

## CHAPTER 31

### MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter comprises statistics and other descriptive information not directly related to the subjects of the preceding chapters, or which it is convenient to assemble in single sections, arranged as follows: Valuation of Australian production; Indexes of farm production; Consumption of foodstuffs and beverages; Retail trade; Interstate trade; Statistical organization in Australia; Statistical and other official publications of Australia.

#### Valuation of Australian production

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.

#### Explanation of terms used

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used.

- (a) *Gross value of production* is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price 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.

#### Value of production, Australia

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, 1964-65

(\$'000)

Industry	Gross production valued at principal markets	Local value—gross production valued at place of production	Net value of production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance)
Agriculture . . . . .	1,323,722	1,126,044	978,771
Pastoral . . . . .	1,483,049	1,356,346	1,221,300
Dairying . . . . .	505,256	467,694	360,737
Poultry . . . . .	137,425	119,294	50,916
Bee-farming . . . . .	5,119	4,118	(a) 4,118
<i>Total, rural</i> . . . . .	<i>3,454,571</i>	<i>3,073,496</i>	<i>2,615,842</i>
Trapping . . . . .	14,601	13,060	(a) 13,060
Forestry . . . . .	120,801	111,128	(a) 111,128
Fishing and whaling . . . . .	42,768	39,022	(a) 39,022
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	(a) 492,208	492,208	397,822
<i>Total, non-rural</i> . . . . .	<i>670,378</i>	<i>655,418</i>	<i>561,032</i>
<i>Total, all primary</i> . . . . .	<i>4,124,949</i>	<i>3,728,914</i>	<i>3,176,874</i>
Factories . . . . .	(b) 5,897,054	5,897,054	5,897,054
<b>Grand total</b> . . . . .	<b>10,022,003</b>	<b>9,625,968</b>	<b>9,073,928</b>

(a) Local value. (b) Net value.

## Net value of production

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  
STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1964-65

(\$'000)

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Agriculture . . . . .	293,883	236,382	193,673	134,239	92,800	27,223	222	349	978,771
Pastoral . . . . .	451,368	309,668	220,988	110,054	101,069	21,040	5,372	1,741	1,221,300
Dairying . . . . .	116,825	136,097	50,707	25,028	12,601	19,043	96	340	360,737
Poultry . . . . .	16,696	24,407	4,493	1,516	1,589	1,596	237	382	50,916
Bee-farming(b) . . . . .	1,714	867	350	536	519	121	..	11	4,118
<i>Total, rural</i> . . . . .	<i>880,486</i>	<i>707,421</i>	<i>470,211</i>	<i>271,373</i>	<i>208,578</i>	<i>69,023</i>	<i>5,927</i>	<i>2,823</i>	<i>2,615,842</i>
Trapping(b) . . . . .	4,165	5,469	1,367	893	678	406	82	..	13,060
Forestry(b) . . . . .	31,586	32,076	13,482	8,801	11,323	13,270	276	314	111,128
Fishing and whaling(b) . . . . .	8,263	3,551	5,298	4,478	15,167	2,194	71	..	39,022
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	195,390	37,056	74,996	34,068	32,162	18,174	5,506	468	397,822
<i>Total, non-rural</i> . . . . .	<i>239,404</i>	<i>78,152</i>	<i>95,143</i>	<i>48,240</i>	<i>59,330</i>	<i>34,044</i>	<i>5,935</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>561,032</i>
<i>Total, all primary</i> . . . . .	<i>1,119,890</i>	<i>785,573</i>	<i>565,354</i>	<i>319,613</i>	<i>267,908</i>	<i>103,067</i>	<i>11,862</i>	<i>3,605</i>	<i>3,176,874</i>
Factories . . . . .	2,521,476	1,949,665	478,423	498,588	260,637	167,250	6,654	14,360	5,897,054
<b>Grand total</b> . . . . .	<b>3,641,366</b>	<b>2,735,238</b>	<b>1,043,777</b>	<b>818,201</b>	<b>528,545</b>	<b>270,317</b>	<b>18,516</b>	<b>17,965</b>	<b>9,073,928</b>

(a) See letterpress on page 1140. (b) Local value.

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES  
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, STATES, 1964-65**

(\$)

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
Agriculture . . .	70.69	74.58	121.33	128.67	116.36	73.96	87.01
Pastoral . . .	108.56	97.71	138.44	105.49	126.73	57.16	108.57
Dairying . . .	28.10	42.95	31.77	23.99	15.80	51.74	32.07
Poultry . . .	4.02	7.70	2.81	1.46	1.99	4.33	4.52
Bee-farming(c) . . .	0.41	0.27	0.22	0.51	0.65	0.33	0.37
<i>Total, rural . . .</i>	<i>211.78</i>	<i>223.21</i>	<i>294.57</i>	<i>260.12</i>	<i>261.53</i>	<i>187.52</i>	<i>232.54</i>
Trapping(c) . . .	1.00	1.73	0.85	0.86	0.85	1.11	1.16
Forestry(c) . . .	7.59	10.12	8.45	8.44	14.20	36.05	9.88
Fishing and whaling(c) . . .	1.99	1.12	3.32	4.29	19.01	5.96	3.47
Mining and quarrying . . .	47.00	11.69	46.98	32.65	40.33	49.37	35.37
<i>Total, non-rural . . .</i>	<i>57.58</i>	<i>24.66</i>	<i>59.60</i>	<i>46.24</i>	<i>74.39</i>	<i>92.49</i>	<i>49.87</i>
<i>Total, all primary . . .</i>	<i>269.36</i>	<i>247.87</i>	<i>354.18</i>	<i>306.36</i>	<i>335.92</i>	<i>280.01</i>	<i>282.42</i>
Factories . . .	606.47	615.18	299.72	477.91	326.80	454.38	522.36
<b>Grand total . . .</b>	<b>875.83</b>	<b>863.05</b>	<b>653.90</b>	<b>784.27</b>	<b>662.72</b>	<b>734.39</b>	<b>804.78</b>

(a) See letterpress on page 1140. (b) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.  
(c) Local value.

The following table shows the net value of production for Australia, by industry.

**NET(a) VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND  
FACTORIES: AUSTRALIA, 1960-61 TO 1964-65**  
(\$'000)

Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Agriculture . . .	783,722	733,006	830,414	917,388	978,771
Pastoral . . .	916,338	962,676	1,078,698	1,340,578	1,221,300
Dairying . . .	284,262	272,994	307,358	330,218	360,737
Poultry . . .	61,996	49,744	52,836	61,508	50,916
Bee-farming(b) . . .	2,916	3,226	2,990	5,144	4,118
<i>Total, rural . . .</i>	<i>2,049,234</i>	<i>2,021,646</i>	<i>2,272,296</i>	<i>2,654,836</i>	<i>2,615,842</i>
Trapping(b) . . .	13,202	11,776	11,416	13,364	13,060
Forestry(b) . . .	102,404	95,236	96,102	102,624	111,128
Fishing and whaling(b) . . .	25,626	28,588	30,622	31,684	39,022
Mining and quarrying . . .	278,054	274,490	291,028	325,596	397,822
<i>Total, non-rural . . .</i>	<i>419,286</i>	<i>410,090</i>	<i>429,168</i>	<i>473,268</i>	<i>561,032</i>
<i>Total, all primary . . .</i>	<i>2,468,520</i>	<i>2,431,736</i>	<i>2,701,464</i>	<i>3,128,104</i>	<i>3,176,874</i>
Factories(c) . . .	4,349,835	4,394,635	4,795,241	5,270,004	5,897,054
<b>Grand total . . .</b>	<b>6,818,355</b>	<b>6,826,371</b>	<b>7,496,705</b>	<b>8,398,108</b>	<b>9,073,928</b>

(a) See letterpress on page 1140. (b) Local value. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory prior to 1964-65.

## 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.

## 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, page 1050). For 1936-37 and later years the original series was replaced in December 1952 by a revised series in which average quantities of each product marketed during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 were used as fixed weights. In the revised series the regimen was extended and modified to include farm products (as defined by Australian Statisticians) in all cases. Certain other refinements were also incorporated in the revised indexes, the principal of which was the omission from the weights used for the All farming Index of quantities of crops marketed for livestock feeding in Australia.

FARM PRODUCTION: INDEXES OF PRICES AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS, AUSTRALIA  
1950-51 TO 1964-65

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

Year	Agriculture	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry and bee-farming	All farming	Wool (shorn and dead)	Products other than wool
1950-51 . . .	291	818	258	505	1,098	308
1951-52 . . .	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 . . .	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
1964-65 . . .	351	460	423	415	437	408

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

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

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

**INDEXES OF QUANTUM<sup>(a)</sup> OF FARM PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA**  
**1950-51 TO 1964-65**

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

Year	Agriculture	Pastoral	Dairying, poultry and bee-farming	All farming	Wool (shorn and dead)	Products other than wool
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 . . .	120	127	117	123	132	120
1955-56 . . .	134	136	120	131	146	127
1956-57 . . .	120	148	117	131	164	121
1957-58 . . .	109	142	114	124	148	116
1958-59 . . .	165	159	119	149	164	145
1959-60 . . .	140	163	123	144	172	136
1960-61 . . .	177	152	120	152	165	148
1961-62 . . .	163	160	128	155	174	150
1962-63 . . .	191	163	129	166	170	165
1963-64 . . .	196	172	131	174	183	171
1964-65 . . .	218	172	136	181	183	180

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

**Farm products for food use: Indexes of Quantum (i.e. Value at Constant Prices) of Production, Exports and Consumption**

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

**FARM PRODUCTS FOR FOOD USE: INDEXES OF QUANTUM<sup>(a)</sup> OF  
PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND CONSUMPTION,  
AUSTRALIA, 1950-51 TO 1964-65**

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

Year	Production		Exports		Consumption in Australia	
	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population	Total	Per head of total population
1950-51 . . . . .	109	90	104	86	120	99
1951-52 . . . . .	100	81	70	57	119	96
1952-53 . . . . .	118	93	113	89	119	94
1953-54 . . . . .	122	94	102	79	124	96
1954-55 . . . . .	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
1963-64 . . . . .	175	109	207	129	159	99
1964-65p . . . . .	184	112	220	134	165	101

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

### Consumption of foodstuffs and beverages

#### Quantities consumed

The estimates of total consumption and consumption per head of population in Australia in the two tables which follow have been compiled by deducting net exports from the sum of production and imports and allowing for recorded movements in stocks of the respective commodities. While the estimates may be generally accepted as being reasonably accurate, there are some deficiencies to which attention should be directed. These relate chiefly to the quantities of 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 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

**ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1964-65**

Commodity	Average three years ended—			1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 P
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and milk products—						
Fluid whole milk . . . . .	mill. gals.	161	233	276	300	311
Fresh cream . . . . .	'000 tons	19.7	5.1	8.7	9.7	9.8
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—						
Full cream—						
Sweetened . . . . .	"	13.2	11.9	11.3	9.5	11.9
Unsweetened . . . . .	"		13.6	27.6	32.3	33.1
Skim . . . . .	"	n.a.	5.6	8.6	11.5	9.8
Powdered milk—						
Full cream . . . . .	"	8.1	11.0	11.0	12.2	11.7
Skim . . . . .	"	..	1.9	10.7	18.8	24.1
Infants' and invalids' foods . . . . .	"	3.0	4.3	9.4	12.7	13.6
Cheese . . . . .	"	13.4	18.8	25.0	32.4	35.3
<i>Total milk and milk products (in terms of milk solids).</i> . . . .	"	120.5	167.4	212.4	242.1	256.7
Meat—						
Beef and veal (carcass weight) . . . . .	"	430.3	372.7	538.4	484.7	515.0
Mutton . . . . .	"	184.1	154.0	221.6	249.1	237.8
Lamb . . . . .	"	46.0	86.1	127.7	203.0	205.1
Pigmeat . . . . .	"	26.2	24.3	43.6	58.0	56.7
Offal . . . . .	"	25.7	30.3	49.7	60.0	63.4
Canned meat (canned weight) . . . . .	"	6.5	9.0	17.9	20.6	21.1
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight) . . . . .	"	31.5	39.9	30.5	36.0	36.1
<i>Total meat (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i> . . . . .	"	769.9	736.9	1,054.1	1,134.7	1,158.4
Poultry, game and fish—						
Poultry and rabbits (dressed weight) . . . . .	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.3
Fish (edible weight)—						
Fresh—						
Australian origin . . . . .	"	19.7	19.4	13.8	15.8	16.3
Imported . . . . .	"			9.0	13.2	15.4
Cured (including smoked and salted) . . . . .	"	..	..	3.8	4.8	4.7
Crustaceans and molluscs . . . . .	"	2.1	2.1	3.8	6.3	6.0
Canned—Australian origin . . . . .	"	12.4	10.5	3.3	4.5	3.9
Imported . . . . .	"			7.4	9.2	11.5
<i>Total poultry, game and fish (edible weight)</i> . . . . .	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	97.0
Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)—						
Eggs in shell . . . . .	"	78.7	86.5	92.1	(a)119.9	(a)123.0
Egg pulp . . . . .	"	2.9	8.6	5.7	(a) 6.3	(a) 7.7
Egg powder . . . . .	"	..	..	0.2	(a) 0.5	(a) 0.6
<i>Total eggs and egg products</i> . . . . .	{ mill. doz.	81.6 139.3	95.1 162.3	98.0 167.3	(a)126.7 189.1	(a)131.3 196.0
Fats and oils—						
Butter . . . . .	'000 tons	101.4	84.7	118.4	114.7	115.1
Margarine—						
Table . . . . .	"	2.8	3.0	15.5	15.8	15.6
Other . . . . .	"	12.2	18.7	21.2	30.2	32.3
Vegetable oils and other fats . . . . .	"	14.4	13.8	19.6	21.7	22.2
<i>Total fats and oils (fat content)</i> . . . . .	"	115.5	105.5	148.3	155.8	158.3

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 TO 1964-65—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—			1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 P
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
<b>Sugar and syrups—</b>						
Refined sugar—						
As sugar . . . . .	'000 tons	216.5	234.6	259.0	252.4	262.6
In manufactured products . . . . .	"	110.1	174.2	226.1	273.7	274.1
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content) . . . . .	"	17.3	19.1	22.8	23.2	31.0
<i>Total sugar and syrups (sugar content) . . . . .</i>	"	<i>343.9</i>	<i>427.9</i>	<i>507.9</i>	<i>549.3</i>	<i>567.7</i>
<b>Pulse and nuts—</b>						
Dried pulse . . . . .	"	4.5	7.4	11.1	16.0	15.3
Peanuts (weight without shell) . . . . .	"	2.8	8.7	7.2	12.6	9.5
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell) . . . . .	"	2.6	4.4	6.7	9.4	10.0
Cocoa (raw beans) . . . . .	"	6.3	11.6	12.1	16.8	13.9
<i>Total pulse and nuts . . . . .</i>	"	<i>16.2</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>48.7</i>
<b>Fruit—</b>						
Citrus fruit(b) . . . . .	"	97.8	127.2	153.8	230.6	208.7
Other fresh fruit . . . . .	"	288.2	297.5	341.4	401.5	435.3
Jams . . . . .	"	35.1	42.5	37.5	39.4	38.3
Dried fruit . . . . .	"	24.8	30.0	26.4	35.8	25.9
Canned fruit . . . . .	"	31.9	37.3	59.4	99.8	91.5
<i>Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent) . . . . .</i>	"	<i>532.3</i>	<i>607.9</i>	<i>691.4</i>	<i>912.5</i>	<i>878.5</i>
<b>Vegetables—</b>						
Leafy and green vegetables . . . . .	"	n.a.	154.0	172.1	205.9	212.3
Tomatoes(b) . . . . .	"	(c) 48.0	86.3	124.4	133.0	143.3
Root and bulb vegetables . . . . .	"	n.a.	143.7	152.8	160.2	158.7
Potatoes—						
White . . . . .	"	318.5	424.3	495.4	594.3	507.7
Sweet . . . . .	"	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.8	6.9
Other vegetables . . . . .	"	n.a.	162.8	178.4	183.4	176.3
<i>Total vegetables . . . . .</i>	"	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>976.4</i>	<i>1,129.2</i>	<i>1,283.6</i>	<i>1,205.2</i>
<b>Grain products—</b>						
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps) . . . . .	"	574.0	689.7	789.1	804.2	849.1
Breakfast foods . . . . .	"	32.5	45.8	58.8	66.9	71.6
Rice (milled) . . . . .	"	12.2	3.0	16.1	17.9	18.2
Tapioca, sago, etc. . . . .	"	3.7	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.0
Pearl barley . . . . .	"	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6
Edible starch (cornflour) . . . . .	"	4.3	4.9	2.7	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total grain products . . . . .</i>	"	<i>629.7</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>870.1</i>	<i>891.9</i>	<i>941.5</i>
<b>Beverages—</b>						
Tea . . . . .	"	21.1	22.1	26.1	27.9	28.1
Coffee(d) . . . . .	"	2.0	3.4	5.9	10.7	10.7
Beer . . . . .	mill. gals.	80.1	129.5	221.0	245.9	259.2
Wine . . . . .	"	4.2	9.8	11.1	12.6	13.4
Spirits . . . . .	mill. pf. gals.	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.7

(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.



**ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR  
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA  
1936-37 TO 1964-65**

Commodity	Average three years ended—			1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 P
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
<b>Milk and milk products—</b>						
Fluid whole milk . . . . . gallons	23.4	30.5	28.3	27.8	28.2	29.1
Fresh cream . . . . . lb.	6.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed, concentrated and evaporated milk—						
Full cream—						
Sweetened . . . . . "	4.3	3.5	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.2
Unsweetened . . . . . "		4.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.9
Skim . . . . . "		n.a.	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.0
Powdered milk—						
Full cream . . . . . "	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Skim . . . . . "	..	0.6	2.5	3.9	4.9	4.7
Infants' and invalids' foods . . . . . "	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.1
Cheese . . . . . "	4.4	5.5	5.7	6.7	7.2	7.0
<i>Total milk and milk products (in terms of milk solids)</i> . . . . . "	39.3	49.1	48.7	50.1	52.2	53.3
<b>Meat—</b>						
Beef and veal (carcass weight) . . . . . "	140.3	109.1	123.8	100.4	104.6	99.3
Mutton . . . . . "	60.0	45.1	51.0	51.6	48.3	46.2
Lamb . . . . . "	15.0	25.2	29.3	42.1	41.7	39.3
Pigmeat . . . . . "	8.5	7.1	10.1	12.0	11.5	11.9
Offal . . . . . "	8.4	8.9	11.4	12.4	12.9	12.4
Canned meat (canned weight) . . . . . "	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.6
Bacon and ham (cured carcass weight) . . . . . "	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.5
<i>Total meat (in terms of carcass equivalent weight)</i> . . . . . "	250.9	215.7	242.4	235.1	235.3	224.8
<b>Poultry, game and fish—</b>						
Poultry and rabbits (dressed weight) . . . . . "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.0
Fish (edible weight)—						
Fresh—						
Australian origin . . . . . "	6.4	5.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Imported . . . . . "			2.1	2.7	3.1	3.0
Cured (including smoked and salted) . . . . . "			0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7
Crustaceans and molluscs . . . . . "	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4
Canned—						
Australian origin . . . . . "	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0
Imported . . . . . "			1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4
<i>Total poultry, game and fish (edible weight)</i> . . . . . "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.2
<b>Eggs and egg products (in terms of eggs in shell)—</b>						
Eggs in shell . . . . . "	25.7	25.4	21.2	(a) 24.8	(a) 25.0	(a) 25.2
Egg pulp . . . . . "	0.9	2.5	1.3	(a) 1.3	(a) 1.6	(a) 1.5
Egg powder . . . . . "	..	..	..	(a) 0.1	(a) 0.1	(a) 0.2
<i>Total eggs and egg products</i> { no.	26.6 243	27.9 255	22.5 206	(a) 26.2 210	(a) 26.7 214	(a) 26.9 215
<b>Fats and oils—</b>						
Butter . . . . . lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	23.8	23.4	22.5
Margarine—						
Table . . . . . "	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	4.5
Other . . . . . "	4.0	5.2	4.9	6.3	6.6	6.1
Vegetable oils and other fats . . . . . "	6.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
<i>Total fats and oils (fat content)</i> . . . . . "	37.6	30.9	34.1	32.4	32.2	32.2
<b>Sugar and syrups—</b>						
Refined sugar—						
As sugar . . . . . "	70.6	68.7	59.6	52.3	53.3	51.7
In manufactured products . . . . . "	35.9	51.0	52.0	56.7	55.7	58.7
Honey, glucose and syrups (sugar content) . . . . . "	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.8	6.3	7.3
<i>Total sugar and syrups (sugar content)</i> . . . . . "	112.0	125.3	116.8	113.8	115.3	117.7

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES AVAILABLE FOR  
CONSUMPTION ANNUALLY PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA  
1936-37 TO 1964-65—continued

Commodity	Average three years ended—			1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 p
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
<b>Pulse and nuts—</b>						
Dried pulse . . . . . lb.	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
Peanuts (weight without shell) . . . . . "	0.9	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.8
Edible tree nuts (weight without shell) . . . . . "	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Cocoa (raw beans) . . . . . "	2.1	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.3
<i>Total pulse and nuts</i> . . . . . "	<i>5.3</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>11.2</i>
<b>Fruit—</b>						
Citrus fruit(b) . . . . . "	31.9	37.2	35.4	47.7	42.4	50.9
Other fresh fruit . . . . . "	94.0	87.1	78.4	83.2	88.4	78.2
Jams . . . . . "	11.4	12.4	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.3
Dried fruit . . . . . "	8.1	8.7	6.0	7.4	5.2	7.4
Canned fruit . . . . . "	10.4	11.0	13.6	20.6	18.6	17.3
<i>Total fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)</i> . . . . . "	<i>173.6</i>	<i>178.0</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>189.1</i>	<i>178.5</i>	<i>184.1</i>
<b>Vegetables—</b>						
Leafy and green vegetables . . . . . "	n.a.	45.1	39.5	42.6	43.1	46.4
Tomatoes(b) . . . . . "	(c) 15.7	25.3	28.6	27.5	29.1	31.7
Root and bulb vegetables . . . . . "	n.a.	42.1	35.1	33.2	32.2	34.7
<b>Potatoes—</b>						
White . . . . . "	103.8	124.2	113.9	123.1	103.1	93.4
Sweet . . . . . "	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other vegetables . . . . . "	n.a.	47.7	41.0	38.0	35.8	35.4
<i>Total vegetables</i> . . . . . "	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>285.9</i>	<i>259.5</i>	<i>266.5</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>243.0</i>
<b>Grain products—</b>						
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps) . . . . . "	187.1	201.9	181.5	166.6	172.5	168.3
Breakfast foods . . . . . "	10.6	13.4	13.5	13.7	14.6	14.1
Rice (milled) . . . . . "	4.0	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Tapioca, sago, etc. . . . . "	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pearl barley . . . . . "	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Edible starch (cornflour) . . . . . "	1.4	1.4	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Total grain products</i> . . . . . "	<i>205.3</i>	<i>218.8</i>	<i>200.0</i>	<i>184.6</i>	<i>191.3</i>	<i>186.6</i>
<b>Beverages—</b>						
Tea . . . . . "	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9
Coffee(d) . . . . . "	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.5
Beer . . . . . gallons	11.7	16.9	22.7	22.7	23.5	24.2
Wine . . . . . "	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Spirits . . . . . pf. gals.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4

(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.

### Level of nutrient intake

The table below shows details of the estimated supplies of nutrients available for consumption in Australia during the three years 1962-63 to 1964-65 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, 1936-37 TO 1964-65**

(Per head per day)

Nutrient	Average three years ended—			1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 P
	1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Calories . . . . . no.	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,258	3,287	3,289
Protein—						
Animal . . . . . gm.	57.7	57.4	59.6	57.3	61.5	59.7
Vegetable . . . . . "	30.9	35.3	32.3	31.8	31.4	31.6
Total . . . . . "	89.6	92.7	91.9	89.1	92.9	91.3
Fat . . . . . "	133.5	121.7	131.7	131.6	131.7	129.5
Carbohydrate . . . . . "	377.4	424.8	416.7	408.6	411.9	410.1
Calcium . . . . . mgm.	642	785	817	861	903	910
Iron . . . . . "	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0
Vitamin A . . . . . I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,173	4,236	4,355
Ascorbic acid . . . . . mgm.	86	96	89	96	88	94
Thiamine . . . . . "	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin . . . . . "	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Niacin . . . . . "	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.8	18.6	18.2

### Retail trade

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 30 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 30 June 1949.

Further censuses were taken in respect of the years ended 30 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 30 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* hereunder), 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.

In general, establishments with retail sales of goods amounting to less than \$1,000 in the census year are not included in the census tabulations. However, some 'service' establishments with retail sales of less than \$1,000, but with takings of \$1,000 or more from repairs, meals or hairdressing were included in the main census collection, and details of these establishments are included in tables in Year Book No. 50, page 1244. The types of establishments in this category are boot repairers, repair-only garages, cafés 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. More complete details are set out in published bulletins of the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments. (See page 1155).

#### 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 1959-60 to 1964-65 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)  
1959-60 TO 1964-65  
(\$ million)

Commodity group	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Groceries . . . . .	782.0	833.1	858.3	892.0	940.6	1,016.6
Butchers' meat . . . . .	386.7	421.5	422.3	444.1	466.5	503.4
Other food(b) . . . . .	670.3	705.0	729.9	764.3	793.3	840.1
<i>Total, food and groceries</i> . . . . .	<i>1,839.0</i>	<i>1,959.6</i>	<i>2,010.5</i>	<i>2,100.4</i>	<i>2,200.4</i>	<i>2,360.1</i>
Beer, wine and spirits(c) . . . . .	525.6	538.4	545.9	574.0	591.4	628.0
Clothing and drapery . . . . .	868.0	901.0	900.0	928.6	1,011.1	1,069.6
Footwear . . . . .	144.4	153.4	154.7	162.2	171.1	177.4
Hardware, china and glassware(d) . . . . .	141.1	145.2	146.0	154.8	154.0	163.8
Furniture and floor coverings . . . . .	373.9	354.5	348.0	366.5	386.8	407.4
Furniture and floor coverings . . . . .	229.1	234.2	230.1	244.8	270.6	297.3
Chemists' goods . . . . .	216.1	243.0	265.8	284.1	306.9	334.5
Newspapers, books and stationery . . . . .	155.4	160.1	166.4	172.6	191.0	202.6
Other goods(f) . . . . .	452.7	483.9	489.7	518.2	553.1	593.1
<i>Total (excluding motor vehicles)</i> . . . . .	<i>4,945.3</i>	<i>5,173.3</i>	<i>5,257.1</i>	<i>5,506.2</i>	<i>5,836.4</i>	<i>6,233.8</i>
<i>Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.(g)</i> . . . . .	<i>1,654.7</i>	<i>1,649.7</i>	<i>1,603.2</i>	<i>1,981.8</i>	<i>2,169.7</i>	<i>2,300.9</i>

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

#### 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 13 September 1910, and the last published statements were for the year 1909. Later, the Governments of Western Australia and Tasmania revived the records, and relevant statistics are available again for those States. A detailed collection for Queensland was re-introduced from July 1953.

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

### Statistical organization in Australia

Information about the early development of Australian statistics, the creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and the integration of Commonwealth and State statistical services may be found in Year Book No. 51, pages 1247-8 and in earlier issues.

#### The Australian statistical organization and its functions

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics consists of the Central Office, located in Canberra, and the six State Offices each under the control of a Deputy Commonwealth Statistician. The Central Office is responsible for the overall planning and direction of the Bureau's work and for the collection, compilation and publication of statistics relating to (i) Australia and (ii) the States as components of Australian totals. The State Offices are responsible for providing statistics for both State and Commonwealth requirements. Collection activities are largely concentrated in the State Offices, which also engage in the compilation and publication of statistics on a State basis, together with intra-State analysis by divisions, local government areas, geographical areas, etc.

The Bureau produces statistics relating to all aspects of the economy and social condition of Australia—population, employment, primary and secondary industries, national accounts, public and private finance, retail and wholesale trade, overseas transactions, and transport and communication.

Research into the theory and practice of sampling, data processing, population projections, price and quantum indexes, seasonal adjustment, classification systems, and other methodological aspects is conducted on a continuing basis. Pilot input-output tables for 1958-59 have been compiled, and work is continuing on a comprehensive table for a more recent year. The extension of the scope of the Bureau's statistics and the integration of existing statistical collections so as to place them on a co-ordinated and mutually exclusive basis are other important aspects of research and development work.

The economic interpretation of statistics and the use of models in economic analysis and forecasting is the responsibility of policy-making departments (including the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Trade and Industry). The Bureau provides these Departments with statistical information and expert statistical and methodological advice.

At the end of June 1966 the staff of the Bureau in its Central Office and six State Offices, numbered approximately two thousand. About half of this number were employed in the Central Office.

#### Nature of the Central Office of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The Central Office of the Bureau is organized functionally into Sectors (*italic type*) and Divisions (*roman type*) 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.

##### *Population Census*

*Demography and Employment.* Demography; Population Research; Employment and Field Surveys

##### *Prices and Labour*

*Production, Distribution and Development.* Primary Industry; Secondary Industry; Internal Trade

*Finance and Oversea Transactions.* Oversea Transactions; Private Finance; Classification and Integration

*National Accounts.* National Income and Expenditure; Public Finance; Inter-industry Accounts

*Sampling and Methodology.* Sampling; Methodology and Mathematical Research

*Automatic Data Processing.* Systems Operations; Applications; Mechanical Tabulation

*Services.* Establishments and Finance; Publications; Secretariat

The work of each Division is supervised by a Director. Each Director in turn is responsible to an Assistant Statistician whose principal function is to co-ordinate and direct the operations of several Divisions.

#### Recruitment of statisticians

The demand by the Bureau for professionally qualified statisticians (i.e. graduates) is met in three principal ways. Firstly, the conditions under which persons are recruited to the Commonwealth Public Service ensure that the majority of junior appointees are qualified to matriculate, and the Bureau encourages these recruits in a variety of ways (e.g. free study time, payment of university fees, etc.) to pursue an appropriate university degree course on a part-time basis. A



PLATE 65

Central Office, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T.

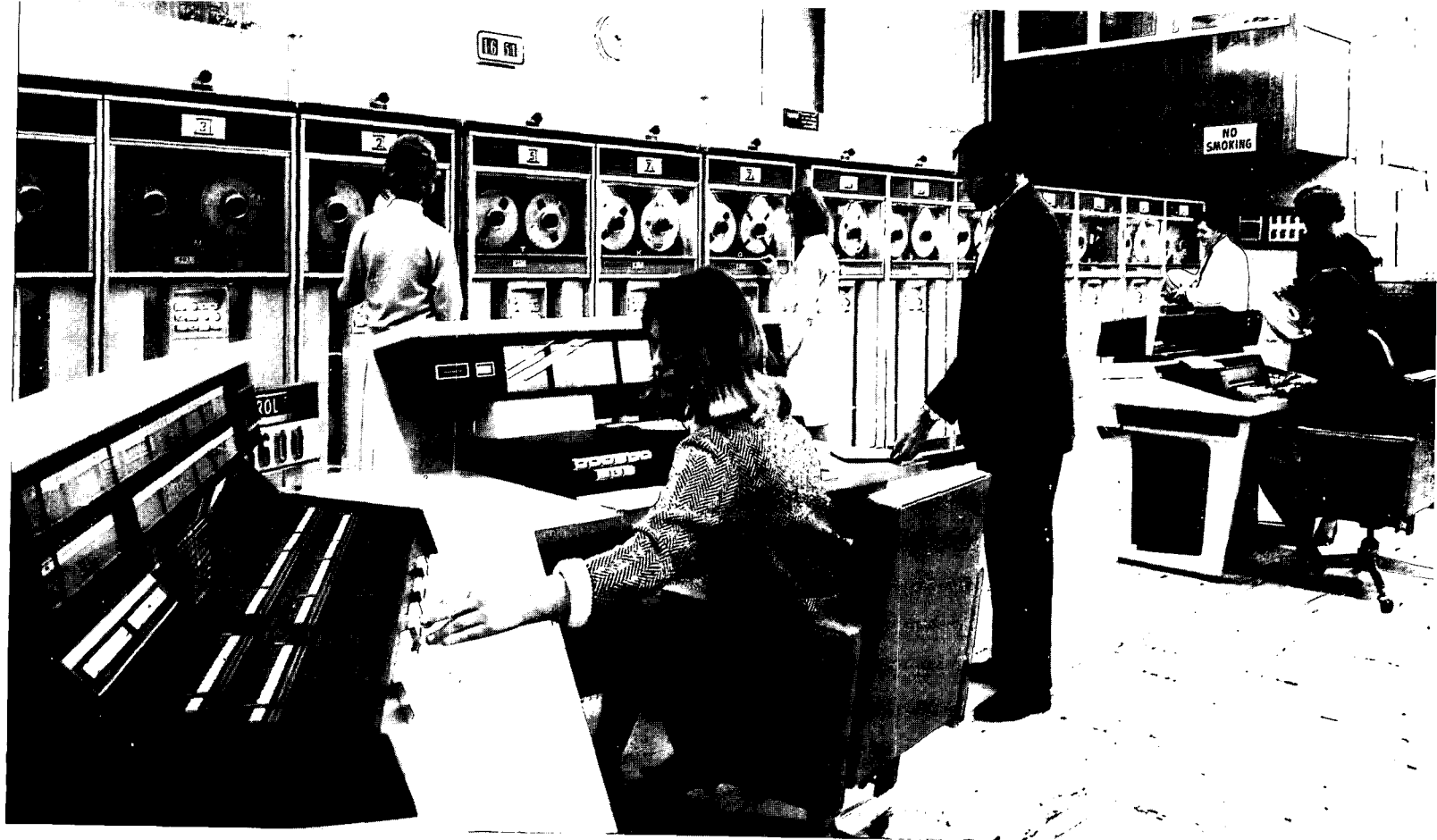


PLATE 66

Computer installation, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T.  
*Photograph by courtesy of Australian News and Information Bureau*

substantial number of the professional statisticians have, in fact, acquired their qualifications in this way. Secondly, the Bureau awards to high level matriculant students statistics cadetships, of four years duration, tenable at an Australian university and leading to an honours degree in economics, statistics and/or mathematics. The cadetship scheme also provides for one- and two-year cadetships for undergraduates who have demonstrated their ability to succeed with an appropriate university course. These undergraduate cadetships also lead to an honours degree in economics, statistics and/or mathematics. The third way in which the Bureau acquires professionally qualified staff is by direct recruitment of graduates who have had no attachment to the Bureau prior to completing their university degrees. Recruits from this source are predominantly the product of Australian universities, but in recent years a substantial number of oversea graduates, principally from United Kingdom universities, have joined the Bureau's staff.

#### Mechanical and electronic equipment

The Bureau possesses considerable experience in the use of mechanical equipment for data processing, having first installed punched-card machinery in 1921. It has recently installed a large scale high-speed digital computer network which is progressively superseding most of the existing mechanical tabulation equipment. The computer network comprises Control Data 3600 and 3300 computers in Canberra, 3200 and 160-A computers in both Sydney and Melbourne and 3200 computers in the other three mainland States with a full complement of peripheral devices including twelve type 607 magnetic tape units. The computers are used to perform a wide range of accounting and administrative work for Government departments (notably the Department of the Treasury) in addition to normal statistical functions.

#### Relation of the Bureau to other Commonwealth Departments

The role of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics relative to the compilation of statistics in other Commonwealth Departments is outlined in Year Book No. 51, page 1248.

### Statistical and other official publications of Australia

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

#### Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician

*Principal statistical publications.* 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 1966.

*Balance of Payments, Australia.* Statements Nos. 1 to 3, 1928-29 to 1951-52.

\* *Banking and Currency.* Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first issue) to 1964-65.

† *Causes of Death.* Bulletin, annually; 1963 and 1964.

*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 (Part XXVII, Life Tables), forming, with the Statistician's Report, Vol. II.

*Census (1933) Results.* Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 25. Parts I to XIV, forming Vol. I, Parts XV to XXVIII, forming Vol. II, and Parts XXIX to XXXVII, forming, with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1932-1934, Vol. III.

*Census (1947) Results.* Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 25. Parts I to XVI, forming Vol. I, Parts XVII to XIX, forming Vol. II, and Parts XX to XXVIII, forming with the Statistician's Report and Australian Life Tables, 1946-1948, Vol. III.

*Census (1954) Results.* Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 3. Vols. I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1953-1955, and the Statistician's Report.

\* Previously included in Finance, Part I.

† Previously included in Demography.



- Census (1961) Results*. Vols. I to VI, comprising respectively Parts I to V for each State; Vol. VII, comprising Parts I to V for the Australian Territories; and Vol. VIII, comprising Parts I to III for Australia, Australian Life Tables, 1960-1962, and the Statistician's Report. The complete series has not yet been issued; for publications already issued see back pages of this volume.
- \**Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1951, Report of Proceedings*.
- \**Dairying Industry* (formerly *Summary of Dairying Industry*). Statistical Bulletin, monthly and half-yearly; first issue, September 1937.
- Demography*. Bulletin, annually, 1911 to 1964. Commencing 1963, excludes details of causes of death, see *Causes of Death*.
- \**Digest of Current Economic Statistics*. Monthly from August 1959 onward.
- \**Export Commodity Classification, Australian*. 1966-67 (and subsequent sectional revisions).
- Exports, Australian*. Annually, 1958-59 to 1965-66.
- \**Factories, Principal Statistics, Summary*. Annually, 1948-49 to 1964-65.
- Finance*. Bulletin, 1907 to 1960-61. Commencing 1955-56, issued in two parts—Part I, Public and Private Finance; Part II, Commonwealth Taxation. Commencing 1961-62, issued as five separate bulletins, see Banking, Finance (2), Insurance, and Taxation.
- \*\**Finance, Commonwealth*. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first issue) to 1965-66.
- \*\**Finance, State, Territory and Local Government Authorities, and Government Securities*. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first issue) to 1964-65.
- \**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 1964-65.
- \**Fruit Growing Industry* (formerly *Summary of Fruit Growing Industry*). Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1944-45 to 1964-65.
- \**Import Commodity Classification, Australia*. 1965-66 (and subsequent sectional revisions).
- Imports Cleared for Home Consumption*. Annually, 1950-51 to 1965-66.
- \*\**Insurance and Other Private Finance (other than Banking and Currency)*. Bulletin, annually, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (first issue) to 1964-65.
- Labour and Industrial Statistics*. Memoranda and Reports, various, to 1922.
- Labour Report*. 1913 to 1964.
- 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 Bulletins, annually, 1943 to 1965.
- 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 1964-65.†
- Manufacturing Industry*. Bulletin, annually, first issue, 1963-64.
- Manufacturing Commodities*. Bulletin, annually, first issue, 1963-64 (in preparation).
- ‡*Mineral Industry, The Australian* (formerly *Minerals and Metals Bulletin*). Part 2—*Quarterly 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 1964-65.
- §*Non-Rural Primary Industries and Value of Production*, Bulletin, annually, first issue 1963-64.
- Northern Territory Statistical Summary*. Annually, 1960 to 1966.
- \**Occupation Survey (1945) Results*. Detailed tables.
- Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*. 1907 to present issue (No. 52). Issues Nos. 40 to 51 also published in parts.
- Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics* (formerly *Statistical Digest*). 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1918 to 1966, 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 to 1966 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.

†† *Rural Industries*. Bulletin, annually, 1962-63 to 1963-64.

\* *Rural Land Use and Crop Production* (formerly *Summary of Crop Statistics*). Statistical Bulletin, annually, 1943-44 to 1964-65.

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

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

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

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

††† *Taxation Assessments, Commonwealth*. Annually, 1961-62 to 1964-65.

*Trade, Oversea*. Bulletin, annually, 1906 to 1965-66.

\* *Trade, Oversea*. Preliminary Bulletin, annually, 1952-53 to 1965-66, in two parts—Part 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 1964-65 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 1964-65.

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.

*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 Production, Packaging and

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

† The series for 1964-65 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 Goods), 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.

‡ Copies available from the Department of National Development in each capital city (\$1 each).

§ Previously Primary Industries, Part II.

\*\* Previously included in Finance, Part I.

†† Previously Primary Industries, Part I.

††† Previously Finance, Part II.

Associated Items; Factory Statistics, Australian Capital Territory; Factory Statistics, Northern Territory; Factory Statistics (Preliminary); Farm Machinery on Rural Holdings; Finance Companies; Fire Marine and General Insurance; Fisheries (formerly Fishing and Whaling—also Preliminary); Fruit Statistics (Preliminary); Government Pension and Superannuation Schemes; Livestock Statistics (Preliminary); Minerals and Mineral Products; 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—no longer published separately, included in quarterly publication Oversea Trade—Major Groups of Countries; Minimum Rates of Wage and Prescribed Hours of Work—Adult Male and Adult Female Occupations, Sydney and Melbourne.

*Quarterly.* Aerial Agriculture; Average Retail Prices of Food and Grocery Items; Balance of 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 (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; Finance Companies; Gold Mining Industry; Imports of Assembled New Passenger Motor Cars (Other than Buses or Special Vehicles); Instalment Credit for Retail Sales (Preliminary); Life Insurance; Meat Industry; Minerals and Mineral Products; Oversea Arrivals and Departures (Preliminary); Oversea Trade (also Preliminary); Oversea Trade, Imports by Commodity Divisions; 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 (Preliminary); Wage Rates and Earnings; Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index; Publications issued by Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

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

*Occasional publications.* In addition to the publications listed on pages 1153–6, 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; Minimum Wage Rates, January 1960 to June 1963; Wage and Salary Earners in Employment, June 1954 to June 1961; Wage and Salary Earners in Employment, June 1961 to June 1965; Projections of the Population of Australia (1966 to 1986); Survey of Private

\* 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 Felldomgering, 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, Wood Pulp and Adhesive Tapes, 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, Cocoa, Confectionery, 30. Storage Batteries, 31. Assembly of Motor Vehicle Chassis, 32. Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers, 33. Motor Vehicles, 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, 50. Electrodes for Manual Welding, 51. Hides and Skins used for Tanning, 52. Electrical Power Transformers, Chokes and Ballasts, 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.

Pension and Retiring Allowance Schemes, 1962-63; Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours, October 1962, October 1963 and October 1964; Survey of Weekly Earnings, October 1965; Mining and Quarrying, Statistical Summary (1952-1964); Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965.

*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 1966, 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 central office publications in which information on the various subjects dealt with by the Bureau is to be found. The information on issues in this publication is supplemented in monthly statements.

#### **Commonwealth and State Parliamentary and Departmental Reports and Papers**

No comprehensive list of current publications of this nature is available, but the National Library of Australia issues 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.

The Publications Branch of the Commonwealth Government Printing Office, Canberra, issues a monthly publication *Commonwealth Publications* and at irregular intervals *Commonwealth Publications Consolidated List*. These publications list Commonwealth publications currently becoming available or in stock, showing the titles and prices of Parliamentary Papers, Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), records of Parliamentary proceedings, Acts, Statutory Rules, Ordinances, and departmental bulletins and reports issued annually or irregularly.

The National Library of Australia issues annually a publication *Australian Books*, its aim being to provide an authoritative current reference and reading list of books dealing with Australia or of Australian authorship, wherever published. The list is comprehensive and is classified broadly under the following subject headings: general and descriptive: Commonwealth territories; history; biography; political history; military and naval history; philosophy; religion; education; social conditions; economics and economic history; industrial relations; industries, resources, trade and communications; constitution and law; international relations; administration; science and technology; natural history; ethnology; home economics; art, architecture, music and theatre; sport; literature and languages; poetry; drama and essays; fiction, children's books; directories, indexes and bibliographies. This list was included in issues of the Year Book prior to No. 49 (see No. 48, page 1166), but considerations of space preclude the inclusion of the latest list (1965) in this issue. See page 624 of the chapter Education, Cultural Activities and Research for further information concerning the National Library's publicizing of Australian publications.

#### **Publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians**

A list of the current publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of each State appears in *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*, April 1966, and this information is supplemented also in the monthly statements mentioned above.

## TRAVEL AND TOURISM\*

This article outlines the history and growth of travel and the structure of tourist organizations in Australia. It presents summaries of available statistics of overseas and internal travel by various means, provides some indications of tourist spending patterns and accommodation, and refers to research, training and other matters related to tourism. A selected bibliography at the end of the article provides references to articles, reports, etc. on, or relating to, tourism in Australia.

### INTRODUCTION

Travel and tourism, whether domestic or international, are rapidly growing activities in Australia as well as in many overseas countries. The essential part of *travel* is transportation, but *tourism* comprehends, in addition, accommodation and the other facilities and attractions provided as the result of such travel, i.e. it relates to the activities of *tourists*.

The travel industry may be regarded as a service industry, as 'that part of the national economy which caters for the traveller who is visiting places outside the locality where he resides or works. It is a heterogeneous group, embracing a large variety of trades and industries which have the supplying of travellers' needs as their common function'.

Because of the difficulty of isolating the services provided for travellers and of relating them to travel, it is only recently (at least in Australia) that attempts have been made to consider travel and tourism as a whole. Lack of appropriate statistics, the complexity of the economic transactions which need to be considered, and tardy recognition of the growing importance of this field are reflected in the meagre literature available.

### Definitions

The absence of common definitions in the field of international tourism has been a matter of concern to national and international organizations for many years, particularly to those engaged in research work involving comparative studies. However, international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the Statistical Commission of the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations are now working towards the adoption of standard terms. The first United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, held in Rome in August-September 1963, suggested that, for statistical purposes, the term 'visitor' should apply to any person visiting a country other than that in which he has his usual place of residence, for any reason other than following an occupation remunerated from within the country visited. This definition would cover *tourists*, i.e. temporary visitors, staying at least twenty-four hours in the country visited, the purpose of whose journey can be classified as relating to leisure (i.e. recreation, on holiday, or for reasons associated with health, study, religion, or sport), for business or for family reasons, on a mission, or for a meeting; and *excursionists*, i.e. temporary visitors staying less than twenty-four hours in the country visited (including travellers on cruises). It was further suggested that statistics should not include travellers who, in the legal sense, do not enter the country (air travellers who do not leave an airport's transit area and similar cases). The Statistical Commission of the United Nations, at its 1965 session, did not accept this definition for recommendation to member countries and suggested that further studies be made. While the Rome definitions may not be satisfactory for international statistical purposes, they serve to indicate broadly the scope of such terms as 'visitor', 'tourist', and 'excursionist'.

For the purposes of this article a *domestic tourist* is similarly defined as any person journeying in Australia and absent from his usual place of residence for twenty-four hours or longer; a distinction is made between interstate tourists (staying at least twenty-four hours in another State) and intrastate tourists. This definition of 'tourist' and 'visitor' is wider than the common interpretation of 'tourist' as a person travelling for pleasure or recreation.

The phrase *the tourist industry* is commonly used in Australia to describe the activities of all establishments which provide goods and services to the person travelling away from home.

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\* The following article on Travel and Tourism was specially prepared for this issue of the Year Book by Mr. R. D. Piesse, B.A., LL. B. (Melb.), Director of Travel Development, Australian National Travel Association.

The term *visitor plant*, defined as the entire range of tangible and intangible factors which attract or cater for tourists, is used especially in studies of travel development and promotion. While the term is useful to indicate the wide variety of facilities (transport, accommodation, restaurants, shops), attractions (scenic, recreational, historic, cultural), and such intangible factors as climate, organized programmes to enable people to meet people, business opportunities and the like, which all affect the visitor, the concept which this term expresses is not measurable and is thus of limited use in practical studies.

The term *destination area* means a locale with certain characteristics sufficient in themselves to attract travel.

#### **History of travel and tourism in Australia**

From colonial days the idea of travel has been more natural to Australians than to people long established at one place. Immigrants, having once broken away from their homes, were prone to continue their search for wealth or security for a while, or, having settled down, to return to the old countries to visit their kin and refresh old memories. The opening of new lands, the establishment of industries and towns and the consequent dispersal of people over Australia created a habit of mobility and enterprise which encouraged Australians to face the hardships of early travel by coach, on horseback or by ship. Even so, the slow and uncomfortable modes of travel and the vast distances separating Australian towns tended to restrict travel to essential journeys for purposes of trade, to pursue an occupation or to settle. This changed somewhat with the advent of rail travel.

The initial emphasis in tourism for purposes of pleasure was strongest on travel to resorts near the main population centres. These included the Blue Mountains in New South Wales and the hill and coast resorts close to Melbourne and other major cities. The existing railway services radiating from these cities, together with the 'feeder' horse-drawn, and later motor, coach transport connecting with the railways, rendered the State Government railway tourist bureaux the main means for selling intrastate, and even some interstate, travel.

After the 1914-18 War in the 1920's, and again after the easing of the effects of the depression of the 1930's, travel for all purposes increased steadily. It continued to be mainly by rail, but also by sea, although the family motor car began in the 1930's to participate in the shorter intrastate traffic. A considerable fleet of passenger ships provided frequent and popular services linking most ports between Fremantle and Cairns. Other services linked Sydney and Melbourne with Tasmanian ports. The winter cruise of those days to Queensland ports could be regarded as the equivalent of today's drive or flight north for a winter holiday at the Gold Coast or a Barrier Reef Island, or today's shorter South Pacific cruises. The first cruises from Australia to New Zealand were organized in the summer of 1934-35, and Australians were travelling to Britain for as low as \$78, tourist class, in the years immediately preceding the 1939-45 War.

In the period following the 1939-45 War the advent of new and improved methods of transportation, combined with rising standards of living and the energetic publicizing of foreign destinations, developed international travel into a mass-movement. New ocean liners shortened travelling time considerably, and travel by car and bus increased in many countries. Most of all, air travel became widely available, faster, safer, and cheaper. The beginning of the jet age in 1960, with larger aeroplanes carrying more than 100 passengers at speeds approximating 600 miles per hour, diminished the world by half in terms of time. Rising standards of living in the post-war period led to greater expenditure on tourism, thus making it more important to the national economy.

Australia has shared in this world-wide expansion of travel, particularly in respect of its domestic tourism. Because of the marked increase in incomes and private car ownership among large sections of the population, greater leisure time, three weeks paid annual holidays (introduced first in New South Wales in 1958) and the introduction of long-service leave, thousands of Australians now travel by road into almost every part of the Commonwealth. This has led to investment in the development of new and improved facilities, especially accommodation, of new resorts at dispersed points around Australia, and to modifications in organization and methods of tourist administration, development and promotion. These activities in turn have had an important influence on matters such as the improvement of highways and the opening up of national parks and foreshores. A recent consequence is the first detailed study and survey of the entire Australian tourist industry, its development and its future potential.

#### **Government interest in tourism and development of State tourist bureaux**

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth the Commonwealth has no direct powers to regulate travel and tourism, except in so far as matters related to freedom of trade and intercourse between States, the publicizing of Australia abroad and promotion of visitor traffic as an external trade activity, and the administration, development and promotion of travel and tourism to and within the Territories of Australia may be involved. Tourism within Australia

thus falls into the residual powers of the State Governments. All States have for many years exercised their rights in respect of domestic travel and tourism, and some at times have extended their activities to promotion abroad.

The operation of travel and tourist bureaux and departments by the States, following the pattern set by New Zealand, evolved from the State railways' booking offices. Because of the emphasis at that stage on railways as the principal means of travel, the provision of rail booking facilities was, in fact, the primary purpose of these bureaux. New South Wales (1906), Victoria, South Australia, and then Tasmania (1915) entered the field early. In 1908 Victoria set up a Government Tourist Bureau which took over the functions of the Victorian Railways Central Booking and Enquiry Section established in 1895. This in turn had its origin in 1888 in the Railways Information Centre created for the International Melbourne Exhibition of that year. In opening the new Government Tourist Bureau in Adelaide in 1908 the then Treasurer of South Australia said that he expected that the development of a tourist traffic would add considerably to the coaching receipts of the railways. Government Tourist Bureaux were established by Western Australia in 1921 and Queensland in 1926.

Government support for, and participation in, the development of tourism grew rapidly in the middle and late 1950's in Victoria and Queensland and the early 1960's in Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Along with the efforts of the domestic airlines and coach tour operators, it began to bring appreciably greater benefits to the tourist industries of these States and the Northern Territory.

Although Australian residents traditionally have been travellers to the United Kingdom and Europe, it was only in the late 1920's that the impetus first arose towards attracting international travellers to Australia and the Commonwealth Government's interest was aroused, largely because of the repeated representations by Australians returning to their homeland and through the vision of a group of business leaders. The promotion of travel to Australia was seen as a means of stimulating development, migration and, by virtue of the currency brought in by visitors, of increasing overseas earnings. The Chairman of Commissioners of the Victorian Railways, Mr. (later Sir) Harold Clapp, who had first-hand knowledge of methods used by various United States railroads to promote travel to resort attractions, initiated similar travel promotion techniques for the Victorian Railways and also urged the development of a national policy for travel promotion.

In consequence of a recommendation by the Development and Migration Commission, the Australian National Travel Association was inaugurated by the Commonwealth Government in 1929 as a national, non-profit organization under the *Companies Act* 1928 of Victoria. The Commonwealth Government authorized an annual contribution of \$4,000 for five years to ANTA, whose initial annual budget was \$35,000. By 1930 Australian publicity and travel promotion offices were established in London and San Francisco. Australia became the first country to establish a tourist promotion office on the west coast of the United States. A few years later Australia established a similar 'first' for the Asian continent when ANTA opened an office in Bombay. Later it opened an office in New Zealand. During its first three-and-a-half years of operation the Association raised \$122,000. By the outbreak of the 1939-45 War its budget was \$106,000, largely because of a special Commonwealth grant of \$42,000 for the San Francisco Exposition.

## ORGANIZATION OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM IN AUSTRALIA

### Structure, organization and roles of official, semi-official and voluntary associations

#### The role of the Commonwealth Government

The Commonwealth Government contributes financially and in certain other specialized ways to the promotion of the flow of tourists to Australia. The Minister for Trade is responsible for tourism matters at the Commonwealth level. The Department of Trade and Industry provides publicity in its magazines, assists in the distribution of travel promotional literature, co-operates with ANTA at overseas fairs and displays, and makes its overseas facilities available for tourist promotion. Furthermore, through the Inter-departmental Committee on Publicity Co-ordination, the Commonwealth ensures that, as far as possible, economy of effort and money is observed in respect of the promotional and publicity activities of the various Commonwealth departments and ANTA. The Commonwealth is represented at the annual discussions of the Tourist Ministers' Council (*see* page 1162).

The Commonwealth is involved also in the following other activities concerned with tourism: Commonwealth Film Unit production from time to time of films which have direct application to the promotion of travel to Australia; Commonwealth financial assistance to organizations for the staging of international conventions in Australia; and through the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority as a government instrumentality carrying out tourist promotion and public

relations as well as tour organization work within its statutory region. The policy of the Authority since its inception has been to encourage visits, and hundreds of thousands of visitors have been conducted on tours of the Snowy Scheme.

**The Australian National Travel Association (ANTA)**

This organization is the national body responsible for the promotion of travel to Australia. The Association makes no bookings or reservations itself, but concentrates on presenting a national image to oversea tourists. It has its Head Office in Melbourne, and branch offices are located in London, New York, San Francisco, Auckland, and Sydney.

ANTA has an Honorary Board of fifteen government representatives (Commonwealth, all State Governments, and government instrumentalities) and sixteen representatives from related industries, such as shipping, airlines, accommodation, motor coach transport, travel agents, Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures, the Australian Automobile Association, the Australian Bankers' Association, retail traders, and other business interests. As well as this balance in representation between government and business interests, Board representation is intended also to keep a balance as far as possible between the major sectors having interests in the travel and tourist industry. Thus the accommodation industry has five representatives (including those of both hotels and motels) and transportation has eight (half of whom represent oversea air and sea passenger carriers). There is also an Executive Committee of the Board to guide the Association's activities.

ANTA's budget in 1965-66 was \$1,021,425, of which \$737,748 (72 per cent) came from the Commonwealth Government and the remainder from State Governments and industry sources. The Commonwealth financial support for ANTA consists of a base grant of \$462,000 and a \$ for \$ subsidy matching contributions received from non-Commonwealth Government sources. The following table sets out the sources of ANTA's revenue and the growth in numbers of members and contributors in recent years.

**AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL TRAVEL ASSOCIATION: TOTAL BUDGETS, SOURCES OF REVENUE, MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS, 1961-62 TO 1965-66**

Year	Total budget	Commonwealth Government payments		Non-Commonwealth Government payments		Number of ANTA members and contributors
		Grant	Percentage of total budget	State Governments	Other	
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
1961-62 . . .	528,166	410,114	77.6	28,500	89,552	150
1962-63 . . .	680,938	537,388	78.9	28,550	115,000	234
1963-64 . . .	827,582	640,000	77.3	36,000	151,582	280
1964-65 . . .	954,514	700,000	73.3	36,050	218,464	352
1965-66 . . .	1,021,425	737,748	72.2	36,400	247,277	421

The number of Association members and financial contributors has increased 181 per cent in the last five years. A considerable amount of the money ANTA receives from non-Commonwealth Government sources comes from contributions from carrier companies and others for joint promotional projects, such as advertising in oversea journals. The latter was largely responsible for the 13.2 per cent increase in contributions from non-government sources in 1965-66.

ANTA is assisted in policy formation by three advisory committees concerned with Promotions, Research, and Visitor Facilities. Each comprises experts in their respective fields, drawn from a variety of government and private organizations, some within the travel industry and others not directly connected with it.

ANTA funds are spent in advertising and publicity campaigns and in associated promotional activities in oversea countries, particularly in New Zealand, North America, the United Kingdom, and Western Europe. In addition, the Association brings to Australia travel agents, writers, photographers, and other publicists so that they may see at first hand what the country has to offer visitors. The following are some of the activities in which ANTA has been engaged recently.



The launching of the first fully-integrated marketing programme in North America. Entitled '*Destination South Pacific*', it embraces advertising, merchandising, sales promotion, and publicity campaigns. It has been presented during 1965-66, with the help of travel agents, to 50,000 specially selected members of the public regarded as travel prospects for the Pacific area and representative of almost every major city in the United States and Canada. This is a co-operative project with the New Zealand Travel Commission, tourist organizations of South Pacific Islands and carrier companies operating into and through the area.

Advertising campaigns in the United Kingdom and New Zealand, including joint advertising with shipping companies and airlines serving Australia.

The production and supply of more than two million pieces of literature, articles and films on Australia's attractions and visitor facilities, and co-ordinating publications such as *The Australians*. This is a 300-page portrayal in words and pictures of Australia and Australians.

Participation in certain trade fairs and assistance to Australian organizations in order to attract conventions to Australia.

Since 1934 ANTA has published the monthly magazine *Walkabout*, designed to disseminate knowledge of Australia and its way of life. The Association also carries on research and survey work at home and in overseas market areas to assist in guiding its activities.

### State and Territory Authorities

The States and internal Territories maintain government tourist organizations. They operate information and reservation offices, earning commissions on transportation and accommodation bookings. They encourage the development of tourist facilities and of local tourist promotion organizations. Their principal objective is to promote interstate and intrastate tourist traffic. Directors of each State and Territory tourist organization, together with a representative of the New Zealand Tourist Department, meet annually at the Australian and New Zealand Government Tourist Conference to formulate joint policies and procedures and discuss matters of mutual interest. ANTA takes part at this Conference in discussions dealing with overseas tourism to Australia. The Tourist Ministers' Council, representative of Commonwealth and State Governments, was formed in 1960 to discuss informally each year policy matters concerning the development of tourism and its problems. The Minister for Trade and Industry is represented at these meetings by the Chairman of the ANTA Board.

The State and Territory tourist organizations have the following main purposes in common.

Administering and managing tourist bureaux for bookings, reservations and supplying information in their capital and provincial centres and, except in the case of the Northern Territory and Canberra Tourist Bureau, in the cities of other States.

Encouraging the development of tourist attractions and facilities, including advice to regional tourist promotion organizations on matters of tourist organization, development, promotion, and publicity.

Publicizing the tourist attractions of, and supplying tourist information about, the State or Territory.

Generally stimulating the flow of tourist traffic to and within the State or Territory.

There are, however, distinctive features in the organization, financing and functions of particular authorities. For instance, the *New South Wales Department of Tourist Activities* operates cave resorts and the Jenolan Caves Hotel, as well as administering State migration matters, grants subsidies to regional tourist organizations to assist in setting up and maintaining local tourist bureaux, and organized Conferences for Representatives of Regional Tourist Organizations in 1964 and 1965.

The *Tourist Development Authority of Victoria* was established under the *Tourist Act 1958*, as an authority consisting of representatives of various State departments such as the Premier's, Lands, Roads, Forests, and Public Works. There is also one representative (the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria) of organizations having an interest in tourism. The Authority's budget is linked to a statutory contribution from the Country Roads Board Fund based initially on a contribution of two per cent of motor registration fees.

The *Queensland Government Tourist Bureau* is administered under the Department of Labour and Industry. Unlike other States, it carries on some sales promotion activities among travel agents abroad, particularly in New Zealand. It also subsidizes regional tourist committee publications, makes special grants for the encouragement of festivals, and in 1964 organized the first Tourist Industry Seminar in Queensland.

The *South Australian Government Publicity and Tourist Bureau*, established in 1908, is administered under the Premier's Department. It is responsible for the administration of immigration to the State, of the National Pleasure Resorts Act, and of government publicity activities generally. It leases a chalet at Wilpena, in the Flinders Ranges, and maintains its own film-making unit.

The *Tourist Development Authority of Western Australia* was created under the *Tourist Act, 1959*, legislation similar to that of Victoria. Local authorities have taken advantage of schemes whereby the Tourist Development Authority, as in Victoria, provides subsidies for approved works. Improved tourist amenities for which assistance has been provided since 1960 by the Authority have cost more than \$1,400,000, of which more than \$800,000 has been provided by the State Government. It also promotes traffic to the State from Singapore and Malaysia.

The *Tasmanian Government Tourist and Immigration Department* was created in 1914. It administers immigration to the State and also the operation of the Accommodation Loans Act Fund. The Department runs its own 'Tasbureau' coach tours and administers three caves resorts.

In the Australian Capital Territory the *Canberra Tourist Bureau* is administered by the Department of the Interior. The Bureau's vote for publicity is spent largely on tourist literature production. The development and maintenance of attractions for visitors to Canberra are the responsibility of the National Capital Development Commission and the Department of the Interior respectively. In October 1965 the Department announced the appointment of a Director of Tourism for the Australian Capital Territory.

The *Northern Territory Tourist Board* was created under a Northern Territory Ordinance in 1962 to develop tourism in and to the Northern Territory. It operates information and booking bureaux in Darwin and Alice Springs, and exercises other functions broadly along the lines of the State tourist bureaux. The Board consists of a Chairman, members of various branches of the Northern Territory Administration, a representative of each major domestic airline, and a representative of elected members of the Northern Territory Legislative Council.

The *Papua and New Guinea Tourist Board* was constituted in August 1966 with twelve members representing various districts and tourist interests in the Territory.

#### Regional and local bodies

Throughout Australia there is a variety of regional and local tourist bodies, ranging from local government offices and bureaux to voluntary regional, district, highway-league, and chambers of commerce bodies. However, limitations are often imposed on the latter, owing to their voluntary nature and the necessity of making special approaches to their members for funds. There are also some convention bureaux.

In *New South Wales* there is a well-developed network of regional tourist development and publicity organizations, each having a 'community of tourist interest', but whose boundaries correspond to single, or groupings of, local government areas. These regional organizations are eligible for financial assistance grants from the Department of Tourist Activities on certain conditions, one of which is that they maintain tourist information bureaux. The usual annual grant is \$2,000. Many individual cities and towns carry out tourist publicity and promotional activities through other organizations, including chambers of commerce and highway development leagues.

There is a growing number of regional and local tourist promotion organizations in *Victoria*. Although some are also general progress associations (and are so known), most are primarily, or solely, concerned with tourism. Assistance in tourist development projects and the production of tourist folders is provided in approved cases by subsidies from the Tourist Development Authority.

In *Queensland* the growth and activities of local tourist promotion organizations have been quite marked in recent years. Some of the 'travel leagues' and chambers of commerce of individual towns, such as the *Surfers' Paradise Chamber of Commerce*, also take an active part in publicity and promotion of tourism to and in their town areas. The *Gold Coast City Council* formed a *Gold Coast Tourist Advisory Board* in 1966 with representatives from private enterprise and the City Council. This is believed to be the first organization of its type wholly set up and appointed by a local government authority in Australia.

A system of subsidies to country tourist bureaux and tourist committees operates in *South Australia*, where, however, individual chambers of commerce also play an active part in tourist publicity in a number of centres.

In *Western Australia* country tourist bureaux carry out district tourist promotion and supply information to tourists. They operate under a system of approved bureaux for the purpose of subsidy payments from the Tourist Development Authority. In 1963-64 eight of these bureaux were operating, most of them in the far south-west of the State.

The *Tasmanian Tourist Council* is a non-government body with a largely advisory and co-ordinating function among private tourist enterprise. As reorganized in September 1964, the Central Council comprises representatives from Northern, Southern, North-western, Eastern, South-eastern, and Midlands Divisions, with the Minister for Agriculture and Tourists and the Tourist Director *ex officio* members. The Council adopted a proposal late in 1965 for the establishment of a tourist advisory service throughout the State to assist visitors. Under this scheme

appointments are made through municipal councils. In July 1966 it launched its 'Operation Tourism' campaign to improve attitudes to, and welcoming arrangements for, tourists and to stimulate community tourist development and beautification schemes.

The *Australian Capital Territory Advisory Tourist Council* is a body made up of representatives of the accommodation industry, Chamber of Commerce, the National Capital Development Commission, and the Director of the Canberra Tourist Bureau. From time to time it makes suggestions and proposals to the Department of the Interior on travel and tourism.

The *Murray Valley Tourist Promotion Council*, which operates under the aegis of the Murray Valley Development League, is another regional publicity body. It is supported by shire councils, business enterprises and private citizens, and covers tourist centres in South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales.

## Organisation and development of travel and tourist industry facilities

### Transportation

*Rail travel.* The main trunk route for rail travel extends from Perth in Western Australia through the eastern States to Cairns in Queensland, and several important inland lines serve tourists as well as local residents (e.g. Port Augusta to Alice Springs, Melbourne to Mildura, Sydney to Broken Hill, and Townsville to Mount Isa).

Three factors have helped to improve the standard of travel on major railway lines in recent years.

Firstly, the introduction of new equipment. The appeal of modern passenger trains is directly linked to progressive improvements in air conditioning, smooth-riding bogies and noise insulation. The Victorian Government Railways in 1935 was the first system in Australia to instal air-conditioning plant on a railway carriage. Plans for railway modernization in general had to be laid aside during the 1939-45 War, however, and it was not until the 1950's that Australian railways were able to embark on a rebuilding programme in which air-conditioned carriages were a feature. A notable improvement in train travel was achieved with the introduction of five air-conditioned streamlined trains on the Trans-Australian Express services. New South Wales, for example, has twenty-seven air-conditioned expresses in operation, serving both country districts and interstate capitals.

Secondly, the popularity of the 'Daylight' inter-capital express services between Melbourne and Sydney and of the extended rail tours along the Queensland coastal route to Cairns.

Thirdly, the improvement in convenience and speed due to progress in the railway gauge standardization projects and the change-over to diesel locomotives. The developments since 1962 between Sydney and Melbourne, where the *Southern Aurora* Express provides service in keeping with world standards, will be extended in a few years to standard gauge trans-Australia travel between Sydney and Perth via Broken Hill.

Rail passenger travel in Australia is comparatively cheap, but, except on trains such as the 'name' express trains on certain interstate routes, there has been a decline overall in travel by rail in recent years in favour of other methods of travel, notably by air and by private car.

*Air travel.* Australians are recognized as one of the most air-minded peoples of the world. Suitable operating distances between major population centres, favourable weather and visibility conditions making for minimal interruptions to schedules, a very high safety record, and Australia's vast area are factors that have assisted in the growth of domestic aviation, while Australia's isolation from other world population centres is basically the reason for the development in air travel between it and other countries.

Significant events in the development of Australia's airlines over the last decade include the introduction in 1954 of the turbo-jet Vickers Viscount four-engined airliners on main domestic routes and of pure jet Boeing 707's in 1959 on most international routes serving Australia; the introduction of the high performance, high passenger-capacity Boeing 727 pure-jet aircraft on the Perth-Brisbane route in late 1964 (thus enabling the air services on most other routes to be increased); and the commencement of the Commonwealth Government's five-year programme of airport development in 1962. The airlines provide scheduled services to more than one hundred principal destinations in Australia.

The rates of growth of domestic passenger traffic in recent years have been high. The growth of air travel has taken place not only on the east coast trunk route services, but also in Western Australia and in services between Australia and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

There were eleven international airlines serving Australia in 1965, in addition to the Australian-owned Qantas Empire Airways. The number of overseas air services, capacity and passengers carried have been increasing rapidly in recent years, and seats available on all routes to and from Australia (excluding assisted migrant traffic) increased by 93 per cent from 275,000 in 1962 to 530,000 in 1965. The largest component of this increase is the Tasman traffic which increased by 152 per cent from 107,000 to 270,000.

There has been a marked development in recent years in air tours and 'packaged' (i.e. inclusive-priced) holidays which include air travel, such as extended tours to central and northern Australia, Queensland resorts and Tasmania by airlines and to the outback by private air charter tour operators. The first helicopter service to a tourist resort—to Hayman Island, in the Great Barrier Reef region—commenced in 1965. Major domestic airlines have reported an increase from about 55 in 1964 to more than 95 in 1966 in the number of organized escorted group tours sold. Such 'packaged' tours have assisted in the development of tourism to areas at some distance from the main population centres.

'Rent-a-plane' facilities are now available in many centres in Australia, as are small aircraft for passenger charter flights. There were 208 air charter operators in October 1964. The main operators of tourist charter flights are based in Sydney, the Barrier Reef—Cairns area, Alice Springs, Adelaide, and Hobart.

*Sea travel.* Local passenger travel by sea has declined since 1945 in Australia as it has elsewhere in the world, and many passenger vessels used for interstate trade before the 1939–45 War have been withdrawn from service and have not been replaced. Now there remain the Western Australian State Shipping Service plying mainly between Fremantle, north-west ports and Darwin, and the Australian National Line's Bass Strait passenger services. Interstate passengers are also carried by permit (*see* page 446) on overseas vessels while in Australian waters. Oversea ships serve the major Australian ports, particularly Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Fremantle on Europe-Australia-Pacific services, and Brisbane on some voyages to or from south and east Asian destinations. The number of Australia-based cruises in the south Pacific region by such vessels has increased considerably in the last five years or so.

Two passenger-car ferries provide services between Tasmanian ports and the mainland (*see* page 443), and have played an important role in the development of touring in Tasmania. The Sydney–Hobart and northern Tasmanian ports ferry commenced operation in 1965. The Melbourne–Devonport ferry has had consistently high loadings and it has been decided to build a second, larger, passenger-car ferry for this route. This will increase frequency to six services a week in each direction.

*Road passenger transport.* There are two main types of motor-coach operations—interstate express services and coach sightseeing tours. The low standard of some highways and equipment used has hitherto militated against the popularity of express-coach services in Australia. However, not only have roads been improved, but new and better types of vehicles have been introduced. These have quick acceleration to cruising speed, better hill-climbing capacity, virtually no maintenance delays, and much improved passenger comfort and amenities. Between 1957 and 1965 there has been a saving in time of about five and six hours respectively, about a quarter of the original times, on the Melbourne–Sydney and Sydney–Brisbane journeys of the principal operator. The same operator reports an overall increase of 23 per cent in passengers carried between 1962–63 and 1964–65.

Since the early 1960's there has been a rapid increase also in the popularity of long-distance, economy-type tours in which passengers are responsible for their own camping and cooking arrangements. This development has served to enable many Australians, particularly the more youthful, to see many parts of their country which would have been inaccessible to them before.

*Private motor car travel and touring.* It is in the field of travel and touring by private car that by far the biggest advance in Australian tourism has occurred in the last decade. Whereas in 1952–53 there were 1.1 million private cars registered, by 1964–65 the number was 2.8 million. Increased annual leave and long-service leave for many have made for greater use of cars for touring holidays. In addition, a family as a unit can travel more economically by private car than by public transport. Membership of automobile clubs increased by 40 per cent between 1961 and 1965. Market research organization surveys taken in recent years have indicated the intention to travel by private car of between three-quarters and nine-tenths of the families surveyed who planned to take their holidays in Australia.

#### **Accommodation**

Travel involves not merely the *movement* of people. Development of accommodation facilities goes hand in hand with development of transport, sightseeing, shopping, and entertainment for tourists, and is equally important. The existence of good, well-advertised accommodation can attract tourists as much as any other facility provided and is an essential prerequisite for successful travel development.

*Variety and types of accommodation.* Until recent years broad distinctions only have been drawn in Australia in classification of accommodation. Firstly, there has always been a primary distinction between licensed and non-licensed (so-called 'private') hotels and, to a degree, this applies also in respect of motel-type accommodations which may be licensed fully or for dining-room service only. Furthermore, there has always been a distinction between the terminal-type hotel (i.e. catering mainly for people who travel for commercial purposes) and the resort-type hotel (i.e. catering for people who travel for holidays, etc.). The advent of motels has introduced a further term, 'transit'. Thus motels in particular are classified either as *terminal* (or destination), *transit* (i.e. located along a highway between main destination points) or *resort* motels.

Since the 1950's a variety of types of accommodation has evolved to cater for varying needs and to suit varying pockets. There are *hotels*; *motor-hotels* (larger, hotel-like establishments, often in main centres, but catering for the needs of the motorist and not emphasizing public space such as lounges); *motels*; *guest-houses*, *chalets* and *lodges* (these barely distinguishable except perhaps by their location); *serviced apartments* or *flats*; *caravan* and *trailer-rental parks*; and *hostels*. There are also many *camping parks* with various facilities and amenities.

The diversification in the types of accommodation offered to the public has come about partly in response to changing attitudes (e.g. increased emphasis on informality, family privacy, etc.) and to cater for travellers in a wider range of income groups. With the expansion of the Australian economy (and consequent increased business travel), the increase in the number of private cars and the improvements to major highways came the introduction, in the mid-1950's, of the motel to Australia. From two or three motels only in 1955, the total has risen to more than 700 throughout Australia. Furthermore, greatly speeded-up inter-capital air services and the use of cars rented at airports favoured the growth of motels at the expense of the majority of hotels, which, in the main, were unable to match the parking facilities and general convenience offered by the former.

*Volume of accommodation.* There are no precise figures on a uniform basis of rooms or beds available in Australia. In particular, information in respect of unlicensed establishments (which are not necessarily under the same government supervision as licensed establishments) is incomplete. It has been estimated recently that the total number of rooms available for accommodation in Australia approximates 50,000. This estimate is derived from listings in directories of accommodation designed for travellers and does not include accommodation in rented flats (important for holiday makers in many cities and resorts), caravan parks, hostels, and the like. The following table provides estimates of accommodation within three miles of the General Post Office at capital cities in 1964.

## CAPITAL CITY ACCOMMODATION(a), 1964

Type of accommodation and facilities	Number of premises	With private bath or shower and toilet		Without private bath or shower and toilet		Total	
		Rooms	Beds	Rooms	Beds	Rooms	Beds
<b>All capital cities—</b>							
<b>All rooms with private bath or shower and toilet—</b>							
Licensed hotels . . . . .	35	3,346	6,047	..	..	3,346	6,047
Non-licensed hotels, etc. . .	20	774	1,561	..	..	774	1,561
Motels . . . . .	61	2,592	6,166	..	..	2,592	6,166
<b>Some rooms with private bath or shower and toilet—</b>							
Licensed hotels . . . . .	50	1,018	1,787	1,703	2,433	2,721	4,220
Non-licensed hotels, etc. . .	28	831	1,375	1,732	2,619	2,563	3,994
Motels . . . . .	2	2	5	20	47	22	52
<b>No rooms with private bath or shower and toilet—</b>							
Licensed hotels . . . . .	148	..	..	2,849	4,318	2,849	4,318
Non-licensed hotels, etc. . .	79	..	..	3,895	6,168	3,895	6,168
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>16,941</b>	<b>10,199</b>	<b>15,585</b>	<b>18,762</b>	<b>32,526</b>
Sydney . . . . .	83	2,773	5,516	2,988	4,693	5,761	10,209
Melbourne . . . . .	57	2,168	4,188	2,290	3,267	4,458	7,455
Brisbane . . . . .	56	894	1,745	1,186	1,797	2,080	3,542
Adelaide . . . . .	85	1,000	1,854	1,359	2,103	2,359	3,957
Perth . . . . .	44	584	1,121	1,228	1,875	1,812	2,996
Hobart . . . . .	72	486	1,069	795	1,235	1,281	2,304
Darwin . . . . .	9	74	151	106	201	180	352
Canberra . . . . .	17	584	1,297	247	414	831	1,711
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>16,941</b>	<b>10,199</b>	<b>15,585</b>	<b>18,762</b>	<b>32,526</b>

(a) Within three miles of the General Post Office.

About one-quarter of the capital city hotel and motel accommodation within three miles of the General Post Office in each of the eight capital cities comprised rooms either newly-built or improved to international standard during the period 1958 to 1964, as the following estimates show.

**NEW AND IMPROVED TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARD  
CAPITAL CITY HOTEL AND MOTEL CAPACITY<sup>(a)</sup>  
BUILT 1958 TO 1964  
(Rooms)**

City	Hotels	Motels or motor hotels	Total
Sydney . . . . .	836(b)	616	1,452
Melbourne . . . . .	621(b)	507	1,128
Brisbane . . . . .	165	237	402
Adelaide . . . . .	189(b)	450	639
Perth . . . . .	298(b)	127	425
Hobart . . . . .	99(b)	129	228
Darwin . . . . .	15	22	37
Canberra . . . . .	175(b)	381	556
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>4,867</b>

(a) Within three miles of General Post Office. (b) Improved to international standard involving some reduction in previous room capacity.

Within nine miles of the General Post Office, available accommodation in 1964 amounted to 23,902 rooms in 644 establishments. Of these rooms, 11,030 had a private bath or shower and toilet.

*Conventions and conferences and facilities.* Conventions and conferences have increased greatly, keeping pace with the growing facilities for holding them. These include the necessity in many cases for simultaneous multi-lingual translation facilities and large hotels or other venues with a complex of convention meeting rooms. The favoured centres appear to be Sydney and Melbourne, the Gold Coast, Canberra, Adelaide, and Brisbane. Spring and autumn, with peaks in October and May, appear to be the most favoured times of the year for holding conferences, except for Canberra, which is the venue for a number of summer conferences, and the Gold Coast, which is busy in winter also.

Until about 1961, following the introduction of jet flights, it was fairly rare for Australia to be chosen as the venue for international conferences except those of Pacific or regional organizations. There were some half dozen international meetings of note in that year and double that number in 1962, a year which included large gatherings such as the World Power Conference and Associated Country Women of the World, both held in Melbourne, and the World Poultry Congress, held in Sydney. The World Timber Congress (1963), the International Mining and Metallurgy Conference (1964), Pacific Area Travel Association Conference (1964), and the World Congress of Junior Chambers International (1965) are some international conventions held in Australia in recent years. The lack of a large, specialized conference building in Canberra has prevented the National Capital from being a venue for bigger national and international conferences. However, in 1964-65 about eighty national conferences, involving about 7,000 delegates, were held there.

Although Australia has demonstrated its ability to handle international conventions, the limitations imposed by distance and the venue requirements of large international bodies remain problems in developing this important aspect of international travel.

*Financing accommodation development.* Investment in motel companies over the last five years or so has increased rapidly. Shareholders' capital in listed motel companies totalled \$2.6 million in 1960, \$7.8 million in 1961, \$13.0 million in 1962, and \$14.2 million in 1963. However, construction of hotels of a primarily residential nature has, in general, been inactive. Since 1960 there have been only two large international-standard hotels opened, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne, with a third (in Sydney) scheduled for completion in 1966. Growth of new accommodation at resorts, with exceptions such as in the Kosciusko State Park and on the Gold Coast of Queensland, has been fairly slow.

In the past, finance, or the lack of it, has been a controlling factor in the development of travel and tourism, and adequate finance is essential to future tourism in Australia. Hotel investment is characterized by heavy capital costs in fixed property assets, on which depreciation is not allowable for taxation purposes, and offers moderate returns, in the short term, on capital. A modern international hotel may take three years to plan and another two to become established. Thus it is necessary to have at least two-thirds of the capital investment in long-term, low-interest loans. It is difficult to attract capital for hotel investment where other investment opportunities offering quick and safe returns exist. Equity capital must often come from persons or organizations who wish to diversify their investments by the inclusion of some ventures with good long-term prospects. Such organizations may include carrier companies and land developers. The three major hotel projects in Sydney and Melbourne in recent years have been of a type where capital has been furnished by or through carrier or other outside institutions, and in two of the three cases the hotel was a part of a multi-purpose site development plan. In only one case has any Australian-owned accommodation organization been able to attract a large amount of over-sea capital for its own development.

Tasmania has endeavoured to solve the problem of financing accommodation development by means of the *Tourist Accommodation Loans Act 1945*, which set up a fund for loans for approved projects. The amount lent from 1945 to 30 June 1965 was \$1,830,000. This has assisted in achieving a more balanced development of accommodation in that State. The Western Australian Government has given guarantees, under the *Industries Advances Act*, to enable loans for essential additional self-contained accommodation to be provided in certain areas of the State. Similarly, Queensland has provided bank guarantees, through its Department of Industrial Development, for comparatively small sums to some resort operators in under-developed or semi-developed areas.

*Grading of accommodation.* Standard gradings not only help the tourist to choose the accommodation best suited to his needs, but they are also valuable in raising standards. Although there are no grading systems on the lines of the *Michelin Guide* of France and those of other European countries, the National Roads and Motorists' Association in New South Wales, the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, and the Royal Automobile Association of South Australia each has its own classification according to star ratings. The Western Australian Tourist Development Authority announced in 1965 that a system of grading of accommodation would be introduced by the State Licensing Court, in co-operation with the Authority.

*Other accommodation matters.* There is insufficient trained personnel, particularly at management levels. The staggering of holidays would reduce seasonality of demand for accommodation, especially at certain resort areas. The lack of a uniform system of accommodation accounting (such as that used in the United States) and an absence of accurate knowledge of occupancy ratios for the main categories of accommodation at principal centres handicap persons interested in investing in existing, and developing new, accommodation.

The Australian Hotels Association (AHA), which has Residential Divisions in each State, is the trade association representing the interests of hotels. In the motel field the principal organizations are the Motel Federation of Australia (MFA) and Flag Motels ('Flag'), both of which set membership standards and whose members mutually refer bookings within their own membership. About ninety per cent of Australia's motels belong to such referral groups or large motel chain operations. A significant step was taken in 1965 when representatives of the A.H.A., M.F.A., Flag, and other motel organizations met to form the Australian Accommodation Council, whose purpose is to act on behalf of the whole industry on appropriate occasions.

#### Travel agencies

Travel is sold through private travel agents as well as by transportation and accommodation principals through their own booking offices. A great deal of travel is sold also through bank travel services, automobile club travel departments and State Government tourist bureaux. Travel agencies of whatever type earn their income from commissions on transport, tour, cruise, and accommodation bookings. Travel to overseas destinations is thus of greater importance to travel agents than is domestic travel (with its lower, or even non-existent, commission rates) or handling incoming travellers' arrangements in Australia.

The *Australian Federation of Travel Agents* is a trade association of travel agents founded in 1957, whose aims include establishing and maintaining a code of ethics for travel agents and the linking into one organization of persons engaged in the travel agency field. Active members, who must be travel agents appointed by principals or conferences of principals, such as the Australian Passenger Agents Conference or the International Air Transport Association, numbered 130 at 30 June 1965. There are also thirty-one associate members, i.e. travel agents who do not qualify as active members, and forty-five allied members (e.g. hotels, motels and car rental firms).

### International travel and tourism organizations

The growth of international travel and tourism in recent times has contributed to the extension of the activities of existing, and the creation of new, international organizations in this field. The work of the new organizations, whose main aim is to achieve international collaboration in the field of travel, tourism and activities directly connected with or depending on tourism, has in turn facilitated the growth of travel and tourism. Most of the promotion and transport organizations and the accommodation and travel agency associations in Australia are affiliated with international organizations in their field.

The *International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO)*, with headquarters in Geneva, has consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO and had ninety-five full members in 1965. Full members comprise governmental organizations or national organizations established or recognized by their governments and dealing with the development of national and international tourism to or in their countries. Australia is represented by the Australian National Travel Association as full member. Amongst the most significant activities of the Union are the establishment and application of technical training in tourism (under which five trainees have now come to Australia in the last two years for three months training with ANTA); action with a view to the convening by the United Nations of a world conference on international travel and tourism; and organization of travel research seminars devoted to questions of travel statistics, market surveys, forecasting, and tourist publicity. There are seven Regional Commissions, and Australia is a member of the Regional Commission for the Pacific and Far East. In addition, there are five Technical Commissions studying travel development, elimination of travel barriers, travel plant, research, and transport.

The *Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA)* is a regional promotion organization which, in 1966, had 785 members from forty-eight countries. Its headquarters are in San Francisco. Membership in February 1966 included thirty-three active government members (Australia is represented by the Australian National Travel Association and also one State—the New South Wales Department of Tourist Activities); forty-three active carrier members (representatives from Australia are Qantas Empire Airways, the two main domestic airlines and Ansett-Pioneer); and 711 other members in the fields of travel agencies, hotels, restaurants and operators of sightseeing tours, publishers and others, distributed over the categories of Allied Members and Associate Members. The aim of PATA is to develop, promote and facilitate travel to and within the Pacific area, and for this purpose to co-ordinate the efforts of groups concerned in co-operation with official tourist departments. The Association engages in tourist publicity activity for the Pacific, primarily in North America and, in more recent years, in Western Europe and elsewhere. It also maintains an information service and undertakes research.

The *International Automobile Federation* is composed of national automobile associations (one from each country) and has more than fifty members. Australia is represented by the Australian Automobile Association, with which Australian motoring organizations are affiliated.

The *International Air Transport Association (IATA)*, with headquarters in Montreal, Canada, has regional offices in New York, Paris and Singapore. There are two categories of members, active members representing the air transport enterprises which carry the flag of a member-country of the International Council of Aeronautical Organizations (ICAO) and which operate a regular air transport service for passengers, mail or freight between the territories of two or more countries, and associate members which operate air transport enterprises in one country alone. The main aims of IATA are to promote the development of reliable, regular and economic air transport and to encourage co-operation amongst air transport enterprises working directly or indirectly on international routes.

The *International Hotel Association (IHA)* had fifty-one national-member hotel associations (one from each country) in 1965 and also had members drawn from individual hotels and restaurants in more than seventy-five countries. The Australian Hotel Association and eight individual Australian hotels are members. IHA studies problems of the industry from an international point of view as well as problems of international tourist traffic, and also deals with relations between the hotel industry and travel agencies, professional instruction and training visits abroad.

The *Union of Official Travel Agents' Associations* was formed in 1964 by the national travel agency organizations. Its aims are to protect and further the interests of its members at the international level. Australian travel agents are represented by the Australian Federation of Travel Agents.

### Inter-governmental organizations

The *Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization* has on several occasions manifested an interest in tourist problems, especially in its resolutions on the development of international tourism in March 1955 and in April 1957. In 1959 the Council referred to the



resolution adopted by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations in 1958 asking for the convening by the Council of an international diplomatic conference on international tourism. The Council invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to pursue studies in the matter of international tourism and to submit to the Council recommendations concerning the development of international tourism, including the advisability of convening an international conference on this subject. This resolution of the Economic and Social Council was the starting point of work which culminated in the convening of the United Nations World Conference on International Travel and Tourism in Rome in August-September 1963. The Conference, which was attended by a delegation from Australia, and its many recommendations represent a great step forward in the development of world tourism. The recommendations are being followed up by IUOTO and its members.

The following *specialized agencies* of the United Nations carry out activities which concern international tourism. UNESCO encourages international tourism, particularly of young people. It facilitates international contacts through conferences and strives for the preservation of historical sites. It maintains close relations on these and similar topics with IUOTO. The *International Civil Aviation Organization* (ICAO), of which Australia is a member through the Department of Civil Aviation, aims to determine and develop principles on which international air navigation is based, and to encourage the development of international air routes, airports and air navigation facilities. ICAO also aims to reduce or even abolish certain formalities associated with air travel and consequently to make air travel easier and more comfortable. The results of this facilitation activity are contained in Annex 9 of the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation, which has been modified and added to on several occasions. In Annex 9 of the ICAO Convention a set of standards and recommended practices are set out, which member countries are encouraged to achieve. Under the articles of the convention, member countries must report regularly on remaining differences between these standards and national practices. National 'FAL Committees' in member countries meet regularly to achieve facilitation of air travel. The *International Maritime Convention Organization* has similar aims and activities in respect of the facilitation of sea travel, and non-governmental organizations such as IUOTO and PATA also work towards the facilitation of international travel generally.

#### **Training facilities in the travel and tourist industries**

The quality of services rendered by the employees of the various businesses involved in travel and tourism is a most important factor in visitor satisfaction. It has given cause for some concern in Australia, where most training is provided on the job or by courses of the 'in-service' type. The airlines, one or two of the State tourist departments and national park services, a car rental company, one major motel chain, and a motor-coach company hold training courses from time to time for particular groups of employees. Air and shipping companies hold short training seminars periodically for staff of travel agencies to familiarize them with particular aspects or features of the carriers' equipment or procedures of the States. The New South Wales Department of Tourist Activities has held an annual conference in recent years for the purpose of providing training for, and opportunity for discussion between, representatives of the regional tourist organizations. The Queensland Government Tourist Bureau held a Tourist Industry Seminar in 1963.

Formal training facilities are available only in the catering and hotel management fields and in certain trades. There are no intramural training courses in Australia which provide a qualification for employees of travel agents or for tourist guides, although the Australian Federation of Travel Agents has set up a course of studies by correspondence leading to a diploma in travel.

A three- to four-year full-time course (seven months at school, five months in industry) towards a Diploma of Catering and Hotel Management is available at the William Angliss Food Trades School in Melbourne (from which one student graduated in 1966); and a four-year part-time course is offered at the East Sydney Technical College in Sydney, both for potential hotel executives. Certificate and diploma part-time courses are available at the Brisbane Technical College in management—hotel executive staff, and a part-time course at the Hobart Technical College in hotel management. Full-time and part-time courses in some accommodation and catering industry occupations, such as cooks, housekeepers, waiters, and bartenders, are offered at technical colleges in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart. However, it is generally agreed that there is a shortage of trained personnel, which may be relieved by wider appreciation of the skills required in these trades.

## MEASURES OF TRAVEL VOLUME AND FLOW AND VISITOR SPENDING

The following paragraphs provide a summary of available statistics relating to tourism.

## Oversea movement

## Definitions

As part of the official collection of statistics of overseas arrivals in, and departures from, Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician provides information about the volume and characteristics of overseas travel to and from Australia. The Statistician classifies all arrivals and departures into three categories, namely: *permanent movement* (i.e. settlers arriving and Australian residents departing permanently); *long-term movement* (i.e. Australian residents returning to Australia after a stay in a country abroad for one year or longer, or departing from Australia with the intention of staying in a country abroad for one year or more, also overseas visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Australia for a year or more or departing after a stay in Australia of a year or more); and *short-term movement* (i.e. all other movements). The statistics which follow relate to this short-term movement. The short-term movement, as defined by the Statistician, refers basically to travellers, Australian residents and visitors from overseas, who intend to, or actually do, spend a period of less than twelve months in a country abroad or in Australia. The concept does not entirely coincide with the concept of tourists used by international agencies and tourist organizations. The definition includes the movement of Australian troops, regardless of their length of stay abroad, and persons who come to Australia or go abroad for paid work or to study (as long as their intended or actual length of stay is less than one year). It excludes visitors to Australia and residents on visits abroad if their stay in Australia or in a country abroad is one year or more and all crew and persons who arrive in and depart from Australia on the same ship's voyage or on the same flight, but includes persons who, on arrival, declare their purpose of visiting Australia to be 'in transit', as long as a change of ship or flight takes place. Australian residents visiting abroad may be *away from Australia* for more than a year but still be included in the short-term movement as long as their *stay in any one country abroad* is not for a year or more.

## Short-term movement—visitors and residents

The following table of short-term visitor arrivals from, and returns to, overseas countries indicates a substantial growth in travel to and from Australia since 1960, mainly by air.

OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT  
VISITORS, AUSTRALIA, 1956 TO 1965

Year	Arriving			Departing		
	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total
1956 . . . . .	23,135	42,883	66,018	24,818	39,515	64,333
1957 . . . . .	20,464	38,152	58,616	23,097	36,988	60,085
1958 . . . . .	19,834	41,508	61,342	21,580	39,452	61,032
1959 . . . . .	18,907	49,213	68,120	21,792	50,238	72,030
1960 . . . . .	19,581	65,042	84,623	21,804	62,866	84,670
1961 . . . . .	19,899	79,397	99,296	25,410	77,130	102,540
1962 . . . . .	19,165	92,259	111,424	23,253	90,330	113,583
1963 . . . . .	18,066	107,311	125,377	22,358	106,973	129,331
1964 . . . . .	18,916	128,962	147,878	22,147	128,494	150,641
1965 . . . . .	20,291	153,037	173,328	24,491	154,442	178,933

With the number of visitors increasing from year to year, some excess of arrivals over departures in any one year might be expected. However, the reverse has been the case in eight of the ten years shown, and over the whole period departures exceeded arrivals by more than 21,000. The reason lies broadly in the difference between the period of intended stay, as stated on the arrival of the visitor, and the period actually spent in Australia, as stated on his departure, resulting in a different classification on arrival from that on departure. There are other contributory factors, such as complicated travel patterns, which have similar effect.

The increase in travel overseas by Australian residents has been more sustained, both by sea and by air, than the increase in visitor travel to and from Australia.

**OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT  
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS, 1956 TO 1965**

Year	Departing			Returning		
	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total
1956 . . . . .	29,161	22,239	51,400	32,789	24,819	57,608
1957 . . . . .	28,189	25,249	53,438	29,897	26,120	56,017
1958 . . . . .	28,933	29,955	58,888	28,165	30,900	59,065
1959 . . . . .	33,715	30,916	64,631	28,070	33,684	61,754
1960 . . . . .	37,160	40,601	77,761	31,945	43,222	75,167
1961 . . . . .	41,870	48,010	89,880	34,818	51,390	86,208
1962 . . . . .	39,230	56,642	95,872	34,531	61,384	95,915
1963 . . . . .	41,053	71,374	112,427	34,205	76,977	111,182
1964 . . . . .	43,785	89,463	133,248	36,430	94,924	131,354
1965 . . . . .	51,138	110,554	161,692	43,382	117,162	160,544

Information is also available as to the country of embarkation on the ship or aircraft which brought visitors to Australia and the country of disembarkation from the ship or aircraft which took residents abroad. The shipping and flight routes available to intending passengers must be taken into account when considering these figures. They do not necessarily indicate the country of origin of visitors, nor the country of destination of residents going abroad.

**OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT  
COUNTRY OF EMBARKATION OF VISITORS ARRIVING  
AND COUNTRY OF DISEMBARKATION OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING  
AUSTRALIA 1965**

Country of embarkation or disembarkation	Visitors arriving			Residents departing		
	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total
Africa . . . . .	498	2,281	2,779	480	945	1,425
America—						
United States of America	1,752	11,998	13,750	1,933	11,404	13,337
Other . . . . .	602	531	1,133	1,170	1,037	2,207
Asia—						
Hong Kong . . . . .	810	8,593	9,403	922	6,507	7,429
Malaysia and Singapore .	786	12,636	13,422	3,117	9,527	12,644
Other . . . . .	1,376	11,346	12,722	8,379	7,687	16,066
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Ireland . . . . .	5,437	7,186	12,623	13,142	4,006	17,148
Other . . . . .	3,033	4,279	7,312	14,022	6,981	21,003
Oceania—						
New Zealand . . . . .	4,087	68,809	72,896	5,416	38,862	44,278
Papua and New Guinea .	774	16,589	17,363	890	11,810	12,700
Other . . . . .	1,136	8,789	9,925	1,667	11,788	13,455
Total . . . . .	20,291	153,037	173,328	51,138	110,554	161,692

For visitors arriving information is also available of their country of last stay (i.e. in which they last stayed for one year or more). No information is available regarding the country in which Australian residents going abroad in the short-term movement intend to spend most time.

**OVERSEA VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE<sup>(a)</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1965**

Country of residence <sup>(a)</sup>	By sea	By air	Total
<b>Africa—</b>			
Commonwealth countries . . . . .	248	1,416	1,664
South Africa . . . . .	247	1,555	1,802
Other . . . . .	19	422	441
<b>America—</b>			
Canada . . . . .	923	2,962	3,885
Other Commonwealth countries . . . . .	12	201	213
United States of America . . . . .	2,274	21,516	23,790
Other . . . . .	39	628	667
<b>Asia—</b>			
Ceylon, India and Pakistan . . . . .	289	1,747	2,036
Hong Kong . . . . .	440	2,174	2,614
Malaysia and Singapore . . . . .	577	4,798	5,375
Other Commonwealth countries . . . . .	30	166	196
Japan . . . . .	184	3,840	4,024
Other . . . . .	181	4,531	4,712
<b>Europe—</b>			
United Kingdom and Ireland . . . . .	5,029	17,769	22,798
Other Commonwealth countries . . . . .	110	115	225
France . . . . .	109	1,366	1,475
Germany . . . . .	406	1,979	2,385
Greece . . . . .	377	268	645
Italy . . . . .	253	922	1,175
Netherlands . . . . .	996	1,589	2,585
Switzerland . . . . .	96	690	786
Other . . . . .	413	2,653	3,066
<b>Oceania—</b>			
Fiji . . . . .	214	2,182	2,396
New Zealand . . . . .	4,847	58,088	62,935
Papua and New Guinea . . . . .	1,018	15,585	16,603
Other Commonwealth countries . . . . .	626	963	1,589
Other . . . . .	334	2,912	3,246
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20,291</b>	<b>153,037</b>	<b>173,328</b>

(a) Country in which the visitor was last resident for a period of one year or more.

The two preceding tables present contrasts between the countries in which visitors actually resided (for one year or more) prior to their visit to Australia and the countries in which they embarked (on what in many cases would have been a stage of their journey determined by the available shipping or flight route). While about 14,000 short-term visitors embarked in the United States for their visit to Australia, nearly 24,000 United States residents visited Australia in the short-term movement. Many Canadian and European residents also arrive in Australia on ships or planes which they boarded after leaving their home countries.

The intended length of stay by visitors to Australia and by residents going abroad is related to the purpose of the journey in the following tables.

**OVERSEA VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT  
LENGTH OF STAY, BY PURPOSE, 1965**

Intended length of stay	Business	Holiday	Education	Other and not stated	In transit <sup>(a)</sup>	Total
Under 1 week . . . . .	5,869	7,257	205	1,316	22,257	36,904
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	7,822	12,278	392	1,433	2,463	24,388
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	6,404	15,457	377	1,496	1,012	24,746
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	2,411	11,393	197	562	304	14,867
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	4,295	14,741	335	1,346	507	21,224
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	1,557	8,140	254	766	..	10,717
3 months and under 4 months . . . . .	1,461	7,690	980	1,126	..	11,257
4 months and under 6 months . . . . .	425	3,022	260	324	..	4,031
6 months and under 12 months . . . . .	1,211	6,199	3,614	1,249	..	12,273
Indefinite, not stated, etc. . . . .	715	2,914	418	1,346	7,528	12,921
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>32,170</b>	<b>89,091</b>	<b>7,032</b>	<b>10,964</b>	<b>34,071</b>	<b>173,328</b>

(a) Includes those visitors who stated 'In transit' as the purpose of their journey to Australia and whose intended length of stay did not exceed one month, but excludes passengers passing through Australia without change of ship or aircraft.

More than one-third of the short-term visitors arriving stated that they intended to stay less than two weeks. The preponderance of persons on holidays in the two- to three-weeks group may be attributed in some degree to the short 'Airconomy' package tours available to New Zealanders.

**AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT  
LENGTH OF STAY, BY PURPOSE, 1965**

Intended length of stay	Business	Holiday	Education	Other and not stated	Total
Under 1 week . . . . .	4,231	1,680	137	679	6,727
1 week and under 2 weeks . . . . .	4,825	5,992	156	708	11,681
2 weeks and under 3 weeks . . . . .	3,663	15,256	281	581	19,781
3 weeks and under 1 month . . . . .	1,910	12,883	143	375	15,311
1 month and under 2 months . . . . .	5,655	18,331	268	976	25,230
2 months and under 3 months . . . . .	4,001	11,152	220	644	16,017
3 months and under 4 months . . . . .	2,823	7,948	247	797	11,815
4 months and under 6 months . . . . .	1,263	7,949	141	435	9,788
6 months and under 12 months . . . . .	2,172	21,324	471	1,980	25,947
Indefinite, not stated, etc. . . . .	1,740	8,491	301	8,863	19,395
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>32,283</b>	<b>111,006</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>16,038</b>	<b>161,692</b>

About one-quarter of those Australians departing for holidays stated that they intended to stay from one month up to three months.

The variation in the length of stay of visitors from different countries is indicated in the next table.

**OVERSEA VISITORS ARRIVING—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE<sup>(a)</sup> AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY  
AUSTRALIA, 1965<sup>(b)</sup>**

Country of residence (a)	Intended length of stay									Total (b)	
	Under 1 week	1 and under 2 weeks	2 and under 3 weeks	3 weeks and under 1 month	1 and under 2 months	2 and under 3 months	3 and under 4 months	4 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months		Indefi- nite, not stated, etc.
Africa . . . . .	189	238	235	156	507	403	212	135	229	102	2,406
America—											
U.S.A. . . . .	3,755	5,032	3,743	1,413	3,257	1,336	950	367	1,099	533	21,485
Other . . . . .	336	835	614	272	776	347	314	167	339	217	4,217
Asia—											
Hong Kong . . . . .	155	230	196	96	301	139	190	48	355	142	1,852
Malaysia and Singapore . . . . .	333	456	503	226	688	338	322	177	1,095	253	4,391
Other . . . . .	1,253	1,386	1,366	427	1,216	501	603	202	638	288	7,880
Europe—											
United Kingdom and Ireland . . . . .	1,185	1,968	2,248	1,462	2,895	1,764	1,822	968	1,912	871	17,095
Other . . . . .	977	1,171	1,063	303	1,186	627	1,133	353	2,050	421	9,284
Oceania—											
New Zealand Papua and New Guinea . . . . .	4,991	9,185	12,381	9,397	6,015	2,348	1,638	615	1,993	1,885	50,448
Other . . . . .	1,083	862	858	517	2,782	2,114	3,373	791	2,099	400	14,879
Other . . . . .	390	562	527	294	1,094	800	700	208	464	281	5,320
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>14,647</b>	<b>21,925</b>	<b>23,734</b>	<b>14,563</b>	<b>20,717</b>	<b>10,717</b>	<b>11,257</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>139,257</b>

(a) The country in which the visitor was last resident for a period of one year or more. (b) Excludes 34,071 passengers who stated 'In transit' as the purpose of their journey to Australia and whose intended length of stay did not exceed one month.

Statistics have not been compiled so far to indicate the respective lengths of stay of visitors from various countries according to purpose of journey.

The seasonal pattern of oversea short-term travel to and from Australia is shown in the next table which provides monthly figures of arrivals and departures during 1965.

**OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT  
MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE, AUSTRALIA, 1965**

Month	Visitors						Residents					
	Arriving			Departing			Departing			Returning		
	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total	By sea	By air	Total
January . . . . .	1,666	12,066	13,732	1,974	16,157	18,131	3,141	8,985	12,126	2,737	14,892	17,629
February . . . . .	1,895	13,886	15,781	2,287	12,187	14,474	3,887	7,977	11,864	3,089	9,726	12,815
March . . . . .	1,839	12,847	14,686	2,774	13,241	16,015	6,216	8,348	14,564	2,877	8,796	11,673
April . . . . .	1,839	12,363	14,202	2,607	13,039	15,646	6,010	9,704	15,714	3,398	7,767	11,165
May . . . . .	1,575	11,835	13,410	2,458	13,270	15,728	6,279	10,403	16,682	3,082	9,292	12,374
June . . . . .	641	9,438	10,079	1,722	9,899	11,621	3,842	7,990	11,832	1,597	8,221	9,818
July . . . . .	948	10,538	11,486	784	9,956	10,740	2,273	7,616	9,889	2,251	8,386	10,637
August . . . . .	1,262	12,896	14,158	1,922	11,492	13,414	4,191	8,938	13,129	3,503	9,760	13,263
September . . . . .	1,503	11,206	12,709	1,866	13,501	15,367	4,061	7,891	11,952	4,438	11,578	16,016
October . . . . .	1,946	13,960	15,906	2,059	12,852	14,911	2,928	7,941	10,869	7,134	10,838	17,972
November . . . . .	2,167	13,748	15,915	1,976	15,140	17,116	3,663	7,815	11,478	4,265	9,066	13,331
December . . . . .	3,010	18,254	21,264	2,062	13,708	15,770	4,647	16,946	21,593	5,011	8,840	13,851
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>20,291</b>	<b>153,037</b>	<b>173,328</b>	<b>24,491</b>	<b>154,442</b>	<b>178,933</b>	<b>51,138</b>	<b>110,554</b>	<b>161,692</b>	<b>43,382</b>	<b>117,162</b>	<b>160,544</b>

Visits to Australia are most popular in the period October to February, which corresponds to the northern hemisphere winter and is the traditional New Zealand holiday season. The autumn months are most popular with Australian residents going abroad.

The sex, marital status and age of travellers in the short-term movement to and from Australia are shown in the next table.

**OVERSEA VISITORS ARRIVING AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS DEPARTING  
SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: MARITAL STATUS AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1965**

Characteristics	Visitors arriving			Residents departing		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Marital status—</b>						
Never married . . . . .	34,213	25,405	59,618	31,660	25,968	57,628
Married . . . . .	63,920	37,739	101,659	56,628	35,756	92,384
Widowed or divorced . . . . .	3,796	8,255	12,051	3,086	8,594	11,680
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>101,929</i>	<i>71,399</i>	<i>173,328</i>	<i>91,374</i>	<i>70,318</i>	<i>161,692</i>
<b>Age (years)</b>						
9 and under . . . . .	5,876	5,587	11,463	4,339	4,139	8,478
10 to 19 . . . . .	6,820	7,042	13,862	6,361	6,998	13,359
20 to 49 . . . . .	60,571	32,986	93,557	55,541	33,677	89,218
50 and over . . . . .	28,662	25,784	54,446	25,133	25,504	50,637
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>101,929</i>	<i>71,399</i>	<i>173,328</i>	<i>91,374</i>	<i>70,318</i>	<i>161,692</i>

**Direct transit travellers**

As pointed out on page 1771, all the preceding figures in this section exclude persons who arrive in and depart from Australia on the same ship's journey or on the same flight. Persons thus excluded are not all normally considered visitors to Australia. For instance, settlers or other persons going to New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea or other neighbouring countries or leaving such countries may travel through Australia on their way. On the other hand, all persons visiting Australia on various cruise vessels, which may remain in Australian waters for a considerable time, are also treated as direct transit travellers and are thus excluded from the figures shown on previous pages. In 1965, 26,661 persons were reported as direct transit passengers on ships calling at Australian ports, accounting for approximately 166,000 passenger-days between arrival at first port and departure from last port in Australia.

**OVERSEA SHIPPING PASSENGERS IN DIRECT TRANSIT(a)  
AUSTRALIA, 1965**

Approximate period from first to last Australian port (days)	Passengers	Passenger-days
	per cent	per cent
2 or less . . . . .	22.3	4.4
3- 4 . . . . .	13.0	6.3
5- 6 . . . . .	4.1	3.7
7- 8 . . . . .	27.1	32.7
9-10 . . . . .	30.9	46.0
11-21 . . . . .	2.1	4.3
22 and over . . . . .	0.5	2.6
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Persons who arrived in and departed from Australia on the same ship's voyage.

### Interstate and other internal movement

Information about the volume and pattern of travel within Australia is limited. Figures are available on passengers transported in Australia by sea, air and rail, but the last two do not distinguish different types of travellers, nor provide detail of their origin and destination.

#### Sea travel

Interstate movement by sea is shown in the following table, according to State or Territory of embarkation and of disembarkation.

#### INTERSTATE PASSENGERS BY SEA, BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF EMBARKATION AND OF DISEMBARKATION, 1965(a)

State or Territory of embarkation	State or Territory of disembarkation							Total
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	
New South Wales	694	4,240	832	1,883	3,865	10,473	..	21,987
Victoria	5,868	2,095	706	475	2,677	44,908	..	56,729
Queensland	496	265	20	4	121	..	..	906
South Australia	649	130	32	9	777	1	..	1,598
Western Australia	2,269	1,427	167	195	72	4	1,106	5,240
Tasmania	9,739	43,925	8	..	1	..	..	53,673
Northern Territory	3	4	28	..	746	..	..	781
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,718</b>	<b>52,086</b>	<b>1,793</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>8,259</b>	<b>55,386</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>140,914</b>

(a) Excludes crew and persons carried as supernumerary crew.

The above table includes passengers on interstate journeys beginning and ending in the same State. It excludes, however, passengers on cruises from Australia to the south-western Pacific area and back. It is estimated that about 15,300 travellers embarked on such cruises in 1965. All these, and about one in four of the interstate passengers included above, were carried on oversea vessels. Most of the passengers carried interstate by Australian-licensed vessels travelled between the mainland and Tasmania.

The following table shows the movement of passengers and cars between Melbourne and Devonport by the Australian National Line passenger-car ferry service inaugurated in 1959.

#### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL LINE: MELBOURNE-DEVONPORT PASSENGER-CAR FERRY(a) 1959-60 TO 1965-66

Year	Passengers	Cars
1959-60	64,860	16,980
1960-61	83,191	19,841
1961-62	86,792	19,172
1962-63	89,589	19,755
1963-64	89,235	20,054
1964-65	89,694	20,476
1965-66	88,274	21,270

(a) Passengers and cars which are carried both to and from Tasmania are counted twice.

#### Air travel

During 1964-65 regular internal air services throughout Australia recorded 3.77 million journeys of paying passengers. This figure represents the embarkations on all airline flights, and passengers making a journey consisting of more than one flight (as identified by a particular flight number) are recorded as making more than one journey. A total of 1,639 million paying passenger-miles was recorded during 1964-65, an increase of 114 per cent over the figure recorded for 1954-55. See also page 482 of the chapter Transport and Communication.

The following table shows the passenger movement on internal flights through each of the principal Australian airports during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65. The movement figures represent total embarkations on, and disembarkations from, each airline flight at the airports specified. Movements to and from Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island are included.



**CIVIL AVIATION: INTERNAL PASSENGER MOVEMENT AT PRINCIPAL  
AUSTRALIAN AIRPORTS, 1960-61 TO 1964-65**

Airport	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Sydney . . . . .	1,442,317	1,493,820	1,566,778	1,802,618	2,086,571
Melbourne . . . . .	1,154,704	1,133,534	1,210,093	1,393,227	1,587,833
Brisbane . . . . .	514,235	506,642	548,044	635,468	754,296
Adelaide . . . . .	419,384	400,372	468,576	526,764	618,101
Canberra . . . . .	207,865	199,507	221,810	263,331	318,882
Perth . . . . .	125,528	129,181	158,606	175,351	209,972
Hobart . . . . .	124,348	120,274	128,412	143,066	158,287
Launceston . . . . .	127,258	126,296	131,021	142,490	152,175
Townsville . . . . .	85,331	87,038	95,227	111,207	137,079
Cairns . . . . .	55,761	55,829	62,720	69,914	83,503
Coolangatta . . . . .	56,887	54,381	54,387	61,949	76,720
Mackay . . . . .	42,074	38,502	38,270	45,310	61,071
Rockhampton . . . . .	40,356	37,981	41,623	46,524	55,809
Cooma . . . . .	36,763	39,156	40,733	46,864	50,757
Devonport . . . . .	32,753	34,329	35,971	39,377	45,401
Wagga . . . . .	55,359	39,868	36,836	41,135	43,404
Kingscote . . . . .	29,258	29,008	30,792	32,821	40,591
Tamworth . . . . .	30,798	30,522	31,592	36,869	40,253
Port Lincoln . . . . .	30,966	30,342	32,057	33,859	38,858
Darwin . . . . .	23,443	25,803	29,721	34,159	38,804

This table indicates a substantial over-all increase over the past few years in travel by air within Australia. Outside the capital cities, the most significant increases occurred on the Central and North Queensland Coast.

#### Rail travel

The following table shows the number of passenger journeys (excluding suburban journeys) made within each railway system. See also page 465 of the chapter Transport and Communication.

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: PASSENGER JOURNEYS<sup>(a)</sup>**  
(EXCLUDING SUBURBAN JOURNEYS)  
(\*000)

System	1954-55	1963-64	1964-65
New South Wales . . . . .	12,401	13,358	13,312
Victoria . . . . .	6,247	5,082	4,907
Queensland . . . . .	6,207	3,391	2,961
South Australia . . . . .	1,399	895	870
Western Australia . . . . .	785	516	484
Tasmania . . . . .	(b) 595	197	205
Commonwealth—			
Trans-Australian . . . . .	110	236	238
Other . . . . .	105	102	109
<b>Australia . . . . .</b>	<b>27,849</b>	<b>23,777</b>	<b>23,086</b>

(a) Based on ticket sales, making allowances for periodical tickets. Inter-system traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes. (b) Concession tickets were counted according to the proportion of the adult fare charged, but subsequently have been counted as full journeys.

Passenger traffic on the Trans-Australia route more than doubled over the ten-year period; it is expected to increase even further with the completion of the trans-continental standard gauge line from Sydney to Perth in 1968-69.

#### Motor vehicle travel

Some information on the usage of motor vehicles was obtained in a sample survey conducted throughout Australia by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in November 1963. The sample comprised 19,676 vehicles, of which 2,742 were cars or station

wagons. Because the survey results are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability and may therefore differ somewhat from the results that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration of all registered motor vehicles. The principal figures relating to cars and station wagons are shown in the following table. They are quoted from a preliminary report on the survey and are subject to revision.

**SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE, 1963**  
**CARS AND STATION WAGONS: STATES AND TERRITORIES**  
(Preliminary estimates)

	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
<b>All cars and station wagons on register(b)—</b>								
Number on register(c)	880,600	707,200	304,400	246,700	170,800	78,400	6,000	2,394,100
Average annual mileage per vehicle miles	8,580	8,650	7,950	8,180	9,090	8,460	8,390	8,510
Business mileage—proportion of all mileage per cent	32.5	29.8	28.1	25.0	26.6	31.4	24.4	29.9
<b>Cars and station wagons, by business mileage(d)—</b>								
Proportion with no business mileage per cent	67.4	66.8	71.3	73.1	73.3	70.2	78.2	68.9
Proportion with business mileage per cent	32.6	33.2	28.7	26.9	26.7	29.8	21.8	31.1
Total per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cars and station wagons, by use for travel to and from work(d)—</b>								
Proportion not used per cent	25.6	28.0	31.5	28.6	24.3	23.0	28.9	27.2
Proportion used on most working days per cent	58.8	57.0	52.8	53.3	62.2	62.4	55.6	57.3
Proportion used on occasional working days per cent	15.6	15.0	15.7	18.1	13.5	14.6	15.5	15.5
Total per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cars and station wagons in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas(d)(e)—</b>								
Proportions of totals—								
Metropolitan per cent	54.8	67.0	45.3	61.0	71.5	38.8	61.9	58.5
Non-metropolitan per cent	45.2	33.0	54.7	39.0	28.5	61.2	38.1	41.5
Total per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Average annual mileage per vehicle—</b>								
Metropolitan miles	9,070	8,600	9,050	7,760	9,150	8,930	9,130	8,770
Non-metropolitan miles	8,960	9,160	7,330	9,330	9,400	8,390	7,640	8,760
All vehicles miles	9,020	8,780	8,110	8,370	9,220	8,600	8,560	8,760
<b>Business mileage, proportion of total—</b>								
Metropolitan per cent	30.4	27.9	34.6	25.5	25.6	38.3	23.9	29.2
Non-metropolitan per cent	35.1	33.5	21.5	24.4	29.1	26.8	26.8	30.9
All vehicles per cent	32.5	29.8	28.1	25.0	26.6	31.4	24.9	29.9

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. the numbers on the register in each month of 1963. at registration.

(b) Includes vehicles in dealers' ownership. (d) Excludes vehicles in dealers' ownership.

(c) Average of (e) Address

An indication of the growth in the use of the motor vehicle as a means of travel is provided by the following figures of combined membership of Australian motoring organizations affiliated with the Australian Automobile Association.

1961	.	.	1,194,658
1962	.	.	1,291,021
1963	.	.	1,406,055
1964	.	.	1,543,415
1965	.	.	1,676,592

For information on the numbers of motor vehicles on the registers of the States and Territories see pages 473-5 of the chapter Transport and Communication.

### Visitor spending

#### Spending by overseas visitors to Australia and by Australians abroad

*Balance of payments estimates.* No direct measure is available of the spending by short-term visitors to Australia or by Australians going abroad in the short-term movement. Expenditures by or on behalf of these visitors, insofar as they are met from external sources of funds, represent a credit item in the balance of payments of the country visited. Official estimates are made of

transactions between Australian residents and the rest of the world classifiable to 'travel' in the course of preparation of estimates of Australia's balance of payments. These estimates are based largely on the foreign exchange record compiled by the Reserve Bank of Australia, which covers travellers' cheques cashed, Australian currency exchanged for visitors' foreign currency, and drawings under letters of credit, etc. by persons visiting Australia for pleasure, business or other reasons, and by Australians visiting overseas. Earnings of Australian domestic airlines for the on-carriage of overseas visitors over internal air routes are included, but, in accordance with the internationally adopted definitions recommended by the International Monetary Fund, overseas earnings of Australian carriers and earnings of overseas shipping and airline companies in respect of fares paid in Australia are excluded from this item and included in the item 'transportation'. Papua and New Guinea are not treated as part of Australia for balance of payments purposes.

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA: CURRENT ACCOUNT INVISIBLE CREDITS AND DEBITS ALLOCATED TO TRAVEL, 1949-50 TO 1964-65**  
(\$ million)

Year	Credits (a)	Debits (b)	Year	Credits (a)	Debits (b)	Year	Credits (a)	Debits (b)
1949-50	8	24	1954-55	11	43	1960-61	30	83
1950-51	9	25	1955-56	12	45	1961-62	34	82
1951-52	9	28	1956-57	18	44	1962-63	33	90
1952-53	10	37	1957-58	15	56	1963-64	41	102
1953-54	10	33	1958-59	17	57	1964-65	51	114
			1959-60	21	72			

(a) Net receipts of travellers' cheques, etc., from persons visiting Australia. (b) Net remittances of travellers' cheques, etc. by Australians visiting overseas.

The scope of these balance of payments estimates does not necessarily correspond to various concepts of international tourist expenditure. The estimates record only the direct expenditure by travellers, whereas in assessing the net gain or loss in foreign exchange resulting from international tourism indirect effects as well as these direct effects may be taken into account.

*Surveys of direct spending.* Surveys of direct spending by visitors, requiring the questioning of visitors at or near the time of their departure, have been made from time to time. One such survey was undertaken on behalf of the Australian National Travel Association by a private market research organization in 1962-63. The survey consisted of a sample of departing visitors who were given questionnaire cards to complete (about 1,360 usable returns were obtained) and a sample of about 400 overseas visitors staying at Sydney hotels who were interviewed. The average daily spendings of visitors as indicated by the results of this survey were as follows.

**SURVEY OF OVERSEA TRAVELLERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1962-63**  
**AVERAGE DAILY SPENDING PER HEAD(a)**  
(Source: Survey undertaken for Australian National Travel Association)  
(\$)

	Visitors from—				
	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth countries excl. New Zealand	New Zealand	United States of America	Elsewhere
Interviews at Sydney hotels(b)—					
Business visitors	24.6		24.8	25.2	23.6
Non-business visitors	18.2		17.2	19.4	25.6
Returned questionnaire cards(c)	7.36	8.90	8.86	13.32	9.82

(a) The amounts shown relate to spending in Australia, as information regarding advance payments was sought in a separate questionnaire. The results were divided by the number of persons covered and by the number of days spent in Australia. (b) The question asked was 'How much would you (and your family) spend daily here?'. (c) The question asked was 'How much did you spend on your visit within Australia?'

Visitor spending is likely to be at a lower daily rate as the length of the visit is prolonged. The following estimates of average daily visitor spending were published in the report submitted to the Australian National Travel Association by two firms of consultants consequent to a survey undertaken during 1964 (see page 1182).

**ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE DAILY VISITOR SPENDING  
PER HEAD, 1965**

(Source: Survey undertaken for Australian National Travel Association)

(\$)

Market area	Period of stay	
	Under one month	Over one month
New Zealand and Oceania . . . . .	14	8
United States and Canada . . . . .	26	14
United Kingdom and Europe . . . . .	16	8
Japan, Hong Kong and Philippines . . . . .	20	10
Other areas . . . . .	14	8

Although the proportions of money spent by visitors on accommodation, food, shopping souvenirs, etc. vary, amongst other reasons, in accordance with personal predilections of visitors and with the differing opportunities for spending provided, they tend to follow a similar pattern. Differences in estimates of spending patterns given by various surveys may not be entirely due to actual differences in the spending patterns of the visitors surveyed, but may be partly explained by differences in the allocation of items of expenditure to the various categories of expenditure. The report *The Future of Travel in the Pacific and Far East* indicated that spending by an oversea visitor in the country visited tended to be in the following proportions: accommodation, 25 per cent; food and drink, 32 per cent; purchases, 25 per cent; sightseeing and amusement, 10 per cent; local transportation, 5 per cent; and other spending, 3 per cent. The ANTA Survey of 1962-63 classified spending as follows: accommodation (including meals in hotels), 38 per cent; other meals, 18 per cent; shopping, 18 per cent; tours, 5 per cent; entertainment, 10 per cent; local transport, 11 per cent.

#### Miscellaneous measures and local surveys of tourist travel and spending

Apart from the estimates of travel, spending, accommodation, etc. referred to elsewhere in this article, all of which are attempts to measure aspects of tourist travel and spending for Australia as a whole, there are many types of statistics collected or estimates made which refer to specific areas, often in considerable detail. While the main purpose of such collections is to assist in the planning of services in, and development of, the areas concerned, they also provide information on, or at least impressions of, travel and spending patterns elsewhere. Some of these statistics are briefly referred to here.

The National Capital Development Commission in the Australian Capital Territory conducts, for planning purposes, sample surveys of visitors, usually over the Easter period, to obtain data about their origin, route, destination, means of transport, length of stay, type of accommodation used, and reactions to Canberra's facilities and attractions. The Commission has also made studies of convention facilities and accommodation occupancy and growth to assist its planning activities.

A series of surveys has been initiated in New South Wales, commencing with a pilot study of the characteristics and economic value of tourism to Port Macquarie.

The Snowy Mountains Authority has maintained statistics since 1958 of the number of passengers on conducted tours of the Scheme. For the year 1964 the total was estimated at 53,000.

The South Australian Government Tourist Bureau has compiled an annual estimate of the number of interstate and oversea holiday and business visitors to South Australia. For 1964 it was estimated that nearly half a million visitors to South Australia spent approximately \$21 million.

In Queensland the Gold Coast City Council in 1964 made an assessment of the number of visitors and the value of their expenditure to the Gold Coast. Working from estimates of the

average costs of a family of four in various types of accommodation, including caravan and camping parks, and based on the assumptions of fifty per cent occupancy and an average length of stay of one week, the total income from the tourist trade in 1964 was assessed at nearly \$72 million.

The Northern Territory Tourist Board has estimated that 28,500 people visited the Northern Territory in 1964, about seven per cent of whom came from overseas. On the basis of its estimate that the average visitor to Alice Springs stays eleven days and spends \$13.75 a day, and the average visitor to Darwin stays 3.75 days and spends \$17.50 a day, the value of tourist spending to the Northern Territory is estimated at about \$8 million a year.

Small local surveys, often by means of questionnaire cards filled in by visitors, have been undertaken in many centres. The Municipality of Cooma estimated that in 1964 about \$800,000 a year in wages earned by the local population could be attributed to visitors. Sixty-eight per cent of the total parties surveyed were on their first visit. Average length of stay was three days. The Proserpine Regional Planning and Tourist Promotion Advisory Committee estimated that the value of tourists' spending to Proserpine for the year ended October 1962 was \$337,000, and that more than 32,000 tourists passed through the area, nearly half of them arriving by air.

### Plans for the development of travel statistics

There has been a remarkable development in the volume and diversification of travel and tourist activity in Australia in recent years, accompanied by an increase in the numbers and types of people and organizations involved—both as users and as suppliers of tourist services and facilities. In consequence, considerable interest has arisen in the development of adequate measures of the various aspects of this subject. The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has conducted surveys of motor vehicle usage and of interstate travel, and investigations are being made towards further development along these lines. The gradual development of passenger statistics so as to provide more information relative to tourist travel, particularly for rail and air transport, is also being planned.

Perhaps the most important development is the increasing involvement of State authorities in fact finding and in the analysis of tourist information. Some of the work being done has been referred to in previous paragraphs. Tourist authorities of some States have expressed the intention of undertaking local or State-wide surveys.

## RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM

### ANTA surveys

Travel research and surveys are comparatively undeveloped in Australia. At the national level, ANTA in the last four or five years has carried out some market research and survey studies, although a great deal remains to be done. Studies conducted by or for ANTA can be grouped as follows.

*Research into existing or potential markets abroad.* Field studies have been carried out in the United States of America, Britain and the Far East. They stem from the needs of ANTA's promotions division and overseas offices for data to guide their advertising, publications and public relations activities.

*Research into the characteristics, attitudes and reactions of overseas visitors to Australia.* In 1962-63 ANTA had a major study carried out regarding overseas visitors to Australia. From time to time it has carried out surveys on matters such as cruise passengers visiting Australia, spendings resulting from individual cruise ships calling at Australia, and the routes followed by overseas visitors' tours.

*Surveys of aspects of Australia's attractions and travel and tourist industry plant.* These studies have ranged from measures of accommodation growth and means of financing it to visitor shopping and souvenirs. The purpose of this work is to inform ANTA of the volume and quality of Australia's facilities in relation to the needs and preferences of existing and potential visitors from the main overseas markets.

ANTA also gathers information through overseas sources on aspects of international travel and tourism which have relevance to the Australian situation. It maintains a technical library at its Melbourne Head Office. A Research Bulletin is published six times a year, through which the results of ANTA'S research and survey work are disseminated.

### Australian Tourist Industry Development Survey

During 1964 an Australian Tourist Industry Development Survey was undertaken by two New York firms for ANTA on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments. The

Report, entitled *Australia's Travel and Tourist Industry*, 1965, was published in July 1966 and covers many aspects of travel and tourism in Australia and their potential. The report states that Australia stands on the threshold of great opportunity in the field of international tourism and that it should meet the challenges provided by an expanding travel movement of Australians at home and the travel needs of a greatly increased flow of oversea visitors, and should establish policies and plan for the development of its tourist industry, destination areas and travel facilities. International travel to Australia is projected in this report to potential targets of 320,000 visitors by 1970 and 607,000 by 1975. Their spending in Australia could reach over \$120 million in 1970 and over \$206 million in 1975. The authors suggest that these estimates of spending, which exclude any allowances for spending by cruise ship passengers, are conservative. Accommodation needs within the next decade are projected at 46,600 additional rooms. The report indicates what it considers to be the more important requirements if substantial benefits are to be realized. Among them are the following.

Recognition by the Commonwealth and State Governments of the role of travel and tourism and of an adequate travel plant in the overall economy of the country, accompanied by increased recognition thereof by the public generally.

Determination of the roles of the Commonwealth Government and the State and Territory Governments in relation to each other and to the activities of the many business organizations and individuals engaged in the various segments of the industry.

Planning of, and financial encouragement for, additional accommodation to supply the needs of the steadily increasing numbers of domestic and oversea travellers.

Constant efforts towards reduction, as feasible, of international air fares from distant markets, particularly through special promotional fares.

Creation of special tourist fares within Australia, primarily by air, to encourage travel over circular routes designed to induce more travellers, domestic and overseas, to visit more of the continent.

Adoption of an intensive promotion programme in travel markets overseas, correlated with development of travel attractions and facilities in Australia.

#### Surveys by New South Wales Department of Tourist Activities

In 1965 the New South Wales Department of Tourist Activities appointed a research officer and initiated a pilot survey of the tourist industry at Port Macquarie. This was preliminary to the design of an effective survey for resort towns, conducted by means of questionnaires completed by tourists and information obtained from accommodation operators, retailers and others. The Department of Tourist Activities proposes to institute a series of surveys of movement and spending of tourists within the State.

#### Conclusion

To sum up, little research has been carried out so far in the field of travel and tourism in Australia. Perhaps because tourism in Australia is, by oversea standards, still at a comparatively unsophisticated stage of development, there is little emphasis on the use of market research and survey techniques by government tourist departments and private enterprise organizations. Only a few market research studies have been carried out in recent years, and there are few research officers engaged specifically in this subject, although some organizations have well set-up market research and planning departments carrying out continuing analyses of various aspects of their particular industry.

#### FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Great hopes are held for the future of travel and tourism in Australia, since public demand for tourist goods and services is steadily increasing and there are no apparent signs of the limit being reached. Australia has, with much of the rest of the world, been participating in the last couple of decades in an extension of the travel market, both domestic and international, on an ever-broadening economic and social base.

The vast technological developments in transportation are continuing, and provide an exciting prospect for Australia in terms of its still rather remote geographical relationship to the rest of the world. By 1970, for instance, the aviation industry expects that the large sub-sonic 'jumbo-jets', or 'jet-buses', will be in service. These are designed to carry 490 economy or 378 mixed-class passengers, and will be faster than present jets. Economical operation may eventually be expected to make substantial fare reductions possible. The successors to these aircraft will be supersonic airliners flying at twice the speed of sound, with the capacity to halve present flying times to Australia.

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## DIARY OF PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC EVENTS, 1965-66

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

<i>Years</i>	<i>Year Book No.</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1931 to 1938 . . . . .	33 . . . . .	968-77
1939 to 1944 . . . . .	36 . . . . .	1129-41
1945 to 1948 . . . . .	37 . . . . .	1235-45
1949 to 1951 . . . . .	39 . . . . .	1331-40
1952 to 1955 . . . . .	42 . . . . .	1149-60
1956 to 1958 . . . . .	46 . . . . .	1185-92
1958-59 to 1961-62 . . . . .	48 . . . . .	1188-1200
1962-63 . . . . .	49 . . . . .	1253-56
1963-64 . . . . .	50 . . . . .	1283-88
1964-65 . . . . .	51 . . . . .	1269-74

In the year 1965-66 the rate of economic progress was less than that of recent years.

In current prices gross national expenditure increased in 1965-66 by about 5 per cent compared with an increase of 14 per cent in 1964-65. Similarly, gross national product increased in 1965-66 by 4 per cent compared with 9 per cent in 1964-65. The smaller increase in gross national product in 1965-66 is largely a reflection of the fact that the drought in that year caused a substantial reduction in both volume and value of farm output. However, the gross operating surplus of companies in the trading enterprise sector increased by only 2 per cent compared with 10 per cent in 1964-65. The Consumer Price Index, the components of which relate to a substantial portion of total consumption expenditure, increased by 3.7 per cent between 1964-65 and 1965-66. This, together with other available but incomplete price and cost data, indicates that the average increase in prices of all items included in gross national expenditure may have approached 4 per cent in 1965-66.

There was an increase of \$21 million in international reserves in 1965-66 and exports of goods and services increased by 3 per cent compared with an increase of 4 per cent in imports.

An increase in retail sales (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.) of 5 per cent was accompanied by a decrease in outstanding balances in transactions financed by instalment credit from \$1,445.4 million in June 1965, to \$1,427.2 million in June 1966, and an increase of \$213.9 million in loans, advances, and bills discounted by Major Trading Banks. At the same time the combined trading bank and savings bank deposits reached \$10,562 million. The liquid assets and Government securities ratio of Major Trading Banks increased from 22.2 per cent in June 1965 to 24.2 per cent in June 1966, while the amount in the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts with the Reserve Bank declined from \$656 million in June 1965 to \$473 million in June 1966 as a result of releases of funds to assist the trading banks to continue lending and the establishment of a farm development fund of \$50 million to assist primary producers.

There was considerable activity in the iron ore mining industry during the year. New contracts were made by a number of companies operating in Western Australia and Tasmania for export of ore mainly to Japan. Bauxite deposits were also the centre of considerable activity, and new deposits of nickel and silver-lead were reported. Oil and gas exploration continued and resulted in discoveries of commercial quantities of gas in central Australia and off-shore in Victoria and oil at Barrow Island in Western Australia and in Queensland.

Average earnings increased by 3.2 per cent between June 1965 and June 1966 compared with an increase of 7 per cent in the previous year. The judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the 1966 Basic Wage Case handed down in July 1966 granted an increase of \$2 a week in the basic wage.

The continuing drought caused a substantial reduction in both volume and value of farm output. Rainfall was inadequate over large areas of southern Queensland and northern and western New South Wales, and the Commonwealth made substantial amounts of money available for drought relief. Livestock numbers decreased in New South Wales and Queensland from 96 million sheep and lambs and 12 million cattle to 79 million and 11 million respectively during the year ended 31 March 1966.

The levelling-off in building activity which was evident at the end of 1964-65 developed into a downward movement in the first half of 1965-66 and despite a renewed upward trend in the second half of the year the number of new houses and flats commenced decreased from 116,700



in 1964-65 to 107,200 in 1965-66. In the motor industry, too, there was a falling-off during the year. Registrations of new motor vehicles decreased markedly after August 1965 and have since been consistently at a lower level than for some years past. The reduced activity in these key industries had some effect on employment levels, but although there was an increase of 6,402 in the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit (19,058 at the end of June 1966), total civilian employment (other than rural) continued to increase (from 3,604,000 in June 1965 to 3,704,000 in June 1966, an increase of nearly 3 per cent).

- 21 *July*. Increase of 6.6 per cent in shipping freight charges for cargoes from Australia to Europe announced. To operate from 1 September (wool), 1 October (general cargo), and 1 February (fruit).
- 22 *July*. Broken Hill Pty. announced \$80 million expansion programme over next two years for Port Kembla steel works.
- 4 *August*. Commonwealth cash loan of \$70 million opened, issued with yields of 5 per cent for 2 years 9 months, 5.13 per cent for 9 years 6 months, and 5.25 per cent for 19 years 9 months; over-subscribed by \$35 million.
- 17 *August*. Commonwealth Budget for 1965-66 introduced into House of Representatives. In 1964-65 receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund were \$4,418.2 million, and expenditure (excluding payments of \$222.8 million to the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve) amounted to \$4,195.4 million. The main items of revenue (1963-64 figures shown in parenthesis) were: income taxes, \$2,295.6 million (\$1,874.4 million); excise duties, \$631 million (\$582.2 million); customs duties, \$268.8 million (\$232.8 million); sales tax, \$362.8 million (\$325.2 million); and pay-roll tax, \$150.1 million (\$136.4 million). The main items of expenditure were: payments to or for the States, \$976.8 million (\$896.2 million); social and health services, \$890.4 million (\$832.6 million); defence services \$609.0 million (\$443.4 million); war and repatriation services, \$239.0 million (\$225.4 million); capital works services, \$387.0 million (\$352.6 million). The Budget for 1965-66 provided for an estimated expenditure of \$4,987.9 million, to be provided from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Australian and New Zealand Governments confirmed agreement made for limited free trade area which will apply to about 60 per cent of the trade between the two countries. (Approved by G.A.T.T. on 6 April 1966.)

- 26 *August*. Order placed for building of Macchi jet trainers for R.A.A.F. in Australia. Government announced plans for extending production by gaining export contracts.
- 31 *August*. 1965-66 Budget introduced into Tasmanian House of Assembly. The transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1964-65 resulted in a deficit of \$1,618,000. Receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund totalled \$74,846,000 and expenditure \$76,465,000. For 1965-66 it was estimated that expenditure would be \$84,308,000 and revenue \$82,948,000, leaving a deficit of \$1,360,000.

Contract for \$8 million let for construction of standard gauge railway between Merredin and Koolyanobbing (Western Australia).

- 1 *September*. 1965-66 Budget introduced into South Australian House of Assembly. In 1964-65 revenue amounted to \$222,182,000 and expenditure to \$224,804,000, leaving a deficit of \$2,622,000. For 1965-66 it was estimated that revenue would be \$239,954,000 and expenditure \$243,036,000, leaving a deficit of \$3,082,000.

Minister for Territories announced plans for setting up Development Bank in Papua-New Guinea with capital of \$2 million.

- 8 *September*. Tariff Board report on crude oil issued and consequential Government policy decisions announced. (See the chapter Mineral Industry, page 1050.)
- 15 *September*. 1965-66 Budget introduced into Victorian Legislative Assembly. In 1964-65 revenue and expenditure amounted to \$480,668,000. The 1965-66 Budget provided for expenditure and revenue of \$515,788,000. Railway operating expenses and income were estimated at \$106,579,000 and \$105,200,000 respectively, and it was anticipated that the Railway Equalization Account would have to provide the balance of \$1,379,000.

Australian consortium, in association with Swiss group, granted lease of Gove (Northern Territory) bauxite deposits. Alumina plant with 300,000 ton capacity to be built by 1971.

- 20 *September*. Visiting trade mission from Taiwan made deals exceeding \$6 million for purchase of primary produce and sale of textiles and processed foodstuffs.
- 21 *September*. Trade agreement signed in Seoul between Australia and Korea. Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Enquiry tabled in House of Representatives.
- 22 *September*. 1965-66 Budget introduced into New South Wales Legislative assembly. During 1964-65 the transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, Railways, Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Services and Maritime Services Board resulted in a deficit of \$9,162,000 (total revenue overall was \$730,691,000, total expenditure \$739,853,000). After providing for

- debt charges, there was a surplus of \$176,000 on the Department of Railways, a deficit of \$4,938,000 on the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Services, and a surplus of \$72,000 from the operations of the Maritime Services Board. The 1965-66 Budget provided for an overall deficit of \$8,092,000 (revenue \$763,007,000, expenditure \$771,099,000). After meeting debt charges, it was estimated that there would be a deficit of \$219,000 on the Railways, a deficit of \$6,356,000 on the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Services, and a surplus of \$43,000 on the Maritime Services Board.
- 30 *September*. 1965-66 Budget introduced into Queensland Legislative Assembly. In 1964-65 receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amounted to \$267,139,312 and expenditure to \$271,215,060. For 1965-66 it was estimated that revenue would amount to \$290,090,000 and expenditure to \$293,082,116.
- 5 *October*. 1965-66 Budget introduced in Western Australian Legislative Assembly. Financial transactions for the year 1964-65 resulted in a deficit of \$4,697,050. For 1965-66 it was estimated that expenditure would be \$203,628,000 and revenue \$201,982,000, leaving a deficit of \$1,646,000.
- Australia agreed to an increase of \$US100 million in its quota to the International Monetary Fund.
- 16 *October*. Trade agreement signed in Moscow between Australia and U.S.S.R. Australian airlines announced 6 per cent increase in air fares and cargo rates in Australia and New Guinea.
- 21 *October*. Australia took part in discussion on proposed establishment of an Asian Development Bank to promote economic development in the ECAFE region. Australian proposed contribution \$75 million.
- 9 *November*. Commonwealth \$US 25 million loan opened in New York, issued at 99.75 per cent with interest of 5.75 per cent and a period of 20 years. It was fully subscribed, predominantly from European sources. The proceeds were applied to the 1965-66 programme for works and housing.
- 11 *November*. Commonwealth cash loan of \$100 million opened, issued with yields of 5 per cent for 2 years 6 months, 5.13 per cent for 9 years 9 months, and 5.25 per cent for 22 years; over-subscribed by \$33 million.
- 16 *November*. Economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia.
- 25 *November*. New South Wales Government provided for making of long-term low interest loans to primary producers in necessitous circumstances as a result of the drought.
- 26 *November*. Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced operations in all States.
- 1 *December*. Australian Aluminium Company Ltd. announced plans for building \$22 million aluminium smelter in Newcastle area.
- 5 *December*. New reserves of hard coking coal, estimated at 260 million tons of recoverable coal, discovered on south coast of New South Wales.
- 6 *December*. Reserve Bank released \$48 million from statutory reserve deposit accounts to enable banks to maintain lending.
- 9 *December*. Wool-growers voted against referendum on proposed reserve price scheme for wool sales (see chapter Rural Industry, page 945.)
- 22 *December*. American company awarded \$15 million contract for building Murray 2 project in Snowy Mountains scheme.
- 1 *January*. Commonwealth Special Bonds Series 'A' reached final maturity. Out of the \$44 million total debt, \$33 million was converted to Special Bonds Series 'L' and the remainder was redeemed.
- 13 *January*. It was announced by the Reserve Bank that female employees were now able to keep their jobs after marriage and could be given paid leave when having babies.
- 28 *January*. Announcement made that two roll-on, roll-off vessels for Australian National Line are to be built in Brisbane.
- 14 *February*. Australia adopted dollar-cent system of decimal currency (see chapter Private Finance, page 671).
- Special Bonds Series 'M' issued at par with interest rising from 4.5 to 5.25 per cent and optional redemption prices at par to 103 per cent at maturity. Commonwealth Treasury Note terms adjusted, price 98.87 to yield 4.58 per cent at 13 week maturity. Income tax rebate of 10c on each \$1 of Treasury Note income was withdrawn.
- 18 *February*. Commonwealth cash loan of \$100 million opened, issued with yields of 5 per cent for 3 years, 5.13 per cent for 9 years 9 months, and 5.25 per cent for 23 years 9 months; over-subscribed by \$74 million.

- 22 *February*. Northern Territory Administrator announced that world's largest cattle station, Alexandria Downs, was to be subdivided following a land resumption. Resumption will provide for three new cattle stations each of over 1,000 square miles, and a fauna and flora reserve of 4,000 square miles.
- 24 *February*. Commonwealth Government offered long-term loans totalling \$20 million over next 5 years to increase planting rate on Government softwood plantations so as to make Australia ultimately self-sufficient in timber.
- 7 *March*. Commonwealth Arbitration Commission Award (to become operative December 1968) provided for pay and working conditions of Aboriginal stockmen in Northern Territory to be on same basis as for white employees.
- 8 *March*. Prime Minister announced that Government would underwrite loans to farmers for developmental purposes totalling \$50 million repayable over 12 to 15 years at less than 5 per cent interest.
- 15 *March*. Oil flowed from well 27 miles off-shore from Lakes Entrance (Victoria).
- 16 *March*. 150,000 square miles of grazing lands in Queensland leased to United States syndicate. Commonwealth Government offered additional loan finance of \$15 million to States to give stimulus to their housing programme.
- 21 *March*. Ratification of the Commonwealth's raising of a private loan of \$US 54 million in New York for financing the purchase of aircraft and parts by Qantas Empire Airways and Australian National Airlines Commission (T.A.A.). The loan is repayable in half-yearly instalments from 1968 to 1974, with interest rates from 5 to 5.75 per cent.
- 22 *March*. Maritime Services Board announced plans for modernizing New South Wales ports, involving estimated expenditure of \$166 million (Sydney \$96 million, Newcastle \$58 million, other ports \$12 million) over next 10 years.
- 30 *March*. New South Wales Parliamentary Salaries Act gave Members of the Legislative Council a salary (\$2,040 a year) for the first time (as distinct from the expense 'allowance' previously payable) and increased salaries of Members of the Legislative Assembly by \$1,540 a year.
- 1 *April*. Reserve Bank of Australia released \$125 million of reserves to help establish the \$50 million Farm Development Loan Fund (*see* 8 March) and to maintain bank liquidity anticipated as a result of deficit in balance of payments.
- 8 *April*. Large nickel deposit discovered near Kalgoorlie (Western Australia).
- 11 *April*. \$US 100 million borrowed by Commonwealth Government for current defence programme.
- 12 *April*. Wide range of products of less developed countries admitted from this date at preferential rates of duty, also traditional cottage industry products of these countries to be duty free.
- 10 *May*. Commonwealth cash loan of \$75 million opened, issued with yields of 5 per cent for 3 years 2 months, 5.13 per cent for 9 years 5 months, and 5.25 per cent for 21 years 6 months; under-subscribed by \$13 million.
- 26 *May*. Australia's third commercial oil-field declared at Barrow Island, 50 miles off Western Australian coast.
- 2 *June*. First shipment of iron ore from Mount Goldsworthy field left Port Hedland (Western Australia).
- 16 *June*. Loan Council met in Canberra and approved borrowing programme for 1966-67 of \$645 million (\$525 million for State Works, \$120 million for Commonwealth-State Housing).
- 30 *June*. Commonwealth Special Cash Loan of \$169 million issued with yields of 5 per cent for 3 years 1 month, 5.13 per cent for 9 years 5 months, and 5.25 per cent for 21 years 4 months. Average increase of \$3.50 a ton for phosphate rock delivered to the superphosphate industry announced by British Phosphate Commissioners.

1966-67

- 8 *July*. Commonwealth Arbitration Commission handed down decision in 1966 Basic Wage Case. Basic wage increased by \$2 a week. Margins to be reviewed and decision made later.

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

### CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF CHIEF EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA SINCE 1955

NOTES. In issues of the Year Book up to No. 48 (*see* No. 48, page 1201) this table covered events back to the establishment of settlement in Australia in 1788. Later issues up to No. 50 (*see* No. 50, page 1289) covered events back to 1945. This issue covers the years 1955 to 1963.

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

- 1955 First power generated by Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority. Australian population reached 9,000,000. Cocos (Keeling) Islands became Territory under authority of Commonwealth.
- 1956 Amendment to Conciliation and Arbitration Act altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating judicial functions from conciliation and arbitration functions.
- 1957 High Court ruled that interstate vehicles could not be compelled to register in New South Wales, but upheld validity of Victorian tax on commercial vehicles, including those engaged in interstate trade, imposed solely for the maintenance of roads. National Capital Development Commission set up to co-ordinate development of Canberra as centre of government.
- 1958 Prime Minister officially opened Australia's first nuclear reactor at Lucas Heights, near Sydney. Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) transferred to Australian Administration.
- 1959 Appointment of Decimal Currency Committee to investigate advantages and disadvantages of a decimal currency. Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1958 provided for three weeks annual holiday for all New South Wales workers. Population reached 10,000,000.
- 1960 Provision made for Social Service benefits to be paid to Australian Aborigines. *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* and *Reserve Bank Act 1959* proclaimed (*see* page 681). Goods comprising 90 per cent of Australia's current imports exempted from licensing provisions. National Service training suspended. Report of Decimal Currency Committee presented to Parliament—decimal currency system favoured. Changes made in Constitution of Papua and New Guinea providing for an increase in number of indigenous members of Legislative Council to eleven, including six elected by indigenes. Commonwealth Government announced special economic measures designed to counter inflationary trend and safeguard overseas funds.
- 1961 Australia's first guided missile base established at Williamstown (New South Wales). Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* unifying State Acts, became operative (*see* page 533). Commonwealth Government announced tax concessions to exporters for promotional expenses in developing overseas export markets. Oil discovered in south-west Queensland. Australian population census taken. Iron ore deposits estimated at 1,800 million tons discovered at Pilbara (Western Australia).
- 1962 Western Australian Premier signed agreement with American companies for 21-year lease to extract and export up to 15 million tons of iron ore from Pilbara deposits. Commonwealth and Western Australian Electoral Acts amended to provide for votes for Aborigines. Work began on standardization of rail gauge from Kwinana to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia). Commonwealth provided \$3,530,000 grants to States for assistance to universities in development of training facilities for medical students in teaching hospitals. First production of bauxite ore from Weipa deposits. Aborigines exercised voting rights in Northern Territory for first time.
- 1963 Commonwealth Committee of Economic Enquiry appointed to investigate broad aspects of the Australian economy. Approval given to agreement for United States to establish, maintain and operate a naval communications station at North West Cape, Western Australia. Western Australian Government signed \$156 million contract for the establishment and development of a new iron and steel industry in the State. Australia signed Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Uniform *Marriage Act 1961* came into effect. Decimal currency legislation introduced into House of Representatives (*see* page 672). Australian population reached 11 million.

- 1964 Agreement concluded with United States of America on establishment of meteorological research station at Pearce (Western Australia) R.A.A.F. Base. Australian Defence Mission sent to Malaysia. R.A.N. Destroyer *Voyager* sunk in collision off Jervis Bay with loss of eighty-two lives. First general election from common roll in Papua-New Guinea. New South Wales Government employees granted four weeks annual leave. Australia represented as full regional member of ECAFE for the first time at 20th Conference in Teheran. Commonwealth Government announced programme of assistance for schools for teaching of science. Commonwealth Bureau of Roads to be set up to make a full and continuous study of the roads problem. Moonie to Brisbane oil pipeline opened and Australia's first commercial oil production started. Additional naval, army and air-force units made available for service in Malaysia. Advance party of army engineers left for Sabah (North Borneo). Northern Territory Legislative Council passed legislation removing discrimination against Aborigines. Army sent instructors and advisers to Vietnam. First applications lodged for Commonwealth Home Savings Grants. Australia joined eighteen other members of International Telecommunications Union in setting up an international communications satellite system. United States and Australian Governments agreed to establish joint educational foundation to succeed Fulbright Scheme. Commonwealth Government approved construction of \$2 million tracking station at Gove in the Northern Territory for ELDO (see page 1062). Construction began of new \$8 million jet airport at Tullamarine, Victoria, to handle international air traffic. Northern Territory *Social Welfare Ordinance* 1964 (see page 1090) repealed *Welfare Ordinance* 1953-1963 and provided for assistance without control for any person socially or economically in need of it. Sydney and Cornell (United States of America) Universities pooled resources to set up joint Astronomy Centre, the largest of its kind in the world. New South Wales State Electricity Commission began construction of \$200 million power station at Liddell. Commonwealth Government established licensing system for intrastate civil aviation. Australian forces saw action in Malaysia. Prime Minister announced expansion of defence provisions involving additional defence expenditure of \$2,440 million over three years, resumption of National Service Training, and establishment of special Reserve Forces (see page 1054). *National Service Act* 1964 passed. Commonwealth Government allowed export of iron ore to Japan from fields in Western Australia (see page 1048). Legislation introduced in New South Wales Parliament to establish University of Newcastle (see page 603). First awards of Commonwealth Scholarships to secondary school students.
- 1965 *January*. New passenger car ferry, the *Empress of Australia*, commissioned for Sydney-Hobart run. Two more roll-on roll-off cargo ships ordered by Australian Shipping Commission.
- February*. Full High Court judgment on intra-state airlines case held that New South Wales Air Transport Act requiring intra-state services to hold a State licence was valid, but also that four out of five relevant Commonwealth regulations were valid, so that airlines needed Commonwealth licence as well. Australia signed major defence agreement to buy \$312 million of aircraft and other military equipment in next three years. Royal Australian Mint opened.
- March*. First ballot for National Service call-up. Premier of Singapore made short visit for talks with Commonwealth and State Ministers and senior officials. Martin Report on tertiary education tabled in House of Representatives (Commonwealth will provide grants, subject to matching grants by States, rising from \$5 million to \$50 million over six-year period for development of technical education at tertiary level and will award 1,000 additional scholarships, to total of 6,000).
- April*. Australia changed to metric system for dispensing of medicine.
- May*. Australia received orders for supply of \$12 million Ikara anti-submarine weapons system to Royal Navy. New steelworks opened at Whyalla (South Australia). 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, embarked for service in South Vietnam.
- June*. Australia agreed to establishment of Legislative Council for Nauru and payment of substantially higher phosphate royalties. Victorian fodder shipped to New South Wales to relieve stock losses in worst drought for sixty-three years.
- July*. First recruits under new National Service call-up entered camp. Minister for Defence announced establishment of a United States radio research base at Amberley air-force base (Queensland). First R.A.A.F. Squadron equipped with Mirage jet fighters formed.
- August*. Australia gave separate diplomatic recognition to Singapore. Third Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference held in Sydney. \$8 million contract let for construction of Merredin-Koolyanobbing (Western Australia) standard gauge railway.
- September*. Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Enquiry tabled in House of Representatives. Lord Casey took office as Governor-General. Australia's first woman judge appointed (to South Australian bench). Australia's first submarine for 34 years launched at Greenock, Scotland.

- 1965 *October*. House of Representatives passed Stevedoring Industry Act (see page 443). Sir Robert Menzies appointed by Queen to post of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (invested July 1966). First trade agreement between Australia and U.S.S.R. signed in Moscow.
- November*. President of Malagasy Republic arrived in Australia for six-day visit. One of world's largest seismological installations was set up in Northern Territory over a period of time by United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority in association with Australian National University. Economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia. Mills Cross radio telescope opened by Prime Minister near Hoskinstown (N.S.W.). Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced operations in all States. Winston Churchill Memorial Trust announced award of first forty-eight Churchill fellowships.
- December*. Australian Aluminium Co. Ltd. announced plans for building \$22 million smelter in Newcastle district. Largest Australian built ship, the 49,000 ton bulk ore carrier *Darling River*, launched. First section of Sydney-Newcastle expressway opened as toll-road by New South Wales Minister for Highways.
- 1966 *January*. United States Ambassador-at-large arrived in Australia for talks on Vietnam War. Sir Robert Menzies announced his retirement as leader of Liberal Party. Mr. Harold Holt sworn in as Prime Minister. Dame Annabelle Rankin included in new ministry, first woman to administer a Government department in Australia. Charles, Prince of Wales, arrived in Australia for period of schooling at Timbertop school, Victoria.
- February*. Ten o'clock closing of hotels introduced in Victoria. Australia adopted dollar—cent system of decimal currency. United States Vice-President, Mr. Humphrey, made two-day visit to Australia.
- March*. Commonwealth Arbitration Commission gave judgment that by December 1968 pay and working conditions of Aboriginal stockmen in Northern Territory were to be on same basis as for white employees. Immigration laws amended to provide for relaxation of restrictions on entry of persons of non-European race (see page 220). Prime Minister announced the replacement of the Australian Army battalion in Vietnam by an Army Task Force of two battalions and support units. H.M.A.S. *Perth*, Australia's new guided missile destroyer, arrived in Sydney. Parliament passed Act giving member for Australian Capital Territory full voting rights. Oil flowed from well 27 miles off-shore from Lakes Entrance (Victoria). Australia and Mexico agreed to exchange of Ambassadors. New South Wales Parliamentary salaries increased.
- April*. First National Service personnel left for Vietnam. Prime Minister made four-day visit to Vietnam. All National Servicemen posted overseas to have vote at Commonwealth elections.
- May*. Europa 1, first ELDO rocket, launched at Woomera. First National Serviceman in Australian army ever to die on foreign soil killed in action in Vietnam. Australia's third commercial oilfield declared at Barrow Island, 50 miles off Western Australian coast.
- June*. World's largest solar still, and first to be used for town water supply in Australia, set up at Coober Pedy (South Australia). First shipment of iron ore from Mount Goldsworthy field left Port Hedland (Western Australia). Australia joined eight other Asian and Pacific nations in forming Asian and Pacific Cooperation Council (ASPAC). Loan Council and Premiers' Conference met at Canberra. Leader of the Federal Opposition wounded by shot while leaving political meeting. Tighter security advocated for safety of politicians. SEATO Conference held in Canberra. Prime Minister left on mission to United States and United Kingdom. ELDO decided to transfer base to French Guiana. 1966 Census taken. ANZUS foreign ministers held Conference in Canberra. Australian and New Zealand Prime Ministers held Conference in Canberra.
- July*. Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased basic wage by \$2 a week. Margins to be reviewed and decision made later.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY: AUSTRALIA

In most cases where figures are available back to 1861, these were shown in Year Book No. 39, pages xxviii-xxix.

The statistics in this summary relate in general to the periods shown in the table headings; where the statistics relate to other periods, this is indicated in footnotes.

	Year ended 30 June—								
	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942	1952	1962	1966	
<b>DEMOGRAPHY(a)—</b>									
Population(b)									
'000 males	2,005	2,382	2,799	3,333	3,599	4,311	5,355	5,784	
'000 females	1,820	2,192	2,712	3,220	3,545	4,217	5,249	5,695	
'000 persons	3,825	4,574	5,511	6,553	7,144	8,528	10,604	11,479	
Natural increase	'000	56.6	74.3	82.1	61.9	63.3	111.5	151.0	
Net oversea migration	'000	3.0	74.4	17.5	-10.1	5.2	111.4	61.5	
Marriages	'000	28	39	47	39	75	77	77	
Rate(c)		7.3	8.8	8.6	6.0	10.6	9.2	7.3	
Divorces(d) and judicial separations.	'000	398	509	1,490	1,969	3,351	7,330	6,750	
Rate(c)		103	122	136	119	135	193	240	
Births	'000	27.2	27.2	25.0	18.2	18.9	23.0	22.9	
Rate(c)		46	48	54	57	71	82	89	
Deaths	'000	12.2	10.7	9.9	8.7	10.0	9.7	8.5	
Rate(c)		10.7	8.4	9.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	
Infant deaths	'000	103.6	68.5	65.7	42.1	39.7	25.2	19.5	
Rate(e)									
<b>WAGES (ADULT MALES)(b)—</b>									
Minimum weekly wage rate index numbers(f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.5	85.8	129.5	144.1	
<b>PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—</b>									
<b>Agricultural(g)—</b>									
								(l)	
Wheat	Area mill. acs.	5.1	7.4	9.7	14.7	12.0	10.4	14.7	16.8
	Yield mill. bus.	39	72	129	191	167	160	247	258
	Av. yield bus.	7.5	9.6	13.3	12.9	13.9	15.4	16.8	15.4
	Area '000 acs.	461	617	733	1,085	1,460	2,365	3,097	3,497
Oats	Yield mill. bus.	9.8	9.6	12.1	15.2	22.3	34.5	55.1	70.0
	Av. yield bus.	21.2	15.5	16.6	14.0	15.3	14.6	17.8	20.0
	Area '000 acs.	75	116	299	342	784	1,118	2,383	2,064
Barley	Yield mill. bus.	1.5	2.1	6.1	6.3	18.0	21.9	41.5	49.3
	Av. yield bus.	20.4	17.7	20.4	18.4	23.0	19.6	17.4	23.9
	Area '000 acs.	295	340	305	269	301	170	211	212
Maize	Yield mill. bus.	7.0	8.9	7.8	7.1	7.4	4.0	7.3	6.9
	Av. yield bus.	23.9	26.3	25.7	26.2	24.7	23.7	34.7	32.4
	Area '000 acs.	1,688	2,518	2,995	2,635	2,758	1,549	2,274	2,793
Hay	Yield '000 tons	2,025	2,868	3,902	3,167	3,575	2,345	2,693	4,963
	Av. yield tons	1.20	1.14	1.30	1.20	1.30	1.51	1.62	1.78
	Area '000 acs.	110	130	149	145	99	118	94	88
Potatoes	Yield '000 tons	323	301	388	397	333	509	526	508
	Av. yield tons	2.94	2.31	2.60	2.74	3.35	4.31	5.57	5.78
	Area '000 acs.	87	101	128	242	255	282	387	470
Sugar-cane(h)	Yield '000 tons	1,368	1,682	2,437	4,213	5,154	5,327	9,577	15,070
	Av. yield tons	15.7	16.7	19.0	17.4	20.3	18.9	24.8	32.0
	Area '000 acs.	64	61	92	115	130	136	133	139
Vineyards	Wine mill gals.	5.3	5.0	8.5	14.2	15.6	35.3	41.7	38.6
Total area of crops	mill. acs.	8.4	12.1	15.4	21.2	20.5	19.7	29.6	34.7
<b>Pastoral, dairying, etc.—</b>									
Livestock(i)	horses mill.	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.5
	cattle "	8.5	11.8	14.4	12.3	13.6	14.9	18.0	18.0
	sheep "	72	97	86	111	125	118	158	157
	pigs "	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.7
Wool(j)	mill. lb.	(a) 539	(a) 798	723	1,007	1,167	1,080	1,699	1,639
Butter	'000 tons	(a) 46	(a) 95	(a) 119	175	168	135	198	205
Cheese	" "	(a) 5.3	(a) 7.1	(a) 14.6	14.0	30.1	40.6	55.7	58.0
<b>Meat(k)—</b>									
Beef and veal	'000 tons			339	350	534	582	791	922
Mutton and lamb	" "	n.a.	n.a.	218	307	372	282	587	584
Pigmeat	" "			51	70	121	85	120	133
Total meat	" "	n.a.	n.a.	608	727	1,027	949	1,498	1,639

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) At 31 December of previous year. (c) Number per 1,000 of mean population. (d) Decreases made absolute, including decrees for nullity of marriage. (e) Number per 1,000 live births. (f) New series. Base: 1954=100. Excludes rural industry. (g) Season ended in year shown. (h) Cane cut for crushing. (i) At 31 December of previous year for years to 1942, at 31 March thereafter. (j) In terms of greasy. (k) Carcass weight in terms of fresh meat. (l) Except for wheat, crop figures are for 1964-65.

See headnotes on page 1192

	Year ended 30 June—							
	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942	1952	1962	1966
<b>PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES—</b>								
<i>continued</i>								
<b>Minerals(a)(b)—</b>								
Copper(c) . . . . . '000 tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.5	20.9	18.1	95.6	90.8
Gold(c) . . . . . '000 fine oz.	3,300	2,484	758	595	1,497	896	1,076	877
Lead(c) . . . . . '000 tons	n.a.	222.0	57.7	162.6	275.5	212.0	269.7	355.2
Zinc(c) . . . . . (d)		190.3	20.7	97.5	170.0	189.2	311.2	347.6
Black coal . . . . . mill. tons	6.9	10.5	12.8	8.4	14.2	17.6	24.0	31.4
Brown coal . . . . . " "		(d)	0.1	2.2	4.6	7.8	16.3	20.7
<b>Forestry—</b>								
Sawn output of Aust. grown timber mill, sup. ft	(a) 452	(a) 605	590	237	914	1,393	1,352	1,471
<b>Factories—</b>								(m)
Number of factories . . . '000	(e)	14.5	18.0	21.7	27.0	45.8	58.5	61.0
Persons employed . . . . . (e)		312	379	337	725	978	1,121	1,269
Salaries and wages paid . . \$m	(e)	56	136	112	360	1,224	2,286	2,994
<b>Net value of production—</b>								
Chemicals, etc. . . . . \$m	n.a.	2.2	6.4	15.8	59.6	127.4	364.4	503.9
Industrial metals, etc. . . . . n.a.		24.0	47.2	45.6	239.8	826.2	1,770.3	2,484.7
Textiles, etc. . . . . n.a.		15.0	38.4	13.8	42.0	113.2	211.2	279.4
Clothing . . . . . n.a.		15.0	38.4	22.2	47.2	162.2	252.4	301.8
Food, etc. . . . . n.a.		23.6	54.4	57.4	106.4	282.2	595.5	756.9
Paper, etc. . . . . n.a.		8.4	18.0	19.2	34.2	136.4	326.9	426.7
All groups . . . . . 58.2		95.0	225.0	222.0	633.0	2,049.8	4,394.6	5,897.1
Value of plant and machinery . . n.a.		62.8	156.2	243.0	338.4	825.0	3,052.0	3,766.3
Value of land and buildings . . . n.a.		65.0	134.6	213.2	312.6	720.4	2,809.6	3,508.0
<b>Net value of production(f)—</b>								
Agriculture . . . . . \$m	47.6	77.6	163.8	99.4	128.0	493.4	733.0	978.8
Pastoral . . . . . 54.4		105.4	150.2	86.0	170.8	801.0	962.7	1,221.3
Dairying . . . . . 15.2		32.2	70.6	45.2	68.6	207.6	273.0	360.7
Poultry . . . . . 4.0		8.0	18.0	11.4	13.0	63.0	49.7	50.9
Bee-farming . . . . . 0.2		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.6	3.2	4.1
Total, rural . . . . . 121.4		223.4	402.8	242.2	381.2	1,566.6	2,021.6	2,615.8
Trapping . . . . . n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	3.0	10.0	13.4	11.8	13.1
Forestry . . . . . 5.6		9.6	18.2	7.8	20.4	75.8	95.2	111.1
Fishing and whaling . . . . . 2.2		2.8	2.8	3.6	11.4	28.6	28.6	39.0
Mining and quarrying . . . . . 44.0		46.6	40.0	27.0	66.8	194.4	274.5	397.8
Total, non-rural . . . . . 49.6		58.4	61.0	40.6	100.8	295.0	410.1	561.0
Total, primary . . . . . 171.0		281.8	463.8	282.8	482.0	1,861.6	2,431.7	3,176.9
Factories . . . . . 58.2		95.0	225.0	222.0	633.0	2,049.8	4,394.6	5,897.1
Grand total . . . . . 229.2		376.8	688.8	504.8	1,115.0	3,911.4	6,826.4	9,073.9
<b>BUILDING—</b>								
New houses and flats completed								(m)
No. '000					(l) 15.4	80.1	86.3	112.6
Value \$m					(l) 29.0	354.0	593.2	823.0
<b>OVERSEA TRADE—</b>	(a)	(a)						
Imports . . . . . \$m f.o.b.	76	122	188	104	348	2,106	1,769	2,939
Exports . . . . . " "	100	158	256	216	338	1,350	2,155	2,72
<b>Principal exports(g)—</b>								
Wool . . . . . mill. lb. (h)	529	734	946	903	938	1,036	1,460	1,552
Wheat . . . . . \$m f.o.b.	30	52	96	64	116	646	746	786
Flour . . . . . '000 tons	543	1,477	2,677	3,413	598	1,685	5,442	5,072
Butter . . . . . \$m f.o.b.	5.6	19.2	57.2	38.4	9.2	110.6	284.8	263.7
Meats . . . . . '000 short tons	97	176	360	611	414	789	579	391
Sugar . . . . . mill. lb.	1.2	2.8	11.0	7.6	8.4	66.0	34.8	26.0
Hides and skins . . . . . \$m f.o.b.	35	102	127	202	130	25	175	168
Fruit(f) . . . . . 2.8		9.2	16.0	20.6	16.2	9.2	47.0	50.0
Meats . . . . . 2.6		6.4	6.2	4.6	12.0	34.2	64.4	88.5
Fruit(f) . . . . . 5.2		8.6	11.0	12.8	28.2	71.0	179.4	287.9
Sugar . . . . . 0.4		1.0	6.0	9.6	8.0	39.0	71.2	105.0
Gold . . . . . (d)		(d)	(d)	5.0	5.2	13.8	67.8	93.9
Silver and lead(j) . . . . . 28.6		24.0	7.0	23.8	18.4	14.0	18.0	24.4
Ores and concentrates(k) . . . . . 4.6		6.4	5.4	5.8	14.8	64.2	47.0	90.7
	(d)	74	1.6	0.4	2.6	34.0	40.4	72.1

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) Breaks in the continuity of the series occurred in 1931 and 1951. (c) Mine production, i.e. metal content of minerals produced. (d) Less than .05. (e) Owing to variation in classification, effective comparison is impossible. (f) Gross value from 1901 to 1921-22. Prior to 1922 figures are for years ended previous December. (g) Australian produce except gold, which includes re-exports. (h) In terms of greasy. (i) Excludes fruit juices. (j) Includes concentrates. (k) Excludes lead and silver-lead ores and concentrates. See footnote (j). (l) 1945-46, initial year of collection. (m) Year ended June 1965.



See headnotes on page 1192

	Year ended 30 June—							
	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942	1952	1962	1966
<b>OVERSEA TRADE—continued</b>								
Principal imports—	(a)	(a)						(l)
Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. . . . \$m f.o.b.	7.2	7.4	8.0	5.2	12.2	50.0	56.2	66.2
Apparel, etc. . . . " "	21.8	32.4	62.0	30.8	65.4	407.2	208.4	272.1
Oil, etc. . . . " "	2.4	3.2	9.4	11.0	32.4	175.0	219.8	260.2
Metals, etc. . . . " "	15.6	28.0	45.6	14.8	143.6	786.8	630.6	1,275.2
Rubber . . . . " "	1.0	2.8	3.4	1.6	6.4	68.0	35.6	66.3
Paper, etc. . . . " "	3.2	5.2	8.8	8.8	8.6	137.6	115.8	156.5
<b>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—</b>	(a)	(a)						(l)
Shipping—								
Oversea vessels, Entrances and Clearances } . . . No. mill. tons	4,028 6.5	4,174 10.0	3,111 9.1	3,057 11.4	2,544 10.8	4,136 18.2	7,210 37.7	7,601 43.3
Oversea cargo—								
Discharged . . . mill. tons(b)	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	3.0	5.5	14.4	20.3	27.7
Shipped . . . " " (b)	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	6.7	4.2	5.7	18.7	22.4
Interstate Vessels, Entrances and Clearances } . . . No. mill. tons	n.a. n.a.	9,605 13.1	9,782 12.8	7,957 11.1	9,100 12.9	7,524 15.8	10,127 19.7	10,604 26.6
Interstate cargo shipped . . . mill. tons(b)	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	4.0	10.0	9.0	14.8	17.8
Government railways—								
Route-miles(d) . . . '000	12.8	16.8	23.5	27.0	27.2	26.8	25.6	25.0
Passenger-journeys . . . mill.	115	228	335	303	475	501	443	441
Goods and livestock carried . . . mill. tons	15.5	25.5	31.5	26.1	38.9	44.3	55.6	64.8
Train-miles run . . . mill.	38.2	55.2	56.1	63.8	88.5	93.4	92.6	96.6
Tramways and omnibuses—								
Passenger-journeys—								
Trams and trolley-buses . . . mill.	n.a.	360	569	589	874	663	265	225
Omnibuses(m) . . . n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	193	356	453	460
Motor vehicles on the register(d)—								
Cars . . . '000	..	n.a.	102	420	451	1,026 <sup>n</sup>	2,303 <sup>n</sup>	2,810
Commercial vehicles . . . " "	..	n.a.	102	96	251	585 <sup>o</sup>	830 <sup>o</sup>	865
Civil aviation(e)—								
Plane-miles flown . . . mill.	..	..	..	2.5	7.8	41.8	41.2	52.3
Passengers carried . . . '000	..	..	..	57	152	1,829	2,666	3,764
Passenger-miles . . . mill.	..	..	..	n.a.	76	722	1,119	1,639
Freight carried { . . . '000 tons(f) mill. ton-miles(f)	..	..	..	0.1	1.2	57.5	57.2	70.0
..	..	..	..	n.a.	0.9	26.7	26.1	33.9
<b>Postal—</b>	(a)	(a)						
Postal matter dealt with(g) . . . mill. articles	365	680	778	887	1,124	1,482	2,101	2,442
Telegrams and cablegrams . . . mill.	9.9	13.3	16.8	13.9	26.1	29.8	21.6	24.3
Telephones—								
Instruments . . . '000	29	103	259	485	739	1,301	2,383	2,811
Lines . . . " "	25	85	196	364	531	928 <sup>p</sup>	1,719 <sup>p</sup>	2,010
Calls—trunk . . . mill.	n.a.	n.a.	14.0	28.9	45.3	69.4	76.5	106.5
local . . . " "	n.a.	n.a.	221	369	664	968	1,650	2,043
Broadcast listeners' licences(d) . . . '000	..	..	(h) 36	369	1,320	1,961	2,220	1,928
Television viewers' licences(d) . . . '000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,424	1,615
Combined listeners' and viewers' licences(d) . . . '000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE—</b>								
Commonwealth—								
Consolidated revenue fund—	(c)	(c)						(q)
Revenue . . . \$m	22	42	128	144	420	2,034	3,284	4,879
Expenditure . . . " "	8	30	128	144	420	2,034	3,284	4,879
Net loan fund expenditure(i) . . . " "	..	2	10	8	426	110	182	163
Taxation collections . . . " "	18	32	100	108	360	1,868	2,835	4,179
<b>State—</b>								
Consolidated revenue fund—								(l)
Revenue . . . \$m	56	82	170	200	304	776	1,609	1,947
Expenditure . . . " "	58	82	174	242	298	784	1,617	1,965
Net loan expenditure(i) . . . " "	18	32	68	12	16	396	396	477
Taxation collections . . . " "	6	10	36	66	114	126	354	496
Government securities on issue(j)—					(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)(q)
Commonwealth . . . \$m	..	12	708	638	1,340	3,838	3,119	3,144
State . . . " "	426	558	1,038	1,578	2,038	2,992	5,963	7,495
Total . . . " "	426	570	1,746	2,216	3,378	6,830	9,082	10,639
Overseas . . . " "	n.a.	388	824	1,044	1,312	1,112	1,424	1,504
In Australia . . . " "	n.a.	182	922	1,172	2,066	5,718	7,658	9,135

(a) Year ended previous December. (b) Tons weight plus tons measurement. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) At end of period. (e) Regular internal services. (f) In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.). (g) Letters, postcards, letter-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and registered articles. (h) Year 1923–24. (i) Loan expenditure on works, services, etc. (j) At 30 June. (k) Expressed in Australian currency equivalents at ruling rates of exchange. (l) 1964–65. (m) Government and municipal only. (n) Cars and station wagons. (o) Utilities vans, trucks, etc. (p) Services in operation. (q) 1965–66.

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	Year ended 30 June—							
	1902	1912	1922	1932	1942	1952	1962	1966
<b>PRIVATE FINANCE—</b>								
Commonwealth note issue(a) . \$m	..	16	107	103	205	605	859	847
<b>Cheque-paying banks—</b>								
Advances(b) . . . . .	188	238	364	522	648	1,634	2,265	3,157
Deposits(b) . . . . .	186	300	578	638	962	2,706	3,883	5,346
Bank clearings(c) . . . . .	676	1,324	3,404	3,162	5,656	24,320	50,216	78,891
Savings bank deposits(d) . . . . .	62	118	308	396	548	1,784	3,470	5,254
<b>Life insurance(c)(e)—</b>								(j)
<b>Ordinary—</b>								
Policies . . . . . '000	414	484	730	871	1,340	2,554	4,201	4,539
Sum assured . . . . . \$m	216	218	362	570	926	2,424	8,743	12,481
<b>Industrial—</b>								
Policies . . . . . '000	236	467	973	1,550	2,780	3,843	3,199	2,851
Sum assured . . . . . \$m	10	20	60	134	254	508	707	823
<b>Total—</b>								
Policies . . . . . '000	650	951	1,703	2,421	4,120	6,397	7,400	7,390
Sum assured . . . . . \$m	226	238	422	704	1,180	2,932	9,450	13,304
<b>SOCIAL STATISTICS—</b>								
<b>Age and invalid pensions—</b>								
Pensioners . . . . . '000(d)	..	90	144	256	336	420	691	744
Amount paid . . . . . \$m	..	4.4	10.8	22.2	38.6	119.6	360.4	442.4
<b>Child endowment—</b>								
Children endowed . . . . . '000(d)	..	..	..	..	910	2,518	3,420	3,763
Endowment paid . . . . . \$m	..	..	..	..	22.6	93.2	132.8	176.4
<b>Total Commonwealth social and health services(f)</b>								
War pensions . . . . . '000(d)	..	4.4	12.2	23.0	61.8	275.2	730.4	941.6
Service pensions . . . . . \$m	..	..	14.0	14.8	15.0	63.6	134.8	170.5
Service pensions . . . . . '000(d)	..	..	..	..	14	17	58	66
Service pensions . . . . . \$m	..	..	..	..	1.2	3.6	19.4	28.2
<b>Education(c)—</b>								
<b>Government schools—</b>								
Schools . . . . . '000	7.0	8.0	9.4	10.1	9.5	7.6	7.9	7.8
Staff (full-time) . . . . .	14.5	17.0	26.1	33.8	32.1	36.7	60.0	73.1
Students . . . . .	638	639	819	937	887	1,013	1,664	1,857
<b>Non-Government schools—</b>								
Schools . . . . . '000	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
Staff (full-time) . . . . .	8.3	7.8	8.8	10.0	11.4	13.3	18.1	18.3
Students . . . . .	149	161	199	221	257	326	527	581
<b>Universities—</b>								
Number . . . . .	4	5	6	6	8	10	10	12
Staff(g) . . . . .	n.a.	249	482	703	1,416	3,132	3,901	5,105
Students . . . . . '000	1.8	3.4	8.0	9.8	13.9	31.7	57.7	83.3
<b>Public hospitals—</b>								
Number . . . . .	285	355	404	513	566	675	739	748
Staff—medical . . . . . '000	n.a.	1.1	1.5	3.2	3.9	6.9	10.5	11.3
Staff—nursing . . . . .	n.a.	5.1	6.8	9.3	15.4	24.6	39.1	42.1
In-patients, cases treated . . . . .	(i) 91	134	215	371	595	896	1,278	1,362
<b>POLICE AND PRISONS—</b>								
Police . . . . . '000	(c) 5.8	(c) 6.4	(c) 6.9	(c) 8.6	(c) 9.7	(c) 12.3	(c) 15.9	(k) 17.6
Prisons . . . . .	n.a.	104	91	95	70	69	75	74
Prisoners . . . . . '000	4.3	3.1	2.9	4.2	3.2	4.8	7.2	7.5

(a) At the end of June. (b) Figures are for the June quarter. (c) Year ended previous December. (d) At 30 June. (e) Existing business in Australia. (f) Excludes war and service pensions. (g) Teaching and research staff. Includes part-time till 1952, then full-time only. (h) Year ended 30 June 1964. (i) Approximate. (j) Year ended December 1964. (k) At 30 June 1964.