428	24.5
1952.....	7,050	9.3	3.1	1.3	413	23.1
1953.....	6,962	9.0	3.0	1.3	375	20.7
1954.....	7,179	9.0	3.1	1.2	388	21.3
1955.....	7,536	9.2	3.1	1.3	431	23.3
1956.....	7,593	9.0	3.2	1.2	377	19.9
1957.....	7,576	8.7	2.9	1.3	403	20.6
1958.....	7,743	8.6	2.9	1.3	449	22.4
1959.....	7,943	8.6	2.9	1.2	422	20.7
1960.....	7,804	8.3	3.1	1.2	397	18.9
1961.....	7,815	8.1	2.9	1.3	448	20.0
1962.....	8,232	8.4	3.1	1.4	409	19.2
1963.....	8,201	8.1	3.0	1.3	399	18.7
1964.....	8,906	8.6	3.2	1.3	397	19.0
1965.....	8,788	8.3	3.1	1.3	385	18.4
1966(d).....	9,345	8.5	3.2	1.3	364	17.9
1967.....	9,071	8.2	3.1	1.4	346	17.0
1968.....	9,916	8.8	3.3	1.4	345	16.3
1969.....	9,337	8.2	3.0	1.5	347	15.8
1970.....	10,138	8.8	3.2	1.4	367	16.2
1971.....	9,686	8.2	2.9	1.4	366	15.9
1972.....	9,764	8.1	2.9	1.5	367	16.8
1973.....	9,835	8.1	3.0	1.5	276	13.5
1974.....	10,236	8.3	3.0	1.5	312	15.5
1975.....	9,947	7.9	2.9	1.5	222	11.1
1976.....	9,999	7.8	2.9	1.5	276	14.6
1977.....	9,784	7.6	2.8	1.5	221	11.5
1978.....	9,763	7.5	2.8	1.5	227	12.2
1979.....	9,661	7.4	2.8	1.5	166	9.0
1980.....	9,580	7.3	2.6	1.6	187	10.1
1981.....	9,706	7.4	2.6	1.7	157	8.1
1982.....	10,457	7.9	2.8	1.7	221	11.5
1983(e).....	9,869	7.3	2.6	1.7	183	9.2
1984.....	10,099	7.4	2.6	1.8	152	7.6
1985.....	10,496	7.7	2.7	1.8	188	9.5
1986.....	10,328	7.5	2.7	1.8	146	7.4
1987.....	10,531	7.6	2.7	1.8	165	8.6
1988.....	10,690	7.6	2.7	1.9	152	7.9

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Under one year of age from 1871, previously under two years of age. (c) Rate per 1,000 live births registered. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Education

Year	Primary and secondary						Tertiary students		
	Government schools (a)			Non-government schools			Uni- versities (b)	Colleges of Advanced Education	Technical and Further Education
	Students		No.	Students		No.			
	No.	Primary		Secondary	Primary		Secondary		
1851.....	115	3,031							
1856.....	147	6,516							
1861.....	219	10,711		236					
1866.....	292	14,690		n.a.					
1871.....	307	15,791		n.a.					
1876.....	281	25,889		326		58			
1881.....	405	36,888		363		74			
1886.....	504	44,405		n.a.		197			
1891.....	552	47,094		285		246			
1896.....	639	59,944		232		320			
1901.....	706	63,183		230		591			
1906.....	708	57,270		215	(c)9,753		626		
1911.....	743	53,494	1,800	179	(c)11,121		641		
1916.....	857	63,935	3,047	(d)218	(d)12,785		491		
1921.....	973	77,111	3,067	171	13,951		1,338		
1926.....	1,019	79,204	6,527	188	16,139		1,575		
1931.....	1,075	81,218	10,503	186	14,310		2,092		
1936.....	1,100	75,411	9,280	174	13,993		2,025		
1941.....	1,006	63,303	10,761	167	13,915		2,211		
1946.....	811	61,242	11,870	145	16,310		3,723		
1951.....	728	81,642	14,106	146	20,677		3,720		
1955.....	701	111,909	19,485	157	26,840		3,617		
1956.....	699	118,365	22,134	163	29,050		3,828		
1957.....	694	123,132	24,734	163	30,504		4,424		
1958.....	674	125,678	28,189	161	32,425		4,816		
1959.....	668	129,850	33,042	162	33,896		5,300		
1960.....	681	132,372	37,901	163	35,370		5,723		
1961.....	688	135,274	41,889	165	35,652		6,250		
1962.....	682	136,924	46,499	164	(e)24,962	(e)11,440	6,824		
1963.....	682	140,520	49,637	166	24,677	12,354	7,416		
1964.....	685	145,042	54,026	170	24,761	12,890	8,203		
1965.....	700	150,809	57,811	172	24,605	13,007	8,658		
1966.....	700	154,253	60,834	172	24,188	12,999	9,364		
1967.....	674	157,424	65,630	173	23,533	13,469	9,658		
1968.....	683	157,997	58,814	171	22,814	13,599	9,803		
1969.....	676	159,682	71,599	171	22,257	14,203	10,128	3,420	
1970.....	681	156,922	71,866	170	22,464	14,642	10,176	3,443	
1971.....	662	156,458	74,982	169	22,669	15,018	10,682	4,242	
1972.....	(f)615	154,886	77,926	163	22,232	15,233	11,124	(g)4,291	78,540
1973.....	614	152,698	79,088	163	21,929	15,806	11,497	6,662	78,214
1974.....	613	152,901	79,578	157	22,399	16,494	12,264	12,163	88,154
1975.....	619	151,975	82,737	151	22,479	16,818	12,876	13,773	91,421
1976.....	625	151,499	82,115	147	22,177	17,122	13,493	14,560	124,305
1977.....	626	152,079	81,131	145	22,361	17,085	13,390	15,168	139,651
1978.....	628	149,964	80,491	151	22,353	17,088	12,904	15,996	137,837
1979.....	632	146,793	77,732	155	22,591	17,381	12,840	16,042	147,329
1980.....	638	142,290	76,392	159	23,347	17,769	12,677	16,976	149,437
1981.....	638	137,860	75,173	163	24,729	18,583	12,811	17,558	163,440
1982.....	(h)716	131,250	75,266	169	25,805	19,952	12,892	17,031	168,007
1983.....	714	127,334	78,183	173	27,183	21,087	13,242	17,158	177,913
1984.....	708	121,615	79,605	174	(i)27,427	21,957	13,584	18,277	169,430
1985.....	708	117,588	78,648	175	28,133	23,113	13,833	18,434	139,129
1986.....	711	115,388	75,686	178	28,729	24,059	13,971	19,742	140,892
1987.....	717	112,311	73,670	177	29,125	24,834	14,407	18,903	140,500
1988.....	715	112,349	71,108	178	29,912	25,333	15,142	20,178	(j)110,521
1989.....	708	117,266	67,259	183	31,127	25,236	16,069	21,836	100,931

(a) Net enrolment to 1969, thereafter at census date (at or about 1 August, until 1980 then 1 July). Includes Northern Territory before 1958.
 (b) Excludes students at Conservatorium of Music not also enrolled for degree or diploma subject. (c) On last school day. (d) Non-government schools compulsorily registered, previous years incomplete. From 1916 to 1961 net enrolment including Northern Territory. (e) From 1962 at census date. Excludes Northern Territory. (f) From 1972 includes only primary and secondary, before 1972 included technical institutions. (g) In approved courses at colleges of advanced education. (h) Government junior primary schools counted as separate schools from 1982. (i) From 1984 includes a small number of special students who cannot be identified as either primary or secondary. (j) Data are not comparable to previous years because of reduction of double counting of individuals.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Health

Year	Recognised hospitals		Mental hospitals admissions during year (a)	Medical practitioners registered
	Number of hospitals	Admissions		
1846	1		10	22
1851	1	413	9	68
1856	1	559	69	101
1861	1	795	68	111
1866	1	1,257	88	85
1871	1	1,433	111	77
1876	1	2,282	149	94
1881	1	2,258	199	113
1886	1	2,022	207	152
1891	1	2,301	224	177
1896	1	2,633	195	279
1901	1	3,554	214	341
1906	9	4,476	231	242
1911	21	8,547	273	299
1916	27	12,453	302	326
1921	31	15,642	272	360
1926	45	22,438	249	445
1931	51	26,505	250	457
1936	52	34,014	272	477
1941	55	40,593	247	814
1946	(b)58	(b)46,696	(b)302	947
1948	59	50,480	330	1,012
1949	60	53,558	398	1,053
1950	59	54,334	379	1,111
1951	60	57,401	452	1,172
1952	61	59,374	426	1,244
1953	62	61,681	498	1,202
1954	62	62,138	548	1,265
1955	63	64,310	516	1,348
1956	65	69,295	553	1,395
1957	65	73,249	543	1,469
1958	64	75,282	659	1,507
1959	65	79,426	712	1,601
1960	65	82,948	1,637	1,681
1961	66	87,386	1,846	1,739
1962	65	89,409	1,925	1,821
1963	65	94,144	2,604	1,883
1964	65	99,491	3,132	2,002
1965	65	105,098	3,061	2,080
1966	67	111,313	2,810	2,175
1967	65	117,693	2,866	2,282
1968	65	122,835	2,733	2,372
1969	65	132,864	2,964	2,474
1970	66	135,433	3,378	2,568
1971	67	135,927	3,527	2,707
1972	68	147,058	3,602	3,054
1973	69	158,261	3,225	3,154
1974	70	164,797	3,309	3,348
1975	71	168,832	3,410	3,767
1976	73	179,733	3,665	4,531
1977	81	190,806	3,489	4,574
1978	81	202,802	3,648	4,783
1979	81	216,315	3,971	4,800
1980	81	220,138	4,470	5,100
1981	81	228,593	6,279	5,500
1982	81	222,319	6,790	4,778
1983	81	237,625	5,867	4,991
1984	81	249,572	6,084	5,200
1985	81	241,123	7,026	5,247
1986	81	242,709	7,700	5,271
1987	81	246,004	6,210	5,318
1988	81	251,148	5,456	5,331
1989	81	n.y.a.	4,274	n.y.a.

(a) From 1959-60 covers all in-patients (certified and voluntary) in institutions. Before this covered only certified patients in two 'long-term' institutions. (b) Year ended 30 June from 1946.

LAW AND ORDER : SOCIAL WELFARE

Year	Courts				Pensioners (d)	
	Matters proven (a)		Police personnel	Bank-ruptcies	Age and invalid	Disability and service (e)
	Higher courts (b)	Lower courts (c)				
1841.....	37			36		
1846.....	40			16		
1851.....	103		127	106		
1856.....	85	2,919	174	88		
1861.....	62	3,025	151	115		
1866.....	107	4,341	208	252		
1871.....	91	4,864	187	247		
1876.....	129	7,905	257	200		
1881.....	213	13,231	371	696		
1886.....	121	6,808	401	535		
1891.....	85	6,918	388	142		
1896.....	110	5,149	347	240		
1901.....	98	4,968	359	165		
1906.....	92	5,249	373	172		
1911.....	74	7,303	423	190		
1916.....	52	7,145	541	324	10,993	794
1921.....	97	8,968	566	155	12,320	14,663
1926.....	174	21,417	633	439	14,098	16,144
1931.....	274	14,760	763	996	20,602	16,653
1936.....	171	14,920	701	551	26,134	15,997
1941.....	177	21,990	707	284	29,642	15,424
1946.....	231	(e)20,585	(e)830	23	29,512	30,687
1947.....	246	24,491	833	32	32,387	35,117
1948.....	185	24,164	869	32	34,229	38,505
1949.....	205	22,834	(f)928	52	35,470	42,931
1950.....	207	25,496	942	44	36,524	47,303
1951.....	307	28,675	913	53	36,582	51,589
1952.....	328	27,432	952	76	37,363	54,758
1953.....	330	30,229	982	91	39,700	58,591
1954.....	312	25,482	986	89	42,216	61,039
1955.....	340	29,264	969	106	45,147	63,767
1956.....	362	28,221	1,018	150	47,754	66,535
1957.....	459	30,658	1,143	244	50,209	68,291
1958.....	457	32,621	1,183	278	52,699	69,852
1959.....	499	34,203	1,243	366	55,181	71,331
1960.....	580	42,531	1,301	368	57,336	72,013
1961.....	606	52,155	1,376	561	60,483	72,695
1962.....	718	53,531	1,466	620	64,374	74,454
1963.....	745	57,189	1,441	584	64,156	73,239
1964.....	629	55,408	1,496	675	65,573	72,518
1965.....	713	62,238	1,558	582	66,798	70,678
1966.....	738	71,694	1,595	648	67,999	68,439
1967.....	707	87,110	1,660	660	70,521	66,624
1968.....	692	105,027	1,777	759	74,016	65,078
1969.....	712	105,966	1,845	659	76,616	62,986
1970.....	694	114,499	1,881	611	85,076	61,928
1971.....	(g)931	110,543	1,971	(h)626	88,936	60,406
1972.....	964	123,063	2,063	643	92,771	58,682
1973.....	982	(i)94,068	2,167	554	104,350	59,707
1974.....	906	93,037	2,264	373	116,117	59,522
1975.....	989	104,402	2,461	437	123,627	59,130
1976.....	1,080	95,758	2,548	351	130,229	59,536
1977.....	1,075	105,224	2,718	456	136,473	60,492
1978.....	1,258	105,413	2,879	673	141,941	61,642
1979.....	1,281	88,404	3,093	847	146,860	62,505
1980.....	n.a.	n.a.	(j)3,423	1,016	159,599	65,109
1981.....	n.a.	n.a.	3,427	1,012	153,210	67,696
1982.....	1,321	(k)15,384	3,400	860	155,924	69,924
1983.....	1,935	(l)31,102	3,357	962	160,694	73,812
1984.....	2,213	32,526	3,361	817	(m)171,418	76,686
1985.....	2,923	29,455	3,373	706	172,064	77,967
1986.....	2,549	31,918	3,492	922	174,057	78,401
1987.....	3,096	30,235	3,661	1,353	175,795	74,944
1988.....	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	3,573	1,414	180,973	74,342
1989.....	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	3,565	1,326	183,330	72,393

(a) Each type of offence counted separately when there are multiple charges against an individual. (b) Distinct persons only. From 1982 includes corporate bodies. (c) Year ended 30 June from 1943 to 1983. (d) Year ended 30 June. (e) From 1974-75, war pensions known as disability pensions. (f) Year ended 30 June from 1943. (g) Year ended 30 June from 1971 to 1979. (h) Year ended 30 June from 1971. (i) Excludes juvenile offenders from 1973. (j) From 1980 includes trainees, cadets and probationary constables. (k) Excludes offences relating to the Road Traffic Act. (l) From 1983 excludes minor traffic offences. (m) Includes carer pensions from 1984.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Civilian labour force (a)		Civilian employment (a)		Factory employment (b)		Unemployed (a)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Number		Rate (c)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	Males	Females	Persons
1911					22.6	5.3			
1916-17					20.8	5.2			
1920-21					24.5	5.9			
1925-26					33.1	6.9			
1930-31					19.3	4.6			
1935-36					31.4	7.1			
1936-37					33.4	7.3			
1937-38					36.3	7.8			
1938-39					35.4	8.0			
1939-40					36.3	8.7			
1940-41					40.1	10.8			
1941-42					49.9	15.3			
1942-43					52.8	20.0			
1943-44					50.7	18.9			
1944-45					49.1	16.4			
1945-46					49.5	13.7			
1946-47					56.7	14.0			
1947-48					59.1	14.3			
1948-49					60.9	14.9			
1949-50					63.1	15.3			
1950-51					66.8	16.2			
1951-52					68.0	15.9			
1952-53					67.1	13.4			
1953-54					70.7	14.8			
1954-55					73.7	15.9			
1955-56					76.1	16.4			
1956-57					75.5	16.4			
1957-58					75.9	16.6			
1958-59					77.4	16.7			
1959-60					81.3	17.7			
1960-61					81.9	18.1			
1961-62					81.8	17.3			
1962-63					86.7	18.6			
1963-64					90.9	19.9			
1964-65					94.7	21.5			
1965-66					96.2	22.1			
1966-67	321.9	143.5	316.6	136.5	96.1	22.1	5.3	7.0	2.6
1967-68	319.8	144.5	315.0	138.1	98.9	22.5	4.9	6.4	2.4
1968-69	328.7	152.1	323.9	146.0	(d)93.3	(d)23.0	4.9	6.2	2.3
1969-70	332.7	161.2	329.3	155.8	95.4	24.4	3.4	5.4	1.8
1970-71	335.4	168.1	331.4	163.1	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	5.0	1.8
1971-72	343.2	170.1	338.0	162.1	96.3	25.4	5.1	7.9	2.5
1972-73	348.9	182.2	341.5	172.6	97.8	27.7	7.5	9.6	3.2
1973-74	358.3	196.5	352.9	188.0	100.6	30.8	5.3	8.4	2.5
1974-75	364.3	200.9	358.5	190.9	(e)91.8	(e)25.6	5.8	10.0	2.8
1975-76	366.5	211.3	355.0	194.3	91.0	26.1	11.5	17.0	4.9
1976-77	372.0	217.0	361.0	203.2	89.2	24.9	11.0	13.7	4.2
1977-78	(f)380.1	(f)223.0	(f)356.0	(f)206.5	82.9	22.9	(f)24.1	(f)16.5	(f)6.7
1978-79	376.1	224.0	352.2	203.2	82.8	23.7	23.9	20.8	7.4
1979-80	376.2	222.2	349.8	200.4	82.6	23.0	26.4	21.8	8.1
1980-81	375.7	229.7	350.7	210.3	80.9	23.1	25.0	19.5	7.3
1981-82	274.2	229.5	348.7	208.6	81.0	22.6	25.5	20.8	7.7
1982-83	382.1	224.5	338.9	199.7	70.5	19.9	43.1	24.8	11.2
1983-84	(g)384.5	(g)236.7	(g)349.9	(g)214.6	70.9	20.8	(g)34.6	(g)22.0	(g)9.1
1984-85	390.0	248.1	358.0	226.0	71.3	21.2	32.0	22.1	8.5
1985-86	(h)396.5	(h)260.7	(h)365.5	(h)241.2	n.a.	n.a.	(h)31.0	(h)19.5	(h)7.7
1986-87	396.2	269.3	362.9	245.9	67.7	22.5	33.2	23.5	8.5
1987-88	399.0	279.7	364.8	255.8	71.7	23.5	34.2	23.9	8.6
1988-89	410.7	287.1	382.2	266.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	28.5	20.8	7.1

(a) From June Labour Force Surveys from 1978; August in earlier years. (b) Average employment (including working proprietors), over the year, to 1967-68. From 1968-69 employment at 30 June. (c) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a proportion of the number in the labour force. (d) Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible because of changes in the scope of the census and in the census units. (e) From 1974-75 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. (f) Labour force estimates before 1977-78 are based on 1976 Census benchmarks. From 1977-78 estimates are based on 1981 Census benchmarks. (g) From 1983-84, labour force estimates are based on 1986 Census benchmarks. (h) Estimates for periods before April 1986 are based on the old definition of employed persons - see *Labour Force, South Australia* (6201.4).

WAGES

31 December	State living wage		Basic and minimum wage rates (a)		Minimum weekly wage rates (b)		Award rates of pay indexes (c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1911.....			5.10					
1916.....			6.15					
1921.....	5.40		7.95		5.90	2.48		
1926.....	7.95	3.50	8.55		8.94	4.52		
1931.....	8.55	3.95	8.55		9.57	5.00		
	6.30	3.15	5.81		7.50	4.39		
1936.....	6.60	3.30	6.90		7.95	4.33		
1938.....	7.40	3.65	7.60		8.71	4.78		
1939.....	7.80	3.80	7.70		9.41	4.95		
1940.....	8.40	4.10	8.00		9.85	5.21		
1941.....	8.70	4.35	8.40		10.58	5.54		
1942.....	9.40	4.62	9.30		11.50	6.02		
1943.....	9.40	4.62	9.40		11.61	6.12		
1944.....	9.40	4.62	9.30		11.58	6.53		
1945.....	9.40	4.62	9.30		11.60	6.72		
1946.....	9.85	5.50	10.20		12.41	7.60		
1947.....	10.60	5.90	10.60		13.78	8.80		
1948.....	11.70	6.65	11.60		15.22	9.51		
1949.....	12.50	6.85	12.60		16.44	10.10		
1950.....	15.80	11.85	15.80	11.85	19.79	14.21		
1951.....	19.50	14.60	19.50	14.60	23.60	17.02		
1952.....	22.90	17.15	22.90	17.15	27.08	19.68		
1953.....	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	27.35	19.91		
1954.....	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	28.16	19.99		
1955.....	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	28.50	20.18		
1956.....	24.10	18.05	24.10	18.05	29.63	20.92		
1957.....	25.10	18.80	25.10	18.80	20.69	21.95		
1958.....	25.60	19.20	25.60	19.20	31.24	22.38		
1959.....	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	33.99	23.92		
1960.....	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	34.22	24.29		
1961.....	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.46	25.20		
1962.....	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.65	25.23		
1963.....	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	36.40	25.52		
1964.....	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	38.69	27.29		
1965.....	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	39.48	27.75		
1966.....	32.30	24.20	32.30	24.20	41.75	29.42		
1967.....	33.30	25.20	(a)37.05		43.79	31.32		
1968.....	34.65	26.55	38.40		48.23	33.60		
1969.....	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		50.76	35.94		
1970.....	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		52.12	37.51		
1971.....	37.85	29.00	45.90		59.38	44.16		
1972.....	39.85	31.00	50.60		65.82	50.50		
1973.....	43.15	34.10	59.60		75.20	62.11		
1974.....	46.50	37.30	67.60	(e)60.80	103.32	91.47		
1975.....	(f)	(f)	82.40		115.13	103.34		
1976.....			100.20		132.20	125.62	104.3	104.4
1977.....			111.80		145.69	139.06	115.1	114.8
1978.....			119.60		158.53	149.15	124.2	123.1
1979.....			123.40		167.12	154.58	131.1	128.0
1980.....			134.40		184.39	172.56	146.2	144.8
1981.....			144.40		215.25	192.63	167.1	160.5
1982.....			144.40		(g)229.10	(g)209.52	186.1	181.2
1983.....			150.60		(h)	(h)	195.8	191.6
1984.....			156.80				204.8	202.9
1985.....			168.50				(i)103.8	(i)103.8
1986.....			172.40				106.3	106.7
1987.....			182.40				111.5	111.9
1988.....			188.40				118.4	119.9
1989.....			204.10				n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Provisions for minimum wages (for adult males only) were inserted in Commonwealth Awards in July 1966 and basic wages were replaced by the total wage concept in July 1967. (b) Adult rates for all industries excluding rural. (c) Base: weighted average minimum award rate, June 1976 = 100.0. Includes wage and salary earners for all industries excluding rural, the permanent defence forces and private households employing staff. (d) An economic loading of 3 per cent of the sum of the living wage plus margin was added to all award rates of pay from December 1969 to January 1971. (e) Between May 1974 and June 1975 the minimum wage for adult males was extended to adult females in three steps. (f) Increased to \$48.20 and \$38.60 for males and females respectively from May 1975 and abolished in September 1975, award rates thereafter being specified as total wages. (g) At 1 August. (h) Discontinued and replaced by award rates of pay indexes. (i) Base: updated; June 1985 = 100.0.

PRICES

Year	Retail price indexes: Adelaide						Agricultural produce at principal markets		
	'C' Series (a)			Consumer (b)			Wheat	Barley	Wool
	Food and groceries	Rent	All groups	Food	Housing	All groups	(per tonne) (c)	(per tonne)	(per kg)
						\$	\$	cents	
1901.....	575								
1911.....	570						12.71	16.53	15.59
1921.....	941	819	989				29.39	19.49	24.74
1926.....	1,045	927	1,026				22.82	17.64	27.45
1931.....	789	755	837				8.41	9.92	12.52
1936.....	798	795	839				14.07	9.83	21.89
1939.....	897	888	906				8.34	11.95	16.71
1940.....	900	892	936				14.92	15.61	21.94
1941.....	905	893	988				16.42	21.43	21.76
1942.....	1,046	893	1,075				16.76	14.64	21.58
1943.....	1,003	893	1,102				19.51	19.84	25.07
1944.....	993	892	1,098				22.71	19.05	24.96
1945.....	1,002	892	1,102				20.69	24.07	24.71
1946.....	1,006	894	1,120				29.47	27.91	24.78
1947.....	1,067	897	1,165				36.49	39.33	40.50
1948.....	1,230	903	1,277				56.70	74.30	65.92
1949.....	1,351	912	1,393	38.6	38.4	45.0	45.64	36.95	81.09
1950.....	1,494	929	1,521	41.7	40.0	48.4	52.98	49.69	106.13
1951.....	1,931	949	1,833	48.2	42.5	54.6	53.76	51.54	237.28
1952.....	2,380	1,055	2,159	62.5	47.6	66.8	60.63	71.74	118.54
1953.....	2,444	1,155	2,246	68.7	55.9	73.1	61.77	71.12	137.74
1954.....	2,525	1,174	2,277	71.2	61.5	74.7	53.35	44.84	138.18
1955.....	2,657	1,247	2,354	72.9	63.2	75.6	49.05	59.97	120.66
1956.....	2,871	1,358	2,466	76.2	67.6	78.1	49.60	46.74	103.57
1957.....	2,710	1,468	2,463	78.9	72.3	81.2	53.28	48.50	135.63
1958.....	2,768	1,592	2,536	76.9	74.9	81.8	53.50	52.38	103.09
1959.....	2,998	1,674	2,647	80.7	76.7	83.6	51.51	49.43	83.84
1960.....				84.6	78.3	86.2	53.83	44.53	98.88
1961.....				90.9	83.2	89.8	55.37	40.39	88.49
1962.....				87.7	85.9	89.5	55.70	49.43	91.69
1963.....				86.6	86.7	89.1	53.94	48.94	98.92
1964.....				88.8	88.7	90.2	52.65	49.12	119.53
1965.....				93.9	92.1	93.9	51.88	50.84	97.31
1966.....				97.1	95.7	97.0	55.15	51.85	102.98
1967.....				100.0	100.0	100.0	54.67	52.56	99.69
1968.....				104.7	102.1	102.9	58.86	52.47	82.87
1969.....				106.4	104.7	105.3	50.01	41.09	91.76
1970.....				107.1	109.3	108.2	51.88	36.82	75.02
1971.....				109.5	115.9	112.5	52.98	49.21	59.74
1972.....				113.6	124.4	119.2	55.26	40.96	72.21
1973.....				123.1	133.3	126.5	56.09	59.30	178.07
1974.....				148.3	150.6	143.9	103.20	87.59	176.54
1975.....				163.7	185.3	169.7	111.21	106.11	120.12
1976.....				180.6	222.1	190.5	104.46	98.14	134.46
1977.....				(d)65.6	(d)75.6	(d)70.5	90.36	106.52	173.39
1978.....				73.1	81.9	77.5	102.20	88.37	179.03
1979.....				80.6	86.0	83.2	127.83	83.95	193.65
1980.....				90.9	92.1	91.6	153.24	126.84	224.56
1981.....				100.0	100.0	100.0	154.92	144.99	245.55
1982.....				108.8	110.1	110.5	159.61	139.47	262.85
1983.....				118.9	123.4	123.5	177.54	155.35	260.24
1984.....				127.2	136.2	132.3	164.86	153.95	281.10
1985.....				134.5	150.5	138.7	173.72	136.06	281.83
1986.....				145.4	161.7	150.2	170.63	122.58	304.92
1987.....				157.1	169.4	164.0	149.69	115.85	343.44
1988.....				165.4	175.1	175.0	169.07	123.36	493.03
1989.....				179.9	191.6	187.8	p207.12	p165.74	p540.61

(a) Base: Average all groups six capital cities 1923 to 1927 = 1,000. (b) Base of each group 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers are average for year ended 30 June in the year stated. (c) Bulk wheat from 1962, previously bagged. (d) Base of each group 1980-81 = 100.0.

METEOROLOGY, ADELAIDE

Year	Rainfall		Evaporation		Sunshine	Temperature		
	Days of rain	Total	Total	Total	Extreme maximum	Extreme minimum	Mean	
	days	mm	mm	hours	°C	°C	°C	
1841	93	456						
1846	114	683						
1851	128	786						
1856	118	633						
1861	147	611			42.8	1.7	17.4	
1866	116	511			43.1	2.9	17.7	
1871	137	591	1,345		44.1	3.0	17.8	
1876	110	341	1,548		45.7	0.3	16.9	
1881	135	458	1,422		41.0	1.8	16.7	
1886	141	366	1,421	2,588	44.7	2.0	17.1	
1891	113	356	1,322	2,753	39.3	2.3	16.8	
1901	124	457	1,494	2,523	43.3	1.8	17.5	
1906	127	674	1,400	2,366	45.1	2.3	17.6	
1911	127	407	1,233	2,415	39.3	1.6	17.2	
1916	142	715	1,411	2,512	41.9	3.5	16.7	
1921	100	575	1,478	2,658	43.1	2.8	18.2	
1926	116	564	1,473	2,689	40.1	3.0	17.3	
1931	145	565	1,517	2,534	45.9	3.1	16.8	
1936	123	491	1,525	2,431	39.8	2.8	17.1	
1941	126	573	1,604	2,472	43.3	3.3	16.9	
1946	135	574	1,385	2,301	41.3	2.0	16.3	
1947	145	556	1,573	2,311	40.7	3.3	16.9	
1948	122	544	1,622	2,402	43.4	2.9	16.3	
1949	119	463	1,492	2,318	38.0	2.6	15.8	
1950	91	408	1,657	2,678	40.0	3.6	17.0	
1951	135	646	1,645	2,339	40.5	2.6	16.9	
1952	128	508	1,523	2,459	40.8	1.6	15.8	
1953	121	508	1,712	2,585	41.3	3.9	16.6	
1954	109	425	1,680	2,503	39.4	3.4	16.7	
1955	134	624	1,677	2,396	42.8	3.6	16.7	
1956	154	692	1,638	2,379	38.3	4.1	16.4	
1957	110	424	1,736	2,673	40.9	3.4	16.8	
1958	121	446	1,672	2,455	39.0	1.2	16.4	
1959	88	288	1,750	2,592	43.3	3.1	17.3	
1960	129	586	1,606	2,356	41.8	2.4	16.3	
1961	122	379	n.a.	2,586	40.8	2.9	17.8	
1962	125	456	n.a.	2,559	42.7	4.2	17.2	
1963	118	621	1,620	2,369	39.9	3.3	17.0	
1964	135	556	1,507	2,200	40.3	2.3	16.3	
1965	111	339	1,648	2,439	38.8	2.6	17.3	
1966	123	495	1,612	2,432	40.7	3.3	16.9	
1967	89	257	1,939	2,841	39.0	3.9	17.3	
1968	141	653	1,870	2,410	43.1	2.2	17.0	
1969	112	525	1,783	2,665	41.1	3.9	16.7	
1970	149	483	1,886	2,658	40.5	2.9	16.6	
1971	147	672	1,813	2,624	39.6	4.2	17.1	
1972	106	446	1,947	2,967	39.6	2.3	17.3	
1973	129	675	1,740	2,686	40.5	3.7	17.7	
1974	136	639	1,561	2,584	36.9	3.6	17.2	
1975	142	522	1,635	2,596	41.2	3.8	17.2	
1976	110	366	1,636	2,831	40.5	3.3	16.7	
1977	117	400	1,665	2,876	40.3	3.6	17.2	
1978 (a)	127	588	1,533	2,723	39.3	2.2	16.4	
1979	137	661	1,557	2,702	42.0	3.0	17.2	
1980	119	527	1,616	2,897	43.3	3.3	17.5	
1981	119	672	1,542	2,739	43.4	2.4	17.4	
1982	105	357	1,571	2,878	44.2	-0.4	17.4	
1983	136	693	1,446	2,745	42.8	0.7	17.0	
1984	130	518	1,460	2,802	37.7	1.9	16.7	
1985	123	516	1,421	2,716	41.8	1.5	16.9	
1986	126	605	1,406	2,705	41.9	1.7	16.5	
1987	121	576	1,381	2,780	40.7	1.6	16.8	
1988	126	545	1,458	2,777	40.9	3.0	17.8	
1989	129	512	1,396	2,650	40.3	1.0	17.2	

(a) Recorded at Bureau of Meteorology, Kent Town from 1978, previously West Terrace, Adelaide.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Land Cultivation

Year	Rural establish- ments No.	Area of rural establish- ments '000 ha	Area under crop (b)		Area of pastures top- dressed '000 ha	Area under irrigation '000 ha
			Fertilised	Total		
			'000 ha	'000 ha		
1846-47				14		
1856-57				82		
1861-62				162		
1866-67				245		
1871-72				339		
1876-77				497		
1881-82				873		
1886-87				925		
1891-92				780		
1896-97				830		
1901-02			335	905		
1906-07			629	873		
1911-12	27,120	47,012	1,010	1,200		
1916-17	29,278	52,475	1,156	1,468		
1921-22	29,693	54,311	1,197	1,367		
1926-27	29,654	54,867	1,430	1,572	66	9.1
1931-32	30,648	52,354	1,705	2,112	56	17.3
1936-37	31,321	55,433	1,619	1,853	366	17.1
1941-42	30,565	58,936	1,409	1,609	427	18.5
1946-47	28,040	59,154	1,366	1,572	450	18.7
1948-49	28,110	59,377	1,327	1,521	705	19.5
1949-50	27,900	59,312	1,263	1,464	725	19.9
1950-51	28,248	61,403	1,316	1,488	753	32.0
1951-52	28,698	61,425	1,284	1,496	870	23.6
1952-53	28,860	61,791	1,270	1,449	940	23.1
1953-54	29,220	60,830	1,350	1,529	1,144	25.1
1954-55	28,092	60,452	1,404	1,576	1,272	28.1
1955-56	28,585	60,689	1,378	1,607	1,416	28.7
1956-57	27,936	60,675	1,376	1,610	1,488	26.7
1957-58	27,971	61,530	1,401	1,581	1,621	32.9
1958-59	28,105	61,639	1,494	1,679	1,504	34.4
1959-60	28,527	62,903	1,489	1,643	1,405	40.8
1960-61	28,711	63,316	1,751	2,010	1,335	41.3
1961-62	28,886	63,494	1,644	1,825	1,450	43.9
1962-63	28,922	63,413	1,787	1,996	1,518	45.6
1963-64	28,711	64,307	1,938	2,177	1,616	47.7
1964-65	28,754	63,517	1,932	2,141	1,908	49.8
1965-66	28,759	64,505	1,971	2,142	2,061	52.1
1966-67	28,957	65,361	2,073	2,322	2,119	56.2
1967-68	29,058	65,059	2,037	2,270	2,076	70.1
1968-69	29,137	65,603	2,431	2,783	1,728	70.4
1969-70	29,035	65,839	2,138	2,407	2,008	75.3
1970-71	29,087	65,795	1,884	2,141	1,938	77.3
1971-72	29,095	65,146	2,113	2,478	1,822	76.1
1972-73	29,001	65,372	1,864	2,084	2,033	83.1
1973-74	28,738	64,843	2,146	2,451	2,425	80.2
1974-75	28,185	63,825	1,986	2,257	2,138	78.9
1975-76	(a)25,143	63,577	1,821	2,116	1,133	77.9
1976-77	(a)21,597	63,052	1,785	2,036	1,408	n.a.
1977-78	21,909	62,494	2,309	2,565	1,607	n.a.
1978-79	22,022	62,655	2,596	2,827	1,614	78.4
1979-80	23,155	62,786	n.a.	2,772	1,811	n.a.
1980-81	22,249	62,437	n.a.	2,773	1,894	79.5
1981-82	21,402	62,897	2,677	2,865	1,782	n.a.
1982-83	21,172	60,196	n.a.	2,856	1,610	n.a.
1983-84	19,923	62,063	n.a.	3,108	1,631	86.0
1984-85	19,915	62,616	2,633	2,908	1,754	n.a.
1985-86 (c)	14,488	57,854	2,530	3,000	1,551	n.a.
1986-87	15,369	59,471	2,663	3,066	1,522	91.8
1987-88	14,768	59,958	2,699	2,990	1,722	n.a.
1988-89	14,565	58,029	2,457	2,961	2,006	n.a.

(a) Changes in scope of the Agricultural Census. (b) Excludes pastures grown for crops. (c) From 1985-86 includes only establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Crop Areas and Yields

Year	Cereals for grain						Hay (a)	Orchards (b)(c)	Vineyards (b)
	Wheat		Barley		Oats				
	Area '000 ha	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area '000 ha	Yield per hectare tonnes	Area '000 ha	Yield per hectare tonnes			
1841-42	2	1.40	-	1.12	-	1.12			
1851-52	22	0.85	2	0.92	1	0.98			0.1
1856-57	66	1.68	3	1.19	1	0.90	9	0.4	0.3
1861-62	126	0.74	4	0.89	1	0.91	25	0.7	1.6
1866-67	186	0.96	5	1.13	2	1.00	45	0.9	2.6
1871-72	280	0.39	7	0.53	2	0.49	40	1.1	2.2
1876-77	439	0.36	4	0.60	1	0.48	37	1.3	1.8
1881-82	716	0.31	5	0.64	1	0.48	135	1.8	1.7
1886-87(d)	797	0.37	7	0.73	3	0.56	128	n.a.	2.1
1891-92	628	0.28	5	0.52	5	0.29	123	3.6	5.0
1901-02	706	0.31	6	0.88	14	0.61	150	6.6	8.4
1906-07	683	0.70	11	0.98	23	0.70	121	7.4	9.1
1911-12	887	0.62	17	0.97	44	0.56	211	9.4	9.7
1916-17	1,124	1.11	42	0.94	61	0.54	196	11.7	11.8
1921-22	965	0.70	69	1.08	51	0.46	226	13.1	16.8
1926-27	1,120	0.86	104	1.01	62	0.50	201	12.8	20.3
1931-32	1,648	0.79	98	1.06	84	0.50	218	11.8	21.2
1936-37	1,238	0.63	123	0.78	168	0.26	218	12.0	22.7
1941-42	941	0.88	194	1.37	118	0.58	226	12.0	23.5
1946-47	1,019	0.75	203	0.94	102	0.49	133	11.4	23.6
1951-52	653	1.14	337	1.13	157	0.63	104	11.9	24.8
1953-54	619	1.34	454	1.42	113	0.69	106	12.0	25.1
1954-55	687	1.25	413	1.01	138	0.60	104	12.3	24.5
1955-56	651	1.21	422	1.32	172	0.77	132	13.4	24.2
1956-57	582	1.47	494	1.56	173	0.87	121	13.8	23.2
1957-58	539	0.75	490	0.81	173	0.36	118	14.3	23.2
1958-59	570	1.53	539	1.58	195	1.12	170	15.1	23.0
1959-60	627	0.52	522	0.52	205	0.22	99	15.1	23.0
1960-61	797	1.58	630	1.52	207	1.00	159	15.3	23.0
1961-62	902	1.02	514	0.94	131	0.61	84	15.6	23.4
1962-63	1,050	0.99	426	0.96	168	0.62	116	16.4	23.6
1963-64	1,134	1.30	455	1.21	203	0.82	145	16.9	23.7
1964-65	1,104	1.30	443	1.38	180	0.91	127	17.4	23.8
1965-66	1,111	0.98	444	0.94	184	0.55	121	17.8	23.8
1966-67	1,198	1.22	448	1.20	206	0.91	195	17.9	23.1
1967-68	1,159	0.63	468	0.60	212	0.28	174	18.3	23.5
1968-69	1,517	1.49	572	1.17	209	1.03	249	18.0	24.5
1969-70	1,299	1.24	560	1.23	150	0.80	155	18.1	26.2
1970-71	802	0.98	693	1.07	195	0.78	196	18.3	27.7
1971-72	1,069	1.32	784	1.34	169	0.98	245	17.2	28.8
1972-73	986	0.83	692	0.74	142	0.52	210	16.7	29.5
1973-74	1,432	1.25	627	1.26	152	0.93	268	16.9	29.6
1974-75	1,220	1.22	701	1.62	135	0.83	190	16.6	30.4
1975-76	958	1.19	832	1.32	119	0.90	159	16.5	31.2
1976-77	839	0.99	855	1.04	117	0.77	164	15.8	31.2
1977-78	1,090	0.47	1,073	0.55	130	0.43	138	15.7	31.5
1978-79	1,295	1.61	1,091	1.30	171	1.04	219	15.7	31.3
1979-80	1,424	1.65	984	1.55	129	1.12	160	15.7	30.7
1980-81	1,445	1.14	989	1.17	105	0.91	161	15.8	30.4
1981-82	1,427	1.18	1,032	1.19	127	0.76	194	16.0	30.3
1982-83	1,398	0.49	1,005	0.66	124	0.52	152	15.9	29.1
1983-84	1,564	1.81	1,104	1.64	153	1.17	258	15.8	27.9
1984-85	1,378	1.47	1,122	1.64	128	1.03	161	16.3	27.0
1985-86(e)	1,432	1.24	1,153	1.46	107	1.01	143	15.2	24.5
1986-87	1,616	1.40	955	1.67	113	1.32	199	15.7	23.1
1987-88	1,556	1.16	876	1.44	132	1.02	180	15.9	23.0
1988-89	1,520	0.90	837	1.24	156	0.85	195	16.4	23.3

(a) Wheat only to 1906-07, thence all kinds. (b) Bearing and non-bearing. (c) From 1951-52, private orchards and those no longer worked have been omitted. (d) Statistics not collected and particulars estimated. (e) From 1985-86 includes only establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Livestock and Associated Produce

Year	Livestock numbers				Slaughtering				
	Cattle				Sheep and lambs	Cattle and calves	Pigs	Wool production (a)	Milk production
	Sheep	Total	Dairy cows	Pigs					
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1846-47	681	57							
1851-52	1,250	100							
1856-57	1,962	273		28					
1861-62	3,038	265		69			5,971		
1866-67	3,912	124		60			8,954		
1871-72	4,412	143		96			11,752		
1876-77	6,133	219		102			19,253		
1881-82	6,804	294		120			22,118		
1886-87	6,542	285		140			22,934		
1891-92	7,646	399	80	82			26,133		
1901-02	5,012	225	75	89			20,209		
1906-07	6,625	326	98	111			22,193		
1911-12	6,172	394	122	93	1,276	87	27,372	127,077	
1916-17	5,091	289	144	119	686	62	17,025	136,174	
1921-22	6,257	419	166	88	1,208	95	26,202	188,199	
1926-27	7,284	340	127	79	1,091	143	32,824	183,817	
1931-32	6,609	265	128	110	1,379	81	30,400	227,309	
1936-37	7,905	328	170	85	1,697	166	34,747	289,581	
1941-42	10,246	399	179	114	2,070	154	47,683	358,687	
1943-44	10,360	415	188	186	2,480	189	52,374	355,504	
1944-45	8,474	391	187	161	3,065	175	48,402	328,228	
1945-46	6,787	374	176	120	2,017	148	33,386	360,732	
1946-47	7,959	424	187	134	1,662	146	42,193	426,878	
1947-48	9,055	445	197	100	1,665	148	52,821	420,513	
1948-49	9,366	461	203	71	2,011	189	52,120	415,058	
1949-50	9,477	464	203	70	2,317	201	54,997	406,420	
1950-51	10,167	433	184	68	2,022	218	56,873	379,826	
1951-52	11,470	437	176	63	1,547	216	61,454	393,237	
1952-53	12,037	483	183	59	2,353	187	71,966	382,781	
1953-54	11,838	491	192	61	2,637	220	66,002	386,418	
1954-55	12,817	524	199	85	2,799	233	70,652	412,330	
1955-56	13,585	566	195	73	2,358	227	78,788	410,739	
1956-57	14,984	622	195	92	2,329	252	132	85,642	408,694
1957-58	15,237	597	191	108	3,278	283	84,297	366,415	
1958-59	15,634	576	188	98	3,145	287	84,750	373,234	
1959-60	14,025	500	170	109	3,899	238	89,942	357,323	
1960-61	14,952	561	170	144	2,784	174	80,473	395,510	
1961-62	16,415	659	183	170	3,140	201	283	93,886	434,152
1962-63	15,737	679	190	145	3,467	254	94,050	433,697	
1963-64	16,402	694	185	153	2,996	279	214	95,481	433,244
1964-65	17,289	697	182	196	3,100	275	241	97,856	465,065
1965-66	17,933	690	176	224	3,474	277	298	104,160	447,325
1966-67	17,864	687	170	222	3,358	265	316	107,725	448,699
1967-68	16,405	695	157	242	4,019	245	310	101,000	403,693
1968-69	18,392	865	163	288	2,977	220	317	105,714	467,377
1969-70	19,747	1,026	149	351	4,232	249	386	124,529	482,959
1970-71	19,166	1,196	145	389	5,101	264	435	117,258	469,773
1971-72	17,970	1,495	151	479	5,144	290	436	117,922	457,732
1972-73	15,651	1,583	148	499	4,549	393	527	106,006	424,265
1973-74	16,431	1,692	138	385	2,595	359	448	100,131	434,107
1974-75	17,621	1,869	142	349	2,984	465	344	107,452	426,371
1975-76	17,279	1,891	142	326	3,561	549	342	101,912	397,500
1976-77	15,132	1,608	126	317	3,426	656	344	98,442	354,912
1977-78	14,073	1,242	117	311	3,240	744	376	87,092	316,681
1978-79	14,940	1,086	110	330	2,523	659	402	87,355	321,199
1979-80	16,046	1,067	107	398	3,451	502	472	95,459	331,345
1980-81	17,056	1,091	104	394	3,549	539	519	105,052	319,438
1981-82	16,709	1,013	102	374	3,339	580	528	103,617	305,648
1982-83	15,448	828	101	405	4,072	629	540	103,007	340,292
1983-84	16,368	813	101	416	2,846	447	551	106,913	381,484
1984-85	17,263	846	102	402	3,428	434	589	108,463	371,942
1985-86 (b)	17,506	854	100	408	3,856	429	588	111,564	364,840
1986-87	17,234	912	100	422	4,009	461	643	115,805	373,642
1987-88	17,352	947	97	441	4,154	453	602	122,420	377,062
1988-89	17,414	943	92	450	3,961	408	659	120,600	369,528

(a) Before 1980-81, year ended March. (b) From 1985-86 includes only establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

GROSS VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION
(\$'000)

Year	Agricultural				Pastoral			Total rural production
	Wheat	Barley	Fruit (including vines)	Total crops	Wool (a)	Total	Dairying	
1916-17	21,729	599	1,653	27,677	4,274	11,200	2,759	42,909
1921-22	12,577	1,227	3,491	23,221	5,752	8,296	3,678	37,273
1926-27	19,052	1,685	4,082	30,181	8,937	12,140	3,895	48,357
1930-31	8,091	893	3,241	15,708	3,608	5,801	3,121	26,335
1931-32	17,163	1,363	3,442	25,291	3,843	5,452	3,140	35,444
1932-33	13,097	1,371	3,463	20,921	4,619	5,834	3,654	32,030
1933-34	10,933	1,280	3,618	19,533	9,013	10,608	3,108	34,776
1934-35	10,318	1,553	3,882	19,965	5,309	7,706	3,091	32,489
1935-36	13,135	1,457	3,953	22,863	8,116	10,885	3,797	39,126
1936-37	14,955	1,766	4,191	26,044	8,720	12,315	4,310	44,366
1937-38	15,665	3,040	4,964	29,453	8,141	11,443	5,291	48,241
1938-39	8,580	2,046	4,056	20,008	7,802	12,327	5,171	39,613
1939-40	16,692	3,524	4,637	30,132	10,470	14,792	5,585	52,487
1940-41	8,379	2,321	4,873	20,167	10,532	14,757	6,079	43,134
1941-42	13,913	4,490	4,725	30,142	10,294	13,875	6,735	53,016
1942-43	19,399	2,709	6,481	35,423	12,359	16,917	7,917	63,091
1943-44	12,765	2,188	9,159	32,088	13,067	18,277	8,807	63,003
1944-45	6,065	1,931	6,283	23,548	11,963	17,928	8,880	54,810
1945-46	17,490	4,956	7,729	40,434	8,275	14,535	9,959	69,399
1946-47	27,685	7,598	8,283	51,209	17,092	22,602	10,950	90,106
1947-48	50,154	26,228	9,677	99,477	32,606	37,487	12,525	155,615
1948-49	32,450	10,242	10,087	64,138	40,268	47,636	13,440	131,527
1949-50	40,834	14,524	10,616	81,707	56,268	63,058	16,148	167,594
1950-51	45,587	19,803	13,720	97,871	132,494	139,895	15,500	259,627
1951-52	45,288	27,706	20,382	120,507	72,394	86,034	21,145	234,587
1952-53	57,302	42,128	19,161	139,160	97,158	109,154	23,527	279,982
1953-54	43,939	28,804	20,788	115,744	88,866	105,950	24,238	254,537
1954-55	41,591	23,243	17,426	104,914	83,204	101,059	25,037	239,022
1955-56	38,514	25,227	20,335	110,570	79,822	100,882	30,826	250,685
1956-57	44,846	34,022	23,265	129,994	114,578	138,118	29,003	305,365
1957-58	20,970	19,573	24,435	90,089	84,708	111,027	26,384	235,337
1958-59	43,791	39,889	23,984	140,858	67,595	99,135	32,103	280,007
1959-60	16,495	10,999	21,394	71,092	85,382	123,351	29,454	231,751
1960-61	68,001	37,977	24,525	161,437	70,484	94,451	30,306	294,087
1961-62	51,515	22,952	27,051	124,022	85,801	111,850	29,003	273,451
1962-63	56,285	19,152	25,857	128,417	92,514	127,386	31,968	295,043
1963-64	77,660	26,399	29,567	165,634	113,409	150,466	34,267	358,802
1964-65	74,550	30,135	36,200	178,132	94,328	135,916	37,533	360,507
1965-66	59,559	20,234	31,411	144,017	103,635	152,244	39,293	345,015
1966-67	79,612	26,912	36,779	184,090	104,588	169,226	40,303	404,864
1967-68	42,183	12,818	32,423	127,288	79,925	129,504	37,163	306,222
1968-69	112,551	25,657	37,815	221,097	95,054	136,070	39,016	408,842
1969-70	82,332	23,724	43,330	184,284	91,224	148,939	40,834	386,041
1970-71	40,562	34,902	45,991	164,895	65,525	123,858	43,918	347,038
1971-72	76,381	40,295	49,753	213,206	85,701	153,068	47,262	430,704
1972-73	44,588	27,506	54,415	177,768	164,577	261,753	47,808	503,315
1973-74	196,444	68,276	52,347	392,747	173,180	n.a.	(b)27,541	772,523
1974-75	163,922	119,305	77,719	432,455	122,442	n.a.	31,498	705,446
1975-76	118,063	105,865	77,401	373,062	131,865	n.a.	30,170	676,873
1976-77	73,726	93,807	90,318	330,398	153,550	n.a.	30,436	709,603
1977-78	50,349	50,553	99,747	287,931	145,277	n.a.	34,293	696,739
1978-79	265,159	118,303	110,481	607,348	161,985	n.a.	37,407	1,080,204
1979-80	357,058	192,758	120,174	785,848	215,423	n.a.	42,341	1,341,567
1980-81	253,598	165,418	129,307	692,726	246,646	n.a.	48,953	1,321,495
1981-82	269,453	168,727	149,173	759,240	260,548	n.a.	51,912	1,428,587
1982-83	120,849	98,132	132,924	505,432	258,848	n.a.	67,412	1,194,336
1983-84	466,138	273,466	155,067	1,119,546	289,266	n.a.	73,996	1,785,028
1984-85	350,518	249,179	184,522	958,753	297,183	n.a.	70,372	1,635,094
1985-86	302,178	207,314	183,078	890,759	330,150	n.a.	74,529	1,598,917
1986-87 (c)	335,337	183,761	202,193	976,054	389,279	n.a.	80,758	1,812,798
1987-88	304,150	153,171	228,320	963,763	575,348	n.a.	87,496	2,049,841
1988-89	285,724	169,070	280,151	1,052,205	623,247	n.a.	93,454	2,184,468

(a) Shares of profits from sale of wool under war-time disposal schemes excluded. (b) Dairying before 1973-74 included the value of dairy cattle and pigs slaughtered. From 1973-74 dairying consists only of milk intake by factories for market milk sales and manufacture. (c) From 1985-86 figures are based on Agricultural Census production except for wool. Before 1985-86 the valuation is adjusted to industry estimates e.g. Wheat Board receipts. Wool valuation is based on industry estimates.

MANUFACTURING

Year	Number of establish- ments	Persons employed (a)	Salaries and wages paid (b)	Value added					All groups
				Food etc.	Basic metal products	Transport equip- ment	Paper etc.		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
1968-69	2,994	116,254	347.6	89.8	64.5	158.2	42.0	643.1	
1969-70	2,977	119,856	385.8	104.0	79.9	157.2	49.4	714.6	
1970-71			Census not conducted for 1970-71						
1971-72	2,979	121,678	469.3	134.5	80.0	141.3	61.1	803.0	
1972-73	2,914	125,489	523.2	152.8	93.5	155.1	66.2	896.7	
1973-74(c)	2,984	131,368	665.3	176.3	134.8	187.1	76.6	1,109.7	
1974-75	2,131	117,394	796.8	216.9	164.8	249.8	88.8	1,335.3	
1975-76	2,287	117,099	871.6	252.9	135.7	285.4	102.9	1,485.7	
1976-77	2,242	114,103	981.4	293.8	153.2	249.1	113.3	1,597.0	
1977-78	2,170	105,832	1,015.2	315.4	148.2	257.3	128.6	1,672.2	
1978-79	2,119	106,440	1,052.0	332.5	206.9	301.4	136.6	1,851.4	
1979-80	2,143	105,621	1,185.9	356.0	248.6	447.9	156.5	2,233.0	
1980-81	2,131	104,086	1,283.0	422.8	246.5	426.6	172.6	2,387.4	
1981-82	2,219	103,624	1,445.7	485.7	242.9	445.6	197.3	2,620.4	
1982-83	2,099	90,372	1,502.3	547.4	214.4	551.6	206.9	2,708.6	
1983-84	2,110	91,698	1,472.2	534.4	270.6	449.7	218.2	2,841.5	
1984-85	2,196	92,533	1,604.0	528.9	286.7	490.1	279.0	3,095.0	
1985-86			Census not conducted for 1985-86						
1986-87	2,267	90,258	1,809.1	623.5	411.9	625.6	317.8	3,732.5	
1987-88	2,505	95,168	2,003.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	

(a) At 30 June. Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (c) From 1974-75 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons.

NOTE: Comparable details of above industry classifications before 1968-69 are not available.

MINING PRODUCTION

(Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy)

Year	Principal minerals produced							Value of production (b) \$m
	Copper and concentrate	Iron ore (a)	Coal	Natural gas	Crude oil	Condensates	LPG	
	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	million ³ m	'000 kilolitres	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	
1846.....	6,565							0.3
1856.....	11,980							0.8
1861.....	11,440							0.9
1866.....	23,661							1.7
1871.....	26,948							1.3
1876.....	28,597							1.2
1881.....	25,871							0.8
1886.....	18,713							0.6
1891.....	16,894	7						0.6
1896.....	5,030	—						0.5
1901.....	8,743	—						1.1
1906.....	8,340	76						1.7
1911.....	6,017	43						0.9
1916.....	7,396	191						2.5
1921.....	1,557	515						2.1
1926.....	235	593						2.9
1931.....	22	293						1.3
1936.....	458	1,918						5.2
1941.....	615	2,276						7.1
1946.....	—	1,847	138					6.1
1951.....	2	2,439	395					9.9
1956.....	12	3,645	489					(c)47.9
1958.....	53	3,406	767					47.1
1959.....	67	3,478	701					49.3
1960.....	30	3,492	899					50.9
1961.....	8	4,055	1,133					58.2
1962.....	4	3,567	1,414					54.0
1963.....	16	4,310	1,536					62.4
1964.....	55	4,437	1,764					67.6
1965.....	116	4,463	2,048					67.9
1966.....	143	4,876	2,053					72.3
1967.....	1,470	4,645	2,077					69.3
1968.....	518	5,566	2,112					77.4
1969.....	3,666	7,042	2,246					98.5
1970(d).....	(e)249	7,425	2,155	628				104.2
1971.....	2,287	7,400	1,626	909				112.3
1972.....	2,819	6,301	1,536	964				111.6
1973.....	9,662	6,874	1,571	1,095				134.3
1974.....	8,830	6,065	1,494	1,255				131.4
1975.....	10,037	5,448	1,798	1,263				126.0
1976.....	18,433	4,479	1,819	1,447				131.9
1977.....	16,390	3,450	1,920	2,006				153.1
1978.....	11,975	2,189	1,757	2,516				144.6
1979.....	14,784	2,705	1,514	2,860				174.2
1980.....	14,183	2,701	1,723	3,430				224.0
1981.....	12,955	2,370	1,737	3,870				226.1
1982.....	16,310	2,241	1,425	4,260				259.4
1983.....	16,287	1,337	1,435	4,440	208.9	87.4		404.9
1984.....	15,578	1,469	1,269	4,489	1,047.6	168.8		641.9
1985.....	7,456	1,676	1,757	4,733	1,105.4	741.1	366	971.7
1986.....	10,609	1,876	2,182	4,864	1,441.0	843.5	525	1,099.2
1987.....	—	2,056	2,435	4,792	1,402.6	718.8	464	899.9
1988.....	1,686	1,975	2,557	4,747	1,308.9	860.4	523	949.7
1989.....	17,352	2,346	2,675	4,827	1,650.7	752.3	579	1,080.8

(a) Includes jaspilite. (b) Value at site of production. Quarries included from 1916. (c) Comparability affected by revaluation of iron ore.
 (d) Year ended 30 June from 1970. (e) Metallic content from 1969-70.

TRADE

Overseas Exports

Year	Value of exports				Proportion of total exports: selected countries of destination				Other countries
	Total	Wheat and flour	Barley	Wool (b)	Japan	New Zealand	UK	USA	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%	%
1861.....	1,837	76		1,302		3.42	89.46		7.12
1871.....	3,630	578		1,948		4.00	89.62	n.a.	6.38
1876.....	5,928	2,146		2,884		1.96	89.58	0.07	8.39
1881.....	6,311	1,846		3,496		0.71	82.03	-	17.26
1886.....	5,877	420		3,508		0.69	86.90	0.04	12.37
1891.....	11,197	2,728		3,776	0.01	0.29	80.82	0.90	17.98
1896.....	8,111	222		3,038	1.38	0.48	56.39	0.28	41.47
1901.....	8,866	2,232		2,208	0.07	0.65	51.62	0.10	47.56
1906.....	13,742	4,780		3,360	-	0.26	51.68	0.24	47.82
1911.....	20,350	7,671	2	4,007	0.04	0.17	45.96	0.13	53.70
1915-16.....	12,272	3,511	19	2,824	-	1.01	42.92	21.15	34.92
1920-21.....	35,339	28,675	1,175	6,035	-	1.11	59.40	1.16	38.33
1925-26.....	38,900	14,825	275	8,865	6.88	1.70	51.94	1.16	38.32
1930-31.....	20,123	6,078	685	3,006	2.38	0.81	54.11	0.79	41.91
1935-36.....	30,762	9,020	707	7,561	6.66	2.05	67.44	1.11	22.74
1940-41.....	26,393	8,617	226	6,656	5.29	3.46	50.46	15.48	25.31
1943-44.....	31,170	10,504	410	8,509	-	9.18	40.36	8.61	41.85
1944-45.....	38,334	13,175	115	8,376	-	6.30	42.34	13.18	38.18
1945-46.....	40,307	7,407	718	14,917	-	4.95	25.45	26.43	43.17
1946-47.....	65,023	12,304	2,998	16,095	0.01	5.37	39.47	8.86	46.29
1947-48.....	105,805	24,507	16,030	25,608	-	4.44	39.01	8.51	48.04
1948-49.....	138,866	38,990	11,952	40,619	0.07	2.31	44.37	8.04	45.21
1949-50.....	127,864	23,227	10,564	49,621	2.95	6.38	42.42	7.63	40.62
1950-51.....	215,348	36,852	14,662	109,900	5.90	2.39	39.58	14.41	37.72
1951-52.....	194,501	42,155	18,035	65,806	4.60	7.26	39.36	14.65	34.13
1952-53.....	245,897	36,062	30,975	87,135	8.17	3.32	45.12	12.93	30.46
1953-54.....	220,498	30,518	24,465	78,817	6.35	5.80	41.66	10.57	35.62
1954-55.....	190,158	24,075	15,794	69,195	5.05	6.59	40.78	11.57	36.01
1955-56.....	195,332	26,266	14,069	70,063	6.71	7.47	38.70	10.71	36.41
1956-57.....	245,848	32,558	18,535	98,924	13.62	7.40	31.73	13.09	34.16
1957-58.....	199,764	24,868	17,183	73,082	11.23	7.85	31.50	9.32	40.10
1958-59.....	181,831	23,656	20,404	63,208	13.25	7.86	34.81	8.50	35.58
1959-60.....	181,652	19,028	12,251	74,830	12.91	4.30	32.08	7.91	42.80
1960-61.....	198,557	36,598	19,219	64,328	18.11	5.60	27.55	4.71	44.03
1961-62.....	243,975	47,819	23,422	83,107	14.80	4.14	25.83	8.56	46.67
1962-63.....	212,945	32,603	6,968	83,400	16.45	4.57	25.87	8.69	44.42
1963-64.....	322,159	76,337	13,828	107,398	17.59	4.83	26.63	5.99	44.96
1964-65.....	302,242	53,256	15,247	92,535	17.22	5.06	25.82	7.49	44.41
1965-66.....	296,276	45,864	7,050	94,486	18.38	5.89	22.81	10.37	42.55
1966-67.....	325,170	55,675	13,056	98,013	20.43	4.69	15.46	8.85	50.57
1967-68.....	282,767	31,432	2,321	77,008	21.81	5.05	18.20	11.03	43.91
1968-69.....	300,934	27,421	11,683	84,747	25.52	4.55	16.46	9.78	43.69
1969-70.....	417,030	59,457	16,133	81,797	19.02	5.58	17.03	9.41	48.96
1970-71.....	393,737	83,629	23,670	62,828	18.07	5.66	13.70	6.39	56.18
1971-72.....	394,064	64,599	35,652	68,189	18.64	7.21	13.83	5.84	54.48
1972-73.....	521,720	48,684	17,250	149,956	23.89	6.41	8.84	7.47	53.39
1973-74.....	662,881	103,168	40,790	153,202	19.47	9.18	7.44	4.23	59.68
1974-75.....	764,410	174,405	99,517	93,273	16.35	6.73	5.71	2.61	68.60
1975-76.....	685,029	109,526	90,290	115,560	19.69	5.41	5.65	3.55	65.70
1976-77.....	789,872	84,884	88,072	172,538	21.31	5.33	5.99	4.17	63.20
1977-78.....	661,887	51,915	39,512	114,517	16.21	6.50	4.10	6.25	66.94
1978-79(a).....	922,754	101,750	71,470	147,010	15.18	5.74	3.45	9.16	66.47
1979-80.....	1,599,199	376,726	191,806	183,745	11.00	4.42	2.01	6.45	76.12
1980-81.....	1,400,028	307,803	153,118	225,336	12.25	5.53	2.27	5.40	74.55
1981-82.....	1,275,938	212,636	105,280	213,237	11.00	5.87	2.11	7.26	73.76
1982-83.....	1,227,125	99,364	64,486	176,830	11.92	6.15	7.62	7.91	66.40
1983-84.....	1,635,825	272,454	229,422	202,681	11.07	5.94	6.61	7.52	68.86
1984-85.....	1,921,413	406,345	215,887	202,160	13.10	6.44	4.45	8.38	67.63
1985-86.....	1,988,233	305,995	236,026	231,253	17.96	5.21	3.66	6.83	66.34
1986-87.....	2,047,147	321,268	181,771	282,040	14.72	6.83	3.56	9.40	65.49
1987-88.....	2,263,360	286,086	102,454	378,065	17.37	7.30	4.15	9.52	61.66
1988-89.....	2,446,832	287,472	132,080	395,125	15.70	9.33	4.41	7.02	63.54

(a) From 1978-79 export statistics are by 'State of Origin', previously by 'State of Lodgement of Documents'. (b) From 1983-84 'Wool and other animal hair'.

TRADE

Overseas Imports : Retail Sales and Turnover

Year	Value of imports		Proportion of total imports; selected countries of origin				Retail sales of goods (b) \$m	Turnover of retail establish- ments ; \$m
	Total	Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery (a)	Japan	UK	USA	Other		
	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%		
1861	2,756	310		80.14	0.32	19.54		
1871	2,891	342		81.85	1.45	16.70		
1876	6,428	1,084		81.30	1.44	17.26		
1881	7,133	1,022		79.06	3.80	17.14		
1886	5,003	770	0.01	78.90	6.82	14.27		
1891	8,063	1,644	0.02	71.36	7.91	20.71		
1896	6,475	1,198	0.18	68.59	7.82	23.41		
1901	7,854	1,432	0.38	56.91	14.17	28.54		
1906	7,965	2,104	0.64	63.10	10.17	26.09		
1911	12,492	4,132	1.31	58.60	12.81	27.28		
1915-16	10,304	2,816	3.12	47.68	19.81	29.39		
1920-21	24,764	6,558	1.55	42.07	21.25	35.13		
1925-26	28,160	10,602	1.13	43.30	27.84	27.73		
1930-31	7,833	1,802	1.14	36.96	16.66	45.24		
1935-36	10,839	3,616	2.24	38.65	21.16	37.95		
1940-41	10,924	3,158	1.56	38.09	12.01	48.34		
1945-46	17,556	3,622	—	62.28	10.13	27.59		
1950-51	112,002	50,446	1.98	48.31	8.42	41.29		
1955-56	125,504	64,656	3.18	49.17	11.70	35.95	347.8	
1956-57	90,813	40,536	1.39	44.01	12.26	42.34	362.3	
1957-58	94,205	40,792	1.85	46.37	11.91	39.87	367.2	
1958-59	90,693	40,534	2.56	42.08	11.50	43.86	387.2	
1959-60	119,493	57,962	2.69	43.89	12.15	41.27	436.6	
1960-61	142,764	72,570	5.37	32.66	17.61	44.36	448.9	
1961-62	103,386	46,774	3.28	31.95	21.87	42.90	451.6	
1962-63	139,826	71,820	4.08	31.83	22.92	41.17	479.9	
1963-64	179,651	94,302	4.72	24.75	30.63	39.90	525.3	
1964-65	204,856	108,243	8.01	23.72	29.11	39.16	574.5	
1965-66	198,156	103,032	6.84	23.32	27.25	42.59	602.0	
1966-67	196,771	97,861	7.69	21.64	27.72	42.95	627.1	
1967-68	215,619	113,215	7.16	17.29	32.71	42.84	663.6	
1968-69	231,956	134,222	11.19	19.82	27.35	41.64	706.9	
1969-70	201,223	98,204	10.77	21.49	21.50	46.23	762.3	
1970-71	198,358	98,358	14.44	25.10	17.32	43.14	818.8	
1971-72	189,748	83,083	15.08	22.83	14.48	47.61	890.9	
1972-73	199,978	88,271	20.48	17.49	15.08	46.95	1,037.1	
1973-74	313,915	142,187	22.57	12.03	16.91	48.49	1,237.3	
1974-75	482,077	216,355	19.17	14.20	13.10	53.53	1,503.3	
1975-76	501,476	203,407	18.57	11.14	14.84	55.45	1,781.1	
1976-77	629,309	259,695	22.23	8.52	13.38	55.87	2,025.4	
1977-78	628,568	248,236	21.79	8.85	12.47	56.89	2,162.7	
1978-79	865,554	437,704	18.97	6.74	26.75	47.54	2,344.7	
1979-80	882,457	300,393	17.25	7.18	13.09	62.48	2,528.3	
1980-81	1,072,425	363,735	20.00	5.07	12.55	62.38	2,852.1	
1981-82	1,337,301	563,750	21.24	3.69	13.38	61.69	3,181.7	
1982-83	1,244,243	515,143	23.36	4.26	15.92	56.46	3,512.3	
1983-84	1,318,693	504,009	24.32	3.93	16.33	55.42	3,840.0	
1984-85	1,603,240	722,555	29.86	4.71	16.62	48.81	4,065.6	
1985-86	1,736,757	953,754	38.62	4.71	15.22	41.44	4,484.8	
1986-87	1,501,827	761,376	37.96	4.47	13.12	44.45	4,663.2	
1987-88	1,804,614	959,309	35.99	6.66	12.37	44.98	4,910.8	
1988-89	1,861,399	966,523	30.62	4.85	17.24	47.29	n.a.	

(a) Includes motor vehicles and other transport equipment.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
 ('000)

Year	Motor vehicles on register			Drivers and riders licences in force	Telephone services in operation (a)
	Cars and station wagons	Utilities, vans, trucks, buses	Total (incl. cycles, scooters)		
1901					1,831
1906					2,510
1911					6,086
1916					10,184
1921	13.2		21.4		15,984
1926	42.5	8.2	62.5	79,659	33,547
1931	(b)45.1	(b)12.1	(b)67.3	106,053	39,552
1936	53.7	19.4	84.3	92,227	39,911
1941	54.5	24.4	86.2	122,280	47,962
1946	64.4	31.4	107.2	137,979	53,126
1947	67.4	34.7	115.2	149,304	56,449
1948	75.7	36.4	127.5	159,814	60,249
1949	84.3	40.7	143.5	172,063	64,008
1950	97.5	46.0	163.9	192,469	69,907
1951	108.9	51.2	183.6	215,157	74,457
1952	120.5	55.9	200.4	232,119	80,919
1953	129.7	61.2	214.3	252,216	86,977
1954	139.7	64.6	226.9	265,727	93,104
1955	150.5	70.2	244.4	281,091	100,171
1956	161.4	73.2	257.5	299,158	107,649
1957	171.9	75.7	269.3	315,044	114,390
1958	184.3	77.8	283.0	328,833	122,311
1959	200.3	81.0	301.5	340,973	131,060
1960	214.9	84.1	318.3	369,584	138,019
1961	224.5	82.5	325.2	393,869	144,502
1962	238.9	82.5	338.1	397,803	152,785
1963	258.8	83.9	358.2	414,656	162,012
1964	280.1	86.3	380.5	427,717	173,314
1965	298.1	86.4	397.4	447,985	182,249
1966	314.0	87.3	413.5	464,778	192,922
1967	327.7	87.1	427.6	481,496	203,191
1968	342.9	87.6	443.9	491,765	212,842
1969	364.7	89.6	468.2	513,687	224,174
1970	384.0	90.7	490.1	535,184	239,452
1971	400.8	91.5	510.3	550,745	251,330
1972	420.4	92.8	536.0	570,562	261,608
1973	445.4	97.9	572.4	592,481	278,687
1974	468.6	100.6	601.3	612,693	298,300
1975	491.5	104.0	628.9	637,248	311,804
1976	513.0	112.7	657.9	658,671	334,948
1977	528.8	116.9	677.5	690,663	361,334
1978	536.5	118.7	685.6	716,991	390,852
1979	(c)542.0	(c)117.7	(c)689.3	737,410	420,871
1980	(d)554.9	(d)120.0	(d)708.6	751,458	449,724
1981	564.9	123.8	725.4	762,372	480,873
1982	(c)580.4	(c)126.8	(c)744.0	779,110	507,234
1983	593.3	132.6	763.7	797,971	532,107
1984	613.9	138.6	790.2	814,046	558,380
1985	634.7	144.9	816.9	833,118	591,448
1986	651.5	148.2	835.8	845,073	618,338
1987	654.2	148.0	834.9	858,931	643,257
1988	666.2	149.1	846.3	863,796	661,661
1989	680.3	152.1	862.5	882,176	709,998

(a) At 30 June from 1916; at 31 December in earlier years. (b) Previously all motor vehicles had to be registered but from 1930 only those in actual use on the roads. (c) At Census 30 September 1979 and 1982. (d) At 30 June from 1980.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year	State Government								
	Expenditure			Public debt			Local government revenue		
	Total revenue \$'000	From revenue \$'000	From loan (net) \$'000	Total \$'000	Per head \$	State taxation \$'000	From rates \$'000	Government grants \$'000	Total \$'000
1840-41.....	51	180							
1845-46.....	95	77							
1850-51.....	445	367		590	5.50	202			
1855-56.....	960	1,160		1,733	13.30	326		54	114
1860-61.....	1,117	966				282	46	40	114
1865-66.....	1,900	2,130		1,551	9.20	478	60	60	162
1870-71.....	1,556	1,519		4,335	23.00	498	80	74	194
1875-76.....	2,640	2,647		7,674	34.20	920	118	80	286
1880-81.....	4,344	4,108		22,394	78.30	1,168	188	136	488
1885-86.....	4,558	4,767	2,800	36,680	118.60	1,603	208	108	502
1890-91.....	5,464	5,207	968	43,315	135.80	1,655	276	254	702
1895-96.....	5,043	5,019	886	48,433	137.60	1,600	264	194	652
1900-01.....	5,648	5,693	845	52,129	146.40	1,203	302	222	738
1905-06.....	5,612	5,437	900	60,165	165.80	735	348	198	740
1910-11.....	8,363	7,929	3,752	(a)56,065	136.50	1,092	481	336	1,004
1915-16.....	8,714	9,483	4,371	79,049	179.40	1,403	652	302	1,150
1920-21.....	14,303	15,087	9,351	104,725	210.70	3,244	986	580	1,936
1925-26.....	20,948	20,922	12,860	160,521	290.10	5,428	1,640	942	3,441
1930-31.....	21,452	25,079	6,581	199,055	345.70	6,800	1,672	397	2,612
1935-36.....	22,819	22,521	2,502	211,397	359.70	6,409	1,665	509	2,824
1940-41.....	25,849	26,015	2,548	219,599	365.30	8,683	1,851	577	3,170
1945-46.....	32,687	32,687	3,419	221,498	348.80	(b)4,036	2,040	451	3,474
1950-51.....	67,344	66,885	33,871	296,776	405.20	8,104	3,830	1,963	7,579
1955-56.....	118,805	121,665	42,666	512,179	603.60	16,150	8,162	4,381	16,310
1960-61.....	172,559	170,182	44,739	722,038	743.20	23,425	13,076	(c)3,524	25,034
1961-62.....	186,405	185,392	43,773	763,399	773.10	25,150	14,887	2,984	27,969
1962-63.....	195,168	194,589	42,047	807,044	798.50	26,940	15,943	3,215	29,094
1963-64.....	211,006	207,755	44,218	853,553	822.30	29,825	16,968	4,317	33,725
1964-65.....	222,181	224,803	53,100	902,823	845.70	34,901	18,625	3,804	33,952
1965-66.....	236,816	243,650	55,089	955,128	872.30	37,636	20,412	4,106	38,020
1966-67.....	258,823	258,717	57,016	1,013,060	913.00	44,708	22,875	4,244	42,319
1967-68.....	274,544	277,404	55,382	1,074,959	958.30	48,255	24,369	4,493	42,813
1968-69.....	298,355	297,895	61,390	1,143,954	1,004.10	53,351	26,276	4,505	45,263
1969-70.....	338,498	335,578	67,469	1,210,489	1,045.30	59,840	27,596	4,988	48,556
1970-71.....	386,859	386,838	71,491	1,256,337	1,070.40	62,745	29,118	4,758	49,589
1971-72.....	455,245	456,312	111,740	1,333,720	1,124.10	97,476	32,224	7,653	54,886
1972-73.....	520,866	524,777	117,411	1,415,129	1,161.94	120,474	35,874	15,025	65,917
1973-74.....	641,967	645,368	107,566	1,481,337	1,198.30	156,903	42,202	10,508	67,682
1974-75.....	828,985	820,601	123,854	1,425,333	1,138.35	219,190	53,804	19,118	96,000
1975-76.....	1,036,985	1,034,698	160,602	1,394,702	1,094.66	272,760	65,670	33,551	123,287
1976-77.....	1,174,025	1,183,180	175,552	1,495,737	1,163.00	314,280	76,385	34,881	137,364
1977-78.....	1,167,196	1,192,063	171,329	1,605,834	1,243.10	323,502	85,680	38,052	156,074
1978-79.....	1,264,705	1,258,252	161,087	1,702,221	1,310.81	342,307	95,525	34,774	168,771
1979-80.....	1,384,589	1,384,589	149,584	1,781,600	1,365.84	369,490	104,891	38,501	186,925
1980-81.....	1,548,299	1,554,885	149,363	1,872,699	1,426.49	387,453	118,745	45,233	214,213
1981-82.....	1,705,499	1,766,772	84,913	1,962,590	1,481.20	438,152	132,691	52,097	240,507
1982-83.....	1,923,808	2,032,765	85,433	2,035,762	1,521.38	(d)537,148	150,923	64,814	288,107
1983-84.....	2,160,679	2,190,399	143,775	2,010,259	1,485.78	659,427	167,603	82,419	331,803
1984-85.....	2,639,937	2,626,240	173,877	1,990,537	1,457.63	788,143	187,089	100,118	384,267
1985-86.....	2,966,345	2,955,350	253,757	(e)3,662,000	2,659.79	834,853	206,899	103,927	417,693
1986-87.....	3,217,176	3,214,926	363,519	3,595,000	2,598.86	916,131	228,336	98,811	445,853
1987-88.....	4,225,669	4,215,265	295,823	3,909,000	2,789.35	1,076,601	252,148	108,696	488,353

(a) Debt of Northern Territory and Port Augusta-Oodnadatta railway transferred to Commonwealth Government. (b) Uniform taxation in force from 1941-42. (c) Excludes reimbursement for work done on behalf of Highways Department from 1961. (d) Before 1982-83 excluded taxation paid to Special Funds and statutory authorities. From 1966-67 the coverage of this item does not completely coincide with SA Treasury classifications. (e) Source: State Treasury. From 1985-86 refers to State public sector net indebtedness, previously indebtedness to Commonwealth only.

PRIVATE FINANCE

Year	Banking			General insurance revenue (a)	Friendly societies members at 30 June
	Trading Banks		Savings bank deposits at 30 June		
	Advances	Deposits			
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	No.
1856.....		1	—		
1861.....	3	1	—		
1866.....	6	3	—		
1871.....	6	3	1		
1876.....	9	7	2		
1881.....	13	10	2		
1886.....	19	10	3		
1891.....	16	16	4		
1896.....	9	15	6		
1901.....	9	13	8		
1906.....	11	16	10		
1911.....	17	22	15		
1916.....	20	27	20		65,540
1921.....	27	44	33	1,305	70,155
1926.....	32	52	44	2,045	77,791
1931.....	44	45	43	1,627	(b)
1936.....	44	52	51	1,859	71,658
1941.....	40	64	55	2,643	76,357
1946.....	32	93	132	2,705	80,419
1951.....	62	207	196	9,298	71,591
1952.....	89	215	207	12,370	67,563
1953.....	80	247	228	14,593	63,922
1954.....	96	251	246	16,165	61,345
1955.....	107	251	263	18,321	59,149
1956.....	109	241	272	20,590	57,216
1957.....	106	267	285	23,835	55,499
1958.....	126	263	298	24,656	54,181
1959.....	125	273	314	26,223	53,114
1960.....	149	265	332	27,975	52,239
1961.....	147	270	333	32,363	51,551
1962.....	(c)165	(c)277	362	33,740	51,198
1963.....	182	285	416	37,499	50,765
1964.....	202	324	476	41,695	50,946
1965.....	244	348	519	45,433	51,258
1966.....	274	365	559	50,121	51,109
1967.....	299	369	605	56,114	51,001
1968.....	345	389	644	59,981	51,070
1969.....	363	409	692	65,354	50,880
1970.....	391	423	733	70,640	50,796
1971.....	411	436	788	76,020	50,488
1972.....	448	474	874	89,173	50,077
1973.....	516	620	1,060	98,678	50,664
1974.....	672	816	1,175	127,473	50,779
1975.....	749	973	1,395	(d)187,316	49,888
1976.....	914	1,214	1,617	231,649	48,057
1977.....	1,147	1,301	1,781	267,640	45,815
1978.....	1,419	1,302	1,945	(e)266,594	43,051
1979.....	1,728	1,437	2,138	263,903	41,575
1980.....	1,938	1,652	2,277	282,268	39,431
1981.....	2,149	1,813	2,457	307,453	38,061
1982.....	2,390	1,901	2,596	354,432	36,171
1983.....	2,562	1,933	2,979	428,695	35,017
1984.....	2,840	1,977	3,327	n.a.	n.a.
1985.....	3,430	2,903	3,113	n.a.	n.a.
1986.....	4,161	3,750	2,971	n.a.	n.a.
1987.....	4,625	3,784	3,390	n.a.	n.a.
1988.....	5,433	4,521	3,808	n.a.	n.a.
1989.....	6,536	5,728	3,594	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) Membership at 30 June from 1932; previously 31 December. (c) Until 1961, average of balances at close of business on Wednesdays during the June quarter of the year stated. From 1962, average of weekly figures for the month of June of the year stated. (d) From 1974-75 premium income only; details of interest, dividends and rent no longer available. (e) Details of brokers are excluded from 1977-78.

Appendix B

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA SINCE 1836

- 1836** – First migrants landed at Kangaroo Island on 27 July. First South Australian newspaper published in London. Colony's first school opened on Kangaroo Island. The Surveyor-General, Col Light arrived in November and commenced survey of Adelaide. Governor Hindmarsh arrived in HMS *Buffalo* and proclaimed South Australia a Province on 28 December.
- 1837** – Col Light completed survey of Adelaide and designed the city's present layout. First Adelaide land allotments made. First newspaper published in South Australia. South Australian Supreme Court established. First hospital opened in North Terrace, Adelaide.
- 1838** – First overland cattle and sheep drives from New South Wales. First export from South Australia, a small clip of wool, dispatched. First German settlers under the leadership of Pastor Kavel arrived in South Australia. Formation of first police force.
- 1839** – Col Light died at Thebarton and buried in Light Square. First road in South Australia built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Adelaide Chamber of Commerce founded.
- 1840** – Eyre started overland journey to Western Australia. The Municipality of Adelaide incorporated, the first in Australia. McLaren Wharf, Port Adelaide, opened by Governor Gawler.
- 1841** – First South Australian mine (silver-lead) opened near Glen Osmond. Assisted migration suspended because of depression. Following financial crisis Governor Gawler recalled and succeeded by Governor Grey. Eyre arrived at Albany in Western Australia.
- 1842** – Registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced. Portions of South Australia divided for first time into counties. Copper discovered at Kapunda. Legislative Council constituted. The South Australian Board of Colonisation Commissioners abolished by the British Government.
- 1843** – Agricultural stripper invented by Ridley. A flour mill built at Hindmarsh.
- 1844** – First Colonial Census held, and showed a population of 17,366.
- 1845** – Copper discovered at Burra. Sturt explored the north-eastern part of the State. Gold found in South Australia, near Montacute. Assisted migration resumed.
- 1846** – First pastoral leases granted.

- 1847 – First winery in the Barossa Valley commenced operation. St Peters College established.
- 1848 – Opening of The Savings Bank of South Australia. First ferry across the River Murray commenced operations at Wellington.
- 1849 – The Central Board of Main Roads established.
- 1850 – An Act granting representative government to South Australia passed by the British Parliament.
- 1851 – The Central Board of Education established.
- 1852 – First overland gold escort arrived in Adelaide.
- 1853 – W.R. Randell's *Mary Ann* and Francis Cadell's *Lady Augusta* initiated the navigation of the River Murray.
- 1854 – State's first railway (horse-drawn) built from Goolwa to Port Elliot.
- 1855 – First South Australian postage stamps issued.
- 1856 – First telegraph line opened from Adelaide to Port Adelaide. The new Constitution Act embodying the principle of responsible government proclaimed; it provided for Parliament to consist of two Houses; a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. First steam railway from Adelaide to Port Adelaide constructed. Population of the State passed 100,000.
- 1857 – Railway to Smithfield and Gawler opened.
- 1858 – The Real Property Act, which embodied the principles of conveyancing formulated by Torrens, came into operation. First telegraph line to Melbourne opened.
- 1859 – A jetty over 350 metres in length constructed at Glenelg. Copper discovered at Wallaroo.
- 1860 – Water supplied to the City of Adelaide by means of a main connected with the reservoir at Thorndon Park.
- 1861 – Copper discovered at Moonta. Water laid on to houses in Adelaide. John McDouall Stuart set out to cross the continent from south to north. The South Australian boundary shifted west to coincide with the boundary of Western Australia.
- 1862 – Stuart reached Chambers Bay on the coast of the Northern Territory.
- 1863 – Administration of the Northern Territory taken over by South Australia. Shops of Adelaide lit for the first time with gas.
- 1865 – Annual leases of pastoral lands sold by auction for first time. The Bank of Adelaide founded.
- 1866 – Camels introduced by Sir Thomas Elder for the purpose of exploration. The Adelaide Town Hall opened.

- 1867** – Visit of H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation stone of the General Post Office.
- 1869** – Foundation stone of St Peters Cathedral laid. Prince Alfred College opened. Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers founded.
- 1870** – Construction of the transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin commenced. John Forrest and party made first of two journeys of exploration from Perth.
- 1872** – Transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin completed and first direct telegram from London received.
- 1873** – Eight-hour working day adopted. First Health Act, establishing a Central Board of Health, passed.
- 1874** – The University of Adelaide founded.
- 1875** – The State Education Act passed. First Forestry Board established.
- 1876** – Telegraph communication with New Zealand established. The Smith brothers invented the 'stump jump' plough. South Australia became first State to give legal recognition to trade unions.
- 1877** – Overland telegraph line from Port Augusta to Eucla completed and first telegram from Perth transmitted. The Adelaide Bridge completed.
- 1878** – Provisions of the Education Act relating to compulsory school attendance brought into force in the Adelaide school district. First tramway (horse-drawn) in any Australian city commenced carrying passengers to Kensington and North Adelaide. The State's population passed 250,000.
- 1879** – Foundation stone of the University of Adelaide laid. First bridge across River Murray in South Australia opened at Murray Bridge.
- 1881** – First reclamation of swamp areas of River Murray. Art Gallery opened by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. Construction of the weir which created the Torrens Lake completed.
- 1882** – Fire Brigades Board established.
- 1883** – The Telephone Exchange commenced operations. Roseworthy Agricultural College opened to students.
- 1884** – Largs Bay Fort opened. Adelaide Trades and Labor Council, the first delegates society, inaugurated.
- 1885** – Broken Hill silver mines opened. Column erected on Mount Lofty summit as a prominent landmark for mariners.
- 1887** – Act authorising payment to members of Parliament passed. Renmark Irrigation Colony established. First express trains ran between Adelaide and Melbourne. The Jubilee Exhibition opened. Stock Exchange of Adelaide formed by amalgamation of Adelaide Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange of South Australia.

- 1888** – Totalisator legally authorised by an Act of Parliament.
- 1889** – The School of Mines and Industries opened. Smelting of silver-lead ore from Broken Hill commenced at Port Pirie.
- 1890** – First South Australian built locomotive completed.
- 1892** – Education made free to the compulsory age.
- 1894** – Act granting the franchise to women passed. Inauguration of industrial arbitration by the establishment of Boards of Conciliation.
- 1896** – State Bank of South Australia opened. Women voted for the first time at the general election. Happy Valley Reservoir opened. One of Adelaide's most severe droughts commenced, and continued for several years.
- 1899** – Second referendum concerning the establishment of Federation held. In South Australia, 65,990 electors voted for Federation and 17,053 against. First military contingent left South Australia for the Boer War.
- 1900** – Adelaide lit for the first time with electric light. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act received Royal Assent and a Proclamation was issued uniting the States as the Commonwealth of Australia as from 1 January 1901. Conservatorium of Music opened. First Workmens Compensation Act passed.
- 1901** – Early closing of shops introduced. First Commonwealth Parliament elected. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in the *Ophir*. The Customs Act came into force. The Electric Light Works was opened. Iron Knob connected to Whyalla by railway.
- 1902** – Flinders column, at Mount Lofty, dedicated to the public by the Governor, Lord Tennyson.
- 1905** – First kindergarten in South Australia opened.
- 1906** – Military cadet system inaugurated.
- 1907** – High schools were established in a number of country centres. Municipal Tramways Trust incorporated. First Federal basic wage judgment – the 'Harvester' award – made.
- 1908** – Penny savings bank accounts for children established. The Outer Harbor opened. Adelaide High School established.
- 1909** – Adelaide electric tramways commenced operations. Payment of age pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced.
- 1910** – Payment of invalid pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced. First recorded monoplane flight in Australia made by F.C. Custance at Bolivar.
- 1911** – 'Penny Postage' to all parts of the British Empire introduced. The Federal Defence Act came into operation. Administration of the Northern Territory transferred to the Commonwealth Government.

- 1913** – Medical inspection of school children introduced. Commonwealth Bank formally opened. Metropolitan Abattoirs established.
- 1914** – First South Australian military expeditionary force embarked at Outer Harbor. South Australia experienced its most severe drought.
- 1915** – Prices of commodities fixed by a commission. A referendum approved the closing of liquor bars at 6 p.m. Women appointed as justices of the peace for the first time. First shipment of iron ore made from Whyalla to steelworks in Newcastle. First women police appointed. Opal discovered at Coober Pedy.
- 1916** – Referendum proposing compulsory military service abroad defeated. First Public Service Commissioner appointed. First State living wage with general application declared.
- 1917** – German private schools in South Australia were closed. East–West transcontinental railway completed and the first train ran to Perth. Mr R.G. Carey, in a Bleriot 60, made the State's first airmail flight from Enfield to Gawler.
- 1919** – Captain Butler flew from Adelaide across Gulf St Vincent carrying air mail to Minlaton. Soldier Settlement Bill passed by the South Australian Parliament. First Lord Mayor of Adelaide elected.
- 1920** – Sir Ross Smith and party arrived at Adelaide by non–stop flight from Melbourne. Peace Exhibition held at the Jubilee Exhibition buildings. H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales visited South Australia.
- 1921** – The State's population passed 500,000.
- 1922** – First lock on the River Murray completed and opened at Blanchetown.
- 1923** – The Government approved an extensive re–organisation of the railway system.
- 1924** – Public Debt Commissioners were appointed. Air mail between Adelaide and Sydney inaugurated. Waite Agricultural Research Institute established. First radio stations commenced broadcasting.
- 1925** – Showgrounds at Wayville opened. The first Federal election at which voting was compulsory took place. Foundation stone of Adelaide Teachers Training College laid.
- 1926** – The South Australian barley exhibit won all prizes at the Brewers Exhibition in London. The State Bank opened for general banking business. Construction of a narrow gauge railway from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs approved. State petrol tax declared invalid following a Commonwealth Government writ against the State.
- 1927** – Extension of the North–South railway commenced. The first train arrived at Renmark following the opening of the Paringa Bridge. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in South Australia.
- 1929** – The first air mail left Adelaide for Perth. The first train to Alice Springs left Adelaide. Compulsory military training abolished and replaced by a voluntary system. Electric tram service to Glenelg commenced.

- 1930** – All officers of the South Australian public service over the age of sixty-five years were compulsorily retired. The South Australian basic wage was reduced by 18c to \$1.25 a day. Transport Control Board, State Finance Committee and Unemployed Relief Council established.
- 1931** – City Bridge opened. Financial Plan formulated at the Premiers' Conference adopted and Financial Emergency Act passed. Federal basic wage reduced by 10 per cent for twelve months but was to be adjusted in accordance with a retail price index. State basic wage reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.05 a day. Basic wage for females reduced, first from \$3.95 to \$3.50 and later to \$3.15 a week.
- 1932** – Boundaries and names of a number of local government areas changed and others abolished following the report of a commission.
- 1933** – The Farmers Assistance Board, the Betting Control Board and the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board established.
- 1934** – Water restrictions in force from May until the following January.
- 1935** – The Nomenclature Act of 1935 restored the former German names to a number of towns, the names of which had been changed in 1917.
- 1936** – Centenary year of the State's foundation celebrated. Contract signed for the completion of Parliament House and the foundation stone laid by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan.
- 1937** – South Australian Housing Trust established. New Federal basic wage of \$7.40 per week, which incorporated a 'prosperity' loading, declared. First trolley bus service inaugurated. Mount Bold Reservoir with a capacity of 30,000 megalitres filled, almost doubling Adelaide's water storage. Schools closed and other precautions taken as a result of an epidemic of poliomyelitis.
- 1938** – First South Australian Housing Trust dwelling completed.
- 1939** – State's worst heat wave and disastrous bush fires experienced during the first two months of the year. Record high temperature of 47.6°C recorded in Adelaide. New Parliament House opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie.
- 1940** – Goolwa Barrage completed at a cost of \$1,400,000. Birkenhead Bridge opened. A rapid development of secondary industry took place as munition annexes were added to existing factories and new factories were opened.
- 1941** – Scriptural instruction in State schools commenced. First naval vessel built in South Australia launched. First blast furnace to be built at Whyalla went into operation. Child endowment payments inaugurated. Payroll tax commenced.
- 1942** – Daylight saving of one hour introduced for almost three months. Wages and prices pegged and profits and interest rates restricted. Racing and bookmaking prohibited. Rationing of tea and clothing commenced. Widows pension instituted. The uniform Income Tax Act came into force. First coal obtained from Leigh Creek.
- 1943** – Price stabilisation legislation came into force. Butter rationing commenced. Wage and price subsidies were introduced and the prices of tea, potatoes and other commodities

were reduced in order to bring price indexes and wages to a lower level. Racing resumed but betting shops remained closed.

- 1944** – Rationing of meat began. Morgan–Whyalla pipeline officially opened. The first State election with compulsory voting took place. Severe water restrictions imposed. First output of Leigh Creek coal for electricity generation.
- 1945** – Unemployment and sickness benefits came into operation. Restrictions imposed on the use of gas and electricity for domestic and industrial purposes.
- 1946** – Commonwealth Government munition factories leased to various private firms. Payment of government subsidies to hospitals commenced. Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity again imposed. The Electricity Trust of South Australia took over the property and functions of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company.
- 1947** – Fruit fly detected in metropolitan orchards and efforts made to eliminate it by stripping gardens and orchards. Sugar rationing abolished. Conciliation commissioners appointed following an amendment to the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Severe restrictions imposed on imports from North America.
- 1948** – Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity imposed on a number of occasions during the year because of the shortage of coal. Preparation of the Woomera rocket range commenced. Forty-hour working week introduced by Arbitration Court award. Serious bush fires occurred in January. Severe storms during April resulted in widespread damage including the destruction of the Glenelg jetty. The free medicine scheme came into operation. Clothing and meat rationing abolished. Full scale production of the 'Holden' car commenced.
- 1949** – Petrol rationing by the Commonwealth Government declared illegal but resumed later in the year under a State Act. An extended national coal strike occurred. Water pipeline to the Woomera rocket range completed. The Commonwealth and South Australian Governments ratified an agreement for the standardisation of railway gauges.
- 1950** – Petrol, butter and tea rationing discontinued. Federal free drugs scheme came into operation. Water restrictions imposed in December and remained in force until June 1951.
- 1951** – Serious bush fires occurred in January. Wool prices reached a record high level. Distribution of free milk to school children introduced.
- 1952** – The hospital benefits scheme came into operation. Price control on clothing removed in South Australia. Severe import restrictions gazetted. Installations for the bulk handling of grain opened at Ardrossan. Compulsory chest X-rays introduced.
- 1953** – Remaining controls on building removed. Port Pirie became the first country town to be proclaimed a city. The medical benefits scheme came into operation. Automatic quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to the basic wage discontinued. Size of the State Cabinet increased from six to eight Ministers.
- 1954** – A severe earthquake occurred in Adelaide on 1 March. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited South Australia. First unit of Port Augusta power station opened. Construction of dwellings in Elizabeth commenced. Water from the River Murray pumped into metropolitan reservoirs through the Mannum pipeline.

- 1955** – Adelaide Airport at West Beach opened. The new satellite town at Elizabeth officially opened.
- 1956** – River Murray flooded for several months and caused considerable damage in irrigation and reclaimed areas. Town Planning Committee established. Atomic device exploded at Maralinga. Salk Poliomyelitis vaccination program commenced.
- 1957** – Centenary of responsible government in South Australia celebrated. Long service leave legislation passed by the South Australian Parliament.
- 1958** – Visit of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, to South Australia. Introduction of parking meters to Adelaide. South Para Reservoir opened and connected to Adelaide water supply. Final run by a street tram in Adelaide, following conversion to diesel bus transport.
- 1959** – South Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants from Grants Commission. Full-scale television transmission commenced. Sir Thomas Playford created record term as Premier in a British country (26 years 125 days). Aboriginals became eligible for age, invalid and widows pensions.
- 1960** – First Adelaide Festival of Arts held (March 12–26). Completion of second unit and formal opening of Thomas Playford power station at Port Augusta.
- 1961** – First United Kingdom Trade Commissioner appointed to South Australia. Compulsory driving tests introduced. The trailer ship *Troubridge* made its first run from Port Adelaide to Kingscote and Port Lincoln. Sturt's Desert Pea declared State's official floral emblem.
- 1962** – Myponga Reservoir completed and linked to Happy Valley Reservoir. Duplication of Morgan–Whyalla pipeline commenced.
- 1963** – Population of the State passed 1,000,000 mark. Port Stanvac oil refinery 'on stream'. School leaving age increased to fifteen years. Three weeks annual leave for employees governed by State awards and determinations introduced. First direct dialling for an overseas telephone call from South Australia. Major gas flow from Gidgealpa No. 2 well. Royal visit by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.
- 1964** – Work commenced on conversion of Port Pirie–Broken Hill railway to standard gauge. First gas from Port Stanvac refinery piped for use in Adelaide's gas supply. Record wind gust (148 km/h) registered at Adelaide on 12 July. New world land speed record set by Donald Campbell on Lake Eyre.
- 1965** – Election of first Labor State Government since 1933. First country television station opened at Port Pirie. Steel works including a basic oxygen steel making plant opened at Whyalla. First woman judge in Australia appointed to Supreme Court of South Australia. Size of the State Cabinet increased from eight to nine Ministers.
- 1966** – Women sworn in for jury service for the first time. The Flinders University of South Australia at Bedford Park officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. New outlet tunnel 2,700 metres long from Happy Valley Reservoir completed. ELDO rocket *Europa-1* launched at Woomera.
- 1967** – Totalisator Agency Board operated off-course in South Australia for the first time. First South Australian lottery drawn. Federal Basic Wage superseded by Total Wage

concept. Liquor trading hours extended to 10 pm. WRESAT-1, first Australian orbital satellite launched from Woomera. New record low annual rainfall for Adelaide (257 mm). Torrens Island power station commenced operations. First off-shore drilling rig – *Ocean Digger* – constructed and launched at Whyalla.

- 1968** – State Elections held. Labor Government returned but subsequently defeated on the floor of the House at the first meeting of the new Parliament. New Liberal Premier, R.S. Hall sworn in. Four weeks leave for State Government employees introduced. Sealed highway from Broken Hill to Adelaide opened. Sir James Harrison first Australian-born Governor of South Australia sworn in.
- 1969** – Work begun on second major pipeline to bring River Murray water to Adelaide. Electricity Trust signed \$120 million contract for supply of natural gas. Natural gas flowed through completed 832 kilometre pipeline from Moomba–Gidgealpa to Adelaide.
- 1970** – Abortion law reformed in South Australia. First direct telecast from England to Australia via satellite. Hairy-nosed wombat adopted as State's faunal emblem.
- 1971** – Fluoridation of Adelaide water supply commenced. Age of majority reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. Commonwealth Government transferred power to levy payroll tax to the States. Daylight saving introduced in South Australia for the first time since the 1939–45 War. Death of SA Governor Sir James Harrison in office. Sir Mark Oliphant, the first SA born Governor, sworn in. Wearing of seat belts in motor vehicles made compulsory.
- 1972** – New Stirling to Verdun freeway opened. New laws regulating door-to-door selling and used car dealing introduced. University of Adelaide's educational radio station VL5UV commenced broadcasting. Weather temperature reports changed to degrees Celsius. Daylight saving re-introduced for 1972–73 and subsequent summers. South Australian Film Corporation commenced operation. South Australia's first ombudsman appointed.
- 1973** – New long service leave provision for three months leave after ten years service came into force. New \$11 million hospital opened at Modbury. Dunstan ALP Government returned at State election to become the first ALP Government to retain office after a general election in South Australia since 1910. Cross Lotto game introduced by State Lotteries Commission. Adelaide Festival Theatre opened by the Prime Minister. Legislation enacted for adult franchise and proportional representation for the Legislative Council. Compulsory blood tests for road accident victims introduced. \$50 note issued for the first time.
- 1974** – World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie. H.R.H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited South Australia. First match held at the new South Australian National Football League headquarters at West Lakes. Conversion of road signs to metric measurements undertaken. Judgment handed down making four weeks annual leave standard for workers under State awards. Legislation allowing hotel trading to 12 midnight on Fridays and Saturdays came into force.
- 1975** – Transmission of television in colour commenced. International Equestrian Exposition 1975 held in Adelaide and attended by H.R.H. Princess Anne. State Election held on 12 July, after the Legislation Council failed to pass the Railways (Transfer Agreement) Bill; the Dunstan ALP Government was returned with a reduced majority and the Bill was subsequently passed. Medibank commenced operations in South Australia. Legislation for the redistribution of House of Assembly electoral boundaries passed by the Legislative Council.

- 1976** – A new commercial radio station (5AA) went to air, Adelaide's first for forty-six years. A new political party, the New Liberal Movement formed. Sir Douglas Nicholls appointed as Governor of South Australia from 1 December 1976. A total eclipse of the sun occurred in parts of South Australia on 23 October. Large deposits of copper ore discovered at Roxby Downs near Andamooka. Legislation passed making rape within marriage a criminal offence. Capital punishment abolished in South Australia.
- 1977** – Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh visited South Australia. \$5.8 million Southern Plaza at the Adelaide Festival Centre officially opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. South Australia's first million dollar lottery, the Celebration Lottery, drawn by the Lotteries Commission. A major deposit of sub-bituminous coal discovered near Lock. The South Australian Health Commission came into operation. Keith Seaman sworn in as the new Governor of South Australia. Adelaide first water filtration plant at Hope Valley commenced operations. Late night shopping in city and suburbs commenced.
- 1978** – A Royal Commission held into the dismissal of Police Commissioner Salisbury. The last ship to be built at Whyalla shipyards, the *Denis O'Malley*, was launched. Adelaide tramways held centenary celebrations. Lotteries Commission introduced Instant Money Game with prizes of up to \$10,000. South Australian Heritage Committee was formed.
- 1979** – A new public transport zone-fare system introduced. D.A. Dunstan, the State's second longest serving Premier resigned for health reasons. Adelaide's unemployment levels highest in Australia in March – 8.9 per cent of the workforce. Santos legislation passed, limiting maximum permissible single shareholdings to 15 per cent. State elections held; D.O. Tonkin, new Liberal Premier, sworn in. Merger of Bank of Adelaide with ANZ Banking Group approved. Charles Moore retail group ceased operating in South Australia.
- 1980** – Norwood by-election, ordered by Court of Disputed Returns, won by ALP candidate G. Crafter. Bushfire destroyed thirty-five houses in Adelaide Hills, causing \$6 million damage. First of State Transport Authority's new series 2,000 railcars began service. Mitsubishi Motor Corporation purchased control of Chrysler Australia Ltd. New slogan 'The Festival State' for South Australian motor vehicle number-plates. Constitutional Museum opened. H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, visited South Australia. The Tarcoola-Alice Springs rail link opened.
- 1981** – By-election for Federal seat of Boothby, made vacant by the appointment of Mr J. McLeay as Consul-General in Los Angeles, won by Mr R. Steele Hall (Liberal). On February 15, Adelaide had its hottest day since 1948. Temperature reached 43.4°C. H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales visited South Australia. On June 1, Adelaide recorded its lowest barometric pressure ever (979 millibars).
- 1982** – Commencement of Moomba-Stony Point liquids pipeline. An Australian register of ships established. Lt-Gen Sir Donald Dunstan, KBE, CB, sworn in as the State's new Governor, in April. Mr Mario Feleppa, AM, endorsed to fill a casual vacancy in the Legislative Council, became the first Italian-born migrant to enter the South Australian Parliament. On June 8, Adelaide experienced its coldest minimum temperature since the Bureau of Meteorology began taking records in 1857; -0.4°C. Following amendments to the Licensing Act, some hotels 'in tourist areas' began trading on Sundays, for one or two two-hour periods. State elections held; J.C. Bannon, new Labor Premier sworn in. International air services commenced through Adelaide.

- 1983** – First twins born in South Australia under Queen Elizabeth Hospital's *in vitro* fertilisation program. Large bushfires in February claimed 28 lives in South Australia. Damage estimated at over \$200 million. Fires at nine separate locations, including Clare, Adelaide Hills, and South-East. Adelaide recorded its lowest maximum March daytime temperature, 14.9°C (on March 22) for 104 years. The State was visited by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Mrs Wendy Chapman was elected Adelaide's first woman Lord Mayor. Liquids pipeline from Moomba to Port Bonython completed.
- 1984** – Maralinga Land Rights Bill was passed by State Parliament, returning 76,000 square kilometres of South Australia's Far North to the traditional Aboriginal owners. Australian National's new Adelaide Rail Passenger Terminal at Keswick began operating. Australia's new \$100 note and \$1 coin released for the first time. State Bank and Savings Bank of South Australia amalgamated. Snow fell in the Mount Lofty Ranges, in the Mid North, and at Peterborough.
- 1985** – The Adelaide Station and Environs Redevelopment (ASER) Property Trust continued construction on the site of the old railway station yards. The Trust is building a 400-room international hotel, a convention centre, a new office block and two parking stations. ASER is also a partner in the company which operates the casino established in the station building. Australian Formula One Grand Prix motor race (in Adelaide's East Parklands) won by Keke Rosberg of Finland, driving a 'Williams'. Bannon Government re-elected in December. State Government appointed Australia's first Commissioner for the Ageing.
- 1986** – Jubilee Celebrations, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of European settlement, began on New Year's Eve. Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh. Adelaide Festival of Arts held in March. Sixth World Three Day Equestrian Event Championships held at Gawler in May. Pope John Paul II visited the State. South Australian Maritime Museum in Port Adelaide opened in December.
- 1987** – The River Murray Commission replaced by the Murray Darling Commission. State Reference Library renamed the Bray Reference Library. Entry fees to Belair and Para Vista National Parks introduced. Work commenced on the Botanical Gardens tropical conservatory. Daylight saving started one week later and finished in line with eastern States. Grand Prix held in November. Tall ships visited Port Adelaide in December en-route to Hobart. A substantial part of the submarine construction contract for RAN was awarded to South Australia.
- 1988** – Large bushfire in January burnt out 70 per cent of Wilpena Pound. World Fireball Championship held at Glenelg. By-election for Federal seat of Adelaide, made vacant by resignation of Mr C. Hurford, was won by Mr M. Pratt (Liberal). The State was visited by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Festival of Arts held in March. State Government announced relocation of Department of Agriculture Northfield Research Centre to Roseworthy. Red-light cameras installed at selected traffic light sites. Mitsubishi Motors Australia Ltd commenced exports of Magna motor car to Japan. \$2 coin issued for the first time. A new fortnightly container ship service between South Australia and Japan commenced. A Poll Merino ram sold for \$188,000, a world record price for the breed. East End Market closed down – replaced by a new market complex at Pooraka. The Australia's first hospitality industry training hotel, the College Arms, opened. Police Air Wing facility opened at Adelaide Airport.
- 1989** – A new school of Nursing Studies at the Underdale campus of the SACAE opened. A new apprenticeship scheme, the Retail Traineeship Scheme, launched. Approval given for the stage one of the Wilpena Pound tourist resort development in the Flinders

Ranges. Construction began of a new major metropolitan hospital at Noarlunga. National Crime Authority opened office in Adelaide. A \$40 levy introduced on vehicles visiting the Far North national parks. Natural gas supplied to Whyalla and the town's BHP steelworks. Highest rainfall ever in South Australia in one day (273 mm) recorded at Motpena Station near Flinders Ranges National Park. Extensive flooding in the north of the State during March. Lakes Eyre and Torrens filled, Lake Torrens for the first time this century. The Adelaide Childrens Hospital and Queen Victoria Hospital amalgamated to become the Adelaide Medical Centre for Women and Children. Australian Formula One Grand Prix won by Thierry Boutsen, driving a 'Williams'. Following the State Government election, ALP formed a minority Government with the help of two independents. Submarine fleet manufacturing facilities opened at Osborne.

1990 – Festival of Arts held in March. Club Keno, the world's only on-line computer generated Keno game commenced. Free travel on STA scheduled services for children and students introduced. A new, \$1.3 million pipe organ was unveiled in the Adelaide Town Hall. Exhibition Hall, the final stage of the Adelaide Plaza on North Terrace was opened. Adelaide recommended as a preferred site for MFP by the MFP Joint Steering Committee.

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