## CHAPTER XXX

## MISCELLANEOUS

Note.-This chapter comprises statistics and other descriptive information not directly related to the subjects of the preceding chapters, or which it is convenient to assemble in single sections, arranged as follows:-
§1. Valuation of Australian Production; §2. Indexes of Farm Production; §3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages; §4. Retail Trade; §5. Interstate Trade; §6. Statistical Organization in Australia; §7. Statistical Publications of Australia.
In issues of the Year Book prior to No. 49 (see No. 48, p. 1166), a list of Australian Books was included. This list, compiled by the Librarian of the Commonwealth National Library is available from the Library, but considerations of space preclude its publication in this issue.

## § 1. Valuation of Australian Production

1. General.-The value of production for Australia is computed in accordance with the decisions reached at the Conferences of Australian Statisticians and principally at the Conference held in 1935. The figures published in the following tables have been compiled by the Statisticians in the various States from the latest and best data available, and are on a substantially uniform basis. However, marketing costs are not on a completely comparable basis between States and, in addition, accurate information is difficult to obtain for many items. In consequence, differences between States in the relationships of local to gross value should be treated with some reserve.

Attention is directed to the fact that the values shown in the tables herein refer only to the production of primary industries and factories, and exclude the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and certain agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

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

For the years shown in the following tables, no allowance for power, power kerosene, petrol and other oils has been made in New South Wales. In the case of the mining and quarrying industry, however, this allowance has been made in all States. Marketing costs for mining and quarrying, and costs of materials used in the process of production in respect of bee-farming, trapping, forestry, and fishing and whaling are not available for all States. Local values have been used for these industries, with consequent understatement in gross value for the mining and quarrying industry and overstatement in net value for the other industries.
2. Value of Production, Australia, 1963-64.-The following table shows particulars of the gross, local and net values of production in Australia, by industry.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA, 1963-64
( ${ }^{\prime}$

(a) Local value. (b) Net value; excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.
3. Net Value of Production, States, 1963-64.-The following tables show the total net value of production, and the net value per head of population, for each industry and State.

NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES, 1963-64
( ${ }^{\prime} \times 00$ )

| Industry | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture | 122,953 | 109,068 | 111,185 | 62,590 | 39,810 | 12,864 | 84 | 138 | 458.692 |
| Pastoral | 251,545 | 161,848 | 117,887 | 62,989, | 61,772 | 9,783 | 3,445 | 1,020 | 670,289 |
| Dairying | 54,017 | 57,199 | 25,947 | 10,619 | 5,260 | 8,375 | 39 | 159 | 161,615 |
| Poultry | 10,985 | 15,052 | 2,440 | 710 | 672 | 629 | 95 | 171 | 30,754 |
| Bee-farming(b) | 917 | 575 | 122 | 473 | 425 | 54 |  | 6 | 2,572 |
| Total, Rural | 440,417 | 343,742 | 257,581 | 137,381 | 107,939 | 31,705 | 3,663 | 1.494 | 1,323,922 |
| Trapping(b) | 2,171 | 2,957 | 622 | 337 | 217 | 240 | 138 |  | 6,682 |
| Forestry(b) | 14,809 | 14,460 | 6,490, | 4,084 | 5,367 | 5,819 | 134 | 149 | 51,312 |
| Fishing and whalingb | 3,928 | 2,101; | 2,162 | 1,718 | 5,044 | 863 | 26 |  | 15,842 |
| Mining and quarry- | 74,855 | 16,826 | 30,974 | 14,807 | 15,349 | 7,233: | 2,543 | 211 | 162,798 |
| Total, Non-rural | 95,763 | 36,344 | 40,248 | 20,946 | 25,977 | 14,155 | 2,841 | 360 | 236,634 |
| Toral, All Primary | 536,180 | 380,086 | 297,829 | 158,327 | 133,916 | 45,860 | 6.504 | 1,854 | 1,560,556 |
| Factories | 1,133,258 | 875,239 | 220,937 | 213,678 | 15,256 | 76,285 |  |  | 2,634,653 |
| Grand Total | 1,669,438 | 1,255,325 | 518,766 | 372,005 | 249,172 | 122,145 | 6,504 | 1,854 | 4,195,209 |

[^0]NET(a) VȦLUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1963-64
(£)

| Industry | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Australia (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agriculture | 30.1 | 35.3 | 70.6 | 61.4 | 50.9 | 35.1 | 41.6 |
| Pastoral . | 61.6 | 52.4 | 74.9 | 61.7 | 79.0 | 26.7 | 60.8 |
| Dairying | 13.2 | 18.5 | 16.5 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 22.8 | 14.7 |
| Poultry | 2.7 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Bee-farming(c) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total, Rural | 107.8 | 111.3 | 163.6 | 134.7 | 138.0 | 86.5 | 120.1 |
| Trapping(c) | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Forestry (c) | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 15.9 | 4.7 |
| Fishing and whaling $(c)$ | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 18.3 | 5.5 | 19.8 | 14.5 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 14.8 |
| Total, Non-rural. . | 23.4 | 11.7 | 25.7 | 20.6 | 33.2 | 38.8 | 21.5 |
| Total, All Primary | 131.2 | 123.0 | 189.3 | 155.3 | 171.2 | 125.3 | 141.6 |
| Factories.. .. | 277.3 | 283.2 | 140.4 | 209.5 | 147.4 | 208.3 | 241.3 |
| Grand Total . | 408.5 | 406.2 | 329.7 | 364.8 | 318.6 | 333.6 | 382.9 |

(a) See letterpress on p. 1235. with the exception of factories.
(b) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory
(c) Local value.
4. Net Value of Production, Australia, 1959-60 to 1963-64.-The following table shows the net value of production for Australia.

## NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA <br> ( $\left.{ }^{\prime}, 000\right)$

| Industry |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

(a) See letterpress n p. 1235.
(b) Local value.

## § 2. Indexes of Farm Production

In the first two tables in this section, indexes of price and quantum (i.e., value at constant prices) of production are given for the following industrial groups:-Agriculture, Pastoral, Dairying, poultry and bee-farming, and All farming combined (including separate indexes for Wool and Products other than wool). In the third table, indexes of quantum (i.e., value at constant prices) of production, exports and consumption of farm products for food use are shown.

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

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

FARM PRODUCTION: INDEXES OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS, AUSTRALIA
(Base: Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100)

|  |  |  |  | Agriculture | Pastora! | Dairying, poultry and beefarming | All farming | Wool (shorn and dead) | Products other than wool |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949-50 |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 272 | 396 | 228 | 316 | 483 | 261 |
| 1950-51 |  | . | . | 291 | 818 | 258 | 505 | 1,098 | 308 |
| 1951-52 |  | . | $\ldots$ | 355 | 501 | 332 | 410 | 552 | 363 |
| 1952-53 | . | . | . | 364 | 531 | 387 | 440 | 623 | 379 |
| 1953-54 | . | . | . | 324 | 534 | 395 | 429 | 621 | 365 |
| 1954-55 | - | . |  | 316 | 489 | 371 | 401 | 540 | 355 |
| 1955-56 | . | . |  | 330 | 451 | 392 | 397 | 468 | 373 |
| 1956-57 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 336 | 536 | 386 | 432 | 607 | 374 |
| 1957-58 | . | - | . | 336 | 435 | 382 | 388 | 473 | 359 |
| 1958-59 | . | . | . | 322 | 396 | 386 | 369 | 370 | 369 |
| 1959-60 | - | . | . | 329 | 464 | 402 | 403 | 440 | 391 |
| 1960-61 | . | . | . | 349 | 443 | 402 | 401 | 397 | 403 |
| 1961-62 |  |  | . | 348 | 421 | 373 | 385 | 412 | 376 |
| 1962-63 | . | . | . | 334 | 450 | 388 | 396 | 449 | 378 |
| 1963-64 | . | . | * | 351 | 511 | 402 | 431 | 531 | 398 |

2. Indexes of Quantum (i.e. Value at Constant Prices) of Farm Production.-The indexes shown in the following table relate to gross output of farm products valued at constant prices. They have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the base years.

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

## INDEXES OF QUANTUM(a) OF FARM PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA

(Base: Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 $=100$ )

|  |  |  |  | Agriculture | Pastoral | Dairying, poultry and beefarming | All farming | Wool (shorn and dead) | Products other than wool |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949-50 | - | - | $\cdots$ | 117 | 112 | 111 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 1950-51 | - | - | . | 108 | 109 | 106 | 109 | 116 | 107 |
| 1951-52 | . | - | . | 103 | 105 | 97 | 103 | 112 | 100 |
| 1952-53 | . | - | - | 121 | 126 | 108 | 121 | 131 | 118 |
| 1953-54 | - | - | -• | 129 | 123 | 107 | 122 | 128 | 120 |
| 1954-55 | - | $\cdots$ | . | 120 | 127 | 117 | 123 | 132 | 120 |
| 1955-56 | . | . | $\cdots$ | 134 | 136 | 120 | 131 | 146 | 127 |
| 1956-57 | - | . | $\cdots$ | 120 | 148 | 117 | 131 | 164 | 121 |
| 1957-58 | - | - | $\cdots$ | 109 | 142 | 114 | 124 | 148 | 116 |
| 1958-59 | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | 165 | 159 | 119 | 149 | 164 | 145 |
| 1959-60 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 140 | 163 | 123 | 144 | 172 | 136 |
| 1960-61 | - | -• | -• | 177 | 152 | 120 | 152 | 165 | 148 |
| 1961-62 | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | . | 163 | 160 | 128 | 155 | 174 | 150 |
| 1962-63 | . | * | $\cdots$ | 191 | 163 | 129 | 166 | 170 | 165 |
| 1963-64 | . | - | - | 196 | 172 | 131 | 174 | 183 | 171 |

(a) Indexes of value at constant prices, i.e., quantities revalued at average unit values for the base years (see text preceding table).
3. Farm Products for Food Use: Indexes of Quantum (i.e. Value at Constant Prices) of Production, Exports and Consumption.-The indexes shown in the following table have been calculated by revaluing quantities of each farm product included in the indexes at the average unit gross value of each product for the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. The items included comprise products in the form in which they are sold from farms in all cases except livestock sold for slaughter for meat, which are included in terms of dressed carcass weight of meat. Quantity data relating to exports include exports of processed food in terms of farm product equivalent. The indexes of production relate basically to gross output of farm products for food use, including crops exported for stock-feeding overseas.

FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: INDEXES OF QUANTUM(c) OF PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION
(Base: Average 1936-37 to $1938-39=100$ )

| Year |  | Production |  | Exports |  | Consumption in Australia |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Per head of total population | Total | Per head of total population | Total | Per head of total population |
| 1949-50.. | . | 116 | 99 | 116 | 99 | 114 | 98 |
| 1950-51.. | . | 109 | 90 | 104 | 86 | 120 | 99 |
| 1951-52.. | $\cdots$ | 100 | 81 | 70 | 57 | 119 | 96 |
| 1952-53.. | . | 118 | 93 | 113 | 89 | 119 | 94 |
| 1953-54.. | . | 122 | 94 | 102 | 79 | 124 | 96 |
| 1954-55.. | $\cdots$ | 121 | 91 | 117 | 89 | 127 | 96 |
| 1955-56.. | . | 129 | 95 | 131 | 97 | 131 | 97 |
| 1956-57.. | . | 123 | 88 | 118 | 85 | 136 | 98 |
| 1957-58.. | . | 115 | 81 | 90 | 64 | 139 | 98 |
| 1958-59.. | . | 146 | 101 | 137 | 94 | 142 | 98 |
| 1959-60.. | . | 138 | 93 | 132 | 89 | 145 | 98 |
| 1960-61.. | . | 148 | 98 | 170 | 112 | 143 | 95 |
| 1961-62. . | . | 154 | 99 | 161 | 104 | 150 | 97 |
| 1962-63.. | . | 168 | 106 | 187 | 119 | 154 | 98 |
| 1963-64p | . | 175 | 109 | 208 | 130 | 159 | 99 |

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

## § 3. Consumption of Foodstuffs and Beverages

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

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

More detailed information on the consumption of foodstuffs and beverages is contained in the statistical bulletin: Report on Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia, issued by this Bureau.

The following tables show the average annual consumption during the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49, and 1958-59, together with the data for each of the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFES AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA


For footnotes se: next page.

## ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA-continued


(a) Not comparable with data prior to 1960-61, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz . to 2 oz .
(b) Includes
(d) Coffee and coffee products in terms (c) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data.
of pure processed whole or ground coffec.

## ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA

|  |  | Average three years ended- |  |  | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | $\underset{\mathrm{p}}{1963-64}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodity |  | 1938-39 | 1948-49 | 1958-59 |  |  |  |
| Milk and milk productsFluid whole milk | gallons | 23.4 | 30.5 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 27.8 | 28.2 |
| Fresh cream $\quad \because \quad \cdots$ | lb. | 6.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Full cream- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F... Sweetened .. | " | \} 4.3 | $\{3.5$ | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| - Un- Unsweetened .. | " | $\}_{\text {n.a. }}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}4.0 \\ n .20\end{array}\right.$ | 6.4 1.3 | 7.0 1.2 | 6.6 1.8 | 7.6 2.3 |
| Powdered milk- | " |  | n.a. |  |  |  | 2.3 |
| Full cream | " | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Skim | " |  | 0.6 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| Infants' and invalids' foods | " | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Cheese | " | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 |
| Total (in terms of milk | " | 39.3 | 49.1 | 48.7 | 51.7 | 50.2 | 52.6 |
| Meat- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beef and veal (carcass weight).. | " | 140.3 | 109.1 | 123.8 | 93.3 | 100.4 | 104.9 |
| Mutton , | " | 60.0 | 45.1 | 51.0 | 55.3 | 51.6 | 48.3 |
| Lamb $\quad$ " | " | 15.0 | 25.2 | 29.3 | 42.8 | 42.1 | 41.7 |
| Pigmeat | " | 8.5 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 13.6 | 12.0 | 11.4 |
| Offal | " | 8.4 | 8.9 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 12.9 |
| Canned meat (canned weight) .. | " | 2.1 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight) | " | 10.2 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Total (in terms of carcass equivalent weight) | " | 250.9 | 215.7 | 242.4 | 232.3 | 235.1 | 235.3 |
| Poultry, game and fishPoultry and rabbits (dressed weight) | " | 9.7 | 15.8 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 |
| Fish (edible weight)- Fresh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australian origin | " | ) |  | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Imported $\quad \ddot{\text { Cured }}$ (including smaked and | " | \} 6.4 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Cured (including smoked and salted) |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}0.9\end{array}\right.$ | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Crustaceans and molluscs | " | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Australian origin |  |  |  |  |  | 0.9 |  |
| Imported . | " | $\} 4.1$ | 3.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Total (edible weight) | " | 16.8 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.5 |
| Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs in shell .. | " | 25.7 | 25.4 | 21.2 | (a) 24.7 | (a) 24.8 | (a) 25.0 |
| Egg pulp | " | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.3 | (a) 1.6 | (a) 1.3 | (a) 1.5 |
| Egg powder | - | . |  | . | (a) 0.1 | (a) 0.1 | (a) 0.1 |
| Total |  | 26.6 | 27.9 | 22.5 | (a) 26.4 | (a) 26.2 | (a) 26.6 |
| Toral | nо. | 243 | 255 | 206 | 211 | 210 | 213 |
| $\underset{\text { Butter }}{\text { Fats ands-. }}$ | lb. | 32.9 | 24.8 | 27.2 | 24.0 | 23.8 | 23.4 |
| Margarine - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Table |  | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Other | " | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| Vegetable oils and other fats | " | 6.4 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Total (fat content) | " | 37.6 | 30.9 | 34.1 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.2 |
| Sugar and syrups- Refined sugar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As sugar |  | 70.6 | 68.7 | 59.6 | 53.9 | 52.3 | 53.3 |
| In manufactured products .. | - | 35.9 | 51.0 | 52.0 | 57.7 | 56.7 | 55.7 |
| Honey, glucose and syrups | " | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 6.2 |
| Total (sugar content) | " | 112.0 | 125.3 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 113.8 | 115.2 |

## ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA-continued


(a) Not comparable with data prior to $1960-61$, in which year the average weight of an egg was altered in calculations from 1.75 oz . to 2 oz . (b) Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products. (c) Probably understated owing to lack of complete data.
(d) Coffee and coffee products in terms of pure processed whole or ground coffee.
2. Level of Nutrient Intake.-The table below shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during annual periods since 1961-62 in comparison with the annual averages for the three-year periods ended 1938-39, 1948-49 and 1958-59. The table has been compiled by the Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health and is based on the estimates of the quantity of foodstuffs available. for consumption per head of population shown in the preceding table.

## ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF NUTRIENTS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION: AUSTRALIA

| (Per head per day) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nutrient |  |  | Average three years ended- |  |  | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | $\underset{p}{1963-64}$ |
|  |  |  | 1938-39 | 1948-49 | 1958-59 |  |  |  |
| Calories |  | no. | 3,117 | 3,245 | 3,297 | 3,287 | 3,258 | 3,287 |
| Protein- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal |  | gm. | 58.7 | 57.4 | 59.6 | 59.8 | 57.3 | 61.5 |
| Vegetable | - | " | 30.9 | 35.3 | 32.3 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 31.4 |
| Total | . | " | 89.6 | 92.7 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 89.1 | 92.9 |
| Fat | . | " | 133.5 | 121.7 | 131.7 | 133.2 | 131.6 | 131.7 |
| Carbohydrate | . | " | 377.4 | 424.8 | 416.7 | 409.9 | 408.6 | 411.9 |
| Calcium . |  | mgm. | 642 | 785 | 817 | 898 | 861 | 903 |
| Iron | . |  | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.2 |
| Vitamin A | . | I.U. | 4,905 | 4,630 | 4,568 | 4,166 | 4,173 | 4,236 |
| Ascorbic acid |  | mgm. | 86 | 96 | 89 | 93 | 96 | 88 |
| Thiamine |  | " | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Riboflavin | $\cdots$ | " | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Niacin |  | " | 18.7 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 18.6 |

## § 4. Retail Trade

1. General.-The statistics in this section relate to retail establishments throughout Australia and the value of retail sales of goods by these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948, by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection, together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments trading during the year ended 30th June, 1949.

Further censuses were taken in respect of the years ended 30th June, 1953 and 1957. In these censuses retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in retail activities, and credit sales. In addition, the 1956-57 census included questions relating to purchases, customers' indebtedness, and type of organization.

The most recent census was taken in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1962, and results have been published for all States and Australia. With the exception of some modifications to the scope of the collection (see p. 1246), the 1961-62 census followed the same general principles adopted for the previous census.

In general terms the census covered the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods by retail to the general public from fixed premises (i.e., shops, rooms, kiosks and yards). Retail activities of wholesalers and manufacturers were included if they sold regularly by retail to the general public. Sales by itinerant vendors (e.g., hawkers, street sellers, etc.) and sales from casual stalls or booths were excluded. Organizations such as clubs and societies making sales to their own members were excluded from the main census collection, but a supplementary collection was made, covering sales by licensed clubs, and separate details are included in this section.

In general, establishments with retail sales of goods amounting to less than $£ 500$ in the census year are not included in the census tabulations. However, some "service" establishments with retail sales of less than $£ 500$, but with takings of $£ 500$ or more from repairs, meals, or hairdressing, are included in tables relating to these items. The types of establishments in this category are boot repairers, repair-only garages, cafes and restaurants, and hairdressers.

The design of the census is such that particulars of retail sales relate principally to sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earth-moving equipment, etc., have been excluded from the censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilizer and agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded from the 1961-62 census. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., have been included, whether for industrial, commercial, farm or private use.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys. Annual totals derived from these surveys, adjusted to a basis comparable in scope with the 1961-62 census, and some of the results of the 1961-62 census, are included in this section.

Year Book No. 50, pages 1239-45, contains details of the number of retail establishments, the values of retail sales and of retail stocks, and particulars of hairdressing, boot repairing and motor repairing establishments, restaurants, self-service stores and licensed clubs, for each State and Territory, from the results of the 1961-62 census. Major classifications are by commodity groups and type of business.
2. Value of Retail Sales in Each Commodity Group, Australia.-The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified in the years 1958-59 to 1963-64 on a comparable basis throughout. The figures for the year 1961-62 were obtained from the census, whereas figures for the other years shown are estimates based on sample surveys.

VALUE OF RETAIL SALES: COMMODITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(a) ( $£$ million)


[^1]
## § 5. Interstate Trade

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

At the Conference of Statisticians held in January, 1928, it was resolved that efforts should be made in other States to record the interstate movement of certain principal commodities.

Complete interstate trade statistics are now published in detail for Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in those States, and incomplete statistics, relating mainly to trade with Western Australia and Tasmania, by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in the remaining States.

## § 6. Statistical Organization in Australia

1. Early Development of Australian Statistics.-Statistical organization in Australia was founded in the "Blue Books" which, in the Crown Colony days, were prepared annually for the information of the Colonial Office. Although intended primarily for administrative purposes, these documents have been important sources of statistical data, and formed the basis from which later statistical publications were developed. Following the advent of responsible government the " Blue Book " was succeeded in all States by " Statistical Registers ", which, however, were still targely confined to summaries of the "by-product" statistics of government administrative departments.

The growing need for quantitative data concerning the progress of the several young communities of Australia led eventually to the appointment of official Statisticians commissioned to prepare and publish such data, and conferences were held between the Statisticians to provide for the interchange of ideas between States and to obtain uniform State statistics which could be aggregated to Australian totals. Altogether, six conferences were held prior to the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in 1906-in 1861, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1902 and 1903. The holding of these conferences has been continued since the formation of the Commonwealth Bureau, and a representative from New Zealand attended up to 1928.
2. Creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.-Under the provisions of section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution power is conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament " to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to-" (inter alia) "(XI.) Census and statistics". In compliance with this provision the Census and Statistics Act 1905 was passed, and in 1906 the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was created. A conference of Statisticians in 1906 defined the relations between the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and in each case the State Statistician became the representative in his own State of the Commonwealth Statistician for the purpose of administering the Commonwealth Act. In addition, each State has its own "Statistics Act", and although these are not identical in all States, they embody common principles. The Commonwealth Bureau did not attempt to duplicate the existing statistical organization, but endeavoured to use the services of the State statistical offices whenever possible, and to undertake the initial collection of statistics only in fields not already occupied by the States, or in which efficiency demanded complete centralization.
3. Integration of Statistical Services.-The creation and development of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the frequent conferences of Commonwealth and State Statisticians, and the close and increasing liaison between officers dealing with the same subjects in the State and Commonwealth fields did much to promote uniformity in the official statistical collections and methods employed throughout Australia. The complete realization of this aim could not, however, be achieved, even with the utmost cooperation of those concerned, while seven distinct statistical systems operated, as became apparent when economic problems following the 1914-18 War drew attention to deficiencies in Australian statistical data.

The first step towards integration was taken in 1924, when, in response to a proposal by the Prime Minister to the Premiers' Conference that State Statistical officers be transferred to the Commonwealth (to which Tasmania alone agreed), the Tasmanian office was transferred to the Commonwealth, and has since functioned as a Commonwealth office which also serves State statistical needs.

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

The emergence of the problem of providing uniform statistical services throughout Australia adequate to meet present-day demands was foreseen during the 1939-45 War, and in 1949 discussions with the Premiers were initiated by the Prime Minister, with the object of integrating the statistical services of the Commonwealth and the States by agreement. Following negotiations by correspondence, all State Governments accepted the terms of draft agreements to integrate their respective statistical offices with that of the Commonwealth, and effect was given to this by the Statistics (Arrangements with States) Act 1956. This legislation, permissive in nature, was designed to enable the Commonwealth to enter into an agreement with any State to effect an amalgamation of Commonwealth and State statistical offices and services. The object of such an agreement was that, in each State accepting it, there would be an integrated statistical service operated by Commonwealth statistical officers under the immediate direction of a statistician in the State who would hold office under both the Commonwealth and State Governments. Both Commonwealth and State were to be adequately served with statistics, and no State would be required to surrender its existing powers in the field of statistics. Integration of the Commonwealth and State statistical services was finally accomplished when the integration arrangement with Victoria came into effect on 15th September, 1958.
4. Scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.-The scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has been continually widened, more particularly during the 1939-45 War, when the Bureau responded to the urgent demands of administration for immediate and accurate statistical information in various fields. Since the War, requirements in the administrative, industrial, financial and scientific spheres have led to the development of many new statistical collections. All the activities of the Bureau are covered by the Census and Statistics Act, which confers authority to collect information and contains stringent provisions to ensure that the information obtained is treated in strictest secrecy.

For administrative purposes, the Commonwealth Bureau, Canberra, is divided into the following Branches (in italics) and Sections dealing with specific fields of statistics or providing services for the Bureau as a whole. The organizational patterns of the State Offices are broadly similar, although local requirements have naturally given rise to differences in detail.

> Production, Distribution and Development. Primary Industry; Secondary Industry; Development, Integration and Classification; Internal Trade.
> Population Census.
> Demography and Employment. Employment and Field Survey Operations; Demographic and Social; Population Research.
> Prices and Labour.
> Finance and Oversea Transactions. Oversea Transactions; Public Finance and Taxation; Private Finance.
> National Accounts. National Income and Expenditure; Inter-industry and Sector Financial Accounts.
> Sampling and Methodology. Sampling; Methodology and Mathematical Research.
> Automatic Data Processing. Applications; Systems Operations; Mechanical Tabulation.
> Services. Publications; Establishments and Finance; Secretariat.
5. Relation of the Bureau to other Commonwealth Departments.-In October, 1950, the Commonwealth Public Service Board issued a circular relative to the compilation of statistics in other Commonwealth Departments, in which it stated that the Commonwealth Statistician should be the co-ordinating authority on all statistics in Commonwealth Departments, and that, as a general principle, where any new statistical field is to be established involving the regular collection of statistics, the Commonwealth Statistician should be consulted to ensure that they are necessary and that they are based on sound statistical methods; furthermore, that the Commonwealth Statistician should make a regular inspection, at least once every twelve months, of all statistical work done by Departments to ensure that their needs are met by the most economical means and without duplication of effort.

This project of co-ordination is being implemented as statistical developments require and as time and circumstances permit.

## § 7. Statistical Publications of Australia

1. General.-The official statistical publications of Australia may be divided bibliographically into two main divisions, namely:-(i) Commonwealth publications dealing both individually and collectively with the several States of Australia; and (ii) State publications dealing with individual States only.

Commonwealth publications containing statistics may be grouped under two heads, namely:-(i) publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician; and (ii) Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers.
2. Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.-(i) Principal Statistical Publications. The following is a list of the principal statistical publications issued from the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inauguration.

Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary.-Annually; 1963 to 1965.
Balance of Payments, Australian.-Statements Nos. 1 to 3, 1928-29 to 1951-52.

* Banking and Currency.-Annually; 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first issue), and 1963-64.
$\dagger$ Causes of Death.-Bulletin, annually; first issue, 1963.
Census (1911) Results.-Bulletins. Vols. I. (Statistician's Report), II., and III., with Appendix Mathematical Theory of Population.
Census (1921) Results.-Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 26. Parts I. to XVI., forming Vol. I., and Parts XVII. to XXIX., forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II. Note.-Part XXVII., Life Tables.
Census (1933) Results.-Bulletins, Nos. I to 25. Parts I. to XIV., forming Vol. I., Parts XV. to XXVIII., forming Vol. II., and Parts XXIX. to XXXVII., forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1932-1934, Vol. III.
Census (1947) Results.-Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 25. Parts I. to XVI., forming Vol. I., Parts XVII. to XIX., forming Vol. II., and Parts XX. to XXVIII., forming with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1946-1948, Vol. III.
Census (1954) Results.-Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 3. Vols. I. to VI., comprising respectively Parts I. to V. for each State; Vol. VII., comprising Parts I. tc V. for the Australian Territories; Vol. VIII., comprising Parts I. to III. for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1953-1955, and the Statistician's Report.
Census (1961) Results.-Bulletins Nos 1. to 36 (mimeographed) $\ddagger$; Vols. I. to VI., comprising respectively Parts I. to V. for each State; Vol. VII., comprising Parts I. to V. for the Australian Territories; and Vol. VIII., comprising Parts I. to III. for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1960-1962, and the Statistician's Report (printed). The complete series of printed publications has not yet been issued; for publications already issued see back pages of this volume.
$\ddagger$ Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1951, Report of Proceedings.
$\ddagger$ Dairying Industry (formerly Summary of Dairying Industry). -Statistical Bulletin, monthly; first issue, September, 1937.
Demography.-Bulletin, annually, 1911 to 1963. Commencing 1963, excludes details of causes of death, see Causes of Death.
$\ddagger$ Digest of Current Economic Statistics.-August, 1959 onward.
$\ddagger$ Export Commodity Classification, Australian.-1965-66.
Exports, Australian.-Annually, 1958-59 to 1964-65.
$\ddagger$ Factories, Principal Statistics, Summary.-Annually, 1948-49 to 1963-64.
Finance.-Bulletin, 1907 to 1916-17 annually; 1917-18 and 1918-19 (one vol.); 1919-20 and 1920-21 (one vol.); 1922-23 to 1960-61 annually. Commencing 1955-56, issued in two parts: Part I., Public and Private Finance; Part II., Commonwealth Taxation. Commencing 1961-62, issued as five separate bulletins, see Banking, Finance (2), Insurance, and Taxation.
*Finance, Commonwealth.-Annually; 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first issue), to 1964-65.
*Finance, State, Territory and Local Government Authorities', and Government Securities.-Annually; 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first issue), and 1963-64.
$\ddagger$ Food Production and the Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia, Report on.-Statistical Bulletin, half-yearly, 1946-47 to 1947-48; annually, 1948-49 to 1963-64.
$\ddagger$ Fruit Growing Industry (formerly Summary of Fruit Growing Industry).—Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1944-45 to 1963-64.

[^2]*Import Commodity Classification, Australian.-1965-66.
Imports Cleared for Home Consumption.-Annually, 1950-51 to 1964-65.
** Insurance and Other Private Finance (other than Banking and Currency).Annually; 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first issue), and 1963-64.
Labour and Industrial Statistics.-Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1922. Labour Report.-1913 to 1963.
Life Tables, Australian, 1901-1910. Australian Joint Life Tables, 1901-1910.
Life Tables, Australian, 1920-1922.
Life Tables, Australian, 1932-1934. Australian Joint Life Tables, 1932-1934.
Life Tables, Australian, 1946-1948.
Life Tables, Australian, 1953-1955.
Life Tables, Australian, 1960-1962.
*Livestock Numbers (formerly Summary of Livestock Statistics).-Statistical Bulletin, an̄uially, 1243 is 1264.
Local Government in Australia.-July, 1919.
Manufacturing Industries.-Bulletins on Individual Industries, annually, 1936-37 to 1939-40, 1940-41 (issue incomplete) and 1944-45 to 1963-64. $\dagger$
$\ddagger$ Mineral Industry, The Australian (formerly Minerals and Metals Bulletin).-Part 2Quarterly Statistics of a quarterly bulletin issued jointly with the Bureau of Mineral Resources.
Monthly Review of Business Statistics.-October, 1937 onward.
Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31st December, 1955.-Bulletins Nos. 1 to 8.
Motor Vehicles, Census of, 31st December, 1962.-Bulletins Nos. 1 to 9.
Motor Vehicles, Survey of (1947-48), Results.-Bulletins Nos. 1 to 7.
National Accounts, Australian (National Income and Expenditure), 1948-49 to 1961-62, first issue-mimeographed*, to 1963-64.
§Non-Rural Primary Industries and Value of Production.-Annually, first issue, 1962-63.
Northern Territory Statistical Summary.-Annually, 1960 to 1965.

* Occupation Survey (1945) Results.-Detailed tables.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia.-1907 to present issue (No. 51). Issues Nos. 40 to 51 also published in parts.
Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics (formerly Statistical Digest).-1913, 1914, 1916 and 1918 to 1965, annually.
Population and Vital Statistics.-Bulletins and Reports, various, 1906-1910.
Primary Industries.-Bulletins, annually, 1950-51 to 1961-62 in two parts-Part I. Rural Industries, Part II. Non-rural Industries and Value of Production, Commencing 1962-63, issued as two separate Bulletins, see Rural Industries, and Non-rural Primary Industries and Value of Production.
Primary Industries, Australian.-Report prepared for the Empire Producers Conference, Sydney, March, 1938.
Production.-Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1949-50. From 1936-37 to 1949-50 issued in two parts-Part I. Secondary Industries, Part II. Primary Industries (including Total Recorded Production); thereafter separate Bulletins (see Primary Industries and Secondary Industries).
Professional Papers.-Various. A full list appears in Official Year Book No. 13, page 3.
*Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.-Annually (1964 and 1965 printed).
Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics (replaced Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics).—December, 1917 onward.

* Retail Establishments, Census of (1947-48), Results.-Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 7.
*Retail Establishments, Census of (1948-49), Results.-Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 7.
*Retail Establishments, Census of (1952-53), Results.-Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 14.
Retail Establishments, Census of (1956-57), Results.-Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 8 (mimeographed*) and 9 to 15 (printed).
Retail Establishments and Other Services, Census of (1961-62), Results.-Bulletins Nos. 1 to 7 (printed) and 8 and 9 (mimeographed*).
*Rural Holdings, Classification by Size and Type of Activity, 1959-60.-Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 7.
Rural Holdings, Size Classification of, 1955-56.-Bulletins Nos. 1 to 7. $\dagger \dagger$ Rural Industries.-Annually; first issue, 1962-63.

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*Rural Land Use and Crop Production (formerly Summary of Crop Statistics).-
        Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1943-44 to 1963-64.
    Secondary Industries.-Bulletin, annually, 1950-51 to 1962-63 (commencing 1960-61 issued in two parts-Part I. Factory and Building Operations, Part II. Materials Used and Articles Produced in Factories).
Social Insurance.-Report to the Hon. the Minister for Trade and Customs, 1910. Social Statistics.-Bulletin, 1907 to 1915 annually, and 1918.
Superannuation for the Commonwealth Public Service.-Report to the Hon. the Minister for Home Affairs, 1910.
\(\ddagger \ddagger\) Taxation Assessments, Commonwealth.-Annually, 1961-62 to 1963-64.
Trade, Oversea.-Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1964-65.
*Trade, Oversea.-Preliminary Bulletin, annually, 1952-53 to 1964-65, in two partsPart 1, Exports; Part 2, Imports. (See also Exports, Australian and Imports Cleared for Home Consumption.)
Transport and Communication.-Bulletin, 1906, 1908 to 1916 annually, 1919 to 1930 annually, and 1932 to 1963-64 annually.
Wealth.-The Private Wealth of Australia and its Growth as ascertained by various methods, together with a Report on the War Census in 1915.
*Wheat Industry (formerly Summary of the Wheat Situation).-Statistical Bulletin, periodically; first issue, July, 1936.
*Wool Production and Utilization.-Bulletin, annually, 1952-53 to 1963-64.
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The foregoing list includes all the printed publications issued from the Bureau and certain more important mimeographed publications issued for the most part annually. Minor changes in the titles of several publications have not been referred to above. Copies of a number of these publications, particularly earlier issues, are not available.
(ii) Other Statistical Publications. Other mimeographed statements are distributed by the Commonwealth Statistician and deal with a wide variety of subjects, as follows.

## Triennially.-Tractors on Rural Holdings.

Annually.-Agricultural Statistics (Preliminary); Australian National Accounts-Gross National Product at Current and Constant Prices (No. 1), Personal Income, by States (No. 2), Gross National Product at Factor Cost, by Industry (No. 3) (Preliminary Statements); Bee Farming; Consumption of Tea and Coffee; Factories, Principal Statistics of, by Class of Industry; Factory Products, Principal; Factory Production, Indexes of; Factory Statistics, Australian Capital Territory; Factory Statistics (Preliminary); Farm Machinery on Rural Holdings; Fire, Marine and General Insurance; Fishing and Whaling; Fruit Statistics (Preliminary); Livestock Statistics (Preliminary); Mining and Quarrying (also Preliminary); Oversea Investment; Oversea Investment in Companies in Australia (Preliminary); Registered Building Societies; Registrations of New Motor Vehicles; Rural Statistics of the Australian Capital Territory; Survey of Private Pension and Retiring Allowance Schemes; Survey of Retail Establishments, Australian Capital Territory; Survey of Retail Establishments, Northern Territory; Survey of Selected Large Private Pension Funds; Commonwealth, State and Territory Taxation Collections; Trade of Australia with Eastern Countries; University Statistics (also Preliminary); Value of Primary Production (Preliminary); Value of Production and Indexes of Price and Quantum of Farm Production; Wholesale Sales and Stocks of Wine and Brandy; Wool Production (Preliminary).

Half-yearly.-Balance of Payments; Labour Turnover; Trade of Australia with the United Kingdom.

[^3]Quarterly.-Aerial Agriculture; Balances f Payments; Building; Building—Australian Capital Territory; Building-Northern Territory; Building-Number of New Houses and Flats (Preliminary); Capital and Maintenance Expenditure by Private Businesses in Australia; Capital Expenditure by Private Businesses in Australia (Preliminary); Consumer Price Index; Industrial Disputes; Instalment Credit for Retail Sales; National Income and Expenditure; New Agricultural Machinery; New Capital Raisings by Companies in Australia; New Capital Raisings by Companies in Australia-New Money Raised by Listed Australian Companies (Preliminary); New Tractors; Oversea Arrivals and Departures; Oversea Trade with Major Groups of Countries; Retail Sales of Goods (also Preliminary); Road Traffic Accidents; Unit Trusts, Land Trusts and Mutual Funds ; Wholesale Prices-Price Index of Electric Installation Materials.

Monthly.-Banking (General) (also Preliminary); Building Approvals; Employment and Unemployment; Exports of Wool; Export Price Index; Gold Mining Industry; Instalment Credit for Retail Sales (Preliminary); Life Insurance; Meat Industry; Oversea Arrivals and Departures; Oversea Trade (also Preliminary); Production Statistics (also Preliminary); Production Summaries*; Registrations of New Motor Vehicles (also Preliminary); Retail Sales of Goods (Provisional); Savings Banks (also Preliminary); Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment; Wage Rates and Earnings; Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

Periodically.-Demographic Review (separate issues cover population and vital statistics, births, deaths and marriages; Social Statistics, including Schools, Universities, Hospitals (all annual) and Divorces (quarterly).

Occasional Publications.-ln addition to the publications listed on pages 1251-2, most of which are issued regularly, there have been a number of statements issued by this Bureau which contain the results of special surveys or new statistical series and descriptions thereof. The more recent of these are listed below.

Special Business Survey No. 16. Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Agreements, May, 1963. Year Book No. 49 included a list of previous Surveys in this series, but they are now for the most part out of print or included in regular publications.

Population Count of Canberra, 30th June, 1965; Population Count of Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine and Batchelor, 30th June, 1964; Minimum Wage Rates, January, 1960, to June, 1963; Wage and Salary Earners in Employment, June, 1954, to June, 1962; Wage and Salary Earners in Employment, July, 1962 to June, 1964; Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, 1963; Projections of the Population of Australia (1966 to 1986).
(iii) Information on Current Bureau Publications. Further information on current publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is contained in Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, April, 1965, available free, on request, from the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. This contains a list of all Bureau publications and also a subject index to show the publications in which information on the various subjects dealt with by the Bureau is to be found. Publications issued by the State Offices of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics are also listed therein.
3. Publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians.-A list of the current publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of each State appears in Year Book No. 48 (see p. 1163) and in Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, April, 1965.
4. Commonwealth and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers.No comprehensive list of current publications of this nature is available, but the Commonwealth National Library issues an annual publication Australian Government Publications, a list of official publications of the Commonwealth, States and Territories, compiled from records of material received by the Library during the year.

[^4]
[^0]:    (a) See letterpress on p. 1235.
    (b) Local value.

[^1]:    (a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory,
    (b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery. soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread. (c) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs. (1) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. (e) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. (f) Inctudes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jeweltery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.
    (g) Includes new and used motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc., but excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

[^2]:    * Previously included in Finance, Part I. $\quad \ddagger$ Previously included in Demography. $\ddagger$ Distributed by Commonwealth Statistician-for methods of obtaining other publications still in print see back pages of this volume.

[^3]:    * Distributed by the Commonwealth Statistician-for methods of obtaining other publications still in print see back pages of this volume. $\quad \dagger$ The series for 1963-64 comprises:-Nos. 1. Cement and Cement Goods, 2. Bricks, Tiles, Pottery and Earthenware, 3. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, 4. White Lead, Paints and Varnish, 5. Chemical Fertilizers, 6. Soap and Candles, 7. Basic Metal Industries, 8. Metal Fabricating Industries, 9. Motor Vehicles and Cycles, 10. Cotton Mills, 11. Woollen Mills, 12. Rope and Cordage, 13. Tanneries, 14. Boots and Shoes, 15. Clothing (including Hosiery and Knitted Gonds). 16. Flour and Other Grain Mills, 17. Biscuits, 18. Confectionery, 19. Jam, Fruit, Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, etc., 20. Bacon Curing, 21. Butter, Cheese and Condensed, Concentrated, etc., Milk, 22, Aerated Waters and Cordials, 23. Meat and Fish Preserving, 24. Breweries, 25. Wineries and Distilleries, 26. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, 27. Sawmilling, 28. Pulp and Paper Making, 29. Rubber Works, 30. Brooms and Brushes, 31. Electric Light and Power Works, 32. Gas Works, 33. Plastic Moulding and Products, 34. Leather Goods (including Saddlery and Belting), 35. Printing and Stationery.
    $\ddagger$ Copies available from the Department of National Development in each capital city ( 6 s. each).
    Previously Primary Industries, Part II.
    Previously included in Finance, Part I.
    $\dagger \dagger$ Previously Primary Industries, Part I.
    Previously Finance, Part L.

[^4]:    * The current series comprises:-Nos. 2. Chemicals, etc., 3. Plastic and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers, 4. Paints and Other Surface Coatings, 6. Soaps, Detergents and Glycerine, 7. Internal Combustion Engines, 8. Lawn Mowers, 9. Electric Appliances, 10. Motor Bodies, Trailers, etc., 11. Pedal Cycles, 12. Meters, 13. Building Fittings, 14. Cotton Goods, 15. Wool-scouring, Carbonizing and Fellmongering, 16. Wool Textile Industry, 17. Wool Weaving, 18. Hosiery, 19. Shirts, Cardigans, Nightwear, Underclothing, etc., 20. Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibre, Tops, Yarns and Woven Fabrics, 21. Paper and Paper Board; Pressure Sensitive Adhesive Tape, 22. Floor Coverings, 23. Electric Motors, 24. Men's, Youths' and Boys' Outer Clothing, 25. Foundation Garments, 27. Gloves; Slide Zip Fasteners, 28. Footwear (excluding Sandshoes, Goloshes, and Gumboots, etc., of Rubber), 29. Biscuits, Ice Cream, Confectionery, 30. Storage Batteries, 31. Motor Vehicle Chassis, 32. Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers, 34. Radio, etc., Television Sets and Cabinets, 35. Mattresses, 36. Preserved Milk Products, 38. Canned Fish, 39. Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables, 40. Cereal Products, 41. Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats, 42. Malt and Beer, 43. Stock and Poultry Meals (Other than Cereal), 45. Phonograph Records, 47. Aerated Waters, Cordials and Syrups, and Concentrated Cordial Extract,' 48 . Sports Goods, 49. Building Materials, 51. Hides and Skins used in Tanneries, 53. Plastics Film, Sheeting and Coated Materials, 55. Butter and Cheese, 56. Canned Meat, 58. Steel Wire and Wire Products, 59. Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products.

